

Prepared for:

SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY

And

**THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSEMENT'S HERITAGE COMPONENT
OF THE DELMAS COAL KIPower PROJECT**

Being :

**THE ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION OF A HISTORICAL HOMESTEAD
LOCATED ON PORTION 5 OF HAVERKLIP 265 IR NEAR DELMAS, MPUMALANGA.**

Authorised by:

**MARIUS VAN ZYL representative of JONES AND WAGENER
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS
P.O. Box 1434, Rivonia, 2128
Cell 082 880 1250**

and compiled by:

**MR SIDNEY MEARS MILLER
B Sc (Engineering) Civil, University of Pretoria: M (Architecture) Conservation, WITS
ASAPA Member no 087
Postnet Suite 427 PO Box X15 Menlopark 0102
Cell 0820396536**

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Figures 43, 44 and 45 . The eastern, southern and northern walls of the eastern room, one of the three added on in the 1950's addition. The room, as the whole addition, shows need for space, but within limits set, possibly by economic restraint. All building materials are applied with a minimalistic approach, function overruling architectural merit.

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Figures 51, 52 and 53. The eastern, southern, and western walls of the northern room, one of the three added on in the 1950's addition. The room, although spatially similar to the other two, differ in character, as evidenced by paint shadows on the walls, as well as extra alterations applied after the 1950's additions.

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Figures 51, 52 and 53. The eastern, southern, and western walls of the northern room, one of the three added on in the 1950's addition. The room, although spatially similar to the other two, differ in character, as evidenced by paint shadows on the walls, as well as extra alterations applied after the 1950's additions.

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Figures 54. The northern, wall of the northern room, one of the three added on in the 1950's addition. The room, similar to the other two in the addition, shows need for space, but within limits set, possibly by financial restraint. Relative to the other two this room shows other applications in the form of the paint used, the obvious presence of a number of shelves and cupboards, the possible presence of a coal stove, and originally an outer door.

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47

Figure 60 Maria BROWNE born THURTELL mother of Herbert Howard BROWNE (I). Her husband **John BROWNE** died as a result of a heart attack following a fall while out hunting on the 9th May 1844 at Pudding Norton Hall.

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Figure 61. Ruins of the original Havreklip homestead where Herbert Howard and his wife Maria BROWNE settled somewhere around 1870 with three of their five children. There is no information surrounding the origin of the dwelling. As the general area had already been settled earlier one is not sure if the building was erected by Browne or the previous owner.

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Figure 62. Ruins of the original British blockhouse adjacent to the original Havreklip homestead where Herbert Howard and his wife Maria BROWNE settled somewhere around 1870.

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Figure 63. Herbert Howard BROWNE

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Figure 64. Maria Susanna Wilhelmina HART

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Figure 65. Maria Susanna Wilhelmina (Minnie) MULCAHY (nee BROWNE)

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Figure 66. Charles Lennox Stretch (Charlie

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Figure 67. Arthur Hart BROWNE

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Figure 67. William (Willie) Hart BROWNE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In July 2010, Cultmatrix compiled a Heritage Scoping (Basic Assessment) Report, (input into EIA, IWWMP and IWULA) for the proposed Kuyasa IPP power generation plant on portions of the farms Haverghen 269 IR and Haverklip 265 IR near Delmas, Mpumalanga Province. In July 2012, a phase I Heritage Impact Assessment study for a proposed 600 Mw power plant and associated infrastructure for KiPOWER (pty) (ltd) near Delmas, Mpumalanga was prepared by Pistorius JCC.

On 11 September 2012 Phillip Hine of SAHRA requested, amongst others that:

.....'The author recommended that the Homestead Ruin on the farm Haverklip will need to be recorded in detail before it can be demolished.'.....

He further emphasized that:

.....'note that decisions in terms of Built Environment must be sought from the Mpumalanga Provincial Heritage Authority (Mr Benjamin Moduka, bmoduka@mpg.gov.za).'.....

This present report was then requested by JONES & WAGENER through their order no. C182/MvZ/22287, in which the scope of work was determined to be

.....'the recording of the old farmstead and two outer buildings as identified by Dr J Pistorius on the farm Haverklip 265 IR and compile a report capturing the recordings.'.....

This work was executed in January 2013 in collaboration with P. Sewmohan, project manager, and M van Zyl, project director from Jones and Wagner, Thandi Magagula, environmental officer and Isabel Knox from Delmas Coal as well as with local farmers, Mr Claasens (Cell: 082 944 4590) and Mr Combrink (Cell: 082 665 3729). Advice was taken from internet genealogical research, and especially from Me Tombi Peck, a descendent of the Browne family.

As can be observed from Google Earth images from 2004 (figure 04) and confirmed by the present ruinous condition of the structure, it has been abandoned for a long time prior to present investigations. According to Isabel Knox of Delmas coal (tel. no. 013 665 7000) the site was visited several years ago by a genealogist, Me Tombi Peck (family member of the Browne clan) researching the Browne family. The Browne surname, as well as Botha occurs on two gravestones in the attached cemetery (as can be seen in the Pistorius report, figure 6). Mrs. Knox was personally unable to supply any further information regarding the people that lived in the Haverklip dwelling. According to her there is a female descendent of the Botha/Browne's that lives in the larger vicinity, but is apparently quite old, and especially hard of hearing. It is recommended that the consultants involved in the relocation of the graves follow this lead. On the identification of the relationship of the 'BROWNE' human remains in the cemetery see the genealogical record recovered by the present author. (See page 52)

The following information was documented regarding the property, HAVERKLIP 14 (or HAVREKLIP) that appears on Jeppe's 1899 map (figure 01). It has been subdivided into two 'new' entities, HAVERKLIP 265 IR to the east of the Wilgerivier and HAVERGLEN 269 IR to the west and south of the river. HAVERKLIP 265 IR was again subdivided into other portions. According to Herbert Howard BROWNE'S will of 1898, and its eventual execution, this division was undertaken after his wife's decease, in 1924. The latter farm, HAVERGLEN 269 IR, has been comprehensively mined for its coal deposits for an extensive period of time by various companies, and currently Ikhwezi Colliery. The author expects that this subdivision of the HAVERKLIP (or HAVREKLIP) NO 14 property also, to a large extent, was responsible for the subdivision of the Browne 'clan' and their dispersal into built-up areas such as the East rand, Pretoria and the Eastern Cape, areas well known to the family as a whole during the period 1840 to 1940.

The (portion 5 of Haverklip 265 IR) dwelling under scrutiny, appears from architectural evidence to have first appeared as a three roomed dwelling with a verandah on its northern side, possibly during the nineteenth twenties. It had then acquired an additional three rooms, possibly in the nineteen fifties during which time, the old verandah was enclosed, and a new one added-on.

The original format of the dwelling reminds strongly of the British cottage, and official governmental and South African Railway accommodation of the nineteen twenties and nineteen thirties, with the face brick exterior, presenting a dado line of a proud stretcher course, narrow gauge doors fitted with architraves and the simulated Kirkness fireplace.

As whom the occupants were we are confident that the small cemetery adjacent to the dwelling supplies us the names. These are **Wilhelmina Hart BOTHA, (nee BROWNE)** that was born on the 9th of Feb 1900 on Haverklip and perished on the 27th April 1966 at Haverklip 265 IR. She was married to **Dirk Jakobus Gerhardus Stephanus Botha** that was born on the 13th Aug 1890 at a place unknown to us and was laid to rest on the 25th of Jan 1940 also at Haverklip 265 IR. The complicated status of the **BROWNE** family and its relations with other regions in South Arica is related in the back of the report. (See page 44)

The heritage value of the building is low, as summarized on the next page, and may be demolished.

The heritage value of the cemetery on the other hand is high and should be relocated as all relevant laws and regulations requires. There are surviving relatives, direct descendants, as well as parallel family bonds available for consultation, as well as possible sources for relevant information that still may be captured by the relocation consultants.

1. THE HERITAGE VALUE OF THE BUILDING

HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES

1. There is no indication of the dwelling being a product flowing from the pencils of a renowned architect.
2. There is no indication of any new technological or scientific methods or materials applied in the building
3. There is no indication of a person of outstanding achievement or leadership associated with the site.
4. There is no indication of the building or site being associated with historic events of national or provincial importance. (The beginning of Coal mining in the general area)
5. There is no indication of the site being associated with improper practices regarding slavery or similar activities.
6. There is no indication that the site is in any way associated with other heritage resources such as rock art, stone age or iron age site.
7. There is no indication that the building is in any way associated with the cultural needs of the local inhabitants of the region.
8. The preservation of the building is probably beyond repair.
9. Although the building appears to indicate association with an important British cultural identity, it is of low quality, in a bad state of repair and will not appeal to be associated with cultural groups as a desirable inheritance.
10. The site is associated with a cemetery, which the preservation of the human remains is to be dealt with in the appropriate manner.

HERITAGE RATING

1. Very low.
2. Very Low
3. Very low.
4. Medium to Low.
5. Very Low.
6. Very Low.
7. Very Low
8. Very Low
9. Very Low
10. High

2. THE TECHNICAL BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT NECCESITATING THIS DEMOLITION-RECORDING OF THE DWELLING on portion 5 of HAVERKLIP 265 IR .

For substantial description of the above, refer to the two scoping and heritage assessment reports of Cultmatrix (2010) and Pistorious (2012), as well as the SAHRA comments by Hine (2012),

3. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT NECCESITATING THIS DEMOLITION-RECORDING OF THE DWELLING on portion 5 of HAVERKLIP 265 IR

For substantial description of the above, refer to the heritage assessment report Pistorious (2012)

4. THE SAHRA RECOMMENDATIONS CONCERNING THE DEMOLITION RECORDING OF THE DWELLING on portion 5 of HAVERKLIP 265 IR.

For substantial description of the above, refer to the SAHRA comments by Hine (2012),

5. THE METHODOLOGY REGARDING THE DEMOLITION RECORDING OF THE DWELLING on portion 5 of HAVERKLIP 265 IR .

For substantial description of the above, refer to the SAHRA regulations as well as ACT 25 OF 1999. Actions undertaken by the present author are the following:-

1. The site was visited on two consecutive days the 20th and 21st of December.
2. All concerns rules, regulations and prescriptions prescribed by Jones and Wagner, as well as Delmas Coal was adhered to.
3. On the 20th of December the author was inducted to mining regulations by the appropriate officer, concerning safety gear as well as SHEA behavior expected from any visitor to the mining area.
4. On the indicated two days the author made aware his presence to all concerned parties, especially the renter-farmers, and informed them of his presence and purpose.
5. During this time all available sources was interviewed and such information was recorded.

6. The site was physically measured by a variety of scientific methods, and photographed by electronic camera.
7. Owing to information received from Isabel Knox, an employee of Delmas Coal, an internet search was undertaken to determine the history of the BROWNES. A sufficient resource was identified for the purposes of this report. This posting on the internet was undertaken by relatives and is part of the genealogy records from the Cape region. Most of this information was generated by Tombi Speck.
8. Isabel Knox's reference to a geriatric descended of the Botha/Browne family could not be culminated owing to communication deficiencies.
9. All of the information collected during this time was then collated in the following sequential manner.
10. The report contains spacial definition of the farm, followed by dimensional definition and chronological photographic capturing of the structure, as well as geaonoligical associational as far as could be established.
11. As the site presents somewhat of a deviation from 'normal' period dwellings in the region the reader is referred to illuminating descriptions by competent authors such as included in the Biography.

