

**A SURVEY OF CULTURAL RESOURCES IN THE
MIDRAND MUNICIPAL AREA,
GAUTENG PROVINCE**

For:

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SUMMARY

A survey of cultural resources in the Midrand municipal area, Gauteng Province

Some 51 sites of cultural significance were identified during a survey of the above area. This represents an important local legacy of cultural resources which must be considered before development takes place. It is judged that all the identified sites would be impacted upon to various degrees by future development.

The recommendations contained in the report deal with the implementation of mitigatory measures when impact assessments are conducted, the protection and utilisation of sites and suggestions for a follow-up survey. Summarised, this report recommends the following (see section 10):

- ◆ Safeguarding and documenting all cemeteries and graves
- ◆ No further development along water-courses (where Stone Age artefacts can be expected) unless a full EIA takes place, involving archaeologists
- ◆ Informing developers about the possible existence of archaeological sites, and obtaining the services of an archaeologist timeously once such sites are found
- ◆ Informing developers of the requirement of obtaining a permit for the demolition of buildings and structures older than fifty years, in terms of the National Monuments Act
- ◆ Inclusion of archaeologists and other cultural resource specialists in teams conducting EIA's and SIA's
- ◆ Full investigation, documentation and mapping of top heritage sites (e g oldest farmsteads)
- ◆ Involving the residents of Midrand in extending and updating the record of the area's cultural resources
- ◆ Planning the utilisation of sites of cultural significance according to a hierarchy of needs.

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It began as a small and dusty stop for coach travellers between Johannesburg and Pretoria at the turn of the century.

1. AIMS OF THE SURVEY

The National Cultural History Museum was requested by **Newtown Associates** to survey the Midrand municipal area. The aim of the survey was to locate, identify, evaluate and document the sites, objects and structures of cultural significance found within the boundaries of the area that is to be mined.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The **Terms of Reference** for the survey were to:

- 2.1 Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature, ie cultural resources, located in the area of the proposed development.
- 2.2 Assess the significance of these cultural resources in terms of their historical, social, religious, aesthetic and scientific value.
- 2.3 Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions.
- 2.4 Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources. This can include recommendations for the sustainable development and use of the identified cultural resources.
- 2.5 Develop procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified cultural resources are uncovered during construction phase.

3. DEFINITIONS

The following aspects have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

- ◆ **Conservation** is the act of maintaining all or part of a resource (whether natural or cultural) in its present condition in order to provide for its continued or future use. Conservation includes sustainable use, protection (preservation), maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration and enhancement.
- ◆ **Cultural resource** is a broad, generic term covering any physical, natural and spiritual properties and features adapted, used and created by humans in the past and present. Cultural resources are the result of continuing human cultural activity and embody a range of community values and meanings. These resources are non-renewable and finite. They can be, but are not necessarily identified with defined locations.
- ◆ **Development** is a process of improving human well-being through a reallocation of resources that involves some modification of the environment. It addresses basic needs, equity and the redistribution of wealth. Its focus is on the quality of life rather than the quantity of economic activity.
- ◆ **Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)** is a detailed study of the environmental consequences of a proposed course of action, highlighting the effects of a decision, project, undertaking or activity.
- ◆ **Heritage** includes those aspects of culture, tradition and history that have value for people in the present and are passed on from one generation to the next. It is the sum total of sites and manifestations of geological, zoological, botanical and historical (cultural) importance, thus, heritage consists of cultural and natural resources.
- ◆ **Protection** (preservation) encompasses activities which consolidate and maintain the existing form, material and integrity of a cultural resource
- ◆ The **significance** of the sites and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of a site is done with reference to any number of these.

- ◆ Significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium to high significance require further mitigation.

4. LEGAL AND OTHER GENERAL PRINCIPLES UNDERLYING THE REPORT

- 4.1 All recommendations are made with full cognisance of the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Monuments Act (No 28 of 1969, as amended)**. This act defines as an historical site 'any identifiable building or part thereof, marker, milestone, gravestone, landmark or tell older than 50 years'. Section 12(2A) specifies that 'no person shall destroy, damage, excavate, alter, remove from its original site or export from the Republic' any historical site 'except under the authority of an in accordance with a permit issued under this section'. A permit from the National Monuments Council is required for any destruction, damage or alteration to, or any excavation, removal or exportation of a gravestone older than 50 years (Section 12(2A)(f). Archaeological sites may also not be damaged, excavated, altered, removed from their original site or exported without a permit from the Council (Section 12(2A)(e).
- 4.2 New regulations regarding activities identified under Section 21 of the **Environment Conservation Act (No 73 of 1989, as amended)** were published in the Government Gazette of 5 September 1997. They determine that full EIA's must be undertaken with respect to a number of development activities. These regulations have a direct influence on the conservation of cultural resources.
- 4.3 Forthcoming legislation in the form of a **Heritage Act**, replacing the existing National Monuments Act, is expected in 1998. In terms of this act, local authorities are required to ensure that the heritage system is as accessible as possible to local communities by making the conservation of significant heritage resources (both cultural and natural) an integral part of town planning functions.
- 4.4 Certain **Provincial Ordinances** deal with graves, town planning, etc, and should also be considered.
- 4.5 There are changing community values, such as growth of environmental awareness and increased concerns about environmental planning.
- 4.6 International national trends, as amplified by Charters, Conventions, White Papers etc, point towards the need for a sustainable approach to

environmental management.

4.7 The latitude and longitude of an archaeological site are to be treated as sensitive information by the developer, and should not be disclosed to members of the public.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Preliminary investigation

5.1.1 *Survey of the literature*

A survey of relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the area. In this regard, various anthropological, archaeological and historical sources were consulted - see list of references below. A great deal of information was obtained from files kept in the Pieter Steenhoff Library (Margie Moore Collection).

5.1.2 *Data sources*

The **Archaeological Data Recording Centre (ADRC)**, housed at the National Cultural History Museum, Pretoria, was consulted.

5.1.3 *Other sources*

Topographical and other maps were studied - see list of references below.

5.2 Field survey

The field survey was done in two phases:

Phase 1 was conducted according to generally accepted archaeological practices, aimed at locating unknown sites, objects and structures. The area was divided into blocks, making use of natural and human-made topographical elements. These blocks were then surveyed in detail by walking and driving across it. In each block, areas with a potential for human use were investigated. Special attention was given to outcrops, cliffs were inspected for rock shelters, while stream beds and unnatural topographical occurrences such as ruins, trenches, holes and clusters of trees were investigated.

Phase 2 was aimed at tracing sites which had already been identified by means of literature and archival research. The known or approximate localities were

visited in order to check whether the site still existed, determine its exact locality, and assess its present condition and significance.

5.3 Documentation

Most sites, objects and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the **Global Positioning System** (GPS)¹ and plotted on a map. This information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality. In cases of highly visible sites, where an exact street address or map location could be determined, no GPS coordinates were obtained.

