

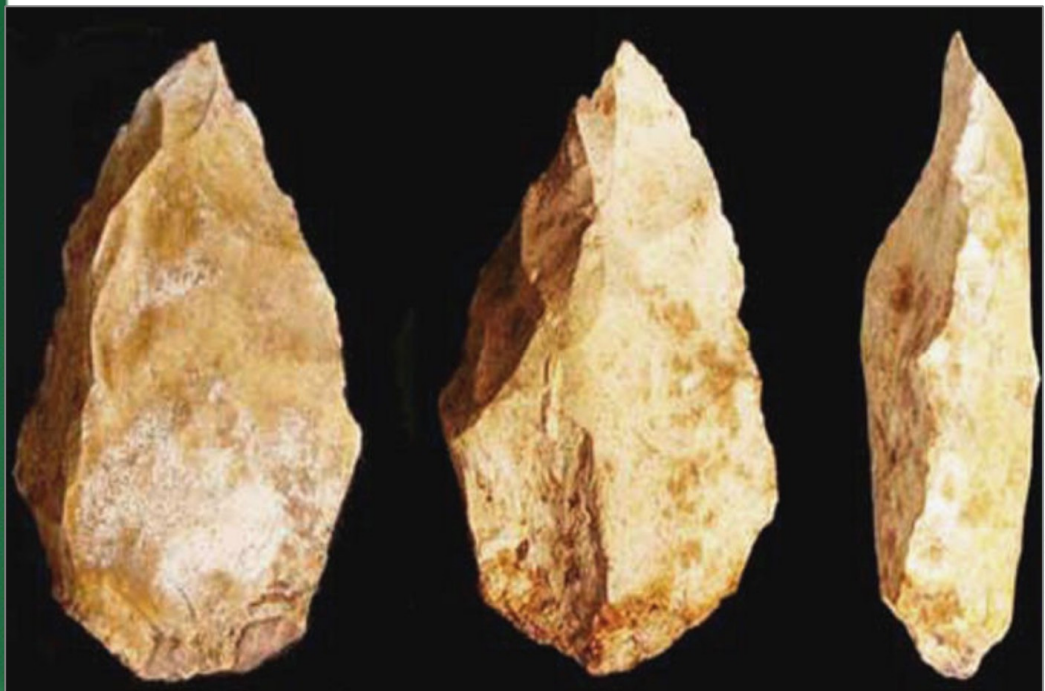
September 2012

MEEPO YA MMU (PTY) LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (PHASE 1)

Submitted to:

**Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd
317 Stonewall Lane
Faerie Glen
Pretoria
0184**



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REPORT



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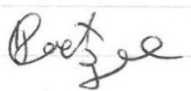



	ENVIASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		2 of 27

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary.....	3
2. Project Background.....	3
2.1 Introduction	3
2.2 Legislation.....	4
2.2.1 The EIA and HIA processes	4
2.2.2 Legislation regarding archaeology and heritage sites	5
3. Study Area and Project Description.....	8
3.1 Archaeological Background.....	10
3.1.1 The Earlier Stone Age	10
3.1.2 The Middle Stone Age	11
3.1.3 The Later Stone Age.....	11
3.1.4 Early Iron Age	12
3.1.5 Later Iron Age and Historical Periods	12
4. Methodology	14
4.1 Sources of information.....	15
4.2 Limitations.....	15
5. Archaeological and Historical Remains.....	18
5.1 Stone Age Remains.....	18
5.2 Iron Age Farmer Remains	18
5.3 Historical Remains.....	18
5.4 Graves	22
6. Statement of Significance & Recommendations.....	23
6.1 Statement of significance.....	23
6.2 Recommendations.....	24
7. Addendum: Terminology	25
8. References	27

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	ENVASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		3 of 27

1. Executive Summary

Environmental Assurance (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Meepo Ya Mmu Mineral Resources (Pty) Ltd to undertake an Archaeological study on the section west of the Malanspruit of the remaining portion (portion 0) of the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR to determine the scope of archaeological resources which could be impacted on by the proposed sand mining activities.


During the pedestrian survey on the demarcated section on the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR, no sites of heritage importance were observed. On the opposite side of the river from where the mining activities will take place, however, a number of archaeological sites were observed. The exact extent and provenance of this concentration is not known, but the angular stone walled building style and dilapidated state of the settlement enclosures suggests an origin in historical times. In addition to stone walled enclosures, one possible grave was located in close proximity to one of these structures. It should be noted that several other graves may exist in the vicinity of the stone walled settlements. It is therefore recommended that a comprehensive archaeological study be conducted prior to any activity on the eastern side of the Malanspruit within the remaining portion of the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR.

Due to no visible material remains pertaining to heritage resources on the demarcated section west of the Malanspruit on the remaining portion of the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR, development may continue on this specific section. Should culturally significant material or skeletal remains be exposed during development and construction phases, all activities must be suspended pending further investigation by a qualified archaeologist (See National Heritage and Resources Act, 25 of 1999 section 36 (6)).

2. Project Background

2.1 Introduction

Environmental Assurance (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Meepo Ya Mmu Mineral Resources (Pty) Ltd to undertake an Archaeological study on the section west of the Malanspruit on the remaining portion (portion 0) of the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR, Mpumalanga. The purpose of this study was to examine this section in order to determine if any archaeological resources of heritage value will be impacted on by the proposed sand mining as well as to archaeologically contextualise the general study area. The aim of this report is to provide the developer with information regarding the location of heritage resources on the section to be developed.

	ENVIASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		4 of 27

No sites of heritage importance were located on the section demarcated for development on the western side of the Malanspruit, but several stone walled historical structures and one grave were observed on the eastern side. A few of these settlement sites were recorded via GPS location and photographic record to serve as evidence for the type of archaeological remains present in the study area. In the following report the implication for development on the demarcated section on the remaining portion of the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR with regard to heritage resources are discussed. In addition to this, the sites on the eastern side of the Malanspruit are briefly discussed. The legislation section included serves as a guide towards the effective identification and protection of heritage resources and will apply to any such material unearthed during development and construction phases on the demarcated section.