6. DEFINITION OF THE PROJECT AREA, UTILISING ARCHIVAL DOCUMENTATION, GOOGLE EARTH MATERIAL AND ENGINEERING DETAIL REGARDING THE PROPOSED PROJECT.

The first of the following images shows the original HAVERKLIP farm and its relation to other farms in the district. It also shows its 1899 mineral/economical context. Furthermore it illustrates the continuation of farming interests in the area where VANGATONTEIN (investments) have now expanded to embrace some of the HAVERKLIP land.

The second shows engineering detail of the impact on the research area. This image is then also the key to unlock the relations between the owners and the larger BROWNE family and their association with HAVERKLIP, regarding denomination of farm portions.

The next two Google Earth images shows that the building has already been a ruin in 2004, and its recent state is not the result of demolition by neglect, that is so often the case in present-day development projects.

The last Google Earth images shows a close-up of the dwelling to be documented, capturing the final remains of the building and its direct environment.

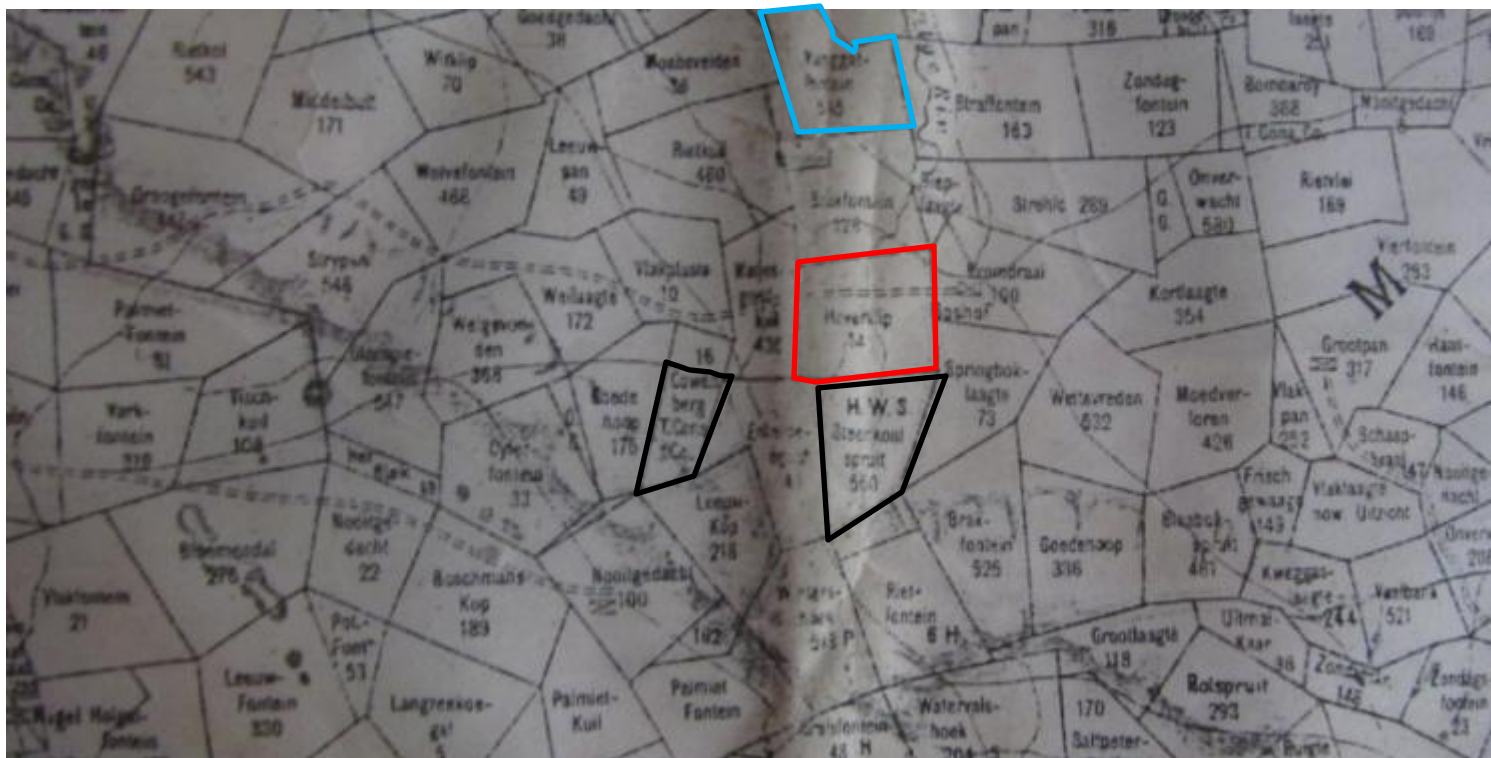


Figure 01. Jeppe's MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL of 1899 here serves us well in establishing that the farm HAVERKLIP (delineated in red) was already a notarised estate before the advent of the South African War. Just south of HAVERKLIP, coal was already identified as a mineral product by a farm named STEENKOOLSPRUIT 560. One farm to the west of this is the property of the Transvaal Consolidated Mining Company. One farm to the north is located VANGGAT FONTEIN. The continuation of this name is represented by Vanggatfontein Holdings in the area. Note that the post-route of the time crosses the farm with a postal centre on KROMDRAAI to the east.

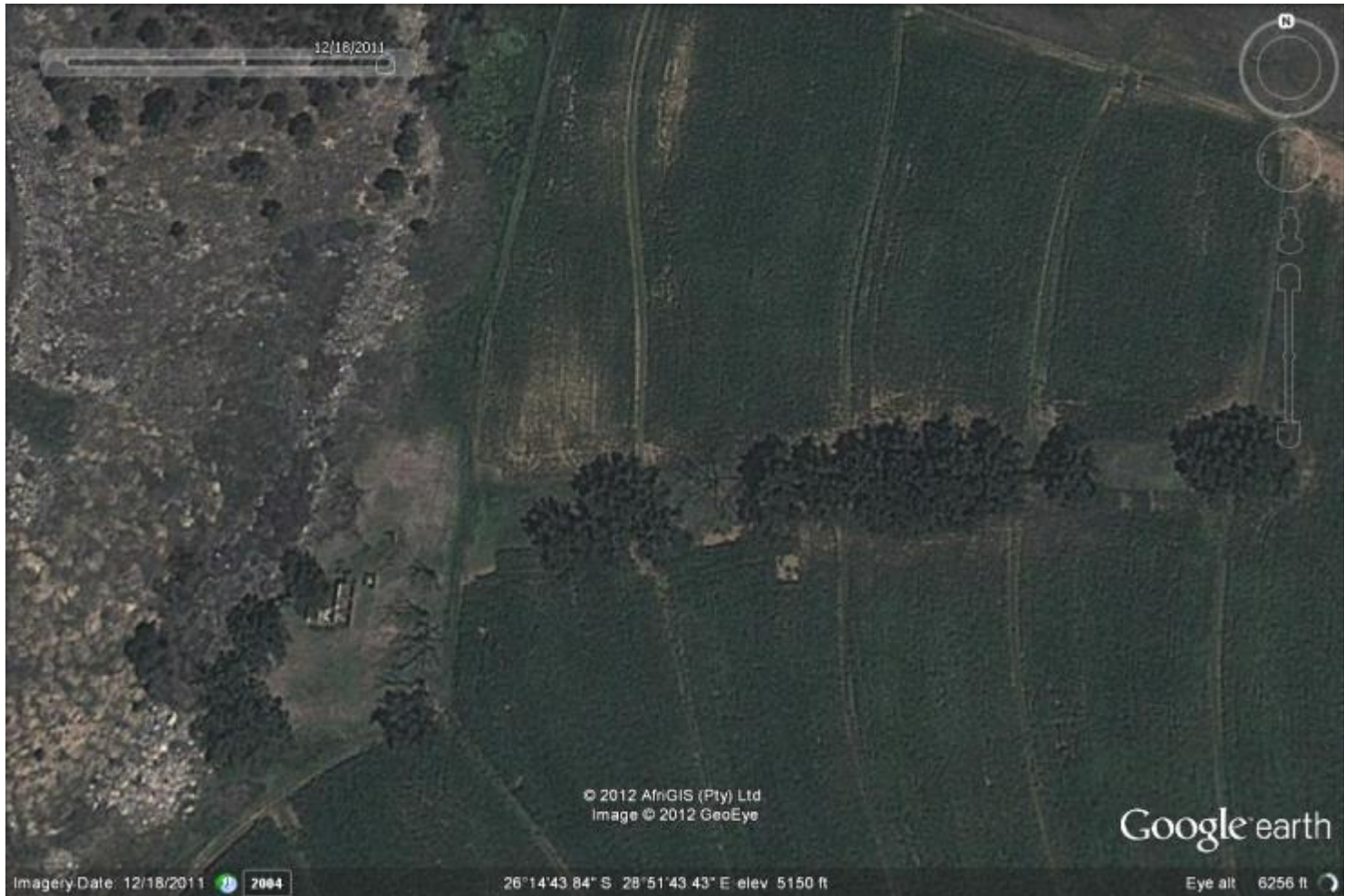


Figure 03. Google Earth image of the Haverklip Homestead Site as recorded in 2011. For reference to its phase one documentation see the Pistorius report.

