

# Archaeological Impact Assessment

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For the proposed Jumanji Estate Development, Parys, Free State Province

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Prepared For

**Vaalplan Town & Regional Planners**

By



## HERITAGE

Contracts and Archaeological Consulting

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Site name and location:** The Jumanji Estate development is located on the banks of the Vaalriver south west of the town of Parys. The site is located on portion 14 of the farm Tweespruit 198.

**Purpose of the study:** Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment to determine the presence of cultural heritage sites and the impact of the proposed project on these resources within the areas demarcated for stands.

**1:50 000 Topographic Map:** 2727 DC

**EIA Consultant:** Vaalplan Town & Regional Planners

**Developer:** Tweespruit BK

**Heritage Consultant:** Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC).

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**Date of Report: 22 December 2012**

### **Findings of the Assessment:**

The Archaeological Impact Assessment covered Portion 14 of the farm Tweespruit 198 focussing on 5 proposed residential stands. Based on the results of the study there are no significant archaeological risks associated with the proposed development of the stands within the estate. Five recently build houses occur on site but have not impacted at all on any cultural resources on the site. Three heritage occurrences have been recorded consisting of the demolished remains of farm labourer dwellings (Site 1 & 3) that is younger than 60 years. These sites are located outside of the development zone and no further action is necessary for these sites.

A second site (Site 2) consisting of MSA artefacts that are exposed by a gravel road were also recorded. Based on the current layout the site is also located outside of the development zone and no mitigation is necessary for this site, however some management actions are necessary to protect the site.

From an archaeological point of view, there is no reason why the development cannot commence work (based on approval from SAHRA), if the developers adhere to the recommendations made under Section 7 of this report.

If any possible finds such as tool scatters, bone or fossil remains are exposed or noticed during construction, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the find.

## General

Due to extensive sand cover, ground visibility was low on portions of the site during survey. The possible occurrence of unmarked or informal graves and subsurface finds can thus not be excluded. If during construction any possible finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts or bone and fossil remains are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the find.

**Disclaimer:** *Although all possible care is taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

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- The technology described in any report;
- Recommendations delivered to the Client.

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**Annexure A: Proposed Tweespruit Layout**

## ABBREVIATIONS

AIA: Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA: Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
BIA: Basic Impact Assessment
CRM: Cultural Resource Management
ECO: Environmental Control Officer
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment*
EIA: Early Iron Age*
EIA Practitioner: Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EMP: Environmental Management Plan
ESA: Early Stone Age
GPS: Global Positioning System
HIA: Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA: Late Iron Age
LSA: Late Stone Age
MEC: Member of the Executive Council
MIA: Middle Iron Age
MPRDA: Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
MSA: Middle Stone Age
NEMA: National Environmental Management Act
PRHA: Provincial Heritage Resource Agency
SADC: Southern African Development Community
SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency

*\*Although EIA refers to both Environmental Impact Assessment and the Early Iron Age both are internationally accepted abbreviations and must be read and interpreted in the context it is used.*

## GLOSSARY

Archaeological site (remains of human activity over 100 years old)

Early Stone Age (~ 2.6 million to 250 000 years ago)

Middle Stone Age (~ 250 000 to 40-25 000 years ago)

Later Stone Age (~ 40-25 000, to recently, 100 years ago)

The Iron Age (~ AD 400 to 1840)

Historic (~ AD 1840 to 1950)

Historic building (over 60 years old)

## 1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

<b><i>Kind of study</i></b>	Archaeological Impact Assessment
<b><i>Type of development</i></b>	Residential Development
<b><i>Rezoning/subdivision of land</i></b>	Rezoning
<b><i>Developer:</i></b>	Tweespruit BK
<b><i>Consultant:</i></b>	Vaalplan Town and Regional Planners
<b><i>Farm owner:</i></b>	Anton Potgieter

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC has been contracted by Vaalplan Town & Regional Planners to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment for the establishment of 5 residential stands forming part of the Jumanji Estate development on portion 14 of the farm Tweespruit 198.

The study area is located outside Parys on the Schoemansdrift Road in the Free State Province. The topography of the area is flat and the farm is mostly fallow. There is some game on the farm.

The Archaeological Impact Assessment report forms part of the Basic Assessment (BA) for the proposed project.

The aim of the study is to identify cultural heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within local, provincial and national context. It serves to assess the impact of the proposed project on non-renewable heritage resources, and to submit appropriate recommendations with regard to the responsible cultural resources management measures that might be required to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner. It is also conducted to protect, preserve, and develop such resources within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilized before and during the survey, which includes: Phase 1, a background study that includes collection from various sources and consultations; Phase 2, the physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; Phase 3, reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey three heritage sites were identified. General site conditions and features on sites were recorded by means of photographs, GPS locations, and site descriptions. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

This report must also be submitted to the SAHRA for review.



## 1.1 Terms of Reference

### Field study

Conduct a field study to: a) systematically survey the proposed project area to locate, identify, record, photograph and describe sites of archaeological, historical or cultural interest; b) record GPS points of identified as significant areas; c) determine the levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources recorded in the project area.

### Reporting

Report on the identification of anticipated and cumulative impacts the operational units of the proposed project activity may have on the identified heritage resources for all 3 phases of the project; i.e., construction, operation and decommissioning phases. Consider alternatives, should any significant sites be impacted adversely by the proposed project. Ensure that all studies and results comply with the relevant legislation and the code of ethics and guidelines of ASAPA.

To assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, and to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

## 1.2. Archaeological Legislation and Best Practice

Phase 1 of an AIA or a HIA is a pre-requisite for development in South Africa as prescribed by SAHRA and stipulated by legislation. The overall purpose of a heritage specialist input is to:

- » Identify any heritage resources, which may be affected;
- » Assess the nature and degree of significance of such resources;
- » Establish heritage informants/constraints to guide the development process through establishing thresholds of impact significance;
- » Assess the negative and positive impact of the development on these resources;
- » Make recommendations for the appropriate heritage management of these impacts.

The AIA or HIA, as a specialist sub-section of the EIA, is required under the National Heritage Resources Act NHRA of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999), Section 38(1), Section 38(8) as well as section 23(2) (b) of the NEMA and section 39 (3) (b) (iii) of the MPRDA.

The AIA should be submitted, as part of the EIA, BIA or EMP, to the PHRA if established in the province or to SAHRA. SAHRA will be ultimately responsible for the professional evaluation of Phase 1 AIA reports upon which review comments will be issued. 'Best practice' requires Phase 1 AIA reports and additional development information, as per the EIA, BIA/EMP, to be submitted in duplicate to SAHRA after completion of the study. SAHRA accepts Phase 1 AIA reports authored by professional archaeologists, accredited with ASAPA as well as archaeologists with proven experience in their field. .

Minimum accreditation requirements include an Honours degree in archaeology or related discipline and 3 years post-university CRM experience (field supervisor level).

Minimum standards for reports, site documentation and descriptions are set by SAHRA.

ASAPA is based in South Africa, representing professional archaeology in the SADC region. ASAPA is primarily involved in the overseeing of ethical practice and standards regarding the archaeological profession. Membership is based on proposal and secondment by other professional members.

Phase 1 AIAs are primarily concerned with the location and identification of sites situated within a proposed development area. Identified sites should be assessed according to their significance. Relevant conservation or Phase 2 mitigation recommendations should be made. Recommendations are subject to evaluation by SAHRA.

Conservation or Phase 2 mitigation recommendations, as approved by SAHRA, are to be used as guidelines in the developer's decision making process.

Phase 2 archaeological projects are primarily based on salvage/mitigation excavations preceding development destruction or impact on a site. Phase 2 excavations can only be conducted with a permit, issued by SAHRA to the

appointed archaeologist. Permit conditions are prescribed by SAHRA and includes (as minimum requirements) reporting back strategies to SAHRA and deposition of excavated material at an accredited repository.

In the event of a site conservation option being preferred by the developer, a site management plan, prepared by a professional archaeologist and approved by SAHRA, will suffice as minimum requirement.

After mitigation of a site, a destruction permit must be applied for from SAHRA by the client before development may proceed.

Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act, with reference to Section 36. Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act), as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983), and are the jurisdiction of SAHRA. The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36[5]) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority. Graves in this age category, located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority, require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years, in addition to SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery, but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws, set by the cemetery authority, must be adhered to.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983), and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning; or in some cases, the MEC for Housing and Welfare.

Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. To handle and transport human remains, the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

### **1.3 Description of Study Area**

#### **1.3.1 Location Data**

The study area is located approximately 4 km south west of Parys in the Free State Province. The topography of the area is relatively flat with a slight rise almost in the centre of the farm. The farm is currently fallow with a small amount of game. The study area is located on the banks of the Vaalriver on the Free State side and access to the site is from a gravel road the S254.

The study area falls within the bioregion described by Mucina *et al* (2006) as a Grassland Biome and the vegetation type is classified as Vredefort Dome Granite Grassland. Land use in the general area is characterized by agriculture, dominated by cattle and crop farming. The study area is characterised by deep sandy to loamy soils.



