

# **PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**For**

**The proposed Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd  
Retail Truck Stop on a Portion of Portion  
41 of the Farm Klipeiland 524 JR,  
Bronkhorstspuit, Gauteng**

**Author ©:  
Tobias Coetzee, MA (Archaeology) (UP)  
July 2021**

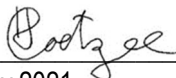
A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop on a Portion of Portion 41 of the Farm Klippeiland 524 JR, Bronkhorstspuit, Gauteng

For: IQS Holdings (Pty) Ltd  
64 Halepensis Street  
Lynnwood Ridge  
Pretoria  
0081

Report No: IQS\_2106211  
Version: 2

Email: tobias.coetzee@gmail.com

- I, Tobias Coetzee, declare that –
- I act as the independent specialist;
- I am conducting any work and activity relating to the proposed Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the client;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have the required expertise in conducting the specialist report and I will comply with legislation, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I have not, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this declaration are true and correct.

  
Date: 29 July 2021

## List of Abbreviations

**AIA** – Archaeological Impact Assessment

**CRM** – Cultural Resource Management

**EIA** – Environmental Impact Assessment

**ESA** – Early Stone Age

**GPS** – (Global Positioning System)

**ha** – Hectare

**HIA** – Heritage Impact Assessment

**km** – Kilometre

**LIA** – Late Iron Age

**LSA** – Later Stone Age

**m** – Metre

**MASL** – Metres Above Sea Level

**MEC** – Member of the Executive Council

**MSA** – Middle Stone Age

**NHRA** – National Heritage Resources Act

**SAHRA** – South African Heritage Resources Agency

## Executive Summary

The author was appointed by IQS Holdings (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd on a portion of Portion 41 of the Farm Klippeiland 524 JR within the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality in the Gauteng Province. The study area is located roughly 4 km southwest of Bronkhorstspuit and 20 km southeast of Rayton. The aim of this report is to determine the scope of archaeological resources that could be impacted by the construction of the proposed Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop.

No heritage sites were observed during the pedestrian survey and no structures exceeding 60 years of age appear on historical aerial images and topographical maps as the area appears to have been associated with open veldt until 2003 when a small cultivated field is observed on a topographical map. Historical Google Earth images indicate that the first building to be constructed within the boundary of the demarcated study area dates to between 2004 and 2009. Therefore, this area can be regarded as having a low sensitivity in terms of archaeological and cultural heritage.

Due to no visible heritage material exceeding 60 years of age within the demarcated project area and subject to the approval by SAHRA (South African Heritage Resources Agency), the proposed construction of the Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop may continue. Should skeletal remains be exposed during development and construction phases, all activities must be suspended and the relevant heritage resources authority contacted (See National Heritage and Resources Act, 25 of 1999 section 36 (6)). Also, should culturally significant material be discovered during the course of the said development, all activities must be suspended pending further investigation by a qualified archaeologist.

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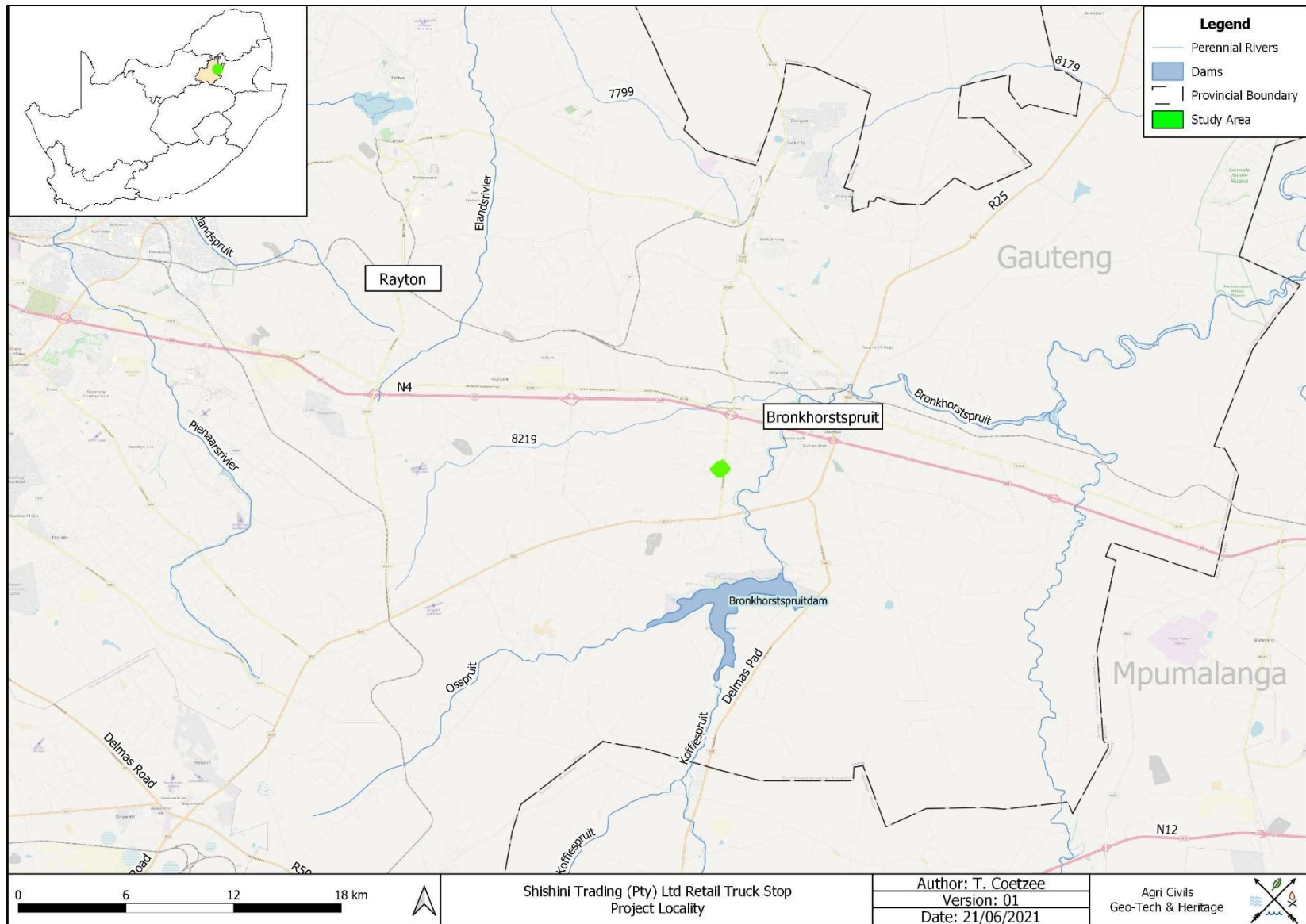
# 1. Project Background

## 1.1 Introduction

IQS Holdings (Pty) Ltd appointed the author to undertake a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd on a portion of Portion 41 of the Farm Klopeiland 524 JR within the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality in the Gauteng Province (**Table 1**). The study area is located roughly 4 km southwest of Bronkhorstspuit and 20 km southeast of Rayton (**Figure 1**).

The purpose of this study is to examine the demarcated portion in order to determine the scope of heritage resources that might be impacted by the proposed Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop, 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 demarcated portion based on the results of a pedestrian survey, previous heritage studies, written historical information and historical topographical maps and aerial photographs.

In the following report, the implications for the construction of the Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop and the associated activities on the demarcated portion of Portion 41 of the Farm Klopeiland 524 JR are discussed with regard to Heritage Resources. 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.



**Figure 1:** Regional and Provincial location of the study area.



## 1.2 Legislation

The South African Heritage Resources Agency 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 must include an AIA if triggered.

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

### 1.2.1 The Basic Assessment and AIA processes

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

All Archaeological Impact Assessment reports should include:

- a. Location of the sites that are found;
- b. Short descriptions of the characteristics of each site;
- c. Short assessments of how important each site is, indicating which should be conserved and which mitigated;
- d. Assessments of the potential impact of the development on the site(s);
- e. In some cases a shovel test, to establish the extent of a site, or collection of material, to identify the associations of the site, may be necessary (a pre-arranged SAHRA permit is required); and
- f. Recommendations for conservation or mitigation.

This AIA report is intended to inform the client about the legislative protection of heritage resources and their significance and make appropriate recommendations. It is essential to also provide the heritage authority with sufficient information about the sites to enable the authority 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 to relocate the development in such a way as to conserve other sites; and
- f. What measures should or could be put in place to protect the sites which should be conserved.

When a Phase 1 AIA is part of a Basic Assessment, 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 AIA it will be necessary to ensure that the study addresses such issues and complies with Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA).

### **1.2.2 Legislation regarding archaeology and heritage sites**

*National Heritage Resource Act No.25 of April 1999*

Buildings are among 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. The Act identifies heritage objects as:

- 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;
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic material, film or video or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996), or in a provincial law pertaining to records or archives;
- 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 issued 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

*“No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority:*

- (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-*
  - i. *exceeding 5000m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or*
  - ii. *involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or*
  - iii. *involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or*
  - iv. *the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;*
- (d) *the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10000m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or*
- (e) *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)*

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)*

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 Member of the Executive Council (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.

