

**PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PORTIONS OF
THE FARM HARTEBEESTSPRUIT 235-JR, GAUTENG PROVINCE**



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeology Africa was appointed by *Ages Environmental Unit* to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment on certain portions of the farm Hartebeestspruit 235-JR. The said portion is earmarked for the development of a golf estate.

The study has identified seven heritage sites, consisting of the following:

HBS-1

A Middle Iron Age site was identified consisting of decorated and undecorated ceramic fragments exposed by past ploughing activities. The decorated ceramics can be associated with the Eiland facies, which is dated to between 1000 and 1300 AD. The site is of Moderate Significance.

HBS-2

A historic cemetery in which local white farmers from more than a hundred years ago to the recent past buried their deceased family members. It is of High Significance.

HBS-3

The site comprises an old farmstead which consists of a well preserved dwelling and numerous outbuildings. The dwelling has been dated to between 1953 and 1960, and as a result is younger than 60 years. The site is of Low Significance.

HBS-4

One of the oldest farmsteads on the entire farm was located. The present farmhouse found here is the result of a multi-phased development, stretching from the 1890s to the recent past. The farmhouse is in a very poor condition. It is of Moderate Significance.

HBS-5

An historic farmstead comprised of a dwelling and two outbuildings was located. The dwelling has been dated to the 1930s and 1940s and is therefore older than 60 years. The farmhouse is in a very poor condition. The site is of Low to Moderate Significance.

HBS-6

A farmstead comprised of a dwelling and numerous outbuildings. All these features have been dated to the 1960s and 1970s. The site has No Significance.

HBS-7

The site consists of an old water furrow which crosses over the entire study area. The furrow is of Low Significance.

The following mitigation measures are recommended for these sites:

HBS-1

The site has been identified as belonging to the Eiland facies, and dates from between 1000 and 1300 A.D. As this period of Southern Africa's Iron Age sequence is still not very well understood, as much scientific information contained in the site as possible must be obtained before it may be destroyed. The following phased process is recommended:

1. In terms of Section 34(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) no damage or disturbance may be done to any archaeological site without a suitable permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). As a result, the first step in the mitigation of HBS-1 would be to apply for a permit from SAHRA Head Office. Once issued, this permit would allow the activities listed under points 2 and 3 to take place.
2. The first mitigation measure in the field would be to ascertain whether the sub-surface characteristics of the site are significant enough to warrant archaeological excavation. The best practice in doing this is to conduct Shovel Test Pits (STP's). This method also assists in the identification of areas within the site that is best suited for archaeological test excavation. If the STP's indicate no significant levels of sub-surface archaeological material and/or features, a report must be compiled on the results of the STP's and submitted with a destruction permit application to SAHRA (refer point 4). However, should significant material and features be exposed, further archaeological test excavation would be required (refer point 3).
3. Once the STP's indicate significant sub-surface archaeological material and features, archaeological test excavations can take place in accordance with

accepted archaeological methodology. All excavated material will have to be analysed, and a detailed excavation report written.

4. The final step in the mitigation of the site would be to submit the relevant report (either just the findings from the STP's or alternatively from both the STP's and archaeological test excavation) with a destruction permit application to SAHRA Head Office. Once issued, the archaeological site may be destroyed.

HBS-2

The best practise in dealing with historic cemeteries such as HBS-2 is to preserve it *in situ*. The preservation of the site during the Pre-Construction, Construction and Operational Phases would require the following mitigation measures:

- Although the cemetery is fenced, a locked gate must be place in its present entrance.
- A site management plan must be compiled with which the cemetery's conservation during the Construction and Operational Phases can be ensured. The management plan would address aspects such as site monitoring and the clearing of vegetation from the cemetery.
- Monitoring of the site's continued preservation must also be undertaken. The frequency of monitoring visits will be outlined in the site management plan.

HBS-3

No mitigation measures are required.

HBS-4

All attempts must be made to preserve the two mature indigenous trees directly adjacent to the dwelling.

The building is older than 60 years, and as a result a permit must be obtained from the relevant heritage agency. Before such a permit application may be made, the following mitigation measures must be undertaken:

- Recording of farmstead layout plan, including the farmhouse, outbuilding(s), planted trees and section of water furrow closest to farmstead.
- Detailed recording of the dwelling elevations and floor plan.

- Photographic documentation of the farmstead.
- Compilation of all recorded data in a report.
- Submission of report with permit application to relevant heritage authority.
- Only once the permit has been issued may the farmstead be demolished.

HBS-5

The building is older than 60 years, and as a result a permit must be obtained from the relevant heritage agency. Before such a permit application may be made, the following mitigation measures must be undertaken:

- Recording of farmstead layout plan, including the farmhouse, outbuilding(s), planted trees and section of water furrow closest to farmstead.
- Recording of dwelling's footprint.
- Photographic documentation of farmstead.
- Compilation of all recorded data in report form.
- Submission of report with permit application to relevant heritage authority.
- Only once the permit has been issued may the farmstead be demolished.

HBS-6

No mitigation measures are required.

HBS-7

The only mitigation requirement would be to document the layout of the water furrow and dams within the study area. This can be done with the available aerial photographs.

Due to the presence of historic farmsteads within the study area, Mr. Mauritz Naudé, who is an architectural historian, was included in the project team. His comments, assessments and recommendations are included in this report. With regards to the Middle Iron Age site (HBS-1), Prof. J.C.A. Boeyens of the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at UNISA assisted in the identification of the ceramics, and has agreed to act as Principal Investigator in the proposed mitigation of the site.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeology Africa was appointed by *Ages Environmental Unit* to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment on certain portions of the farm Hartebeestspruit 235-JR. The said portion is earmarked for the development of a golf estate.

2. DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

The study area is located directly west-by-southwest of Moloto in the Gauteng Province. It is situated in the Nokeng Tsa Taemane Local Municipality. Please refer Annexure A and B for the boundaries of the site.

The Hartebeestspruit is the only perennial water course within the near vicinity, and forms the study area's northern boundary.

Large sections of the site can be described as open grassland which is alternated by small pockets of woodland. The largest part of the open grassland areas have been ploughed and, according to local residents (Monnama, pers. comm.), planted with crops such as soy beans and mealies.



Plate 1 Typical view of the study area. Note the large sections of old agricultural fields with small pockets of woodland in-between.



Plate 2 Another typical view of the study area.

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach used for the study is aimed at compiling as complete as possible heritage inventory of the study area.

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 and the Directorate: Surveys and Mapping in Cape Town.

3.2 Field Surveys

The field surveys took place on Thursday, 19th of October; Friday, 27th of October and Friday, 3 November 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 (Garmin Summit, set to datum WGS84) was used to obtain site coordinates.

The located sites were also given unique individual numbers, from HBS-1 to HBS-7. The acronym used as part of the numbering system was derived from the farm name, in this case Hartebeestspuit.

On Friday, 3rd of November 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 and structures observed there during the surveys. His comments, assessments and recommendations are included in this report.

3.3 Consulting with Local Interested and/or Affected Parties

During the fieldwork attempts were made to locate elderly residents of the area. While most of these old residents have moved away to unknown destinations, one individual, Mr Simon Monnama, was located. He has resided in the area since his birth in 1946, and was able to assist in the identification and history of especially the old farmhouses.

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 until such time that the heritage specialist has been able to make an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question. This is true for graves and cemeteries as well.

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 was also studied. Four maps of relevance for the study area were located.

4.1.1.1 Major Jackson Map, June 1902 (National Archives, Maps, 3/551)

A section of the "Pretoria" sheet from the Major Jackson Series is depicted in Figure 1. The series was compiled, surveyed and produced during the Anglo Boer War of 1899 to 1902 (National Archives, Maps, 3/551). The "Pretoria" sheet was first printed in August 1900, while the sheet depicted below represents the revised edition dated June 1902.