2.2 Legislation

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) aims to conserve and control the management, research, alteration and destruction of cultural resources of South Africa and to prosecute if necessary. It is therefore crucially important to adhere to heritage resource legislation contained in the Government Gazette of the Republic of South Africa (Act No.25 of 1999) as many heritage sites are threatened daily by development. Conservation legislation requires an impact assessment report to be submitted for development authorisation that, in all cases must include HIA's.


HIA's should be done by qualified professionals with adequate knowledge to (a) identify all heritage resources including archaeological and palaeontological sites that might occur in areas of development and (b) make recommendations for protection or mitigation of the impact of the sites.

2.2.1 The EIA and HIA processes

Phase 1 Archaeological Assessments generally involve the identification of sites during a field survey with assessment of their significance, the possible impact development might have and relevant recommendations.

All Heritage Impact Assessment reports should include:

- a. Location of the sites that are found;
- b. Short description of the characteristics of each site;
- c. Short assessment of how important each site is, indicating which should be conserved and which mitigated;
- d. Assessment of the potential impact of the development on the site/s;

	ENVAAS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
	5 of 27	

- e. In some cases, a shovel test, to establish the extent of a site, or collection of material might be required to identify the associations of the site. (A pre-arranged SAHRA permit is required); and
- f. Recommendations for conservation or mitigation.

This HIA report is intended to inform the client about the legislative protection of heritage resources and their significance and make appropriate recommendations. It is essential that it also provides the heritage authority with sufficient information about the sites to enable it to assess with confidence:


- a. Whether or not it has objections to a development;
- b. What the conditions are upon which such development might proceed;
- c. Which sites require permits for mitigation or destruction;
- d. Which sites require mitigation and what this should comprise;
- e. Whether sites must be conserved and what alternatives can be proposed that may re-locate the development in such a way as to conserve other sites; and
- f. What measures should/can be put in place to protect the sites that should be conserved.

When a Phase 1 HIA is part of an EIA, wider issues such as public consultation and assessment of the spatial and visual impacts of the development may be undertaken as part of the general study and may not be required from the archaeologist. If, however, the Phase 1 project forms a major component of an HIA it will be necessary to ensure that the study addresses such issues and complies with section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act.

2.2.2 Legislation regarding archaeology and heritage sites

National Resource Act of April 1999

According to Act No.25 of 1999 a historical site is “any identifiable building or part thereof, marker, milestone, gravestone, landmark or tell older than 60 years.” This clause is commonly known as the “60-years clause”. Buildings are amongst the most enduring features of human occupation, and this definition therefore includes all buildings older than 60 years, modern architecture as well as ruins, fortifications and Farming Community settlements. “Tell” refers to the evidence of human existence which is no longer above ground level, such as building foundations and buried remains of settlements (including artefacts). The Act identifies heritage objects as:

	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		6 of 27

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and palaeontological objects, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- visual art objects;
- military objects;
- numismatic objects;
- objects of cultural and historical significance;
- objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage;
- objects of scientific or technological interest;
- any other prescribed category.

With regards to activities and work on archaeological and heritage sites this Act states that:


"No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority." (34. [1] 1999:58)

and

"No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority-

- (a) *destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;*
- (b) *destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological 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 palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or*
- (d) *bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites. (35. [4] 1999:58)."*

and

	ENVIASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
	7 of 27	


"No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources agency-

- (a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;*
- (b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority;*
- (c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) and excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals (36. [3] 1999:60)."*

On the development of any area the gazette states that:

"...any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as-

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;*
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;*
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site-*
- (d) exceeding 5000m² in extent; or*
- (e) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or*
- (f) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or*
- (g) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;*
- (h) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10000m² in extent; or*
- (i) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development (38. [1] 1999:62-64)."*

	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		8 of 27

and

“The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:


- (a) *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
- (b) *an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;*
- (c) *an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
- (d) *an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*
- (e) *the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
- (f) *if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and*
- (g) *plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development (38. [3] 1999:64).”*

Human Tissue Act and Ordinance 7 of 1925

The Human Tissues Act (65 of 1983) and Ordinance on the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies (Ordinance 7 of 1925) protects graves younger than 60 years. These fall under the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the Provincial Health Departments. Approval for the exhumation and re-burial must be obtained from the relevant Provincial MEC as well as the relevant Local Authorities. Graves 60 years or older fall under the jurisdiction of the National Heritage Resources Act as well as the Human Tissues Act, 1983.

3. Study Area and Project Description

The farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR is located about 20 Km northeast of the town of Rayton and about 20 Km north northwest of the town of Bronkhorstspuit (see **Error! Reference source not found.** and **Figure 1 & Figure 2**). The remaining portion of this farm (portion 0) lies within the Mpumalanga Province on the border with Gauteng. The remaining portion is oriented in a north-eastern direction with the western boundary falling on the provincial boundary. Malanspruit, a perennial river and tributary to the Elands River, divides the remaining portion into an

 ENVASS <small>ENVIRONMENTAL ASSURANCE (Pty)Ltd</small>	ENVASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		9 of 27

eastern side and a western side, which will be developed. In terms of vegetation the study area falls within Central Sandy Bushveld and experience an average annual rainfall of between 600 mm and 800 mm.

The section of the remaining portion of the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR on which the proposed development will take place is about 150 hectares in size. Clay and sand mineral deposits are predominantly found in this area and will be mined via the strip-mining method. The main purpose for mining sand and clay is for the production of construction material.

