



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural  
Resource Consultants  
BK 98 09854/23

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**A REPORT ON A CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE  
PROPOSED ELDORETTE X 42 TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF  
TSHWANE, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

For:

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**REPORT NO.: AE01751V**

By:

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***30 October 2017***

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## **SUBMISSION OF REPORT**

**Please note that the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or one of its subsidiary bodies needs to comment on this report.**

**It is the client's responsibility to do the submission via the SAHRIS System on the SAHRA website.**

**Clients are advised not to proceed with any action before receiving the necessary comments from SAHRA.**

## **DISCLAIMER**

**Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the survey of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it always is possible that hidden or subterranean sites could be overlooked during the study. Archaetnos and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.**

**Should it be necessary to visit a site again as a result of the above mentioned, an additional appointment is required.**

**Reasonable editing of the report will be done upon request by the client if received within 60 days of the report date. However editing will only be done once and clients are therefore requested to send all possible changes in one request. Any format changes or changes requested due to insufficient or faulty information provided to Archaetnos on appointment, will only be done by additional appointment.**

**Any changes to the scope of a project will require an additional appointment.**

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## SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was requested by Texture Environmental to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed Eldorette X 42 township development. This is in the former Akasia area, in the north of the City of Tshwane in the Gauteng Province.

The methodology for the study includes a survey of literature and a field survey. The latter was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development.

If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by doing a physical survey via off-road vehicle and on foot and covered as much as possible of the area to be studied. Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may however influence the coverage.

All sites, objects features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Co-ordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

During the survey no site of cultural heritage significance was identified. This is due to the entire area being disturbed by former and recent human interventions.

It is therefore recommended that the proposed development may continue. This report is seen as ample mitigation.

It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Due to the density of vegetation it also is possible that some sites may only become known later on. Operating controls and monitoring should therefore be aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

It is also important to take cognizance that it is the client's responsibility to do the submission of this report to the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency of Gauteng (PHRA-G). No work on site may commence before receiving the necessary comments from the PHRA-G.

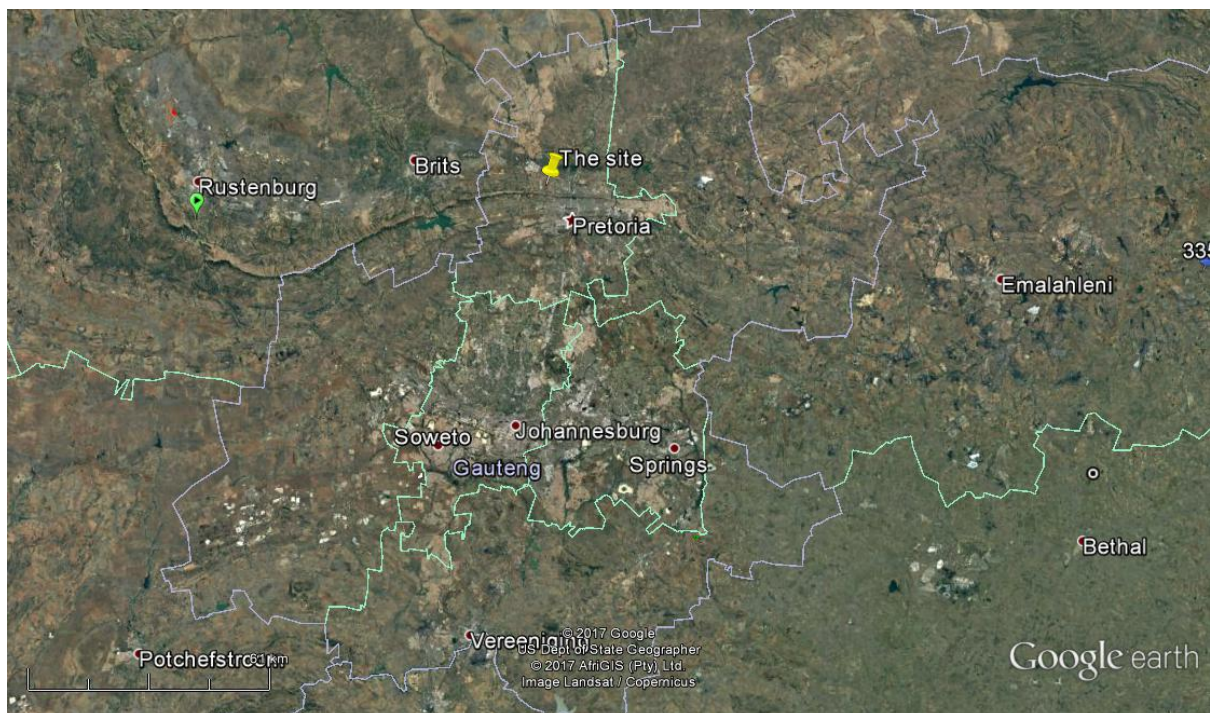
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## 1. INTRODUCTION