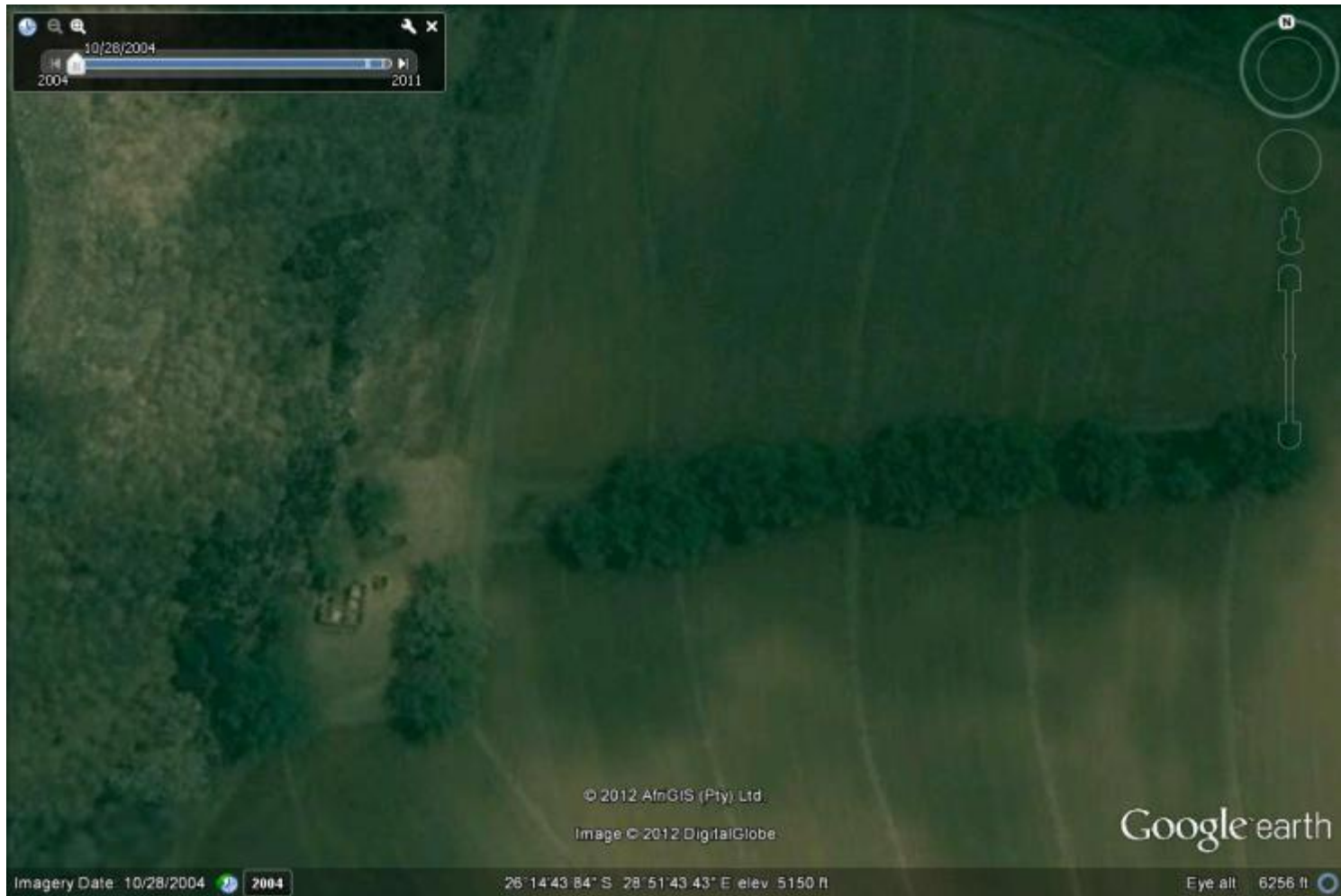


Figure 04. Google Earth Image of the Haverklip Homestead Site as recorded in 2004. For reference to its phase one documentation see the Pistorius report. Note that even in 2004 the homestead was already abandoned and roofing material had already disappeared. There is therefore no question of 'demolition by neglect' applicable in this case.



Figure 05. Maximised close-up Google Earth Image of the Haverklip Homestead Site as recorded in 2011. For reference to its phase one documentation see the Pistorius report. This image can be compared to an on-site generated layout of the present remains on the site.

7. DEFINITION OF THE SITE AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE DWELLING, AS IS, IN 2013 AND HOW IT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN FIRST BUILT.

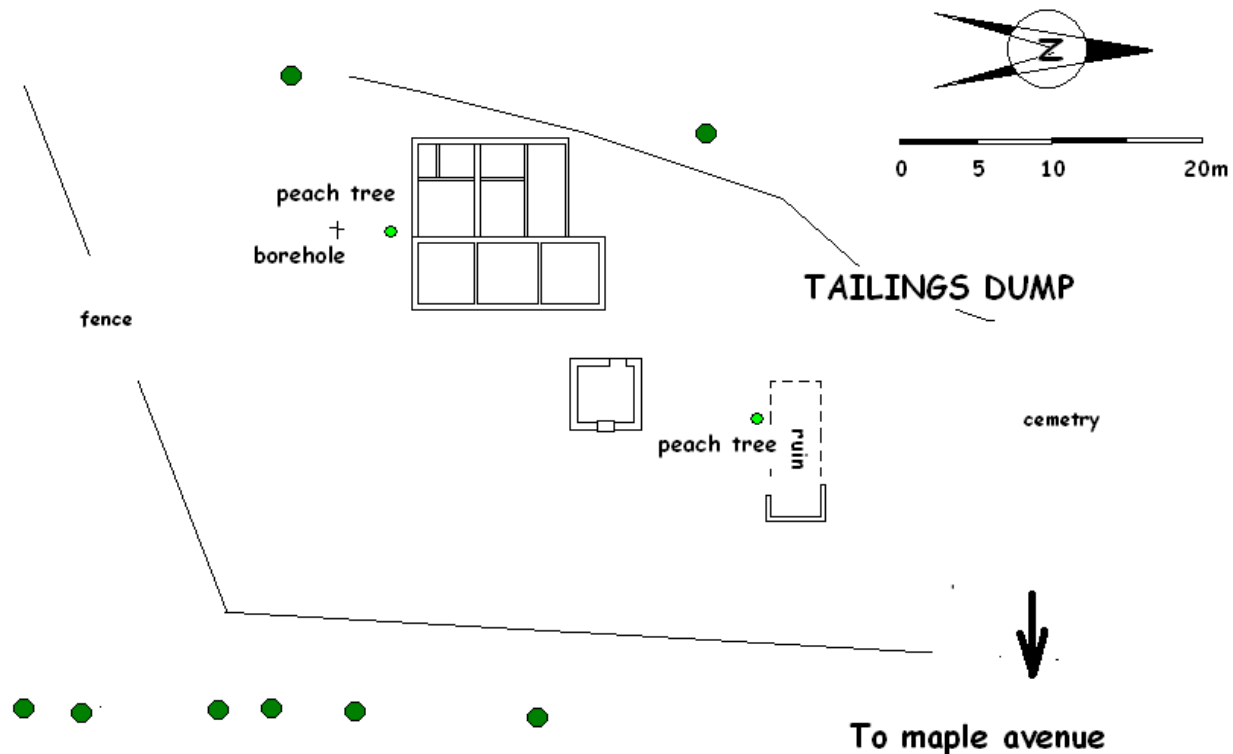


Figure 06. Schematic representation of the layout of the Haverklip (portion 5) Homestead. One suspects that many elements such as the outer toilet, wagon shed, or garage, stables, cattle pen, labour quarter either did not exist or has disappeared under the tailings. On the other hand it may be consistent with the idiosyncrasies associated with the dwelling and its occupants.

WINDOWS

- A. Window 1000 wide and 900 high
B. Window 500 wide and 900 high
C. Window 1500 wide and 1200 high

DOORS

- D. Doors 750 wide and 1900 high
E. Doors 820 wide and 2000 high

FLOORS

All floors concreted, some were apparently covered with vinyl tiles

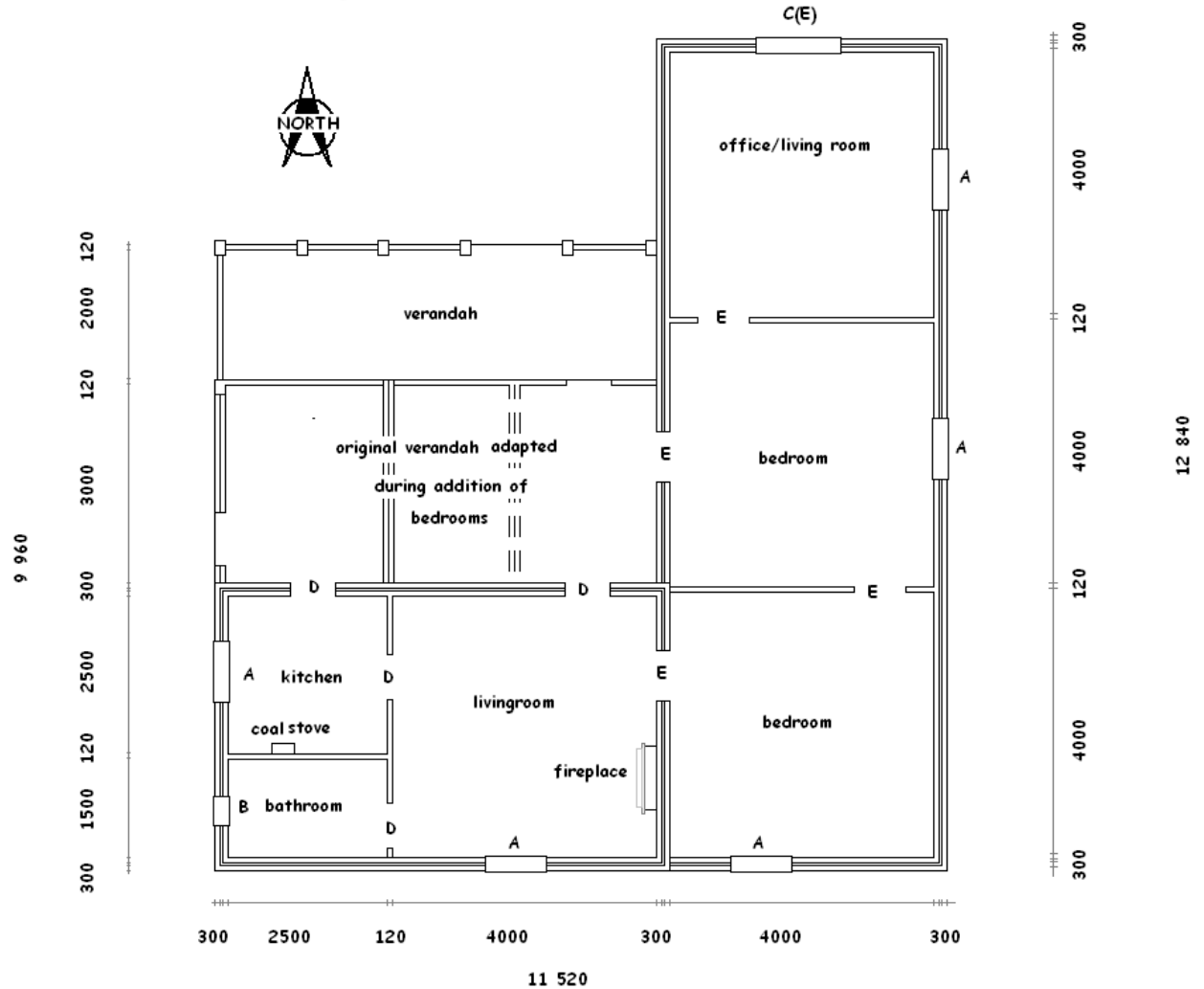


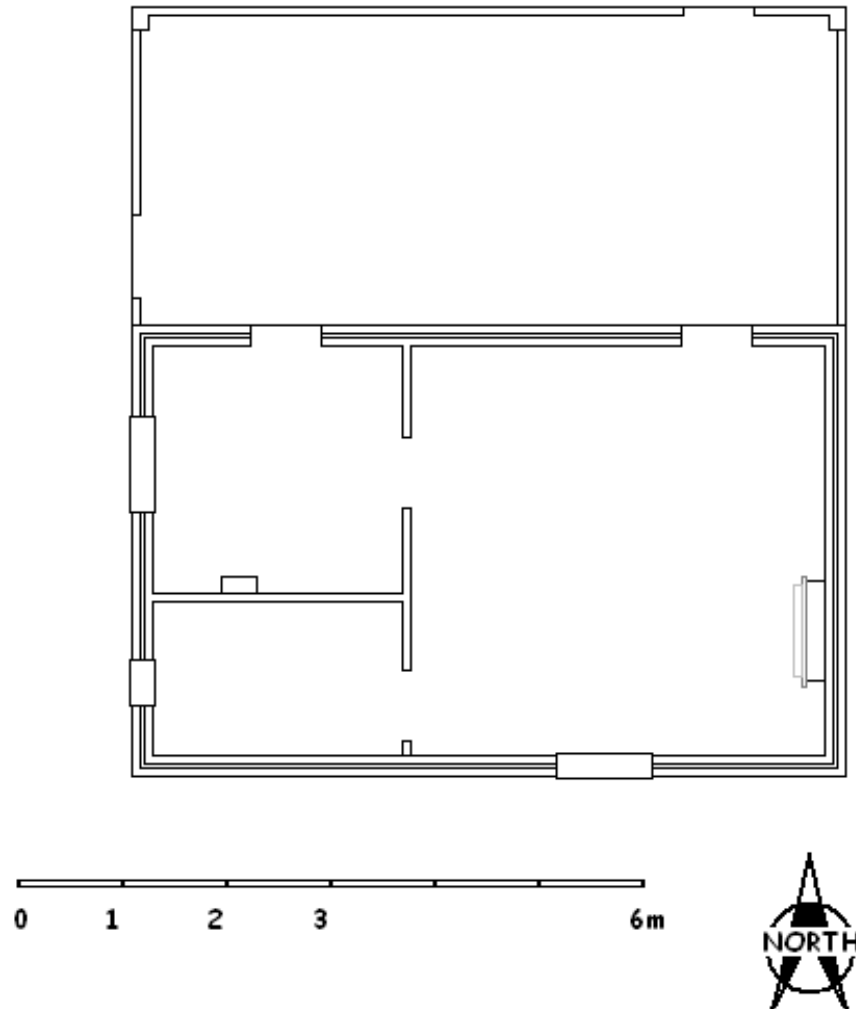
Figure 07.
*Documentation of
layout of the
Haverklip (portion 5)
dwelling as in 2013,
January*

Figure 08. Assumed original layout of the Haverklip(portion 5) Dwelling as it is thought to have been circa 1930 based on architectural evidence recovered from the site, as in 2013, January.