Table 1: Farm name & coordinates

Farm	Portion	Map Reference (1:50 000)	Coordinates
Papkuilfontein 469 JR	0	2528 DA	25°38'03.027"S 28°41'05.780"E

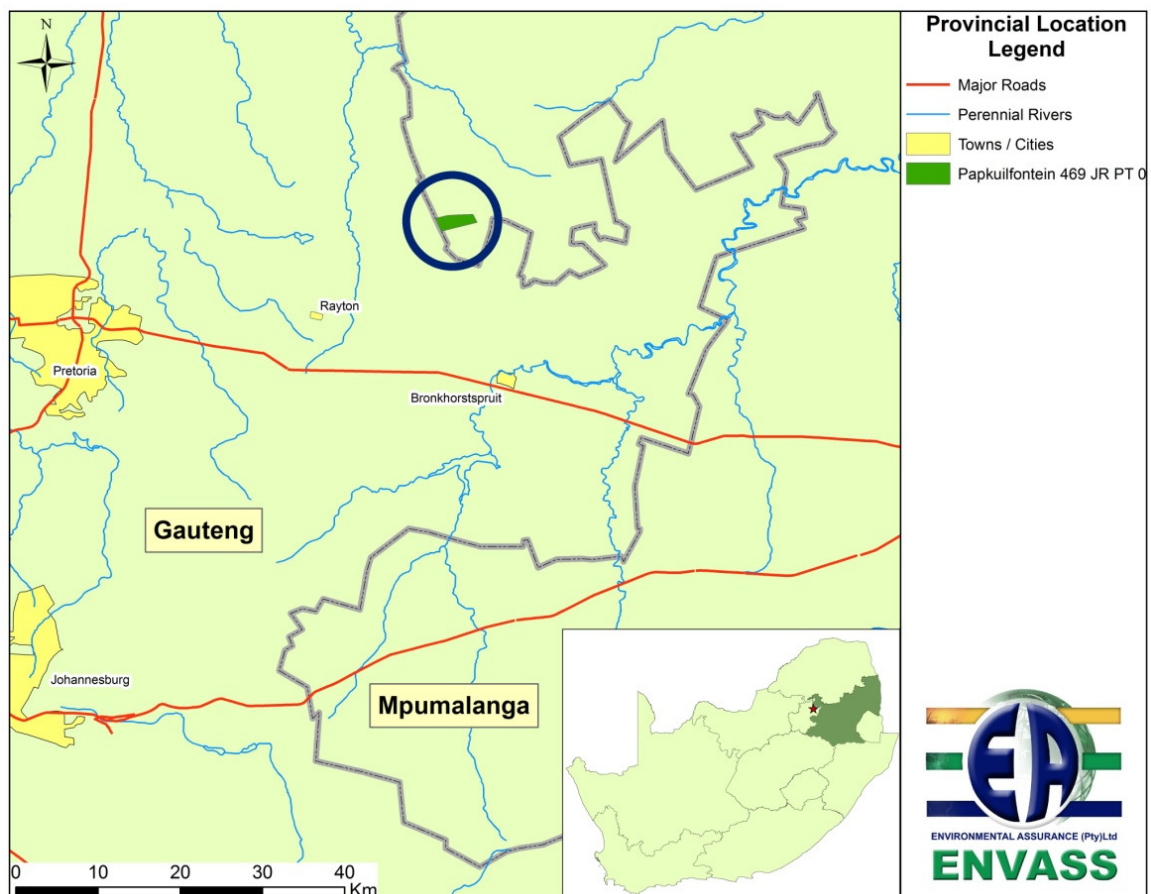



Figure 1: Provincial location of study area

	ENVIASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		10 of 27

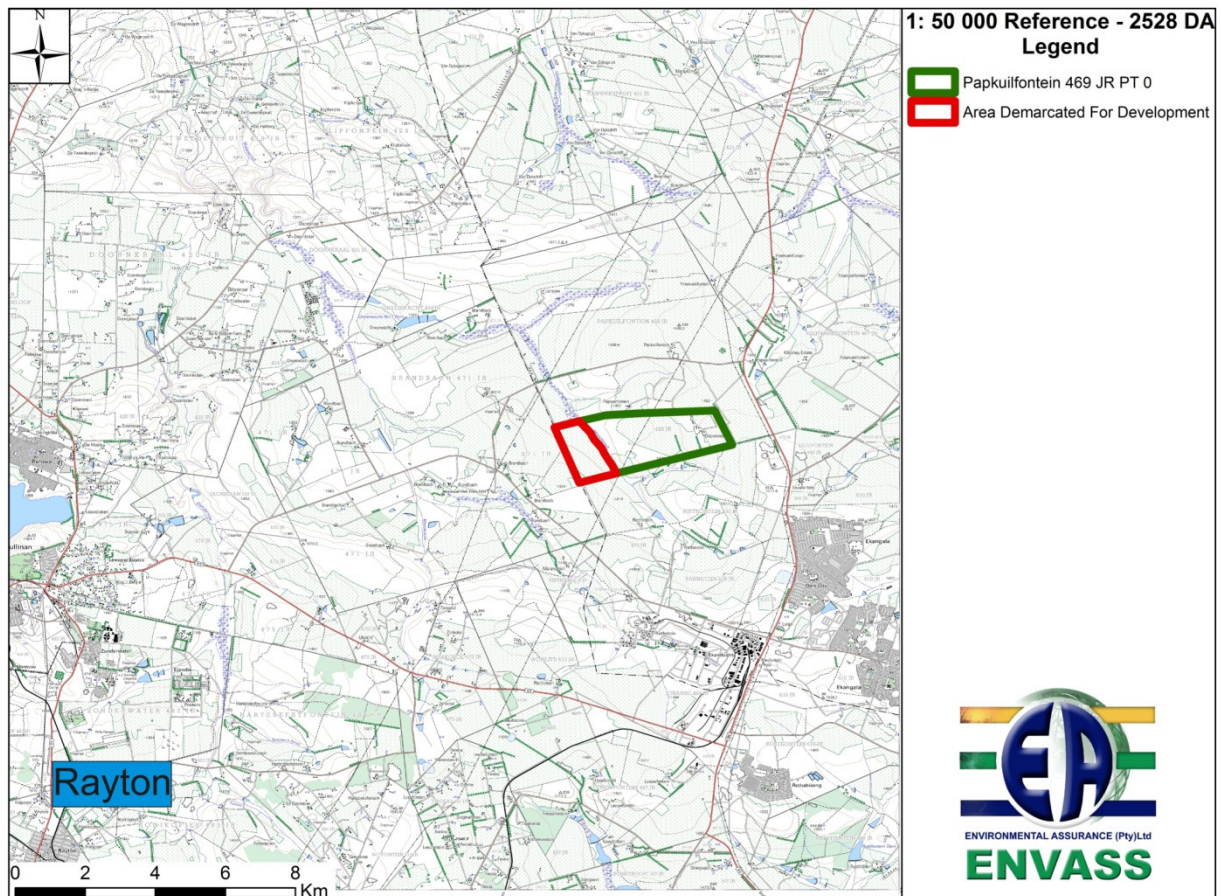



Figure 2: Segments of SA 1: 50 000 2528 DA indicating the study area.