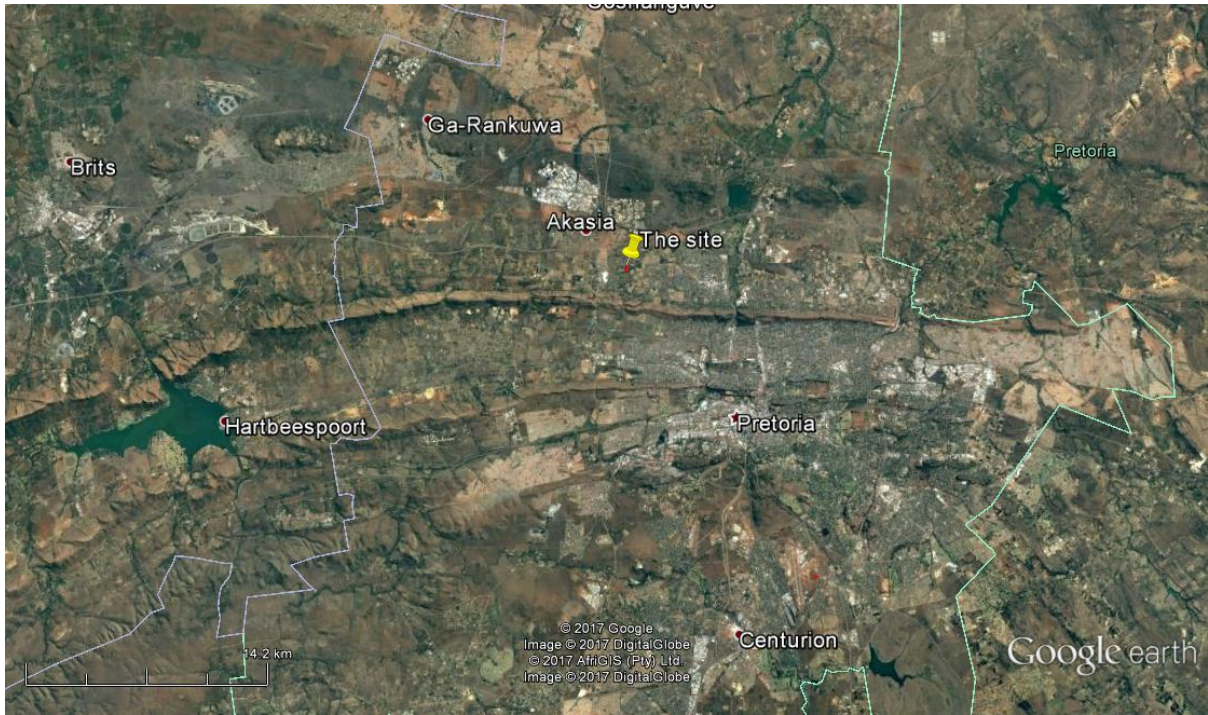
Archaetnos cc was requested by Texture Environmental to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed Eldorette X 42 township development. This is in the former Akasia area, in the north of the City of Tshwane in the Gauteng Province (Figure 1-3).

The northern boundary of the development is formed by First Avenue with other residential developments towards the east and west. Portion 298 of the farm Witfontein 291 JR forms the southern boundary. The proposed development consist of different residential units to be used for student accommodation (Figure 4). The client indicated the areas to be surveyed and the survey was confined to these. It was done via foot.

