

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of Portions of Lilyvale 2313 and Bayswater 2865, Bloemfontein

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Executive Summary

- A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment was carried out Subdivision 14 of the farm Lilyvale and Subdivisions 1 and 2 of the farm Bayswater 2865, as part of the EIA process to accompany proposed residential development. A pedestrian survey was conducted in the proposed area and the following results are given below:
- The Stone Age component are made up of a few individual stone tools represented as surface scatters on sheet wash and lag deposits.
- There is no evidence of intact or capped Stone Age archaeological material.
- There is no evidence for the accumulation and preservation of intact fossil material within the overlying Quaternary sediments at the site.
- There are also no indications of prehistoric structures or rock engravings within the areas that will be directly impacted by the proposed development.
- The area investigated is located within an old military zone relating to the military occupation of Bloemfontein by the British after 1900.
- Several historical components, including the remains of a number of stone-build dwellings, an old road and an existing dam older than 60 years old, were identified.
- A section of stone wall located in the affected area is older than 60 years. It is part of a larger structure and can be related directly to the presence of the British troops in Bloemfontein from 1900.
- The stone wall can be included into the development plan of the site with positive effect. This will require a management plan to include buffer zones for their preservation both during and after development.
- Two graveyards are located within the affected area, but only one will be directly impacted by the proposed development. A management plan needs to be submitted for the two graveyards as part of the proposed development. The owners of the property are responsible for the protection and maintenance of the graves unless there is an agreement reached with regard to the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of the graves in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

Contents

Executive Summary	2
Introduction.....	4
Description of the Affected Area	4
Details of area surveyed.....	4
Methodology	5
Archaeological Background.....	5
Results of Survey	6
Impact Statement and Field Rating.....	8
Recommendations.....	9
References	10
Tables and Figures	11
Appendix 1.....	27

Introduction

A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment was carried out on Portion 14 of the farm Lilyvale 2313 and Portion 1 and 2 of the farm Bayswater 2865, as part of the EIA process to accompany application for leisure residential development.

The impact assessment was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act no. 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 of 1999 (NHRA). The task involved identification of possible archaeological sites or occurrences in the proposed zone, an assessment of their significance, possible impact by the proposed development and recommendations for mitigation where relevant.

Terms of reference:

- Identify and map archaeological heritage resources in the proposed areas of impact;
- Determine the importance of archaeological heritage resources in the proposed areas of impact;
- Determine and assess the potential impacts of the proposed development on archaeological heritage resources in the proposed areas of impact.

Description of the Affected Area

Details of area surveyed

Locality data

Map reference: 2926AA Bloemfontein
Province: Free State
Municipality: Mangaung
Farm: Subdivision 14 of the farm Lilyvale and Subdivisions 1 and 2 of the farm Bayswater 2865 (**Fig. 1**).

General coordinates demarcating the affected area: 29° 2'55.40"S 26°13'7.27"E
29° 3'42.50"S 26°13'27.14"E
29° 3'47.39"S 26°13'13.89"E

Geology

Post-Karoo volcanic and igneous intrusions in the form of dolerite sills and dykes make up the bedrock geology at the site. The underlying geology of the site can therefore be excluded from further palaeontological consideration in the present assessment.

Methodology

The baseline study involved a systematic foot survey of the demarcated area by four individuals. No sampling was undertaken, and the report is based on visual inspection only. Animal burrows, footpaths, dirt roads and any other ground disturbance were examined for traces of subsurface material. All structures and sites that were observed were recorded using a Garmin Etrex Vista GPS hand model (set to the WGS 84 map datum) and a digital camera.

Archaeological Background

Cultural remains previously recorded around the northern outskirts of Bloemfontein include Stone Age artefacts, early 20th century British military remains and graves.

The prehistoric component comprises Middle Stone and Later Stone Age artefact scatters from sealed and surface sites. Stone tools found in the region are mostly made of hornfels, a dark, fine-grained isotropic rock found in the hot-contact zone between the dolerites and shales in the area. Stone Age artefacts are generally common as surface material on the South African central plateau and particularly along river drainages such as the nearby Modder River and the Renosterspruit.

Bloemfontein was a military centre for the British during the rest of the Anglo Boer War, after its occupation in 1900, with various garrisons stationed in the town as well as remount camps for horses. Various farms north of the town were requisitioned for military purposes. The Tempe farms were originally expropriated as grazing for the horses of the South African Constabulary in August 1901, and eventually bought by the War Office in 1904.

Archaeological remains related to British military activities in the area include stone wall structures and rubbish dumps, building foundations and kraals. A large military

rubbish dump was recorded on Lilyvale 2313/25(33), the property adjacent to the survey area. Graveyards and isolated graves are also known from the area. A large graveyard was recorded on Lilyvale 2313/25 (33). This graveyard consists of 190 graves of farm workers. The graves most definitely relate to the farm worker settlement of the area from after the Anglo-Boer War up until the 1960s.