The following features are shown within and directly surrounding the study area:

- The main road between Pretoria and "Secoconisland".
- A secondary road which crosses the study area and the Hartebeestspuit.

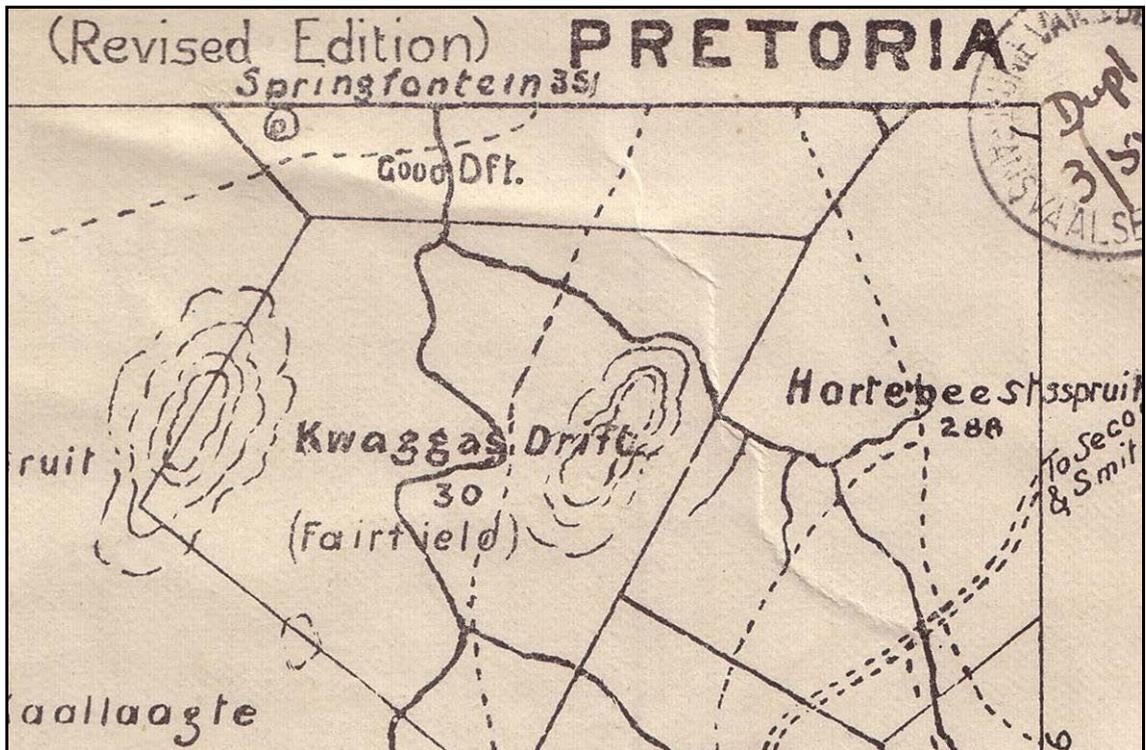


Figure 1 "Pretoria" sheet of the Major Jackson Series dated June 1902.

4.1.1.2 2528BC 1:50 000 Topographical Map, 1968.

The 1968 map depicted in **Figure 2** is the first edition of the 2528BC 1:50 000 topographical sheet. The aerial photography, on which the map is based, was undertaken in 1961. The survey itself took place during 1967, while the actual printing of the map was done in 1968.

The following observations can be made from the map:

- Four farmhouses are depicted in three different localities. These features are marked in red. Interestingly, one of the oldest farmhouses on the property (refer Section 4.4.4) is not depicted on this map. This suggests that this house may already have been abandoned at the time this map was surveyed, namely 1968.
- One hut is depicted within the study area. This feature is marked in blue. No sign of this hut could be found during the survey. This can probably be attributed to the fact that in recent times this entire area was ploughed and used for agricultural purposes (refer Figure 4 below).
- A water furrow is shown crossing horizontally over the study area. This furrow was still used in the recent past (Monnama, pers. comm.). Refer Figure 4.4.7.
- The map shows that the largest majority of the property's farm workers used to reside north of the Hartbeesspruit. This was confirmed during consultations with local residents (Monnama, pers. comm.). The farm worker's burial ground is also situated north of the river.
- Interestingly, no agricultural land is shown on this first edition map. It appears possible that large-scale agriculture as evident in the ploughed fields today, only came about in 1968. Before that livestock farming may have taken place.

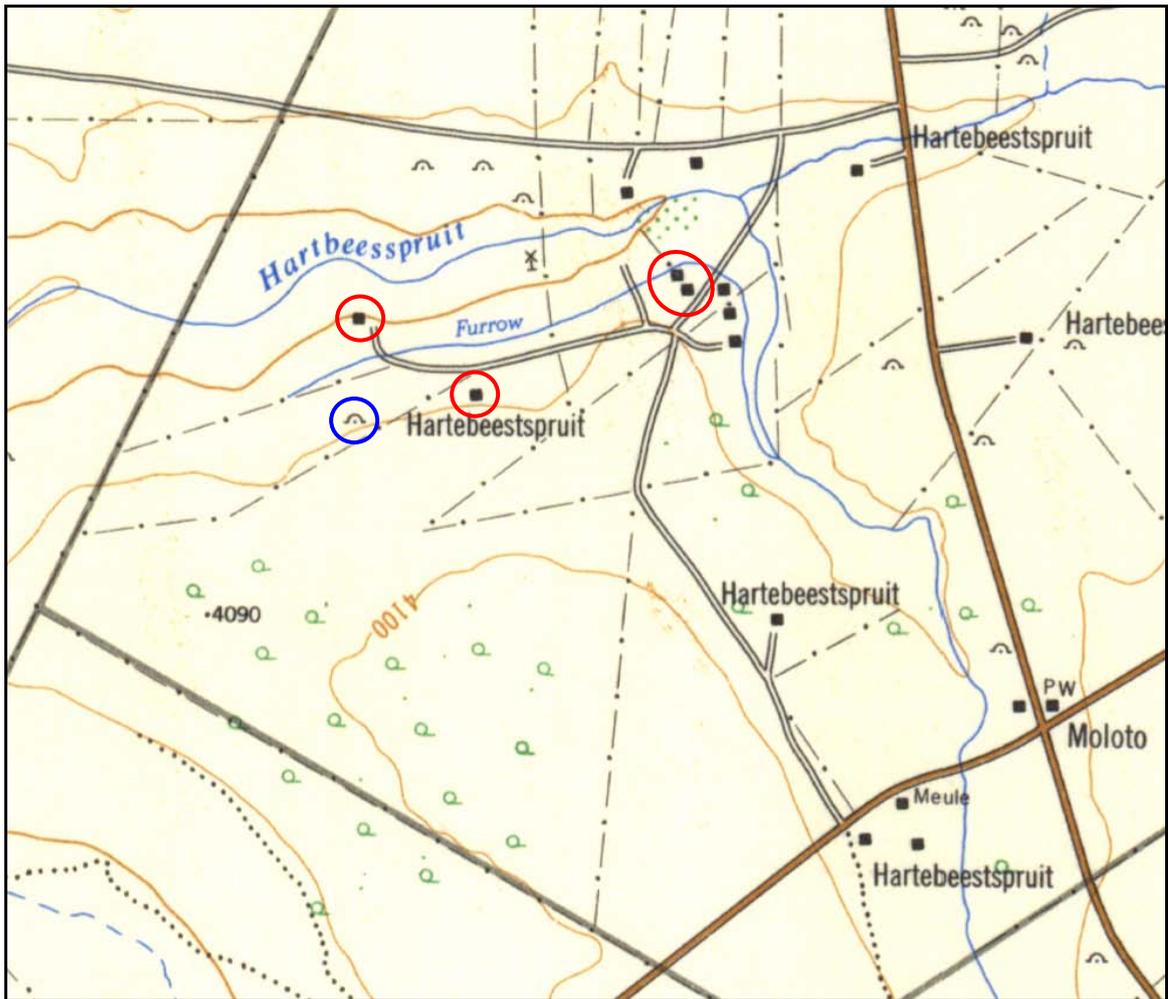


Figure 2 2528BCD 1:50 000 Topographical Sheet, surveyed in 1967.