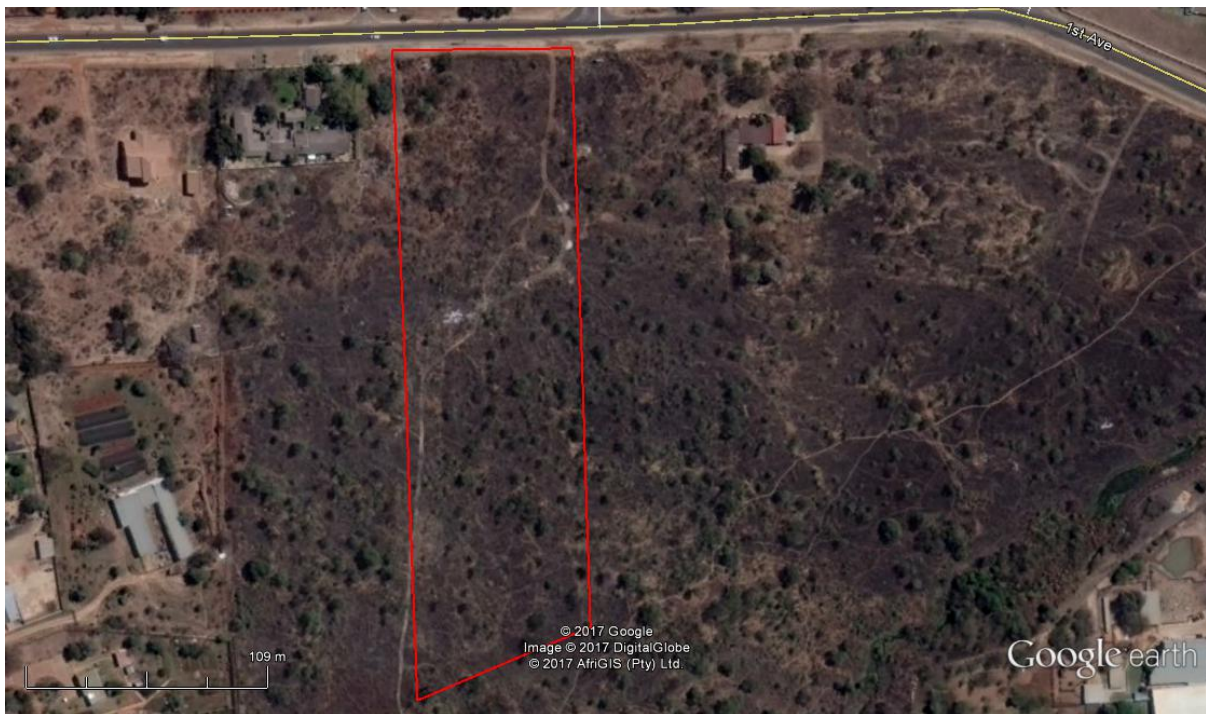


**Figure 1: Location of Tshwane (Pretoria) in the Gauteng Province. North reference is to the top.**

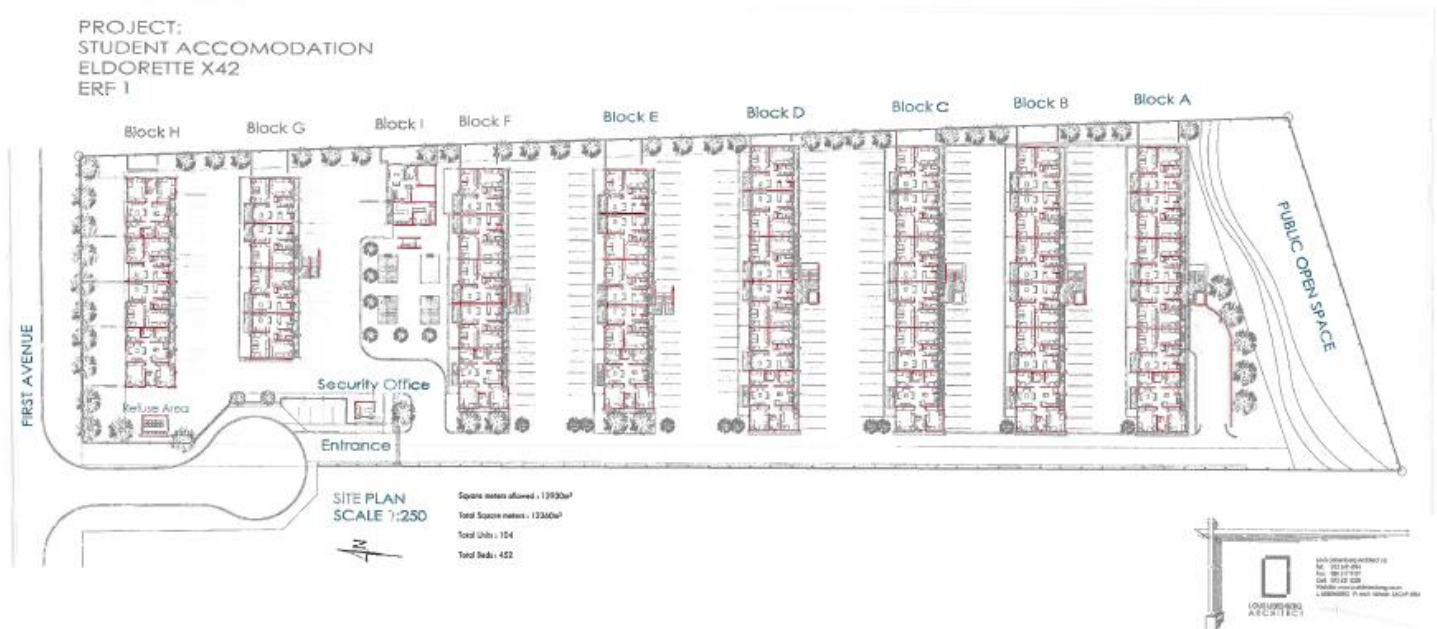




**Figure 2: Location of the site in the City of Tshwane. North reference is to the top.**



**Figure 3: Google Earth image indicating the surveyed area. North reference is to the top.**



**Figure 4: Layout plan.**

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Identify objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Document the found cultural heritage sites according to best practice standards for heritage related studies.
3. Study background information on the area to be developed.
4. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
5. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions.
6. Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development.
7. Review applicable legislative requirements.

### **3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS**

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

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity (Appendix A). These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures 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. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix C).
4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur.