Results of Survey

The results of the pedestrian survey is summarized in **Table 1** and illustrated in **Fig. 2**). The prehistoric archaeological footprint in the survey area is represented by very few individual stone tools dating to the Middle and Later Stone Ages. Other cultural heritage finds observed in the affected area relate to the Anglo-Boer War and the use of the area for agricultural purposes until recent times.

Stone tools

The few artefacts recorded are all made of hornfels, a raw material commonly found in outcrops near dolerite intrusions as it is formed when underlying mudstones are baked by intrusive lava. The distribution of the artefacts ranged from isolated flakes to small loose scatters of various pieces of debitage. All the stone tools observed during the pedestrian survey were located as individual finds. The artefact scatters were mainly observed on the dolerite ridge around Area D (**Fig. 3**). The artefacts are uncapped and exposed and most likely out of context as a result of lateral as well as vertical (lag deposits) displacement over time. This is also indicated by the co-occurrence of MSA and LSA and material on the landscape. There is no evidence for the accumulation and preservation of intact fossil material within the overlying Quaternary sediments at the site. No rock engravings were observed, although engravings are known from the Botanical Gardens nearby.

Dam

A large dam, contained by a concrete weir, is located at the southern end of the site. A low dam wall consisting of dolerite cobbles runs along its western bank (**Fig. 4**). The dam is not indicated on the 1913 British military map (**Fig. 5**). All watering points are indicated on the map, either as a dam, tank or a pump, etc. The fact that no dams are indicated in the affected area would seem to indicate that no dams existed there before 1913. The earliest aerial photographs of Bloemfontein dating to 1941 show a series of

weirs where the dam is located (**Fig. 6**), while the 1951 1:50 000 topographic map of Bloemfontein indicates it clearly (**Fig. 7**).

Stone Wall

A 900 m long section of stone walling runs in a north-easterly direction from the dam and exits the site about halfway along on the eastern boundary (**Fig. 6, 7 & 8 A**). This wall is one of the last remaining traces of the British military occupation of the northern part of Bloemfontein. The walls were built by the British Engineers, which had their camp stationed at Tempe. The stone wall in the affected area is part of a wall which originally ran from the water towers east of Tempe (marked on the British Military map of 1913), to the edge of Hillandale farm. Some sections of these walls can still be seen in the Botanical Gardens, behind the Bloemfontein Spa, and in the Lilyvale area, between Hillsboro and the Lettie Fouche Nasorgsentrum. The portion of the wall recorded in the survey area is mostly intact, with only a small section which has been demolished where a farm road cuts across it (see **Fig. 2**). The height of the wall averages less than a metre and consists of large dolerite boulders on the outside faces, with smaller rocks packed in the middle (**Fig. 8, B & C**).

Dwellings

Several other stone structures that were observed during the survey include the foundations and / or partial walls of at least six small, rectangular dwellings, mostly concentrated around the koppies in Area A and C (**Fig. 9**). The foundations of late 20th century farm labourers' dwellings and an accompanying rubbish dump were observed in Area H (**Fig. 10**).

Road

The remains of sections of dolerite cobble foundation and walling support, were recorded of what appears to be part of an old road construction that runs along the foot of the koppie in Area B and C and connects with an existing track at the south-eastern margin of the site (**Fig. 11**). The road is marked on the 1993, 1:50 000 topographic map, but not the 1951, 1:50 000 topographic map of Bloemfontein.

Graves

Fifteen graves were recorded in a densely vegetated area in Area A, about 300 m south of the current homestead (**Fig. 12**). No dates can be ascribed to the graves, although they appear similar to other farm workers graves in the vicinity, such as those recorded at Lilyvale 2313/25 (33).

Another graveyard containing twenty graves is located on the site's north-eastern boundary in Area G (**Fig. 13**). The layout of the graveyard appears to be aligned with interconnecting farm fences bordering on a neighboring farm to the east. It consists of a loose arrangement of heavily overgrown graves, with occasional head markers and dolerite cobble domes (**Fig. 14, Table 3**). Only five of the graves observed have headstones in place and only one is still legible. The earliest, dateable grave is from 1964, but it is very likely that it may not be the oldest grave within the graveyard.

Summary of findings

The cultural heritage material observed during the survey of the affected area can be summarised as follows:

A prehistoric component is represented by individual MSA and LSA artefacts in Area D and E

British military occupation of the landscape around Bloemfontein continued to around the middle of the second decade of the 20th century. A British Military component is represented by a stone wall, a formal road construction (Area B and C) and possibly six small, rectangular dwellings, mostly concentrated around the koppies in Area A and C.

