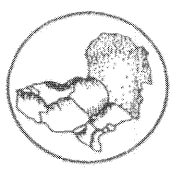


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PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF  
PORTIONS 13, 23, 52 & 75 OF THE FARM DOORNKRAAL 680-LS,  
POLOKWANE, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*Archaeology Africa* was appointed by *Mills & Otten* to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of portions 13, 23, 52 & 75 of the farm Doornkraal 680-LS, which is earmarked for development. The proposed development is situated in the vicinity of Polokwane, in the Limpopo Province.

The heritage study consisted of foot surveys, consultation with local knowledgeable individuals and a desktop study.

The desktop study identified a number of historic events and features associated with the farm Doornkraal. None of these will be impacted upon by the proposed development.

Three heritage sites were identified during the fieldwork. These are the following:

- Cemetery containing one grave (**Site DK1**)
- Old building (**Site DK2**)
- Cemetery containing three graves (**Site DK3**)

The significance of each site was assessed, while mitigation measures (where appropriate) were also proposed.

Once the proposed mitigation measures have been undertaken and completed, the development can continue.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

*Archaeology Africa* was appointed by *Mills & Otten* to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of portions 13, 23, 52 & 75 of the farm Doornkraal 680-LS, which is earmarked for development. The proposed development is situated in the vicinity of Polokwane, in the Limpopo Province.

## **2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA AND DEVELOPMENT**

### **2.1 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA**

As indicated, the proposed development area comprises portions 13, 23, 52 & 75 of the farm Doornkraal 680-LS. It is approximately 190 hectares in extent and located between central Polokwane and Seshego, with its eastern boundary formed by the Polokwane-Dendron road. The study area is located in the Polokwane City Local Municipality, and falls within the Polokwane District.

The development area consists of open grassland with very little trees evident. Large tracts of the site show evidence for recent and past agricultural activities. This is supported by the most recent 2329CD Pietersburg sheet of the 1:50 000 Topographical Map Series produced and printed by the Directorate: Surveys and Mapping, Cape Town.

### **2.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

A mixed land use is planned for the proposed development. Retail and business stands will be developed along the Polokwane-Dendron road, while residential stands will characterise the remainder of the site where development will take place. The residential component of the project would be characterised by affordable, low cost housing.

## **3. METHODOLOGY**

The methodology consisted of a field surveys on foot, consultation with local interested and affected parties, as well as a desktop study.

### **3.1 Desktop Study**

The primary aim of the desktop study is to compile as much available information as possible on the heritage resources of the area. Such a study also helps in providing



historical context for the cultural landscape within which a development project is located as well as for any located heritage sites found during the fieldwork.

The desktop investigation focussed on the study of published and unpublished source material, archival records as well as historical and archival maps.

Material from the following institutions was studied:

- South African National Archives, Pretoria
- Muckleneuk Library, University of South Africa, Pretoria
- Merensky Library, University of Pretoria, Pretoria
- Directorate: Surveys and Mapping, Cape Town

### **3.2 Field Survey**

The field survey took place on Wednesday, 8 March 2006.

During the survey, and with the assistance provided by local residents, three sites were identified.

### **3.3 Consulting with Local Interested and/or Affected Parties**

Informal discussions were held with a number of local residents during the survey. These include:

- Giel Jansen
- Annatjie Jansen
- Elias Neyatsu
- Frans Makwala

As the desktop study revealed the existence of the so-called Doornkraal Monument and associated Day of the Vow Site on the farm Doornkraal 680-LS, it was important to accurately pinpoint the location of these historical features. Through the assistance of the Polokwane Library personnel, contact details for the Chariman of the Pietersburg-Doornkraal Geloftefeesmaatskappy, Councillor Johann Willemsse, was attained. As a result telephonic communication took place with him.

As required by EIA Regulations 22, 23 and 26 the Environmental Conservation Act 73 of 1989, a public participation process for the proposed development is also underway.

### **3.4 Aspects regarding Visibility and Constraints**

Not subtracting in any way from the comprehensiveness of the fieldwork undertaken, it is necessary to realise that the heritage resources located during the fieldwork do not necessarily represent all the heritage resources located there. This may be due to various reasons, including the subterranean nature of some archaeological sites and dense vegetation cover. As such, should any heritage features and/or objects not included in the present inventory be located or observed, a heritage specialist must immediately be contacted. Such observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way. This means that should such features or objects be exposed, all development activities must immediately stop in that area.

Should any graves or cemeteries be observed, located or exposed, all activities in the vicinity of the located features must immediately stop. A heritage specialist must also immediately be contacted, and who after assessing the site would in consultation with the South African Heritage Resources Agency be able to make recommendations on the way to proceed.

## **4. FINDINGS**

### **4.1 Desktop Study Findings**

#### **4.1.1 Cartographic findings**

The study of historic and archival maps represents a valuable tool in the identification of heritage sites within a defined area.

The primary source for maps was the cartographic section of the National Archives in Pretoria.

Three maps of relevance for the study area were located, and depicted in **Figures 1-3** below.

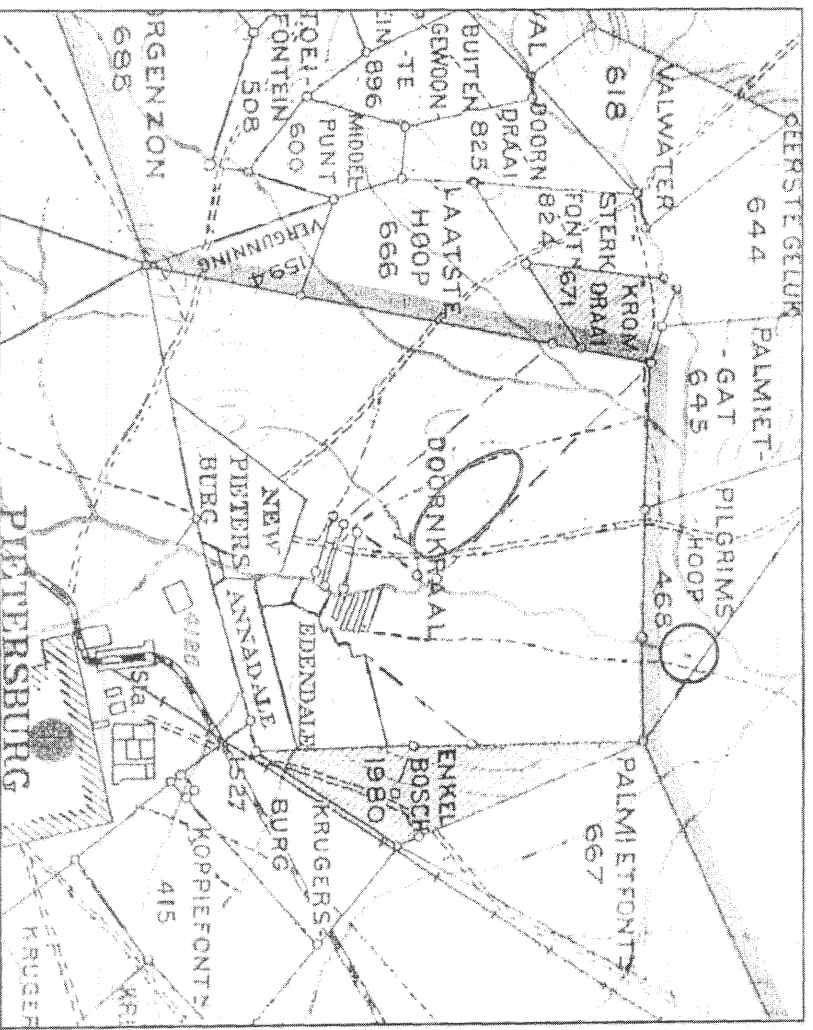
#### 4.1.1.3 "Pietersburg" Sheet, 1 April 1911

The map depicted in **Figure 3** is titled "Pietersburg", and dates to 1 April 1911.

No heritage features are depicted within the proposed development. The historical roads appearing in the previous map are again shown. Interestingly, sections of the "main road" crossing vertically over the Doornkraal farm appear to follow the same line as the present Dendron-Polokwane road. As mentioned elsewhere, this road forms the eastern boundary of the study area.

The closest farmhouse to the site as indicated on the map falls on the adjacent farm Pilgrimshoop. This house is marked in blue.

The residential areas of New Pietersburg, Annadale and Edendale located south and south-east of the present study area on the farm Doornkraal are also shown. The south-eastern corner of the so-called Malietzie's Location is visible in the top right-hand corner of the depicted figure. This feature is discussed in more detail below. The thick green line demarcates a magisterial boundary.