### **4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. The first of these are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) which deals with the cultural heritage of the Republic of South Africa. The second is the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) which inter alia deals with cultural heritage as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

#### **4.1 The National Heritage Resources Act**

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:



- a. Archaeological artifacts, 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 (see Appendix D) 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 paleontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, paleontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment only looks at archaeological resources and can only be done by a professional archaeologist.

A Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) is an assessment of palaeontological heritage. Palaeontology is a different field of study, and although also sometimes required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)<sup>1</sup>, should be done by a professional palaeontologist.

The different phases during the HIA process are described in Appendix E. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m<sup>2</sup> or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Please consult SAHRA to determine whether a PIA is necessary.

- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

### **Structures**

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

### **Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites**

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial):

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

### **Human remains**

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders

- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

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

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place. Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

#### **4.2 The National Environmental Management Act**

This act (Act 107 of 1998) states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

## **5. THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATIONS' PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE**

This standard recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. It aims to ensure that clients protect cultural heritage in the course of their project activities. This is done by clients abiding to the law and having heritage surveys done in order to identify and protect cultural heritage resources via field studies and the documentation of such resources. These need to be done by competent professionals (e.g. archaeologists and cultural historians).

Possible chance finds, encountered during the project development, also need to be managed by not disturbing such finds and by having them assessed by professionals. Impacts on the cultural heritage should be minimized. This include the possible maintenance of such sites in situ, or when impossible, the restoration of the functionality of the cultural heritage in a different location.

When cultural historical and archaeological artifacts and structures need to be removed is should be done by professionals and by abiding to the applicable legislation. The removal of cultural heritage resources may however only be considered if there are no technically or financially feasible alternatives. In considering the removal of cultural resources, it should be outweighed by the benefits of the overall project to the effected communities. Again professionals should carry out the work and adhere to the best available techniques.

Consultation with affected communities should be engaged in. This entails that access to such communities should be granted to their cultural heritage if this is applicable. Compensation for the loss of cultural heritage should only be given in extra-ordinary circumstances.

Critical cultural heritage may not be impacted on. Professionals should be used to advise on the assessment and protection thereof. Utilization of cultural heritage resources should always be done in consultation with the effected communities in order to be consistent with their customs and traditions and to come to agreements with relation to possible equitable sharing of benefits from commercialization.

## **6. METHODOLOGY**

### **6.1 Survey of literature**

A survey of literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

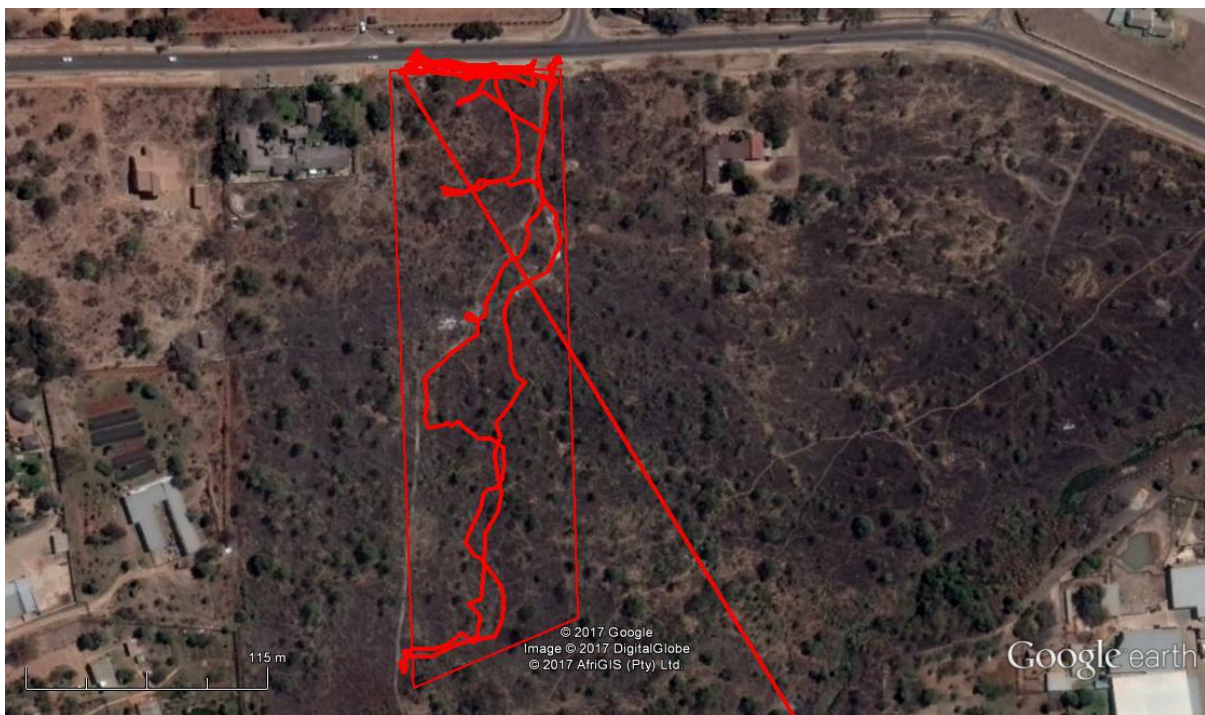
### **6.2 Field survey**

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the

area of proposed development. One regularly looks a bit wider than the demarcated area, as the surrounding context needs to be taken into consideration.