4.1.1.3 2528BC 1:50 000 Topographical Map, 1986.

The 1986 map depicted in **Figure 3** is the second edition of the 2528BCD 1:50 000 topographical sheet. No further information on this sheet is known.

The following observations can be made from the depiction below:

- Five farmhouses are depicted in four different localities. The four buildings depicted on the previous map are all marked in red. While one of the oldest farmhouses on the property (refer Section 4.4.4) is not depicted on this map, an additional house is shown (and marked in green).
- No huts are depicted within the study area.
- Large sections of the study area are shown to be used for agricultural purposes.

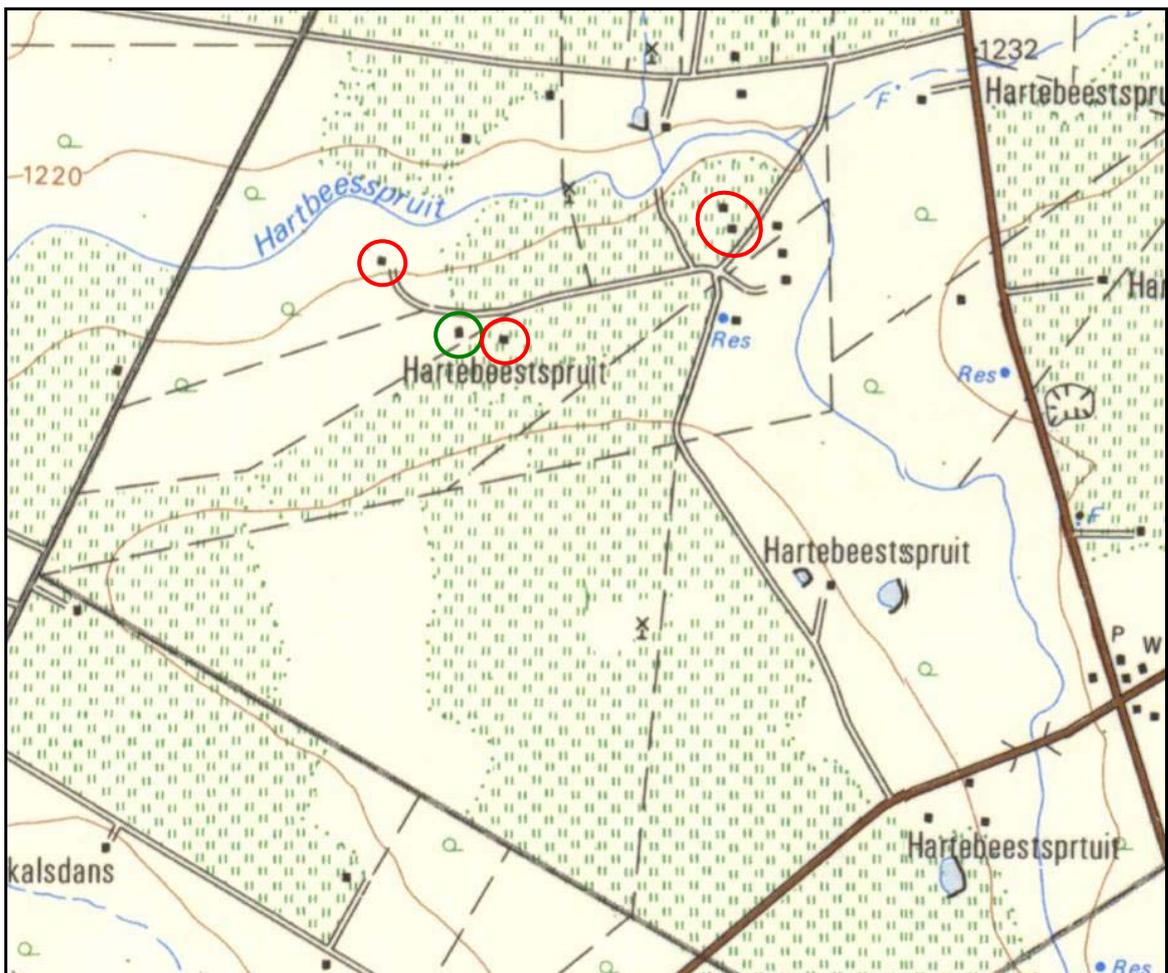


Figure 3 2528BC 1:50 000 Topographical Sheet, dated 1986.

4.1.1.4 2528BC 1:50 000 Topographical Map, 1996.

The map depicted in **Figure 4** is the third edition of the 2528BC 1:50 000 topographical sheet, and dates from 1996. No further information on the map is known.

The following observations can be made from the map:

- Five farmhouses are again depicted in four different localities. These features are all marked in red. One of the oldest farmhouses on the property (refer Section 4.4.4) is still not depicted.
- Two huts are depicted within the study area. The remains of both these structures were located during the field survey, and according to local resident Mr Simon Monnama, these features were only constructed during the 1980s.
- The area used for agricultural land has increased since the previous map.