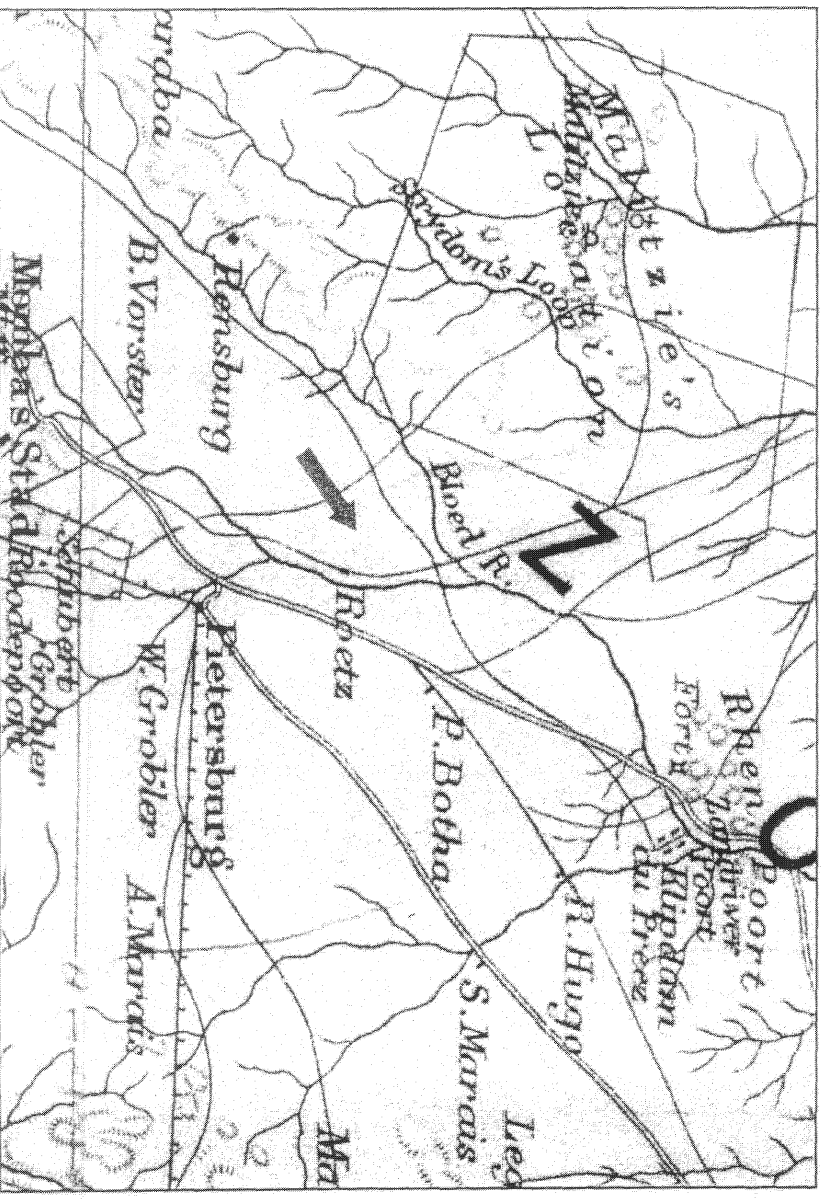
**Figure 3** "Pietersburg" Sheet, dated 1 April 1911. The approximate position of the study area is marked in red, while the closest indicated farmhouse is marked in blue.

#### 4.1.1.2 Undated and Untitled Map

Although the map shown in **Figure 2** is undated and untitled, it certainly dates from the late 1800s.

The map indicates no heritage features within the present development area. However, features are shown in the adjacent surroundings. These include two historic roads passing in the vicinity of the site, as well as the farmhouse of a "Roetz" between the study area's eastern boundary and the Sand (Mungeti) River. This surname likely refers to one of the early owners of Doornkraal, Petrus Johannes Leonard Roets, as recorded in the farm register (see below).

A number of historical settlements and features are also shown for the wider landscape, such as Maltzie's Location, which contains the settlement of Maltzie as well as a mission station. These features are discussed in more detail below. The fort at Klipdam is also shown.

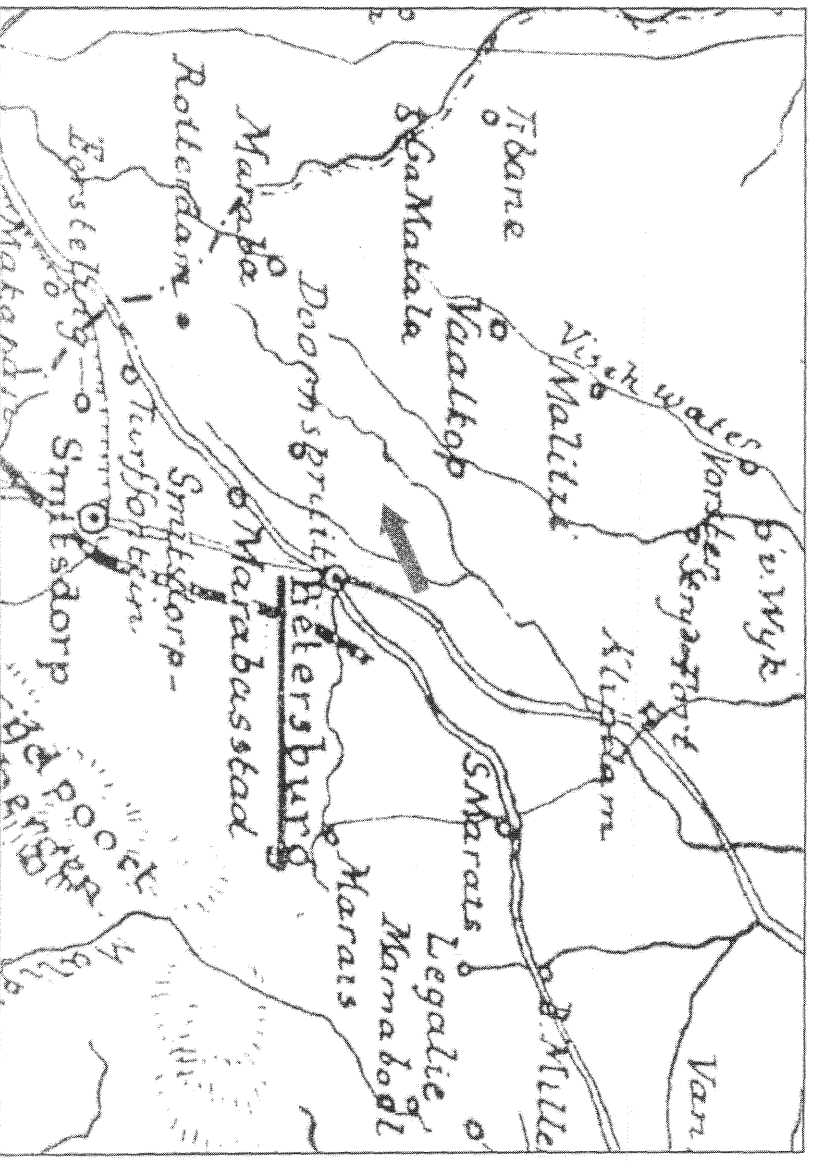


**Figure 2** Undated Map (National Archives, Maps, 3/1105).

#### 4.1.1.1 "Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek en Oranje-Vrijstaat", Undated map

**Figure 1** depicts an undated map titled "Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek en Oranje-Vrijstaat". Although undated, it is possible to suggest that the map dates from the period 1886 to 1893. This assumption is based on the fact that dates for the establishment of towns are generally known. Therefore, when a town is shown or not shown on particular map, relative dating of the map can be made.

No heritage features are shown within the proposed development area. However, various historic settlements such as Malitzi, Vaalkop and Tihane are shown. Pietersburg (Polokwane) is shown to the south-east. Fort Klipdam, the residence for the Native Commissioner of Zoutpansberg, Oscar Dahl, is indicated to the north-east. A number of names of the historic farmers of the region during this time are also shown, including Vorster, Strydom and Van Wyk.



**Figure 1** Map titled "Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek en Oranje-Vrijstaat" (National Archives, Maps, 3/258). The approximate position of the study area is marked in red.