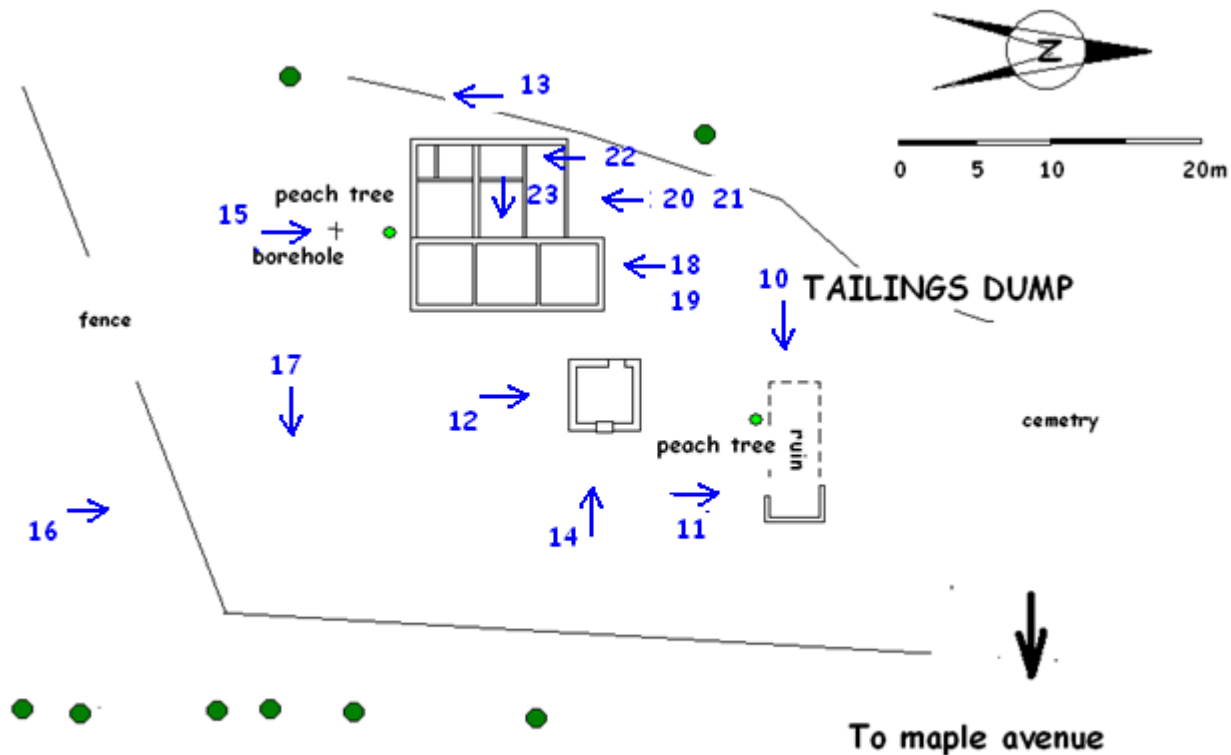
The format of the dwelling is highly non-confirmative of typical period dwellings in the region.

On the other hand it contains many elements of British cottage architecture, often associated in South Africa with Government generated accommodation of the pre World War II era.

Reference here is more specific to the extensive railway of the period.



8. PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION OF THE EXTERIOR OF THE DWELLING WITH SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE POSITIONS FROM WHICH THE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN.



Figures 09. Schematic representation of the site for the purpose of recording positions that photo documentation took place. Blue arrows indicates position from where image was captured, and the number corresponds with figure numbers in the report.



Figures 10 and 11. Looking east and north over the collapsed outbuilding. Function and date unknown.



Figure 12. Looking north over the second outbuilding. Function and date unknown.

Figure 13. Looking south over site showing (maple?) trees planted as windbreak. To the right is the encroaching tailings.



Figure 14. Looking west over the second outbuilding. Function and date unknown.



Figure 15. Capped borehole to the south of the dwelling. It is not known if this was the water source for the dwelling or if it is utilised by Delmas Coal.

Figure 16. Remains of windbreak to the east of the house. Fire has consumed most of the trees that were planted at three meter intervals. In the distant background is an avenue of trees that appears to flank the original route to the dwelling.





***Figure 17.** Mound in garden that may be a midden, or some other unknown structure. It may have been the 'long drop toilet', as no toilet was identified inside the main dwelling.*



***Figure 18.** North elevation of the 1950's addition to the left and the original building to the right.*



Figure 19. North elevation of the 1950's addition. This image illustrates that the original doorway to a workroom/office was closed in and a large sun-emitting window was inserted to alter the use of the room.



Figure 20. North elevation of the original dwelling. The original veranda was enclosed and the space was given new functions, not known at present. A new veranda was then added-on.

Figure 21. North elevation of the original veranda, division wall, and foundation wall for another division wall. The paint shadows on the veranda balustrade wall suggests that the north side was enclosed with gauze on a wooden frame.



Figure 22. Eastern section of enclosed veranda. Concert slab and tiled area to the left suggests that the space was used as an extended part of the original kitchen. The paint shadows on the veranda balustrade wall suggests that the north side was enclose with gauze on a wooden frame.



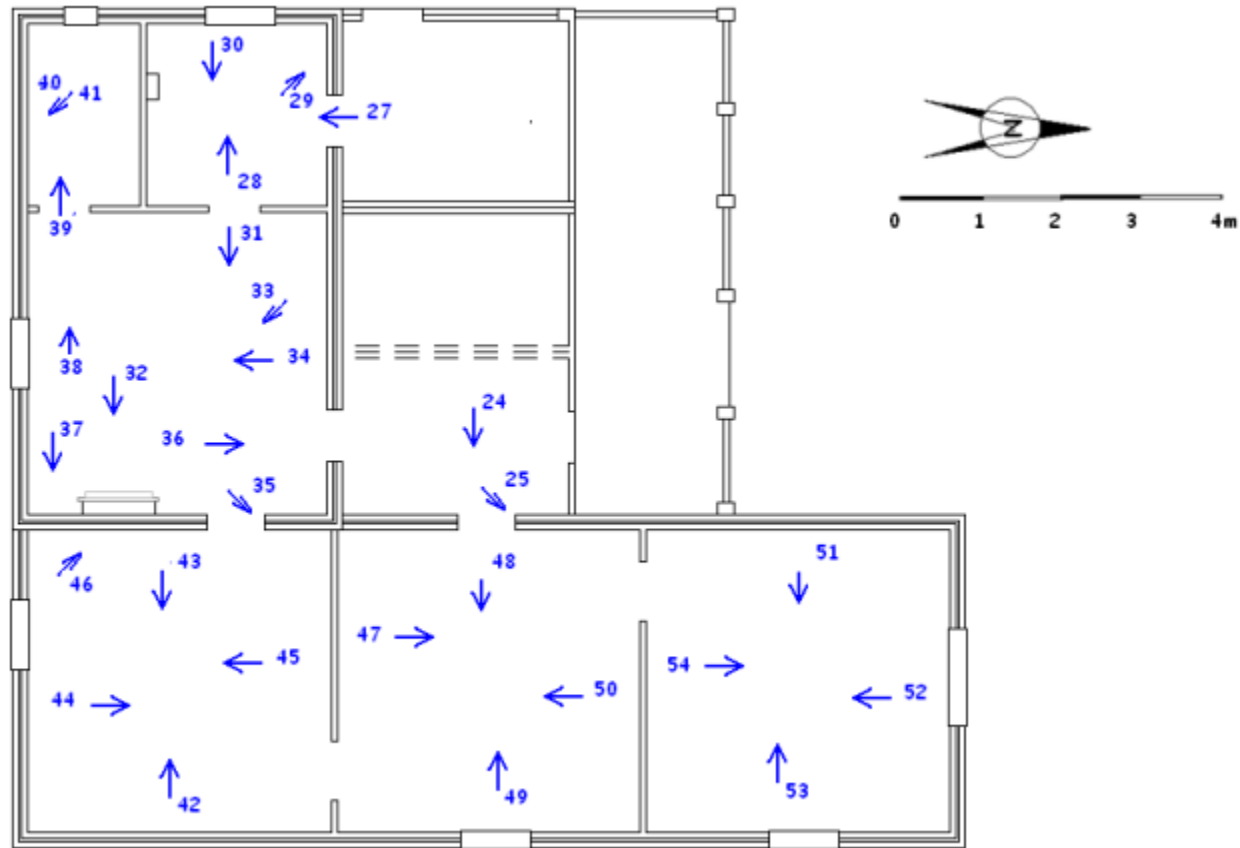
Figure 23. Western section of enclosed veranda showing roof-detail over two doorways into main building. There is no evidence of the original roof structure over the veranda, suggesting that it was altered during the 1950's alterations.

Figure 24. Western section of enclosed veranda showing roof-detail over two doorways into main building. There is no evidence of the original roof structure over the veranda, suggesting that it was altered during the 1950's alterations. The paint shadows on the veranda balustrade and main wall suggests that the north side was enclosed with gauze on a wooden frame.



Figure 25 The cavity wall of this 'doorway' suggests that may well have been a widow that was adapted, possibly at the same time as when the doorway in the north wall of the new addition was closed in and a large widow was added. This suggests a 'third phase' of remodeling of the dwelling, although the physical evidence remaining in the building is difficult to fully read and interpret.

9. PHOTOGRAPHIC DOCUMENTATION OF THE INTERIOR OF THE DWELLING WITH SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE POSITIONS FROM WHICH THE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN.



Figures 26. Schematic representation of the site for the purpose of recording positions that photo documentation took place. Blue arrows indicates position from where image was captured, and the number corresponds with figure numbers in the report.



***Figure 27.** The remains of the overhead chimney of a coal stove in this room, suggesting its use as a kitchen. The dado-line originally painted in red divide the wall in two color regions. The lower area possibly was painted blue, now faded while the top area was painted cream. The cornish trim that still adheres to the top of the walls suggests that this room was furnished with a ceiling.*



Figures 28 and 29. A concrete washbasin affirms the function of the room as a kitchen, while a patch of cream paint, possibly preserved behind some fixture, confirms the color of the paint above the dado-line.