### 1.3.2. Location Map

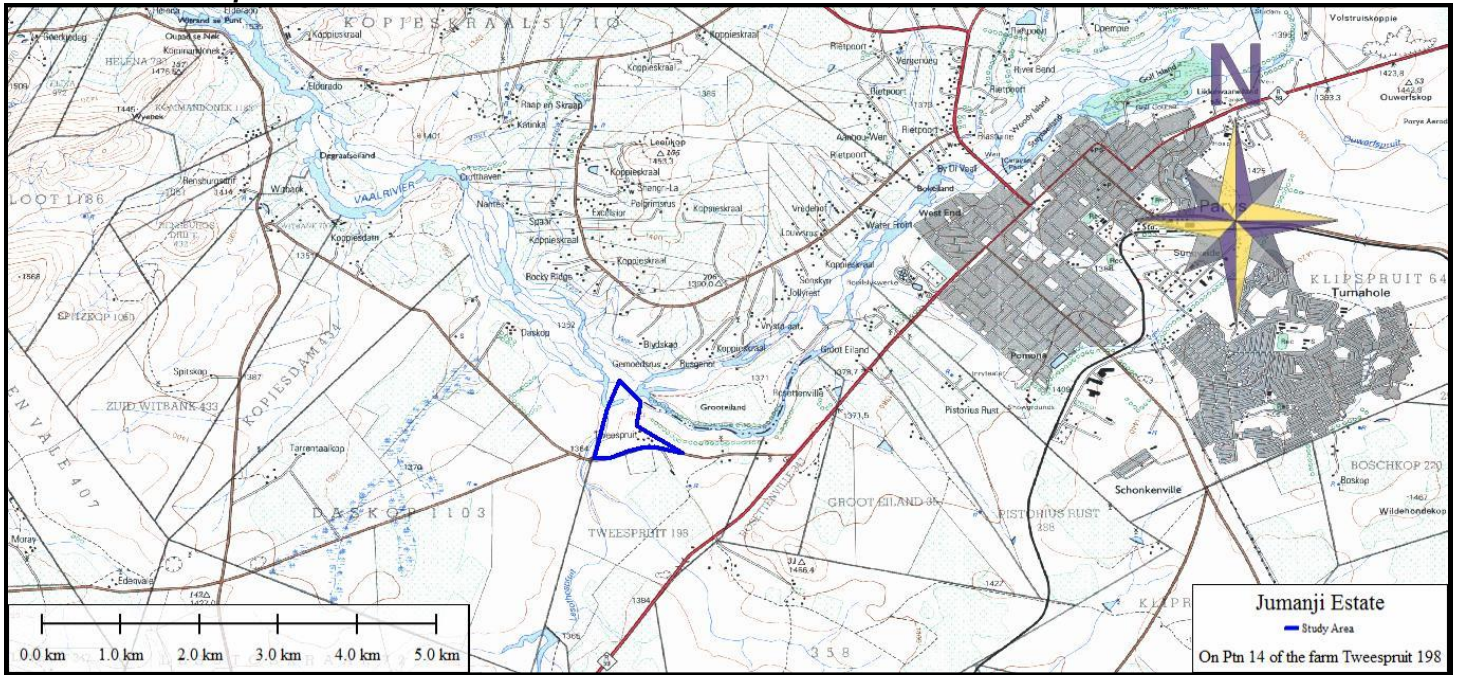


Figure 1: Location map.

### 1.3.3. Google Maps



Figure 2: Google Image showing the study area in blue and track log (black) of the areas that were covered during the survey.

## **2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

The aim of the study is to cover archaeological databases and historical sources to compile a background history of the study area followed by field verification; this was accomplished by means of the following phases (the results are represented in section 4 of this report).

### **2.1 Phase 1 - Desktop Study**

The first phase comprised a desktop study, gathering data to compile a background history of the area in question. It included scanning existing records for archaeological and historical sites in the area.

#### **2.1.1 Literature Search**

Utilising data for information gathering stored in the archaeological database at Wits, previous CRM reports done in the area and a search in the National archives. The aim of this is to extract data and information on the area in question, looking at archaeological sites, historical sites and graves of the area.

#### **2.1.2 Information Collection**

The SAHRA report mapping project (Version 1.0) and SAHRIS was consulted to collect data from previously conducted CRM projects in the region to provide a comprehensive account of the history of the study area.

#### **2.1.3 Consultation**

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC conducted brief consultations with the farm owner Mr Anton Potgieter.

#### **2.1.4 Google Earth and Mapping Survey**

Google Earth and 1:50 000 maps of the area were utilised to identify possible places where sites of heritage significance might be located.

#### **2.1.5 Genealogical Society of South Africa**

The database of the Genealogical Society was consulted to collect data on any known graves in the area.

### **2.2 Phase 2 - Physical Surveying**

Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority of which occurs below surface, a field survey of portion 14 of the farm Tweespruit 198 was conducted measuring approximately 38 ha was conducted; focusing on drainage lines, hills and outcrops, high lying areas and disturbances in the topography. The study area was surveyed by means of vehicle and extensive surveys on foot by professional archaeologists on the 2 November 2012.

All sites discovered inside the proposed development area was plotted on 1:50 000 maps and their GPS co-ordinates noted. Digital photographs were taken at all the sites.

### **2.3. Restrictions**

Due to the fact that most cultural remains may occur below surface, the possibility exists that some features or artefacts may not have been discovered/ recorded during the survey. This study did not assess the impact on the palaeontological component of the project. Although Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC surveyed the area as thoroughly as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to stop operations and inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains, such as stone tool scatters, artefacts, bones or fossils, be exposed during the process of development.



### **3 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

The proposed development consists of the demarcation of 5 stands for a low density holiday home estate with associated infrastructure (including sanitation as well as electricity supply). Please refer to EIA report for a full report on the development as well as the rectifying process (van Rensburg 2012).

### **4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA**

#### **4.1 Databases Consulted**

##### ***Wits Archaeological Data Bases***

No previously recorded sites are on record for the study area at the Wits database. Lloyd Rossouw from the National Museum Bloemfontein also confirmed that they do not have any sites on record for the study area (email correspondence 28 August 2013).

##### ***SAHRA Report Mapping Project***

The SAHRA report mapping project (version 1) and SAHRIS has 2 previous studies on record close to the study area. They are conducted to the north east of the current study area in Parys by T.N Huffman (2005) and K. van Ryneveld (2007). Huffman recorded MSA flakes and cores in gravel deposits that are of low significance. Van Ryneveld recorded contemporaneous structures and buildings younger than 60 years.

##### ***Genealogical Society and Google Earth Monuments***

Neither the Genealogical Society nor the monuments database at Google Earth (Google Earth also include some archaeological sites and historical battlefields) have any recorded sites in the study area.

##### ***Public Consultation***

The farm owner Mr Anton Potgieter was consulted regarding the presence of any heritage and archaeological sites. He is not aware of any sites or burials within the development footprint.

#### **4.2 Archaeological and Historical Information Available on the Study Area**

The unique surrounding, in which the town of Parys is situated, had its origin roughly around 2000 million years ago when a giant meteorite struck the earth just south east of Vredefort in the Free State Province. The impact structure that was subsequently formed has come to be known as the Vredefort Dome, the oldest and largest meteorite impact site on earth, measuring about 200km in diameter.

In the early 1870's, towns in the northern Free State were set very far apart, and members of the different churches had far to travel to participate in their religious services. It was then decided by the Ring of the Dutch Reformed Church to implant the idea of a congregation north of the Renoster River into the minds of residents of the farm Klipspruit, on the Vaal River, which was owned by four Van Collier brothers. Three gentlemen, Messrs. De Villiers, Luyt and Fleck were sent to the owners of Klipspruit to induce them to lay the farm out as a township, but the Van Collier brothers were very reluctant to listen to the arguments put forward by the three men. Not giving up hope of laying out a township, the three gentlemen went to the adjoining farm, Vischgat (the present Vredefort).