5.4 Presentation of the information

In discussing the results of the survey, a chronological rather than a geographical approach was followed in the presentation of an overview of human occupation and land use in the area. This helps the reader to better understand the potential impact of the proposed development. Information on the individual objects, sites, occurrences and structures is presented in Appendix 2 and summarised in Table 1.

¹ According to the manufacturer a certain deviation may be expected for each reading. Care was, however, taken to obtain as accurate a reading as possible, and then correlate it with reference to the physical environment before plotting it on the map.

6. LIMITATIONS

The survey could have yielded a more complete inventory, but a number of limiting factors should be considered in this regard. These include:

- ◆ It is suspected that a few sites, particularly graves, stone walls and archaeological remains escaped detection due to dense vegetation and high grass cover, caused by good rainfall during the period fieldwork was undertaken. Although veld fires cause considerable destruction, they are oddly enough beneficial to the location and identification of heritage sites after grasses and weeds have burnt away.
- ◆ We presume that another set of sites also escaped detection due to their inaccessibility (lack of roads, security measures, etc).
- ◆ Constant development in Midrand has resulted in the closure of roads (indicated on maps) and the establishment of new suburbs and roads (not indicated on maps). This changed the face of the landscape and made the identification of sites sometimes difficult.
- ◆ No comprehensive history of Midrand has yet been written, and the existing archival, cartographic and library records often were incomplete or provided only sketchy information.
- ◆ The Midrand public was not consulted about their knowledge of cultural resources/heritage sites, and the workshop that was indeed organised (November 1997) was a failure. Local knowledge about the area should not be underestimated, and we strongly urge that the Town Council initiate a project aimed at obtaining community-based information on the history of Midrand, both tangible (sites, structures, buildings, artefacts) and intangible (place names, events, stories, etc).

7. ASSUMPTIONS

Certain assumptions should be taken into account when considering this report, such as:

- ◆ Notwithstanding the limitations listed above, we are confident that the inventory is fairly comprehensive. Assuming that published information, as contained in library and other records, mainly deals with heritage sites of some importance, the inventory probably already contains the top heritage sites in Midrand. A large number of sites were only found and identified on the basis of published records.
- ◆ Older topographical maps of the area indicate graves, roads, farmsteads, settlements and other features which do no longer appear on the latest maps. We assume that some of these features might still exist in one way or another, but to trace them would require more time, a more conducive season and public input.
- ◆ The survey excluded informal settlements and high-density townships such as Ivory Park and Rabie Ridge. We assume that very few, if any, heritage sites older than fifty years (in terms of protection under the National Monuments Act) have remained here. However, this does not rule out the possibility of more recent sites associated with local events, the liberation struggle and important local personalities (such as heroes of the resistance). We assume that such sites would exist, but to identify and research them would require more time and also community participation.
- ◆ Referring to the remark concerning public participation under the section 'limitations', we assume that there are a number of cultural resources not listed in the inventory. To expand the inventory, participation by Midrand residents and by heritage enthusiasts and experts from outside is crucial.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA SURVEYED

In general terms, the Midrand area is typical Highveld, a landscape characterised by gently sloping plains, separated by relatively deep valleys carved out by the Jukskei River, Kaalspruit, Olifantsspruit, Modderfontein Spruit and smaller watercourses. At places there are ensembles of large granite boulders, rocky outcrops and hillocks. Except where human settlement has occurred, the plains are generally treeless. Clumps of vegetation occur at many outcrops and hillocks, and the vegetation is more dense in the river valleys.

This environment formed the basis for the patterns of human occupation which emerged since Early Stone Age times. The river valleys, boulders and rocky ridges were habitat to groups of Stone Age people, and here stone artefacts have been found and can be expected as signs of occupation. Settlement by Iron Age communities took place near rivers and close to rocky outcrops. Clumps of trees often indicate the presence of remaining stone walls and other structures, although none which are of definite Iron Age origin have been found so far.

White farmers, settling in the area since the middle of the 19th century, carved up the landscape into a number of farms, which even today form the framework for agricultural, residential and other forms of development. The farm names also describe the environment: Olifantsfontein, Blue Hills, Witbos, Kaalfontein, Waterval, Diepsloot, etc. Stands of poplar, palm, eucalyptus, pine and other trees often indicate the presence of farmsteads and proved to be helpful in tracing these cultural resources. The area is also divided by a historic railway line (dating back to the 1890s) and a large number of major and minor roads, some of which date back to the previous century, and along which a number of the area's older cultural resources (for example shops, farms, cemeteries, industrial sites) have been identified.

Many portions of the Midrand landscape are today covered by residential, industrial and commercial development, often engulfing and obliterating farmsteads, graveyards and other signs of earlier human occupation. However, these developments in themselves are also cultural resources. A number of them, for example Clayville, Halfway House and Grand Central were established prior to World War II, and thus contain cultural resources of architectural and historic significance.

9. DISCUSSION: OVERVIEW OF MIDRAND'S CULTURAL RESOURCES

The sites mentioned in this section are referred to as 'items', listed in sequential order in Appendix 1. Instead of using the site numbers, this approach makes it easier to find such sites on the list.

The history of human occupation of and settlement in the Midrand area, known so far, goes back at least 150 000 years, when groups of Early Stone Age people appeared periodically. These people survived by manufacturing simple tools and weapons of stone, bone and wood, which they used for hunting and gathering edible plants. No permanent settlement took place, and only deposits of stone artefacts, such as the one which previously existed on Allandale (item 17) have remained behind.

Following the Early Stone Age, Midrand was the scene of the periodic occupation by Middle and probably also by Late Stone age groups. Some of the local rock was suitable for manufacturing stone artefacts, as is evidenced by item 5 on the farm Waterval. Settlement, which was only of a temporary nature, often occurred at sheltered spots close to rivers, such as Glenferness Cave (item 37). Numerous Middle Stone Age implements have been and are still are to be found along water-courses, and thus it is imperative that no further development takes places in these zones in order to preserve them as 'archives' of Midrand's cultural heritage.

Occupation of Midrand by the first groups of Iron Age settlers began some 1600 years ago. These people spoke Bantu languages, such as Tswana, kept domesticated animals, grew crops and manufactured pots and iron implements. Like the Stone Age people, they also hunted and gathered edible plants. A site such as The Boulders (item 24) was probably occupied by early Iron Age groups between 350 and 600 AD, followed by new periods of settlement by Tswana-speaking groups since the early 16th century. Like the Stone Age people, the Iron Age communities often favoured sheltered places, as is evidenced by their occupation of Glenferness Cave (item 37). The Bushmen, who were basically Late Stone Age people, were not displaced immediately, as is evidenced by their probable occupation of The Boulders between 1100 and 1200 AD, and for many centuries they lived side by side with the Iron Age settlers.