## 2. Study Area and Project Description

### 2.1 Location & Physical Environment

The proposed Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop is situated on the following property:

**Table 1:** Property name & coordinates.

Property	Portion	Map Reference (1:50 000)	Lat (y)	Lon (x)	Farm Portion Extent (ha)
Klipleiland 524 JR	41	2528 DC	-25.834801	28.690862	13.1

Bronkhorstspuit is located about 4 km northeast of the proposed Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop, while Rayton is located roughly 20 km to the northwest. The study area falls within the Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality in the Gauteng Province. The R568 secondary road runs in a north – south direction and borders the study area on the eastern side, while a local road borders the study area to the south (**Figures 1 – 3**). Access to the study area is via the local dirt road turning from the R568 secondary road.

In terms of vegetation, the study area falls within the Grassland Biome and Mesic Highveld Grassland Bioregion. On a local scale, the proposed study area is classified as Rand Highveld Grassland. According to Mucina & Rutherford (2006) Rand Highveld Grassland has a conservation status of endangered. The conservation target for this area is 24% and only a small portion is conserved in statutory and private conservation areas. Rand Highveld Grassland consists of the areas between rocky ridges from Pretoria to eMalahleni, extending onto ridges in the Stofberg and Roossenekal regions. Other localities include the area west of Krugersdorp, as well as the Potchefstroom and Derby surroundings. Almost 50% of this vegetation unit has been transformed by cultivation, plantations, urbanisation and the building of dams. Scattered alien invasive species are found in about 7% of the vegetation unit. Erosion in this area is moderate to high in only about 7% of the vegetation unit.

The average elevation for Rand Highveld Grassland varies between 1300 and 1635 metres above sea level (MASL) while the average elevation of the study area is 1440 MASL and slopes from the slightly more elevated western section to the lower eastern section.

The study area falls within the summer rainfall region and the average annual rainfall is roughly 677 mm per year. The average maximum temperature for the study area is recorded during January when an average of 21.3 °C is reached. The average minimum temperature is recorded during June when an average of 10 °C is reached (Climate-data.org 21/06/2021).

The study area falls within the B20D Quaternary Catchment within the Olifants Water Management Area. The closest perennial river to the study area is Bronkhorstspuit River that flows approximately 2 km to the east of the proposed Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop. A few non-perennial offshoots are found in the general area as well.

On a local scale, the eastern half of the study area is fenced-off and consists of modern offices and a filling station. The western half is not fenced-off and is characterised by open veldt. The greater area is generally associated with farming related activities. Historical topographical maps and aerial images indicate open veldt since at least 1939 (**Appendix A**).

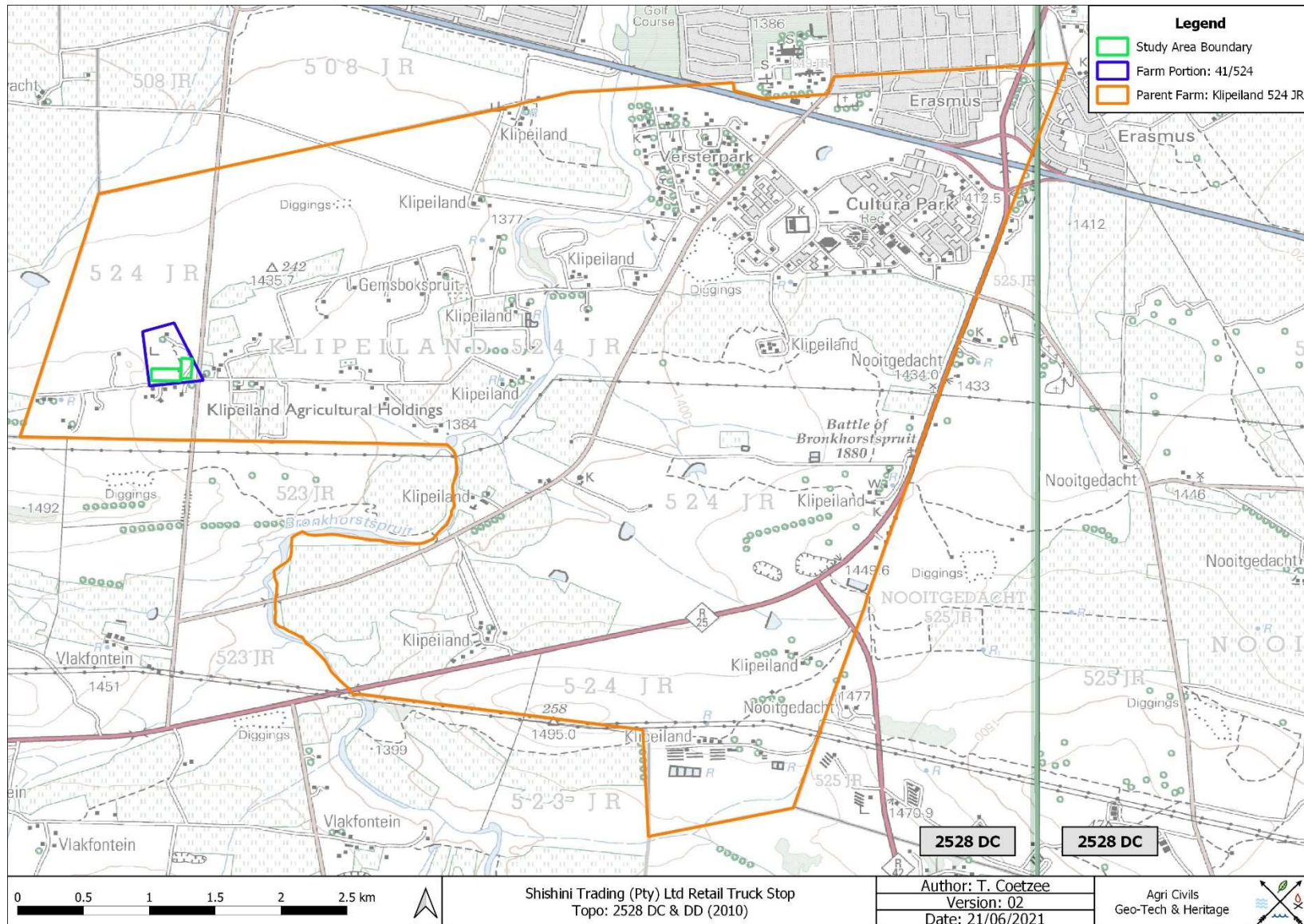
## 2.2 Project description

The area demarcated for the construction of the Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop is approximately 2.91 ha (**Figures 2 & 3**).

The proposed project entails the construction of the Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop on Portion 41 of the Farm Klipeiland 524 JR within the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng. Currently the farm portion is zoned as “Undetermined”, but will be rezoned to “Industrial”. The proposed development falls within Region 7 of the City of Tshwane. The proposed retail truck stop will serve trucks travelling on the N4 and R25 roads and by implication reduce criminal activities in Bronkhorstspuit.

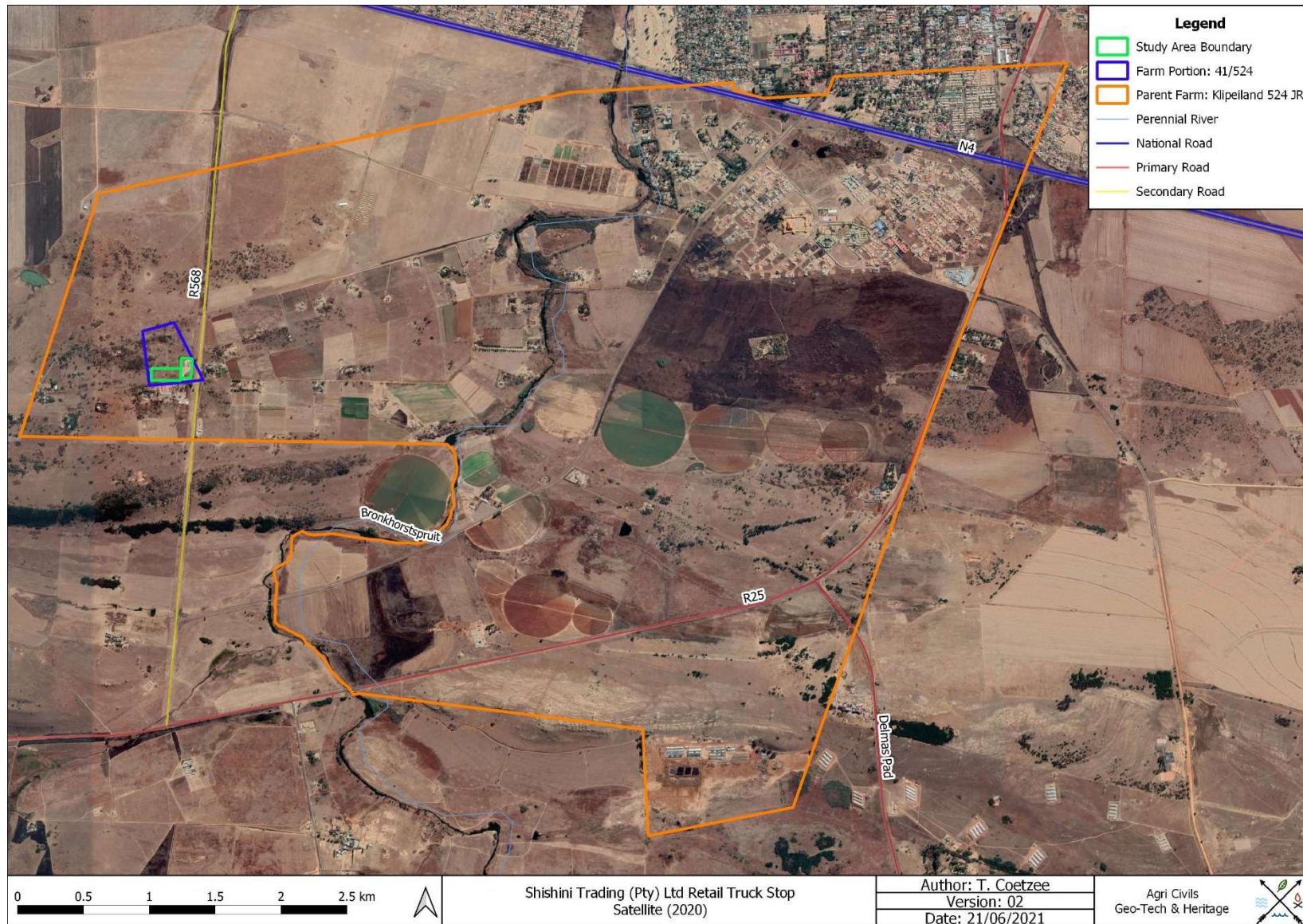
The proposed development will require the following infrastructure / processes (**Figure 4**):

