
**Archaeological Scoping Report for the Proposed Stormberg Renewable Energy
Project, Sterkstroom District, Eastern Cape**

Prepared for

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

By



HERITAGE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site name and location: The Stormberg Renewable Energy Project is located approximately 12km north east of Sterkstroom and 25km east of Molteno in the Eastern Cape Province. The scoping study covered the following farm portions that exceeds 13000 ha in extent: Section 5 of the farm Leeuwe Fontein 24; Section 5 (Langlaagte) of the Farm Nooitgedacht No.25; the remainder of Section 1 of the farm Nooitgedacht 25; Section 9 of the farm Nooitgedacht 25; Remainder of the farm Nooitgedacht 152; Portion 2 of the farm Nooitgedacht 154; Remainder of Portion 1 of the farm Drooge Fontein 155; Remainder of the Farm Drooge Fontein No. 151; Portions 5 and 6 of the farm Schilder Krantz 177; Portion 3 of the farm Jansen Fontein 178; the farm Gelegen Fontein 179; Remainder of the farm Valsch Fontein 180; Portions 0, 1, 2, 3 and remainder of the farm Pen Hoek 181; Portions 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and remainder of the farm Stones Beacon 187; Portion 2 of the farm Schoemans Kraal 188; Portion 6 of the farm De Boulogne 176; Portions 0, 2, 3 and 5 of the farm Klip Plaat 22.

1: 50 000 Topographic Map: 3126 BC, BD, DA and DB

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Date of Report: 13 June 2013

Findings of the Assessment:

The scoping report was compiled using information on the study area, derived from CRM work in the immediate vicinity of the study area, archaeological databases and maps of the area. Surface scatter MSA artefacts are expected over large parts of the study area together with LSA sites with a higher density of artefacts expected on rocky ridges and koppies. Several known shelters with rock art and a shelter used during colonial times are on record for the study area. There are also several grave sites on record and more are expected in the study area. From the archival study and maps several ruins of unknown age are indicated in the study area. As the area was inhabited by settlers and farmers from the early 1920's some of these structures may well be older than 60 years and therefor are protected by legislation. An Archaeological Impact Assessment should be conducted on the area to determine and confirm areas of heritage significance. Grave sites and shelters should be avoided while open air MSA and LSA Scatters can be mitigated.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

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Recommendations delivered to the Client.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIA: Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA: Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
BIA: Basic Impact Assessment
CRM: Cultural Resource Management
ECO: Environmental Control Officer
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment*
EIA: Early Iron Age*
EIA Practitioner: Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EMP: Environmental Management Plan
ESA: Early Stone Age
GPS: Global Positioning System
HIA: Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA: Late Iron Age
LSA: Late Stone Age
MEC: Member of the Executive Council
MIA: Middle Iron Age
MPRDA: Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
MSA: Middle Stone Age
NEMA: National Environmental Management Act
PRHA: Provincial Heritage Resource Agency
SADC: Southern African Development Community
SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency

**Although EIA refers to both Environmental Impact Assessment and the Early Iron Age both are internationally accepted abbreviations and must be read and interpreted in the context it is used.*

GLOSSARY

Archaeological site (remains of human activity over 100 years old)

Early Stone Age (2 million to 300 000 years ago)

Middle Stone Age (300 000 to 30 000 years ago)

Late Stone Age (30 000 years ago until recent)

Historic (approximately AD 1840 to 1950)

Historic building (over 60 years old)

Lithics: Stone Age artefacts

1. INTRODUCTION

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC was contracted by Savannah (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Heritage Scoping Report for the proposed Stormberg Renewable Energy Project, a development comprising of separate Wind and Solar energy facility components.

The heritage scoping report forms part of the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed project. The aim of the scoping report is to conduct a desktop study to identify possible heritage resources within the project area and to assess their importance within a Local, Provincial and National context. The study furthermore aims to assess the impact of the proposed project on non - renewable heritage resources and to submit appropriate recommendations with regards to the responsible cultural resources management measures that might be required to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve and develop them within the framework provided by Heritage legislation.

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilized for the Scoping phase of the project. The report includes information collected from various sources. Possible impacts are identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the report. It is important to note that no field work was conducted as part of the scoping phase but will be conducted as part of the Impact Assessment phase of the EIA.

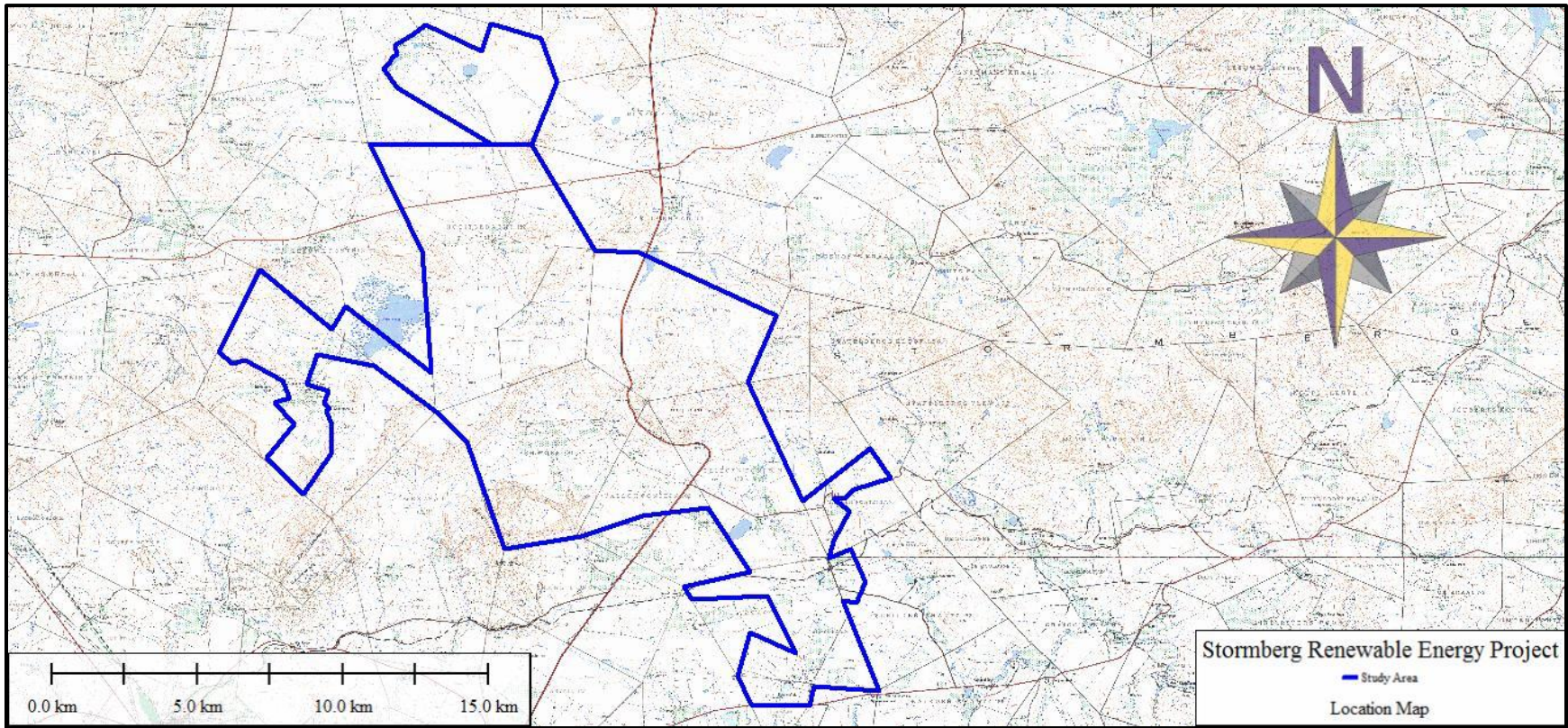


Figure 1: Locality Map

1.2 Terms of Reference

The main aim of this scoping report is to determine if any known heritage resources occur within the study area and to predict the occurrence of any possible heritage significant sites that might present a fatal flaw to the proposed project. The objectives of the scoping report were to:

- » Conduct a desktop study:
 - * Review available literature, previous heritage studies and other relevant information sources to obtain a thorough understanding of the archaeological and cultural heritage conditions of the area;
 - * Gather data and compile a background history of the area;
 - * Identify known and recorded archaeological and cultural sites;
 - * Determine whether the area is renowned for any cultural and heritage resources, such as Stone Age sites, Iron Age sites, informal graveyards or historical homesteads.

- » Report

The reporting of the scoping component is based on the results and findings of the desk-top study, wherein potential issues associated with the proposed project will be identified, and those issues requiring further investigation through the IA Phase highlighted. Reporting will aim to identify the anticipated impacts, as well as cumulative impacts, of the operational units of the proposed project activity on the identified heritage resources for all 3 development stages of the project, i.e. construction, operation and decommissioning. Reporting will also consider alternatives should any significant sites be impacted on by the proposed project. This is done to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve and develop them within the framework provided by Heritage Legislation.

1.3 Nature of the development

The renewable energy facility is to accommodate the project components described below.

1.3.1. The proposed Stormberg Wind Energy Facility

The facility will comprise of up to up to 150 turbines with a generating capacity of up to 3.5MW each, with a hub height of up to 120m and a rotor diameter of up to 130m. The wind energy facility would have a capacity of up to 420MW and is to be developed in progressive stages. Infrastructure associated with the wind energy facility is proposed to include:

- » Wind turbines up to 3.5MW in capacity;
- » Concrete foundations to support the turbines;
- » Cabling between the turbines, to be laid underground where practical, will connect to an on-site substation;
- » An on-site substation to facilitate the connection between the wind energy facility and the electricity grid, including a building for control and storage;
- » Internal access roads to each turbine linking the wind turbines and other infrastructure on the site.

1.3.2. The proposed Stormberg Solar Energy Facility

The PV facility is proposed to have a total generating capacity of up to 150MW and is to be developed in two phases.

Infrastructure associated with the solar energy facility is proposed to include:

- » Photovoltaic (PV) panels on a mounting structure, with a capacity of up to 150MW and respective inverter stations;
- » A new on-site substation to facilitate the connection between the solar energy facility and the electricity grid, including a building for control and storage;
- » Cabling between the above mentioned infrastructures, to be laid underground where practical;
- » Internal access roads and fencing;

1.3.3 The proposed power lines for grid connection

For the first phase of the Stormberg Renewable Energy Project, two alternative corridors are being investigated for the construction of a 132kV power line to connect to Eskom's grid:

- » Option A is proposed from the Stormberg Renewable Energy Project to the existing Komani Substation (located near Queenstown).
- » Option B is proposed from the Stormberg Renewable Energy Project to the existing Freemantle Substation (located near Lady Frere).

For the second phase of the Stormberg Renewable Energy Project, a 132kV power line corridor will be investigated to connect to the Eskom transmission network located to the west of the Stormberg Renewable Energy Project between Molteno and Sterkstroom.

A corridor of up to 500m in width will be considered for each power line alternative. The most environmentally and technically feasible alternatives for connection will be identified through the EIA process (BID 2013). The final alignment must still be determined.

1.4 The receiving environment

The topography of the area is undulating and includes low lying areas, ridges and mountains as well as koppies. Low lying areas are cultivated and several farmsteads are indicated on the 1: 50 000 maps.

The study area falls mostly within a Sub Escarpment Grassland Bioregion as described by Mucina *et al* (2006) with the vegetation described as Tsomo Grassland. Land use in the general area is characterized by agriculture, dominated by crops and livestock farming. The study area measures approximately 13000ha.



Figure 2: Google earth image showing ridges, mountains and low lying areas within the study area.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The assessment is to be undertaken in two phases, a desktop study as part of the Scoping phase and an Archaeological Impact Assessment as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment phase. This report concerns the scoping phase. The aim of the scoping phase is to cover archaeological and cultural heritage data available to compile a background history of the study area. The background study is done in order to identify possible heritage issues or fatal flaws that should be avoided during development.

This was accomplished by means of the following phases (the results are represented in section 4 & 5 of this report):

2.1 Literature search

Utilising data for information gathering stored in the archaeological database at Wits University, National Archives and published articles on the archaeology and history of the area. The aim of this is to extract data and information on the area in question, looking at archaeological sites, historical sites and graves of the area.

2.2 Information collection

The SAHRA report mapping project (Version 1.0) was consulted to further collect data from CRM practitioners who undertook work in the area to provide the most comprehensive account of the history of the area where possible. The South African Heritage Information System was also used to collect information.

2.3 Public consultation

A public participation meeting was held in the Molteno Town Hall on 22 May 2013. No heritage concerns were submitted.

2.4 Google Earth and mapping survey

Google Earth and 1:50 000 maps of the area were utilised to identify possible places where archaeological sites might be located.

2.5 Genealogical Society of South Africa

The database of the genealogical society was consulted to collect data on any known graves in the area.

3. LEGISLATION

For this project the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) is of importance and the following sites and features are protected:

- a. Archaeological artefacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The national estate that includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

Section 34 (1) of the act deals with structures which is older than 60 years. Section 35(4) of the act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, deals with human remains older than 60 years. Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

3.1 Heritage Site Significance and Mitigation Measures

The presence and distribution of heritage resources define a Heritage Landscape. In this landscape, every site is relevant. In addition, because heritage resources are non-renewable, heritage surveys need to investigate an entire project area. In all initial investigations, however the specialists are responsible only for the identification of resources visible on the surface.

This section describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites. National and Provincial Monuments are recognised for conservation purposes. The following interrelated criteria were used to establish site significance:

- » The unique nature of a site;
- » The integrity of the archaeological/cultural heritage deposit;
- » The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site;
- » The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features;
- » The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known);
- » The preservation condition of the site;
- » Potential to answer present research questions.

The criteria above will be used to place identified sites with in SAHRA's (2006) system of grading of places and objects which form part of the national estate. This system is approved by ASAPA for the SADC region.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; national site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; provincial site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High significance	Conservation; mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High significance	Mitigation (part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High/medium significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low significance	Destruction

4. REGIONAL OVERVIEW

4.1 General Information

Due to time constraints the database at the Albany Museum could not be accessed however through CRM reports on the area together with secondary source material, primary sources, maps and online sources the study is contextualised. At least 3 CRM projects were conducted in close vicinity to the study area (SAHRIS & SAHRA report mapping version 1 (Binneman et al 2010, Prins 2011, van Ryneveld 2012) several other studies are conducted as part of mineral right applications and wind farms but these studies are not in the public domain at the time of this report. From these studies it is clear that the study area is characterised by Rock Art, Stone Age shelters and scatters, cemeteries and historical structures.

Google Earth and 1:50 000 maps of the area were utilised to identify possible places where archaeological and historical sites might be located. From the 1: 50 000 maps several ruins, kraals and grave sites were identified. Some of these sites are probably older than 60 years and protected by heritage legislation. The database of the Genealogical Society of South Africa indicated no known grave sites within the study area.

4.2 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background and timeframe of the study area is characterised by remains dating to the Stone Age including Rock Art, historical structures older than 60 years and graves/cemeteries. The study area is located on the periphery of known Iron Age distribution (Mitchel & Whitelaw 2005) and there is a low likelihood of finding remains dating to this period in the study area. However as Binneman et al (2010) notes little is known about the archaeology of the area as no systematic archaeological research has been conducted around the Molteno area.

4.2.1. Stone Age

The Early Stone Age

Substantial ESA sites are relatively scarce in the Eastern Cape and ESA sites are mostly represented by surface scatters of ESA artefacts. One site warrants further mention namely Amanzi Springs that is situated approximately 10km north-east of Uitenhage, near Port Elizabeth (Deacon 1970). Here a large number of stone tools were found *in situ* in spring deposits to a depth of 3-4m.

Middle Stone Age

Middle Stone Age artefacts occur widely through South Africa as well as the Eastern Cape in the interior and the coast. Most notably, the type-site for the Howiesons Poort stone tool industry, Howiesons Poort rock shelter, situated close to Grahamstown. Surface scatters of Middle Stone Age stone artefacts are widely documented across the Eastern Cape landscape and have been reported from around the Graaff-Reinet area (Binneman *et al.* 2011b), and close to Aberdeen (Binneman 2009a, b). Next to the study area a project by Binneman et al (2010) recorded surface scatters of MSA artefacts almost all over the area surveyed, another study by van Rhyneveld (2012) just to the south of the current study area also a

surface scatter consisting of MSA material, while Opperman (1989) excavated a shelter dating to the MSA period. Therefore it is expected to find MSA scatters across the study area with the possibility of significant sites with deposit in shelters.