3.1 Archaeological Background

The southern African archaeology is broadly divided into the Earlier, Middle and Later Stone Age, Early and Later Iron Age, and Historical / Colonial Periods.

3.1.1 The Earlier Stone Age

The earliest stone tool industry, the Oldowan, was developed by the earliest members of the genus *Homo* such as *Homo habilis*, around 2.6 million years ago. It contained tools such as cobble cores and pebble choppers (Toth & Schick 2007). The oldest stone tools from the Sterkfontein cave are found in the Oldowan Infill and date to between 2 and 1.7 million years ago. As the name suggests these tools are similar to those found at Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania. These stone tools therefore suggest the earliest direct evidence for culture in southern Africa (Clarke & Kathleen 2000). It was completely replaced by the Acheulean industry, which was first conceived by *Homo ergaster* around 1.8 or 1.65 million years ago, which lasted until around 300 000 Kya. Evidence from this period is also found at Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Sterkfontein. At about 1.5 million years

	ENVIASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		11 of 27


ago the western side of the cave probably enlarged, since artefact-bearing breccias (coarse-grained sedimentary rock made of sharp fragments of rock and stone cemented together by finer material, produced by volcanic activity or erosion, including frost shattering) are more widely distributed. The most typical tools of the ESA are handaxes, cleavers, choppers and spheroids. Although they appear to have used handaxes often, there is disagreement about their use. There are no indications of hafting, and some artefacts are far too large for that. Choppers and scrapers were likely used for skinning and butchering scavenged animals and sharp ended sticks were often obtained for digging up edible roots. Presumably, early humans used wooden spears as early as 5 million years ago to hunt small animals. Fire was used by the hominin *Homo erectus* and *Homo ergaster* as early as 300,000 or 1.5 million years ago and possibly even earlier. The invention of fire reduced mortality rates and provided protection against predators. Examples of sites from this time period include Kromdraai, Makapansgat and Sterkfontein and Swartkrans (Toth & Schick 2007).

3.1.2 The Middle Stone Age

Middle Stone Age artefacts started appearing about 250 000 years ago and replaced the larger Earlier Stone Age bifaces, handaxes and cleavers with smaller flake industries consisting of scrapers, points and blades. These artefacts roughly fall in the 40-100 mm size range and were in some cases attached to handles, indicating a significant technical advance. Few other artefacts remain from this period. In some cases circular hearths were found which indicate the ability to make fire while animal and plant remains refer to a hunting and gathering lifestyle. It is also during this period that the first *Homo sapiens* species emerged. Associated sites are Klasies River Mouth, Blombos Cave and Border Cave (Deacon & Deacon 1999). The most recent deposit in the Sterkfontein cave dates to between 115 000 and 253 000 years ago and includes a few hominid fragments, fauna and Middle Stone Age artefacts (Clarke & Kuman 2000:10-13).

3.1.3 The Later Stone Age

This time period ranges from about 20 000 years ago to the present and saw the emergence of *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Stone tools from this period are generally smaller but were used to do the same job as those from previous periods, but in a different way. At the time of European contact in South Africa, some such as the Khoisan people, were still making these tools. This greatly helped in understanding what these tools were used for. Some Later Stone Age associations are: rock art, smaller stone tools (microliths), bows and arrows, bored stones, grooved stones, polished bone tools, earthenware pottery and beads. Some Later Stone Age sites include Nelson Bay Cave, Rose Cottage Cave and Boomplaas Cave (Deacon & Deacon 1999).

	ENVIASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		12 of 27

3.1.4 Early Iron Age


The Early Iron Age marks the movement of farming communities into South Africa at around 200 A.D. These groups were agro-pastoralist communities that settled in the vicinity of water in order to provide subsistence for their cattle and crops. Artefact evidence from Early Iron Age sites is mostly found in the form of ceramic assemblages. The origins and archaeological identities of this period are largely based upon ceramic typologies. Early Iron Age ceramic traditions are classified by some scholars into different “streams” or trends in pot types and decoration that, over time emerged in southern Africa. These “streams” are identified as the Kwale Branch (east), the Nkope Branch (central) and the Kalundu Branch (west). Early Iron Age ceramics typically display features such as large and prominent inverted rims, large neck areas and fine elaborate decorations. This period continued up to the end of the first millennium AD (Huffman 2007). Some well-known Early Farming Community sites include the Lydenburg Heads in Mpumalanga, Happy Rest in the Limpopo Province and Mzonjani in Kwa-Zulu Natal.

3.1.5 Later Iron Age and Historical Periods

From literary sources it can be derived that the study area appears not to have been directly influenced during the Later Iron Age and later times. One example of Later Iron Age activity in the area, although a considerable distance towards the east, was a Swazi attack on Kôpa forces in May of 1864 as well as Ndzundza Ndebele and Pedi movements (Bergh 1999: 176). Voortrekker history in the general area is more readily available as a result of the Tregardt and Van Rensburg trek as well as the Battle of Bronkhorstspuit in 1880.

According to history Louis Tregardt and Johannes van Rensburg’s northward treks during the 1830’s were forced in a different direction after reaching the Middelburg area. Here difficult terrain forced the treks in a western direction towards Spitskop and Renosterkop in the vicinity of present day Bronkhorstspuit. From here they again turned in a northern direction along the Olifants River towards the Strydpoort Mountains to reach Soutpansberg. Some of the place names to the north of Bronkhorstspuit referring to the Voortrekker route are: Vlooiokop, Trichardspoot and Renosterpoort (Rex 1969: 1-3).