#### 4.1.2 Early farm ownership and settlement

The first white farmers to settle in the vicinity of present-day Polokwane, were Gert Koekemoer on the farm Zandrivier; Baart Fourie on Sterkloop; Piet Venter, the Grobler families, Van Emmenis, Moolman and Vercueil on the farm Doornbult; Hendrik Geyser as well as Thobias and Jan Le Grange on Klipdam; Piet du Preez and Willem Marais on Weltevreden (Zandrivierpoort) and Jan Bosch, Barend Vorster and F. Snijman on Rooiwal. These arrivals and settlements took place before the establishment of the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* on 17 January 1852 (Munnik, n.d.; Changuion, 1986). Loubser (1981) indicates that as early as 1848 some white farmers were already settled in the valley south of Marabastad.

The early ownership history of the farm Doornkraal will be outlined below. It was the first farm in the area to be inspected, the date for which is 16 November 1863. The surnames associated with the early owners of the farm, such as Geyser and Snyman can also be found amongst the names of some of the earliest white farmers to settle in the area.

The farm Doornkraal (old number 7, present number 680-LS) was first inspected on 16 November 1863 by A.P. Duvenage. Another inspection of the farm took place on 10 January 1889 by J.H.L. du Preez.

On 19 May 1870 it was transferred to Anna Jacoba Geyser (born Oosthuizen). After her death, the farm was divided into two portions, namely an eastern and western portion. On 2 October 1876 the western portion, within which the present study area is located, was transferred from the estate of A.J. Geyser to two joint owners with the names of Petrus Johannes Snyman and Petrus Johannes Leonard Roets.

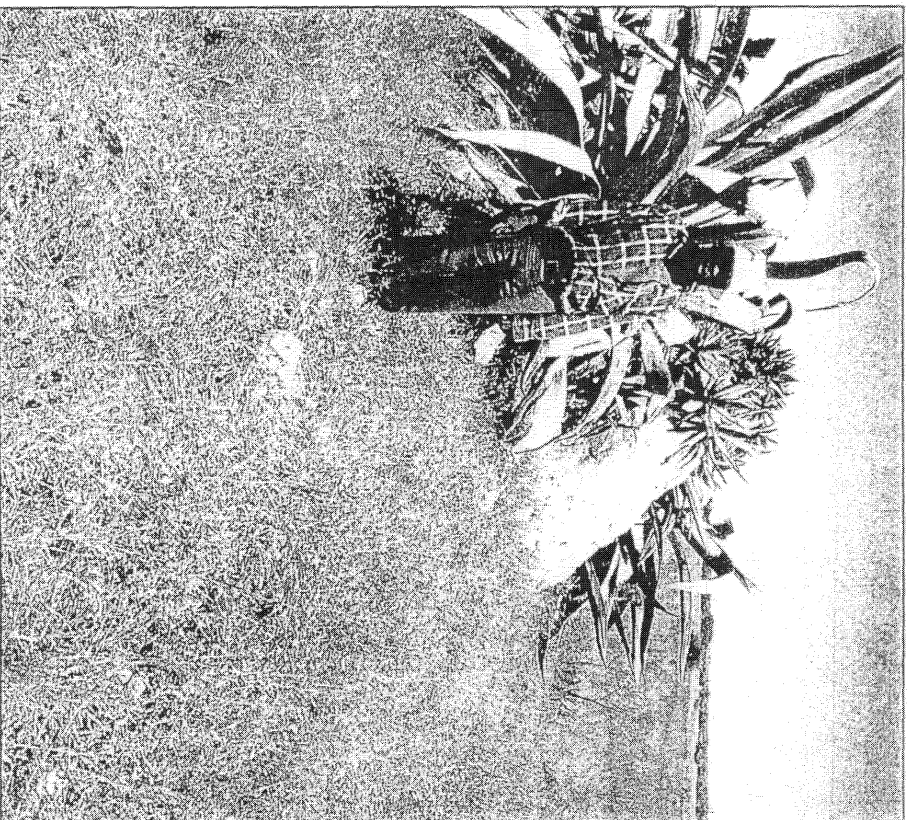
When P.J. Snyman died, the joint ownership of him and P.J.L. Roets of the western portion of the farm was transferred to a joint ownership consisting of his estate and P.J.L. Roets. This transfer took place on 1 April 1893. On 19 February 1897, Petrus Johannes Leonard Roets became the sole owner of the northern half of what was titled Portion B, and on 20 June 1903 this northern half of Portion B was divided into five smaller properties of equal size (RAK, 2943).

## 4.2 SURVEY FINDINGS

### 4.2.1 DK1

#### 4.2.1.1 General Site Description

The site consists of a cemetery of unknown age. Although only one grave was observed here, the possibility exists for more graves to be located here as well. The site is situated in the centre of old agricultural fields, and is associated with sisal plants. Neither formal headstones nor any grave inscriptions could be observed.



**Plate 1** Local resident Frans Makwala standing in front of **DK1**. Note the sisal trees and termite mound in the back.

#### 4.2.1.2 Site Significance

All graves and cemeteries possess high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, **DK1** is deemed to be of **High Significance**.

#### **4.1.3.1.2 Significance of event/feature in terms of study area**

It is evident that all of the routes which followed the Sand River, did so on its eastern bank. Furthermore, many of these trade routes met at a point just north-east of the Sand and Blood Rivers confluence. As indicated on the map above, the study area is located some distance to the west of the Sand River.

Another aspect to keep in mind is the significant levels of development that has taken place in these areas over the past 100 or so years. It appears highly unlikely for evidence of these routes to still exist within or along the fringes of an expanding city such as Polokwane. Such evidence can better be searched for and studied in more rural, undisturbed areas.

#### **4.1.3.2 Louis Trichardt Trek of 1838**

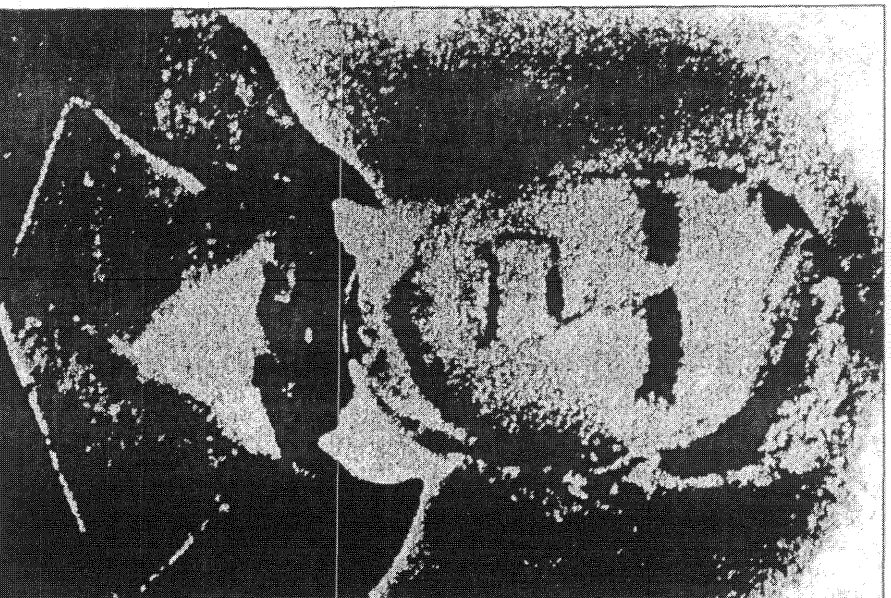
##### **4.1.3.2.1 Discussion**

The first two groups of Voortrekkers to depart from the Cape Colony during the "Great Trek" were led by Hans van Rensburg and Louis Trichardt. Both these Voortrekker parties passed through the area where Polokwane was later established.

Although the two groups had travelled together for most of the way, during April 1836 they split up in the vicinity of the Strydpoort Mountains. Van Rensburg's group was the first to continue, and although their exact route is not recorded, it is believed that they travelled past present-day Polokwane and continued all the way to the Soutpansberg Mountains. The Van Rensburg party was later attacked and wiped out by Manukosi and his followers on the banks of the Limpopo River.

Subsequently, the group under Louis Trichardt also departed from the Strydpoort Mountains. Their route north took them past the western side of the present-day Polokwane area. Upon reaching the Sand River, they turned right and followed it to a point in the vicinity of the confluence with the Blood River. It was near the confluence that the crossing over the Sand River was made. The party subsequently turned slightly to the west and travelled to the Hout River, which they followed upstream. They reached the Soutpansberg Mountains during May 1836.