An early to middle 20th century occupation of the area represented by the foundations of labourers's dwellings in Area H and two small graveyards in Area A and G respectively, with a agricultural component represented by a dam in Area A.

Impact Statement and Field Rating

Potential impact and field rating is summarized in **Table 2**. According to the Initial Identification of Development Areas Map presented in **Figure 2**, only heritage components found in Areas D, E, F, G and I, is likely to be impacted by the proposed development:

Prehistory

The few stone tools recorded in Areas D and E, are present as surface scatters on sheet wash and lag deposits and are likely out of context as a result of lateral displacement over a very long time period. There is no evidence of intact or capped Stone Age archaeological material. There is no evidence for the accumulation and preservation of intact fossil material within the overlying Quaternary sediments at the

site. There are also no indications of prehistoric structures or rock engravings within the survey area.

History

The area investigated in this assessment is located within an old military zone relating to the military occupation of Bloemfontein by the British after 1900. The section of stone wall located in Area E is older than 60 years. It is part of a larger structure and can be related directly to the presence of the British troops in Bloemfontein from 1900. It therefore falls under the protection of the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25 of 1999, and as such would require a permit to be issued for its destruction.

As with all graves, the graveyard in Area G is protected by either the Human Tissues Act or the National Heritage Resources Act. Graves older than 60 years may not be moved without a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Recommendations

The site has been sufficiently recorded, mapped and documented in terms of conditions necessary for a Phase 1 heritage impact assessment and Areas D, E, F, G and I can be accessed for development with provision of the following recommendations:

- The stone wall and stone-build ruins are some of the most robust cultural heritage resources on the property. The stone wall section and stone-build ruins in Area C and E can be included into the development plan of the site with positive effect. This will require a management plan to include buffer zones for their preservation both during and after development.
- A management plan needs to be submitted for the graves in Area A and G. The owners of the property are responsible for the protection and maintenance of the graves unless there is an agreement reached with regard to the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of the graves in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority. Graves older than 60 years would fall under regulations such as subsection 1 of Section 36 (see particularly 36 (3) (a) (b)) of the National Heritage Resources Act and the Human Tissues Act. Exhumation of graves less than 60 years old would fall under the Exhumations Ordinance, Ordinance No.12 of 1980 (see Appendix 1).

References

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Tables and Figures

Table 1. Coordinates of recorded heritage components.

Area	Map No. (Fig.)	Archaeological/Historical Feature	Coordinates
A	1	Graves >15	S29 03 37.6 E26 12 59.0
	2	Possible Grave site	S29 03 39.6 E26 13 00.7
	4	Square stone-walled building (2x3m)	S29 03 42.3 E26 13 03.6
	5	Modern farmhouse ruins	S29 03 40.0 E26 13 02.4
	29	Graves (not very visible)	S29 03 37.6 E26 12 59.1
	30	Graveyard	S29 03 37.6 E26 12 59.5
B	6	Old road	S29 03 38.4 E26 13 05.6
	7	Old road continues	S29 03 36.6 E26 13 06.5
	8	Old road continues	S29 03 33.8 E26 13 09.0
	9	Old road continues	S29 03 34.1 E26 13 11.6
C	10	Square stone-walled building (1.5x1.5m) next to old road	S29 03 34.0 E26 13 12.1
	11	Rectangular stone-walled building (4x2m) next to old road	S29 03 33.9 E26 13 12.9
	28	Edge of large stone wall	S29 03 31.9 E26 13 13.2
	35	Stone structure	S29 03 41.4 E26 13 01.8
	36	Stone structure 2	S29 03 42.9 E26 13 03.2
	37	Stone structure 3	S29 03 33.9 E26 13 12.2
	38	Stone structure 4	S29 03 34.0 E26 13 13.2
D	12	Old road continues	S29 03 33.9 E26 13 17.8
	13	Old road continues	S29 03 34.6 E26 13 17.8
	15	Old road continues at eastern boundary	S29 03 38.3 E26 13 22.3
E	16	Stone wall continues at eastern boundary	S29 03 23.8 E26 13 20.0
	17	Stone wall	S29 03 23.7 E26 13 20.1
	18	Stone wall	S29 03 16.2 E26 13 13.8
G	41	Informal Graveyard	S29 03 08.5 E26 13 12.6
H	19	Farmworkers accommodation and rubbish dump	S29 03 19.5 E26 13 10.4
I		None	
J		None	

Table 2: Field rating and recommended grading for the various components within the affected area.