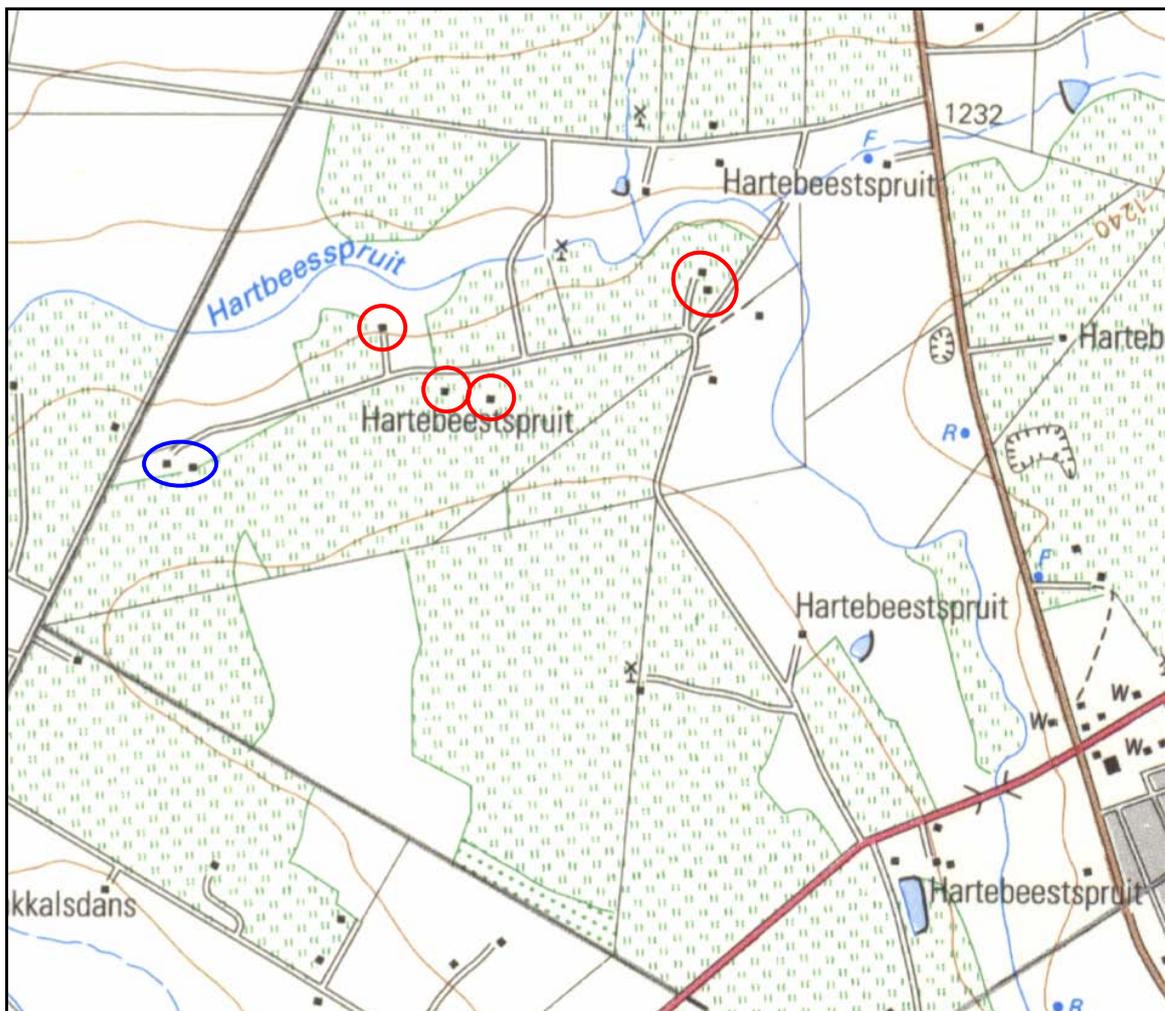


Figure 4 2528BC 1:50 000 Topographical Sheet, dated 1996.

4.1.2 History of early farm ownership

The farm Hartebeestspruit (old number 288) was first inspected on 27 December 1861 by D.J. Erasmus. Little more than two years later, on 12 March 1864, the farm was transferred to Zacharias Bronkhorst. On 6 December 1864 a $\frac{1}{4}$ portion of the farm was transferred from Z. Bronkhorst to Zacharias Prinsloo. As the study area is associated with the Prinsloo family, this section's later transactions will be outlined.

On 7 November 1873 the same portion was transferred from Z. Prinsloo to Paul Philippus Joachim Jochemus Prinsloo. On the same day one half of the $\frac{1}{4}$ portion transferred to P.P.J.J. Prinsloo was transferred to Johannes Petrus Prinsloo. This portion was transferred on 23 July 1917 from the estate of J.P. Prinsloo to Francois Jacobus Prinsloo, Hendrik Frederick Christoffel Prinsloo, Martje Johanna Prinsloo (née Prinsloo) for Paul Francois Prinsloo, Wynand Jacobus Prinsloo, Johanna Petronella Malan (née Prinsloo) for David Jacobus Malan, Anna Elizabeth Prinsloo (née Du Plessis), Hendrik Johannes Erasmus, Johannes Petrus Erasmus, Michael Coenraad Erasmus and Jacoba Johanna Erasmus. All the Erasmus family members shared $\frac{1}{14}$ th share of the portion, while the remainder of the listed individuals each received $\frac{1}{14}$ th share.

With the death of Paul Philippus Joachim Jochemus Prinsloo the remaining half of the $\frac{1}{4}$ th portion of the farm that was transferred to him on 7 November 1873 was on 8 May 1922 transferred from his estate to Johannes Jacob Prinsloo ($\frac{1}{18}$ th share), Johannes Petrus Prinsloo ($\frac{1}{18}$ th share), Francois Jacobus Prinsloo ($\frac{1}{18}$ th share), Andries Petrus Prinsloo ($\frac{1}{18}$ th share), Janetta Hendrina Bester (née Prinsloo) for Paul Machiel Bester ($\frac{1}{18}$ th share), Maria Magdalena Laage (née Prinsloo) for Ude Nicolaas Jacob Laage ($\frac{1}{18}$ th share), Cornelia Gertruida Magdalena Bronkhorst (née Venter) for Jan Lewies Bronkhorst ($\frac{1}{54}$ th share), Catharina Maria Holtzhauzen (née Venter) for Anton Michael Holtzhauzen ($\frac{1}{54}$ th share), Hester Magdalena Venter ($\frac{1}{54}$ th share), Philippus Carel Minnaar ($\frac{1}{10}$ th share), Paul Philippus Joachim Jochemus Minnaar ($\frac{1}{10}$ th share), Rachel Gurina Philipina Engelbrecht ($\frac{1}{108}$ th share), Cornelia Catharina Engelbrecht ($\frac{1}{108}$ th share), Stefanus Johannes Engelbrecht ($\frac{1}{108}$ th share), Johannes Jacob Engelbrecht ($\frac{1}{108}$ th share), Abram Carel Greyling ($\frac{1}{126}$ th share), Cornelia Gertruida Magdalena Jooste (née Greyling) for Sybrandt Johannes Jooste ($\frac{1}{126}$ th share), Hester Sophia Greyling ($\frac{1}{126}$ th share), Paul Philippus Joachim Jochemus Greyling ($\frac{1}{126}$ th share), Rachel Gurina Philipina Greyling ($\frac{1}{126}$ th share), Christoffel Cornelis Arnoldus Greyling ($\frac{1}{126}$ th share) and Johannes Jacob Greyling ($\frac{1}{126}$ th share) (RAK, 2990).

A number of the persons appearing on the farm ownership history outlined above lies buried in a historic cemetery within the study area. These include Paul Magiel (Michael) Bester, Johannes Petrus Prinsloo and Paul Francois Prinsloo. Refer Section 4.4.2.

4.2 Social Consultation Findings

During the fieldwork, attempts were made to locate elderly residents of the area. While most of these old residents have moved away to unknown destinations, one individual, Mr Simon Monnama, was located. He has resided in the area since his birth on 8 January 1946. Mr. Monnama accompanied the author if this report through the study area and indicated where the old farmhouses are located.

Mr. Forward Sithole, who has resided on the farm for approximately five years, also assisted in the identification heritage sites.



Plate 3 Messrs. Simon Monnama (left) and Forward Sithole.

4.3 Survey Findings

Seven heritage sites were located during the field survey. Refer Annexure B Site Distribution Map.

4.3.1 HBS-1

4.3.1.1 General Site Description

HBS-1 consists of a surface scatter of decorated and undecorated clay potsherds that were exposed by past ploughing activities. The decoration appearing on the ceramics include diagonal and herringbone incisions with cross-hatching also present. Two stone artefacts (lithics) were furthermore observed in-between the ceramics. The site is situated on a watershed, a short distance north of the study area's southern boundary.

The decorated ceramics observed here show characteristics associated with the Middle Iron Age's Eiland facies. Eiland sites are commonly dated between 1000 and 1300 A.D. (Boeyens, pers. comm.).

In academic circles Eiland ceramics have been classified over the years as being either part of the Early or alternatively Middle Iron Age. The first of these classifications states that the Eiland facies represents the last phase of the Early Iron Age's Kalundu Tradition (Huffman & Steel, 1996). In terms of the second theory, the Eiland facies forms part of a separate period in Southern Africa's Iron Age history quite distinct from the Early Iron Age as well as the Late Iron Age, known as the Middle Iron Age. This division was initially well supported, before it became unpopular. Quite recently, the concept of a separate component known as the Middle Iron Age has become increasingly accepted again.

Although Eiland ceramics are reasonably widespread, it represents a phase in the Iron Age history of Southern Africa on which further research can still add valuable insights.

4.3.1.2 Current Protection Status

Archaeological sites are protected by Section 35(4) of National Heritage Resources Act and are defined as man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years. Refer Annexure C Legislative Framework.

4.3.1.3 Site Significance

HBS-1 can potentially add insight into a little known aspect of Southern Africa's Iron Age sequence. As a result it potentially possesses high levels of scientific significance. However, large sections of these Middle Iron Age sites are usually covered by topsoil, which makes any pre-excavation statement of scientific significance very difficult. As a result, the site can at present only be classified to be of Moderate Significance.