**Figure 5** Louis Trichardt.

The group remained in the Soutpansberg for more than a year, before the decision was made to continue all the way to the coast at Delagoa Bay. They departed on 23 August 1838 and travelled southwards, following the Sand River downstream. The party then camped in the same place where they had camped more than a year before near the confluence of the Sand and Blood Rivers. Here they turned more toward the east and on the 14<sup>th</sup> of September 1838 they passed the area where Polokwane today stands. Eight months after leaving the Soutpansberg Mountains, the survivors of the Trichardt trek finally reached Lourenco Marques in Delagoa Bay.

#### **4.1.3.2.2 Significance of event/feature in terms of study area**

It is a fair assumption to make that the routes followed by the early Voortrekkers would have closely followed the existing roads and old trade networks. This is especially true if one considers the fact that apart from the ox-wagons, Louis Trichardt's party took with them 3000 sheep and 500 cattle. Although these parties may have crossed over the farm Doornkraal, the indications are that they kept to the eastern side of the Sand River

before crossing the river near the confluence of the Blood and Sand Rivers, some distance to the north of the study area.

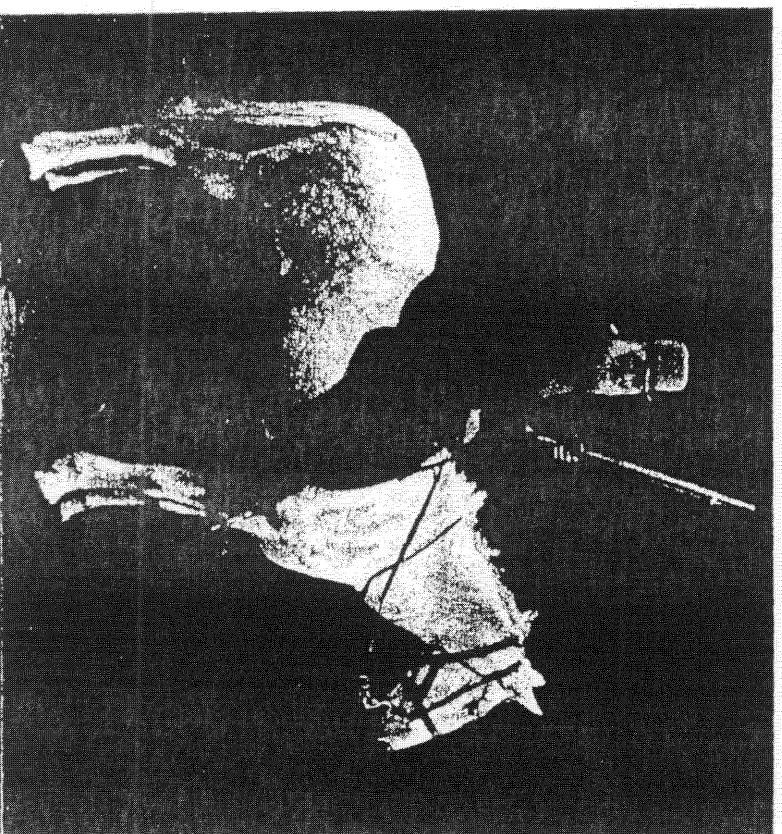
A monument commemorating the Louis Trichart trek is located north of town on the Polokwane-Makhado road. This monument is said to be located on the route followed by Louis Trigardt on his way to Delagoa Bay.

No evidence therefore exists to indicate that either of the Voortrekker parties passed over the study area.

#### **4.1.3.3 The Anglo-Transvaal War of 1880-1881**

##### **4.1.3.3.1 Discussion**

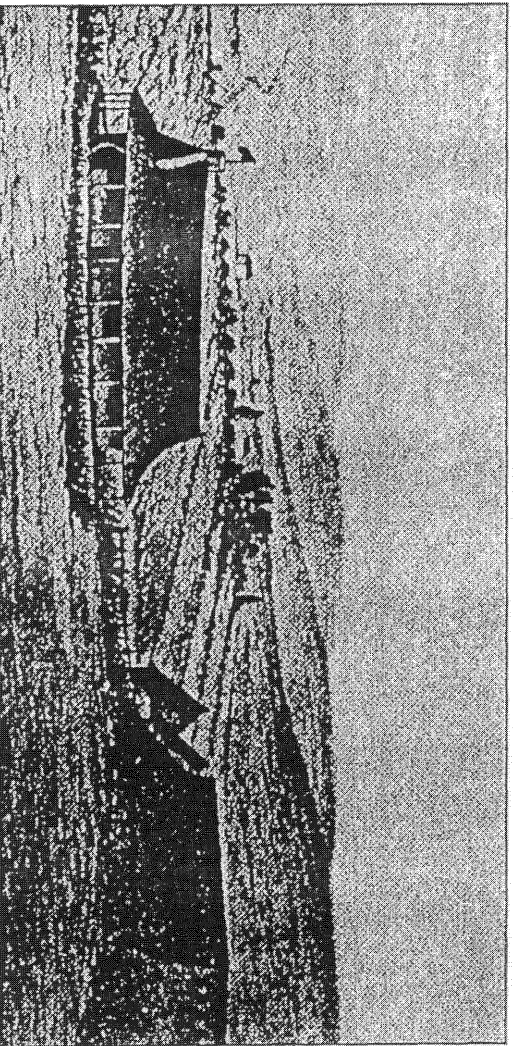
During the Anglo-Transvaal War (also referred to as the First Boer War) of 1880 to 1881, the Zoutpansberg Commando under "Swart" Barend Vorster established a camp (*laer*) on the farm Doornkraal (Changuion, 1986). Other such camps were also established at Sandspruit, Rhenosterplaas and Weltevrede (Grobler, 1980).



**Figure 6** "Swart" Barend Vorster and his horse "Allart" (Munnik, n.d.).

Although the closest British force to the Boer camps was the garrison of Marabastad (approximately 17 kilometres to the southwest) very little contact between the two groups took place at first. However, on 12 January 1881 the Boers occupied the Marabastad magistrate office. A few days later a skirmish took place in which a British police patrol was attacked. On the British side the casualties consisted of one killed, two wounded and two men who were wounded and taken prisoner. The casualties on Boer side are not known.

The garrison of Marabastad had also been building a fort, and after completion called it Fort Campbell. Shortly after the skirmish, the fort was besieged by the Boers. The British force inside the fort consisted of 60 men of the 64<sup>th</sup> Regiment under the command of Captain Brooks, 50 members of the Transvaal Mounted Police under Captain Thompson as well as 30 pro-British individuals (Grobler, 1980). The siege lasted for the remainder of the war, a period of approximately eight weeks (Changuion, 1986).



**Figure 7** Fort Campbell at Marabastad is visible on the right (Breytenbach & Ploeger, 1980:122)

The Boer victory over Britain as a result of their victory at Majuba caused a massive surge in Afrikaner Nationalism. The annual Day of the Vow celebrations which had been poorly attended during the preceding years, were now enthusiastically supported. On 16 December 1881 a large number of Boers attended the celebrations which took place at Doornkraal in the spot where Vorster's camp had stood during the war. The attendees also erected a stone cairn at the spot which was later converted into a small monument bearing the engraving "Ter gedachtenis 16 Desember 1838 – 16 Desember 1881".

#### **4.1.3.3.2 Significance of event/feature in terms of study area**

According to consultations held with local knowledgeable individuals (Willemse, *pers. comm.*), "Swart" Barend Vorster's camp was located south of the New Pietersburg road, and west of the Polokwane-Dendron road. This area falls outside, and to the south of the present development area.

The stone cairn erected on 16 December 1881 at the site of Vorster's camp, was subsequently covered with a brick monument. With time the existence of the stone cairn inside the monument was forgotten. Later, as proposed farming activities started to threaten the preservation of the monument, the decision was made for a new replica structure (named the "Pioniersnaald") to be erected within the "Pietersburg-Doornkraal Geloffeesterrein" across the road from the original site. The replica was officially opened on 16 December 1861. However, while the original feature was demolished, it became apparent that the original stone cairn was still inside. The stone cairn was subsequently also relocated to the "feesterrein". This relocation took place on 16 December 1963.

A commemorative obelisk which was erected and officially opened during May 1943 at the confluence of the Blood and Sand Rivers, was later also relocated to the "feesterrein". This obelisk was originally constructed to commemorate the persons who had lost their lives during the pioneering years as well as during the two Boer Wars.

A number of other memorials and monuments are also found within the "feesterrein", including a Great Trek monument.