Component	Area	Development Impact	Grading (SAHRA 2005)	Details	Explanation
Individual stone tool scatters	D, E	yes	Generally Protected C	Low significance	Present as surface scatters on sheet wash and lag deposits; likely out of context as a result of lateral displacement over a very long time period.
Stone wall	A, B, E	yes	Local Grade IIIA	Considered to be of high significance locally	This wall is one of the few traces of British military occupation of the area.
Stone-build ruins	A, C	no	Generally Protected A	High to Medium significance	The dam is older than 60 years old.
Stone-build section of road	B, C	no	Generally Protected B	Medium significance	Needs to be recorded before destruction
Farm worker's dwellings	H	no	Generally Protected C	Low significance	These structures have been demolished. No further recording required before destruction.
Graveyard	A	no	Local Grade IIIA	Considered to be of high significance locally	Protected by either the Human Tissues Act or the National Heritage Resources Act
Graveyard	G	yes	Local Grade IIIA	Considered to be of high significance locally	Protected by either the Human Tissues Act or the National Heritage Resources Act

Table 3. Summary of grave descriptions at the graveyard in Area G.

Description	Category
Shape	Oval to rectangular.
Covering	Dolerite cobbles, bricks, gravel
Markers	Head markers only.
Marker type	Dolerite, metal and cement.

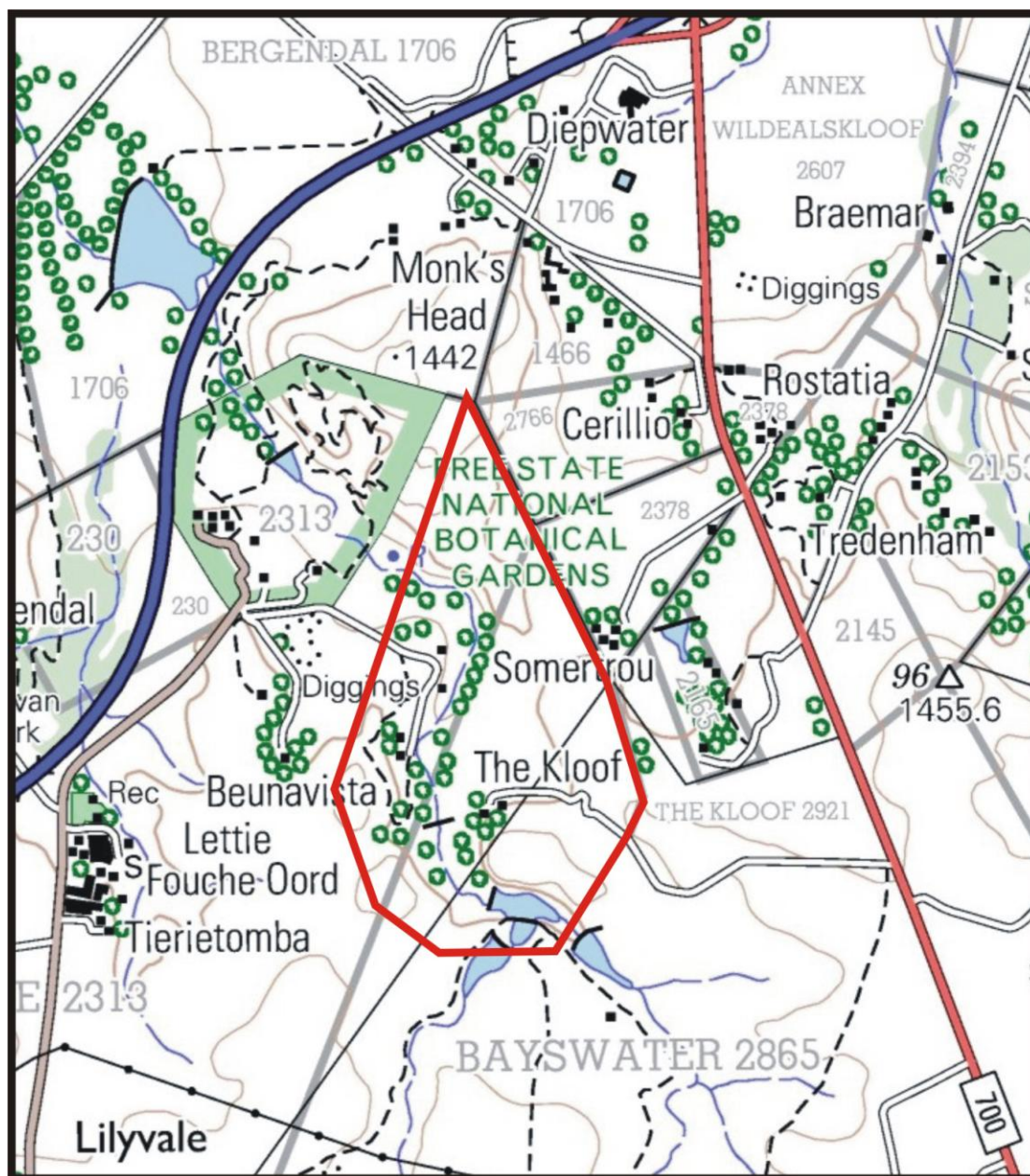


Figure 1. Portion of 1: 50 000 topographic map 2926 AA Bloemfontein showing the location of the affected area.