It should be kept in mind that the trekkers were on a constant lookout for favourable areas to settle. The area between Suikerbosrand near Heidelberg, and Renosterkop near Cullinan probably seemed favourable because of the abundant water sources, ample game and grazing fields. In addition to natural resources, it is argued that the area was sparsely populated as a result of Ndebele western movements under Mzilikazi during the 1820’s and 1830’s. Because of the agricultural and grazing potential of the area, most members of the Potgieter Commission, who followed Tregardt and Van Rensburg’s tracks, and some of their relatives and descendants settled from the 1840’s on farms along the Apies, Elands, Wilge and Olifants Rivers, as well as along the Morelettaspruit and Bronkhorstspuit (Rex 1969: 7-8).

	ENVIASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		13 of 27

The Battle of Bronkhorstspuit

In 1874 Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial State Secretary, wished to unite British territory and the two Republics under the British flag. Because none of these states were in favour of uniting, Carnarvon reasoned that through uniting with the Transvaal, the others would follow. Due to poor relations, the only option left was annexation. In 1877 Shepstone was sent from Natal to Pretoria with a police force of 25 with the goal to annex the Transvaal. On 12 April 1877, Shepstone raised the British flag and the Transvaal was annexed without firing a single shot. Several deputations were sent to England to regain independence, but both failed. Consequently S. P. J. Kruger, P. Joubert and M. W. Pretorius decided to gather the nation at Paardekraal to discuss the future of the Transvaal. During the meeting, which lasted from 12 to 16 December 1880, it was decided that Heidelberg would serve as the seat of the government. British forces were stationed in most of the towns, but were too weak to launch attacks on the Boer forces. British forces were therefore ordered from Lydenburg to support forces in Pretoria. Upon receiving this news, Frans Joubert was sent from Heidelberg to Pretoria with a force consisting of between 200 and 300 men to intercept and stop these reinforcements. According to the historian, Theal, the British forces under Col. Anstruther consisted of 257 men and 34 wagons. On 20 December 1880 they arrived at the place known today as Bronkhorstspuit. A brief exchange of words in which Joubert requested Anstruther to discontinue his mission resulted in a 10 to 20 minute battle over open field. After a significant amount of casualties on the British side, Col. Anstruther, who was mortally wounded, requested that the white flag be raised. According to Theal, 66 on the British side were killed and 72 wounded. Later, 10 of the wounded died as well. On the Boers' side, one commando member was killed in action and another five wounded. Later, another succumbed to his wounds. The captives were transported to Heidelberg and from there to the Vaal River. From there they were allowed to go to the Free State. This was the first open battle of the First Boer War (Roodt 1949: 7-9).

The photo below (**Figure 3**) depicts the settlement of Paul Grobler on the farm Klippeiland, where the Battle of Bronkhorstspuit took place. Grobler bought the farm from Salomon Prinsloo in the 1850's and renamed it from Kalkoenkrans to Klippeiland. One of the wounded commando members was treated in this homestead. In the background the homesteads of Marthinus Johannes Grobler can be observed (Rex 1969: 14).

	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
	14 of 27	

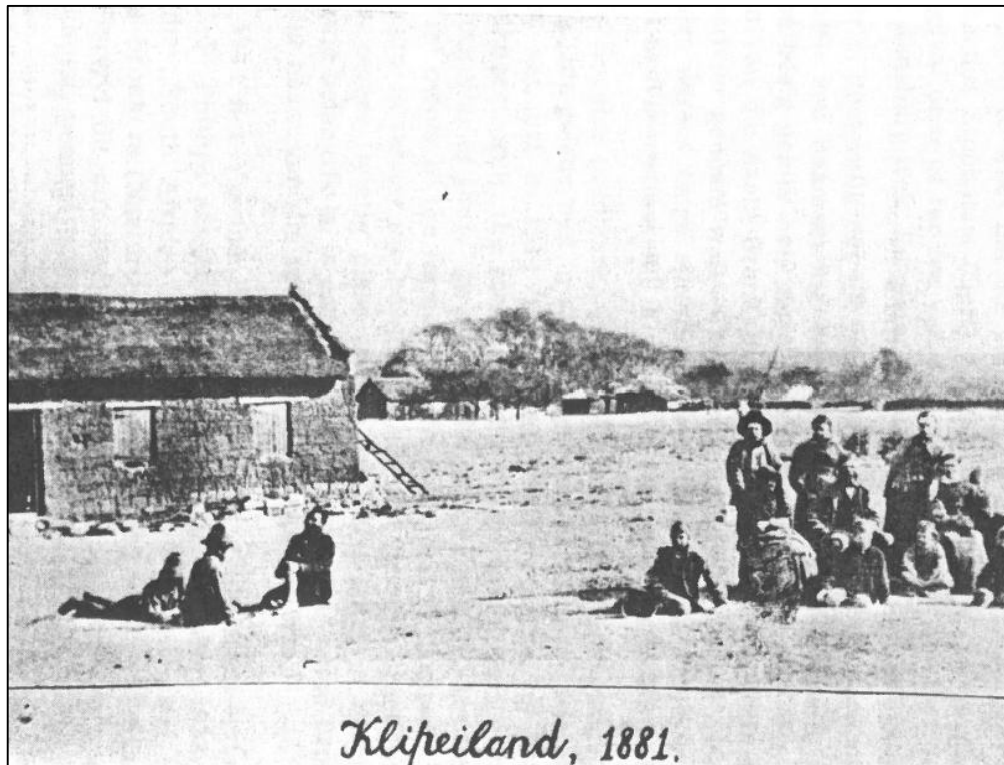



Figure 3: Grobler residence on Klipleiland (adapted from Rex 1969).

The origin of the town of Bronkhorstspuit, however, dates to 1904. The town was founded on the farm Hondsrivier No. 361 and was the property of C. J. G. Erasmus. The town was initially known as 'Erasmus', and only changed to 'Bronkhorstspuit' in 1929 (Roodt 1949: 11-12). Although many 'Bronkhorsts' formed part of the Tegaradt and Van Rensburg treks, it is unlikely that they were responsible for the town's naming. According to Rex (1969) it is far more likely that the Potgieter commission, who followed the Tregaradt and Van Rensburg route to Soutpansberg and back during the latter half of 1836, were responsible for the naming of places such as Bronkhorstspuit, Renoster- and Trichardtspoort. Another possibility for the naming of the town of Bronkhorstspuit relates to a certain type of plant, called a 'Bronkhorst', which grows freely in this area.