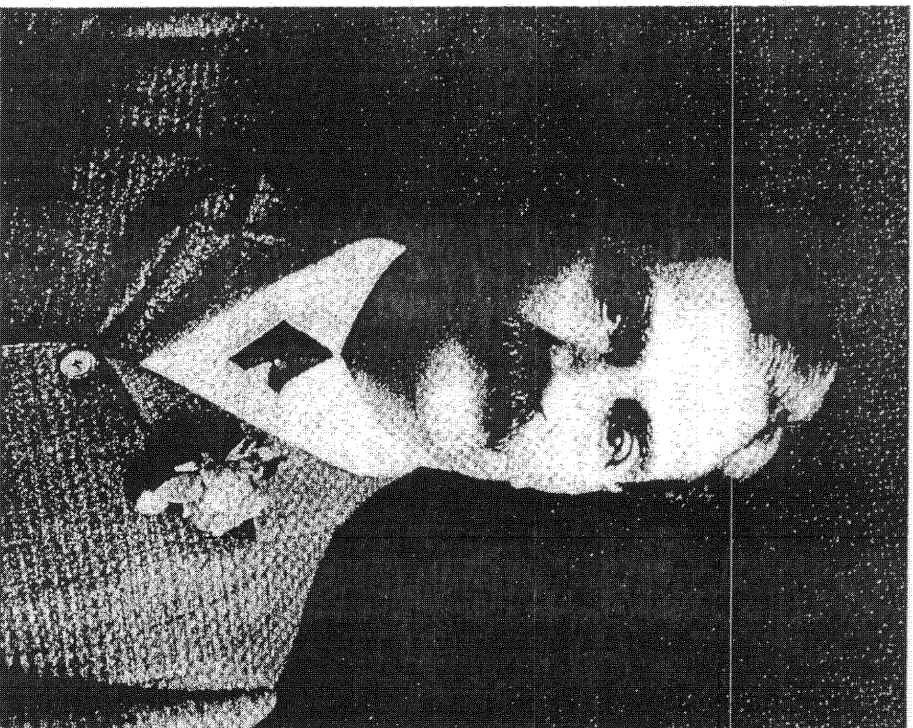
#### **4.1.3.4 Doornkraal and the Trek Movements of 1890 and 1891**

##### **4.1.3.4.1 Discussion**

Although the area surrounding Polokwane had been well established by Boer farmers since 1855, the 1890s saw many of these people becoming increasingly disgruntled with the conditions they were living under, the rapid pace of development as well as the influx of gold-seekers and other persons they considered as foreigners. As a result an idea was started that the only solution available to them was to undertake another trek northwards. This idea was strongly supported by persons such as L. Bowler, T. Kleinenberg, H. Grobler, B.J. Vorster jnr. ("Swart" Barend's son), Van Reenen and others.

Through the mediation of the Portuguese agent in Cape Town, the trek organisers managed to obtain a concession of land from the headman of Manicaland.

Due to opposition from both Great Britain and Portugal, as well as the sensitivity of a recently signed agreement between Great Britain and the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, the proposed trek was opposed by the Z.A.R. As a result, the organisers of the so-called "Manicaland Trek" or "Bowler Trek" decided against continuing with their plans.



**Figure 8** Theunis Kleinenberg, one of the organisers of the failed "Manicaland Trek".

Although the first attempt had failed, it was not long before another trek was planned. This second attempt was termed the "Adendorff Trek" and consisted of a movement northward and the establishment of farms on the northern side of the Limpopo River. Of significance for the present study is the fact that on 24 April 1890 a meeting to organise the proposed trek took place on the farm Doornkraal. During the meeting a number of farmers were elected and given the task of consulting with the headman of the Banjai (situated north-east of present-day Musina) for a land concession. These elected persons, who included J.L.H. du Preez, L.D. Adendorff, F.P.J. de Meyer, C.J.F. Brummer and B.J.

Vorster jnr., managed to obtain a concession from the headman of Banjailand on 5 August 1890.

Numerous advertisements were subsequently placed in local and regional newspapers which asked people to join the trek. Some of the organisers also started travelling around the Z.A.R. to obtain further support. It was not long before the governments of Britain and the Z.A.R became opposed this trek as well. On 25 April 1891, a proclamation was issued by President S.J.P. Kruger which prohibited the trek from taking place.

The proclamation caused much disappointment and anger amongst the Polokwane supporters of the trek. However, when the planned day arrived on which the 2000 or so families who intended to join the trek were supposed to gather, only a few persons did so. Interestingly, this meeting place was also Doornkraal. The date for the meeting was 15 May 1891.

Although the trek did go on, it was prohibited from crossing over the Limpopo River by a force of the Bechuanaland Police under the command of Major Goold-Adams and Dr. Jameson. On 26 June 1891 the trek returned to Polokwane (Van Asten, n.d.).

#### **4.1.3.4.2 Significance of event/feature in terms of study area**

Although two important and historic meetings associated with a historic event in the town's history took place on the farm Doornkraal, the exact geographical location where these meetings took place is unfortunately not recorded. However, it does not appear to be far-fetched to suggest that these meetings may have taken place at the original Day of the Vow "feesterrein". This theory seems possible in that many of the local farmers would already have known where this place was. Furthermore, it can certainly be said that the landscape here was suitable for a gathering of large numbers of people in that Vorster's camp as well as the Day of the Vow meetings took place here as well.

If this suggestion is true, it means that the meetings would have taken place outside and away from the present development area.



#### **4.1.4.1 Black settlement during the Late Iron Age and Historic Period**

##### **4.1.4.1.1 Background**

The most visible evidence for the settlement of Polokwane and surrounds by black agro-pastoralists over the course of the last 300 years or so, are the Late Iron Age stonewalled sites located here.

A 1972 study undertaken by J.F. Eloff of aerial photographs covering large parts of present-day Limpopo Province, revealed a total of 55 such stonewall sites within and surrounding Polokwane (Eloff, 1972). These sites were located on a number of farms in the vicinity of Doornkraal. Although the study identified no sites within the Doornkraal farm itself, it is important to realise that a survey based on aerial photography alone can never be viewed as a complete survey. For example, during consultations with local residents and knowledgeable people (Willemsse, *pers. comm.*) the existence of Late Iron Age stonewalled sites in the vicinity of New Pieterburg along the southern section of the farm Doornkaal was revealed.

Adjoining farms on which Eloff's study identified sites were Sterkloop 688-LS and Krugersburg 685-LS. Sites were also found on farms a little further away, such as Malietzies 606-LS, Doornbuit 624-LS and Duvenageskraal 689-LS. Again, although surveys based on aerial photography alone can never be viewed as complete Eloff's (1972) study did show significant concentrations of stonewalled sites south-west and south of town, with smaller concentrations east, north-east and directly north of town.

The work undertaken by J.H.N. Loubser (1981) concurs with Eloff's assessment of high concentrations of sites south-west and south of Polokwane, and in fact indicates that during the Late Iron Age these areas seem to have had the "...most intensive human habitation in the whole district..."

##### **4.1.4.1.2 Black settlement as revealed through oral history**

From the section above it is clear that numerous black groups were already established in the areas surrounding Polokwane when the first white people began to appear during the first half of the 1800s. How these groups came here, and exactly when these settlements took place, can be better answered with the use of oral history.

Ethnographic and oral historical research undertaken by Loubser (1981) revealed a chronology of five settlement phases in the region, which commenced during ca. 1650 and ended with the establishment of white domination in the area in ca. 1855.

The first phase comprises the appearance and settlement of Ndebele groups such as the Masekwameng, Nwepe, Masinya, Sai and possibly Bambo in the Polokwane area approximately 300 years ago. The available oral histories relate that when these groups moved here they found it devoid of any other people. Oral history supported by archaeological research have shown that one of the earliest Late Iron Age settlements in the area was at the base of White Mountain (Ntabamhlope), where Loubser excavated stonewalled settlements producing calibrated radiocarbon dates of A.D. 1640 $\pm$  70.

The first Sotho speakers to settle down in the vicinity of Polokwane were the Matlala Koni. Their arrival here between A.D. 1650 and 1700 represented the commencement of the second settlement phase. The Matlala Koni groups settled in areas north-west of present-day Polokwane away from the Ndebele groups located south of where the town was to be established.

Although the period between A.D. 1700 and 1820 is not well understood, consolidation between the Koni and Ndebele groups appear to have taken place.

The third phase occurred in 1820 with the occupation of Ntabamhlope by the Langa of Masibi Mapiela. Shortly thereafter, the Langa moved away and eventually settled in the Waterberg area.

While little is known about the period 1825 to 1838, the next phase started when one of Mzilikazi's generals, Mungali, moved into the area in 1838. Although he established himself some distance south-west of present-day Polokwane, Mungali quickly assumed authority over both the Ndebele and Sotho groups of the area. Being unpopular, Mungali's reign lasted for only two years before he was replaced.