The Later Stone Age

The Later Stone Age archaeology of the area is rich and varied. Various studies recorded LSA material in shelters (Opperman 1982) and rock art around and within the study area (UP Space).

Later Stone Age sites occur both at the coast and the interior with the most significant sites in caves and rock shelters. Some significant sites in the province are the Wilton and Melkhoutboom rock shelters situated to the west of Grahamstown, and Kabeljous Rock Shelter situated just north of Jeffreys Bay as well as Colwilton shelter in the Barkley East district (Opperman 1982). In addition to these Pearce (2005) reported on several shelters close to the current study area (on the farms Post Houers Hoek and Highlands) with LSA deposits together with rock art.

A Wind facility surveyed by Binneman et al 2010 next to the current study area recorded LSA artefact mostly as surface scatters with increased density around rocky outcrops and koppies. LSA material is therefore expected as surface scatters with the possibility of significant sites with deposit in shelters. Rock art is associated with the later Stone Age and the study area and general surrounds are well known for rock art and this is discussed below.

Rock Art

David Pearce (2005) conducted rock art research on the farms Post Houers Hoek and Highlands close to the study area and he noted the following:

San or Bushman rock art is amongst the most famous rock art in the world. Even though San Rock art is well known there are many conceptions about it. The San used their art to represent religious practices and beliefs and it is not just pictures of what they saw and experienced in everyday life. Painting often relate to an important religious rite depicted in the rock art - the trance dance. This dance was performed by medicine men or shamans and it was believed that they performed certain tasks in the spirit world. The shamans would according to their beliefs enter the spirit world through supernatural power. The tasks they performed there included controlling the movements of game and the weather as well as healing the sick and visiting distant places. Various dance postures relating to these tasks are depicted in the rock paintings. The postures included bending at the waist (sometimes with supporting dance sticks), holding the arms out backwards, hand to nose posture – indicated bleeding of the nose. Items associated with the dance were also represented in the rock art. The items commonly included rattles and fly whisks. The trance dance is clearly depicted through images of these items and postures. Often the imagery goes beyond the dance and portrays the actions and experiences in the spirit world. These details in the paintings provide important insights into the lives of people living in the past (Pearce 2005).

In addition to the work done by Pearce, the Woodhouse Rock Art Collection at the University of Pretoria have several rock art sites on record for the study area. Refer to section 5 for the individual farms where rock art sites were recorded.

There is therefore a high possibility that Rock art sites can be encountered.

4.2.2. Iron Age (general)

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the pre-Historic and Historic periods. It can be divided into three distinct periods:

The Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium AD.

The Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD

The Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period.

The Iron Age is characterised by the ability of these early farming communities to manipulate and work Iron ore into implements that assisted them in creating a favourable environment to make a better living.

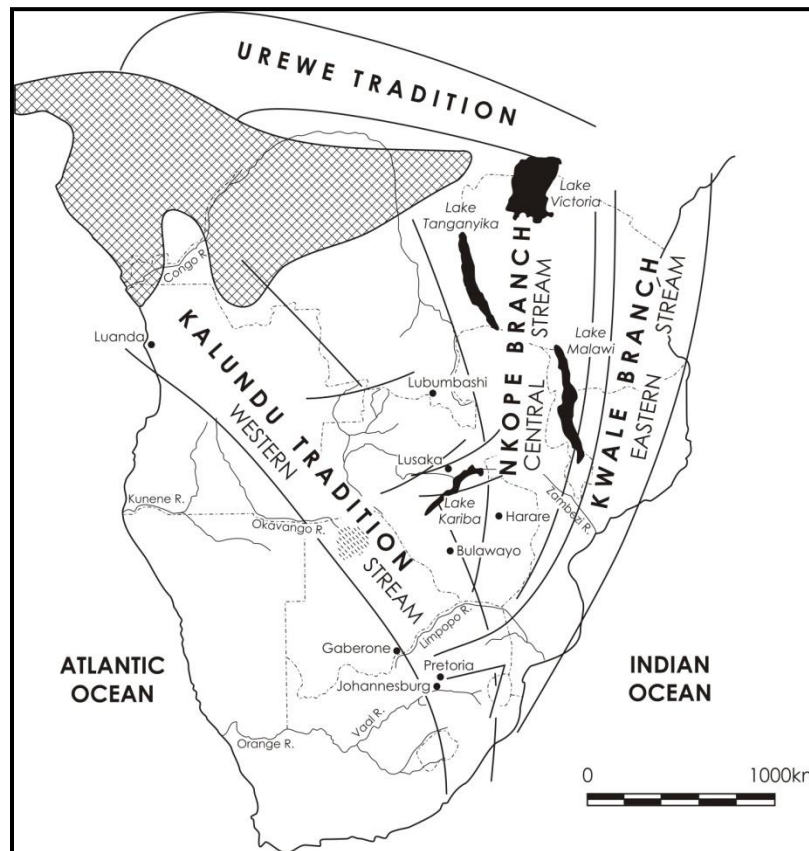


Figure 3: Movement of Bantu speaking farmers (Huffman 2007)

No Sites dating to the Middle or Late Iron Age have been recorded or is expected for the study area. The study area is located on the periphery of known Iron Age distribution (Mitchel & Whitelaw 2005; Huffman 2007). There is however a low likelihood of finding sites dating to this period in the study area.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The report has been divided into several sections that will focus on the following aspects:

- » General history of human settlement in the area
- » The history of black and white interaction in the farm area
- » The development of the farms

The following portions of each of the farms are of specific interest for this report:

- » Leeuwefontein 24 (Portion 5)
- » Nooitgedacht 25 (Portions 1, 2 and 5)
- » Nooitgedacht 152 (Remainder)
- » Nooitgedacht 154 (Portion 2)
- » Droogefontein 155 (Portions 1 and remainder)
- » Schilderkrantz 177 (Portions 5 and 6)
- » Jansen Fontein 178 (Portion 3)
- » Gelegenfontein 179
- » Valschfontein 180 (Remainder)
- » Pen Hoek 181 (Portions 1, 2, 3 and remainder)
- » Stones Beacon 187 (Portions 6, 9, 10, 11, 12 and remainder)
- » Schoemans Kraal 188 (Portions 4 and 2)

5.1. Historiography And Methodology

It was necessary to use a range of sources in order to give an accurate account of the history of the area in which the farms are located. Sources included secondary source material, electronic sources and maps. This study is by no means all-inclusive, and there are doubtlessly still sources to be found on the history of the properties and areas researched in this study. Owing to the constraints in time and resources, this study should be viewed as an introduction to the history of the Sterkstroom area and the specific farms under investigation.

The following secondary sources can be consulted if a further study of the area is done:

- Lomax, A. 1964. *Portret van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse dorp : Portrait of a South African village. Molteno, 1894-1909.* Molteno: Bamboesberg-Uitgewers.
- Oberholster, J. A. S. 1956. *'n Eeu van Gods genade : Dordrecht, 1857-1957.* Dordrecht : Kerkraad van die Ned. Geref. Kerk.
- Meintjes, J. 1969. *Stormberg : a lost opportunity : the Anglo-Boer War in the North-Eastern Cape Colony, 1899-1902.* Cape Town : Nasionale Boekhandel, 1969.

A search on the database of the National Archives of South Africa revealed that almost all of the documents possibly relating to the study area are kept at the Cape Archives. Where the references of these files gave indications of what might have happened on the land, this was noted in the report. These sources should however be consulted if a more in-depth study of the area is done:

General

**DEPOT
SOURCE**

TBK
PAS(-/A)

TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 2/291
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 95/A71
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM DIVISIONAL COUNCIL PROPOSED CLOSING OF PUBLIC
ROAD FROM **FARM** KLAPKLOOF TO **FARM** JORDAANSKRAAL.
STARTING 1949
ENDING 1950

DEPOT TBK
SOURCE PAS(-/A)
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 2/291
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 95/A80
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM DIVISIONAL COUNCIL PROPOSED CLOSING OF PUBLIC
FOOTPATH OVER THE **FARM** UPPER GREINA TO THE **FARM** NOOITGEDACTH.
STARTING 1953
ENDING 1954

Leeuwefontein 24

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE LND
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1/543
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE L9070
PART 1
DESCRIPTION FARM **LEEUWEFONTEIN**, STEYNSBURG: RE.
STARTING 1895
ENDING 1896

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PWD
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1/1/30
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE A295
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STEYNSBURG. CLOSING OF A CERTAIN OLD ROAD OVER FARM
"LEEUWEFONTEIN".
STARTING 1904
ENDING 1905
REMARKS PLANS INCLUDED.

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE CO
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 3889
SYSTEM 00
REFERENCE 351

PART 1
DESCRIPTION MEMORIALS RECEIVED. ELIZABETH SCOLTZ. (WEDUWEE VAN G VAN WYK). REQUEST FOR A LOAN-FARM CALLED LEEUWEFONTEIN **IN** THE TULBAGH DISTRICT.
STARTING 1812
ENDING 1812

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAR
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 163
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 73/19
PART 1

DESCRIPTION STEYNSBURG DIVISION. PROPOSED BRIDGE OVER
LEEUWEFONTEIN OR LEEUWE FONTEINSLOOT ON MAIN ROAD NO. 6.
STARTING 19350000
ENDING 19350000

DEPOT KAB
TYPE Bound map
REFERENCE SG1/1/15/18
DESCRIPTION Survey map showing a piece of Crown land situated in the division of Victoria West adjacent to the farms Brandfontein and Leeuwefontein of Mr. JC Kruger and applied for by him.
STARTING 0000
ENDING 0000
REMARKS Drawing. Enclosure to letter dated 1/8/1870.

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAS
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4/322
SYSTEM 02
REFERENCE 95/A7
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM DIVISIONAL COUNCIL. CLOSING OF ROAD OVER THE FARM LEEUWEFONTEIN.
STARTING 1920
ENDING 1921

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAE
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1347
SYSTEM 10
REFERENCE S144/44/ER
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM LEEUFONTEIN **FARM** SCHOOL INSPECTION REPORT.
STARTING 1926
ENDING 1935

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAE
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1092

SYSTEM 11
REFERENCE S144/44
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM LEEUWEFONTEIN **FARM** SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVE AND
PERSONNEL AFFAIRS.
STARTING 1930
ENDING 1934

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAE
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1092
SYSTEM 11
REFERENCE S144/44
PART 2
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM LEEUWEFONTEIN **FARM** SCHOOL ADMINISTRATIVE AND
PERSONNEL AFFAIRS.
STARTING 1935
ENDING 1936

Nooitgedacht 25

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE 1/MBY
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 7/25
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 33/2/7/26
PART 1
DESCRIPTION APPRENTICES. NOEL SINGH, C/O GP RUST, NOOITGEDACHT, **PK**
KORINGBERG.
STARTING 1938
ENDING 1944

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE 1/LBG
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 25
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 18/1/3/47
PART 1
DESCRIPTION ADVANCES: FIRST MORTGAGE. APPLICATION. CRAFFORD, DANIEL
JH
NOOITGEDACHT.
STARTING 1933
ENDING 1934

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE 1/LBG
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 25
SYSTEM 01

REFERENCE 18/1/3/53
PART 1
DESCRIPTION ADVANCES: FIRST MORTGAGE. APPLICATION.CRAFFORD, JAN LOUIS
 FRANCOIS **NOOITGEDACHT.**
STARTING 1933
ENDING 1934

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE 4/STB
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4/1/11
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE S/46/335
PART 1
DESCRIPTION SUBDIVISIONS OF PROPERTIES. PORTION **25**, A PORTION OF
 PORTION 17, FARM **NOOITGEDACHT** A.
STARTING 19560000
ENDING 19560000

Document 4 of 41

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE 4/STB
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4/1/11
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE S/46/335
PART 1
DESCRIPTION SUBDIVISIONS OF PROPERTIES. PORTION **25**, A PORTION OF
 PORTION 17, **NOOITGEDACHT** A.
STARTING 19560000
ENDING 19560000

SchilderKrantz 177

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAS
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4/607
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE A52
PART 1
DESCRIPTION WODEHOUSE. PROCLAMATION OF DEVIATION AND CLOSING OF
 PORTION OF DIVISIONAL ROAD BRAKPAN - WINTERSHOEK ON **FARM**
"SCHILDERKRANTZ".
STARTING 1917
ENDING 1917

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE CGR
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 2/1/98
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE A29/238810
PART 1

DESCRIPTION INDWE RAILWAY: EXPROPRIATION OF **FARM "SCHILDERKRANTZ"**,
 OWNER MR.
 ISAAC LE GRANGE.
STARTING 1904
ENDING 1905

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAR
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 162
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 72/28
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM DIVISION. BRIDGE OVER KLEINVLEI STREAM AT
SCHILDERKRANS.
STARTING 19380000
ENDING 19380000

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE CGR
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 3/1/130
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 6/20325
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM - INDWE LINE. EXPROPRIATION OF LAND
"SCHILDER KRANTZ" OWNER: I LE GRANGE.
STARTING 1905
ENDING 1905

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAS
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 3/154
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE N61/7
PART 1
DESCRIPTION NOXIOUS WEEDS. MIDDELBURG.APPLICATION FOR ARSENITE OF
 SODA.SP BEKKER, **SCHILDER-KRANS.**
STARTING 19190000
ENDING 19190000

Jansen Fontein 178

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE CGR
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 2/1/382
SYSTEM 02
REFERENCE 327/1/23881J
PART 1
DESCRIPTION INDWE RAILWAY. EXPROPRIATION OF FARM **"JANSENFONTEIN"**.
 OWNER: JL LOMBARD.

STARTING		1904
ENDING	1905	

DEPOT		KAB
SOURCE		CGR
TYPE		LEER
VOLUME_NO		3/1/130
SYSTEM		01
REFERENCE		7/20325
PART		1
DESCRIPTION	STERKSTROOM - INDWE LINE. EXPROPRIATION OF LAND	
"JANSENFONTEIN"	OWNER: JL	LOMBARD.
STARTING		1905
ENDING	1905	

Gelegenfontein

DEPOT		KAB
SOURCE		CO
TYPE		LEER
VOLUME_NO		4048
SYSTEM		01
REFERENCE		109
PART		1
DESCRIPTION	MEMORIALS RECEIVED. PIETER JACOBUS DU PLESSIS. RELATIVE TO	
GRANT AND SURVEY OF FARM CALLED		"GELEGENFONTEIN".
STARTING		18490000
ENDING	18490000	

Valschfontein 180

DEPOT		KAB
SOURCE		PAS
TYPE		LEER
VOLUME_NO		4/147
SYSTEM		02
REFERENCE		40/A.59
PART		1
DESCRIPTION	HERBERT DIVISIONAL COUNCIL. CLOSING AND OPENING OF ROAD	
OVER THE FARM		VALSCHFONTEIN.
STARTING		1919
ENDING	1922	

Pen Hoek 181

DEPOT		KAB
SOURCE		PAS
TYPE		LEER
VOLUME_NO		4/322

SYSTEM		02
REFERENCE		95/A5
PART		1
DESCRIPTION	STERKSTROOM DIVISIONAL COUNCIL. COMPLAINT RE BAD	
	CONDITION OF ROAD FROM FOOT OF PENHOEK PASS TO KLOPPERSFONTEIN NEK.	
STARTING		1920
ENDING	1921	

DEPOT		KAB
SOURCE		PAS
TYPE		LEER
VOLUME_NO		4/323
SYSTEM		02
REFERENCE		95/A13
PART		1
DESCRIPTION	STERKSTROOM DIVISIONAL COUNCIL. PENHOEK PASS GRANT \$60.	
STARTING		1921
ENDING	1930	

DEPOT		KAB
SOURCE		PAS
TYPE		LEER
VOLUME_NO		4/323
SYSTEM		02
REFERENCE		95/A32
PART		1
DESCRIPTION	STERKSTROOM DIVISIONAL COUNCIL. MAIN ROAD THOMASFONTEIN	
	TO PENHOEK.	
STARTING		1927
ENDING	1935	

DEPOT		KAB
SOURCE		PAS
TYPE		LEER
VOLUME_NO		4/382
SYSTEM		02
REFERENCE		120/A5
PART		1
DESCRIPTION	WODEHOUSE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL. PENHOEK PASS ANNUAL	
GRANT	\$20	FROM YEAR ENDED 30/6/22.
STARTING		1905
ENDING	1930	