If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS)<sup>2</sup>, while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by doing a physical survey on foot and covered as much as possible of the area to be studied (Figure 5).

Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may however influence the coverage. The size of the surveyed area approximately 2 Ha and the survey took 2 hours to complete.



**Figure 5: GPS track of the surveyed area. North reference is to the top.**

### 6.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

### 6.4 Documentation

All sites, objects features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Co-ordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System

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<sup>2</sup> A Garmin Oregon 550 with an accuracy factor of a few meters.



(GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

### **6.5 Evaluation of Heritage sites**

The evaluation of heritage sites is done by giving a field rating of each (see Appendix C) using the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological 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
- Uniqueness of the site and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

## **7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

The area that was surveyed is located in an almost entirely urbanized location. Although it consist of agricultural holdings, most of these have been developed into residential areas, a school and industrial developments. The surrounding landscape therefore consist of industrial buildings, roads and infrastructure, with natural areas in between.

No buildings or other structures are to be found on the surveyed site. The site was previously used for agricultural and grazing purposes. Therefore the site is almost entirely disturbed with the natural vegetation mostly consisting of pioneer plant species such as grass, weeds and thorn bushes (Figure 6). The vegetation cover varies between low and medium high, with a few large trees. The under footing is reasonably dense. Therefore the horizontal archaeological visibility is good and the vertical archaeological visibility fair (Figure 7). Other signs of disturbance include remains of fences, old roads and illegal dumping (Figure 8).

The topography of the surveyed area is fairly flat, with a slight fall towards the south. A non-perennial stream is located towards the south, but outside of the surveyed area.



**Figure 6: General view of the surveyed area.**



**Figure 7: Another view of vegetation in the surveyed area.**



**Figure 8: Note the illegal dumping in the surveyed area.**

## **8. HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

No sites of cultural heritage significance were located during the survey. Some background information is given in order to place the surveyed area and the sites found in a historical context and to contextualize possible finds that could be unearthed during construction activities.

Many heritage reports have been done in the Tshwane area, three of which in the Heatherdale area. However, none of these indicate that heritage sites were discovered (SAHRIS database; Archaetnos database). Much research has however been done here and can be incorporated in the discussion.

### **8.1 Stone Age**

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

- Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago
- Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
- Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

It is important to note that some of the oldest humanoid fossils have been found close to Pretoria, namely at Kromdraai, Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Gladysvale and

Drimolen (in the Krugersdorp area). These hominids include *Australopithecus Africanus*, *Australopithecus Robustus* and *Homo Habilis* and can be as old as 3 million years. These early people were the first to make stone tools (Van Vollenhoven 2000a: 146).

One of the important Early Stone Age sites are situated to the west of Waltloo, close to the Wonderboom Nature Reserve (Korsman & Meyer 1999: 93). The Wonderboom site is a so-called Late Acheul site. This means it is the later phase of the Acheulian culture, which is an Early Stone Age culture. Similar tools were also found on other parts of the Magaliesberg (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 183). These stone tools were probably manufactured by the earliest hominids as indicated above. It is therefore quite possible that these people would have also utilised other gateways through the mountain, such as Derdepoort.

Middle Stone Age material as well as a Late Stone Age site were identified some years ago on the Magaliesberg Mountain (Van Vollenhoven 2000a: 150-151). This last phase of the Stone Age is associated with the San people. Middle and Late Stone Age material were identified at the Pioneer Museum (Van Vollenhoven 2000b: 45-52) in Silverton which lies only a few kilometres to the south-east.

No Stone Age sites, features or artifacts were found during the survey. However it needs to be indicated that the grass cover was extremely high during this time and such cultural objects may therefore be found in future.

## **8.2 Iron Age**

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in three separate phases according to Huffman (2007: xiii) namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.

Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

Only a few Early Iron Age sites are known in Gauteng of which the closest one to Waltloo is one called the Derdepoort site (Nienaber et al 1997: 15-22). The site is apparently located to the eastern side of the poort, thus on the eastern side of Baviaanspoort Road. This is towards the south of the study area. Not many EIA sites are known making the identification of such sites very important to the scientific community.

A Middle Iron Age site was identified to the west of Wonderboompoort (Küsel 1993: 13), but it was not dated yet. Again this would suggest that Iron Age also utilized the Magaliesberg which lies towards the north of the study area.