Mungali's replacement in 1840 was supported by the newly arrived Ledwaba / Maune Ndebele. Their arrival initiated the fifth occupation phase in the region, which ended with the domination of the area by whites in 1855 (Loubser, 1981).



#### 4.1.4.1.3 Black settlement as revealed through historical sources

The undated and untitled map depicted in **Figure 2**, provides names and approximate localities for at least six historical black settlements surrounding the present study area.

The names appearing on the map include the following:

- Maltitzi, to the north-west of the study area
- Maraba, to the west and south-west of the study area
- Momba, to the south-west of the study area
- Matala, to the west of the study area
- Legalie, to the east of the study area
- Mamaboel, to the east of the study area.

In his history of Pietersburg (Polokwane), Louis Changuion (1986) describes the presence of mainly five groups in the vicinity of where the town was to be established. These were Maletzie, Maraba, Zebediela, Ramagoepe and Chuenie.

The historical atlas produced by Bergh (1999) also shows a number of black groups residing in and around Polokwane during the early 1800s. These groups include the Moletše/Kwena, Koni of Matala, Koni of Dikgale, Koni of Mmamabolo, Ndebele of Langa, Kgaga of Mothapo as well as the Koni of Mothiba.

The maps depicted in **Figure 2** and in the historical atlas of Bergh (1999) reveal that the group which was located closest to the present study area seems to have been the Maltitzi (Moletše/Kwena). As a result, a short overview of this group will be given.

##### 4.1.4.1.4 The Moletše/Kwena (other spellings include Maltitzi and Maletshe)

The Moletše/Kwena is a Sotho-speaking group which originally came from the vicinity of present-day Pretoria. After leaving, they eventually settled in an area between present-day Mokopane and Polokwane. Here conflict broke out between them and the people of Zebediela, Makapaan and Mapela. As a result, the Moletše/Kwena moved once more and settled in an area a short distance north-west of present-day Polokwane. Although the exact date for their settlement here is not known, it took place before the appearance of Mzilikazi and the Khumalo Ndebele in ca. 1821 (GOV, 1086, PS 50/8/07).

During the 1870s the Berlin Missionary Society received permission from kgoši Magobo Moloto to establish a mission station for his people.

Although the Moletše/Kwena originally had their main settlements further north-east of where their later location was established (see **Figure 2** for position and boundaries of the location), the arrival of more and more white farmers into the area forced them onto to higher, more mountainous lands to the south-west (GOV, 1086, PS 50/8/07). The initial contact between the Moletše/Kwena and the white farmers were quite strained, and in the winter of 1846 resulted in a battle between a commando of Hendrik Potgieter (supported by regiments sent by Sekwari of the Bapedi) and the Moletše/Kwena. Although the exact location for this battle is not known, it must have taken place close to where they were settled at the time (Bergh, 1999). Numerous other battles between the farmers and the Moletše/Kwena have also been recorded by the regent of Kgoši Seshego Moloto, Seripa (SNA, 15, NA255/02). Conflict between this group and other black groups also took place, and the battles fought with the Koni of Matlala is especially well recorded (SS, 1268, R4137/86).

During the 1880s the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* established a Location Commission to proclaim reserves for black communities. Such a location for the Moletše/Kwena was approved during June 1885. This original location comprised seven farms, of which one was owned by the Berlin Mission. However, when F.H. Rissik subsequently surveyed the location boundaries, he included eight instead of seven farms within it (Bergh, 1999). The community also acquired three other farms situated on the location boundaries. During the Natives Location Commission of 1904 an additional two farms were added to the location (GOV, 1086, PS 50/8/07).



#### **4.1.4.2 Towns, Suburbs and Townships**

##### **4.1.4.2.1 Polokwane**

The town of Pietersburg was officially established with the opening of the Magistrate's Office there on 31 July 1886. Various theories regarding the origins for the naming of the town has been postulated. While some support the theory that the town was named after General Pieter Jacobus Joubert (Changuion, 1986), others believe that the town was named after one Piet Venter (Willemse, *pers. comm.*).

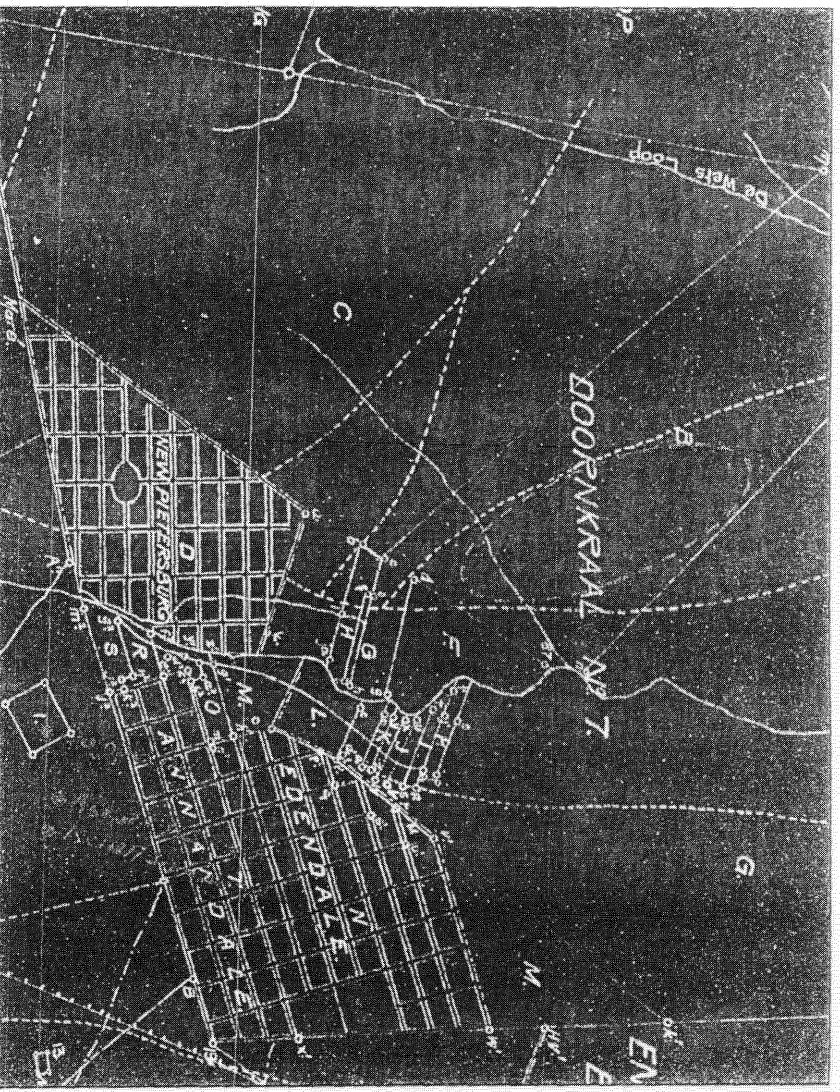
##### **4.1.4.2.2 New Pietersburg and Annadale**

After the end of the Anglo-Boer War in 1902, many of the Boer farmers were not able to sustain themselves on their farms and were forced into town. The poor economic conditions in the rural areas of the district also resulted in an increase of the town's black population.

This rapidly increasing need for housing was addressed by the town's municipal council with the establishment of Annadale for white residents, and New Pietersburg for black residents. While both these residential areas were established on the farm Doornkraal, Annadale was located east of the Sand River and New Pietersburg to the west of the river.

Annadale became established after surveyor C.A. Rühns was given the task on 2 September 1902 of laying out 377 stands on the remainder of portion E of the farm Doornkraal 7. According to recorded oral histories, the name of the suburb was named after Anna Roets, the wife of the owner of this section of Doornkraal, Petrus Johannes Leonard Roets.

In October 1902 surveyor Cecil Bateman was asked to measure out 345 stands on portion A of the farm Doornkraal 7. In July 1903 this area was proclaimed by the Surveyor-General as New Pietersburg (Changuion, 1986). Of interest is that at least one archival document indicate that New Pietersburg was originally laid out for white settlement, and when this did not succeed, the stands were bought by a Van Niekerk and Lewis. These two owners then sold their stands to black residents (NTS, 3575, 745/308).



**Figure 10** The positions of New Pietersburg and Annadale is shown in relation to the study area, the approximate position of which is marked in red dotted line. The map is titled "Plan of Pietersburg Municipal Area" (National Archives, Maps, 2/170). Although undated, it appears to date from the early 1900s.