DEPOT		KAB
SOURCE		PAS
TYPE		LEER
VOLUME_NO		4/382
SYSTEM		02
REFERENCE		120/A9/1
PART		1
DESCRIPTION	WODEHOUSE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL. PENHOEK PASS ANNUAL	
GRANT	OF \$20	FROM YEAR.
STARTING		1911
ENDING	1934	

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAS
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4/387
SYSTEM 02
REFERENCE 120/A123
PART 1
DESCRIPTION WODEHOUSE DIVISIONAL COUNCIL. PROPOSED PROCLAMATION OF
 DIVISIONAL ROAD **PENHOEK** - JAMESTOWN AS A MAIN ROAD.
STARTING 1928
ENDING 1934

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAE
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 1347
SYSTEM 10
REFERENCE S144/37/ER
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM IVANHOE FORMERLY **PENHOEK** PRIMARY SCHOOL.
 INSPECTION REPORT.
STARTING 1926
ENDING 1935

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE CAD
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 2/1/1/42
SYSTEM 04
REFERENCE C14/28/25
PART 1
DESCRIPTION HISTORICAL INFORMATION. MISCELLANEOUS ENQUIRIES BY THE
 PUBLIC.THE CLOSING OF **PENHOEK** PASS, CIRCA 1888.
STARTING 19500000
ENDING 19500000

Stones Beacon 187

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE CGR
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 2/1/98
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE A29/23881Q
PART 1
DESCRIPTION INDWE RAILWAY: EXPROPRIATION OF FARM "**STONESBEACON**",
 HALSE BROTHERS OWNERS.
STARTING 1904
ENDING 1908

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE CGR
TYPE LEER

VOLUME_NO 3/1/130
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 16/20325
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM - INDWE LINE. EXPROPRIATION OF
 LAND. "STONESBEACON"
OWNER: MESSRS. HALSE BROTHERS.
STARTING 1908
ENDING 1908

Schoemans Kraal 188

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAS
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 4/324
SYSTEM 02
REFERENCE 95/A49
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM DIVISIONAL COUNCIL. PROPOSED LOW LEVEL
 BRIDGE OVER **SCHOEMANSKRAAL** SPRUIT AT KALKOENKRANS.
STARTING 1931
ENDING 1933

DEPOT KAB
SOURCE PAR
TYPE LEER
VOLUME_NO 162
SYSTEM 01
REFERENCE 72/13
PART 1
DESCRIPTION STERKSTROOM DIVISION. BRIDGE AT **SCHOEMANSKRAAL** RIVER
 ON MAIN ROAD NO. 2.
STARTING 19310000
ENDING 19340000

5.2. Maps Of The Area Under Investigation

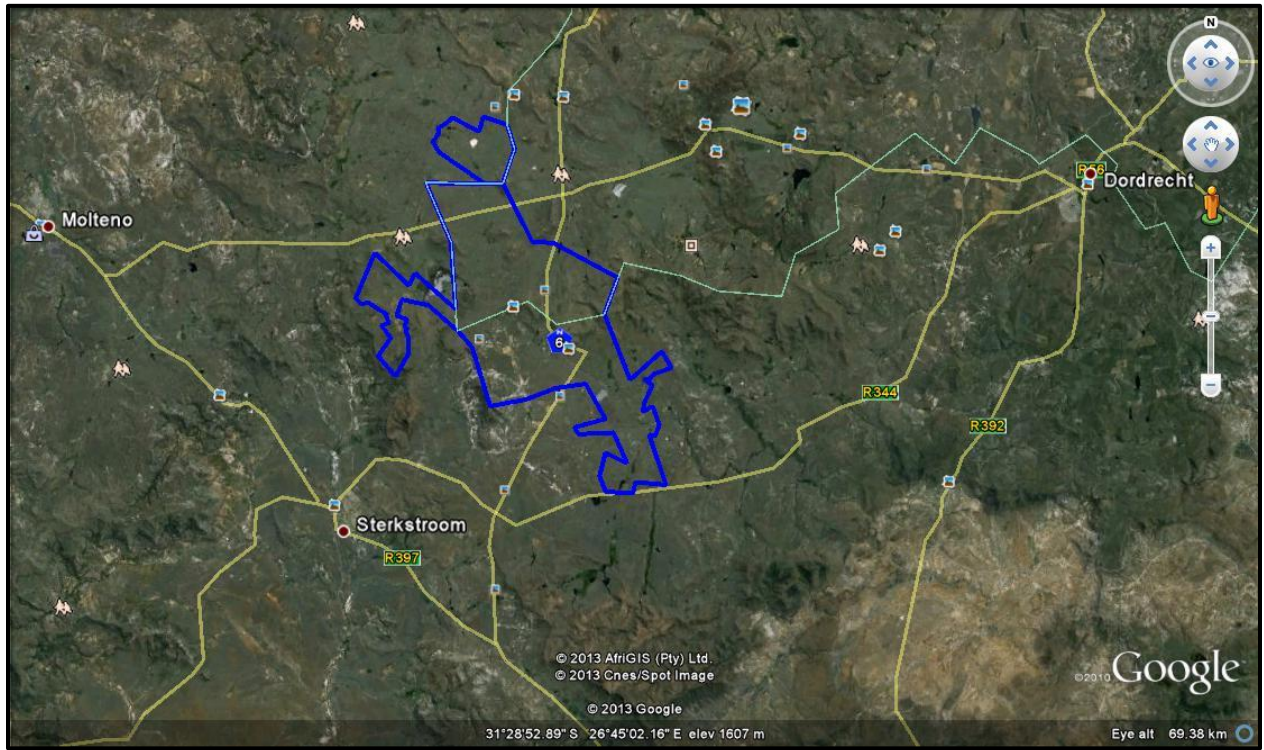


Figure 4: Google Earth image indicating the location of the area of study in relation to Sterkstroom, Molteno and Dordrecht. (Google Earth 2010)

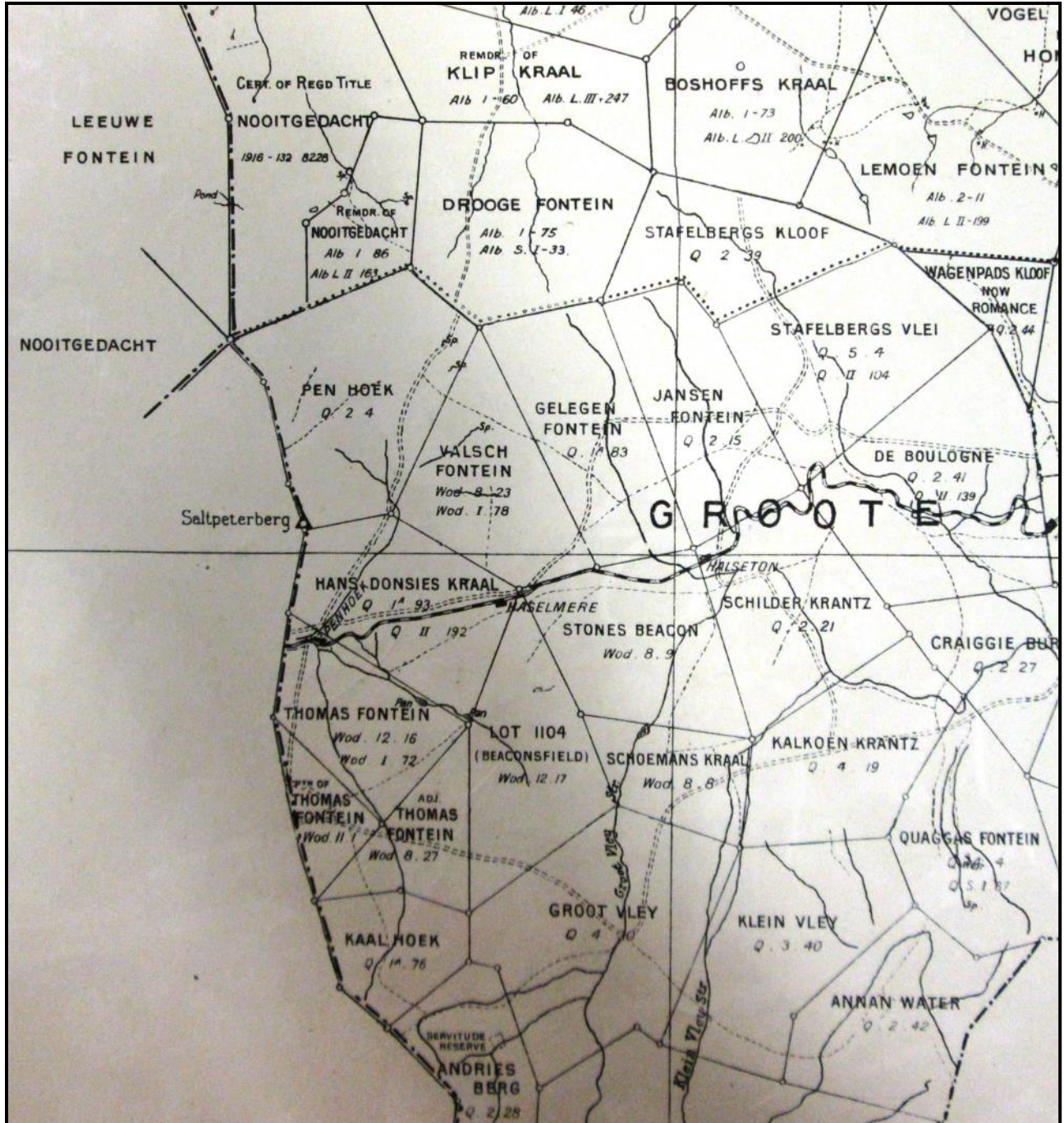


Figure 5: 1925 Divisional Map of the Wodehouse district.

Unfortunately Leewefontein and Nooitgedacht, the two westernmost farms, are cut off from the map. One can however see the other two Nooitgedacht farms, the first of which was at that time held by a Certificate of Registered Title, and one can see that there was a pond located close to the western borderline of the property. The other Nooitgedacht, seeming to form part of the former, was described as the Remainder of Nooitgedacht. The farm Droogfontein is located to the east of Nooitgedacht, and it seems that there was a railway intersecting the farm at the time from north to south. Pen Hoek, Valschfontein, Gelegen

Fontein and Jansen Fontein are all located directly to the south of Droogfontein. What seems to be some minor roads and railway tracks intersected these properties. The same can be said for Stones Beacon, Schilder Krantz and Schoemans Kraal, which are located to the south of the Valschfontein, Gelegen Fontein and Jansen Fontein, and seems to be separated from these farms by a major road. The Groot Vley River intersected Schoemans Kraal and Stones Beacon at the time. The site of Halseton can be seen next to the road on the farm Schilder Krantz. (NASA Maps: 2/352)

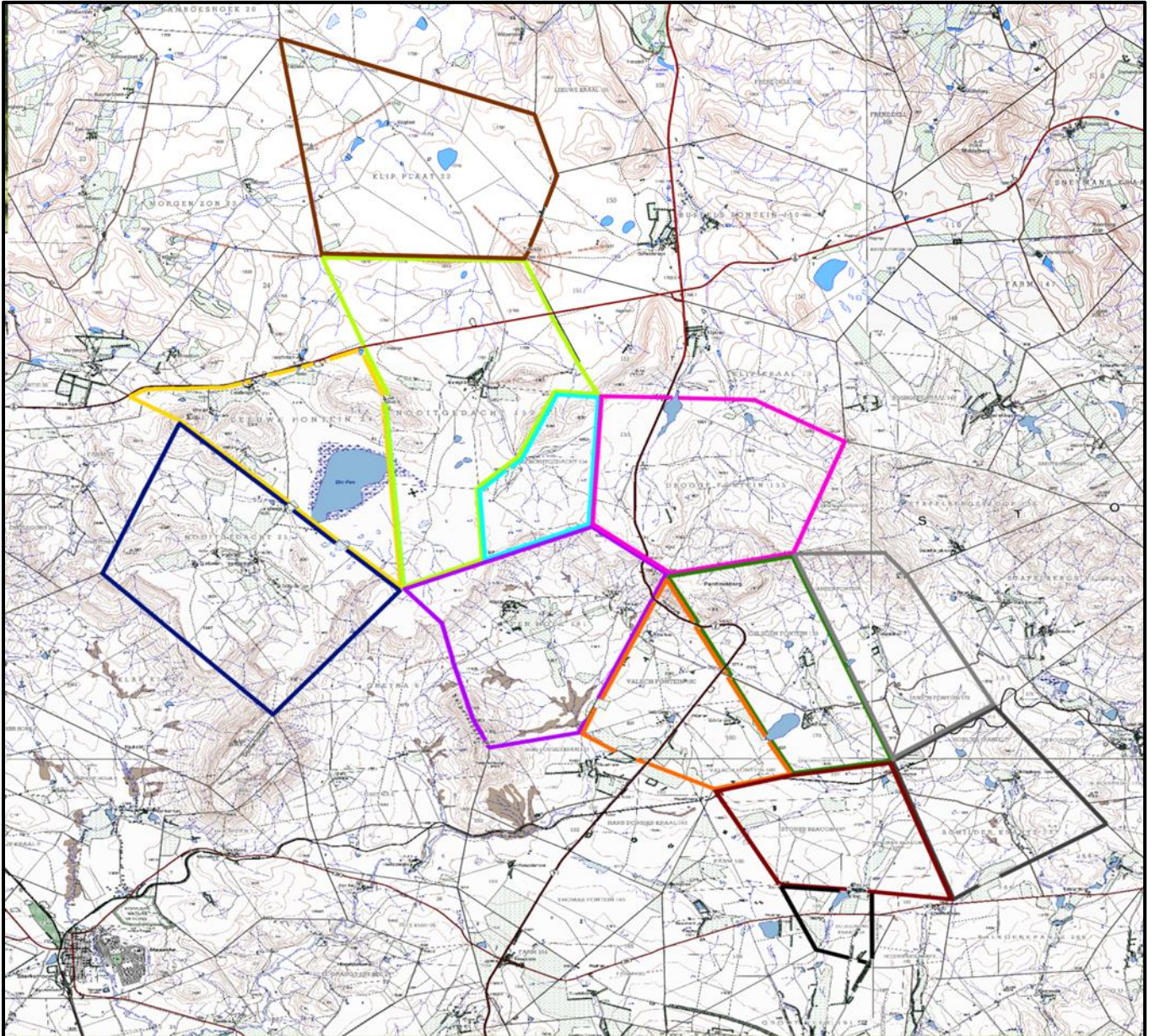




Figure 6: 2001 combined topographical maps of the 13 farms under investigation.