In the 1820s the first white people appeared on the scene, hunters, traders, missionaries and other travellers. Permanent occupation by whites began in the early 1840s, when Voortrekker farmers such as Frederik Andries Strydom and Johannes Elardus Erasmus established the farms Olifantsfontein (item 11) and Randjesfontein (item 20) respectively. These early white settlers and their descendants were buried on their farms (items 12 and 21), and it is thus

important to preserve these burial sites where history has been written into stone. Elements of the original farmsteads have survived and should also be recorded and preserved for posterity.

Gradually the entire area was divided into farms, often with names which describe the local geographical conditions: Blue Hills, Witbos, Witpoort, Kaalfontein, Waterval, Zevenfontein, Witsloot, Diepsloot, and others. However, it was only since the 1880s that these farms were formally surveyed and mapped, and when not only their names, but also the names of rivers (Kaalspruit, Jukskei, etc) and other features became permanent fixtures on maps.

Until well into the 20th century, the development of Midrand was determined by local agriculture. The original farms, which became more and more subdivided as the number of farmers increased, supplied food and fibre to the burgeoning populations of Pretoria in the north and the Witwatersrand in the south. The practice of burying farmers and their workers on or near the farms and smallholdings continued, and a number of small graveyards in Midrand date back to this period (items 14, 15, 51). Of the 19th and early 20th century farmsteads, only a few have survived, for example Bibury Grange (item 25), Blue Hills (item 31), Kaalfontein (item 32) and possibly one in Halfway Gardens (item 33). Also dating back to the 1890s is Helderfontein (item 30), later extensively redesigned by Sir Herbert Baker.

The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) also touched Midrand, and for a short period it was a key focus of the British war effort, when the British forces under Lord Roberts advanced through Midrand from Johannesburg en route to Pretoria, which was occupied on 5 June 1900. A few British military units were stationed in the Midrand area, for example at the present Escom Training Centre (item 32), and at Bibury Grange (item 25). No major battles took place in Midrand, and the armed conflict was limited to Boer attempts at sabotaging the railway line, attacks on troop trains and other minor skirmishes. A notable event was the Boer demolition of the railway culvert near the present Pinedene Station, which had to be completely rebuilt by the Imperial Military Railways in 1901 (item 6).

Since the late 1880s, two other elements began shaping the modern history of Midrand, namely the development of a stage-coach station in the west and a ceramics industry in the east.

Pretoria and Johannesburg were connected by stage-coach and post-cart services in the 1880s, and a stop-over station where horse and mule teams could be changed and passengers could rest was developed midway between the two towns. This facility became known as the 'Halfway House'. It gave rise to the establishment of a hotel (with the inevitable pub) and a post-office in 1889. A

year later, when it was predicted that the proposed railway line between the Witwatersrand and Pretoria would pass Halfway House, a township, known as 'Waterval Mooigelegen', was surveyed, which made provision for a station, government offices, shops and a market. However, the railway bypassed Halfway House to the east, and thus Midrand's first railway station was opened on the farm Olifantsfontein in 1892.

Although the proposed township did not materialise, public interest had been kindled. Halfway House was discovered by many of the wealthy in Johannesburg, who began establishing country resorts where they could relax and pursue rural sports and hobbies such as horseriding. President Kruger often stopped over at the Halfway House Hotel during trips between Johannesburg and Pretoria. The Gibson brothers, who owned a stage-coach company, bought large tracts of land on the Jukskei River where they bred cattle and established a tree nursery. The old eucalyptus trees lining the Old Pretoria Road (item 42) probably originated here.

Halfway House became a town in 1920, and in 1925 Halfway House Estate was established. However, development was slow, and Halfway House remained a one-horse town for decades to come. Real industrial, commercial and residential development, as symbolised by the opening of a post-office in 1939, only began in the late 1930s as a result of Halfway House's central and accessible location in the heart of Gauteng. The post-office was demolished in 1987.

A feature of the 1930s and 1940s was the establishment of large agricultural estates, for example Crowthorne and Beaulieu, which in later years were subdivided into smallholdings for purchase by wealthy members of the public. This period also saw the development of Midrand as a mecca for flying sport (Grand Central Flying Club 1937, item 23), motor racing (Grand Central Speedway 1948, item 47) and horseriding (Lippizaner equestrian centre).

While Halfway House became the western development nucleus of the Midrand area, the same happened at Olifantsfontein in the east. When the Germiston-Pretoria railway line was surveyed in the early 1890s, extensive limestone and fire clay deposits were discovered east of the old Strydom farmstead on Olifantsfontein by John Richard Holmes. He established a lime-burning company in 1895, which was soon followed by a brick-making firm. The remains of the original quarry and plant (item 9) are part of Midrand's industrial heritage. These companies and their assets - including the lime and clay deposits - were taken over by the Consolidated Rand Brick, Pottery and Lime Company (Conrand), established by Thomas Cullinan in 1902.

When Conrand tottered on the brick of bankruptcy, Cullinan started a pottery factory in Olifantsfontein. It was not very successful and it closed down in 1914.

In 1926 the business was revived when the Ceramic Studio was established, which became especially famous for the production of tile murals for decorating many government buildings erected in the 1930s, including the Halfway House post-office.

Housing for the brick-making and pottery companies was provided in an area later called Clayville, and a few cottages, built from locally-made brick, have survived (item 45). For senior managers more elaborate houses were built, such as Spinney Green (item 38) and Wenlock House (item 41).

The growth of Conrand and the Ceramic Studio led to residential and commercial development in Olifantsfontein, and in 1940 the Clayville township was established.

Although Halfway House and Clayville had already been established, the first form of proper local government for these townships only was instituted in 1944, when the Halfway House/Olifantsfontein area came under the jurisdiction of the Transvaal Peri-Urban Areas Health (later Development) Board. In 1951 the Halfway House Local Area Committee was established as a form of local government under the jurisdiction of this Board. In 1964 a similar structure was instituted for Clayville/Olifantsfontein. These two Local Area Committees ceased to exist in 1981, when they amalgamated to form a fully-fledged new local authority known as Midrand.

The establishment of the Midrand Town Council heralded the beginning of a new period of development. However, the spectacular boom in the establishment of new residential, commercial and industrial areas often has been detrimental to the area's cultural resources. With the demolition of Van's café, the hotel and the post-office in the mid-1980s, the last tangible remains of the old Halfway House disappeared. Stone Age sites have been destroyed, cemeteries have been vandalised and eradicated, and historic stands of trees have disappeared.

Another form of disappearance was the removal of black townships of 'locations' as a result of the application of apartheid legislation. As recently as 1975, a topographical map of the area indicated two locations at Olifantsfontein. These, and their associated cemeteries, have disappeared off the face of the latest maps. Presumably the residents were resettled in Tembisa, which was established as a 'regional township' in the late 1950s.