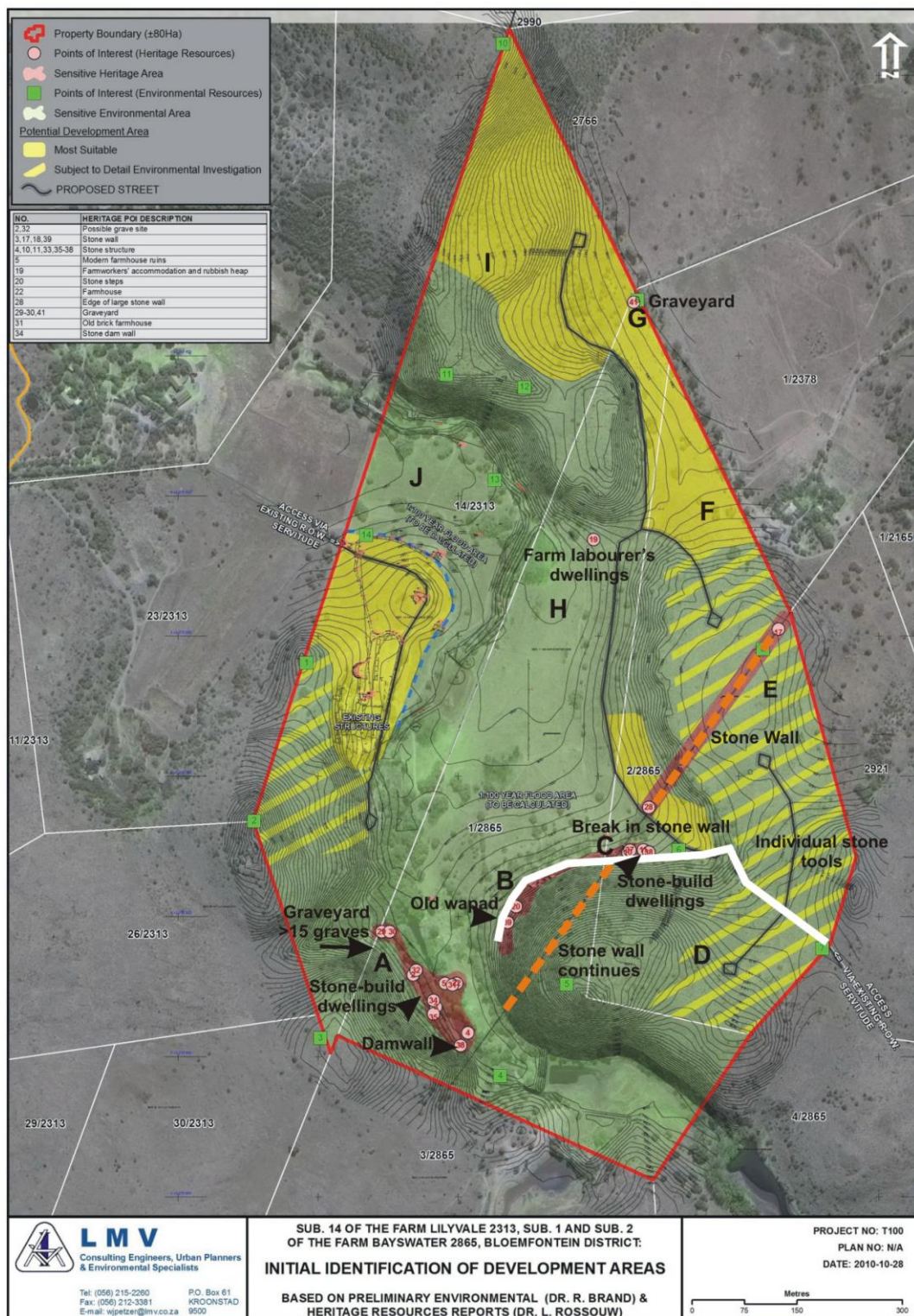


Figure 2. Initial Identification of Development Areas Map showing the result of the survey. The areas shaded in light green represent zones most suitable for the proposed development.



Figure 3. The distribution of the artefacts range from isolated flakes to small loose scatters of various pieces of debitage. All the stone tools observed during the pedestrian survey were located as individual finds.