These are Nooitgedacht 25 (dark blue border), Leeuwefontein 24 (yellow border), Nooitgedacht 152 (light green border), Nooitgedacht 154 (light blue border), Droogefontein 155 (pink border), Pen Hoek 181 (purple border), Valschfontein 180 (orange border), Gelegen Fontein (dark green border), Jansen Fontein 178 (grey border), stones beacon 187 (dark red border), Schilder Krantz 177 (dark grey border) and Schoemans Kraal 188 (black border). (Topographical Map 2001 3126BC *Brosterlea*; Topographical Map 2001 3126BD *Birds River*; Topographical Map 2001 3126DB *Vaalbank*; Topographical Map 2001 3126DA *Sterkstroom*)

5.3. A Brief History Of Human Settlement And Black And White Interaction In The Stormberg Area

In order to understand the history of the Stormberg area, one should understand some of the early relationships that existed between historical inhabitants of the area. The Bushmen were the earliest inhabitants of the Stormberg Mountains and surrounds, and left several signs of their presence. (See 5.4 Historical overview of the ownership and development of the farms under investigation)

The Thembu tribe, harassed by the amaNgwane raids, had migrated across the Kei River to settle in what is now the Queenstown district in 1925. At the same time the first Trekboere (Trek Farmers), in search of water and pasturage, had crossed the Stormberg Spruit to settle on the land north of the Stormberg. It was at this time that these two groups of

people came into contact. The settlement of the Stormberg area took place relatively late, as the Stormberg Mountain, a westward elongation of the Drakensberg range, for many years barred the way to the interior. These were deemed impenetrable by the early travellers. There were even rumours that cannibals roamed about among the hills. Though these stories were probably fabricated, farmers in the vicinity were well aware that Bushmen still lived in the mountains; one of their last strongholds. (Wagenaar 1984: 105)

The Stormberg area was often subjected to droughts, and therefore settlement in the area by Trek Farmers meant facing great hardship. It is interesting that white and black settlers lived in close proximity in this area, and that their interests were often inter-related. It was mentioned that the Thembu people moved into the Stormberg area in the 1920s. These people were commonly known as the Tambookie, and it is believed that this name is a remnant from a remote past when the Thembu clans intermarried with the "Tam"buki Bushmen of the Tsomo Valley. (Wagenaar 1984: 105, 111)

The Trek Farmers were the other early players in the history of the Stormberg district. The Trekboer movement had already begun by the end of the seventeenth century, as the quest for land, grazing and hunting inspired farmers to move into the central spaces of South Africa. These people were semi-nomadic, moving from fountain to fountain by ox wagon, without any desire to build a house or improve the land in which they were living. For more than a generation before the Great Trek, the first migration led to settlement across the Orange River. Advancement into the Stormberg area was however much slower. (Wagenaar 1984: 122, 128)

When Willem Adriaan van der Stel issued grazing licences to stock farmers and lifted the ban on the bartering of cattle in the early eighteenth century, this opened up a new world of possibilities for white farmers. A new attitude was acquired among the stock farmers; he was able to occupy greater areas of land, and would need even more land to obtain farms for his children. Vicious warfare between the Trek Farmers and the Bushmen, together with harsh climatic conditions, was a reason for the slow occupation of the Stormberg area. Though active attempts were made to exterminate the raiding Bushmen, some farmer made genuine attempts to befriend them. In some parts of the Graaff-Reinet district Bushmen were sometimes saved from starvation by farmers who organised hunting expeditions to shoot game for them. (Wagenaar 1984: 122, 125)

It is interesting that the Thembu tribe, who were forced by political reasons to settle the Stormberg area, and the Trek Farmers, who moved into the area for geographical reasons, had a peaceful relationship for a relatively long period. It seems that neither the militarily weak Tambookies nor the remote Trek farmers were keen to make war. It is for this reason that a peaceful co-existence was followed. This friendship also caused the Cape Government to protect the Thembu against hostile tribes in 1850. During the time of the worst Mfekane raids the Thembu were invited to live in the Cape Colony. It is believed that the Colony considered the tribe as a buffer between themselves and Mfekane marauders, and that these two groups therefore existed in a symbiotic relationship. This relationship would however not last, as white expansion and intensive cultivation of land meant that the Thembu would be displaced. The Stockenstrom Treaty with Mapassa in 1836 was one of the first steps in this process, as new boundaries between "white and black land" was drawn. (Wagenaar 1984: 191, 193)

By the late 1820's, a mass-movement of Dutch speaking people in the Cape Colony started advancing into the northern areas. This was due to feelings of mounting dissatisfaction caused by economical and other circumstances in the Cape. This movement later became known as the Great Trek. This migration resulted in a massive increase in the extent of that proportion of modern South Africa dominated by people of European descent. (Ross 2002:

39) As can be expected, the movement of whites into the Northern provinces would have a significant impact on the black people who populated the land. By 1860, the population of whites in the central Transvaal was already very dense and the administrative machinery of their leaders was firmly in place. Many of the policies that would later be entrenched as legislation during the period of apartheid had already been developed. (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999: 170)

The discovery of diamonds and gold in the Northern provinces had very important consequences for South Africa. After the discovery of these resources, the British, who at the time had colonized the Cape and Natal, had intentions of expanding their territory into the northern Boer republics. This eventually led to the Anglo-Boer War, which took place between 1899 and 1902 in South Africa, and which was one of the most turbulent times in South Africa's history. Even before the outbreak of war in October 1899 British politicians, including Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, had declared that should Britain's differences with the Z.A.R. result in violence, it would mean the end of republican independence. This decision was not immediately publicized, and as a consequence republican leaders based their assessment of British intentions on the more moderate public utterances of British leaders. Consequently, in March 1900, they asked Lord Salisbury to agree to peace on the basis of the status quo ante bellum. Salisbury's reply was, however, a clear statement of British war aims. (Du Preez 1977)

The Battle of Stormberg took place on 9 December 1899, in the Stormberg Valley. A British battalion, under the leadership of Major General Sir William Gatacre attacked the Boer troops who were led by General Olivier. 3000 British and 2000 Boers were involved (BritishBattles.com 2013). General Gatacre's contingent faced the invasion in the middle of the colony down the railway line to East London. Due to the size and nature of the country, battles took place largely along the railways. Gatacre resolved to move north up the Stormberg Pass and drive the Boers back from Stormberg station lying beyond the pass. The Major General ordered his force to gather at Molteno Station some 20 miles to the south in the early hours of 9 December 1899 to move up by train to the mouth of the pass and begin a night flanking approach up the western side of the valley. A part of the force, the 1st Royal Berkshire Regiment, however failed to arrive. The rest of the British troops were therefore left waiting around at Molteno the full day. Gatacre furthermore did not have guides who knew the area well and also did not brief them regarding his intentions. (BritishBattles.com 2013)

The force finally moved off during the night of 9th December 1899. The approach march took the British to the wrong side of the ridge where the middle of the column came under fire from the Boers. The front of the British column marched on, unaware that the following companies had stopped to assault the Boer positions. The Boers were consequently the victors in this struggle. (BritishBattles.com 2013)

5.4. Historical Overview Of The Ownership And Development Of The Farms Under Investigation

A search on the database of the National Archives of South Africa revealed that almost all sources kept regarding the area of study is located in the Cape Archives. It was however possible in some instances to use clues from the references of these files to draw conclusions regarding the history of the properties under investigation. A discussion on each of these farms will now be given. Online sources and maps were also used to create a clearer picture of the past. Topographic map images of each of the properties will also be used in order to draw a clearer picture of what the landscapes look like at the present, as well as indicating if some historical sites have been recorded.

Leeuwefontein 24

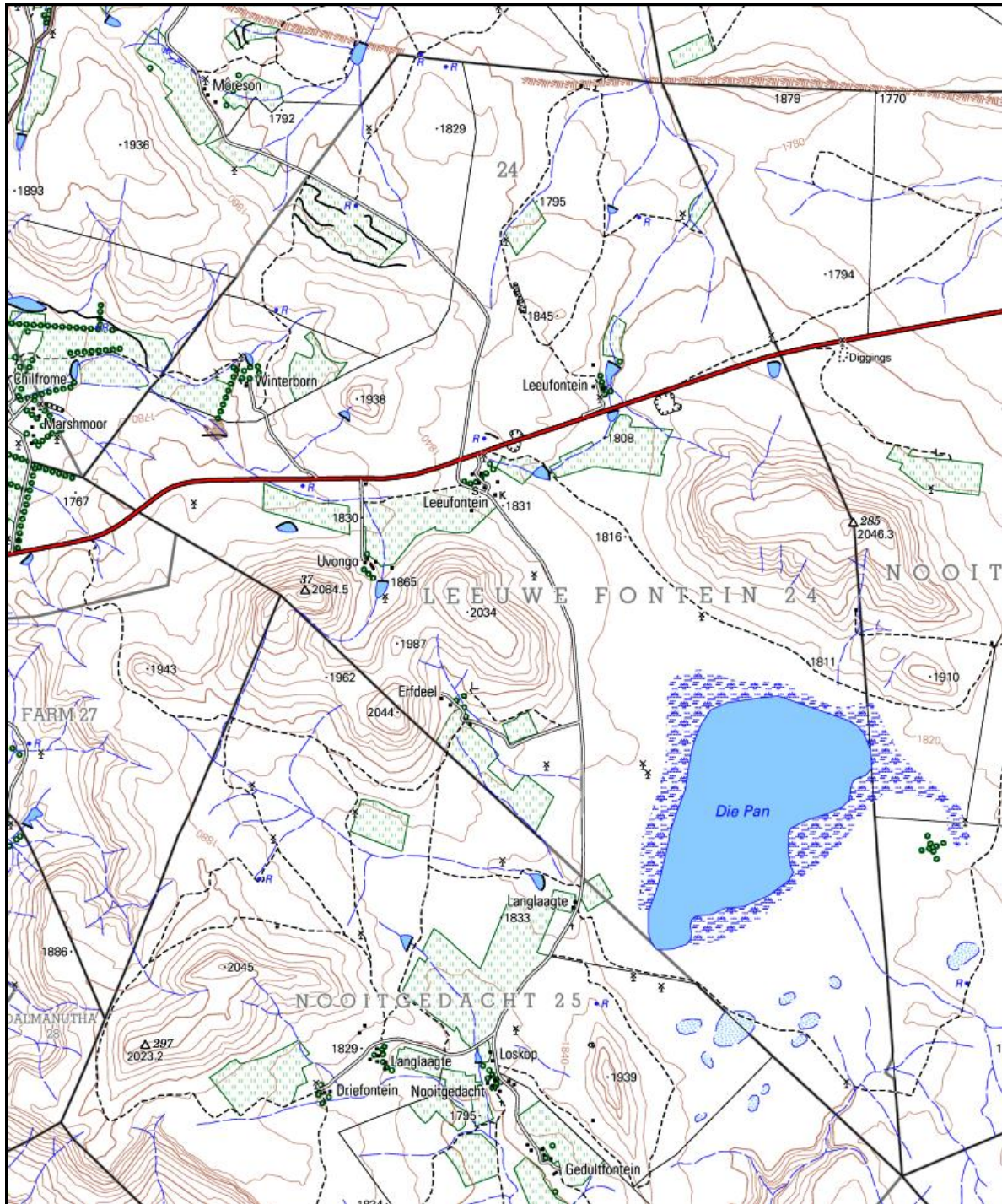


Figure 7: 2001 Topographical map of Leewefontein 24.

The property is intersected by a main road from west to east and a small road from north to south. Some visible sites of development are several portions of cultivated land, seven small bodies of perennial water and a number of wind mills. The largest landmark on the property

is a large dam described as "Die Pan", surrounded by marshland. Some other sites of interest are Winterborn (two buildings visible), Leeufontein (three buildings visible), another site known as Leeufontein (seven buildings are visible, including a church and a school), Uvongo (five buildings are visible) and Erfdeel (three buildings and a ruin are visible). (Topographical Map 2001 3126BC *Brosterlea*)

Prehistoric remains on the farm Leeuwefontein indicate that Bushmen probably lived in the area before Iron Age communities or European travellers reached it. Rock art dating to 8000 B.C.-1900 A.D. had been found on the property. (UP Space 2013)

There is archival evidence that an old road had probably been constructed on the farm Leeuwefontein long before 1904, as the "old road" on Leeuwefontein was closed in that year. (KAB, PWD: 1/1/30)

In the early 1920s a road over the farm Leeuwefontein was closed. It is possible that the "old road" was not closed in 1904. (KAB, PAS: 4/322 95/A7)

In 1935 a discussion was underway regarding the construction of a bridge over the Leeuwefontein (fountain) on the Main Road No. 6. It is likely that this would have taken place on the property Leeuwefontein. Unfortunately no further information is available. (KAB, PAR: 163 73/19)

Nooitgedacht 25

Unfortunately no archival information is available regarding this property.

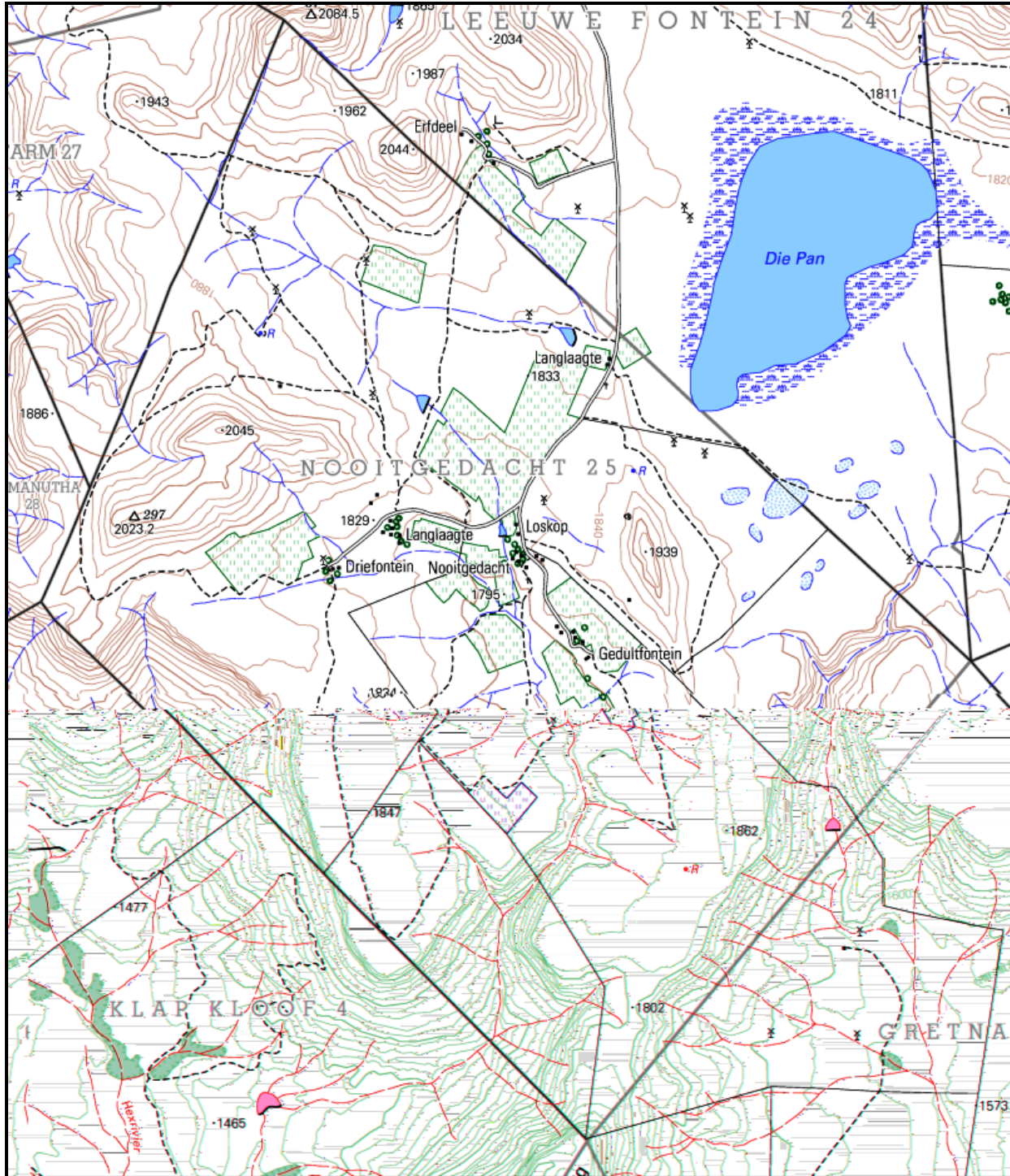


Figure 8: 2001 Topographical map of Nooitgedacht 25.

Some areas of cultivated land are visible on the property. A number of small bodies of perennial water can also be seen. A small road runs into the property, but ends at the sites of Driefontein and Gedultfontein, in a central part of the farm. Other sites of interest are Langlaagte, Nooitgedacht, Loskop and another site by the name of Langlaagte. At each of these sites, a few buildings can be seen. About seven windmills can also be seen on the property. (Topographical Map 2001 3126BC Brosterlea)

Nooitgedacht 152 & Nooitgedacht 154

Unfortunately no archival information is available regarding these properties.