In conclusion, it can be stated that the cultural resources identified in Midrand are fairly representative of a long period of human use and occupation of the area, ranging from Early Stone Age sites to 19th and 20th century factory sites, from early farmsteads and Victorian cottages to more recent houses and mansions. Many of Midrand's cultural resources remain threatened,

particularly the more vulnerable and less visible ones, such as archaeological sites and graveyards. The inventory, produced by the survey, probably reflects only a fraction of what the area's cultural heritage originally consisted of, but it is the first step towards the development of much-needed environmental conservation policies, strategies and plans.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 10.1 Appropriate measures should be taken to safeguard all cemeteries and graves, so that they are not endangered by industrial, commercial, mining and residential development. All graves and cemeteries, identified during the survey, as well as those still to be discovered in the course of development planning, should be fully mapped and documented, implying the transcription of texts on tombstones, site layout maps and capture on photographs.
- 10.2 Streams and rivers seem to have been well populated and used during Stone Age times. It is recommended that development is kept away from these, or, alternatively, that any development includes a prior investigation by an archaeologist.
- 10.3 It must be kept in mind that archaeological objects and features, due to their specific nature, usually occur below ground level. It is therefore recommended that any developer be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during construction. If anything is noticed, it should be reported immediately to a museum, preferably one at which an archaeologist is available, so that an investigation and evaluation of the find can be made.
- 10.4 Many of the historic structures identified during the survey are older than fifty years and therefore fall under the blanket protection by the National Monuments Act. Any developer should be made aware that permits are needed for demolishing and removing these cultural resources. Submissions for obtaining such permits should be directed to the regional Plans Committee of the National Monuments Council.
- 10.5 In terms of the Regulations of the Environment Conservation Act, all changes in land-use and most types of development are and will become subject to environmental and social impact assessments and the approval of mitigatory measures. It is therefore recommended that cultural resource specialists such as archaeologists and historians be included in teams and task groups conducting such EIA's and SIA's.
- 10.6 Irrespective of whether development will occur or not, a number of cultural resources of historic origin should undergo proper and detailed investigation, documentation and mapping, on the basis of which plans and programmes for their protection should be developed. These sites include the historic lime-works at Olifantsfontein, the original Olifantsfontein and Randjesfontein farmsteads, Bibury Grange farmstead and Glenferness Cave.

10.7 This report only deals with the known and more visible cultural resources of Midrand, and largely excluded the so-called 'intangible' cultural resources such as sites where events occurred and oral histories. It is recommended that, as a follow-up of this survey, a project is launched whereby the public is invited to contribute towards a full documentation of Midrand's history by helping to identify more sites and structures and sharing the information contained in personal documents, photo albums etc.

10.8 Many of Midrand's 'top heritage sites' (Glenferness Cave, Olifantsfontein lime-works, Randjesfontein farmstead etc) could be developed for educational, recreational, tourism and scientific purposes. We recommend that such projects be planned according to the following sequence:

- ◆ Protecting the site (1st priority)
- ◆ Determining community needs (2nd priority)
- ◆ Determining visitor/user needs (3rd priority)
- ◆ Determining appropriate materials and technology (4th priority)
- ◆ Determining appropriate implementation programmes (5th priority)

11. REFERENCES

11.1 Unpublished data

11.1.1 *Database*

Archaeological Data Recording Centre (ADRC), National Cultural History Museum, Pretoria.

11.1.2 *Farm maps*

Maps of the following farms and subdivisions, in Surveyor-General's office, Pretoria: Olifantsfontein 410JR, Randjesfontein 405JR, Blue Hills 397JR, Witbos 409JR, Witpoort 406JR, Bothasfontein 408JR, Kaalfontein 13IR, Allandale 10IR, Waterval 5IR, Zevenfontein 407JR, Witsloot 400JR, Olifantsfontein 402JR, Diepsloot 388JR

11.1.3 *Thesis*

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11.2.2 *Articles in periodicals*

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- Cullinan's rich heritage unfolds. **Facets**, April 1990, pp 4-5.
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- Halfway House tagtig jaar gelede. **Halfway House Reporter**, Nov 1979, n.p.
- Historic Olifantsfontein. **Be My Guest**, August 1988, n.p.
- Historic locomotive. **Midrand Reporter**, 22.10.1987, p 25.

- Historical sites: Homestead preserved. **Midrand Reporter**, 2.7.1987, n.p.
- History of a town called Clayville. **Midrand Reporter**, 18.7.1996, p 11.
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- In the footsteps of Sir Thomas Cullinan - Olifantsfontein brickworks. **Midrand Mail**, mid-May 1985, n.p.
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- On the right track to excellent food. **Midrand Reporter**, 1.1.1990, p 9.
- Once a rural village, today the fastest growing town. **Midrand Reporter**, 23.4.1992, p 10.
- Post Office tiles are returned to Midrand. **Midrand Reporter**, 18.5.1989, p 7.
- Property scene. **Halfway House Reporter**, Nov 1979, p 2.
- Proteas take over from the law. *Midrand Reporter*, 198-?, n.p.

Rare pottery goes on show. **Midrand Reporter**, 2.3.1996, n.p.

Rare tiles at Post Office. **Midrand Reporter**, 17.10.1991, n.p.

Real old "Medieval Castle" at Kyalami. **Midrand Reporter**, 30.6.1984, n.p.

Rich history of Spinney Green recalled. **Midrand Reporter**, 24.1.1991, p 12.

Saving one of the world's design treasures. **The Star**, 19.9.1996, n.p.

Sir Herbert Baker's jewel in Midrand. **Midrand Reporter**, 18.7.1996, p 23.

Spinney Green - Set like a diamond in an emerald cluster. **Facets**, September 1990, n.p.

St Saviour's Church bought for a song! **Midrand Reporter**, 18.7.1996, n.p.

The store that wasn't. **Midrand Reporter**, 2.7.1988, n.p.

Valuable Halfway House land for sale - at R40! **Midrand Reporter**, 15.6.1984, n.p.

Victorian Bibury Grange - The house with the friendly ghost. **Midrand Reporter**, 17.10.1991, p 4.

When Grand Central was a racetrack. *Midrand Reporter*, 5.4.1990, n.p.

11.2.3 *Maps*

1: 50 000 topographical maps:

2528CC Lyttelton, 1975. Government Printer, Pretoria

2528CC Centurion, 1996. Government Printer, Pretoria.

2628AA Johannesburg, 1996. Government Printer, Pretoria.

12. PROJECT TEAM

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13. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: STANDARDIZED SET OF CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF PROJECTS ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

Significance of impact:

- lowwhere the impact will not have an influence on or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design
- mediumwhere the impact could have an influence which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation
- highwhere it would have a "no-go" implication on the project regardless of any mitigation

Certainty of prediction:

- Definite: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data to verify assessment
- Probable: More than 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of that impact occurring
- Possible: Only more than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring
- Unsure: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or the likelihood of an impact occurring

Status of the impact:

With mitigation and the resultant recovery of material, a negative impact can be turned positive. Describe whether the impact is positive (a benefit), negative (a cost) or neutral

Recommended management action:

For each impact, the recommended practically attainable mitigation actions which would result in a measurable reduction of the impact, must be identified.