The owners of Vischgat were more amenable to argument and inducement, and it was not long before the township Vredefort was born. The owners of Klipspruit soon awoke to the fact that a golden opportunity had slipped through their fingers, and set out in haste to retrieve matters. History does not record the steps they took, but it seems probable that they secured the sympathy of the Dutch Reformed Church, for, later on in 1876 when the town was laid out, a goodly portion of ground was set aside and donated to the church. On the 14th of June 1876 the first sale of seven erven was held by a Mr Wouter de Villiers, and the upset price of the erven was 25 pounds each.

There have been several suggestions put forward about the origin of the name Parys, the most commonly accepted being that it was suggested by Mr Schillbach, a German land survivor who had served in the Franco – Prussian war, and had taken part in the siege of Paris. Apparently the events were still fresh in his memory five years later and he likened the Vaal River to the Seine and prophesied that a day would come when a big town would lie on both sides of the river, just like

Paris . To carry on the similitude he named the two adjoining farms Issy and Versailles , after two of the forts that were outside the French capital ([http://www.parys.info/discoverparys\\_historyofparys.htm](http://www.parys.info/discoverparys_historyofparys.htm)).

Municipal life began in 1883, when a Village Management Board was appointed. When gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand in 1886, a period of development was in store for the little town, because the main road to the north through Bloemfontein en Kroonstad, went through Parys and many travellers passed forward or backward through the town. In 1887 the town began to benefit from this income and the Village Management Board was elevated to the dignity of a Municipality. Whenever the council of the day ran short of money, which they appeared to have done frequently, they adopted the simple plan of selling erven in order to raise it. As they could then do as they liked with erven money, they devoted the proceeds of the sales to the payment of current expenses. Such a policy naturally depreciated the value of the ground, until eventually erven were sold at very low prices.

The outbreak of the Anglo – Boer War in 1889 brought things in Parys to a standstill, and the war brought a period of destruction. The town was the scene of much guerrilla warfare. Surrounded as it is by hills and the river being full of woody islands, it was an ideal place for snipers and good use was made of the natural advantages provided. Most of the buildings in the town were destroyed and when peace came in 1902, most people had to make a fresh start ([http://www.parys.info/discoverparys\\_historyofparys.htm](http://www.parys.info/discoverparys_historyofparys.htm)).

The completion of the railway sideline to Parys in 1905 meant that Parys had suddenly become more accessible to the public and this in turn lead to the growth of the town as a holiday resort and industrial center. The town was now being marketed as The Pride of the Vaal and city dwellers flocked by train to the lush green river banks and special swimming facilities and accommodation provided by the Village Management Board of the time. Bungalows were built on Woody Island and were serviced by the Woody Island Ferry. Unfortunately this venture did not last very long due to the inaccessibility of the island during flood periods.

In these early days many irrigation canals were built (many still running through the town) and having so much water available, the town council decided that an electric lighting scheme should be put into use, using all the underutilised water of the irrigation scheme to generate electricity. The first electric lights glowed in Parys at Christmas 1912 (<http://www.parys.co.za/parys/history.html>).

Residents of the town had felt for quite some time that a bridge across the Vaal River was no more than its just due. A ferry service crossed on to an island, and from there another ferry completed the crossing. The service was indifferent and accidents were not infrequent. Farmers on the Transvaal side preferred to go to Potchefstroom, thirty miles away, rather than face the trouble and expenses of a ferry crossing. Towards the end of 1913, tenders were asked for a reinforced concrete bridge over the Vaal , the length of the whole plan being 1600 feet, in 40 sections of 40 feet each. The contract was finally awarded to a Mr. Warren and the contract price was about 16 000 pounds. The work was started in May 1914, but the outbreak of the First World War three months later, caused long delays and the bridge was only finished and opened for traffic around Christmas 1915.

Industries that have come and gone in the Orange River Canning Company, Parys Basket Works that used a special kind of willow planted on the river banks, a jam factory, boat building factory, cold drink factory and Parys Roller Milling Company. By the middle 1950s big industries like ARWA, BASA (nuts and bolts factory), Vaalrivierse Tabakkooperasie, Vetsak (agricultural co-op which was founded in Parys and Metro Clothing Company had settled in the industrial area of Parys. Only a handful of industries remain today, and, like in the early days, the town is becoming increasingly popular as a weekend and holiday destination to people wanting to escape the pressures of city life ([www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)).

The town developed slowly onwards the 20th century, but unfortunately not many of the old buildings and places remain today. The current Parys Palm Court Hotel is still one of the surviving turn of the century buildings (the Parys Hotel), as is the museum (once the magistrates office) and "Moedergemeente" Church in the center of town. There are, however, quite a few original and beautiful old houses remaining in and around town. The Town Hall was built in the 1930's in the typical Art Deco style. The Parys Museum can be consulted for more information on the town.

#### 4.2.1. Historiography And Methodology

Due to time restrictions, as well as the unavailability of sources that deal with the history of this area, very little could be ascertained regarding the property Tweespruit No. 198 (du Preez 2012).