Figure 30. All door openings in the original part of the dwelling are narrow gauged doors of 750 mm width. As can be seen in the paint shadows along the edges of the opening the doorframe was enfiladed by wooden architrave.



Figure 31. Looking east in the living room of the original portion of the dwelling, from the kitchen doorway. The fireplace has cleverly been plastered and colored to simulate the well known prefabricated units that was supplied by Kirkness brickworks in Pretoria during the 1920's and 1930's. Again it confirms the some knowledge of architecture by the owner/builder, also some restraint in the economic status of the 'family'.

Figure 32. The fireplace has cleverly been plastered and colored to simulate the well known prefabricated units that was supplied by Kirkness brickworks in Pretoria during the 1920's and 1930's.



Figures 33 and 34. The chimney stack and the southern wall of the living room. The materials of the original windows are unknown. Although the dado-line of the kitchen is not repeated in the living room, it is clear that a picture rail was present with a repeat of a two tone color scheme. As the colors are faded, it is difficult to determine the originals.



Figure 35. The eastern northern interior wall, of the living room of the original dwelling. This clearly shows that this doorway was fabricated during the 1950's addition. All the bricks in the cavity wall were cut, to accommodate a new frame. There existed some doubt in the mind of the author if there may have been an original bedroom to the east of the living room of the original dwelling. This appears to have not been the case, and it is possible that at the start the living room doubled as bedroom, suggesting a single person occupying the dwelling at first.



Figure 36. The northern interior wall, of the living room of the original dwelling, showing original front door. The amateurish bricking up of this opening suggest occupation of the dwelling after abandonment of its original inhabitants. In the bottom of the image evidence can be found of linoleum floor tiles that were used at some stage.



Figures 37 and 38. It appears that a (book ?) shelf was present south of the fireplace as can be observed in the image to the left. Eastwards of the living room can also be found what appears to be a bathroom that was built during the original construction. No indication of a toilet could be found in this room, suggesting the existence of a 'long drop' outside.



Figures 39 and 40. The bathroom contains evidence of the existence of a bath, a built-in cupboard of sorts as well as a washbasin. Although evidence of drainage plumbing is present, there is no clear evidence of a surface-fixed or built-in piped water supply to either the kitchen or bathroom. There is also evidence of the dado line in the bathroom, dividing the walls in two color regions. Cream appears to have been used above the line, while a red, not faded, was used below the line. The tiles were placed at a later stage, possibly during the 1950's refurbishing.





***Figure 41.** Washbasin attached with brackets and drainage pipe. No evidence however of piped water supply. The same applies for the bath.*

***Figure 42.** Western wall of 1950's addition. Here we also find evidence of ceiling and picture rails. There is no evidence of door frames being enfilades by wooden finials.*





Figures 43, 44 and 45. The eastern, southern and northern walls of the eastern room, one of the three added on in the 1950's addition. The room, as the whole addition, shows need for space, but within limits set, possibly by economic restraint. All building materials are applied with a minimalistic approach, function overruling architectural merit.

***Figures 46.** This detail of the chimney suggests that it, as well as the roof as a whole was adapted during the 1950's addition. Unfortunately little evidence of its structure remains, making it impossible to in any way describe it in factual terms. One can at most assume that it was a continuous L-shaped trussed roof of 30 degrees and hipped at the western and northern extremities. This is based on the corrugated iron flashings remaining in the chimney, the absence of gables and the absence of any 'flat roof' (also known as low incline roofing) detail over the 1950's addition.*





Figures 47, 48, 49 and 50. The northern, western, southern and eastern walls of the central room, one of the three added on in the 1950's addition. The room, similar to the other two, in the addition, shows need for space, but within limits set, possibly by financial restraint. All building materials are applied with a minimalistic approach, function overruling architectural merit. The period need for a picture rail and two toned painting of the rooms' shows awareness of architectural detail, but again limited by economics. It is interesting to note that the room can be accessed from three other spaces, from what one is led to assume to be the 'main' bedroom, the 'front' of the house, possibly the hallway (?) as well as from the northern room. These inconsistencies in 'modern interpretation' of space shows how the dwelling, that was possibly the brainchild of a rather peculiar character was adapted over time (or other occupants (?)) to suit specific needs with a rather heavy eye on needless expenditure.



Figures 51, 52 and 53. The eastern, southern, and western walls of the northern room, one of the three added on in the 1950's addition. The room, although spatially similar to the other two, differ in character, as evidenced by paint shadows on the walls, as well as extra alterations applied after the 1950's additions.



***Figures 54.** The northern, wall of the northern room, one of the three added on in the 1950's addition. The room, similar to the other two in the addition, shows need for space, but within limits set, possibly by financial restraint. Relative to the other two this room shows other applications in the form of the paint used, the obvious presence of a number of shelves and cupboards, the possible presence of a coal stove, and originally an outer door.*

10. DISCUSSION OF THE HAVERKLIP 265 IR (PORTION NO 5) DWELLING. (Also referred to as the Botha dwelling)

As can be seen above in the visual and physical recording the site contains little evidence of farming activities and even less of extensive 'family' evidence. This is ensconced in the lack of farming related outer buildings such as kraals, sheds etc., as well as the minute dimensions of the original dwelling. Even the 1950's additions and changes are of minimalistic proportions. On the other hand the original section of the dwelling shows that the builder/owners were aware of 'modern' (for the time) architectural trends and building materials.

It is a clean departure from older styles and building materials that were normally associated with 'farm' dwellings in the greater region. Previously sandstone and home burnt bricks of relative poor quality formed the mass of a house. These materials were then shaped either in a three roomed layout with front and back verandas (closed -up as necessity dictated) or the center hallway type with rooms leading off to either side. These were often also provided with at least a front veranda, but often also forming a total covered perimeter surrounding the core dwelling.

In the case of the Botha core dwelling, it plainly consists of three rooms, and a veranda, accessed through two exterior doors. All the walls are built from very durable 'factory bricks', all doorways are 'narrow gauge' openings (750 mm), but were fitted with architraves as can be observed in the paint shadows on the walls. The outer walls of the core dwelling were supplied with a dado line embossed on the outer walls by a proud stretcher layer.

Furthermore the fireplace, in the main room, was plastered and jointed and pigmented to imitate the well known 'Kirkness' fireplaces that was old in kit form during that period. On the other hand the second and third rooms were clearly reserved as Kitchen and Bathroom., as indicated by the coal stove chimney and washbasin, as well as bath and washbasin installed in these rooms. No indication of a toilet was observed. All three of the above utilities were fitted with drain pipes. On the other hand there is no evidence of piped water, either in the bathroom or kitchen. Furthermore no indication of electrification in the building could be found, possibly implying that such a service was not available during the occupation of the dwelling.

The above architectural details implies that the occupants were cultured people with severe economic restraints and possibly no rewards incoming through agricultural practices. These impressions is then also subscribed to if we study the rise and fall of the personal wealth of Wilhelmina Hart Botha's grandfather, Herbert Howard BROWNE.

Even though we do not know much about Botha, and his spouse, apart from the silent voices of their residence and graves tells it own poignant tale. For the milieu of the passing of this small portion of South African History we turn to the focal point of the HAVERKLIP narration related to its ownership by the BROWNES:- From Pudding Hall, Norfolk to Mpumalanga.

11. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND TO THE BOTHA DWELLING OF PORTION 5 OF HAVERKLIP 265 IR

Trying to establish any form of understanding of the flow of time over any region any place in the world over a period of a hundred years starting a century and a half ago is difficult, especially if there is no continuation of occupation of a family of some form of standing. Similarly this occupation should have generated a respectable quantity of official paperwork to confer the proper events of time as well as the legitimacy of such documentation.

In the case of the humble dwelling that is under present scrutiny we have been fortunate that it is linked to the activities of a larger family, the BROWNES, that are traceable to its origins in Britain, a respectable gentleman, H. H. BROWNE'S progress through farming in the Eastern Cape, the Kimberly mines and into the colliery history of the present day Mpumalanga, a province of South Africa.

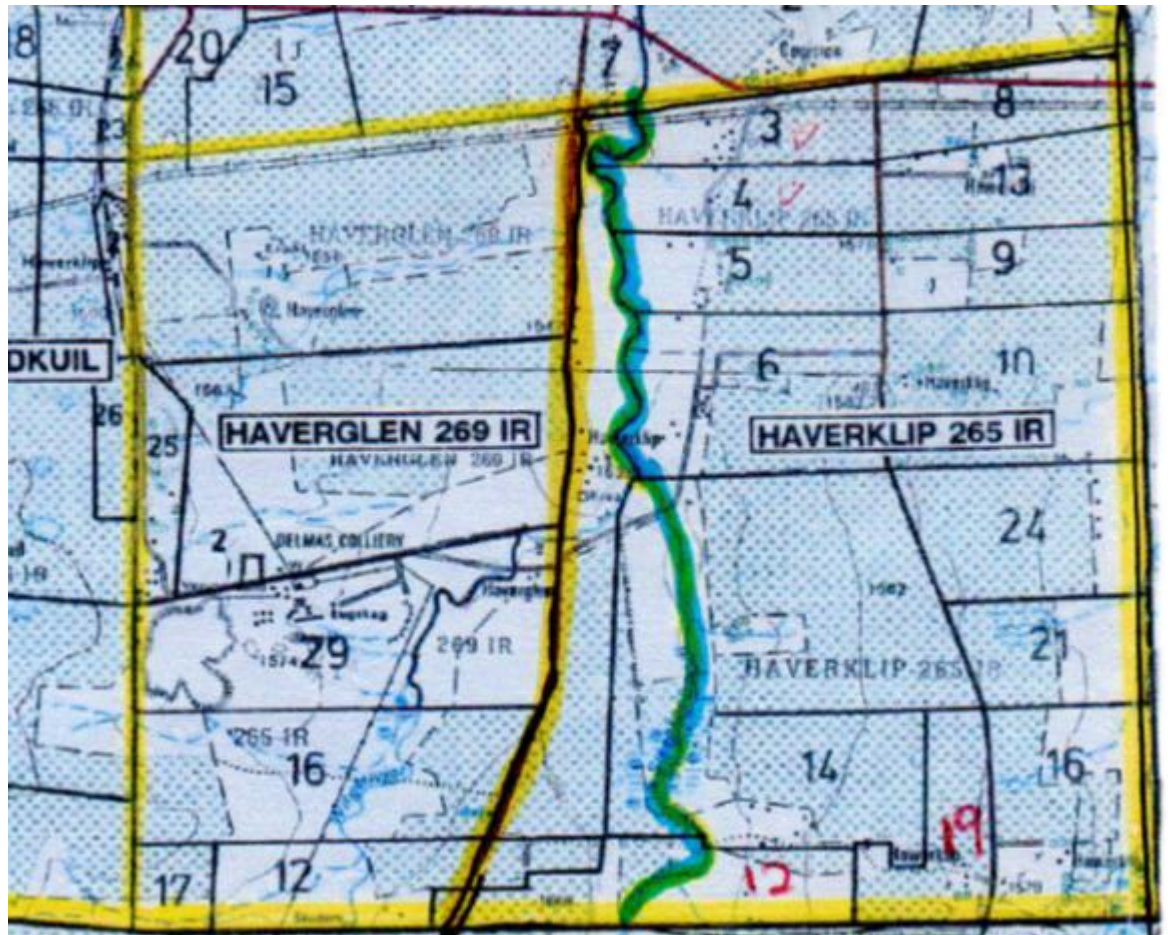
The two insignificant graves adjacent to the dwelling under investigation give us the following information: -.....'Dirk Jakobus Gerhardus Stephanus Botha *13 Aug 1890 †25 Jan 1940'· 'Wilhelmina Hart Botha (geb Browne) *9 Feb 1900 †27 April 1966'.....(See *Pistorius Report 2012 Figure 6*).