4. Methodology

Archaeological reconnaissance of the area under investigation was mainly done through a systematic site survey on the western side of the Malanspruit and an unsystematic site survey on the eastern side of the river. Possible heritage sites were also identified from satellite imagery and investigated during the site visit. The sites that were located were then recorded via GPS and photo record. The reconnaissance of the area under investigation served a twofold purpose:

	ENVIASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
	15 of 27	

- To obtain an indication of heritage material found in the general area as well as to identify/locate archaeological sites on the section of the portion that will be affected. This was done in order to establish a heritage context and to supplement background information that would benefit developers through identifying areas that are sensitive from a heritage perspective.
- All archaeological and historical events have spatial definitions in addition to their cultural and chronological context. Where applicable, spatial recording of these definitions were done by means of a handheld GPS (Global Positioning System) during the site visit.


4.1 Sources of information

Standard archaeological procedures for the observation of heritage resources were followed at all times during the survey. As most archaeological material occur in single or multiple stratified layers beneath the soil surface, special attention was given to disturbances, both man-made such as roads and clearings, as well as those made by natural agents such as burrowing animals and erosion. Locations of archaeological material remains were recorded by means of a Garmin Oregon 550 GPS and archaeological features and general conditions on the terrain were photographed with a Sony Cyber-shot digital camera.

A literature study, which incorporated previous work done in the region, was conducted in order to place the study area into context from a heritage perspective. Historical maps dating to between 1902 and 1905 were also inspected for traces of past human activity, but no such indications were observed. It should be noted that an in depth literature study and a phase one archaeological impact assessment would be necessary should further activities be initiated on the eastern side of the Malanspruit since a high concentration archaeological sites were observed on this section.

4.2 Limitations

The surrounding vegetation in the area under investigation was Central Sandy Bushveld (**Figure 4**). The general visibility of the investigated areas was good at the time of surveying (August 2012) with thick, short grass cover dominating the demarcated section and burnt environment on the opposite side of the Malanspruit (**Figure 5 & Figure 6**). The archaeological sites observed on the eastern side of the Malanspruit proved difficult to detect during the pedestrian survey since few stone walls remain in a recognisable state. In this particular case the aid of satellite imagery proved valuable as soil marks indicating settlement sites were easily identified. It should be noted that undetected heritage remains may be present in sub-surface deposits, in which case all activities must be suspended pending further archaeological investigations by a qualified archaeologist (See National Heritage and Resources Act, 25 of 1999 section 36 (6)).

	ENVASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		16 of 27

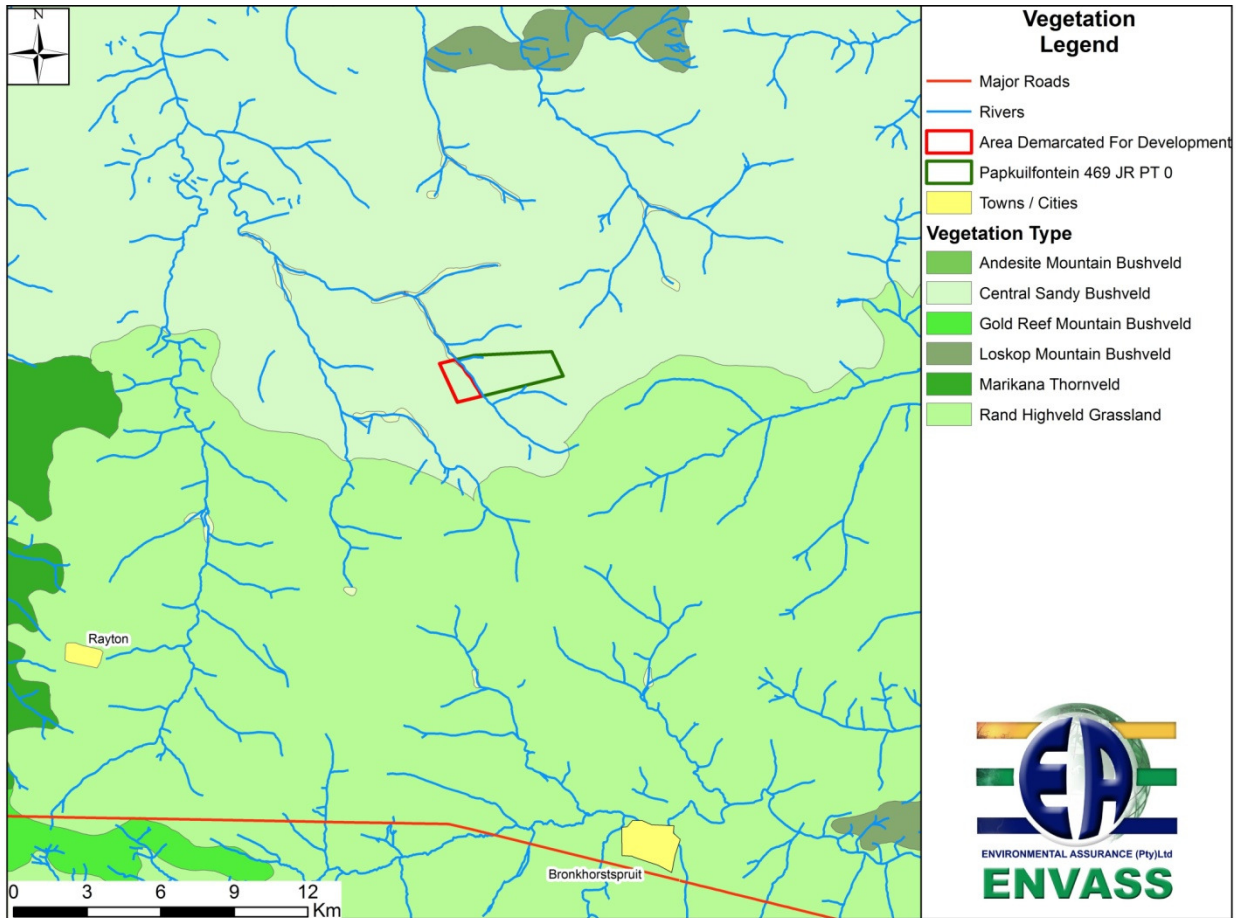


Figure 4: Vegetation types in the study area



	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		17 of 27



Figure 5: Environment on the section demarcated for development



Figure 6: Burnt environment on the eastern side of the Malanspruit

	ENVASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
	18 of 27	

5. Archaeological and Historical Remains

5.1 Stone Age Remains

No Stone Age archaeological remains were found.