4.3.1.4 Mitigation

The site has been identified as belonging to the Eiland facies, and dates from between 1000 and 1300 A.D. As this period of Southern Africa's Iron Age sequence is still not very well understood, as much scientific information contained in the site as possible must be obtained before it may be destroyed. The following phased process is recommended:

1. In terms of Section 34(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) no damage or disturbance may be done to any archaeological site without a suitable permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). As a result, the first step in the mitigation of HBS-1 would be to apply for a permit from SAHRA Head Office. Once issued, this permit would allow the activities listed under points 2 and 3 to take place.
2. The first mitigation measure in the field would be to ascertain whether the sub-surface characteristics of the site are significant enough to warrant archaeological excavation. The best practice in doing this is to conduct Shovel Test Pits (STP's). This method also assists in the identification of areas within the site that is best suited for archaeological test excavation. If the STP's indicate no significant levels of sub-surface archaeological material and/or features, a report must be compiled on the results of the STP's and submitted with a destruction permit application to SAHRA (refer point 4). However, should significant material and features be exposed, further archaeological test excavation would be required (refer point 3).
3. Once the STP's indicate significant sub-surface archaeological material and features, archaeological test excavations can take place in accordance with accepted archaeological methodology. All excavated material will have to be analysed, and a detailed excavation report written.
4. The final step in the mitigation of the site would be to submit the relevant report (either just the findings from the STP's or alternatively from both the STP's and archaeological test excavation) with a destruction permit application to SAHRA Head Office. Once issued, the archaeological site may be destroyed.

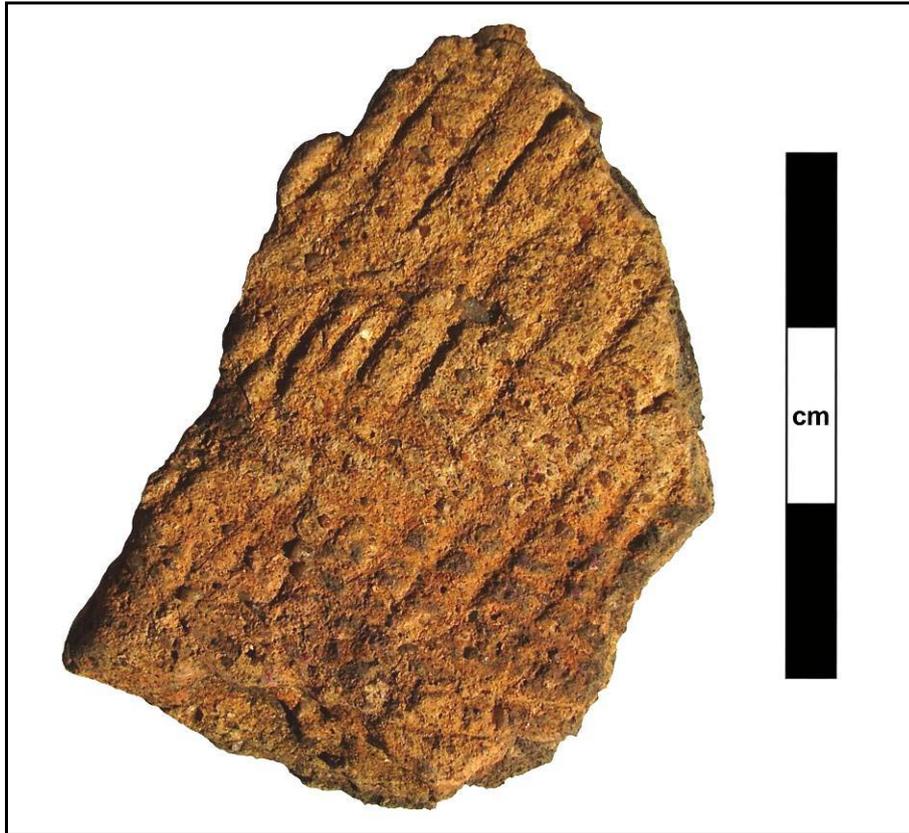


Plate 4 Decorated ceramic fragment from HBS-1. The decoration motifs visible on this sherd include incised bands of cross-hatching and herringbone.



Plate 5 Decorated ceramic fragment from HBS-1 with what appears to be more than one incised band.



Plate 6 Decorated ceramic fragment with a single incised band visible.



Plate 7 One of the stone artefacts observed on the surface of HBS-1.

4.3.2 HBS-2

4.3.2.1 General Site Description

HBS-2 consists of a historic white burial ground. The site is situated amongst a number of old farmsteads, a short distance from the Hartebeestspuit. From the names appearing on the gravestones it is evident that local farmers and their families were buried here. While the most recent graves date from the 1970s, the oldest located grave dates from 1873.

The largest majority of the buried individuals belong to the Prinsloo family, followed by the Bester, Fuchs, De Lange and Smit families. Many of these family names appear on the farm's ownership records.

The burial ground is fenced and has a gateless opening on its south-western side which provides access. The entire fenced area is severely overgrown. The general condition of the graves is good.

4.3.2.2 Current Protection Status

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, 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.

4.3.2.3 Site Significance

Burial grounds such as the present site have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result the site is deemed to be of **High Significance**.

4.3.2.4 Mitigation

The best practise in dealing with historic cemeteries such as HBS-2 is to preserve it *in situ*. The preservation of the site during the Pre-Construction, Construction and Operational Phases would require the following mitigation measures:

- Although the cemetery is fenced, a locked gate must be placed in its present entrance.
- A site management plan must be compiled with which the cemetery's conservation during the Construction and Operational Phases can be ensured. The management plan would address aspects such as site monitoring and the clearing of vegetation from the cemetery.
- Monitoring of the site's continued preservation must also be undertaken. The frequency of monitoring visits will be outlined in the site management plan.

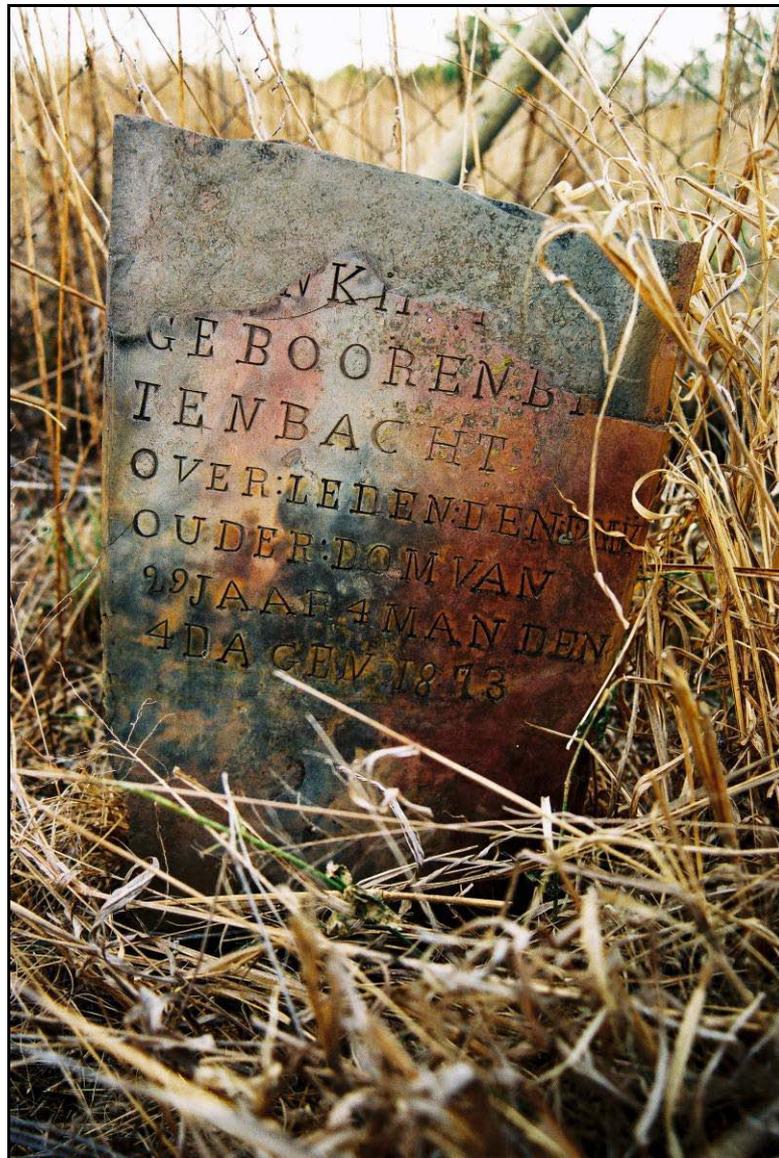


Plate 8 The headstone of the oldest located grave. The grave dates from 1873.