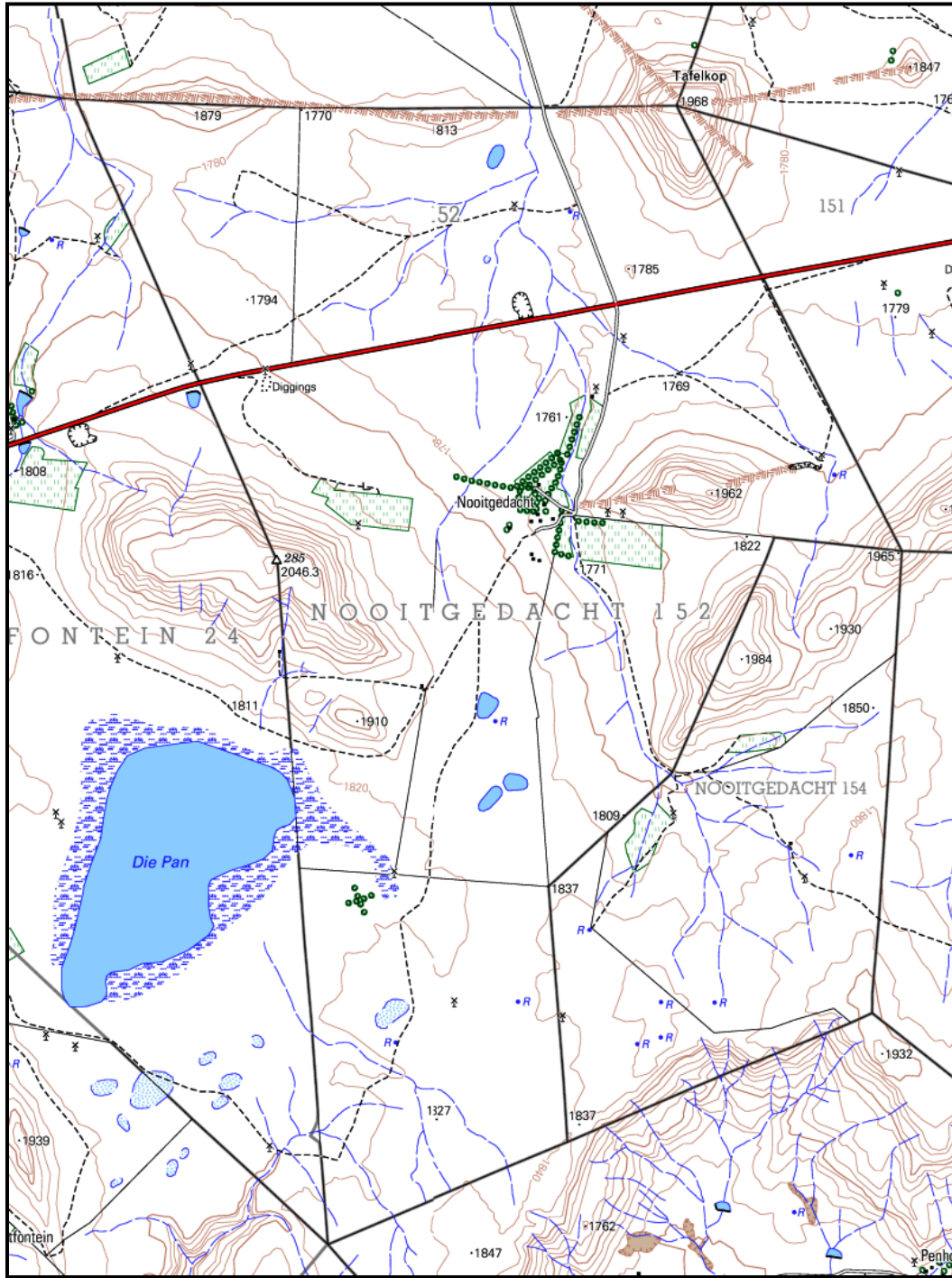


Figure 9: 2001 Topographical map of Nooitgedacht 152 & Nooitgedacht 154. Nooitgedacht 152 is a large area of land on which few developments are visible.

A few small bodies of perennial water can be seen on the property, as well as a few small sections of cultivated land. One site of diggings is visible in the northern part of the farm, directly to the south of a main road that intersects the property. To the east, also alongside the road, one can see an excavation site. The site of Nooitgedacht, as well as a number of buildings and wind pumps can be seen near the middle of the farm. Apart from a windmill and an area of marshland, no other sites of interest can be seen in the southern section of the farm. Nooitgedacht 154 was once the Remainder Portion of Nooitgedacht 154. Apart from two small sections of cultivated land and a windmill, no developments are visible on this farm. (Topographical Map 2001 3126BC Brosterlea)

Droogefontein 155

Unfortunately no archival information is available regarding this property.

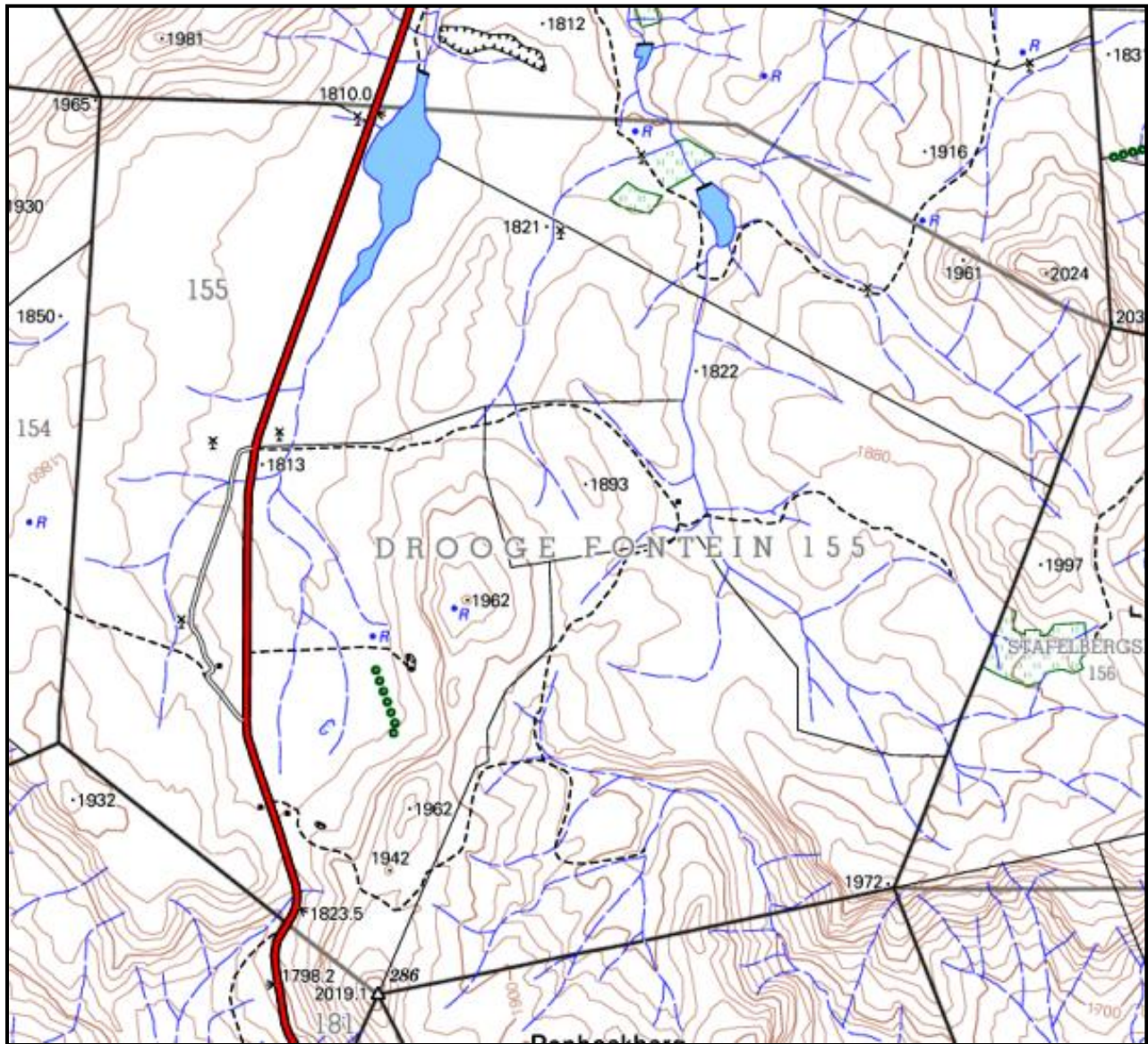


Figure 10: 2001 Topographical map of Droogefontein 155. Droogefontein is largely undeveloped. Two areas of perennial water and two small areas of cultivated land can be seen in the southern part of the property. Four wind pumps and a number of hiking trails

are also visible. No other sites of interest can be seen. (Topographical Map 2001 3126BC Brosterlea)

Two Bushmen rock art sites have been recorded on Droogefontein, indicating that Stone-Age communities lived in this area in the past. Another shelter possibly occupied during the mid-nineteenth century is on record (UP Space 2013; van Rhyneveld 2012)

Schilderkrantz 177

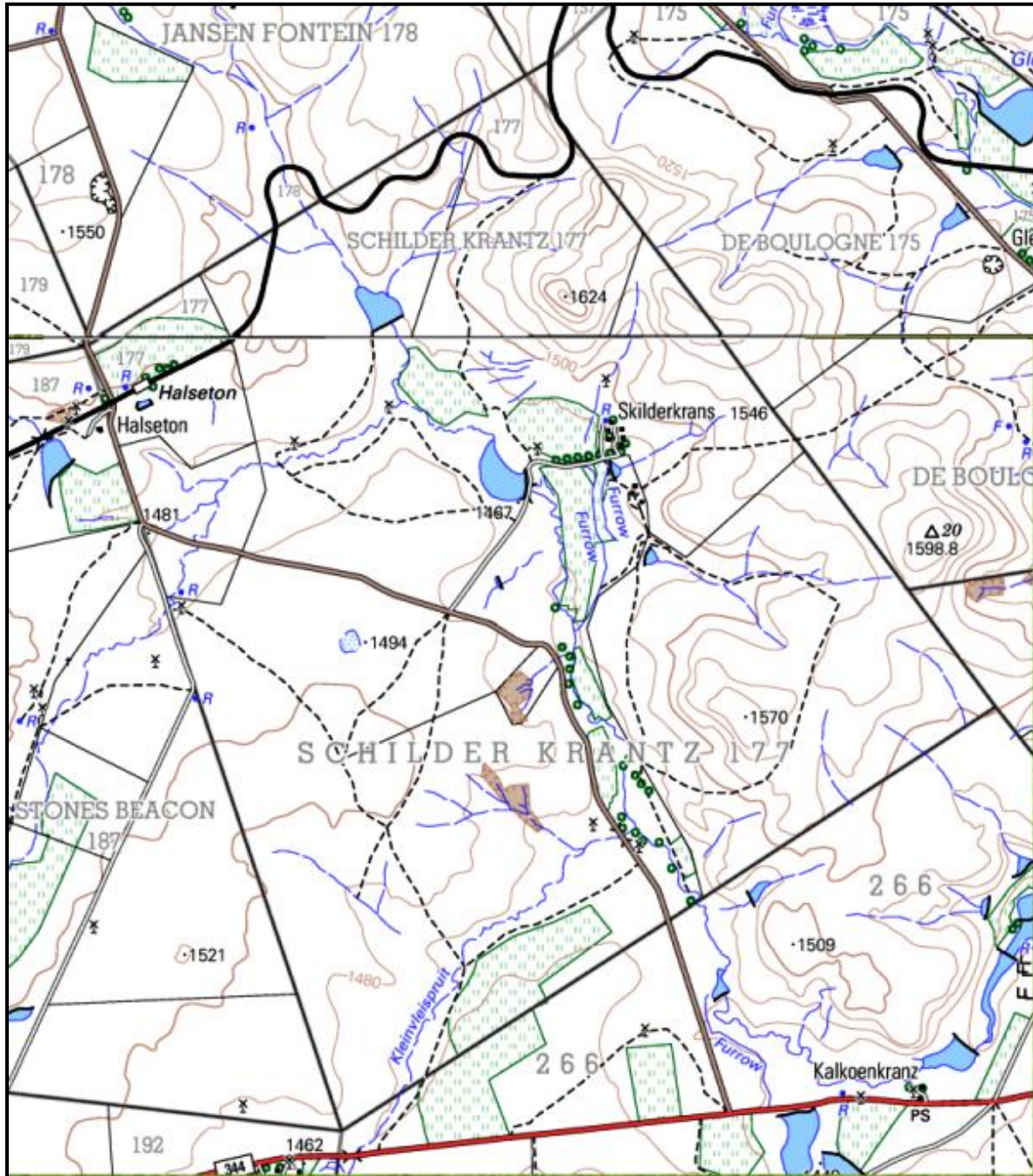


Figure 11: 2001 Topographical map of Schilderkrantz 177. A major road intersects the northern part of the property. Other sites of interest are five sites with perennial water, six

sections of cultivated land and about four wind pumps. The site of Halseton is located next to the main road, and some buildings can be seen at the site of Skilderkrans, further to the east. Some hiking trails can be seen, and two furrows have been dug close to Skilderkrans. The Kleinveispruit runs through the southern part of the farm. (Topographical Map 2001 3126BD *Birds River*; Topographical Map 2001 3126DB *Vaalbank*)

It seems that the farm Schilderkrantz was expropriated from Isaac le Grange in 1905, during the construction of the Sterkstroom-Indwe Railway Line. (KAB, CGR: 3/1/130 6/20325; KAB, CGR: 2/1/98 A29/238810)

In 1917 a proclamation was made regarding the deviation and closing of a portion of the divisional road between Brakpan and Wintershoek on the farm Schilderkrantz. No further information is available. (KAB, PAS: 4/607 A52)

There is evidence that a bridge had been constructed, or that it was proposed that a bridge would be constructed over the Kleinvelei Stream at Schilderkrantz in 1938. No further information is available. (KAB, PAR: 162 72/28)

The site of Halseton is located on the farm Schilderkrantz. Here follows a discussion with regards to what archival information could be found on the history of this site.

It seems that Halseton had already been established by 1903, and that plans were being made regarding water supply to the site. It seems that Halseton was first established as a railway station. (KAB, CGR. 3/1/169 17552; SAB, PWD: 2677 9924)

By 1917 a school had been established at Halseton. (KAB, PAE: 183 SBB120/1E)

Between 1946 and 1952 the Sterkstroom Division were discussing the proclamation of Halseton as a conservation district. By 1963 Halseton was indeed a conservation district, but it is not known when this was proclaimed. (SAB, GBR: 37 SCB44; SAB, BB: 865 H5100/HAL)

Halseton had its own post office by the early 1950s, and by the early 1960s a police station with living quarters had been established there as well. (SAB, PWD: 2677 9924; KAB, ACLT: 418 18041/278)

Jansen Fontein 178

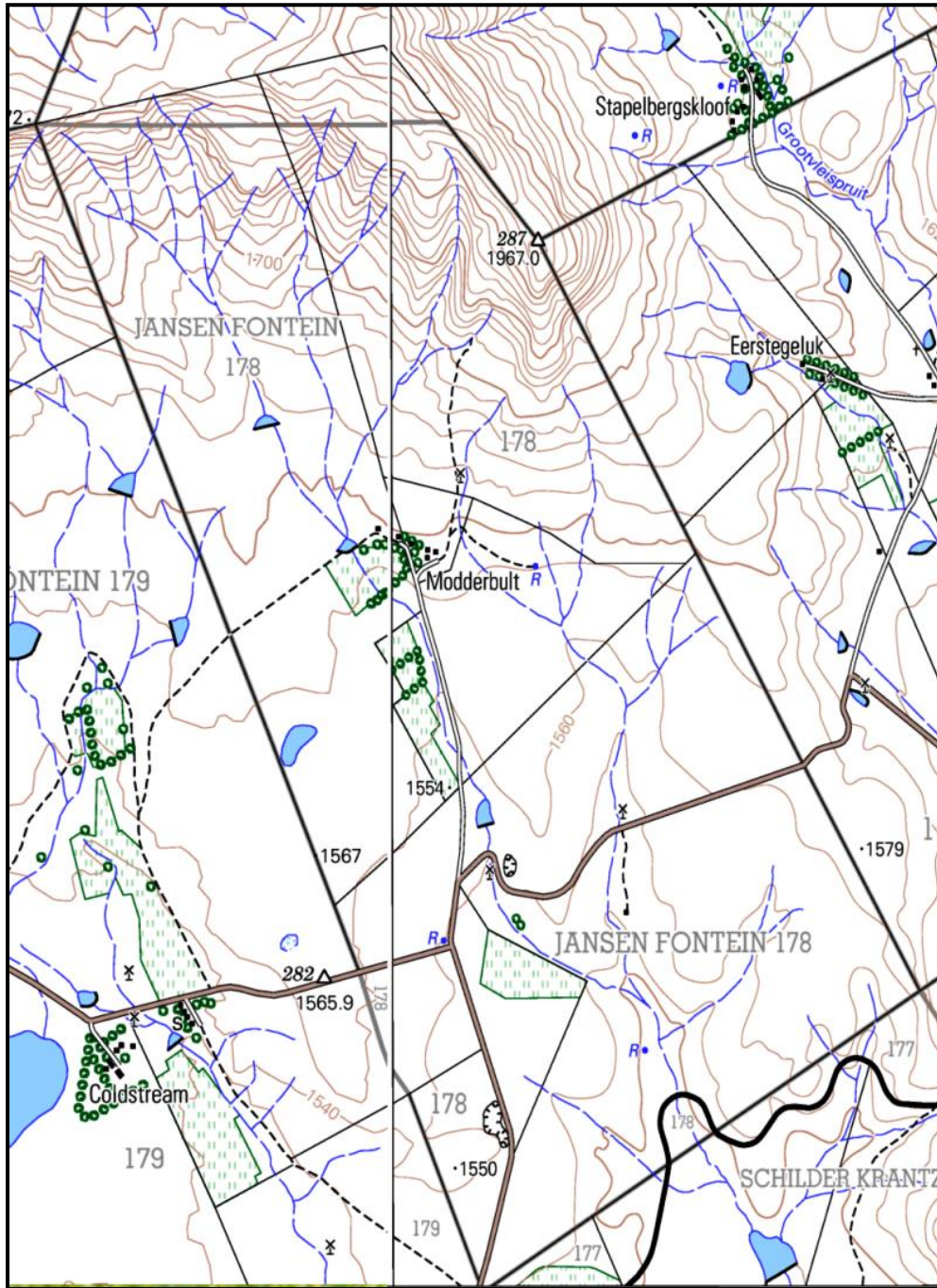


Figure 12: 2001 Topographical map of Jansenfontein 178. Few sites of interest are visible on the farm. Modderbult is located near the centre of the farm, and some buildings and patches of cultivated land can be seen there. Four small bodies of perennial water, a number of wind mills, as well as some other small sections of cultivated land can also be seen elsewhere. A small road crosses the southern part of the farm, and two excavation sites can be seen at the side of the road. (Topographical Map 2001 3126BC Brosterlea; Topographical Map 2001 3126BD Birds River)

In the same year that one Le Grange was expropriated of his farm Schilderkrantz, the property Jansenfontein was also expropriated from J. L. Lombard. This was due to the construction of the Indwe-Sterkstroom Railway Line. (KAB, CGR: 2/1/382 327/1/23881J; KAB, CGR: 3/1/130 7/20325)

Gelegenfontein 179 & Valschfontein 180

Unfortunately no archival information could be found regarding the farm Valschfontein 180.