Figure 4. Area A. A large dam is located at the southern border of the site (A). A low dam wall consisting of dolerite cobbles runs along its western bank (B).



Figure 5. Portion of a British military map dated circa 1913, showing the general location of the survey area. No dams are indicated in the affected area.

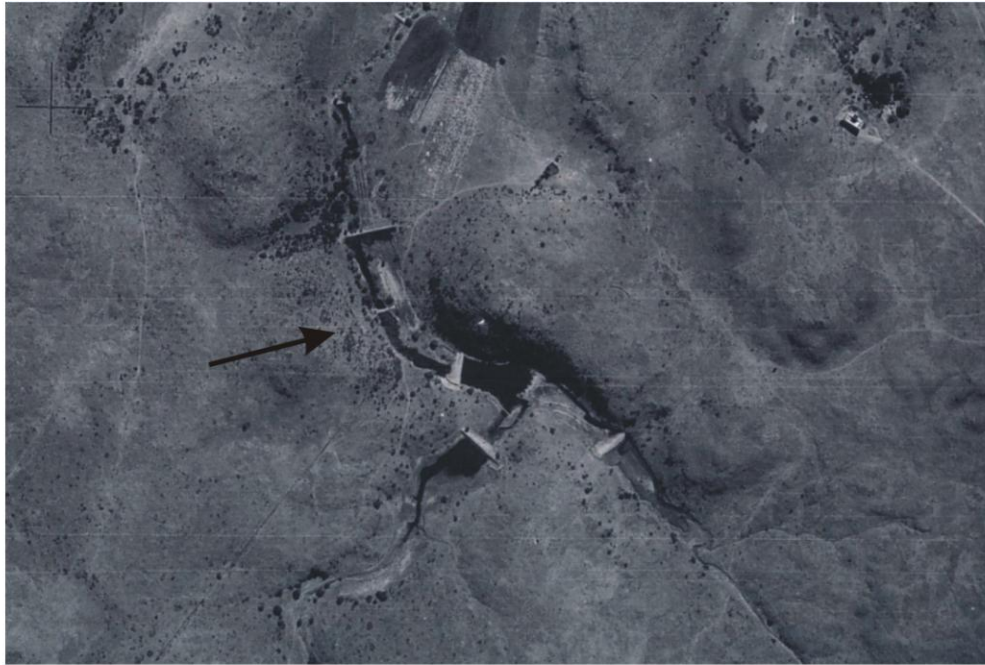


Figure 6. Dams and weirs are shown on an aerial photograph of the affected area, dated 1941.