Plate 9

The grave of one of the earliest landowners of the farm Hartbeesspruit, Johannes Petrus Prinsloo (1843 – 1915).

4.3.3 HBS-3

4.3.3.1 General Site Description

A farmstead is situated here which is comprised of a well-preserved dwelling, foundations for a second dwelling, a pump-house with water reservoir, brick-built dam, small milking shed and the remains of a barn.

The outside walls of the dwelling have blue face-brick up to the windowsills, with the remainder plastered and painted. The northern elevation has an L-shaped covered veranda. The roof is of corrugated iron, and all the window frames are of iron. Based on architectural style and general characteristics the dwelling can be dated to the period 1953 to 1960.

The outbuildings are predominantly constructed of fire-baked clay and cement bricks. These structures are younger than the dwelling.

4.3.3.2 Current Protection Status

As the entire farmstead is believed to be younger than 60 years, it does not fall under any legislative protection.

4.3.3.3 Site Significance

None of the buildings are of any exceptional architectural significance and the site has little historic significance. As a result it is classified as of Low Significance.

4.3.3.4 Mitigation

No mitigation measures are required.



Plate 10 The front (southern) elevation of the dwelling at HBS-3.



Plate 11 Angled view along the southern elevation of the dwelling at HBS-3.

4.3.4 HBS-4

4.3.4.1 General Site Description

The oldest farmstead (or at least one of the oldest farmsteads) within the study area is located here. The farmhouse comprises a number of different building techniques and building material. This indicates that the dwelling was not built all at once, but rather must have been enlarged over the course of a number of years. The farmhouse as it presently appears has a corrugated iron roof and consists of eight rooms. The style of the corrugated iron roof is typical of the period following the South African War. All the remaining windows have iron frames, while the older windows have timber lintels.

The core of the farmhouse is a small rectangular section on the southern end of the dwelling. This appears to have been comprised of a dwelling area (approximately four meters wide) with two to three rooms and an outside veranda along its southern façade. The foundations and sections of walling from the original building were built with locally obtained stone known as "ouklip". The upper parts of walling of this section were built of homemade clay bricks. Only one preserved section of wall was found in which one of the original windows must have been located. These late 19th century windows were typically comprised of wooden sash windows. Although the faint outline of the original window and wooden lintel can still be observed, the larger window opening was reduced and replaced with a small iron frame window.

The more recent sections of the house must have been constructed during the early 20th century (i.e. after the South African War). These include a bathroom, kitchen and possibly lounge. The original veranda was eventually closed-off. The remains of wall tiles in the bathroom, the use of commercial face-bricks in the lounge and PVC piping from the drains and general plumbing suggest construction during a more recent period (anywhere from the 1960s to the present day). An outside shed entirely built from cement bricks could also only have been constructed during this period.

The physical characteristics of the farmstead suggest a multi-phased development, with parts of the building probably constructed before the South African War and the remainder of the house built after the war and during the 20th century. Interestingly, the available archival data appears to vindicate this.

During discussions with one of the eldest residents of the area, Mr. Simon Monnama, he indicated that the farmstead under discussion was one of the oldest on the property, and

that the father and mother of a Mr Paul Prinsloo used to reside here. An archival document was located in the National Archives in Pretoria (CJC, 1056, 1026) which deals with the claim of one Paul Francois Prinsloo against the British government for losses experienced during the South African War (1899-1902). From the estate papers of Paul Francois Prinsloo (MHG, 99881) it was established that he had two sons, namely Paul Philippus Francois Prinsloo (residing at the time on Hartebeestspruit) and Hendrik Frederick Prinsloo (residing at the time in Silverton). Unfortunately the estate papers of Paul Philippus Francois Prinsloo (MHG, 12522/71) could not be located. However, it seems apparent that the Paul Prinsloo referred to be Mr Simon Monnama was Paul Philippus Francois Prinsloo, and that his father was Paul Francois Prinsloo who laid a claim against the British government like so many other erstwhile Burghers of the Boer Republics had done at the time.

If it is assumed that Paul Francois Prinsloo did indeed reside in the present farmhouse, the claim document provides valuable insight into its original pre-1900 section, as well as a little bit of the dwelling's history. The document indicates that on 22 September 1900 Imperial troops under the command of two officers (including one with the name Baden-Powell) set fire to his farmhouse and took 12 oxen, 14 cows (and a number of calves), pigs, horses and forage from the farm. The house is described in Paul Francois Prinsloo's words as *"...built in clay grass roof two apartments. The walls have been used again by my father in law who is living in the house. The place was neither sealed (?) nor floored. The house was about 8 or nine years old. The materials were all homemade. House was 22 x 12. The pack house was 15 x 20 in clay grass roof."*

4.3.4.2 Current Protection Status

The site is older than 60 years. All structures older than 60 years are protected by Section 34(1) of National Heritage Resources Act and may not be demolished or altered without a permit from the relevant heritage authority. Refer Annexure E for a more detailed outline of the legislation discussed here.

4.3.4.3 Site Significance

Although the farmhouse is likely the oldest farmhouse (or at least one of the oldest farmhouses) on the entire farm, its condition can almost be characterised as a ruin. Some of the walls have collapsed, most of the corrugated iron roof has been removed and almost all of the architectural elements such as doors and windows are missing. The site is of historic significance and the dwelling reflects several layers of additions and

alterations typical of Transvaal vernacular farmhouses. However, the building has lost its architectural detailing. The site can therefore be classified as of moderate significance.

4.3.4.4 Mitigation

All attempts must be made to preserve the two mature indigenous trees directly adjacent to the dwelling.

The building is older than 60 years, and as a result a permit must be obtained from the relevant heritage agency. Before such a permit application may be made, the following mitigation measures must be undertaken:

- Recording of farmstead layout plan, including the farmhouse, outbuilding(s), planted trees and section of water furrow closest to farmstead.
- Detailed recording of the dwelling elevations and floor plan.
- Photographic documentation of the farmstead.
- Compilation of all recorded data in a report.
- Submission of report with permit application to relevant heritage authority.
- Only once the permit has been issued may the farmstead be demolished.



Plate 12 Northern elevation of the farmhouse at HBS-4.



Plate 13 The farmhouse's eastern elevation. Note the two large trees.



Plate 14 Western elevation of a section of the farmhouse. The section marked in red represents the original pre-1900 dwelling, and the one marked in light blue the associated veranda. Note the stone foundation and plinth along the base of the original dwelling.



Plate 15 View of the farmhouse's southern façade. The collapsed outer wall originally built to close the veranda is visible on the left.



Plate 16 View of a section of the farmhouse's eastern façade. The faint outline of the original pre-1900 window is just visible, while the original wooden lintel can still be seen.