5.2 Iron Age Farmer Remains

No Iron Age Farmer archaeological remains were identified in the study area.

5.3 Historical Remains

No Historical archaeological remains were identified on the section demarcated for development. On the eastern side of the Malanspruit, on which development will not commence, several stone walled historical settlement enclosures were observed at an approximate distance of 500m from the section to be developed (**Figure 7 & Table 2**). The extent and provenance of these structures could not be determined and the demarcated archaeological section in Figure 7 indicates the general area in which settlement remains are located. This outline was mainly established through satellite imagery and only serves as a rough indication for settlement location. Soil marks served as a fairly accurate indication for the location of these structures no longer visible on the surface (**Figure 8**). In this report only a few examples are included in order to illustrate the type of archaeological features as well as the preservation conditions. The angular layout of these structures suggests European influence and may possibly be connected to early pioneers settling in the area during the 1840's. Comparing the remains of the stone walled enclosures (**Figure 10 & Figure 12**) to **Figure 3** reveals resembling traits, for example settlement size, window position as well as settlement density. From **Figure 3** it appears that settlements during this time period were relatively densely concentrated and may therefore resemble a similar situation as observed in the study area. Adding to this it is known that the Voortrekkers of the Potgieter Commission and their descendents settled along the Elands River in the Bronkhorstspuit surroundings. It is therefore suggested that the settlement remains located on Papkuilfontein 469 JR may possibly relate to early pioneer settlement history.

The sites may have been settled over a considerable time period as the different enclosures are characterised by different preservation conditions. Some structures, such as sites PSI-3 and PSI-5 (**Figure 9 & Figure 11**), are far more dilapidated than structures such as sites PSI-4 and PSI-7 (**Figure 10 & Figure 12**). In the case of the better preserved enclosures, windows as well as plaster were observed. Some of these structures may also be circular in form, but could not be determined from the site investigation as a result of poor preservation.

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		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		19 of 27

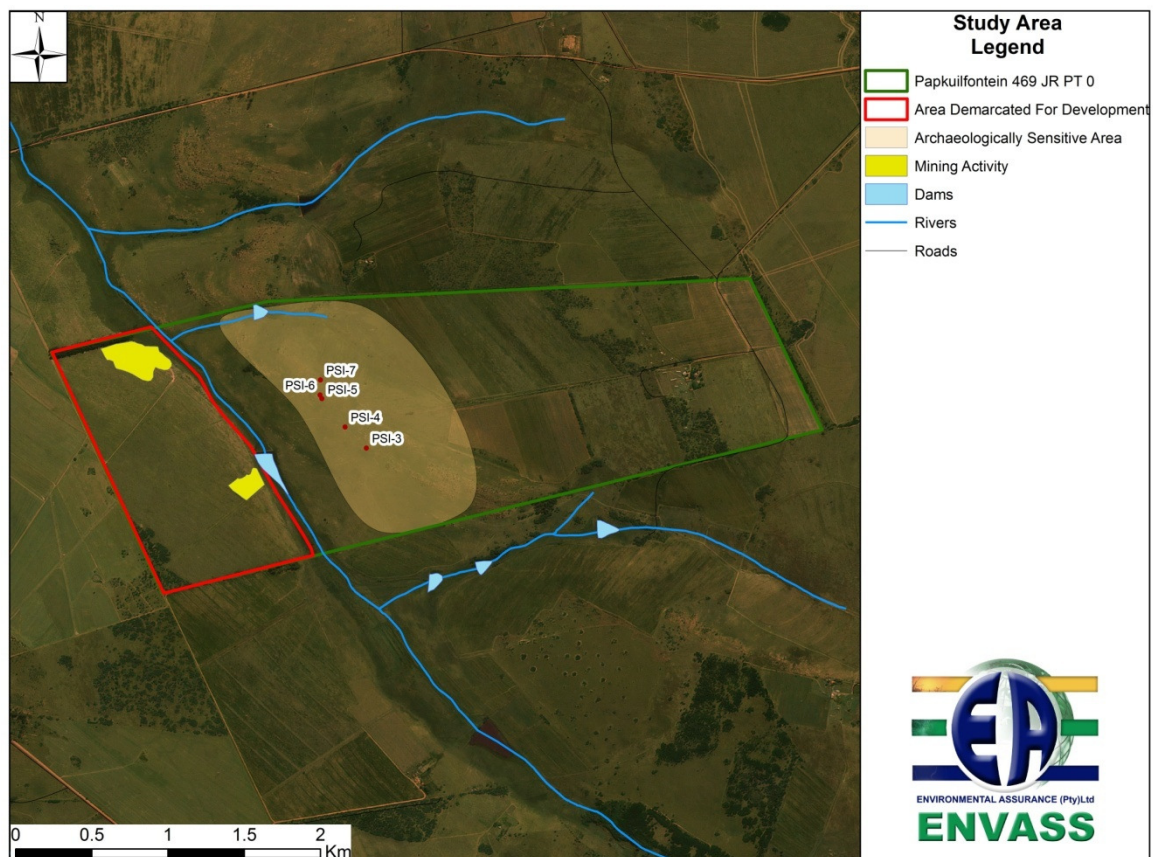


Figure 7: Distribution of heritage sites on the remaining portion of Papkuilfontein 469 JR