#### 4.1.4.2.3 Seshego

Seshego was established during the 1960s as a result of the Apartheid legislation of the time and the need to provide housing for black residents of Polokwane away from the town's white suburbs. The name of the township was derived from one of the nearby Maitzi people's more prominent kgošis, namely Seshigo (BAO, 5036, G57/2/1525/3).

Before the building of Lebowa kgomo during the mid-1970s, Seshego was used as the capital of the Lebowa Homeland (Afrika Institute, 1975).

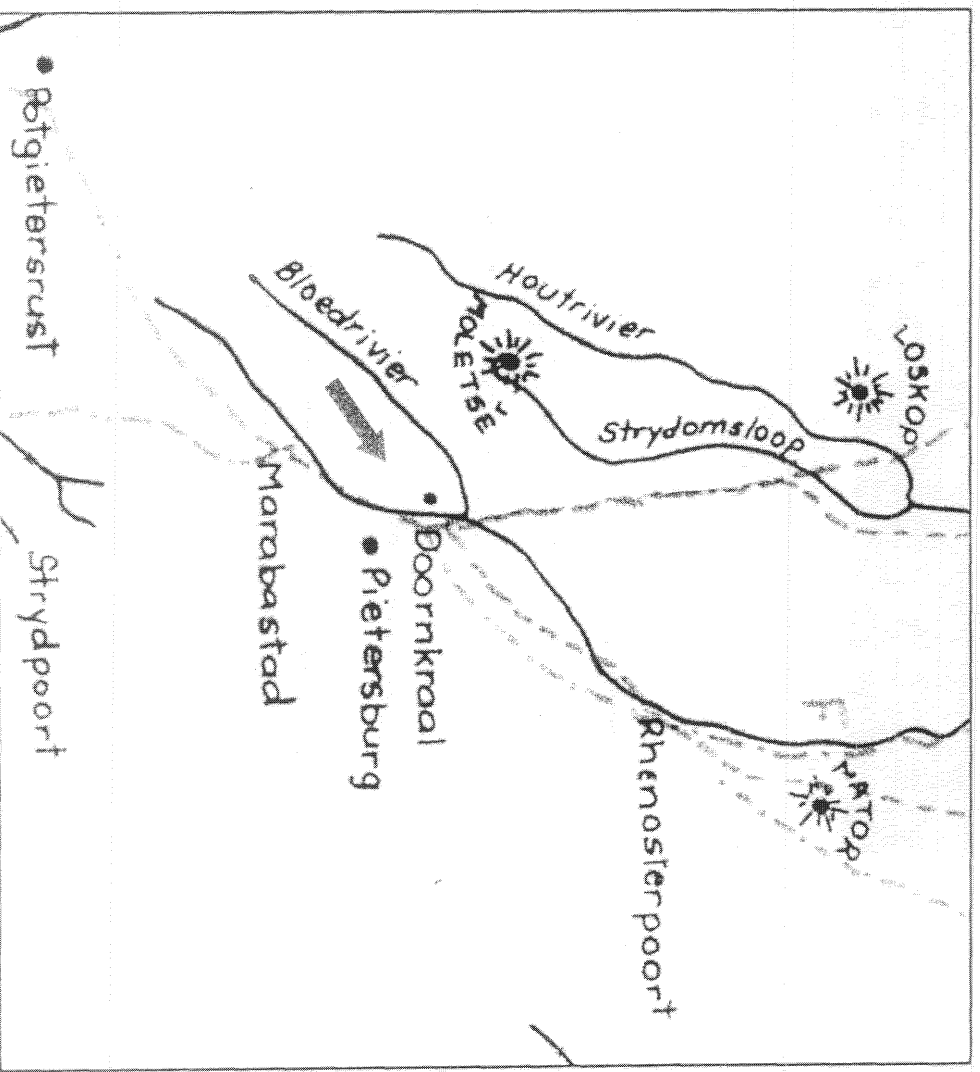
#### 4.1.3 Historic Events associated with the farm Doornkraal

The archival and historic research undertaken of the study area has revealed a number of historically significant aspects about the farm on which it is located.

##### 4.1.3.1 Historic and Pre-Historic Trade Routes

###### 4.1.3.1.1 Discussion

According to research undertaken by historians such as W. Punt and J.B. de Vaal, a number of the old historical and pre-historical trade routes passed the Polokwane area in the vicinity of the farm Doornkraal. In a map produced by Dr. de Vaal and published in U. de V. Pienaar's *Neem uit die Verlede* (Pienaar, 1990) (see **Figure 4** below), Dr. de Vaal summarises all of the available research on this subject.



**Figure 4** Dr. J.B. de Vaal's map of the old trade networks. The approximate position of the study area is indicated (Pienaar, 1990:48).



#### **4.2.1.3 Impact of Development on Site**

As a final development layout plan is not available yet, the exact impact of the proposed development on the site can not be established.

However, for the aims of this study a worst-case scenario was used to assess the impact of the development on the cemetery. This worst-case scenario means that should no mitigation measures take place the site will be entirely destroyed by the construction activities.

#### **4.2.1.4 Development Alternatives**

See **Section 4.2.1.5 Mitigation** below for alternatives.

#### **4.2.1.5 Mitigation**

Two mitigation options for the site exist, namely *in situ* conservation and full grave relocation.

The first option, consists of the following mitigation measures:

- Fencing of cemetery under supervision of a suitably qualified heritage specialist.
- An entrance gate must be placed in the fence to allow possible family members access to the graves.
- A brief management plan must be compiled with which the sustainable management of the cemetery can be undertaken.

The second option is full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act.

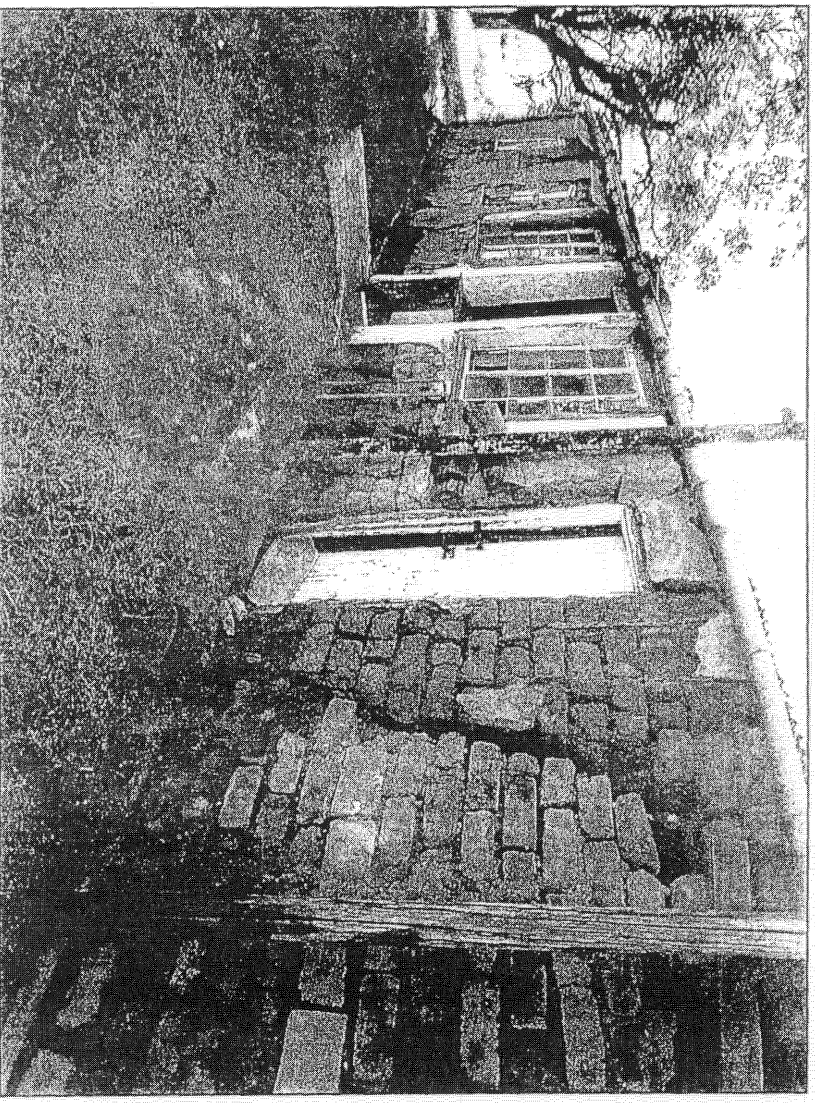
#### 4.2.2 DK2

##### 4.2.2.1 General Site Description

The site consists of a rectangular structure which is in a very poor condition, and appears to be the oldest building within the proposed development area. Another more recent building is located nearby.