This is expressed according to the following:

- 1 = no further investigation/action necessary
- 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary
- 3 = test excavation to determine if further work is necessary
- 4 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive salvage excavation and/or mapping necessary
- 5 = preserve site at all costs

Legal requirements:

Identify and list the specific legislation and permit requirements which potentially could be infringed upon by the proposed project, if mitigation is necessary.

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY RESULTS²

[Previous site numbers relate to other known sites on a particular ¼ degree sheet already documented in the ADRC, and does not necessarily refer to sites occurring on or close to the specific area of interest.]

1. Site number: 2628AA54

Description: Short section of stone walling.

Location: Waterval 5IR: 26°00'35.7"S; 28°05'44.3"E [X 2878012.162; Y 90540.009]

Discussion: Could possibly have been part of an old homestead. However, as there is very little left of this site, it is doubtful if much information of significance will be found on further investigation.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: If these remains are older than 50 years, these structures will have to be investigated before any development takes place. A permit from the National Monuments Council is necessary before it can be destroyed or excavated.

2. Site number: 2628AA55

Description: Informal cemetery consisting of about 100 graves. Approximately 30 of these graves have headstones.

Location: Waterval 5IR: 26°00'41.4"S; 28°05'43.4"E [X 2878187.772; Y 90566.606]

Discussion: Some of these graves appear to be quite old, while others are as recent as the 1960s. From the objects found on some of the graves, it seems as if they are still visited on a regular basis by family.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: It is recommended that the area be upgraded by fencing it, trimming the grass and keep the place clean on a regular basis.

Legal requirements: Some of the graves have headstones that are older than 50 years and are therefore protected by the National Monuments Act.

3. Site number: 2628AA56

Description: Remains of structures

Location: Waterval 5IR: 26°00'43.8"S; 28°05'43.3"E [X 2878261.613; Y 90563.313]

Discussion: This seems to be the remains of a homestead such as farm labourers would have occupied.

² See Appendix 1 for an explanation of the conventions used in assessing the cultural remains.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: If these remains are older than 50 years, these structures will have to be investigated before any development takes place.

4. Site number: 2628AA57

Description: Remains of a number of structures

Location: Waterval 5IR: 26°01'02.4"S; 28°06'25.0"E [X 2878826.067; Y 89402.476]

Discussion: These seem to be the remains of homesteads such as farm labourers would have occupied.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: If these remains are older than 50 years, these structures will have to be investigated before any development takes place.

5. Site number: 2628AA58

Description: Stone Age tools and flakes near an outcrop of rock

Location: Waterval 5IR: 26°01'14.4"S; 28°08'53.0"E [X 2879190.065; Y 88621.309]

Discussion: This seems to be a factory site. It is mostly surface material and it is doubtful if much information will be gained from excavation.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary.

Legal requirements: A permit from the National Monuments Council is needed before destruction or excavation of this site can take place.

6. Site number: 2528CC69

Description: Old railway viaduct across Olifantspruit, constructed of stone. The keystones on both sides bear the inscription "IMR 1901" [Imperial Military Railways 1901].

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: 25°55'18.7"S; 28°13'40.2"E [X 2868171.833; Y 77362.364], near the Pinedene station, east of Pretoria-Olifantsfontein Road. Marked on 1975 2528CC map.

Discussion: This viaduct was constructed by British engineers during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), to replace a previous bridge or viaduct which was destroyed by Boer forces.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 5 = preserve site all costs

Legal requirements: As this structure is older than 50 years, it is protected by the National Monuments Act.

7. Site number: 2528CC70

Description: Informal cemetery, containing as many as 10 graves, dating from the period 1925 to 1956. A few do not have headstones.

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: 25°55'27.3"S; 28°13'17.9"E [X 2868440.160; Y 77981.431]

Discussion: This is in all probability a family cemetery.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: It is recommended that the area be upgraded by fencing it, trimming the grass and keep the place clean on a regular basis.

Legal requirements: As these graves are older than 50 years, they are protected by the National Monuments Act.

8. Site number: 2528CC71

Description: Old farmstead known as Charolais

Location: Olifantsfontein 401JR. Appears on 1975 and 1996 2528CC maps.

Discussion: Consists of main farmhouse (1930s) with a number of outbuildings.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary.

Legal requirements: As some of the structures are older than 50 years, they are protected by the National Monuments Act.

9. Site number: 2528CC72

Description: Ruin of old lime works

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: 25°55'47.7"S; 28°12'53.2"E [X 2869072.085; Y 78670.656]

Discussion: Remains of the lime kiln and other works established by John Richard Holmes in the 1890s. This site is linked to the cemetery at the below site number.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary.

Legal requirements: As these structures are older than 50 years, they are protected by the National Monuments Act.

10. Site number: 2528CC73

Description: An informal cemetery which is very much overgrown with trees and grass. There might be as many as fifty graves. Although the graves are marked, they do not have inscribed headstones. From the associated grave goods it is deduced that these graves belong to black people. In all probability they were labourers at the old lime works.

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: 25°55'47.7"S; 28°12'53.2"E [X 2869072.085; Y 78670.656]

Discussion: This site can be associated with the preceding site number.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: It is recommended that the area be upgraded by fencing it, trimming the grass and keep the place clean on a regular basis. 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary.

Legal requirements: As these graves are older than 50 years, they are protected by the National Monuments Act.

11. Site number: 2528CC74

Description: Original old Olifantsfontein farmstead.

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: 25°56'19.8" S; 28°12'12.1 E

Discussion: Established 150 years ago by Frederik Andries Strydom. Farmhouse was not burnt down during Anglo-Boer War, but was used as British army base. Old buildings have been restored by sixth generation of Strydom family still living there. Old school has also been restored.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 4 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping and documentation necessary

Legal requirements: As these structures are older than 50 years, they are protected by the National Monuments Act.

12. Site number: 2528CC75

Description: Cemetery of the Strydom family.

Location: Immediately below the dam wall on Olifantsfontein 402JR: 25°56'20.9"S; 28°12'11.3"E [X; Y]

Discussion: Some of the graves date back to 1855.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary.

Legal requirements: As these graves are older than 50 years, they are protected

by the National Monuments Act.

13. Site number: 2528CC76

Description: Cemetery containing approximately 10 graves, some with headstones.

Location: Next to the dirt road, below the Escom powerlines on Olifantsfontein 402JR: 25°56'46.7"S; 28°12'08.4"E [X 2870895.326; Y 79911.925]

Discussion: This is in all probability a family cemetery.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: It is recommended that the area be upgraded by fencing it, trimming the grass and keep the place clean on a regular basis. 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary.

Legal requirements: As these graves are older than 50 years, they are protected by the National Monuments Act.

14. Site number: 2528CC77

Description: Small cemetery containing seven graves of the Smit family, all dating between 1911 - 1926.

Location: Witpoort 406JR: 25°57'25.0"S; 28°03'24.8"E [X 2872170.785, Y 94462.015]. Appears on 1975 2528CC map.