The simplicity of the dwelling and the two lonely, unadorned graves leads one immediately to suspect a site of insignificant value, having no direct reference to compare it to.

Fortunately the adherence of site to a larger history of coal mining gives us a pallet of historical information to compare to, and evaluate accurately the significance of the site, and the desirability to reserve it into the recognizable future. To fully understand the larger history of the site, first the following:-

12. THE DENOMINATION OF THE GREATER FARM AND ITS SUBDIVISION (ESTATE OF H.H. BROWNE).

If we look at the modern 1 : 50 000 Surveyor General map of 2628BD, and its northern counter 2628BB, then we see that the original farm now are officially 2 portions, known as HAVERKLIP 265 IR and HAVERGLEN 269 IR. Both are subdivided as most of the original Transvaal farms of the nineteenth century were, owing to estate subdivisions, as well as regional mineral developments. On the other hand most of the homesteads are now named HAWERKLIP. Finally, in the Estate No. 14043 dated 17 February 1898, the land belonging to H. H. BROWNE, is described as HarveKlip, as well as HarveKlip No14, measuring 3,427 morgen 531 square roods. On Jeppes 1899 map of the Transvaal it is described as HAVERKLIP No 14. (see page 000) Furthermore in the BROWNE will and testament the farm HarveKlip, was to be divided into four equal portions, one part each to the four sons, while the daughter, Maria was to receive the farm "Speek Hart Boom" in the Potchefstroom district in lieu of her supposed legacy linked to the estate. A quarter of the property supposedly then will amount to roughly 850 morgen that would have been due to the four sons. As the wife of H. H. BROWN, Maria Susanna Wilhelmina HART outlived two of hers sons, Herbert Howard II and Charley 'Stretch', and the estate was only distributed in 1924. During the final execution of the estate the farm was divided into 12 portions, 2 measuring 845 morgen 327 square roods, 8 measuring 82 morgen, 1 measuring 189 morgen 327 square roods and on portion of 8 morgen and 650 square roods. This totals to approximately 2550 morgen One must therefore assume that the 'lost quarter' must have been sold off to become HAVERGLEN (for details of the will and its execution is available for perusal on page 000



*Figures 55, Here one can see the subdivision of the farm as the will dictated. This is especially true of the north eastern section that contains the 10 portions [no. 3 to no. 12(13)] willed to the children of **Charles Lennox Stretch (Charlie), BROWNE**. (Map graciously supplied by Tombi Peck, a descendent of the BROWNES)*

Portion 5 was left to Wilhelmina Hart Botha, born Browne, married out of community of property to Dirk Jacobus Gerhardus Stephanus Botha. This is then also the names of the deceased buried adjacent to the dwelling under investigation.

Portion 4 was left to Stephanus Martinus Botha, married to Ellen Sophia Botha (born Browne) of which we are fortunate (again with the consent of Tombi Peck) to have a wonderful period photograph, giving one a cameo of opportunity to view family of the owners of the dwelling under investigation.

Portion 8 (189 morgen 327 in extent) was jointly left to Charles Lennox Stretch Browne and Daniel Frederick Browne both Minors in 1924 but this was evidently subdivided at the time of their reaching adult status, therefore requiring the legal addition of portion 13 as a surveyors description of the property.



Figures 56. This is the wedding photograph of Charles Lennox Stretch BOTHA, & Anna Hendrina GOUWS next to his parents Stephanus Marthinus BOTHA & Ellen Sophia BROWNE to the right in the picture. Anna's parents Johanna Sagaria (nee' FOUCHE) & Rudolph Johannes GOUWS appears in the left of the picture.

Ellen was a younger sister to Wilhelmina Hart} possibly married to a brother of Jacobus Gerhardus Stephanus Botha, Wilhelmina's husband. This places her date of birth post 1900. The marriage of her grown-up son then places this image in the 1940's to 1950's bracket.

Also note the 'uniform' worn by the bride's father.

However all the above may dictate, we have now firmly placed portion 5 of HAVERKLIP 265 IR in the legal possession of Wilhelmina Hart Botha, born Browne, married out of community of property to Dirk Jacobus Gerhardus Stephanus Botha in 1924, as confirmed by their graves on the said property, as well as in April 1966 with her burial on the said property. Of the descendants of the couple the present author has no knowledge, and as it recedes into the region of no concern by the heritage authorities at present, no further research was undertaken. This may come under the jurisdiction of the consultants concerned with the relocation of the two graves.

13. THE BROWNE LINEAGE, ITS TRANSLOCATION TO SOUTHERN AFRICA, THEIR RESIDENCE IN THE EASTERN CAPE, ITS ASSOCIATION WITH THE Z.A.R. AND ITS EVENTUAL DISPERSAL



Figures 57 and 58. Remains of St. Margaret's Church, Pudding Norton East coast of Britain. This is the location of the family home of the **BROWNES** and **THURTELLS** since the eighteenth century.



Figure 59. Pudding Norton Hall, Norfolk, restored to a present-day farmhouse. In this home Maria **BROWNE** born **THURTELL** and John **BROWNE** produced no less than 24 children. Owing to the waning fortunes of the family, children were farmed out to relatives in the colonies. One of these were **Herbert Howard BROWNE (I)** the grandfather of the owner of the property under investigation.

For the purposes of this report we only return to the birth of HERBERT HOWARD BROWNE at Pudding Norton Hall, Norfolk where he was one of 24 issues. Even at this time the waxing of the family fortune was clearly a message firmly written on the wall. As one of the unfortunates Herbert was farmed out to live with the THURTELLS, and was still a resident of Britain in 1941 according to a census that can be verified on internet information.

Sometime after that (he was born in 1825) he was shipped out to South Africa to survive or perish in the care of unknown relatives.

He showed his breeding and pluck by being mentioned in a war dispatch as noted in the following

Article from the Grahamstown in 1851. (Journal transcribed by Sue Mackay):-

'To Dr. Eade:

We, the undersigned Volunteers of Somerset, Graaff-Reinet and Baviaan's River, belonging to the Command of Commandant's W.D. Pringle and Wm. Bowker, deem it due to you, on our return from the storming, capture and destruction of Fort Armstrong and the overthrow of the Kat River Hottentots and Caffer Rebels, to express to you our thanks for the readiness with which you acceded to our request to accompany us in a professional capacity to attend and administer relief to such of our party as might fall wounded in the battlefield. Your ready acquiescence and presence were of themselves efficacious to the drawing out in their country's cause of many a brave man who felt satisfied that they would receive from you, in the event of casualty, every necessary medical assistance.

We thank you again for the efficient performance of the duty you undertook to render, and are grateful to a Higher Power for the preservation of so many of our lives, beset as we were on every hand by imminent danger on the 22nd.

signed: W.M. Bowker, Field Commandant, B. Bowker, O. Bowker, W. Cole Currie, Wm. Shaw, Ben. Solomon, R. Impey, T. Currie, A.P. Rubidge, Herbert H. Browne, Somerset, 8th March 1851.



Figure 60 Maria BROWNE born THURTELL mother of Herbert Howard BROWNE (I). Her husband **John BROWNE** died as a result of a heart attack following a fall while out hunting on the 9th May 1844 at Pudding Norton Hall.

The next information on H. H. BROWNE (I) is his marriage to Maria Susanna Wilhelmina HART that was born in December 1834 at Glen Avon Somerset West. Of their properties in the Eastern Cape we do not know much, but before 1867 they have produced 6 children,

When the H. H. BROWNE senior 'family' moved north to follow the diamond and gold fever past Kimberly and Johannesburg, HERBERT HOWARD II, their first born, was left in the Eastern Cape where he produced six children with his wife Jesse Anne Kidwell, 'Ganny B'. These were Herbert Charles Francis BROWNE, Amy Maysel BROWNE, Spinster, Robert Hart 'Rob' BROWNE, Susanna Minnie Stephen (born BROWNE), Jessie Beale Kayser (born BROWNE), and Hazel Howard Browne (born BROWNE). None of these apparently being associated with HAVERKLIP, as even HERBERT HOWARD II, their father was buried in Cathcart in 1902.

(In this period the economic life of Herbert Howard senior went well. From moving away from the Cape, he acquired a farm in the Potchefstroom area, he acquired Havreklip as well as a property in Boksburg. From a court case against a transport driver we learnt that he was owed some 300 pounds for non payment on the hiring of two ox wagons. But then disaster visited him as it did the rest of Southern Africa. The rinderpest effectively wiped out his heard, and before the Second South African War he had a large family to care for. Six adult children and (eventually) twentysix grandchildren. But in 1898 when his will was drawn up it is clear that the coal present on Havreklip was already an economic resource that the family could depend on.)

The second child of H. H. BROWNE was (Lady) Maria Susanna Wilhelmina (Minnie) BROWNE the. She passed away in LONDON in 1902 and was married to Major General Sir Francis Edward MULCAHY stationed in the Far East.

The third, Charles Lennox Stretch (Charlie) that was born in 1854 in King Williamstown, Eastern Cape was married to Cornelia Adriana Hester Maria KRUGER a relative of President Paul Kruger. He then in time became a translator-interpreter to the President of the Z. A. R. For this efforts he was apparently incarcerated during the Second south African War owing to alledged aiding and abetting the 'enemy'. During this time HAVREKLIP was apparently occupied by a New Zealand contingent and a 'blochhouse' was erected adjacent to the homestead. As a number of BROWNES were conceived and born on HAVERKLIP during the war years, this uneasy relationship between the BROWNES and the Z. A. R. still needs some clarification. After the Second South African war Maria the BROWNE widow recieved compensation for damages done to her property (amount unknown), while her son Charley 'Stretch' apparently were overlooked. However the politics may have been, Charles was also no slouthch when it came to producing an offspring. Although not in the league of his grandfather, him and Maria Kruger managed to produce ten children, six daughters and four boys. These were Maria Susannah Wilhelmina van der Merwe (born BROWNE), Francina Martha Jacoba Allison (born BROWNE), Wilhelmina Hart Botha (born BROWNE), Johannes Christiaan BROWNE, Ellen Sophia Botha (born BROWNE), Charles Lennox Stretch Browne, Daniel Frederick BROWNE, Charlotte Lenie la Grange (born BROWNE), Kathleen Cornelia Avis (born BROWNE) and Herbert Howard BROWNE

Figure 61. Ruins of the original Havreklip homestead where Herbert Howard and his wife Maria BROWNE settled somewhere around 1870 with three of their five children. There is no information surrounding the origin of the dwelling. As the general area had already been settled earlier one is not sure if the building was erected by Browne or the previous owner.

(Photograph curtsey of Tombi Peck.)



Figure 62. Ruins of the original British blockhouse adjacent to the original Havreklip homestead where Herbert Howard and his wife Maria BROWNE settled somewhere around 1870.

(Photograph curtsey of Tombi Peck.)



NOTE. ALTHOUGH THESE STRUCTURES HAVE MEDIUM LEVEL HERITAGE VALUE, THEY ARE NOT DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN THE DEMOLITION DOCUMENTATION OF THE COTTAGE ON PORTION 5 OF HAVERKLLIP 265.