Much more information is available regarding the Late Iron Age. Bergh (1999: 7) indicates that 125 sites are known in the Pretoria area, but this is under-estimation. According to Delius (1983: 12) and Horn (1996: 23) LIA people moved into the Pretoria area since 1600 A.D. A number of LIA sites have been identified on the

Magaliesberg Mountain. Three of these are to the west of Wonderboompoort (Van Schalkwyk et al 1994: 9-10) and four are between Wonderboompoort and Derdepoort (Naudé & Van Vollenhoven 1992: 35-37; Mason 1962: 397). Therefore the people from the LIA also seems to have utilized this area.

Although no Iron Age sites and features were identified during the survey it is clear that this may only be a result of the growth in vegetation. The management and workers should therefore always be on the lookout for Iron Age features and artifacts, such as pottery.

### **8.3 Historical Age**

The Historical Age started with the first historical sources which can be used to learn more about people of the past. In South Africa it can be divided into two phases. The first includes oral histories as well as the recorded oral histories of past societies. The latter were usually written by people who contact with such a community for a short time. This is followed by the second phase which includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write (Van Vollenhoven 2006: 189).

Early travelers have moved through the area that later became known as Pretoria as early as 1829. This was when the first white people visited the area, namely Robert Schoon and William McLuckie. During the same year the well known missionary Dr. Robert Moffat also visited the area (Rasmussen 1978: 69). In October 1829 the missionary James Archbell and the trader David Hume traveled through this part of the country (Changuion 1999: 119).

The first Bantu language speakers in the area were the so-called Transvaal Ndebele, specifically the southern group. Their history goes back to Chief Msi (Musi) and the genealogy of the Manala (Mahbena) clan, the Ndzundza (Mapoch) clan, the Mathombeni (Kekana) clan and the Hwaduba clan (Horn 1996: 23).

Chief Msi lived in the Pretoria area somewhere between 1600 and 1700 A.D. His sons divided the tribe in three groups, namely the Hwaduba, Manala and Ndzundza (Horn 1996: 23). The Manala lived to the north of Pretoria and the Ndzundza to the north and west. The Hwaduba stayed in the vicinity of the confluence between the Pienaars and Apies River. This group adopted the culture and language of the Kgatla, a Tswana group (Bergh 1999: 108).

The largest group of Bantu speaking people in the Pretoria area is the Northern Sotho, but Southern Sotho's and Tswanas are also present. These groups have a typical building tradition consisting of large building complexes and round huts with conical roofs. At the beginning of the nineteenth century two Tswana groups, the Kwena and Kgatla stayed to the north and west of Pretoria in the vicinity of the Crocodile, Pienaars and Apies River (Bergh 1999: 106).

It seems as if all these groups fled from the area during the Difaquane when Mzilikazi came here in 1827. He killed the men, burned down their villages, confiscated the livestock and took the women to marry members of his impi (Van Vollenhoven 2000a: 156). The missionary Jean-Pierre Pellissier even visited



Mzilikazi in March 1932. In June/ July of that year he was attacked by the impi of Dingane, the Zulu chief. As a result he left the area during that year (Bergh 1999: 112). This left an area described as being deserted by the missionary Robert Moffat. Sotho groups however started moving back into the area after Mzilikazi left (Junod 1955: 68).

The first white people also came to the Pretoria area during this time (Coetzee 1992: 11). In 1839 JGS Bronkhorst settled on the farm Elandspoot. He was the first permanent white settler in the area (Van Vollenhoven 2005: 17-45).

## 9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

The application forms part of a Basic Assessment process. Public consultation (Figure 9-12) is handled by the Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner, namely TEXTURE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, who can be contacted via Ria Pretorius via e-mail at: [ria@peopletexture.co.za](mailto:ria@peopletexture.co.za)



**Figure 9: Site notice.**

**NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS  
APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION**

*Application for authorisation for the following project is submitted to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD), in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, and the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations as amended*

**Project Name:** Eldorette X42

**Project Applicant:** Mr. Abey Malatse

**Listed Activities for a Basic Assessment Process:**

*Listing Notice 1 Activities 9,10,12,19,24,27,28*

*Listing Notice 3 Activities 1, 4, 12,14,15 (Activities to be confirmed)*

**Project Description:**

This EIA application is for the construction of a proposed township on 2.1550 hectares that will constitute two (2) erven to be zoned "Residential 3", and "Public Open Space".

**Project Locality:**

The proposed project is located on Portion 646 (a Portion of Portion 405) of the farm Witfontein 301 J.R, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.