Some maps of the Parys area can be found at the Cape and Natal Archives. These are the following:

**Document 1 of 5**

**DEPOT** KAB

**TYPE** Map

**REFERENCE** M4/658

**DESCRIPTION** Map of the **Parys** area.

**STARTING** 1944

**ENDING** 1946

**REMARKS** Print.

**Document 3 of 5**

**DEPOT** NAB

**TYPE** Map

**REFERENCE** M4/106

**DESCRIPTION** Orange Free State: road traverses Kroonstad via Heilbron to Viljoen's Drift; Viljoen's Drift via Parys and **Vredefort** to Schoeman's Drift, and from Vredefort back to Kroonstad.

Insets of **Parys**, Vredefort, Viljoen's Drift.

**STARTING** 1898

**ENDING** 1898

**REMARKS** 100 cm x 69 cm ; scale: 1 inch: 2 miles; blue-print; Intelligence map; **based** on sketches of Wolley.

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**Document 4 of 5**

**DEPOT** NAB

**TYPE** Map

**REFERENCE** M4/200

**DESCRIPTION** Orange Free State: road traverses Kroonstad via Heilbron Road to Viljoen's Drift, Viljoen's Drift via Parys and **Vredefort** to Schoeman's Drift, and from Vredefort back to

Kroonstad. Road, topography, coal mines, fences, rivers, insets of Drifts.

**STARTING** 1898

**ENDING** 1898

**REMARKS** 100,5 cm x 68 cm ; scale: 1 inch: 2 miles; blueprint; War Office map; **old** number C 19.

**Document 5 of 5**

**DEPOT** KAB

**TYPE** Bound map

**REFERENCE** SG1/1/15/17

**DESCRIPTION** Survey **map** of Crown land situated in the field-cornetcy of Klein Drakenstein in the division of Paarl applied for by Mr. FJ le Roux of the adjoining farm Parys.

**STARTING** 1893

**ENDING** 1893

**REMARKS** Drawing. Surveyor: R Moll. Enclosure to letter dated 27/12/1893.

#### 4.2.2. Maps Of The Area Under Investigation

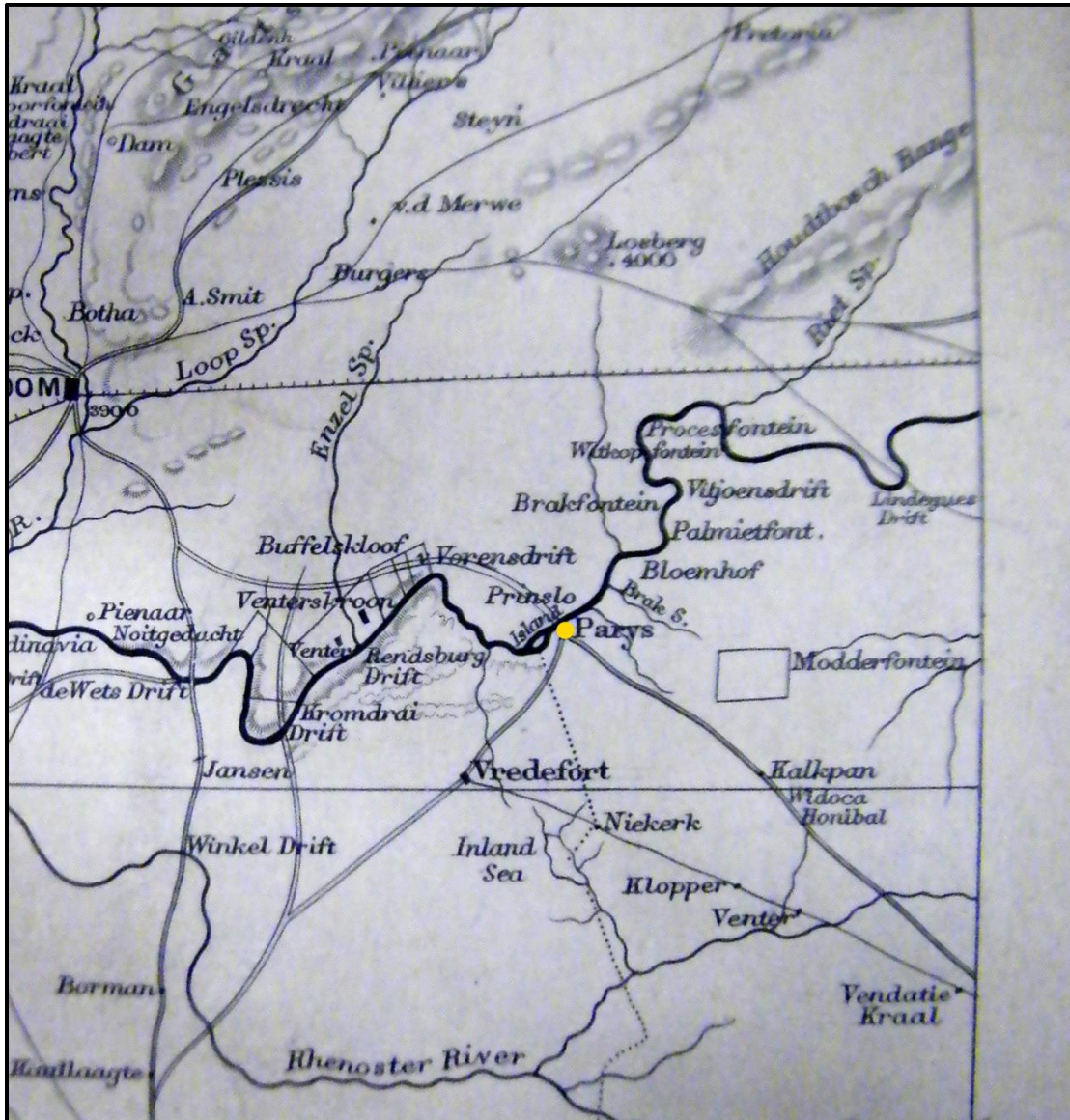


Figure 3: Map of the Orange Free State showing the location of Parys. (NASA Maps: 3/1107)

#### 4.2.3.A Brief History Of Human Settlement And Black And White Interaction In The Parys Area

The following secondary sources may be consulted for a general history of the Parys area:

- Conroy, D. J. 1981. *'n Ondersoek na die landskappotensiaal van die hoofpadroetes tussen Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom en Parys*. Pretoria: Eie outeur.
- Van Eeden, J. H. 1976. *Parys 1876-1976 : die geskiedenis van Parys*. Parys : Parys Munisipale Raad.
- Ferreira, I. L. 1984. *Genade op die Vaaloewer*. [Bloemfontein]: Sinodale Argiefkommissie, Ned. Geref. Kerk in die O.V.S.