Discussion: This is in all probability a family cemetery.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: It is recommended that the area be upgraded by fencing it, trimming the grass and keep the place clean on a regular basis. 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary.

Legal requirements: As these graves are older than 50 years, they are protected by the National Monuments Act.

15. Site number: 2528CC78

Description: Cemetery with more than 30 graves, all with headstones, dating between 1938 - 1969. A wall of dressed stone surrounds the cemetery.

Location: Witpoort 406JR: 25°56'43.8"S; 28°03'08.6"E [X 2870906.111; Y 94921.939]. Appears on 1975 2528CC map.

Discussion: This is known as the Blue Hills cemetery

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: It is recommended that the area be upgraded by fencing it, trimming the grass and keep the place clean on a regular basis. 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary.

Legal requirements: As these graves are older than 50 years, they are protected

by the National Monuments Act.

16. Site number: 2528CC79

Description: Remains of structures built from stone and clay. These occur all along the ridge.

Location: Witpoort 406JR: 25°57'25.2"S; 28°04'49.2"E [X 2872160.269; Y 92119.204]

Discussion: These structures in all probability belonged to farm labourers and, deduced from the vegetation, were abandoned quite some time ago.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: None

17. Site number: 2628AA59

Description: Early Stone Age site

Location: Allandale 10IR: 26°00'54.5"S; 28°08'37.8"E [X 2878558.216; Y 85710.990]

Discussion: The site was destroyed when owner built his house. All that is left is collection of stone tools. These should be obtained and used in exhibitions and public programmes.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: Valid permit for possession of the stone tool should be obtained from the National Monuments Council

18. Site number: 2528CC80

Description: Midrand cemetery.

Location: Olifantsfontein 401JR: 25°58'57.7" S; 28°11'00.1" E. Dale Road extension. Old grave appears on 1975 2528CC map.

Discussion: As this site is formally registered, it will not be impacted upon by development. The presence of the old grave (Stephanus Petrus Burger 1867-1941) and the close proximity of one of the Olifantsfontein farmsteads indicates that this site probably was associated with that farmstead. The other burials go back to the late 1980s.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: As the old grave is older than fifty years, it is protected by

the National Monuments Act.

19. Site number: 2628AA60

Description: Bridge over Jukskei River, old Pretoria-Johannesburg Road

Location: Waterval 5IR: 26°01'50.1" S; 28°06'34.6" E

Discussion: This bridge, judging by its style, possibly dates to the 1940s.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: None

20. Site number: 2528CC90

Description: Randjesfontein farmstead

Location: Randjesfontein 405JR: 25°56'53.3" S; 28°08'43.2" E. King Willow Crescent.

Discussion: Established in the 1870s by Daniël Jacobus Erasmus. Farm map of 1890s indicates two dams, one of which is the present Glen Austin Bird Sanctuary. Homestead and various outbuildings.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 5 = preserve site at all costs

Legal requirements: Structures are older than fifty years and thus protected by the National Monuments Act.

21. Site number: 2528CC92

Description: Erasmus family cemetery

Location: Randjesfontein 405JR: 25°58'25.4" E; 28°09'23.5" S. Java Street, east of St Saviour's Church (site below). Site appears on 1975 2528CC map.

Discussion: graves of Johannes Elardus Erasmus senior (1828-1894) and junior (1869-1923), Martha Francina Erasmus (1876-1965), Erasmus children (oldest grave 1883), Mellet family graves (1937,1951). Associated with Randjesfontein farmstead (site above).

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled sampling and mapping necessary, although the site is already maintained regularly (part of grounds of St Saviour's Church).

Legal requirements: Most graves are older than fifty years and thus protected by the National Monuments Act.

22. Site number: 2528CC91

Description: St Saviour's Presbyterian Church

Location: Randjesfontein 405JR: 25°58'25.4" E; 28°09'23.5" S. Java Street. Appears on 1996 2528CC map.

Discussion: Originally erected in Pietermaritzburg in 1868. Relocated to Randjesfontein in 1976. A favourite spot for fashionable weddings.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary.

Legal requirements: None. Although some of the material is older than fifty years, the structure itself was only erected in 1976.

23. Site number: 2528CC 105

Description: Grand Central Airport

Location: Randjesfontein 405JR. Appears on 1975 and 1996 2528CC maps.

Discussion: Established 1937 as basis for Grand Central Flying Club. Used as temporary base by South African Airforce during World War II. Taken over by Grand Central Flying Services in 1964. Revamped in 1992 and redeveloped as an international airport.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary.

Legal requirements: As most of the older structures appear to have been demolished, the National Monuments Act does not apply here.

24. Site number: 2528CC20

Description: Archaeological site, The Boulders shopping centre

Location: Randjesfontein 405JR: Old Pretoria Road, Halfway House.

Discussion: Occupied by early Tswana people (350-600 AD), Bushmen (1100-1200 AD) and later Tswana people (1500-1800 AD). First sketched in January 1889. Now part of shopping centre and used as 'adventure mini-golf course'.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary, as the site has already been destroyed when it was incorporated into the shopping centre.

Legal requirements: Remaining below-surface archaeological material protected by National Monuments Act.

25. Site number: 2528CC97

Description: Bibury Grange

Location: Bothasfontein 408JR: Crowthorne, Arthur Street, south of Crowthorne Shopping Centre.

Discussion: Late 19th century Victorian cottage, occupied by Lord Kitchener and other British officers during Anglo-Boer War. Historic stable on adjacent portion of land (used by stage-coaches).

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 4 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive documentation necessary

Legal requirements: Older than fifty years and thus protected by the National Monuments Act.

26. Site number: 2528CC102

Description: Former Allandale Trading Store

Location: Allandale 10IR: 25°59'43.7" S; 28°09'33.7" E. Modderfontein Road, President Park. Appears on 1975 and 1996 2528CC maps.

Discussion: Oldest store in Midrand, established in 1930s by Buhla family, moved to present premises in 1949. Renovated, repainted and used as hardware shop.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary

Legal requirements: None

29. Site number: 2628AA62

Description: Former Brebnor House

Location: Allandale 10IR: 26°00'18.0" S; 28°08'37.4" E. Swart Street, between State and Burger streets, President Park.

Discussion: Built 1978, blending elements of Ndebele culture with white South African technology. Considered one of 10 best-designed houses in the world. Known as 'Kismet', the house is still occupied.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary

Legal requirements: None

30. Site number: 2528CC95

Description: Helderfontein Estate

Location: Zevenfontein 407JR: 25°59'49.0" S; 28°01'22.8" E. Chattan Road, Glenferness Agricultural Holdings. On banks of Jukskei River.

Discussion: Main building erected 1892 as farmhouse. Later redesigned by Sir Herbert Baker, with addition of chapel. Now conference and functions venue.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 5 = preserve site at all costs

Legal requirements: Buildings older than fifty years protected by National Monuments Act.

31. Site number: 2528CC96

Description: Blue Hills Farmhouse

Location: Witpoort 406JR, west of R55 road. Appears on 1996 2528CC map.