4.3.5 HBS-5

4.3.5.1 General Site Description

HBS-5 consists of a historic farmstead which in turn is comprised of a dwelling, milking room and tobacco shed. The milking room and tobacco shed are both constructed of cement bricks, and were probably constructed during the 1970s. The dwelling seems to be older and has a stone (“ouklip”) foundation. The roof is of corrugated iron while all the window frames are of iron. A covered veranda is situated along the eastern façade. The dwelling appears to have been constructed during the 1930s or 1940s.

The dwelling is poorly preserved, with most of its roof and windows removed.

4.3.5.2 Current Protection Status

The site is older than 60 years. All structures older than 60 years are protected by Section 34(1) of National Heritage Resources Act and may not be demolished or altered without a permit from the relevant heritage authority. Refer Annexure E for a more detailed outline of the legislation discussed here.

4.3.5.3 Site Significance

The two outbuildings have no significance. Even though the dwelling is older than 60 years it is poorly preserved. The dwelling has low to moderate significance.

4.3.5.4 Mitigation

The building is older than 60 years, and as a result a permit must be obtained from the relevant heritage agency. Before such a permit application may be made, the following mitigation measures must be undertaken:

- Recording of farmstead layout plan, including the farmhouse, outbuilding(s), planted trees and section of water furrow closest to farmstead.
- Recording of dwelling’s footprint.
- Photographic documentation of farmstead.
- Compilation of all recorded data in report form.
- Submission of report with permit application to relevant heritage authority.
- Only once the permit has been issued may the farmstead be demolished.



Plate 17 HBS-5's dwelling is visible on the right with one of the outbuildings on the left.



Plate 18 View along the eastern façade of the dwelling and porch area. The poor preservation of the building is clearly evident.

4.3.6 HBS-6

4.3.6.1 General Site Description

HBS-6 consists of a farmstead comprised of a dwelling, dam, milking room and shed. All these buildings were clearly constructed during the 1960s and 1970s. The dwelling has numerous rooms, is entirely built of fire-baked factory bricks, has a corrugated iron roof and iron window frames. The entire farmstead and especially the dwelling are poorly preserved.

4.3.6.2 Current Protection Status

None of the buildings situated here is older than 60 years and as a result do not fall under the protection of legislation.

4.3.6.3 Site Significance

The entire farmstead is of no heritage significance.

4.3.6.4 Mitigation

No mitigation measures are required.



Plate 19 Front (southern) elevation of the dwelling at HBS-6.

4.3.7 HBS-7

4.3.7.1 General Site Description

HBS-7 is comprised of an old water furrow stretching horizontally across the study area. As the furrow is basically an excavated trench with a small rectangular dam (with earth walls) every so often, it is near impossible to date. However, it does pass close to some of the earliest farmhouses within the study area, which suggests that it may be quite old.

4.3.7.2 Current Protection Status

Although the age of the furrow is unknown, it can be assumed to be older than 60 years. As a result, it falls under the general protection of the National Heritage Resources Act.

4.3.7.3 Site Significance

The water furrow is not a unique feature, nor of any real historical significance. HBS-7 is therefore given a low significance ranking.

4.3.7.4 Mitigation

The only mitigation requirement would be to document the layout of the water furrow and dams within the study area. This can be done with the available aerial photographs.



Plate 20 General view of a section of the water furrow.

5. REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT IN TERMS OF HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected.

This requirement has been suitably addressed in Section 4.3 Survey Findings as well as in Annexure B Site Distribution Map. Refer Annexure D for the individual site coordinates.

5.2 An assessment of the development impact on the heritage resources.

With the exception of sites HBS-2 (old cemetery) and HBS-3 (the well preserved face-brick farmhouse), all sites will be entirely destroyed by the development. The unmitigated impact of the development on these heritage sites (excepting HBS-2 and HBS-3) will be highly negative. However, with the required mitigation measures in place, the impact of the development can be significantly curtailed.

5.3 An evaluation of the development impact on heritage resources relative to its sustainable social and economic benefits

The following socio-economic benefits can be expected from the development:

- **Temporary Employment**

During the construction of the estate's homes as well as the establishment of the golf course, a multitude of temporary employment opportunities will be created.

- **Permanent Employment**

Once the gold estate is operational, various permanent employment opportunities will exist, including domestic servants, gardeners, security personnel etc.

- **Investment in Local Economy**

The development of a golf estate so close to Moloto will represent a significant financial investment in the local economy and is expected to create numerous secondary benefits.

If a comparison is drawn between the socio-economic benefits expected from the development in an area so much in need of upliftment on the one side and the mitigated development on the heritage resources located there on the other, it is quite clear that the benefits would far outweigh the impact.

5.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources.

No public participation process has of yet been undertaken. The environmental consultants are presently waiting for GDACE (Gauteng Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment) to indicate what their requirements for such a process in terms of the present development would be. Notwithstanding the GDACE requirements, newspaper advertisements will be published in the near future.

Any future comments by interested and affected parties with regards to the impact on the heritage resources located within the study area will be suitably addressed. The South African Heritage Resources Agency also be kept informed of any such future heritage-related comments, as well as the ways in which they are addressed.

5.5 The consideration of alternatives should heritage sites be adversely affected by the proposed development.

With the exception of the historic cemetery (HBS-2) none of the heritage sites situated within the proposed development area are significant enough to warrant development alternatives. Furthermore, the proposed development will be so designed so as not to impact directly on the historic cemetery. With the recommended mitigation measures in place, even the secondary impact of the development on this site can be minimised.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Archaeology Africa was appointed by *Ages Environmental Unit* to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment on certain portions of the farm Hartebeestspuit 235-JR. The said portion is earmarked for the development of a golf estate.

During the study seven heritage sites were identified, namely:

- One Middle Iron Age site
- One historic cemetery
- Four farmsteads, of which two can be considered to be older than 60 years

- One old water furrow

The significance of the sites were assessed and established, and recommendations made on the way in which the impact of the proposed development on them can be mitigated.

It is fair to say that the socio-economic benefits expected from the proposed development so close to Moloto would far outweigh the impact of the said development on the heritage resources located there.

On the condition that all the recommendations made in this report are adhered to, the development may be allowed to continue.