The roof is of corrugated iron sheeting while the window and door frames are of metal.

According to information obtained from local residents (Annajie Jansen, *pers. comm.*), this building is not older than 60 years.



**Plate 2** View of the building at **DK2**. Note the poor condition of the structure.



#### **4.2.2.2 Site Significance**

According to information obtained from local residents, the building is not older than 60 years. This means that it does not fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. Furthermore, the building's physical condition is also very poor. **DK2** has **No Significance**.

#### **4.2.2.3 Impact of Development on Site**

As a final development layout plan is not available yet, the exact impact of the proposed development on the site can not be established.

However, for the aims of this study a worst-case scenario was used to assess the impact of the development on the cemetery. This worst-case scenario means that should no mitigation measures take place the site will be entirely destroyed by the construction activities.

#### **4.2.2.4 Development Alternatives**

As the site is of no significance, a discussion on development alternatives is not needed.

#### **4.2.2.5 Mitigation**

The building is expected to be destroyed by the proposed development. As it is of no significance, no mitigation measures are required.

#### 4.2.3 DK3

##### 4.2.3.1 General Site Description

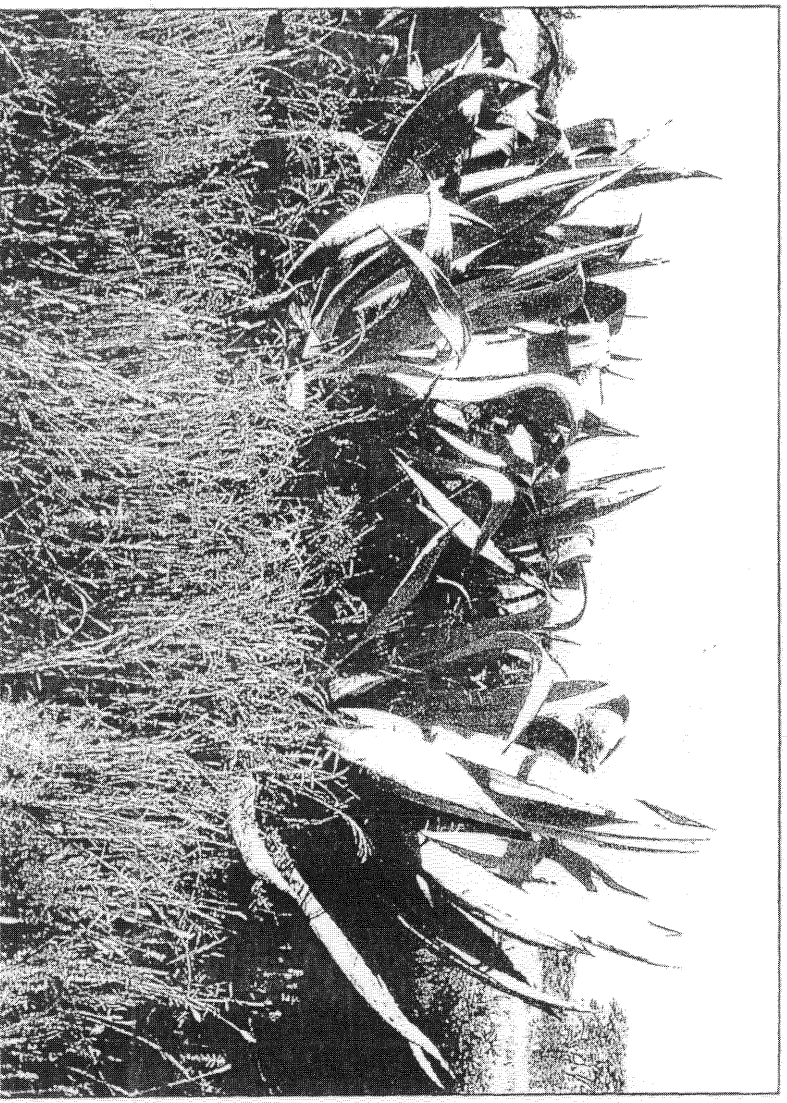
Although no physical evidence for the site could be observed, local residents (Makwala, *pers. comm.*, et.al.) indicate the existence of three graves here. These graves are said to be located within the thick sisal (and other) vegetation covering the site. Neither formal headstones nor any grave inscriptions could be observed.

##### 4.2.3.2 Site Significance

All graves and cemeteries possess high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, **DK3** is deemed to be of **High Significance**.

##### 4.2.3.3 Impact of Development on Site

A worst-case scenario is used to assess to impact of the development on site. Should no mitigation take place in terms of this scenario, the graves will be completely destroyed by the construction activities.



**Plate 3**

Three graves are said to be located amidst this dense vegetation cover at **DK3**.

#### 4.2.3.4 Development Alternatives

See **Section 4.2.3.5 Mitigation** below for alternatives.

#### 4.2.3.5 Mitigation

Two mitigation options for the site exist, namely *in situ* conservation and full grave relocation.

The first option consists of the following mitigation measures:

- Fencing of cemetery under supervision of a suitably qualified heritage specialist.
- An entrance gate must be placed in the fence to allow possible family members access to the graves.
- A brief management plan must be compiled with which the sustainable management of the cemetery can be undertaken.

The second option is full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act.

#### 5. HERITAGE REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 38 (3) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT NOT DEALT WITH IN THE PREVIOUS SECTION.

##### 5.1 "The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected"

This requirement has been suitably addressed in **Section 4 Findings**. With the GPS co-ordinates obtained from the field, the different sites were individually plotted using Arcview 8.1 GIS Software. Refer **Annexure B Site Distribution Map**.

##### 5.2 "A(a)n evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;"

A number of socio-economic benefits are expected to be derived from the proposed development.

These include:

- **Housing**

The Polokwane area is experiencing a housing shortage. The proposed development project would address this need.

- **Employment**

The project is expected to create short-term employment opportunities during the Construction Phase, and long-term employment opportunities during the Operational Phase.

- **Financial Investment in the Local Economy**

Not only will the proposed development result in a direct economic injection, secondary benefits will also be derived such as the use of local shops and businesses by the project team.

Although two sites with High Significance rankings were located within the proposed development area, the impact of the development on these can be suitably mitigated to allow for very little negative impact on the heritage fabric of the area. It stands to reason therefore that when a comparison is drawn between the mitigated impact of the proposed development on the heritage sites and the significant socio-economic benefits to be derived from the project, the benefits would certainly far outweigh the envisaged impact after mitigation.

### **5.3 "The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;"**

As required by EIA Regulations 22, 23 and 26 the Environmental Conservation Act 73 of 1989, a public participation process for the proposed development is underway. This process will include Public Participation meetings during which the findings of this heritage impact assessment will be submitted with the Environmental Scoping Report.

During the fieldwork component informal discussions were held with a number of local residents. Their input was especially appreciated in the locating of possible heritage sites as well as their knowledge on some of these sites.

Consultations also took place with Councillor Johan Willemsse, who as Chairman of the Pietersburg-Doornkraal Geloftefeesmaatskappy proved very knowledgeable on the area's history and heritage.

## **6. CONCLUSIONS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS**

The study undertaken for this report resulted in the discovery of **three** sites.

Significance assessments for all these sites were undertaken. The impact of the development on each site as well as the required mitigation measures are also provided.

Refer **Section 4.2 Survey Findings**.

Once the proposed mitigation measures have been undertaken and completed, the development can continue.

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#### **Archival Maps**

National Archives, Maps, 2/170

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#### **Archival Photographs**

National Archives, Photographs, TAB, 940

**ANNEXURE A - LOCALITY MAP**



This is a detailed topographic map of Pietersburg, South Africa, and its surrounding regions. The map shows the city of Pietersburg, which is divided into several sections: New Pietersburg, Annadale, and Kruger. The map also shows the surrounding areas, including Sestheco, Pilgrimshoop, and Palmietfontein. The map includes a scale bar (0 to 2 Kilometers) and a north arrow. The map is labeled with various geographical features, including the Sterkloof, Doorikraal, and Sandrivier. The map also shows the locations of several towns and villages, including Sestheco, Pilgrimshoop, Palmietfontein, and Kruger. The map is a detailed representation of the area, showing the layout of the city and its surroundings.



**ANNEXURE B - SITE DISTRIBUTION MAP**