#### 4.2.4. Historical Overview Of The Development Of The Farm Tweespruit No. 198

Unfortunately, none of the archival sources that deal with the history of Tweespruit No. 198 are kept at the National Archives in Pretoria. The following documents are available in other archive repositories in South Africa:

##### Free State Archives:

###### **Document 1 of 2**

**DEPOT** VAB

**TYPE** Aanwins

**REFERENCE** A159

**DESCRIPTION** Van Riebeeckfees-Versameling

**STARTING** 1952

**ENDING** 1952

**REMARKS** 0,44m; 4 bande. Lys.

+ Dorps- en distriksgeskiedenis, programme tydens dorpe: Bethlehem, Bethulie, Bloemfontein, Boshof, Bothaville,

Brandfort, Clocolan, Cornelia, Dealesville, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Excelsior, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Frankfort, Glen, Goedemoed, Harrismith, Heilbron, Hennenman, Hertzogville, Jacobsdal, Jagersfontein, Kestell, Koppies, Ladybrand, Lindley, Memel, Odendaalsrus, **Parys**, Paul Roux, Petrusburg, Petrus Steyn, Philippolis, Reddersburg, Reitz, Rosendal, Rouxville, Senekal, Smithfield, Springfontein, Steynsrus, Theunissen, Trompsburg, Tweeling, **Tweespruit**, Van

Stadensrust, Ventersburg, Virginia, Vrede, Vredefort, Warden, Welkom, Wepener, Wesselsbron, Winburg, Zastron.

+ Dorps- en distriksgeskiedenis, programme tydens poskoets

se besoek, boodskappe, ens. t.o.v. die volgende dorpe:

Bethlehem, Bethulie, Bloemfontein, Boshof, Bothaville, Brandfort, Clocolan, Cornelia, Dealesville, Dewetsdorp, Edenburg, Excelsior, Fauresmith, Ficksburg, Frankfort, Glen, Goedemoed, Harrismith, Heilbron, Hennenman, Hertzogville,

###### **Document 2 of 2**

**DEPOT** VAB

**SOURCE** GRD

**TYPE** LEER

**VOLUME\_NO** 36

**SYSTEM** 01

**REFERENCE** 1185

**PART** 1

**DESCRIPTION** TENTS: REQUIRED AT **PARYS** AND **TWEESPRUIT** BY RELIEF WORKS: RETURNS OF NUMBERS AVAILABLE IN DISTRICTS CALLED FOR: REPLIES.

**STARTING** 19030000

**ENDING** 19030000

## 5. HERITAGE SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The presence and distribution of heritage resources define a 'heritage landscape'. In this landscape, every site is relevant. In addition, because heritage resources are non-renewable, heritage surveys need to investigate an entire project area, or a representative sample, depending on the nature of the project. In the case of the proposed residential development the local extent of its impact necessitates a representative sample and only the footprint of the areas demarcated for development were surveyed. In all initial investigations, however, the specialists are responsible only for the identification of resources visible on the surface.

This section describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites. The following criteria were used to establish site significance:

- » The unique nature of a site;
- » The integrity of the archaeological/cultural heritage deposits;
- » The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site;
- » The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features;
- » The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined/is known);
- » The preservation condition of the sites;
- » Potential to answer present research questions.

Furthermore, The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Sec 3) distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate' if they have cultural significance or other special value. These criteria are:

- » Its importance in/to the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- » Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- » Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- » Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- » Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- » Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- » Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- » Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa;

Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

## 5.1. Field Rating of Sites

Site significance classification standards prescribed by SAHRA (2006), and approved by ASAPA for the SADC region, were used for the purpose of this report. The recommendations for each site should be read in conjunction with section 9 of this report.

<b>FIELD RATING</b>	<b>GRADE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; national site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; provincial site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High significance	Conservation; mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High significance	Mitigation (part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High/medium significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low significance	Destruction

## 6. BASELINE STUDY-DESCRIPTION OF SITES

Three heritage sites were identified during the survey however none of these are in the proposed development area (figure 3). Currently five modern houses are on portion 14 but are not protected by the NHRA as they are younger than 60 years and no further action are needed for these sites. None of these sites have impacted on any heritage resources. The northern part of portion 14 is located on the Northern side of the Vaal River and was not surveyed.