Discussion: Built 1893 as one of the original Witpoort farmsteads.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled mapping of site necessary

Legal requirements: Older than fifty years and thus protected by National Monuments Act.

32. Site number: 2528CC101

Description: Historic farmstead

Location: Kaalfontein 13IR: 25°59'23.4" S; 28°09'39.7"E. Located in grounds of Escom College and Conference Centre, Dale Road. Appears on 1975 2528CC map.

Discussion: Farmhouse with covered stoep, two palm trees, eucalyptus trees, separate barn. Part of original Kaalfontein farmstead. House probably built during 1930s. Nearby are the remains of a British field hospital of the Anglo-Boer War (not located).

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled documentation and mapping necessary

Legal requirements: As the house and Boer War site are older than fifty years, they are protected by the National Monuments Act.

33. Site number: 2628AA61

Description: Farmhouse, Halfway Gardens

Location: Waterval 5IR: 154 Neerlandia Road, Halfway Gardens

Discussion: Possibly built before 1900. Altered and renovated almost beyond recognition.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary

Legal requirements: None

34. Site number: 2528CC99

Description: Beaulieu farmstead

Location: Witpoort 406JR. Between Papenfus and Palomino Streets, Beaulieu. Appears on 1975 and 1996 2528CC maps.

Discussion: Established by Jack Papenfus, an eccentric, in the 1940s. Consists of an abandoned double-story villa, dilapidated farm buildings and eucalyptus and palm trees. It could not be established whether Papenfus's 'Victorian' mansion forms part of the complex.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled documentation and mapping necessary.

Legal requirements: None

36. Site number: 2528CC98

Description: Kyalami Castle

Location: Witpoort 406JR. Zinnia Street, Kyalami Agricultural Holdings. Near north-western corner of Kyalami Racetrack.

Discussion: Built 1967 by Jack Papenfus in quasi-medieval style. Used as old-age home by Flower Foundation. New castle built more to west by Mike Dinopoulos in 1992.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary

Legal requirements: None

37. Site number: 2528CC94

Description: Glenferness Cave

Location: Zevenfontein 407JR: 25°59'47.4" S; 28°01'40.8" E. In grounds of 'Warrior's Rest Ranch', 38 Duncan Road, Glenferness Agricultural Holdings, on banks of Jukskei River.

Discussion: Occupied by early Tswana people 200-300 years ago.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 5 = preserve site at all costs

Legal requirements: Protected by National Monuments Act

38. Site number: 2528CC83

Description: 'Spinney Green' villa

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: 25°57'22.7" S; 28° 13'43.1" E. Main Road, Olifantsfontein.

Discussion: Built 1905 for Conrand works manager Emery, later occupied by one of Thomas Cullinan's sons. Redeveloped by Cullinan Holdings as guest house and restaurant in early 1980s. Contains rare examples of Ceramic Studio and Linnware pottery.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 5 = preserve site at all costs

Legal requirements: Older than fifty years and thus protected by National Monuments Act

39. Site number: 2528CC81

Description: 'Sunlawns' farmstead

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: 25°55'44.6" S; 28°13'24.1" E. West of Irene-Olifantsfontein road, on Sunlawns Agricultural Holdings.

Discussion: Extensive complex of farm buildings, including Neo Cape-Dutch house built 1930 by Roley Cullinan. Rare handmade Linnware tiles.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled documentation and mapping necessary

Legal requirements: Main house and other buildings older than fifty years are protected by National Monuments Act.

40. Site number: 2528CC87

Description: Class A locomotive

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: at entrance to Iscor Refractories, Premier Road, Clayville

Discussion: Built 1888 for Natal Government Railways, later used at Olifantsfontein works until 1965. Now static exhibit with interpretive plaque.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Possible

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 5 = preserve object at all costs

Legal requirements: Protected by National Monuments Act, as it is older than fifty years.

41. Site number: 2528CC82

Description: 'Wenlock House'

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: 25°57'27.1" S; 28°13'38.9" E. Corner Pearce and Mason Streets, Clayville.

Discussion: Built around 1910 for daughter of Thomas Cullinan. Now houses Olifantsfontein library and clinic. One of last old houses in area.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled documentation and mapping necessary

Legal requirements: Older than fifty years and thus protected by National Monuments Act

42. Site number: 2528CC106

Description: Old eucalyptus trees, Old Pretoria Road, Halfway House

Location: Randjesfontein 405JR: Flanking parts of Old Pretoria-Johannesburg Road. Indicated on 1975 and 1996 2528CC maps.

Discussion: Probably originated from nursery established by Gibson family who established a farm and a nursery on the Jukskei River before 1900.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 5 = preserve trees at all costs

Legal requirements: None

43. Site number: 2528CC86

Description: Cullinan statue

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: Outside head office of Iscor Mining Refractories, Premier Road, Clayville

Discussion: Bronze statue of Thomas Major Cullinan, founder of Clayville and the Olifantsfontein industrial area

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Possible

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 5 = preserve statue

Legal requirements: None

44. Site number: 2528CC100

Description: Former 'Themeda House'

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: West of Old Kempton Park-Pretoria Road, north of Clayville East, on Marwyn Agricultural Holdings.

Discussion: Stately double-story house in which David Cullinan grew up. Now used as store by Stocks Roads. Most windows have been boarded or bricked up, and the house is in a dilapidated condition.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary

Legal requirements: None

45. Site number: 2528CC85

Description: Company houses

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: Along parts of Van, Pearce, Mill and Becker Streets, Clayville

Discussion: Built in the 1930s for employees of the Conrand and Ceramic Studio works. Many houses of this period were demolished in the 1980s. Clayville was established as a company village, proclaimed a proper village in 1940. Some of buildings occupied as offices were originally single quarters for young unmarried men.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 4 = preserve buildings if possible, otherwise extensive documentation and mapping necessary

Legal requirements: Older than fifty years and thus protected by the National Monuments Act

46. Site number: 2528CC89

Description: Old Central Organisation for Technical Training

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: East of old Kempton Park-Pretoria Road. Appears on 1996 2528CC map.

Discussion: Built 1955-1958 to provide for adult training and trade testing.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary

Legal requirements: None

47. Site number: 2528CC103

Description: Old Grand Central Racetrack and Speedway

Location: Randjesfontein 405JR: 25°58'50.5" S; 28°08'21.2" E (coordinates of former clubhouse). Immediately west of Grand Central Airport. Appears on 1975 2528CC map.