- New building with facilities for truck drivers
- Stormwater management
- A french drain will be constructed for waste water
- Electricity will be generated through a generator
- Water will be supplied via a borehole and stored in a tank
- The existing access road will be used
- Hazardous materials (fuel storage tanks) exceeding 80 m³ but less than 500 m³ litres



**Figure 2:** Segment of 2010 SA 1: 50 000 2528 DC indicating the surrounding area.





**Figure 3:** Satellite imagery of the surrounding area.





### 3. Archaeological Background

Southern African archaeology is broadly divided into the Early, Middle and Later Stone Ages; Early, Middle and Late Iron Ages; and Historical or Colonial Periods. This section of the report provides a general background to archaeology in South Africa.

#### 3.1 The Stone Age

The earliest stone tool industry, the Oldowan, was developed by early human ancestors which were the earliest members of the genus *Homo*, such as *Homo habilis*, around 2.6 million years ago. It comprises tools such as cobble cores and pebble choppers (Toth & Schick 2007). Archaeologists suggest these stone tools are the earliest direct evidence for culture in southern Africa (Clarke & Kuman 2000). The advent of culture indicates the advent of more cognitively modern hominins (Mitchell 2002: 56, 57).

The Acheulean industry completely replaced the Oldowan industry. The Acheulian industry was first developed by *Homo ergaster* between 1.8 to 1.65 million years ago and lasted until around 300 000 years ago. Archaeological evidence from this period is also found at Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Sterkfontein. The most typical tools of the Early Stone Age (ESA) are handaxes, cleavers, choppers and spheroids. Although hominins seemingly used handaxes often, scholars disagree about their use. There are no indications of hafting, and some artefacts are far too large for it. Hominins likely used choppers and scrapers for skinning and butchering scavenged animals and often obtained sharp ended sticks for digging up edible roots. Presumably, early humans used wooden spears as early as 5 million years ago to hunt small animals.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) artefacts started appearing about 250 000 years ago and replaced the larger Early 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. The first *Homo sapiens* species also emerged during this period. Associated sites are Klasies River Mouth, Blombos Cave and Border Cave (Deacon & Deacon 1999).

Although the transition from the Middle Stone Age to the Later Stone Age (LSA) did not occur simultaneously across the whole of southern Africa, the Later Stone Age ranges from about 20 000 to 2000 years ago. Stone tools from this period are generally smaller, but were used to do the same job as those from previous periods; only in a different, more efficient way. The Later Stone Age is associated with: rock art, smaller stone tools (microliths), bows and arrows, bored stones, grooved stones, polished bone tools, earthenware pottery and beads. Examples of Later Stone Age sites are Nelson Bay Cave, Rose Cottage Cave and Boomplaas Cave (Deacon & Deacon 1999). These artefacts are often associated with rocky outcrops or water sources. The LSA site, Fort Troje, is located just north of Cullinan and approximately 22 km northwest of the proposed Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop (Korsman et al. 1998: 95).

### 3.2 The Iron Age & Historical Period

The Early Iron Age marks the movement of farming communities into South Africa in the first millennium AD, or around 2500 years ago (Mitchell 2002:259, 260). These groups were agro-pastoralist communities that settled in the vicinity of water in order to provide subsistence for their cattle and crops. Archaeological evidence from Early Iron Age sites is mostly artefacts in the form of ceramic assemblages. The origins and archaeological identities of this period are largely based upon ceramic typologies. Some scholars classify Early Iron Age ceramic traditions into different “streams” or “trends” in pot types and decoration, which emerged over time 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 until the end of the first millennium AD (Mitchell 2002; Huffman 2007). Some well-known Early Iron Age sites include the Lydenburg Heads in Mpumalanga, Happy Rest in the Limpopo Province and Mzonjani in Kwa-Zulu Natal.

The Middle Iron Age roughly stretches from AD 900 to 1300 and marks the origins of the Zimbabwe culture. During this period cattle herding appeared to play an increasingly important role in society. However, it was proved that cattle remained an important source of wealth throughout the Iron Age. An important shift in the Iron Age of southern Africa took place in the Shashe-Limpopo basin during this period, namely the development of class distinction and sacred leadership. The Zimbabwe culture can be divided into three periods based on certain capitals. Mapungubwe, the first period, dates from AD 1220 to 1300, Great Zimbabwe from AD 1300 to 1450, and Khami from AD 1450 to 1820 (Huffman 2007: 361, 362).

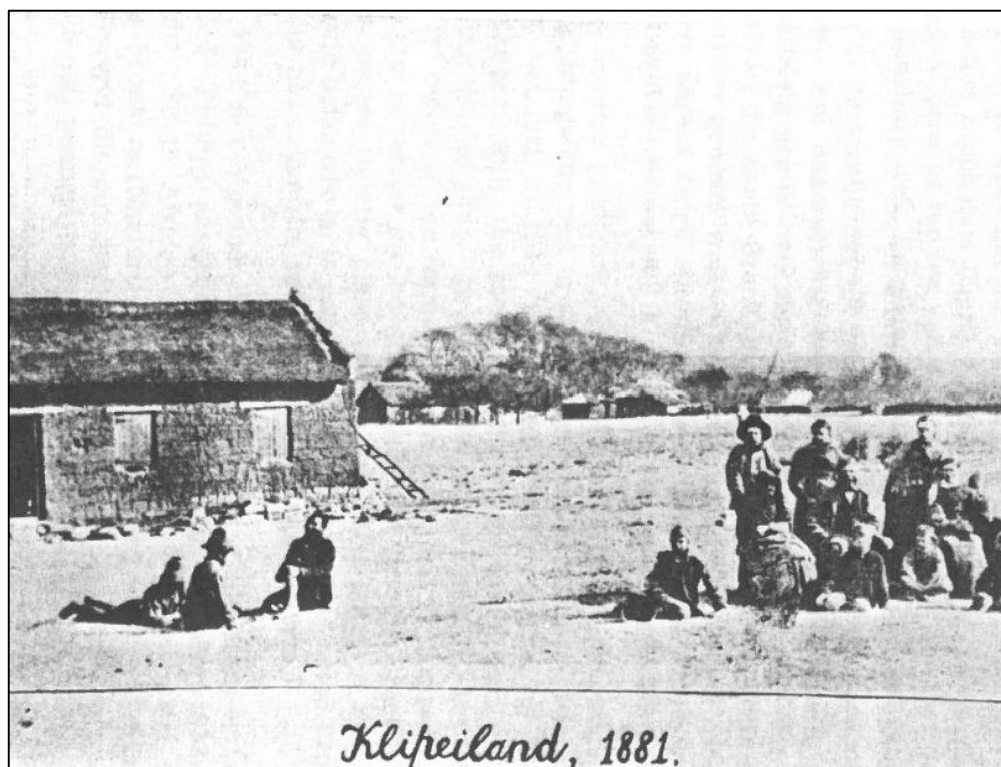
The Late Iron Age (LIA) roughly dates from AD 1300 to 1840. It is generally accepted that Great Zimbabwe replaced Mapungubwe. Some characteristics include a greater focus on economic growth and the increased importance of trade. Specialisation in terms of natural resources also started to play a role, as can be seen from the distribution of iron slag which tend to occur only in certain localities compared to a wide distribution during earlier times. It was also during the Late Iron Age that different areas of South Africa were populated, such as the interior of KwaZulu Natal, the Free State, the Gauteng Highveld and the Transkei. Another characteristic is the increased use of stone as building material. Some artefacts associated with this period are knife-blades, hoes, adzes, awls, other metal objects as well as bone tools and grinding stones.

The Historical period mainly deals with Europe's discovery, settlement and impact on southern Africa. Some topics covered by the Historical period include Dutch settlement in the Western Cape, early mission stations, Voortrekker routes and the Anglo Boer War. This time period also saw the compilation of early maps by missionaries, explorers, military personnel, etc.