The fourth child Arthur Hart BROWNE that was born in 1864 was quite a character. From the family history we learn that 'on the 16th November 1910 he landed in Southampton....for a short while during his visit to the U.K. he apparently worked as an 'ostler' at the mews of Buckingham Palace (info from his youngest son Robert Hart BROWNE!) Arthur was a logger until he lost an arm after it had to be amputated at the shoulder as the result of a mamba bite! He then returned to Haverklip and took over the running of the farm from his mother. He married late at the age of 54. He died on the 30th August 1936 at Springs Nursing Home, New Township, Springs, Transvaal, Union of South Africa. His wife was Cornelia Maria Nel b 5 April 1895 at King William's Town, Eastern Cape of Good Hope d 13 June 1959 at the General Hospital, Boksburg, Transvaal....'

The youngest brother was William Hart (Willie BROWNE b 24 April 1867 Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope d 15 March 1950, Pretoria General Hospital, Transvaal, Union of South Africa. He married Jessie Menzies HALL b 27 July 1870 d 26 Aug 1946 Servaas Street, Pretoria West, Transvaal, Union of South Africa.....' (one of Jessie's ancestors was Sir Benjamin HALL who was Minister of Public Works to Queen Victoria...he commissioned the bell in St. Stephen's Tower (at the Houses of Parliament)the bell was named after him....a familiar name to you I am sure, our beloved Big Ben! (He was rather corpulent!!)., Like his brother Charles and his Grandfather, William and his wife Jessie produced a large family. In their case they produced three daughters and seven sons. These were Richard William Harold (Dick), Herbert Hart St. John (Don) BROWNE, Jessie Ellenor BROWNE, Lovemore (born BROWNE), Amy Howard Murial 'Ruth' Lovemore (born BROWNE), Norman Howard BROWNE, Herbert Howard (Bertie) BROWNE, Charles William BROWNE, Francois 'Arthur' BROWNE .

Al the above may seem to be superfluous to the casual reader, but there is some method in the madness. We refer to the fact that portion no 5 of Haverklip was the legacy of Wilhelmina Hart (born Browne) Botha from the estate of Herbert Howard Browne that was written in 1898, and only finally executed in 1924, as his wife Wilhelmina only passed away in 1922. The quite large legacy were to be equally shared by his five children, and the farm itself were to be divided between the four sons. As two of them had already passed away at the time of the execution of the will. This resulted in two portions of the farm being divided between sixteen children !!! This effectively eroded away the economic viability of the portions, only now 84 morgen in extent. One supposes that the coal royalties provided some income to help support the descendants, but the wealth of a great British family from Norfolk, had finally eroded away, leaving amongst others the impoverished Botha's in the small cottage on no 5 Haverklip.



Figure 63

Herbert Howard BROWNE

* April 1825 Pudding Norton Hall, Norfolk.
+ January 1898 Boksburg, Transvaal Republic.

married to



Figure 64

Maria Susanna Wilhelmina HART

* December 1834 Glen Avon Somerset West
+ September 1922 Pretoria, Transvaal Republic.

produced 5 children,

1. Herbert Howard II. 2. (Lady) Maria Susanna Wilhelmina (Minnie) 3. Charles Lennox Stretch (Charlie), 4. Arthur Hart, 5. William (Willie) Hart.

1. Herbert Howard II BROWNE

* October 1854 King Williamstown, Eastern Cape.
+ January 1902 Cathcart. Eastern Cape.

married to Jesse Anne Kidwell, 'Ganny B' produced 6 children,

1a. Herbert Charles Francis BROWNE, 1882, 1b. Amy Maysel BROWNE, Spinster 1883, 1c. Robert Hart 'Rob' BROWNE 1886, 1d. Susanna Minnie Stephen (born BROWNE), 1888, 1e. Jessie Beale Kayser (born BROWNE), 1889, 1f. Hazel Howard Browne (born BROWNE), 1894.



Figure 65

2. Maria Susanna Wilhelmina (Minnie) BROWNE

* May 1862 Eastern Cape.
+ July 1902 24 Morpeth Mansions, London.

married to

Major General Sir Francis Edward MULCAHY

produced 0 children,



Figure 66

3. Charles Lennox Stretch (Charlie)

* October 1854 King Williamstown, Eastern Cape.
+ January 1902 Cathcart. Eastern Cape.

married to

Cornelia Adriana Hester Maria KRUGER

produced 10 children * January 1867 Waterval, Pretoria
+ November 1932 Buried Haverklip No 14

3a. Maria Susannah Wilhelmina van der Merwe (born BROWNE), 3b. Francina Martha Jacoba Allison (born BROWNE), 3c. Wilhelmina Hart Botha (born BROWNE), 3d. Johannes Christiaan BROWNE, 3e. Ellen Sophia Botha (born BROWNE), 3f. Charles Lennox Stretch Browne, 3g. Daniel Frederick BROWNE, 3h Charlotte Lenie la Grange (born BROWNE), 3i. Kathleen Cornelia Avis (born BROWNE) and 3(j) Herbert Howard BROWNE)



Figure 67

4. Arthur Hart BROWNE

* April 1864 Eastern Cape
+ August 1936 Haverklip No 14

married to

Cornelia Maria Nel

produced 0 children, * April 1895 King William's Town
+ June 1959 Boksburg



Figure 68

5. William (Willie) Hart BROWNE

* April 1867 Cape Town
+ March 1950 Boksburg

married to

Jessie Menzes HALL

* July 1870 ?
+ August 1946 Pretoria West

produced 10 children

5a. Richard William Harold (Dick) BROWNE, 5b. Herbert Hart St. John (Don) BROWNE, 5c. Guy Chester BROWNE, 5d. Jessie Ellenor BROWNE, 5e. Amy Howard Lovemore (born BROWNE), 5f. Amy Howard Murial 'Ruth' Lovemore (born BROWNE), 5g. Norman Howard BROWNE, 5h. Herbert Howard (Bertie) BROWNE, 5i. Charles William BROWNE and 5(j) Francouis 'Arthur' BROWNE.

14. WILL OF HERBERT HOWARD BROWNE and MARIA SUSANNA WILHELMINA BROWNE (BORN HART).

Estate No. 14043. 17 February 1898

This is the last Will and Testament of HERBERT HOWARD BROWNE and MARIA SUSANNA WILHELMINA BROWNE (born Hart) his wife, both of 'HarveKlip', District Pretoria, Transvaal who being of sound and disposing mind, memory and understanding do hereby declare to make and execute this our last Will and Testament. We do hereby institute and appoint the children, begotten by us during our marriage, to be the sole Heirs of the whole of the Estate, goods, effects, Stock inheritance, chattels or things whatsoever and whensoever the same may be, which shall be left at the death of the first deceased and of what nature soever and whether the same be in possession, reversion, remainder or expectancy, nothing except being, however, our express Will and desire that the survivor of us shall be authorized and allowed to keep the whole joint Estate under his or her sole and entire directive and administration and to remain in full and undisturbed possession thereof and in enjoyment of the usufruct, or the rents and profits of our said joint Estate for the term of his or her natural life without being obliged to give security for the same and at the decease of the survivor of us then the said joint Estate shall be divided by the executor hereinafter named among our said children who shall then be living and the lawful issue who may then be living of such of our said children, as shall happen to die during our lifetime such issue to take nevertheless only the same share or proportion as his, her or their respective father or mother would have been entitled to if living, and the said joint Estate shall thereupon be distributed and paid over to our said children and their lawful issue as aforesaid and subject to the payment of the just debts of the Estate and we declare to nominate and appoint the survivor of us, and he or she is hereby nominated and appointed sole Executor or Executrix of this our Will Administrator or Administratrix of our Estate and effects, and at the death of the survivor of us then we do hereby nominate and appoint our son Herbert Howard Browne and our Nephew Richard George Impey to be the Executors of this our Will and Administrators of our Estate and effects.

We further direct that the farm 'HavreKlip' shall be divided into four portions as shall be more fully described hereafter and given to the four sons. To our daughter Maria Susanna Wilhelmina Mulcahy (born Browne) married to Francis Edward Mulcahy, Lieut. Colonel in Her Majesty's Service of the Ordinances now stationed at Hong Kong, we give the farm "Speek Hart Boom", Schoeman Spruit District of Potchefstroom in lieu of a portion of the farm 'HarveKlip'. All these five properties are valued at One Hundred Pounds each and are to be transferred by the Executors after the death of the survivor of us to our five Heirs.

It is our wish and desire that our daughter Maria Susanna Wilhelmina Mulcahy and her husband, Francis Edward Mulcahy, Lieut Colonel in Her Majesty's Service of the Ordinances, now Stationed at Hong Kong shall during his or her life, receive a fifth share with our four sons of all monies derived from the leasing or working of all coal, minerals, oils or precious stones found upon the farm 'HavreKlip' or any of the four portions thereof, each of these, our five Heirs, shall have equally, in whatever shall at any time after our death, be derived from the coal, minerals, oils or precious stones found on the farm 'HavreKlip'.

Should any of our five children die without issue then His or Her portion or share, in our estate shall revert to the remaining Heirs of this our Estate.

We reserve to ourselves power from time to time and at all times thereafter to make such alterations in, or additions to this will as we may think fit, either by a separate act, or at the foot line of and that all such alterations or additions so made under our own hands shall be held valid and effectual as if they had been inserted herein.

We direct that the Executor or Executrix of this will shall not be required to lodge with the Master of the Supreme Court, or any other official, an inventory of our Estate and effects or an account of the Liquidation or Distribution thereof.

We desire that the Executors of our joint Estate before giving transfer to the owners of the two upper portions of HavreKlip shall have the plenitude effected on the water for the benefit of the owners of the two lower portions, for the purpose of Constructing a Dam and water course only, on and through each of these properties respectively.

This done at 'HavreKlip' the sixteenth day of February eighteen hundred and ninety two in the presence of the two subscribed witnesses. Witnesses: J.W. Kidwell J.P. Lombard. Signed Herbert Howard Browne. Maria Susanna Wilhelmina Browne

As Herbert Howard Brown pre-deceased his wife, she was given the Letter of Administration by Weeskamer, Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, and made Executrix Testamentaire for the Estate of Herbert Howard Browne, District Boksburg, Pretoria 17th February 1898.

Later on the 1st September 1922 William Hart BROWNE (their youngest son) of 5 Bureau Lane Pretoria was appointed as Executor Dative for the estate of Herbert Howard BROWNE who died on the 31st January, 1898. The Properties in their possession at the time of his death were:-

By value of the Farm HavreKlip No. 14 District Pretoria Court £13,590 10s, By value of Stand No.1320 Boksburg £1,250, By 4/16 Interest in certain 12 claims on Benoni £300.

This made a total of £15,140 10 00

Johannesburg 31st July 1905. Maria Browne, Executrix Testamentary
 PROOF OF TRANSFER IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE HERBERT HOWARD BROWNE Estate No. 13043,

1. No. 719/1924 dated 31st January 1924 Portion 'A' of the quitrent farm 'HavreKlip' No. 14, district Pretoria, Ward Bronkhorstspuit. Measuring 845 morgen 327 Square roods was transferred to:

1. *Herbert Charles Francis Browne, 2. Amy Maysel Browne, Major, Spinster, 3. Robert Hart Browne*
4. *Susannah Minnie Stephen, born Browne married out of community of property to John Stephen.*
5. *Jessie Beale Kayser, born Browne, married out of community of property to Frederick John Kayser.*
6. *Hazel Howard Browne, Major, Spinster.*

2. No 720/1924 dated 31 January 1924 Portion 'B' of the said farm measuring 845 morgen 327 square roods was transferred to *Arthur Hart Browne*

3. No. 721/1924 Portion 'C' Gabriel Ernst van der Merwe (Insolvent).

4. No 722/1924 Portion 'D' James Henry Allison

5. No 723/1924 Portion 'E' Wilhelmina Hart Botha, born Browne, married out of community of property to Jacobus Gerhardus Stephanus Botha.