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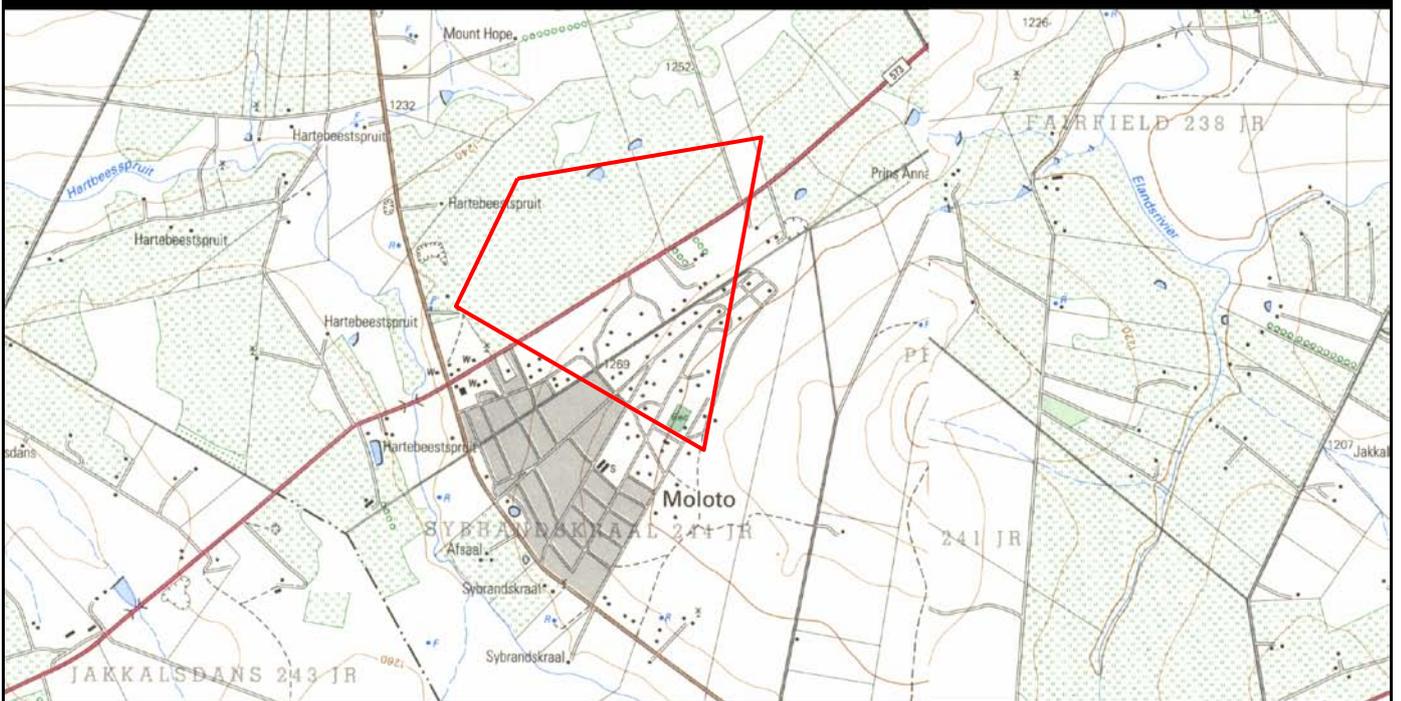
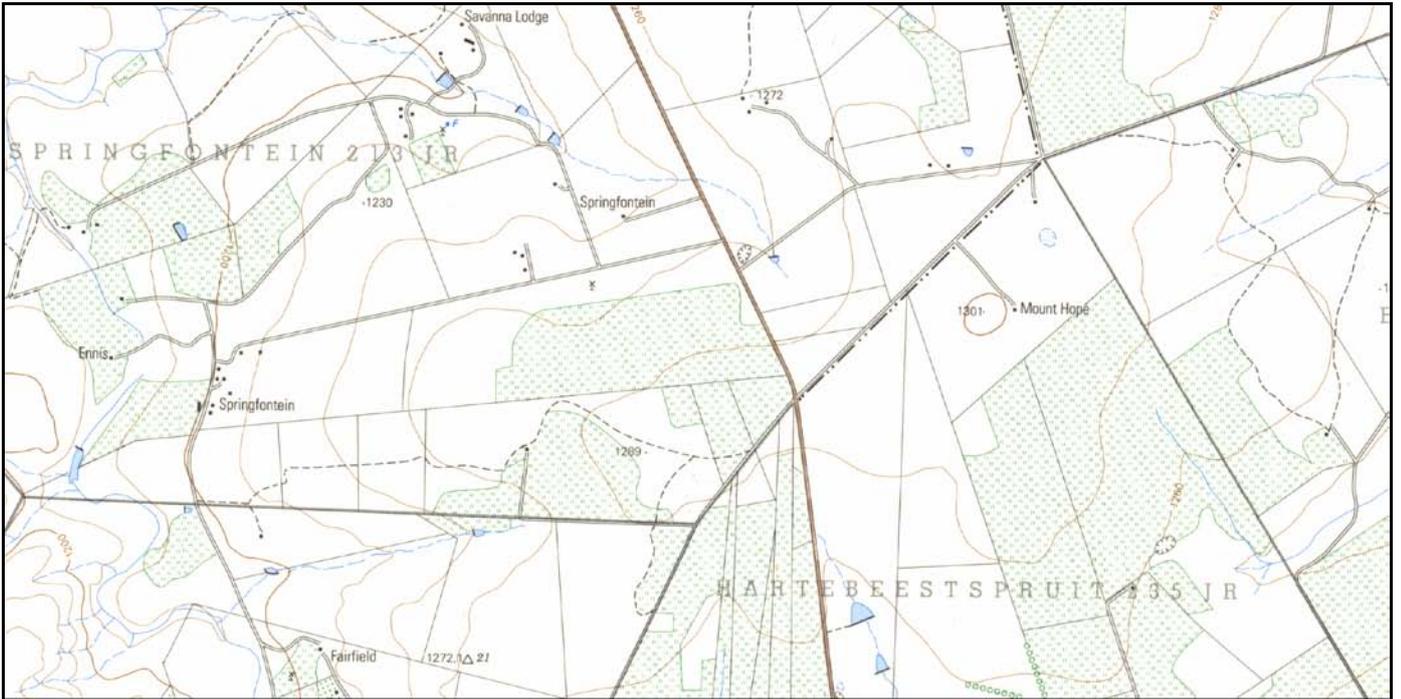
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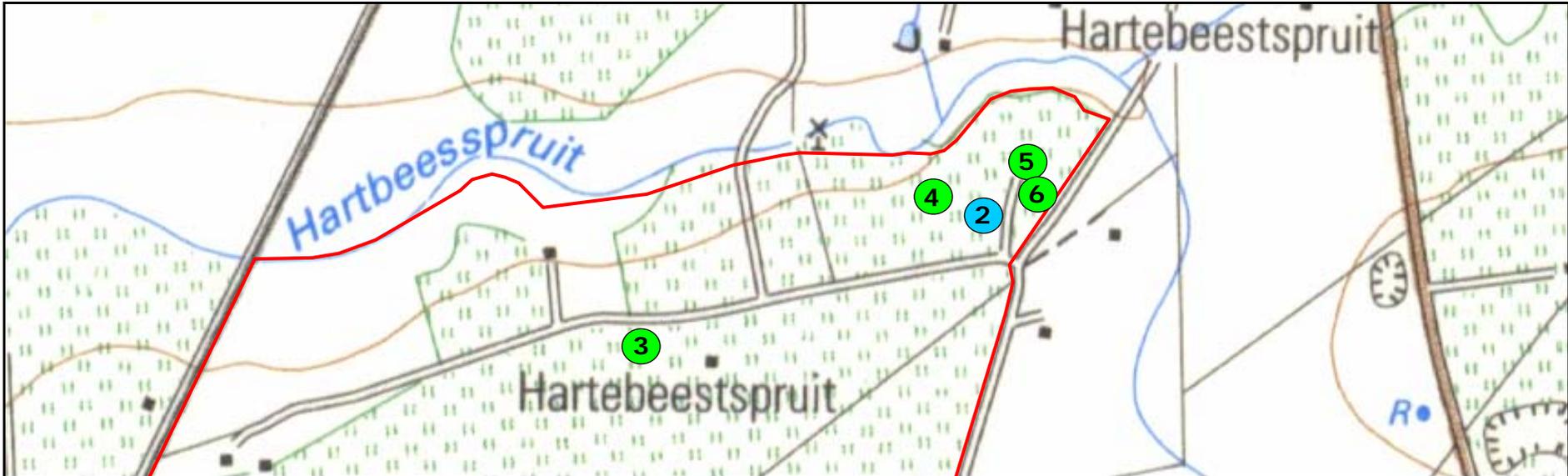
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ANNEXURE A - LOCALITY MAP



ANNEXURE B – SITE DISTRIBUTION MAP



ANNEXURE C – 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 D – SITE COORDINATES

Site No.	Coordinates	
HBS-1	S 25.45707	E 28.59846
HBS-2	S 25.44594	E 28.61525
	S 25.44561	E 28.61521
	S 25.44590	E 28.61551
	S 25.44569	E 28.61534
HBS-3	S 25.44806	E 28.60737
HBS-4	S 25.44517	E 28.61410
HBS-5	S 25.44480	E 28.61600
HBS-6	S 25.44561	E 28.61623
HBS-7	S 25.44444	E 28.61646
	S 25.44542	E 28.61443
	S 25.44922	E 28.60143
	S 25.44951	E 28.60007
	S 25.44893	E 28.59699