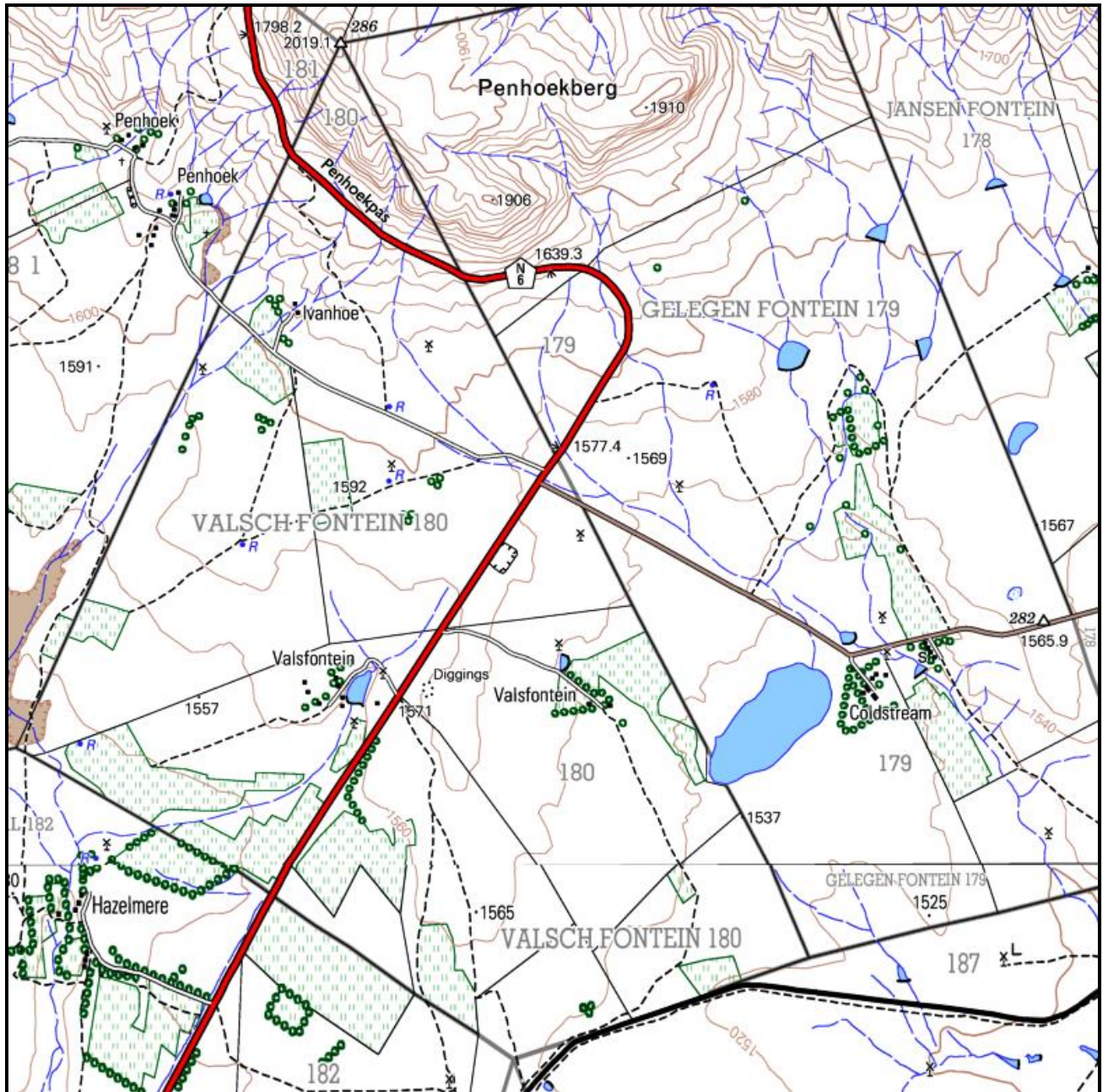


Figure 13: 2001 Topographical map of Gelegenfontein 179 and Valschfontein 180. The farm Valschfontein is intersected by the N6 Freeway, of which the northern section is known as the Penhoek Pass.

Various portion of cultivated land can be seen on the farm, and only two small bodies of perennial water are visible. Other sites of interest are Ivanhoe (two small buildings visible), Valsfontein (eight buildings, a dam and two wind mills), a diggings site close to Valsfontein, another area known as Valsfontein (two buildings, a dam and a wind mill are visible) and an excavation site next to the Freeway. The Penhoek Mountain forms the northern part of Gelegenfontein, and the N6 also runs through this property. Another small road intersects the property further to the south. Five small sites of perennial water and a large dam can be seen on Gelegenfontein. Only three sections of cultivated land are seen on the property. Another site of interest is Coldstream, located close to the large dam, and one can see a number of buildings there. (Topographical Map 2001 3126BD *Birds River*; Topographical Map 2001 3126DA *Sterkstroom*)

There is evidence that Stone Age communities probably once settled on Gelegenfontein, as rock art sites have been recorded on this farm. (UP Space 2013)

On 10 January 1938, the Dutch Reformed Church made an application for a bywoner – Johannes Rudolf Viljoen – to assist with general farming activities on the property Gelegenfontein. In exchange for his services, Johannes would receive the following monthly compensation:

- £2
- 1 sheep
- 100 lb. flour
- Free housing

(SAB, VWR: 10 B645/27/72)

Pen Hoek 181

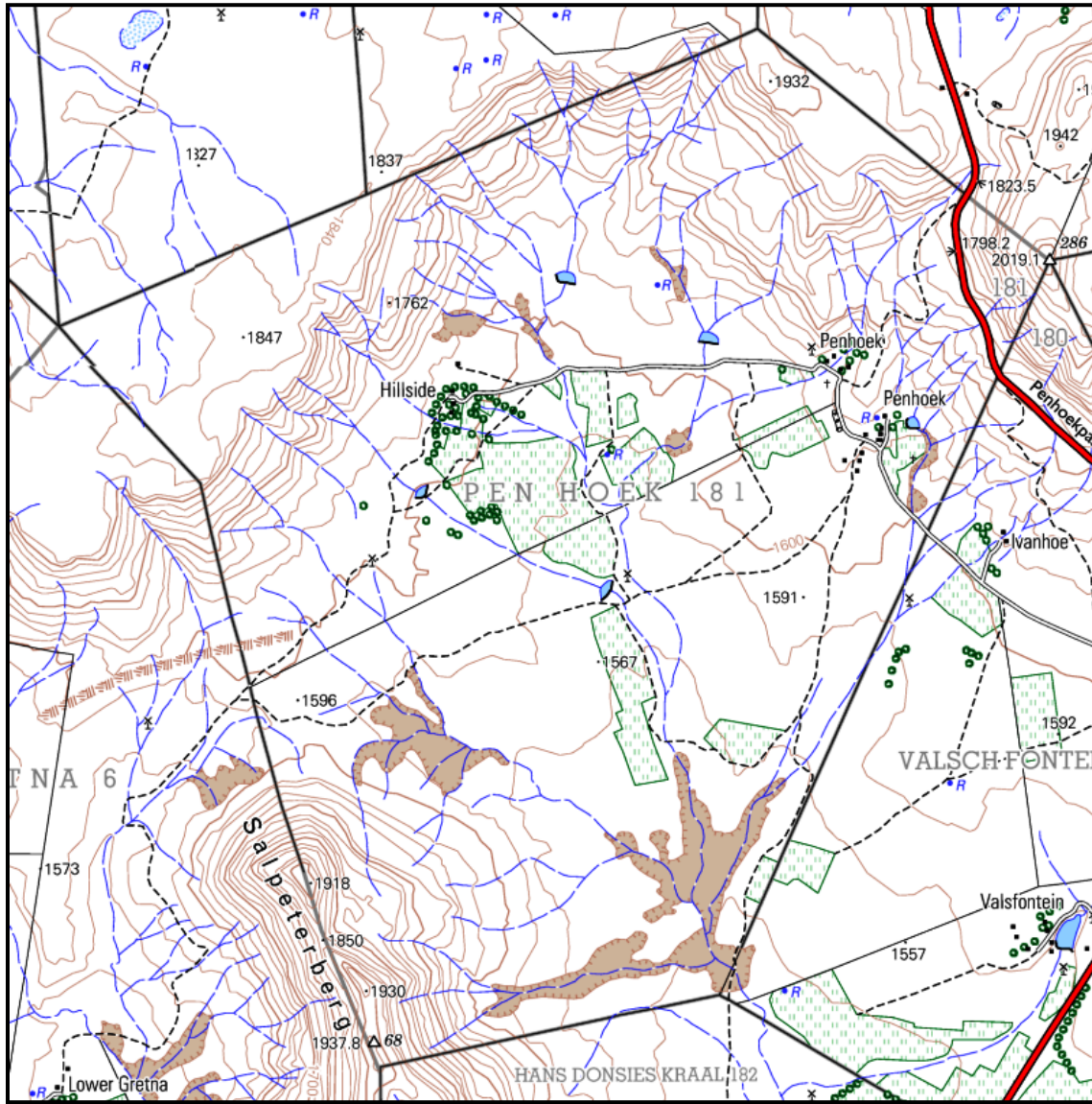


Figure 14: 2001 Topographical map of Pen Hoek 181. The central part of the farm is the only developed area. Several sites of cultivated land and some very small dams can be seen. Sites of interest are Hillside (about four buildings and many trees are visible) and two sites known as Penhoek (a wind mill, four buildings and a grave site is visible at the former; and eight buildings, a dam and a gravesite is visible at the latter site). (Topographical Map 2001 3126BC Brosterlea)

Rock art sites have been found on Pen Hoek, indicating that Bushmen communities likely lived in the area in the past. (UP Space 2013)

According to archival evidence, it seems that the road from the foot of the Penhoek Pass on the farm Penhoek to Kloppersfontein Nek was in a bad condition by the early 1920s. Consequently the Sterkstroom Divisional Council granted a sum of 60 pounds sterling, assumedly for the restoration of the road. Also, it seems that a yearly grant of 20 pounds

sterling was contributed by the Wodehouse Divisional Council for the upkeep of the Penhoek Pass, starting on 30 June 1922. (KAB, PAS: 4/322 95/A5; KAB, PAS: 4/323 95/A13; KAB, PAS: 4/382 120/A5)

It seems that between 1926 and 1935 the Sterkstroom Ivanhoe Primary School replaced the Penhoek Primary School. It is likely that this school was located on the farm Penhoek. (KAB, PAE: 1347 S144/37/ER)

Between 1928 and 1934 discussions were underway in the Wodehouse Divisional Council regarding the proposed proclamation of the divisional road between Penhoek and Jamestown as a main road. The outcome of the discussions is not known. (KAB, PAS: 4/387 120/A123)

Stones Beacon 187 & Schoemans Kraal 188

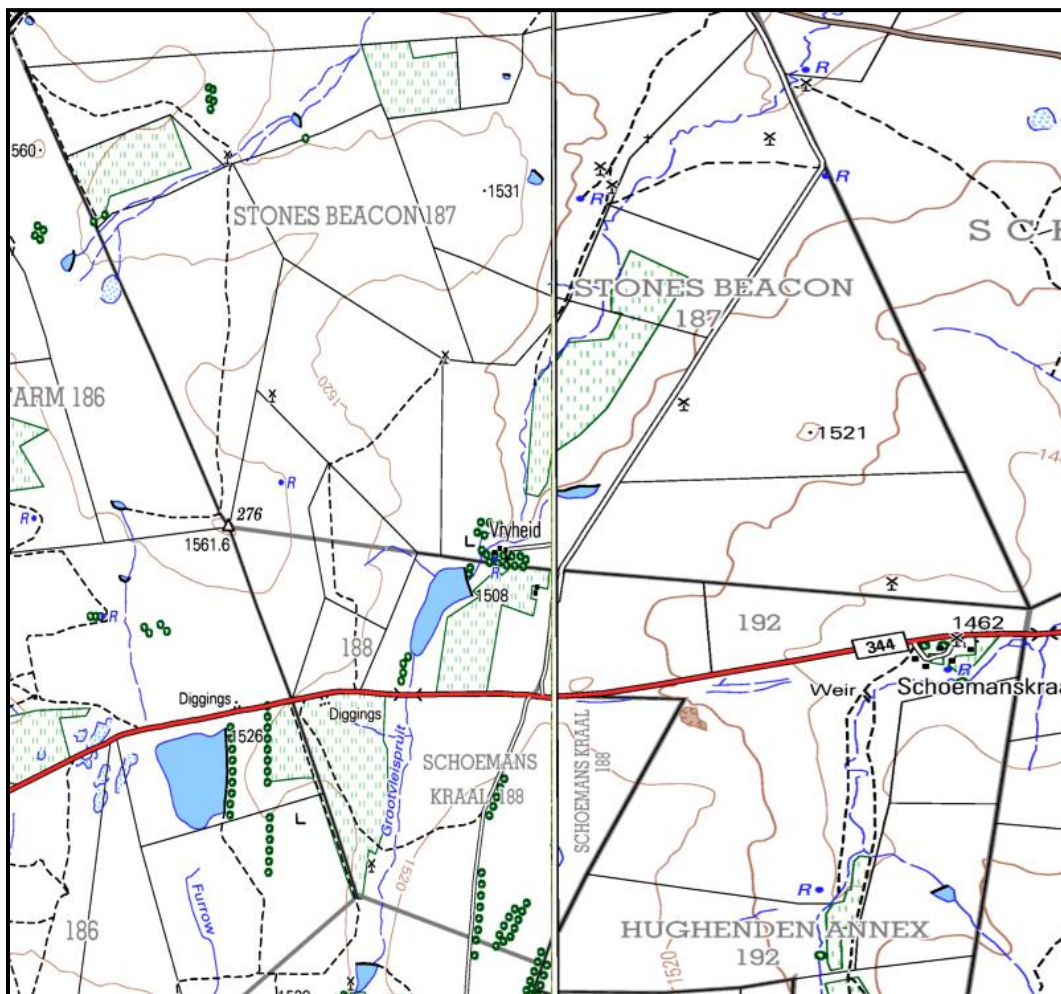


Figure 15: 2001 Topographical map of Stones Beacon 187 & Schoemans Kraal 188. Four sites of cultivated land are visible on Stones Beacon. Other developments include a small road, a number of windmills, a small body of perennial water and the site known as Vryheid (about four buildings and one ruin can be seen). Two areas of cultivated land, a dam and a diggings site form part of the developments on Schoemanskraal. A main road intersects this property, and the Grootvleispruit runs through the western part of the farm. (Topographical Map 2001 3126DA Sterkstroom; Topographical Map 2001 3126DB Vaalbank)

Between 1904 and 1908, when the construction of the Indwe Railway was underway, the Halse Brothers were expropriated of their farm, Stones Beacon. It is possible that the Halseton railway station at Schilderkrantz was named after the Halse family, who seems to have lived in the area. (KAB, CGR: 2/1/98 A29/23881Q; KAB, CGR: 3/1/130 16/20325)

In the early 1930s it was proposed by the Sterkstroom Divisional Council that a low level bridge would be built over the Schoemanskraal Spruit at Kalkoenkrans. This bridge would have been located on, or in the vicinity of the farm Schoemanskraal. (KAB, PAS: 4/324 95/A49)

6 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF SITES

Based on the above information, it is possible to determine the probability of finding archaeological and cultural heritage sites within the study area to a certain degree. For the purposes of this section of the report the following terms are used – low, medium and high probability. Low indicates that no known occurrences of sites have been found previously in the general study area, medium probability indicates some known occurrences in the general study area are documented and can therefore be expected in the study area and a high probability indicates that occurrences have been documented close to or in the study area and that the environment of the study area has a high degree of probability having sites.