### 3.2.1 The 1<sup>st</sup> Anglo-Boer War - 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 number 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. Ten of the wounded eventually succumbed to their wounds 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 Klipeiland, where the Battle of Bronkhorstspuit took place. Grobler bought the farm from Salomon Prinsloo in the 1850's and renamed it from Kalkoenkrans to Klipeiland. 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).



**Figure 5:** Grobler residence on Klipeiland (adapted from Rex 1969).

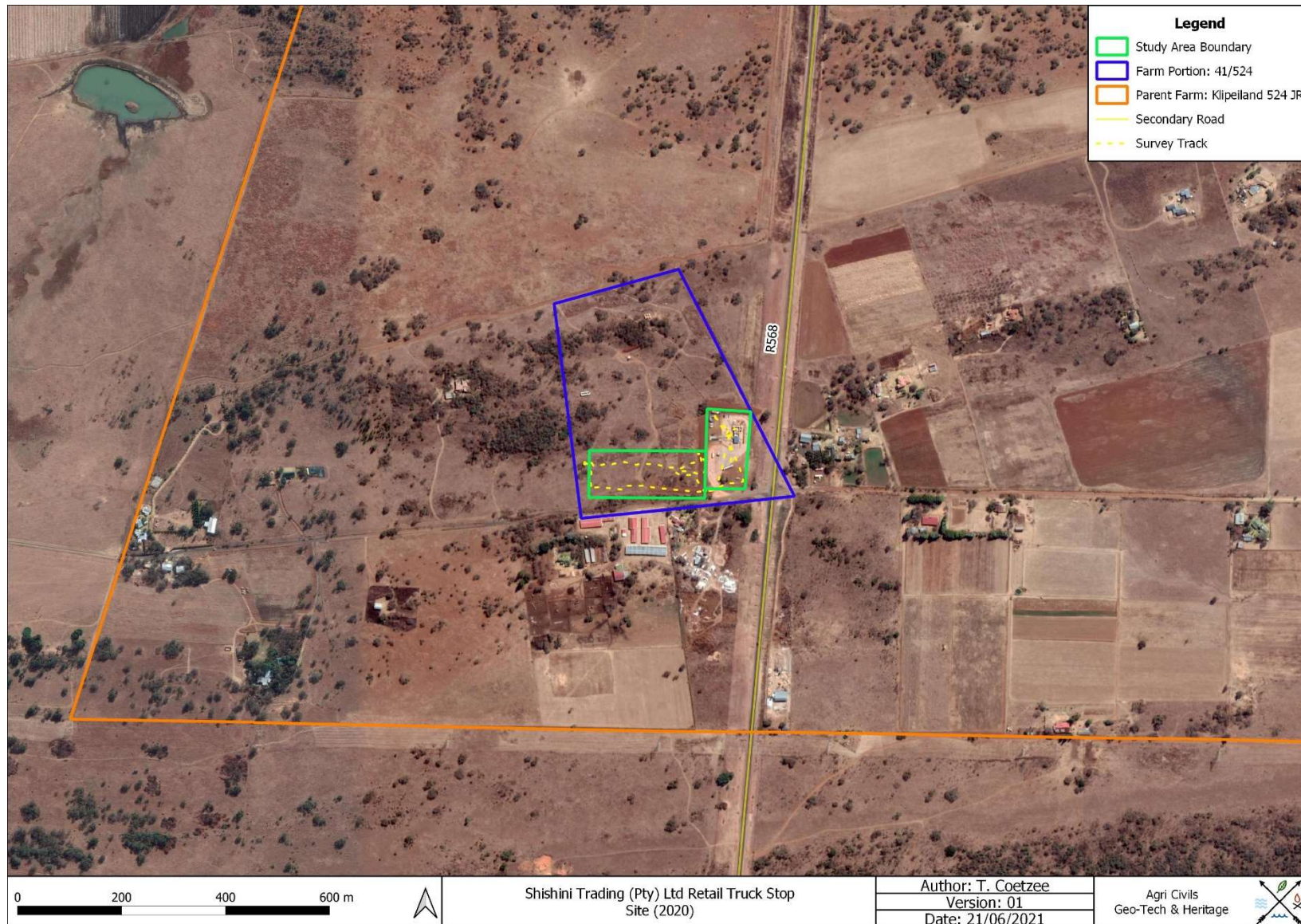
## 4. Methodology

Archaeological reconnaissance of the study area was conducted during June 2021 (Winter) through a systematic pedestrian site survey that lasted one day. The survey consisted of transects spaced roughly 40 m apart (**Figure 6**). General site conditions were recorded via photographic record (**Figures 7 – 11**). Also, the site was inspected beforehand on Google Earth, historical aerial imagery and topographical maps in order to identify possible heritage remains (**Appendix A**). The historical topographical datasets dating to 1944, 1984, 1995, 2003, 2010, as well as the historical aerial photographs dating to 1939, 1961, 1965 and 1976 proved useful in terms of determining the presence of historical structures and features within the study area. The total area surveyed was 2.91 ha.

The reconnaissance of the area under investigation served a twofold purpose:

- To obtain an indication of heritage material found in the general area as well as to identify or locate archaeological sites on the area demarcated for development. 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 Global Positioning System (GPS) during the site visit.





**Figure 6:** The study area indicated on a 2020 satellite image.





**Figure 7:** Study area as seen from the southeast.



**Figure 8:** Study area as seen from the south-western corner.



**Figure 9:** Study area as seen from the north-western corner.



**Figure 10:** Undeveloped western section.





**Figure 11:** Clearing between the developed and undeveloped section.

## 4.1 Limitations

No access constraints to the site were encountered. However, some open veldt section consisted of dense vegetation cover at the time of surveying (June 2021) that hampered visibility (**Figure 12**).



**Figure 12:** Section of dense vegetation associated with the undeveloped western section.

## 5. Sources of Information

At all times during the survey, standard archaeological procedures for the observation of heritage resources were followed. As most archaeological material occur in single or multiple stratified layers beneath the soil surface, special attention to disturbances were paid; both man-made such as roads and clearings, and those made by natural agents such as burrowing animals and erosion. No archaeological material remains were recorded during the pedestrian survey, while the existing buildings and structures, as well as the general site conditions, were photographed with a Sony Cyber-shot 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. The **Appendix A** figures indicate the study area on 1939, 1961, 1965 and 1976 aerial images, as well as on 1944, 1984, 1995, 2003 and 2010 topographical maps and proved useful in tracing past activities on the portion demarcated for development.

## 5.1 Previous Heritage Studies

### **Clover Hill Development, Bronkhorstspuit Dam**

A phase 1 HIA (Heritage Impact Assessment) was done for the Clover Hill Housing Estate, which is located about 6 km southwest of the study area on Portion 41 of the Farm Klipeland 524 JR. The Housing Estate is located on the banks of the Bronkhorstspuit Dam. The HIA revealed several stone-walled enclosures belonging to the Late Iron Age, as well as potsherds and middens. Several structures with a square layout were also located, but probably do not exceed 60 years of age (National Cultural History Museum 2003).

### **Nooitgedacht 525JR**

The HIA survey done for the development of a housing estate on Portion 9 of the Farm Nooitgedacht 525 JR, located 6.5 km east of the proposed development, revealed two heritage sites. It is in the same area where the Battle of Bronkhorstspuit took place. These sites date to the Historic period (Van Schalkwyk 2007).

### **Ekangala Borrow Pit Extension**

Van Schalkwyk (2013) conducted a Heritage Impact Assessment for the extension of the Ekangala Borrow Pit located approximately 15 km north-northwest of the proposed Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop. The HIA did not record any heritage sites in close proximity of the borrow pit, but noted that farmsteads and cemeteries occur in the general vicinity:

## 5.2 Historical Aerial Images & Topographical Maps

The 1939, 1961, 1965 and 1976 aerial images (**Appendix A: Figures 17 – 20**) indicate the demarcated study area to be open veldt with no buildings or structures visible.

No buildings, structures or any specific land use is indicated on the 1944, 1984 and 1995 topographical maps (**Appendix A: Figures 21 – 23**). The 2003 topographic map (**Appendix A: Figure 24**), however, shows a cultivated patch and road intersecting the eastern section of the area demarcated for development, while two buildings are indicated further toward the northern boundary of Portion 41. By 2010 the cultivated patch is no longer shown and one of the buildings is indicated as a ruin (**Appendix A: Figure 25**).

## 6. Archaeological and Historical Remains

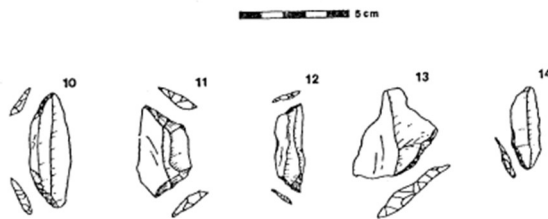
### 6.1 Stone Age Remains

No Stone Age archaeological remains were observed within the demarcated study area.

Although no Stone Age archaeological remains were located, such artefacts may occur in the area. These artefacts are often associated with rocky outcrops or water sources. **Figures 13 – 15** below are examples of stone tools often associated with the Early, Middle and Later Stone Age of southern Africa.