### 6.1 Site Distribution Map

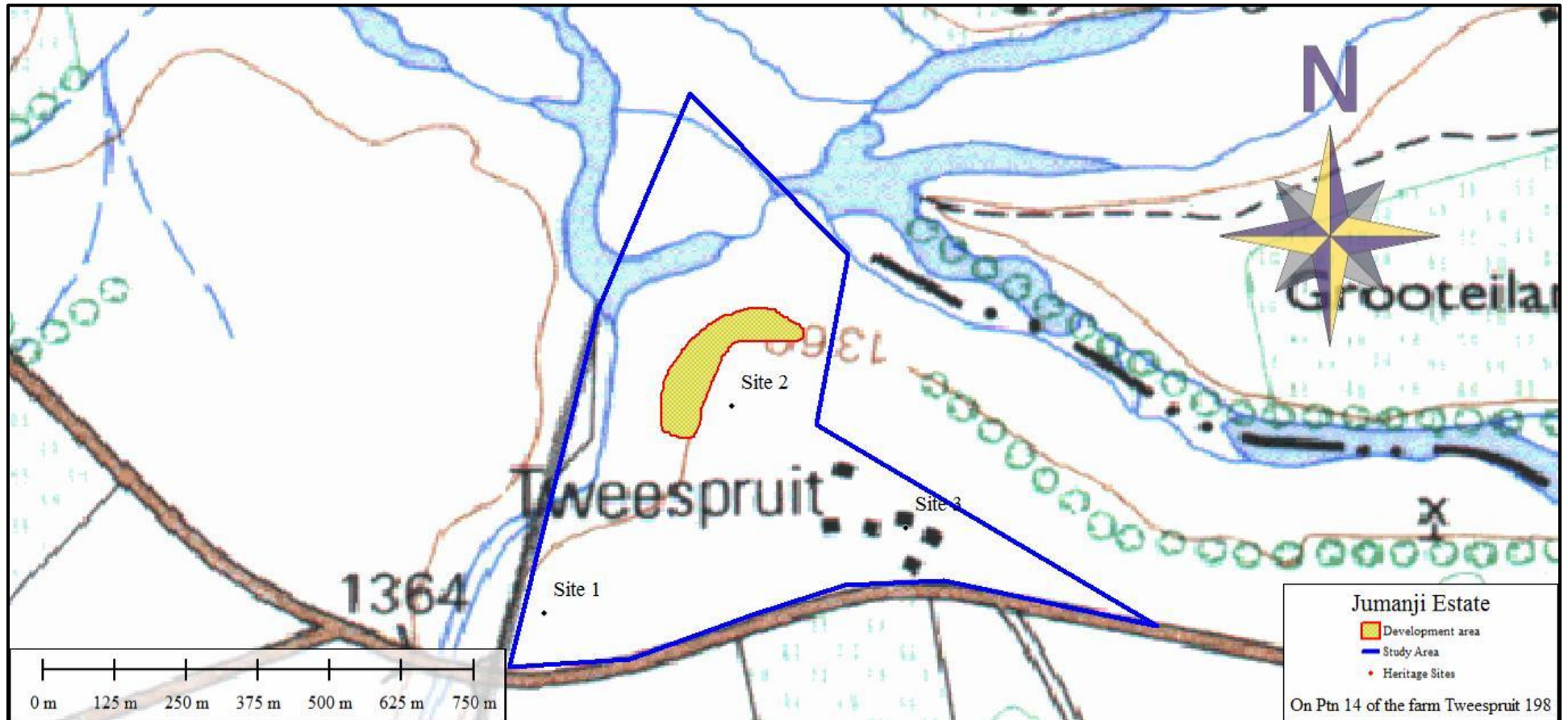


Figure 4: Showing the location of the identified sites in relation to the proposed development area.



Figure 5. Existing house on the western portion of the site.



Figure 6. Existing building on site.



Figure 7. Existing building on site.



Figure 8. Site conditions in the study area.



## 6.2. Sites with Coordinates

Site Number	Landscape	Type Site	Cultural Markers	Co ordinate
Site 1a	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	Historic/recent	Rectangular stone wall foundations	S26 55 55.0 E27 24 03.1
Site 2	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	Stone Age	Flakes, cores and scrapers	S26 55 43.4 E27 24 13.7
Site 3	Archaeological and Cultural Heritage	Historic/recent	Rectangular mud brick foundations	S26 55 50.2 E27 24 23.4

## 6.3. Site Descriptions

### 6.3.1. Farm labourer dwellings (Site 1 and Site 2)

Site Number	Site 1 and Site 2	1:50 000 map nr	2627 CD
<b>Site Data</b>	<b>Description:</b>		
<b>Type of site</b>	Open site		
<b>Site categories</b>	Recent dwellings and associated structures		
<b>Context</b>	<p><b>Site 1</b> consists of the rectangular stone foundations mixed with bricks of a small dwelling of at least 2 rooms. The rectangular feature measures approximately 5x5 meter. The site is located well away from the development zone.</p> <p><b>Site 2</b> is a large farm labourer compound setup. The site consists of ash middens with iron, plastic and glass household items scattered all over the site. Several dwellings are noted here all consisting of mud brick foundations. The site is located well away from the proposed development area.</p> <p>It must be kept in mind that sites like these might contain unmarked graves.</p>		
<b>Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site;</b>	Based on what's left of the structures, it is not possible to determine if the sites are older than 60 years. The scoping study also did not reveal the presence or the age of these structures. Both sites are however, indicated on the second edition of the 1:50 000 map series of the area and are presumably more recent than 60 years.		
<b>Description of artefacts</b>	Modern industrial artefacts, such as wire, glass and cans, are scattered over the sites.		

**Photographs**



Figure 9: Southern view of Site 1.



Figure 10: General conditions at Site 1.



Figure 11: Mud brick foundation at Site 3.



Figure 12: Mud brick and stone foundations at Site 3.