» Archaeological And Cultural Heritage Landscape

NOTE: *Archaeology is the study of human material and remains (by definition) and is not restricted in any formal way as being below the ground surface.*

Archaeological remains dating to the following periods can be expected within the study area:

» Stone Age finds

ESA: Low-Medium Probability
MSA: Medium - High Probability
LSA: Medium - high Probability
LSA -Herder: Medium Probability

» Iron Age finds

EIA: Low-Medium Probability
MIA: Low Probability
LIA: Low -Medium Probability

» Historical finds

Historical period: Medium -High Probability
Historical dumps: Medium -High Probability
Structural remains: High Probability
Cultural Landscape: Low -Medium probability

» Living Heritage

For example rainmaking sites: *Low Probability*

» Burial/Cemeteries

Burials over 100 years: *Medium Probability*

Burials younger than 60 years: *High Probability*

Subsurface excavations including ground levelling, landscaping, and foundation preparation can expose any number of these.

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The study area was not subjected to a field survey as this will be done in the EIA phase. It is assumed that information obtained for the wider area is applicable to the study area.

8. FINDINGS

From online databases, unpublished reports and maps of the area the following heritage sites, features and objects can be expected within the study area (Figure 16). Unfortunately due to possible vandalism of rock art sites coordinates for these sites were not available to the research team at the time of compiling the report. The coordinates can be sourced for the EIA phase of the project.

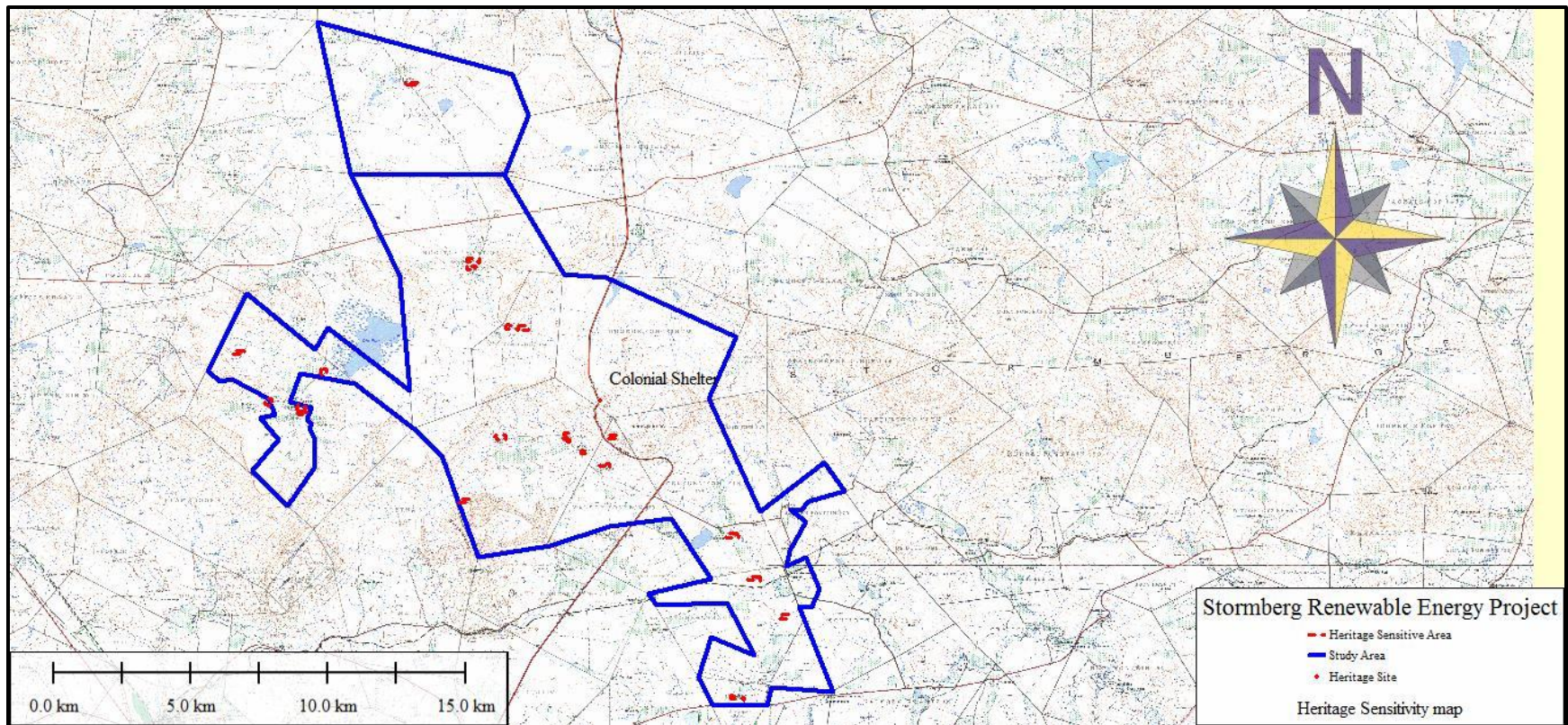


Figure 16: Heritage Sensitivity map

Site Number	Farm Name	Figure	Type Site	Co ordinate
Site 1	Nooitgedacht 152	Fig 20	Kraal	S31 24 1.89 E26 39 11.35
Site 2	Nooitgedacht 152	Fig 20	Kraal	S31 24 11.72 E26 39 10.08
Site 3	Nooitgedacht 152	Fig 20	Kraal	S31 25 20.94 E26 39 58.36
Site 4	Nooitgedacht 152	Fig 20	Ruin	S31 25 21.46 E26 40 11.61
Site 5	Nooitgedacht 25	Fig 19	Grave	S31 26 14.28 E26 36 16.21
Site 6	Nooitgedacht 25	Fig 19	Kraal	S31 25 52.70 E26 34 34.67
Site 7	Nooitgedacht 25	Fig 19	Kraal	S31 26 49.25 E26 35 14.61
Site 8	Nooitgedacht 25	Fig 19	Kraal	S31 26 54.38 E26 35 49.73
Site 9	Nooitgedacht 25	Fig 19	Grave	S31 27 0.30 E26 35 52.89
Site 10	Penhoek 181	Fig 22	Rock Art	Unknown
Site 11	Penhoek 181	Fig 22	Kraal	S31 27 31.79 E26 39 40.83
Site 12	Penhoek 181	Fig 22	Kraal	S31 27 28.62 E26 41 2.73
Site 13	Penhoek 181	Fig 22	Grave	S31 27 31.54 E26 41 3.51
Site 14	Penhoek 181	Fig 22	Grave	S31 27 46.44 E26 41 18.56
Site 15	Penhoek 181	Fig 22	Ruin	S31 28 44.92 E26 39 5.17
Site 16	Valschfontein 80		Kraal	S31 28 2.81 E26 41 43.23
Site 17	Valschfontein 80		Kraal	S31 27 29.48 E26 41 51.50
Site 18	Gelegenfontein 179	Fig 22	Kraal	S31 29 25.68 E26 44 11.50
Site 19	Gelegenfontein 179	Fig 22	Rock Art	Not Available
Site 20	Stones Beacon 187	Fig 21	Ruin	S31 30 16.84 E26 44 40.01
Site 21	Stones Beacon 187	Fig 21	Grave	S31 31 0.99 E26 45 14.01
Site 22	Stones Beacon 187	Fig 21	Ruin	S31 32 32.97 E26 44 21.08
Site 23	Leeuefontein 24		Rock Art	Not Available
Site 24	Droogefontein 155	Fig 17	Rock Art	Not Available
Site 25	Droogefontein 155	Fig 17	Rock Art	Not Available
Site 26	Droogefontein 155	Fig 17	Shelter	S31 26 46.7 E26 41 41.8

Site 27	Klip Plaat 22	Fig 18	Kraal	S31 20 32.61 E26 37 56.36
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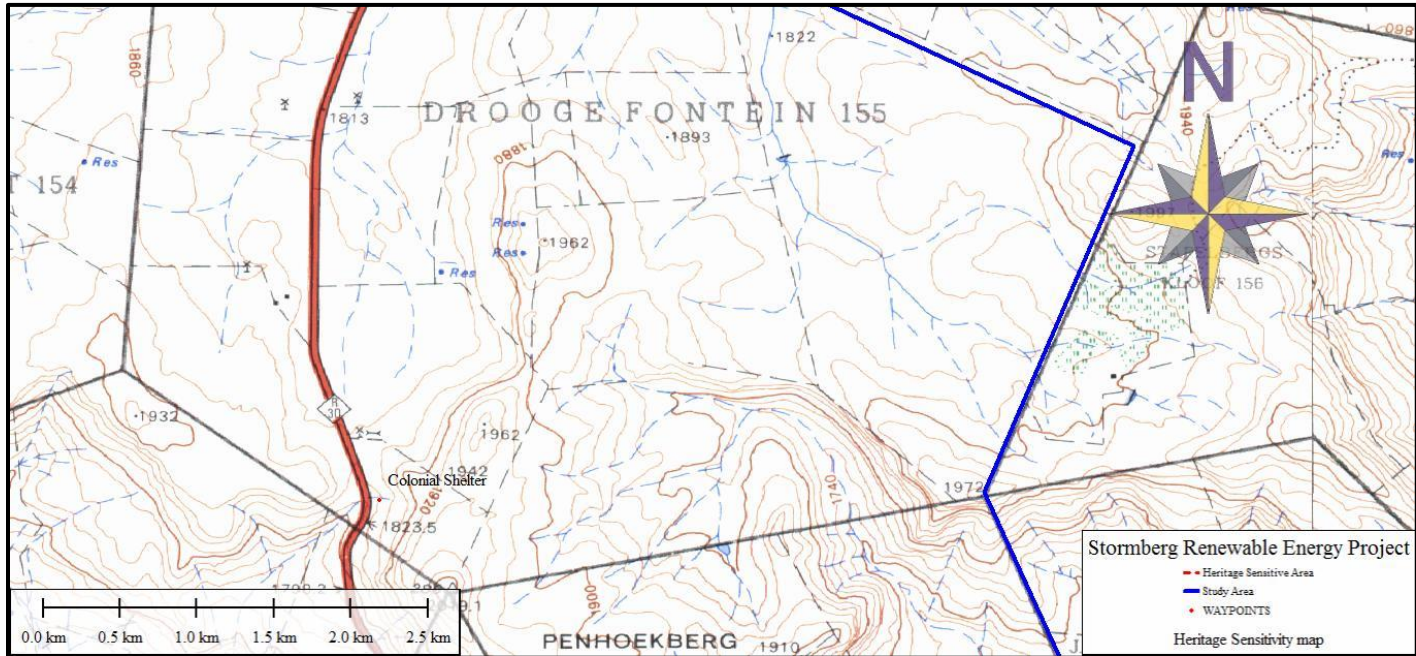


Figure 17: Heritage sensitivity map Drooggefontein 155 – Location of colonial shelter.