*In addition to the Environmental application, a Water Use Licence Application (WULA) Report has to be completed in terms of the requirements of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) as amended (NWA), and external water use application guidelines and policies of the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) for a water use authorisation (Section 22 of the NWA) in terms of the procedures and requirements as laid out in terms of Section 40 of the NWA.*

***In order to ensure that you are identified as an interested and/or an affected party, please submit your name, contact information and interest in, or objection to, the project to the environmental consultant by 27/11/2017:***

Texture Environmental (Ria Pretorius); PO Box 36593, MENLOPARK, Pretoria, 0102; Tel 082 568 6344 & Fax 086 689 1515; E-mail Address: ria@peopletexture.co.za

**DATE OF PLACEMENT OF NOTICE: 26 OCTOBER 2017**

**Figure 10: Wording of the site notice.**

# Regsken

## REGSKENNISGEWINGS & TENDERS

### SAKELISENSIES

4015

**MASHUDU TIMOTHY RABOTHATA**  
 Kennisgewing in verband met 'n lisensie aansoek in terme van die Petroleum Produkte Wet, 1977 (Wet No. 120 of 1977)  
 Hierdie kennisgewing het 'n doel om partye wat geïnteresseerd of geïnteresseerd mag wees in 'n lisensie van **MASHUDU TIMOTHY RABOTHATA**, die hierna verwysde "applikant", 'n aansoek ingehandig het vir 'n Perseel-lisensie ("Site Licency") aansoeknommer **D/2017/10/05/0006** met fisiese adres:  
 ESP 7306 OF CHIAWELO EXT 3 TOWNSHIP REG DIV IQ  
 MANOTSHE & TSHITHUTHUNE STREET  
 CHIAWELO UITBREIDING 3 SOWETO  
 CHIAWELO UITBR 3  
 JOHANNESBURG  
 Die doel van die aansoek is dat die applikant 'n lisensie toegestaan word om petroleum handel aktiwiteit te onderneem soos uiteengesit in die aansoek. Reëlins om die aansoekdokumentasie te besigtig kan gemaak word deur die Kontroleerder van Petroleum Produkte te kontak by:  
 Ander Besonderhede:  
 telefoon: (012) 406 - 7788  
 Faks: (012) 323 - 5840, of  
 E-mail: Letshego.Mabena@energy.gov.za  
 Enige besware weens die uitreiking van die lisensie, wat duidelik die verwyingsnommer soos aangedui hierbo is moet meld, moet binne 'n periode van (20) werksdae, vanaf die datum van publikasie van hierdie kennisgewing, by die Kontroleerder van Petroleum Produkte ingedien word. Sulke besware moet by die volgende fisiese adres ingedien word, of na die volgende posadres gestuur word:  
 Fisiese Adres:  
 Die Kontroleer van Petroleum Produkte  
 Departement van Energie  
 192 Visagie Straat, Pretoria  
 Posadres:

## EGSKEIDING/ HUWELIKSKONTRAKTE/ MOSIES

4001



**NOTICE**  
 IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA  
 NORTH GAUTENG DIVISION, PRETORIA  
**CASE NO. 69976/17**. In the EX-PARTE  
 APPLICATION of: **EBRAHIM, NAUSHAD** (Identity number 770614 5167 081) First Applicant And **CARRIM, AADILA YOUSUF** (Identity Number 810814 0260 087) Second Applicant  
**KINDLY TAKE NOTICE** that application will be made to the above Honourable Court on **Tuesday the 19 December 2017 at 10h00** or as soon thereafter as Counsel may be heard, for an Order in the following terms:  
 1. That the Applicants be and are hereby granted leave to change the matrimonial property system which presently applies to their marriage, from one in community of property, to one out of community of property, with the exclusion of the accrual system, in terms of section 21(1) of the Matrimonial Property Act 88 of 1984.  
 2. That the Applicants be and are hereby authorised to enter into a notarial contract, a draft of which is marked annexure "ANC" to the First Applicant's affidavit, in terms of which the future matrimonial property system of the Applicants will be governed as from the date of registration of the said notarial contract in the Deeds Office, JOHANNESBURG.  
 3. That the aforesaid change in the par-

A.J WEYERS & ASSOCIATES  
 INCORPORATED



ATTORNEYS AT LAW

**ABBREVIATED SUMMONS**  
 For **GEORGE-CLYDE REDELINGHUYLS**, a major male person, born on 12 September 1990, whose present whereabouts are unknown to the Plaintiff.  
**TAKE NOTICE** that by summons issued by this Court, you have been called upon to give notice within 30 days after publication hereof to the REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA, GAUTENG DIVISION, CORNER MADIBA (VERMEULEN) AND PAUL KRUGER STREET, PRETORIA, and to the Plaintiff's legal practitioner of your intention to defend (if any) in an action wherein **LINSEY REDELINGHUYLS**, a major female person, with identity number: 921211 0048 081, employed at Matrix Warehouse Computers C/O Kingfisher and Trichardt Road, Boksburg, Gauteng claims:  
 1. That a **decree of divorce** be granted;  
 2. Costs of suit, only if defended;  
 3. Further and/or alternative relief.  
**TAKE NOTICE** that if you fail to give such notice, judgment may be granted against you without further notice to you.  
**DATED AT PRETORIA ON THIS 27th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 2017.**  
**REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT**  
 (Sgd) Deon Lombard  
 Admitted Attorney in accordance with Section 4(2) of Act 62 of 1995  
**ATTORNEY FOR PLAINTIFF**  
**A J WEYERS & ASSOCIATES**  
 775 FRANCIS BAARD STREET  
 ARCADIA, PRETORIA  
 Tel: 012 343 0849 Fax: 012 343 0655  
 DOCEX: 170 PRETORIA  
 E-MAIL: deon@aweyers.co.za  
 Ref: MR D. LOMBARDT/D0765