<p><b>Field Rating</b> (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:</p>	<p>Generally Protected C</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)</b></p>	<p>Low significance</p>

## 6.3.2. MSA site

<b>Site Number</b>	Site 2	<b>1:50 000 map nr</b>	2627 CD
<b>Site Data</b>	<b>Description:</b>		
<b>Type of site</b>	Open air stone tool scatter.		
<b>Site categories</b>	MSA tool scatter.		
<b>Context</b>	<p>The site consists of MSA artefacts, gravitating down from a small ridge approximately 250 meters from the Vaalriver. The site is mostly covered by deep sandy soils and a gravel road exposed the artefacts. The site represents a low density of MSA artefacts with an artefact ratio of approximately 4 artefacts per m<sup>2</sup>, thus relatively low. Most of the material appears to be part of a gravel deposit.</p>		
<b>Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site;</b>	<p>Approximate age for MSA in southern Africa dates to ~ 30-300 thousand years ago.</p>		
<b>Description of artefacts</b>	<p>Almost all of the artefacts are made from cherts and quartzites. Features on the flake tools include facets on the striking platform, a feature considered characteristic of MSA stone tool production. Formal tools produced on quartzite include convergent flakes with some lateral retouch, and small (&lt; 5 cm long) retouched blades. Based on size and morphology, these could indicate the presence of people on the landscape between ~ 66 000 and 45 000 ago, during archaeological phases known as the Howieson's Poort, post-Howieson's Poort and late-Middle Stone Age (Lombard 2011). Some cores are also present.</p>		
<b>Estimation or measurement of the extent</b>	<p>Artefacts are found scattered around an area of approximate 10x20 meters on a ridge. It is not possible to determine the full site extend because of the sand cover.</p>		
<b>Depth and stratification of the site</b>	<p>Not known.</p>		



**Photographs**



Figure 13: Site 3 exposed by the gravel road



Figure 14: Range of artefacts at Site 3 .

**Field Rating**  
(Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

Generally Protected B

**Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)**

Low to medium significance

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study there are no significant archaeological risks associated with the proposed estate development. Five recently build houses occur on site but have not impacted at all on any cultural resources on the site. Three sites have been recorded consisting of possibly farm labourer housing (**Site 1 & 3**) that is younger than 60 years. These sites are located outside of the development zone and no further action is necessary for these sites.

A second site (**Site 2**) consisting of MSA artefacts that are exposed by a gravel road were also recorded. Based on the current layout the site is also located outside of the development zone and no further action is necessary for this site. However to protect Site 2 during development some management actions must be included in the EMP and are described below. The main objective is to prevent unnecessary disturbance and/or destruction of the site that has not been mitigated for the development.

Project component/s	All phases of construction and operation		
Potential impact	Damage/disturbance to archaeological sites, theft of archaeological artifacts.		
Activity risk/source	Vehicles using undisturbed areas not intended for access roads and where no mitigation has taken place.		
Mitigation: target/objective	To retain archaeological heritage in undisturbed condition such that future researchers could still work at the sites in their current condition.		
Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe	
Ensure that workers and vehicles remain within the designated areas for the proposed development. This can be accomplished by making workers aware of heritage sensitive areas as part of on-site induction. Heritage sensitive areas should also be demarcated with danger tape.	Home owners association and ECO	Construction and operation phases.	
Performance indicator	Archaeological sites remain undamaged.		
Monitoring	No new jeep tracks through undisturbed vegetation.		

No buildings older than 60 years exist on the site and no cultural landscape elements were noted. Visual impacts to scenic routes and sense of place are also considered to be low. No further mitigation is recommended for this aspect.

Due to the subsurface nature of archaeological material and graves the possibility of the occurrence of unmarked or informal graves and subsurface finds cannot be excluded. If during construction any possible finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts or bone and fossil remains are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the find.

There were no red flags identified during the AIA and subject to approval from SAHRA there is from an archaeological point of view no reason why the development should not proceed if the recommendations as made in this report are adhered by.

## 8. PROJECT TEAM

Liesl du Preez, Archival Research

Jaco van der Walt, Project Manager

## 9. STATEMENT OF COMPETENCY

I (Jaco van der Walt) am a member of ASAPA (no 159), and accredited in the following fields of the CRM Section of the association: Iron Age Archaeology, Colonial Period Archaeology, Stone Age Archaeology and Grave Relocation. This accreditation is also valid for/acknowledged by SAHRA and AMAFA.

Currently, I serve as Council Member for the CRM Section of ASAPA, and have been involved in research and contract work in South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania; having conducted more than 300 AIAs since 2000.

## 10. REFERENCES

- Du Preez, L. 2012. History of the Farm Tweespruit No 198, Parys, Free State Province. Unpublished report prepared for Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC.
- Huffman, T.N. 2005. AIA of the Parys Golf Island and Feesgronde, Free State Province. Unpublished report prepared for Seaton Thompson and Associates.
- Mucina, L. & Rutherford, M.C. 2006. The vegetation map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. SANBI, Pretoria. SAHRA Report Mapping Project Version 1.0, 2009
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2007. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Tumahole Ext 7 Residential Development, Parys, Free State, South Africa. Unpublished report prepared for Emendo Africa.
- Van Rensburg, H.L.J. 2012. Environmental Impact Assessment Report : Proposed Rectification In Terms Of Section 24G Of NEMA In Respect Of A Leisure Residential Development On Portion 14 Of The Farm Tweespruit 198, Parys, Free State Province. Unpublished EIA report.
- Wits Archaeological Database

### ARCHIVAL SOURCES (National Archive, Pretoria)

National Archives of South Africa. N/d. Maps: 3/1107. Orange Free State.

### INTERNET SOURCES

- [http://www.parys.info/discoverparys\\_historyofparys.html](http://www.parys.info/discoverparys_historyofparys.html)
- <http://www.parys.co.za/parys/history.html>
- [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)