**Figure 13:** ESA artefacts from Sterkfontein (Volman 1984).



**Figure 14:** MSA artefacts from Howiesons Poort (Volman 1984).



**Figure 15:** LSA scrapers (Klein 1984).

Archaeological studies done on the surrounding areas also did not locate material pertaining to the Stone Age.

## 6.2 Iron Age Farmer Remains

No Iron Age Farmer remains were observed within the demarcated study area.

One of the heritage studies done in the surrounding area recorded stone-walled enclosures, potsherds and middens dating to the LIA (National Cultural History Museum 2003).

## 6.3 Historical

No Historical remains were observed within the demarcated study area.

The heritage study done by Van Schalkwyk (2007) recorded two heritage sites that might date to the Battle of Bronkhorstspuit, while in another study, Van Schalkwyk (2013) notes the presence of farmsteads dating to the Historic Period.

## 6.4 Contemporary Remains

The infrastructure associated with the eastern section of the study area is fenced-off, measures approximately 1.1 ha and consists of modern offices and a fuelling station (**Figure 16**). According to historical Google Earth images, the earliest building on the demarcated study area was constructed between 2004 and 2009 at the same location where the current offices are located. It is, however, unknown whether this structure was demolished and replaced by the current offices.

The HIA done by the National Cultural History Museum (2003) mentions square structures that might date to contemporary times.



**Figure 16:** Current development on the eastern section.

## 6.5 Graves

No graves or burial sites were observed within the demarcated study area.

Only Van Schalkwyk (2013) notes the presence of cemeteries occurring in the general study area.

## 7. Evaluation

The significance of an archaeological site is based on the amount of deposit, the integrity of the context, the kind of deposit and the potential to help answer present research questions. Historical structures are defined by Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, while other historical and cultural significant sites, places and features, are generally determined by community preferences.

A fundamental aspect in the conservation of a heritage resource relates to whether the sustainable social and economic benefits of a proposed development outweigh the conservation issues at stake. There are many aspects that must be taken into consideration when determining significance, such as rarity, national significance, scientific importance, cultural and religious significance, and not least, community preferences. When, for whatever reason the protection of a heritage site is not deemed necessary or practical, its research potential must be assessed and if appropriate mitigated in order to gain data / information which would otherwise be lost. Such sites must be adequately recorded and sampled before being destroyed.

### 7.1 Field Ratings

All sites should include a field rating in order to comply with section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999). The field rating and classification in this report are prescribed by SAHRA.

**Table 2:** Field Ratings

Rating	Field Rating/Grade	Significance	Recommendation
National	Grade 1		National site
Provincial	Grade 2		Provincial site
Local	Grade 3 A	High	Mitigation not advised
Local	Grade 3 B	High	Part of site should be retained
General protection A	4 A	High/Medium	Mitigate site
General Protection B	4 B	Medium	Record site
General Protection C	4 C	Low	No recording necessary

\*It should be noted that no sites of heritage importance were located.

## **8. Statement of Significance & Recommendations**

### **8.1 Statement of significance**

**The study area: A portion of Portion 41 of the Farm Klippeiland 524 JR, Bronkhorstspuit, Gauteng**

As can be seen from previous research done in the area, the general region is significant from a heritage perspective as LSA, LIA sites, cemeteries and historical structures have been identified.

On a local scale, however, no material of cultural significance were observed and historical satellite imagery indicate the first infrastructure to date between 2004 and 2009. The buildings present within the demarcated portion therefore do not exceed 60 years of age. Subsequently these structures are not protected under the NHRA 25 of 1999.

Although the study area is located on the Farm Klippeiland, the same farm on which the Battle of Bronkhorstspuit took place, the battlefield is located on the opposite side of the farm, approximately 5 km to the east.

Since heritage sites, such as burial sites, are not always clearly identifiable due to disturbed/removed surface features and dense vegetation, care must be exercised during the development and construction phases.

Due to study area not being located in close proximity of a river and because no heritage sites were observed during the pedestrian survey or on historical aerial imagery and topographical maps, this area can be regarded as having a low sensitivity in terms of archaeological and cultural heritage.

### **8.2 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are made in order to avoid the destruction of heritage remains on the area demarcated for the development of the Shishini Trading (Pty) Ltd Retail Truck Stop:

- Because archaeological artefacts generally occur below surface, the possibility exists that culturally significant material may be exposed during the development and construction phases, in which case all activities must be suspended pending further archaeological investigations by a qualified archaeologist. Also, should skeletal remains be exposed during development and construction phases, all activities must be suspended and the relevant heritage resources authority contacted (See National Heritage Resources Act, 25 of 1999 section 36 (6))



- Should the need arise to expand the proposed development beyond the surveyed areas outlined in this study, the following applies: A qualified archaeologist must conduct a full Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) on the sections beyond the demarcated area that will be affected by the development in order to determine the occurrence and extent of any archaeological sites and the impact development might have on these sites.
- No sites of heritage importance were observed on the demarcated portion of Portion 41 of the Farm Klipeland 524 JR. From a heritage point of view, development may proceed on the demarcated project area, subject to the abovementioned conditions, recommendations and approval by the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

## 9. 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.

**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:**

There are two kinds: (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 ally, thus making the recording of finds more accurate.

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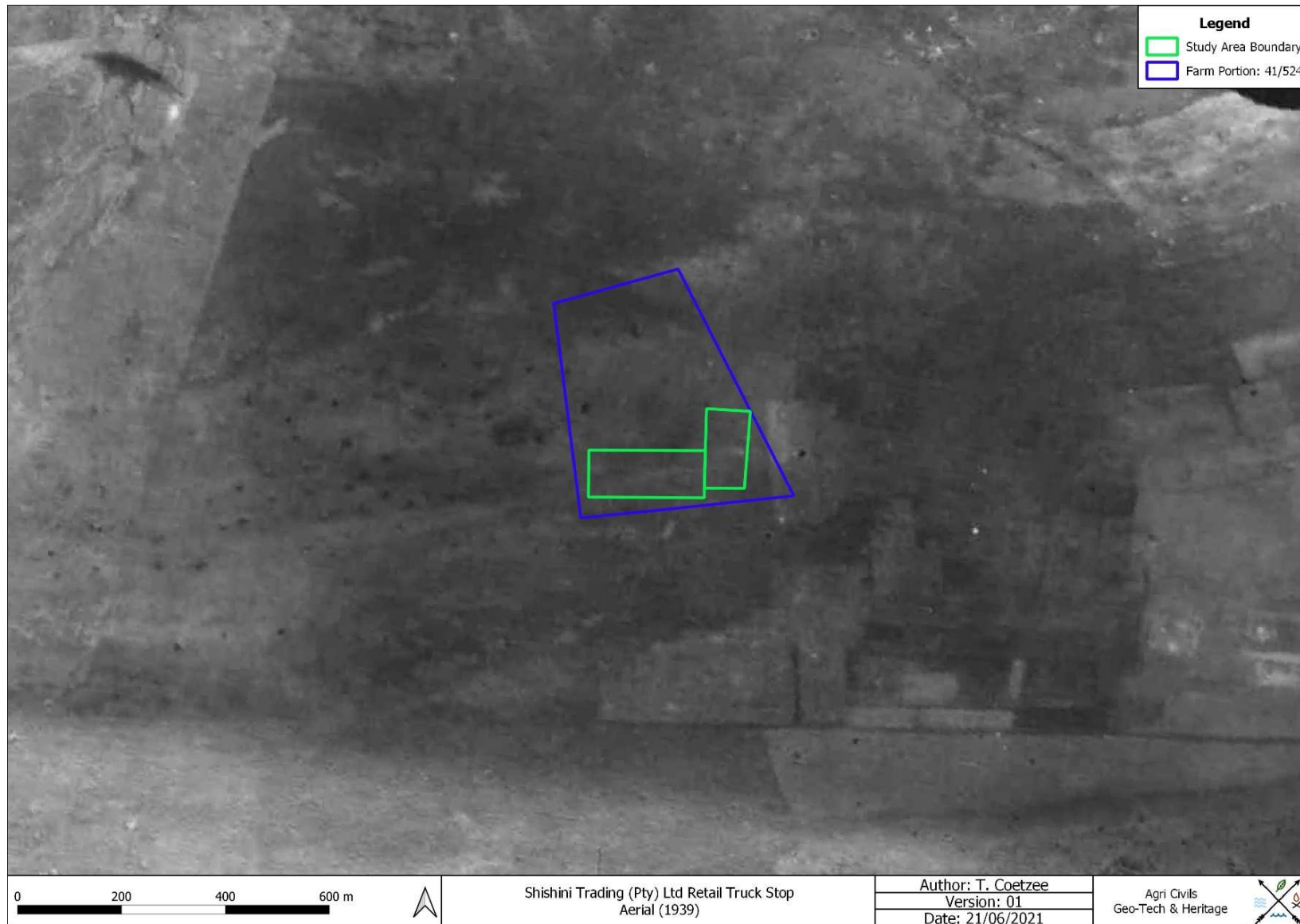
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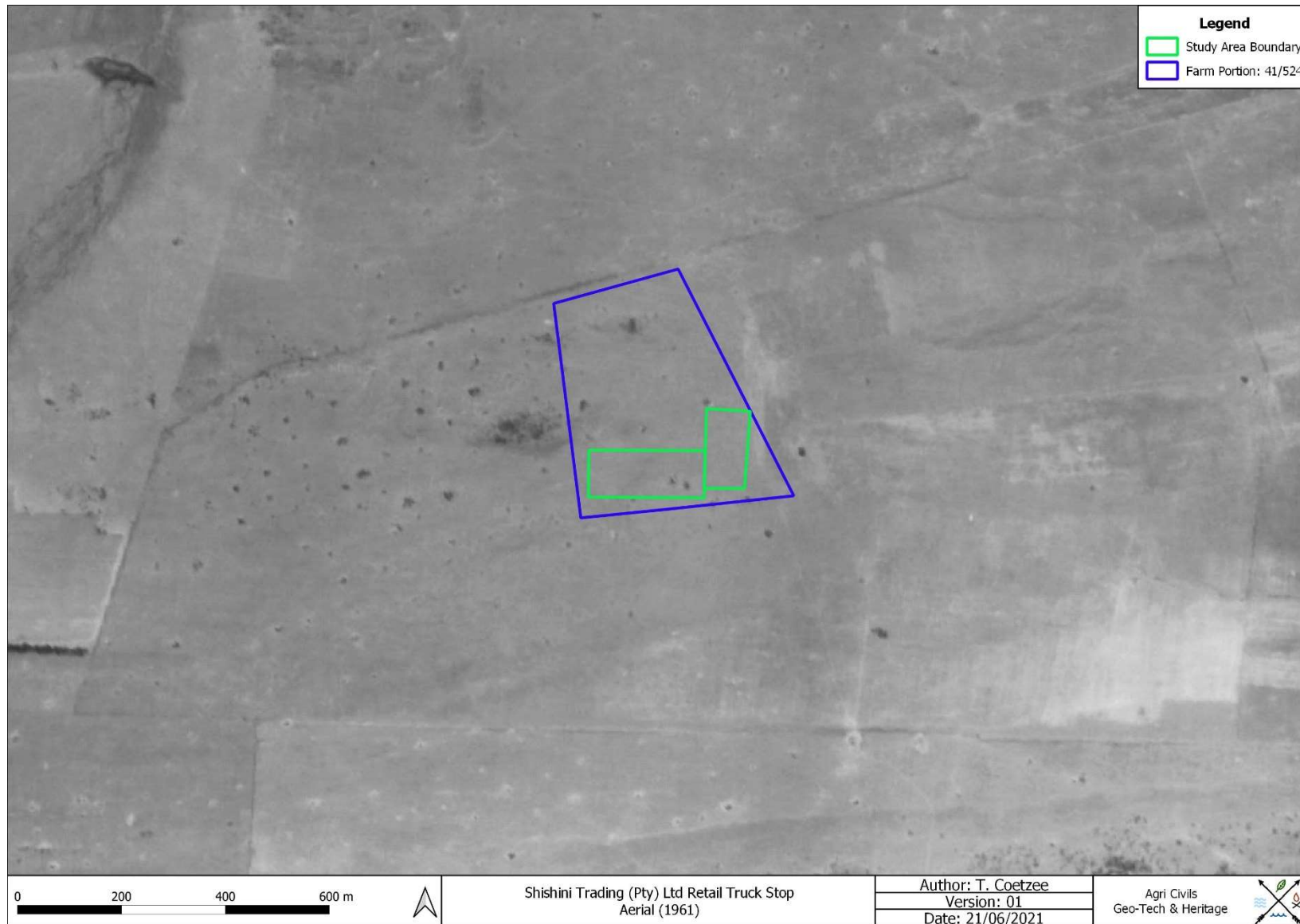
*National Heritage Resource Act No.25 of 1999, Government Gazette, Cape Town*

*Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance No. 7 of 1925, Government Gazette, Cape Town*

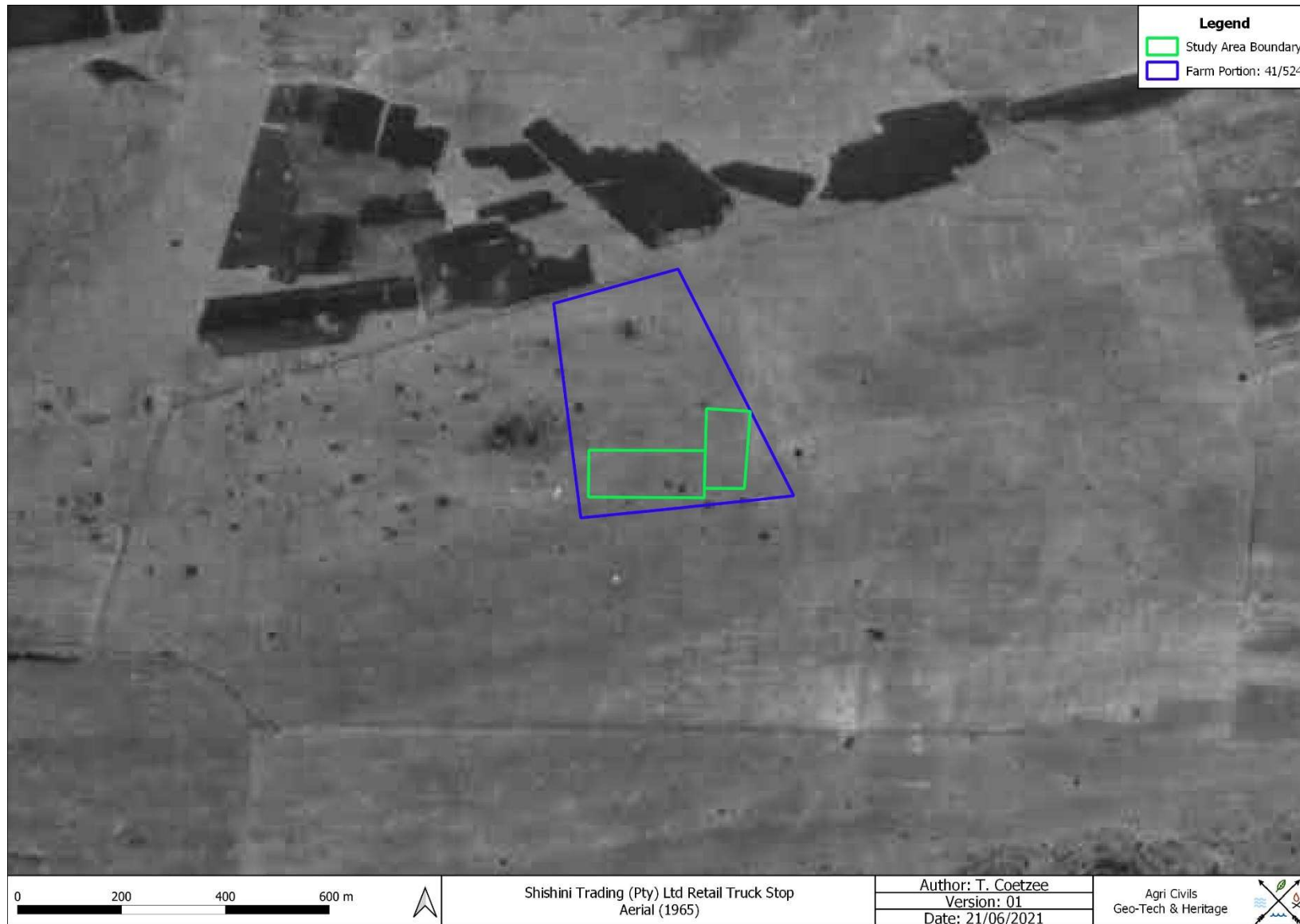
## Appendix A: Historical Aerial Imagery & Topographical Maps