Discussion: Established 1948 and was used until the establishment of Kyalami in 1960-1961. Little has remained of it except the dilapidated clubhouse. The track, which used to be between the airport and the Old Pretoria Road, has disappeared under grass.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary

Legal requirements: None

48. Site number: 2528CC104

Description: The Train Restaurant

Location: Randjesfontein 405JR: Old Pretoria Road, corner Tonetti Street

Discussion: Consists of four historic railway coaches: Umgeni, Lounge Car (both 1924), Kowie and Riet (both 1928). Industrial steam loco in parking area.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Possible

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 5 = preserve coaches and loco

Legal requirements: Older than fifty years and thus protected by National Monuments Act

49. Site number: 2528CC84

Description: MOTH Shellhole Clubhouse

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: Turk Street, Clayville

Discussion: Former company house of the early 1940s, now clubhouse of local MOTH Shellhole Club. From part of house hidden behind imitation sandbagged redoubt, with World War II Crusader tank mounted in garden.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action necessary

Legal requirements: House older than fifty years and thus protected by National Monuments Act.

50. Site number: 2528CC88

Description: Old railway houses

Location: Olifantsfontein 402JR: Major Street, Clayville East, east of Olifantsfontein Station

Discussion: Three railway staff houses, occupied, built during the late 1920s.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Status of impact: Neutral

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled documentation and mapping necessary

Legal requirements: Older than fifty years and thus protected by the National Monuments Act

51. Site number: 2528CC93

Description: Grave

Location: Randjesfontein 405JR: 25°58'19.1" S; 28°07'48.4" E. West of Austin Street, Glen Austin Agricultural Holdings. Appears on 1975 and 1996 2528CC maps.

Discussion: Grave of Petrus Jacobus Maree (1895-1942), enclosed by pre-cast concrete walls.

Significance of impact: Medium

Certainty of prediction: Definite

Status of impact: Negative

Recommended management action: 2 = controlled documentation and mapping necessary. Site should be maintained by cutting weeds etc.

Legal requirements: Older than fifty years and thus protected by the National Monuments Act.

APPENDIX 3: KNOWN AND/OR POSSIBLY EXISTING CULTURAL RESOURCES NOT IDENTIFIED IN THE COURSE OF THE SURVEY

As mentioned earlier in this report, not all cultural resources in the Midrand municipal area could be traced and identified. Although, therefore, not included in Appendix 2, it is important to list them separately to make the authorities and developers aware of their existence and facilitate easier detection and identification. These sites are:

- 1.Site of the two Clayville locations with associated cemetery, indicated on 1975 edition of 2528CC map
- 2.Grave east of R55 Road, Blue Hills AH, between Tambotie and Valley streets (indicated on 1975 2528CC map)
- 3.Grave west of Vorna Valley, near corner of Robin and Anton Hartman streets (indicated on 1975 2528CC map)
- 4.Quaintways House, Carlswald (built 1972 from stone of demolished 'Wirral' homestead in Wynberg; originally these stones came from the demolished St Augustine's Church in Doornfontein)
- 5.Kyalami Manor House (built by Jack Papenfus, part of Beaulieu farm?)
- 6.Post office tile mural, originally from the old Halfway House post office building (demolished 1987), transferred to the second Halfway House post office building (local magistrate's court since 1995). Unknown what happened to the tiles.
- 7.Small graveyard, Modderfontein Road, on land occupied by Lloyd Khumalo
- 8.William Morris's grave on 'Mia's Farm' (1887), south-west of Halfway House.
- 9.Old Pretoria-Natal wagon road, western half of Olifantsfontein 410JR.

APPENDIX 4: GLOSSARY AND ABBREVIATIONS

This section is included to give the reader some necessary background. It must be kept in mind, however, that these dates are all relative and serve only to give a very broad framework for interpretation.

STONE AGE

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 000 000 - 150 000 Before Present

Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 - 30 000 BP

Late Stone Age (LSA) 30 000 - until c. AD 200

IRON AGE

Early Iron Age (EIA) AD 200 - AD 1000

Late Iron Age (LIA) AD 1000 - AD 1830

HISTORICAL PERIOD

Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1830 in this part of the country

APPENDIX 5: Summary of sites and assessment in the Midrand Metropolitan area (see Appendix 2)

Site no.	Type of site	Significance of impact	Certainty of prediction	Status of impact	Recommended management action	Legal requirement
2528CC20	Iron Age	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	NMC
2528CC69	Historic	High	Definite	Negative	5 = preserve site at all costs	NMC
2528CC70	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	Upgrade area	NMC; Ordinan.
2528CC71	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	NMC
2528CC72	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping	NMC
2528CC73	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	Upgrade area	NMC; Ordinan.
2528CC74	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	4 = preserve site or document	NMC
2528CC75	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	Upgrade area, 2 = document	NMC; Ordinan.
2528CC76	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	Upgrade area, 2 = document	NMC; Ordinan.
2528CC77	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	Upgrade area, 2 = document	NMC; Ordinan.
2528CC78	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	Upgrade area 2 = document	NMC; Ordinan.
2528CC79	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none
2528CC80	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	NMC; Ordinan.
2528CC81	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	2 = controlled documentation	NMC
2528CC82	Historic	Medium	Probable	Negative	2 = controlled documentation necessary	NMC
2528CC83	Historic	High	Probable	Negative	2 = controlled documentation	NMC
2528CC84	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	NMC
2528CC85	Historic	High	Definite	Negative	4 = preserve site or document	NMC
2528CC86	Historic	Medium	Possible	Negative	5 = preserve statue	none
2528CC87	Historic	Medium	Possible	Negative	5 = preserve at all costs	NMC
2528CC88	Historic	Low	Probable	Neutral	2 = controlled documentation	NMC
2528CC89	Historic	Low	Probable	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none
2528CC90	Historic	High	Definite	Negative	5 = preserve at all costs	NMC
2528CC91	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none

2528CC92	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	2 = controlled documentation	NMC
2528CC93	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	2 = document and upgrade	NMC, Ord.
2528CC94	Iron Age	High	Definite	Negative	5 = preserve at all costs	NMC
2528CC95	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	5 = preserve at all costs	NMC
2528CC96	Historic	Medium	Probable	Negative	2 = controlled documentation	NMC

APPENDIX 5 (continued)

Site no.	Type of site	Significance of impact	Certainty of prediction	Status of impact	Recommended management action	Legal requirement
2528CC97	Historic	Medium	Probable	Negative	4 = preserve or document	NMC
2528CC98	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none
2528CC99	Historic	Low	Probable	Neutral	2 = controlled documentation	none
2528CC100	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none
2528CC101	Historic	Low	Probable	Neutral	2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping	NMC
2528CC102	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none
2528CC103	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none
2528CC104	Historic	Medium	Possible	Negative	5 = preserve at all costs	NMC
2528CC105	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none
2528CC106	Historic	High	Definite	Negative	5 = preserve at all costs	none
2628AA54	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	NMC
2628AA55	Historic	Medium	Definite	Negative	Upgrade cemetery	NMC; Ordinan.
2628AA56	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	NMC
2628AA57	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	NMC
2628AA58	Stone Age	Low	Definite	Neutral	2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping	NMC
2628AA59	Stone Age	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	NMC
2628AA60	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none

2628AA61	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none
2628AA62	Historic	Low	Definite	Neutral	1 = no further investigation necessary	none