Table 2: Heritage site coordinates

Site	Coordinates
PSI-3	25°38'12.20"S 28°40'49.59"E
PSI-4	25°38'07.69"S 28°40'45.02"E
PSI-5	25°38'01.86"S 28°40'40.33"E
PSI-6	25°38'00.84"S 28°40'39.73"E
PSI-7	25°37'57.71"S 28°40'39.97"E


	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		20 of 27



Figure 8: Google image indicating heritage sites



Figure 9: Heritage site PSI-3 (Dilapidated stone wall)


	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		21 of 27



Figure 10: Heritage site PSI-4 (Preserved stone walled enclosure)



Figure 11: Heritage site PSI-5 (Stone walled foundation)


	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		22 of 27



Figure 12: Heritage site PSI-7 (Well preserved stone walled enclosure)

5.4 Graves

No graves were located on the section demarcated for development on the remaining portion of the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR. On the opposite side of the Malanspruit, however, a possible grave structure was observed in close proximity to some of the stone walled settlement sites (**Figure 13 & Table 3**). Site PSI-6 consists of a single layer of stones arranged in a rectangular shape and is oriented in an east-west Christian style direction with the head probably in the west facing east. No headstone was observed and therefore no date could be established. It should be noted that more grave structures may be present in the vicinity of the settlement enclosures.


	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		23 of 27



Figure 13: Grave on Papkuilfontein 469 JR (Site PSI-6)

Table 3: Coordinated for site PSI-6


Site	Coordinates
PSI-6	25°38'01.02"S 28°40'39.79"E

6. Statement of Significance & Recommendations

6.1 Statement of significance

No archaeological material of heritage significance was observed on the section demarcated for development on the remaining portion of the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR. The sites located on the opposite side of the Malanspruit, however, are included under this section in order to provide information as to which legislation applies should development impact on such sites.

The stone walled enclosures, as indicated in **Figure 7**, most likely date to the Historical Period, although a definite date could not be obtained. If the structures are older than 60 years it is protected under the National Heritage and Resources Act (25 of 1999), which means that it needs to be properly recorded by a qualified archaeologist and a destruction permit obtained should the need exist to demolish the structures. It is also

	ENVIASS	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
		24 of 27


possible that the house structures may provide information regarding the history of the general area and it would therefore be worthy of conservation.

In the event of discovering graves, as in the case of the possible grave site PSI-6, the following will apply: The National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the Human Tissues Act (65 of 1983) protect graves older than 60 years. Graves younger than 60 years, however, are protected under the Human Tissue Act (65 of 1983) and falls under Section 2 (1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925). The exhumation of graves falls under the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health as well as the relevant Provincial Department of Health. Exhumation permission must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where graves are located, as well as from the relevant regional and local council to where the grave will be relocated to.

6.2 Recommendations

The following recommendations are made in terms with the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999):

- No heritage material was observed on the section demarcated for development on the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR. Because archaeological artefacts generally occur below surface, the possibility exists that culturally significant material and skeletal remains may be exposed during development and construction phases, in which case all activities must be suspended pending further archaeological investigations by a qualified archaeologist (See National Heritage and Resources Act, 25 of 1999 section 36 (6)). From a heritage point of view development may proceed on the demarcated section of the remaining portion of the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR subject to the abovementioned conditions and recommendations.
- Should the need arise to develop the area on the eastern side of the Malanspruit on the remaining portion of the farm Papkuilfontein 469 JR, a qualified archaeologist will first need to conduct a full phase one assessment on that section in order to determine the extent of the archaeological sites as well as the impact development might have on these sites.

	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
	25 of 27	

7. Addendum: Terminology

Archaeology:

The study of the human past through its material remains.

Artefact:

Any portable object used, modified, or made by humans; e.g. pottery and metal objects.

Assemblage:

A group of artefacts occurring together at a particular time and place, and representing the sum of human activities.

Context:

An artefact's context usually consist of its immediate *matrix* (the material surrounding it e.g. gravel, clay or sand), its *provenience* (horizontal and vertical position within the matrix), and its *association* with other artefacts (occurrence together with other archaeological remains, usually in the same matrix).

Cultural Resource Management (CRM):

The safeguarding of the archaeological heritage through the protection of sites and through salvage archaeology (rescue archaeology), generally within the framework of legislation designed to safeguard the past.

Excavation:

The principal method of data acquisition in archaeology, involving the systematic uncovering of archaeological remains through the removal of the deposits of soil and other material covering and accompanying it.

Feature:


An irremovable artefact; e.g. hearths or architectural elements.

Ground Reconnaissance:

A collective name for a wide variety of methods for identifying individual archaeological sites, including consultation of documentary sources, place-name evidence, local folklore, and legend, but primarily actual fieldwork.

Matrix:

The physical material within which artefacts is embedded or supported, i.e. the material surrounding it e.g. gravel, clay or sand.

	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
	26 of 27	

Phase 1 Assessments:

Scoping surveys to establish the presence of and to evaluate heritage resources in a given area.

Phase 2 Assessments:

In-depth culture resources management studies which could include major archaeological excavations, detailed site surveys and mapping / plans of sites, including historical / architectural structures and features. Alternatively, the sampling of sites by collecting material, small test pit excavations or auger sampling is required.

Sensitive:


Often refers to graves and burial sites although not necessarily a heritage place, as well as ideologically significant sites such as ritual / religious places. *Sensitive* may also refer to an entire landscape / area known for its significant heritage remains.

Site:

A distinct spatial clustering of artefacts, features, structures, and organic and environmental remains, as the residue of human activity.

Surface survey:

Two basic kinds can be identified: (1) unsystematic and (2) systematic. The former involves field walking, i.e. scanning the ground along one's path and recording the location of artefacts and surface features. Systematic survey by comparison is less subjective and involves a grid system, such that the survey area is divided into sectors and these are walked systematically, thus making the recording of finds more accurate.

	ENVA	Document Reference
		HIA-REP-12-033B-12 (Heritage)
	Archaeological Impact Assessment (Phase 1) (Draft)	Revision Number / Date
		00 / Sep '12
	Meepo Ya Mmu (Pty) Ltd	Page Number
	27 of 27	

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