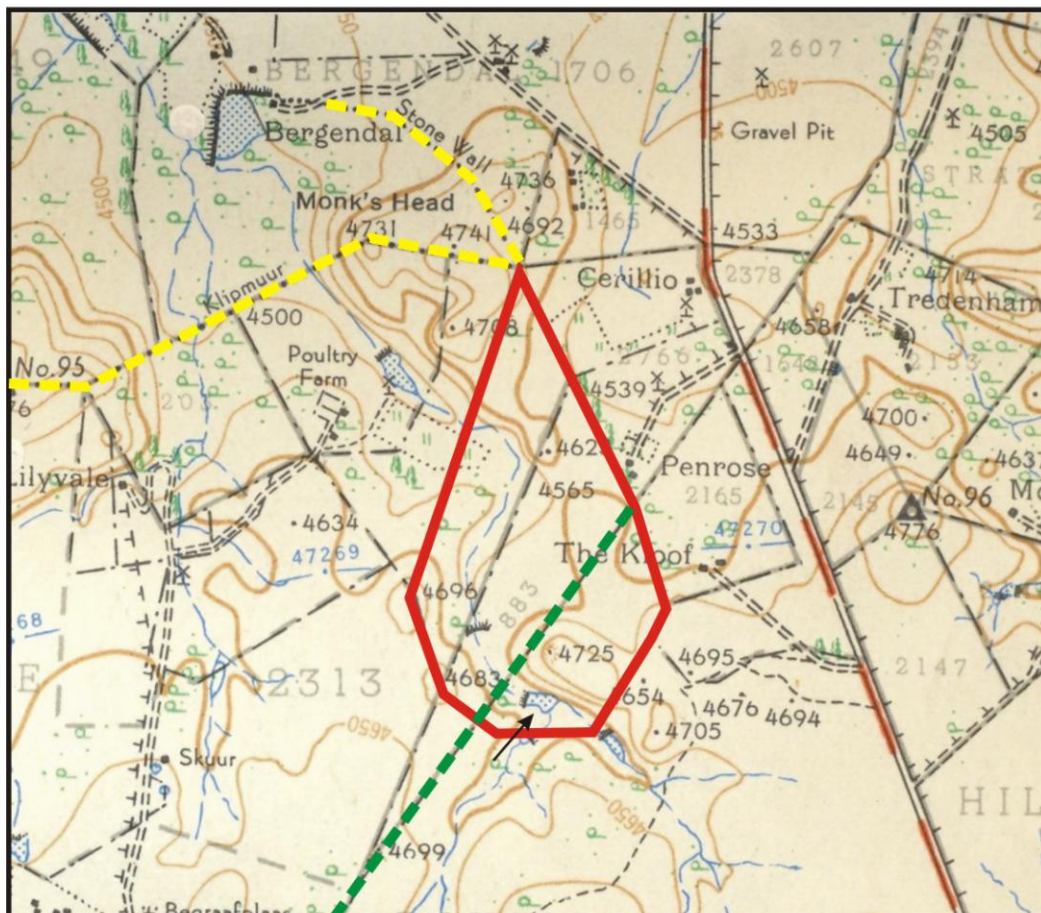


Figure 7. The survey area as represented on a portion of a 1951 1:50 000 map of Bloemfontein, outlined in red. A stone wall along the southern boundary of Hillandale 249 is indicated in yellow. A stone wall is shown in green.



Figure 8. Area E. A 900 m long section of stone walling runs in a north-easterly direction from the dam and exits the site about halfway along on the eastern boundary (A). The height of the wall averages less than a metre and consists of large dolerite boulders on the outside faces, with smaller rocks packed in the middle (B & C).



Figure 9. Partial walls (A) and foundations (B) of at least six small, rectangular dwellings are located along the hill slopes in Area A and C.



Figure 10. Foundations of late 20th century farm labourers' dwellings and an accompanying rubbish dump in Area H.



Figure 11. Remains of sections of dolerite cobble foundation and support (A) for an old road construction (B).



Figure 12. Area A. Graves located in a densely vegetated area about 300 m south of the current homestead.

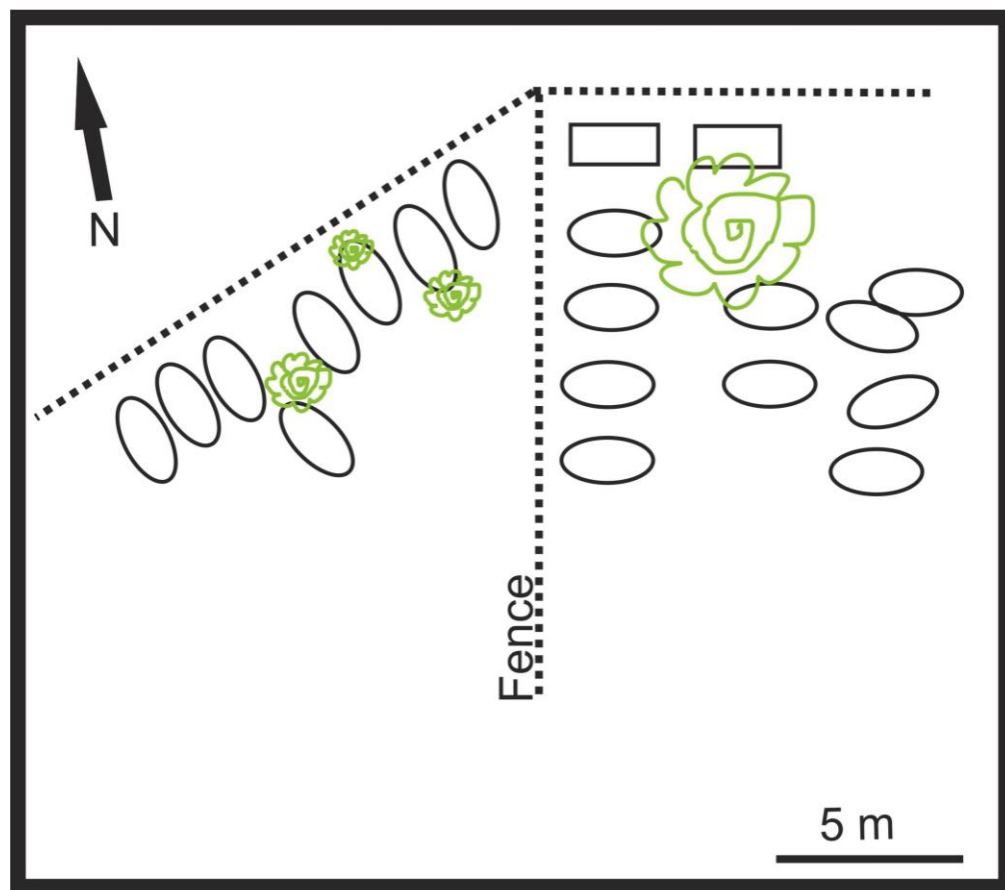


Figure 13. Layout of the graveyard in Area G.