6. No.724/1924 Portion 'F' Johannes Christiaan Browne (Insolvent).

7. No.725/1924 Portion 'G' Stephanus Martinus Botha.

8. No. 726/1924 Portion 'H' Charles Lennox Stretch Browne (Minor) and Daniel Frederick Browne (Minor)

9. No. 727/1924 Portion 'J' Andries Martinus La Grange.

10. No.728/1924 Portion 'K' Kathleen Cornelia Avis (born Browne) Divorcee.

11. No.729/1924 Portion 'L' Herbert Howard Browne.

12. No.730/1924 591/150 William Hart Browne.

13. Cession of Mineral Rights No. 64/1924 dated 31st January 1924. All rights to coal, Minerals, Oils or precious stones found on the said farm HavreKlip measuring 3,427 Morgen 531 square roods to:

- | | |
|---|--------|
| (a) Arthur Hart Browne | (1/4) |
| (b) William Hart Browne | (1/4) |
| (c) Gabriel Ernst van der Merwe - Married to Maria Susannah Wilhelmina Browne | (1/40) |
| (d) James Henry Allison married to Francina Martha Jacoba Allison (born Browne) | (1/40) |
| (e) Wilhelmina Hart Botha, Born Browne, married to Dirk Jacobus G. S Botha | (1/40) |

- (f) Johannes Christiaan Browne (now insolvent)
(1/40)
- (g) Stephanus Martinus Botha, married to Ellen Sophia Botha (born Browne) (1/40)
- (h) Charles Lennox Stretch Browne (Minor) (1/40)
- (i) Daniel Frederick Browne (minor) (1/40)
- (j) Andries Martinus la Grange married to Charlotte Lenie la Grange (born Browne) (1/40)
- (k) Kathleen Cornelia Avis (born Browne), divorced (1/40)
- (l) Herbert Howard Browne (1/40)
- (m) Herbert Charles Francis Browne (1/24)
- (n) Amy Maysel Browne, Major, Spinster (1/24)
- (o) Robert Hart Browne (1/24)
- (p) Susannah Minnie Stephen (born Browne) married to John Stephen (1/24)
- (q) Jessie Beale Kayser, born Browne, to Frederick John Kayser (1/24)
- (r) Hazel Howard Browne, Major, Spinster (1/24)

Pretoria 8th February, 1924. In the Estate of the late Herbert Howard Browne and later deceased spouse, Maria S.W. Browne (born Hart) No 14043 We, the undersigned heirs in the above Estate hereby consent to the sale of Stand No. 417 Commissioner Street, Boksburg with the buildings and erections thereon for the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds sterling, payable cash against transfer. The Purchaser to pay transfer duty and the costs of the transfer.

1. R.H. Browne, 2 H.C.F. Browne, 3. E.S. Botha, assisted by me, J.M. Botha, 4. F.M. Allison assisted by me J.H. Allison, 5. C.A. Browne as mother and natural guardian of the Minors D.F. and C.L.F. Browne, 6. H.H. Browne, 7.C.L. La. Grange assisted by me, A.M. La Grange

2. Witnessed C. Browne, R.H. Browne. M.C. Browne. W.H. Browne assisted by Me. D.F. Botha.

W.H. Browne, self, and for the insolvent estates of J.C. Browne and G.E. van der Merwe, H.H. Browne.

3. Witnesses George Smith, R. Browne. Susannah Minnie Stephen (born Browne) assisted by me J. Stephen

4. Witnessed by R. Donald and A. Brayant Amy M Browne

H. Howard Browne J.B. Kayser (born Browne) assisted by me F. Kayser.

5. Witnessed by V.H. Gillett, M. Hall. P.R. Browne.

Figure 69a.



Figure 69b.



Figure 69c.



Figure 69d.



Figure 69e.



Figure 69f.



Figure 69. A variety of farmyards on Haverklip 265 IR. These indicate ruins of an old farmyard (69c), two dwellings from the 1920's (69d and 69e) with a low agricultural activity profile, two farmyards with a high agricultural activity profile (69a and 69b). It is difficult to identify the age of these two but it appears to be older than sixty years. Then there is also a relative new farmyard, also with a low low agricultural activity profile.

15. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

From all the above we have now built up a clear image concerning the site under investigation, the dwelling of the owners of portion 5 of Haverklip 265 IR that is slated for demolition.

Herbert Howard Browne, a member of a British family of stature, but waning economic fortune was farmed out to fend for himself in South Africa somewhere between 1840 and 1850. After acquiring some assets, a wife and five children he was lured by the bright lights of Kimberley and Johannesburg to relocate his family there. Leaving his eldest son behind and marrying his only daughter off into royalty, he between 1870 and 1890 established himself on the East Rand (Boksburg), on the Eastern Highveld (HavreKlip no 14) and near the previous capitol of the Transvaal, Potchefstroom. (the farm "Speek Hart Boom", Schoeman Spruit District of Potchefstroom.) By the time of the execution of his will in 1924, his three eldest children had passed away. This left the two youngest of his sons each a quarter of the estate and 26 grandchildren the rest. The north eastern portion of HavreKlip was left to the 10 children of Charles Lennox Stretch, his third child. These portions are still to be seen in the surveyor generals description of the portions.

In his will portion 5 of the farm was bequeathed to Wilhelmina Hart Botha (nee Browne) and her husband Jacobus Gerhardus Stephanus Botha, along with a moderate sum of money linked to mineral royalties. From the architecture of the cottage, its size, and its farmyard one can deduct that its occupants were economically disadvantaged. The fact that both Wilhelmina and Jacobus is buried here, they must have inhabited the dwelling until their deaths.

As the building still today have no signs of piped water or electrification, it is difficult to imagine the place being occupied after the passing of Wilhelmina in 1966.

Although Wilhelmina was most probably born elsewhere on HavreKlip in 1900, during the second South African War, and there is evidence that her father was incarcerated for aiding and abetting the Boer warriors, neither she or her husband appears to have been figures of historical significance.

Similarly, the main homestead on HavreKlip was occupied by British forces, and even a small blockhouse was constructed there during the second South African War, but none of these occurrences are related to the diminutive dwelling on portion 5 of Haverklip 265 I R.

Finally the author refers to page 58 where at least six of the remaining dwellings in the area were recorded through Google Earth. These represent a respectable portion of the architectural record of Haverklip 265 IR that for the time appears to be unaffected by the coal mining and the generation of electricity. Given the proven context of the building and its occupants, as well as the importance of electricity for the modern South Africa there appears to be no pressing need to physically preserve the building. The a-forgoing report should therefore suffice to preserve it in archival form.

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PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Tombi Peck
Isabel Knox
Johan Claasen.

ADDENDUM

Final Comment

In terms of section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

Attention: Mr Ayanda Bam

Kuyasa Mining (Pty)Ltd

Private Bag X 7250

Witbank

Mpumalanga

1035

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A 600MW INDEPENDENT POWER PLANT AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE FOR KIPOWER (PTY) LTD NEAR DELMAS IN MPUMLANGA

De Jong, R. & Van Vollenhoven, AC. July 2010. Specialist study: Heritage Scoping (Basic Assessment)

Report: Input into EIA, IWWMP and IWULA for the proposed Kuyasa IPP power generation plant on portions of the farms Haverglen 269 IR and Haverklip 265 IR near Delmas, Mpumalanga Province.

KiPower proposes the development of an independent 600MW power plant and associated infrastructure, 20km south east of Delmas, Mpumalanga Province. A Scoping Heritage Impact Assessment was conducted for the proposed development which investigated two site alternatives. Preferred Site 1 refers to Site 3 (Ash Stock) in the EIA report and Preferred Site 2 refers to Site 5 (Power Plant Footprint) in the EIA report. It is noted that the Heritage Report reviewed three areas, Site 1 and 2 for the proposed Power Plant footprint and an area north of Preferred Site 2 (Site 5) for the Ash Dump (landfill site).

The Haverglen Farmstead Ruin is situated on the proposed power footprint site, but since the site is younger than 60 years it is of low significance. A small cemetery with two graves and a homestead ruin is located on the farm Haverklip which is the preferred site for Ash Stockpile. The homestead ruin is older than 60 years but is of low significance. The report does not indicate the age of the graves. The cemetery is fenced and appears to be overgrown; it is assumed that it may be related to the homestead and therefore older than 60 years. The Ash Stock pile will likely have an impact on the cemetery.

A further homestead and associated cemetery is located to the north of the Stock Pile area, close to the R50. However, these features appear to be outside the footprint of the development. The specialist did not provide any specific information on these two sites.

This development was not subject to a palaeontological assesment.

Decision:

Since the project will be situated within an area already heavily affected by previous mining activities SAHRA has no objection to the proposed development. However, the recommendations listed below must be implemented:

KiPower

Our Ref: 9/2/19/0001

Enquiries: Phillip Hine Date: Tuesday September 11, 2012

Tel: 021 462 4502

Email: phine@sahra.org.za Page No: 1

CaseID: 174

A Palaeontological Impact Assessment must be undertaken before mining and construction may proceed. The report must be submitted to SAHRA for further recommendations. If the specialist deems it sufficient, a letter of exemption from further palaeontological studies may be submitted to the heritage authority.

The cemetery on the farm Haverklip will be affected by the proposed ash stock pile and will need to be relocated. If the graves are older than 60 years the developer must ensure that the mandatory 60 day consultation is done and a permit in terms of section 36 of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999) must be obtained from SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves Unit.

The author recommended that the Homestead Ruin on the farm Haverklip will need to be recorded in detail before it can be demolished. The Homestead Ruin on the farm Haverghen is younger than 60 years so no further action is required. Please note that Decisions in terms of Built Environment must be sought from the Mpumalanga Provincial Heritage Authority (Mr Benjamin Moduka, bmoduka@mpg.gov.za).

Although the homestead and associated cemetery that is located north of stockpile area close to the R50 falls outside the footprint of the development, SAHRA strongly advises that the developer must ensure that no impact occur on them. These features must be mapped on construction maps and all contractors must be made aware of the legal status of heritage resources. To avoid secondary impacts that may result from the development, SAHRA recommends that the cemetery be fenced and access gates installed to allow visits for relatives and friends.

It is not clear from the heritage report if the proposed coal conveyor and sorbent conveyor routes were surveyed. Please note that these routes must be surveyed by a specialist and the results submitted in a report to SAHRA before development proceeds.

Should you have any further queries, please contact the designated official using the case number quoted above in the case header.

Yours faithfully

Phillip Hine
Heritage Officer

KiPower

Our Ref: 9/2/219/0001

Enquiries: Phillip Hine Date: Tuesday September 11, 2012

Tel: 021 462 4502

Email: phine@sahra.org.za Page No: 2

CaselD: 174

APPENDIX A: DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Sidney Mears Miller (ID 5412135029082) declare that:

- I act as the independent environmental practitioner in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favorable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation **8 of the regulations when preparing the** application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;
- I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process; and
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favorable to the applicant or not
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations;
- and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Disclosure of Vested Interest

I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010.



SIDNEY MEARS MILLER

JANUARY 2013