**Figure 17:** 1939 Aerial image of the study area.



**Figure 18:** 1961 Aerial image of the study area.

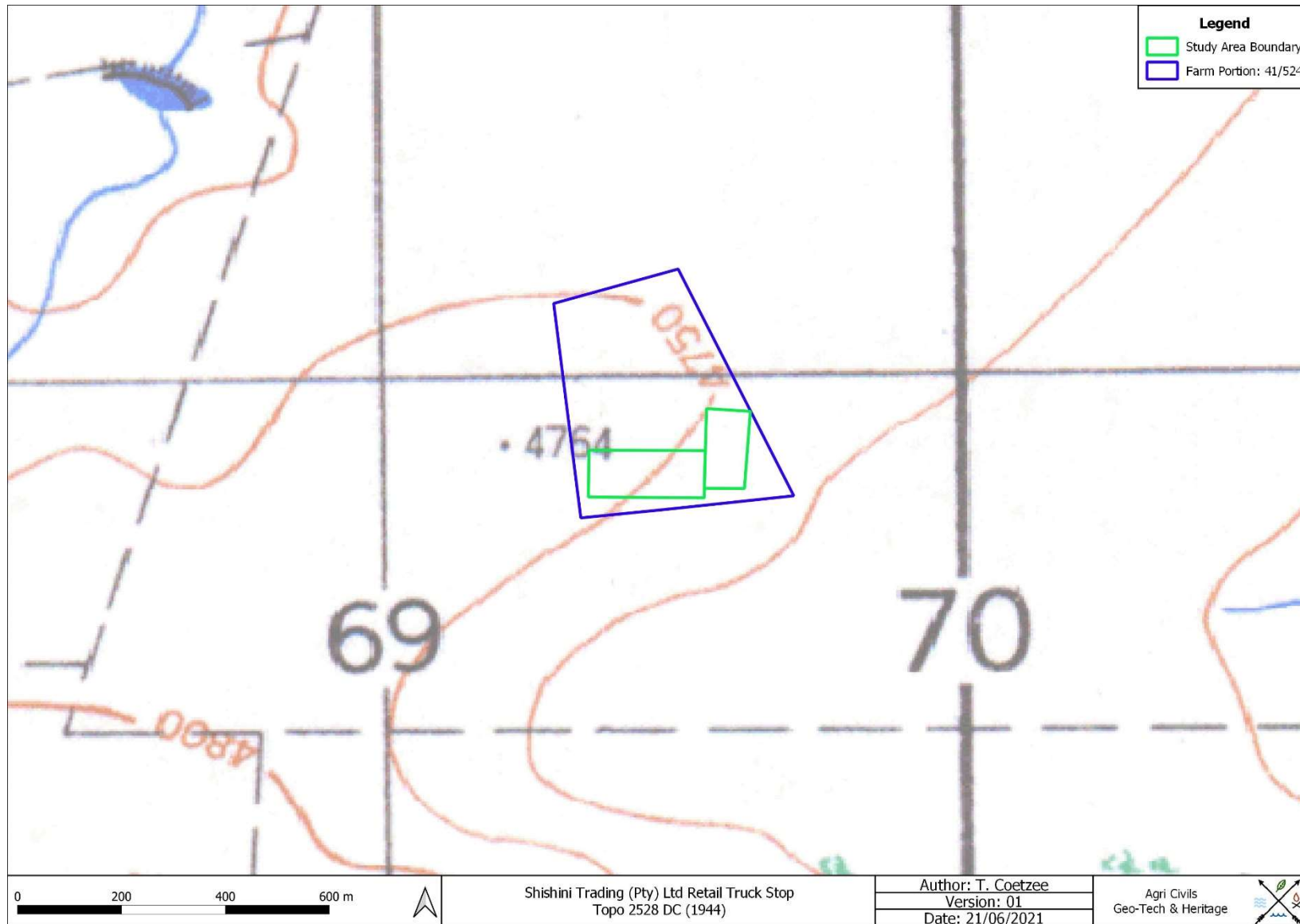


**Figure 19:** 1965 Aerial image of the study area.



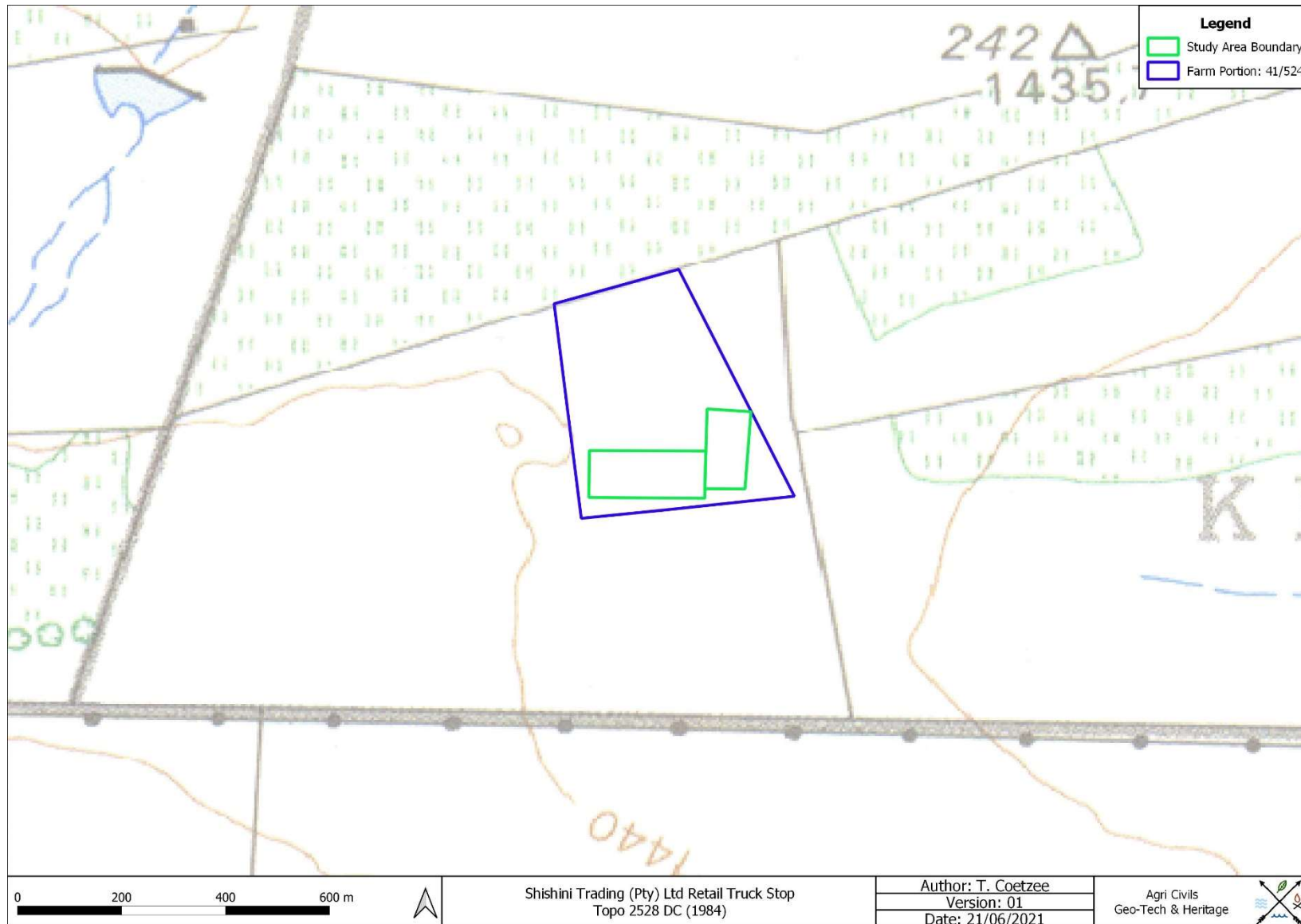


**Figure 20:** 1976 Aerial mage of the study area.

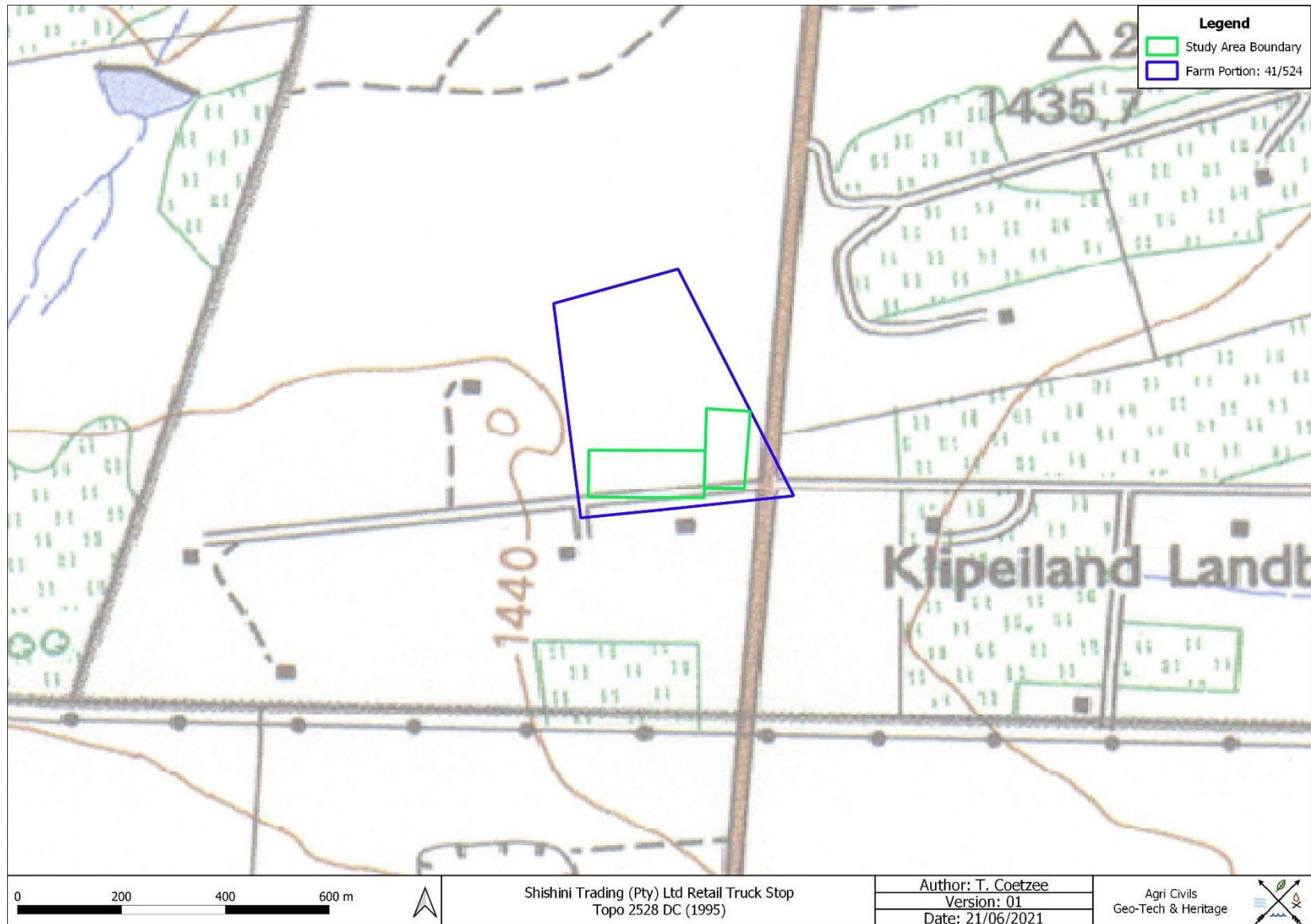


**Figure 21:** Segment of 1944 SA 1: 50 000 2528 DC indicating the study area.

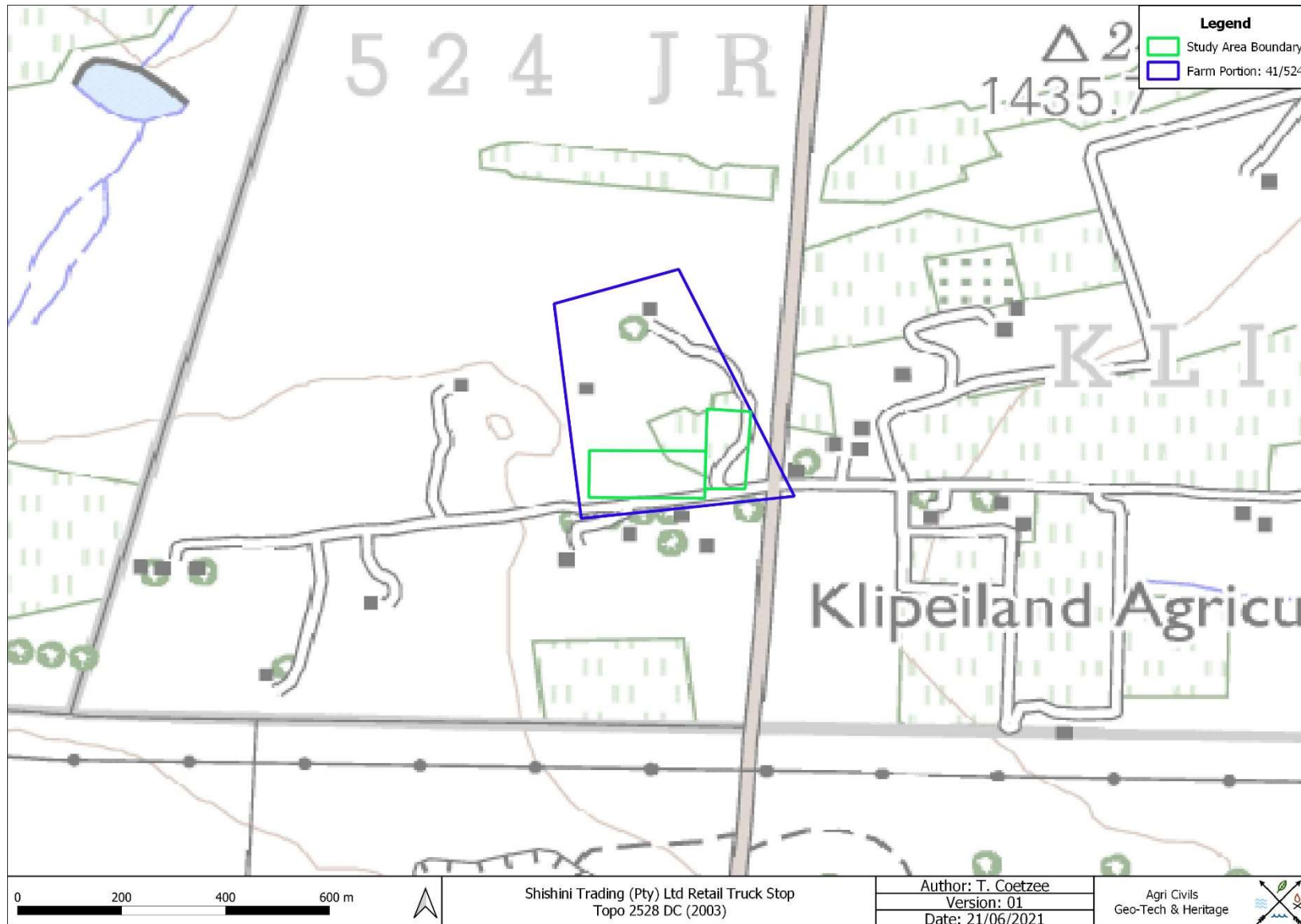