Figure 14. The graveyard in Area G consists of a loose arrangement of heavily overgrown graves, with occasional head markers (A) and dolerite cobble domes (B).

Appendix 1.

1. Extracts relevant to this report from the *National Heritage Resources Act* no. 25 of 1999, (Sections 5 and 36):

General principles for heritage resources management

5. (1) All authorities, bodies and persons performing functions and exercising powers in terms of this Act for the management of heritage resources must recognise the following principles:

(a) Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and as they are valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable they must be carefully managed to ensure their survival;

(b) every generation has a moral responsibility to act as trustee of the national heritage for succeeding generations and the State has an obligation to manage heritage resources in the interests of all South Africans;

(c) heritage resources have the capacity to promote reconciliation, understanding and respect, and contribute to the development of a unifying South African identity; and

(d) heritage resources management must guard against the use of heritage for sectarian purposes or political gain.

(2) To ensure that heritage resources are effectively managed—

(a) the skills and capacities of persons and communities involved in heritage resources management must be developed; and

(b) provision must be made for the ongoing education and training of existing and new heritage resources management workers.

(3) Laws, procedures and administrative practices must—

(a) be clear and generally available to those affected thereby;

(b) in addition to serving as regulatory measures, also provide guidance and information to those affected thereby; and

(c) give further content to the fundamental rights set out in the Constitution.

(4) Heritage resources form an important part of the history and beliefs of communities and must be managed in a way that acknowledges the right of affected communities to be consulted and to participate in their management.

(5) Heritage resources contribute significantly to research, education and tourism and they must be developed and presented for these purposes in a way that ensures dignity and respect for cultural values.

(6) Policy, administrative practice and legislation must promote the integration of heritage resources conservation in urban and rural planning and social and economic development.

(7) The identification, assessment and management of the heritage resources of South Africa must—

(a) take account of all relevant cultural values and indigenous knowledge systems;

(b) take account of material or cultural heritage value and involve the least possible alteration or loss of it;

(c) promote the use and enjoyment of and access to heritage resources, in a way consistent with their cultural significance and conservation needs;

(d) contribute to social and economic development;

(e) safeguard the options of present and future generations; and

(f) be fully researched, documented and recorded.

Burial grounds and graves

36. (1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

(2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.

(3) (a) 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.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)(a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

(5) 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.

(6) 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 grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and

(b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation

and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

(7) (a) SAHRA must, over a period of five years from the commencement of this Act, submit to the Minister for his or her approval lists of graves and burial grounds of persons connected with the liberation struggle and who died in exile or as a result of the action of State security forces or *agents provocateur* and which, after a process of public consultation, it believes should be included among those protected under this section.

(b) The Minister must publish such lists as he or she approves in the *Gazette*.

(8) Subject to section 56(2), SAHRA has the power, with respect to the graves of victims of conflict outside the Republic, to perform any function of a provincial heritage resources authority in terms of this section.

(9) SAHRA must assist other State Departments in identifying graves in a foreign country of victims of conflict connected with the liberation struggle and, following negotiations with the next of kin, or relevant authorities, it may re-inter the remains of that person in a prominent place in the capital of the Republic.

2. Extracts from *The Exhumations Ordinance, Ordinance no. 12 of 1980*

“To prohibit the desecration, destruction and damaging of graves in cemeteries and receptacles containing bodies; to regulate the exhumation, disturbance, removal and re-interment of bodies, and to provide for matters incidental thereto”.

A “cemetery” is defined as any land, whether public or private, containing one or more graves.

A “grave” includes:-

- (1) any place, whether wholly or partly above or below the level of ground and whether public or private, in which a body is permanently interred or intended to be permanently interred, whether in a coffin or other receptacle or not; and
- (2) any monument, tombstone, cross, inscription, rail, fence, chain, erection or other structure of whatsoever nature forming part of or appurtenant to a grave.

No person shall desecrate, destroy or damage any grave in a cemetery, or any coffin or urn without written approval of the Administrator.

No person shall exhume, disturb, remove or re-inter any body in a cemetery, or any coffin or urn without written approval of the Administrator.

Application must be made for such approval in writing, together with:

- (a) a statement of where the body is to be re-interred; and
- (b) why it is to be exhumed.
- (c) The methods proposed for exhumation.

Written permission from local authorities, nearest available relatives and their religious body owning or managing the cemetery; and where all such permission cannot be obtained, the application must give reasons why not.

The Administrator has the power to vary any conditions and to impose additional conditions.

5. Anyone found guilty and convicted is liable for a maximum fine of R200 and a maximum prison sentence of six months.