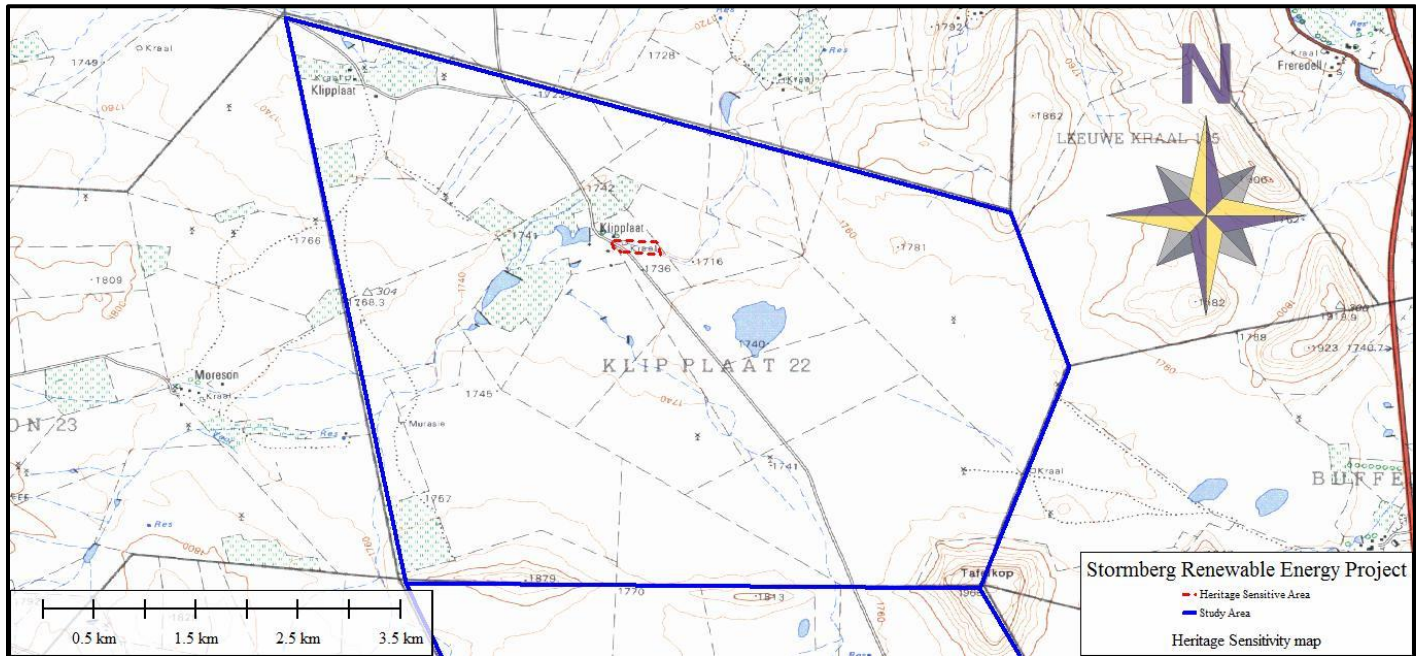


Figure 18: Heritage sensitivity map of Klip Plaat 22

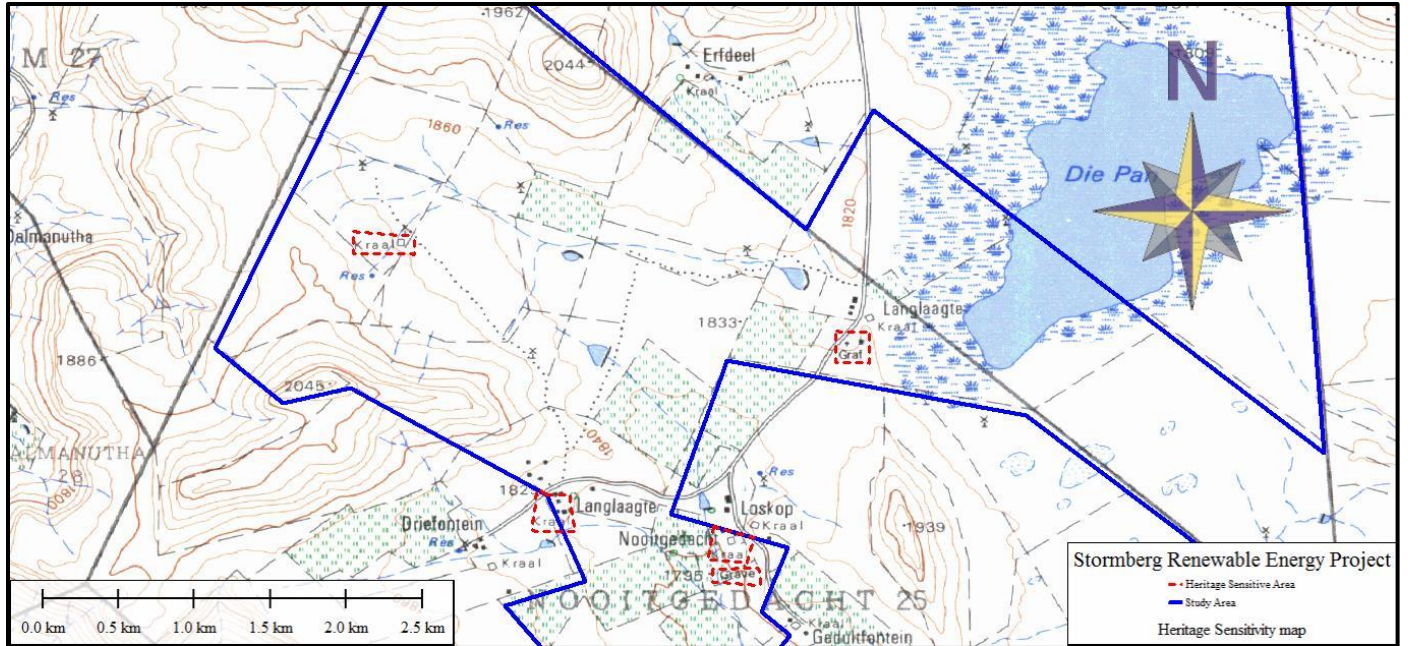


Figure 19: Heritage Sensitivity map of Nooitgedacht 25

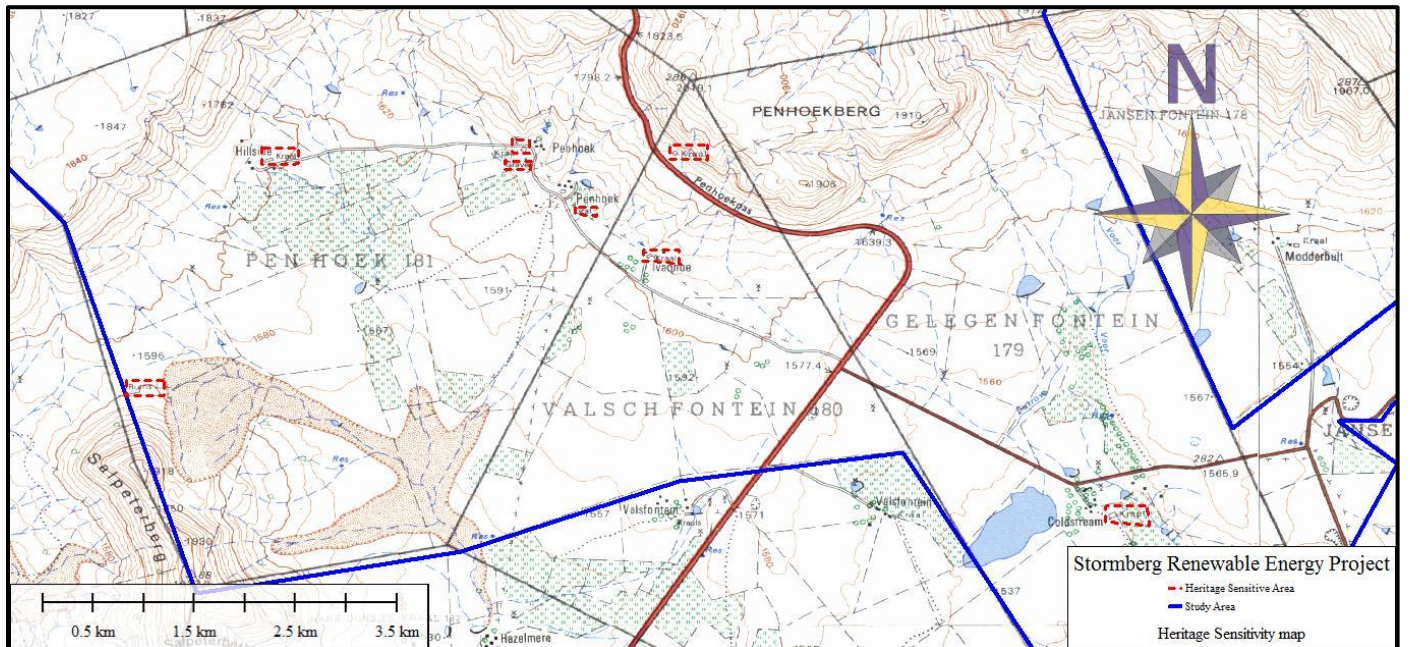


Figure 20: Heritage Sensitivity Map of Nooitgedacht 152 and 154

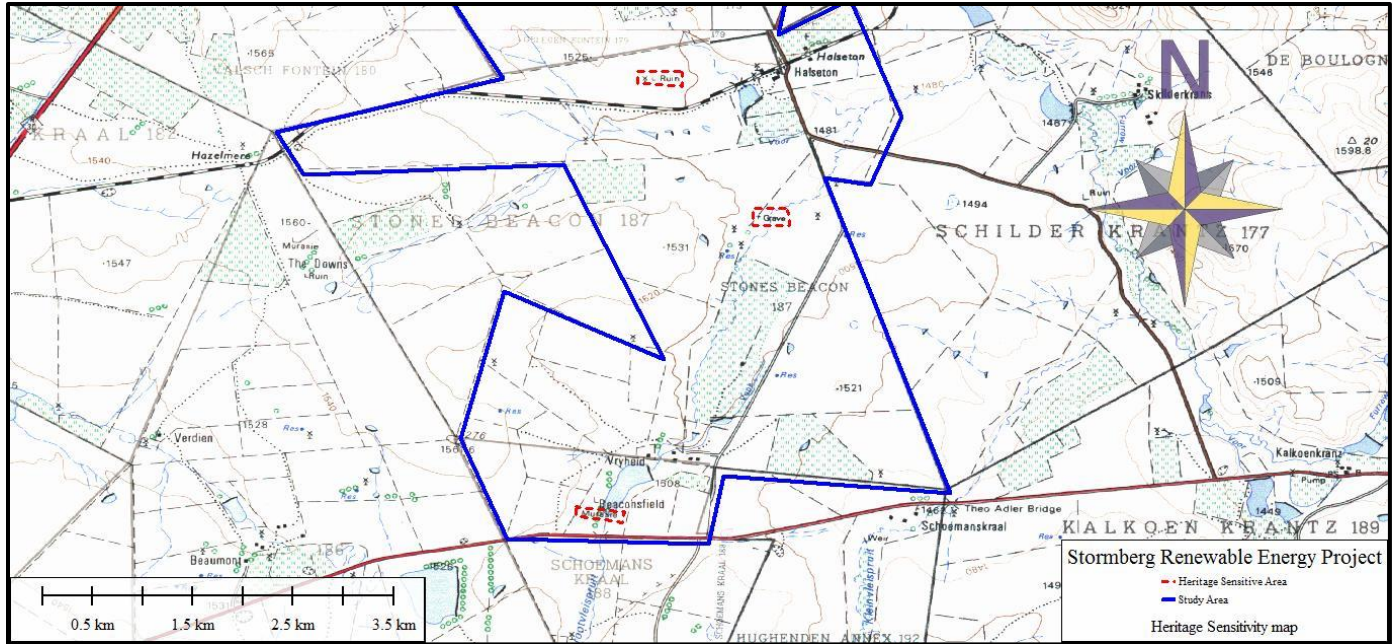


Figure 21: Heritage Sensitivity map of Stones Beacon 187

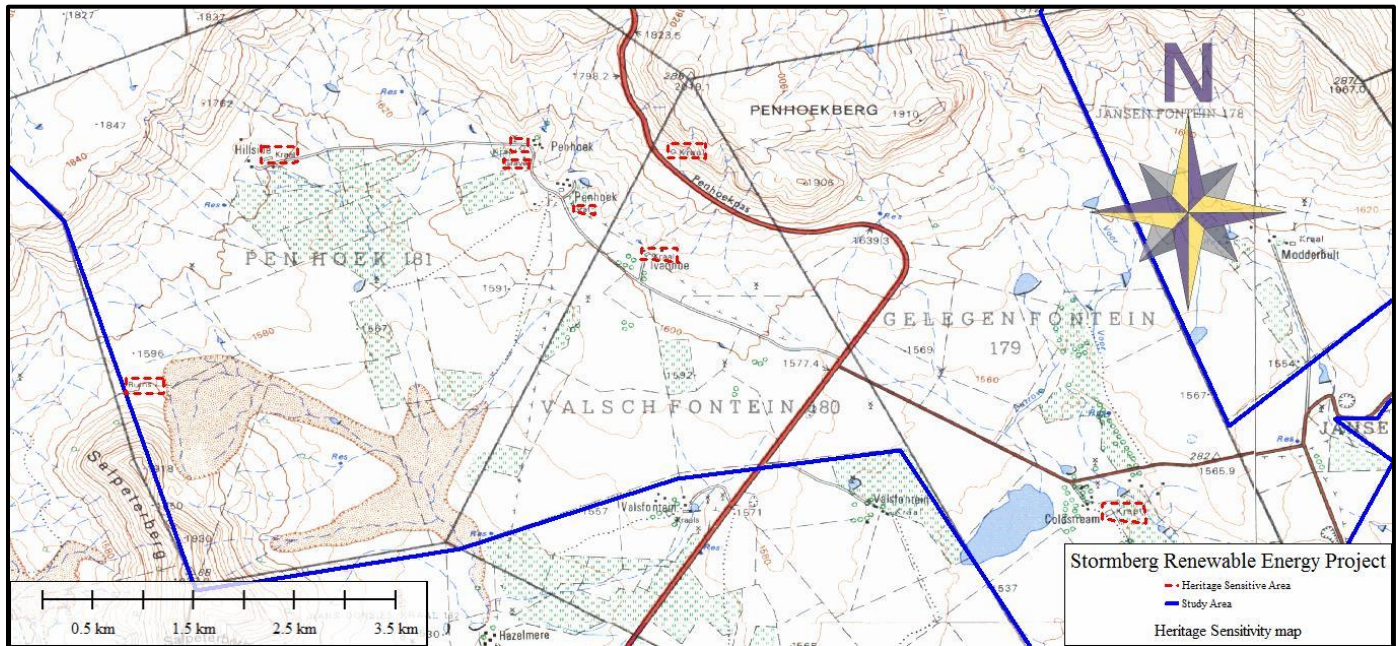


Figure 22: Heritage sensitivity map of Penhoek 181 and Gelegfontein.

8.1. Archaeology

8.1.1 Archaeological finds

There is a medium - high likelihood of finding MSA and LSA artefacts scattered over the study area. It is highly likely that shelters will contain Stone Age material and will be of significance. The area is renowned for Rock Art sites and shelters or overhangs can contain

rock art that will also be of significance. No Iron Age sites have been recorded in the wider study area and there is a low likelihood of finding sites of this period in the study area.

8.1.2 Nature of Impact

The construction phase of the project could directly impact on surface and subsurface archaeological sites.

8.1.3 Extent of impact

The project could have a medium impact on a local scale.

8.2. Historical period

8.2.1 Historical finds: I

Historical finds include middens, structural remains and cultural landscape. The desktop study highlighted that the area was occupied from the early 1900's and several Anglo Boer war events took place in the vicinity. Several farm complexes occur within the study area and although no specific reference to these sites was found during the brief desktop study the age of the structures are unknown.

8.2.2 Nature of Impact

The construction of the project can directly impact on both the visual context and sense of place of historical sites. There are several structures in the study area but it is unknown if these structures are older than 60 years and protected by legislation. AS per the archival study the area was inhabited by settlers and farmers from the 1920's and it is assumed that some of the historical structures will date back more than 60 years and will therefore be protected by legislation.

8.2.3 Extent of impact

The project could have a low – medium impact on a local scale.

8.3. Burials and Cemeteries

8.3.1 Burials and Cemeteries

Graves and informal cemeteries can be expected anywhere on the landscape. Several graves were identified based on information obtained from the 1:50 000 maps of the area and more are expected.

8.3.2 Nature of Impact

The construction and operation of the proposed project could directly impact on marked and unmarked graves. The known grave site should be avoided.

8.3.3 Extent of impact

The project could have a low to medium impact on a local scale.

9. POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Based on the current information obtained for the area at a desktop level it is anticipated that open-air archaeological sites that occur within the proposed development area will have a Generally Protected B (GP.B) field rating and it should be possible to mitigate these sites. However pans and shelters could be archaeologically sensitive (due to archaeological deposit and rock art) and should rather be avoided. These sites are provisionally given a field rating of Local Significance (LS) or Generally Protected A (GP.A). This assumption will

have to be tested by a field visit. Grave sites are of high social significance and should be avoided

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report endeavoured to give an brief account of the history of the study area and the range of heritage resources that could be expected. Some particulars could be traced regarding the interactions between whites and blacks in the vicinity. The general history of human settlement in the study area, as well as the interaction between black and white population groups, was discussed.

This scoping study revealed that a range of heritage sites occur in the region. While 26 possible heritage sites are on record for the study area more can be expected. Pans and shelters could be archaeologically sensitive and best avoided. Based on maps of the area structures older than 60 years are expected as well as associated infrastructure. Several grave sites are on record and more is expected for the study area. Every site is relevant to the Heritage Landscape, but it is anticipated that few (apart from shelters with rock art and archaeological deposit and graves) could have conservation value. The following conclusions are applicable to the following sites:

» Archaeological sites

Open air sites could be mitigated either in the form of conservation of the sites with in the development or by a Phase 2 study where the sites will be recorded and sampled before the client can apply for a destruction permit for these sites prior to development.

Shelters with rock art and archaeological deposit should be avoided.

» Burial Sites

All grave sites should be identified prior to the development and avoided.

» Historical finds and Cultural landscape

It is not envisaged that the buildings will be directly impacted on by the Stormberg development. This can only be confirmed during the impact assessment stage however should the developer plan to demolish any building older than 60 years the site should be assessed by a conservation architect.

» Burials and cemeteries

Formal and informal cemeteries as well as pre-colonial graves occur widely across Southern Africa. It is generally recommended that these sites are preserved with in a development. These sites can however be relocated if conservation is not possible, but this option must be seen as a last resort and is not advisable. A Single grave site is known and the presence of any other grave sites must be confirmed during the field survey and the public consultation process.

» General

It is recommended that as part of the public consultation process the presence of graves, archaeological and historical sites should be determined.

11. PLAN OF STUDY

In order to comply with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment must be undertaken. During this study sites of archaeological, historical or places of cultural interest must be located, identified, recorded, photographed and described. During this study the levels of significance of recorded heritage resources must be determined and mitigation proposed should any significant sites be impacted upon, ensuring that all the requirements of SAHRA are met. When the power line route is determined, this alignment must be subjected to a heritage walk down.

12. LIST OF PREPARERS

Jaco van der Walt – Archaeologist and Project Manager

Liesl Bester – Archival Study

13. STATEMENT OF COMPETENCY

The author of the report is a member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists and is also accredited in the following fields of the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Section, member number 159: Iron Age Archaeology, Colonial Period Archaeology, Stone Age Archaeology and Grave Relocation.

Jaco serves as a council member for the CRM Section of the Association of Southern African Association Professional Archaeologists and is also an accredited CRM Archaeologist with SAHRA and AMAFA.

Jaco has been involved in research and contract work in South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania as well as the Democratic Republic of the Congo and conducted well over 300 AIAs since he started his career in CRM in 2000. This involved several mining operations, Eskom transmission and distribution projects and infrastructure

developments. The results of several of these projects were presented at international and local conferences.

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