## OIS OMGEWINGSIMPAKSTUDIE

4045

### TEXTURE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

**NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL  
 IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS**  
 Application for authorisation for the following project is submitted to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD), in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 207 of 1998, and the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations as amended.  
**Project Name: Eldorette X42**  
**Project Applicant: Mr. Aboey Mlatse**  
**Listed Activities for a Basic Assessment Process: Listing Notice 1 Activities 9, 10, 12, 18, 26, 27, 28; Listing Notice 3 Activities 1, 4, 12, 14, 15 (Activities to be confirmed)**  
**Project Description:** This EIA application is for the construction of a proposed township on 2.1550 hectares that will constitute two (2) erven to be zoned "Residential 3", and "Public Open Space".  
**Project Locality:** The proposed project is located on portion 646 (a Portion of Portion 405) of the farm Wilfontein 301 J.R., Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.  
 In addition to the Environmental application, an application for a Water Use is to be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), for a General Authorisation (GA) in terms of the General Notice 509, Government Gazette 40229, dated 26 August 2016, "GA in terms of Section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA), in order to ensure that you are identified as an interested and/or an affected party, please submit your name, contact information and interest in, or objection to, the project to the environmental consultant within 30 days of date of this publication: Texture Environmental (Pty Pretorius), PO Box 36593, MENLOPARK, Pretoria, 0102. Tel 082 568 6344 & Fax 086 689 1515; E-mail Address: [rls@peopletexture.co.za](mailto:rls@peopletexture.co.za)  
**ELDORETTE X42 OKT 27/17/4045**

Figure 11: Newspaper Notice.

**TEXTURE  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
CONSULTANTS**

**NOTICE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL  
IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

Application for authorisation for the following project is submitted to the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD), in terms of the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998, and the 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations as amended

**Project Name: Eldorette X42**  
**Project Applicant: Mr. Abey Malatse**  
**Listed Activities for a Basic Assessment Process: Listing Notice 1 Activities 9, 10, 12, 19, 24, 27, 28; Listing Notice 3 Activities 1, 4, 12, 14, 15 (Activities to be confirmed)**  
**Project Description: This EIA application is for the construction of a proposed township on 2,1550 hectares that will constitute two (2) erven to be zoned "Residential 3", and "Public Open Space".**  
**Project Locality: The proposed project is located on Portion 645 (a Portion of Portion 405) of the farm Wilfontein 301 J.R, Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.**  
 In addition to the Environmental application, an application for a Water Use is to be submitted to the Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS), for a General Authorisation (GA) in terms of the General Notice 509, Government Gazette 40229, dated 26 August 2016, "GA in terms of Section 39 of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA). In order to ensure that you are identified as an interested and/or an affected party, please submit your name, contact information and interest in, or objection to, the project to the environmental consultant within 30 days of date of this publication: Texture Environmental (Ria Pretorius); PO Box 38593, MENLOPARK, Pretoria, 0102; Tel 082 568 6344 & Fax 086 689 1515; E-mail Address: ria@peopletexture.co.za  
**ELDORETTE X42 OKT 27(T)4045**

**Figure 12: Detail of newspaper notice.**

## **10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

As indicated no sites of cultural heritage significance was located in the surveyed area. The survey of the indicated area was completed successfully. The following is recommended:

- Since nothing of heritage importance was identified the proposed development may continue.
- This report is seen as ample mitigation.
- It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Due to the density of vegetation it also is possible that some sites may only become

known later on. Operating controls and monitoring should therefore be aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

## 11. REFERENCES

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **DEFINITION OF TERMS:**

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

## **APPENDIX B**

### **DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:**

- Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.
- Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
- Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period
- Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.
- Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

## APPENDIX C

### SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

#### Cultural significance:

- Low            A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium        Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High            Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

#### Heritage significance:

- Grade I        Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II        Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III      Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

#### Field ratings:

National Grade I significance	should be managed as part of the national estate
Provincial Grade II significance	should be managed as part of the provincial estate
Local Grade IIIA	should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
Local Grade IIIB	should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance)
General protection A (IV A)	site should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance)
General protection B (IV B)	site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
General protection C (IV C)	phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

## **APPENDIX D**

### **PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:**

#### **Formal protection:**

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – grade I and II

Protected areas - an area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – for a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – listing grades II and III

Heritage areas – areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

#### **General protection:**

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials



## **APPENDIX E**

### **HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES**

1. Pre-assessment or scoping phase – establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline assessment – establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I impact assessment – identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – if there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II mitigation or rescue – planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III management plan – for rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.