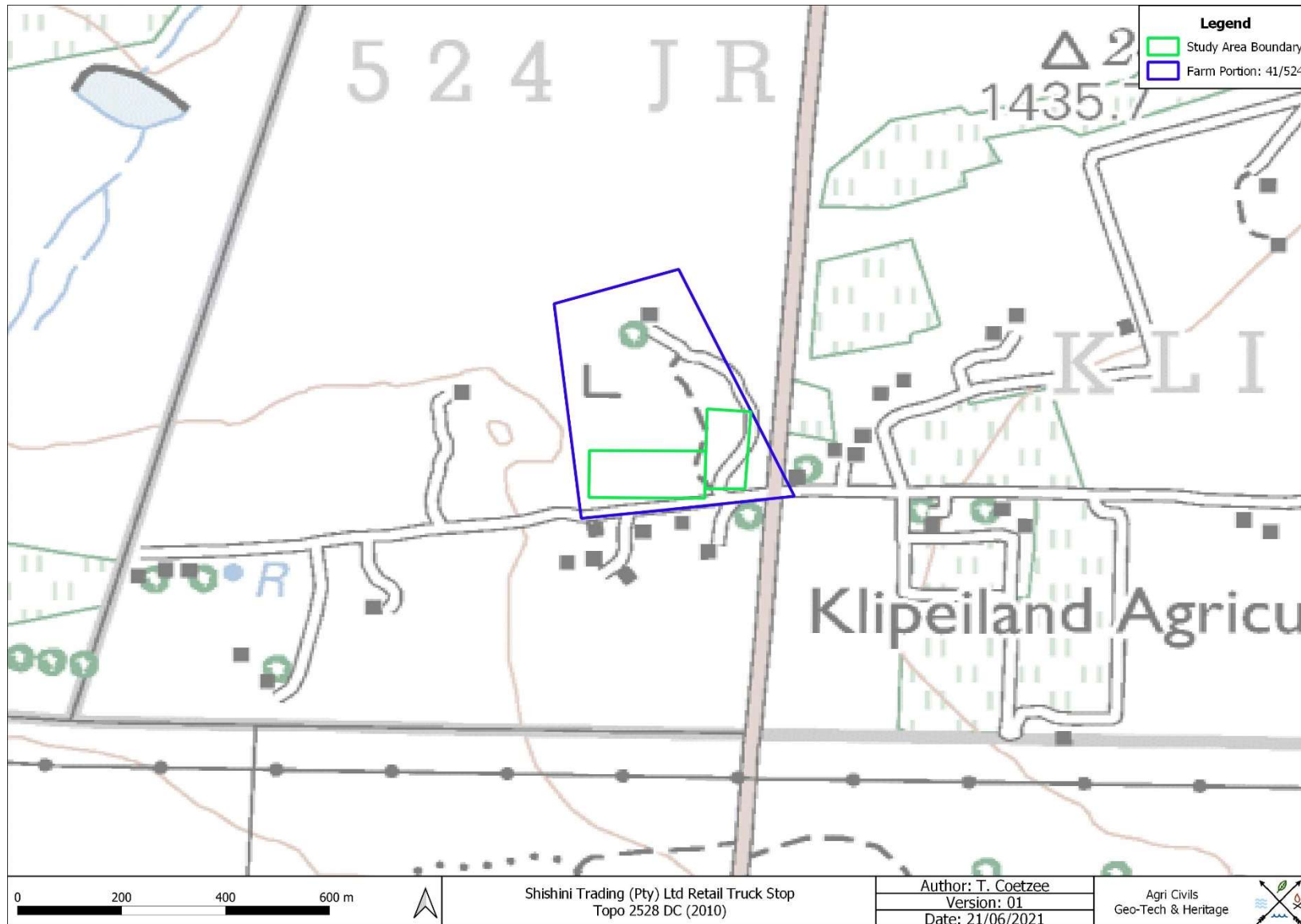
**Figure 22:** Segment of 1984 SA 1: 50 000 2528 DC indicating the study area.



**Figure 23:** Segment of 1995 SA 1: 50 000 2528 DC indicating the study area.



**Figure 24:** Segment of 2003 SA 1: 50 000 2528 DC indicating the study area.



**Figure 25:** Segment of 2010 SA 1: 50 000 2528 DC indicating the study area.