

M a t a k o m a



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DEVELOPLAN

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Maloney's Eye 169IQ and Steenkoppie 153 IQ, Mogale City Municipality, Gauteng Province Version 1.0

12 December 2006

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As we know from legislation the surveying, capturing and management of heritage resources is an integral part of the greater management plan laid down for any major development or historic existing operation. With the proclamation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) this process has been laid down clearly. This legislation aims to strengthen the existing legislation, which only addresses this issue at a glance, and gives guidance to developers and existing industries to the management of their Heritage Resources.

The importance of working with and following the guidelines laid down by the South African Heritage Resources Agency cannot be overemphasised. This document forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan for the proposed developments on the farm Maloney's Eye 169 IQ and Steenkoppie 153 IQ, Mogale City Municipality, Gauteng Province..

During the survey sixteen heritage sites was found within the proposed development area. The following section provides an outline of the sites found and the proposed mitigation measures or impacts on these sites. A summary of the recommendations for each of the main heritage sites follows:

Archaeological Sites

Number of sites found:

One Stone Age Site and one Iron Age site.

2627BA-MHC002 and MHC016

Recommendation:

The best option and first prize would be the preservation of the sites *in situ*.

If the sites were to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the sites as to facilitate the protection of the sites during development.

None of the sites are graded as having such importance to be preserved and incorporated into the development.

Cemeteries

Number of sites found:

Two cemetery were found consisting of 88 graves:

2627BA-MHC003; 78 graves and

2627BA-MHC005; 10 graves.

Recommendation:

The best option and first prize would be the preservation of the cemetery *in situ*. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the cemetery will have to be relocated.

If the cemetery was to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

Historical Structures

Number of sites found:

Thirteen sites or clusters of sites were found;

2627BA-MHC001

2627BA-MHC004

2627BA-MHC006

2627BA-MHC007

2627BA-MHC008

2627BA-MHC009

2627BA-MHC010

2627BA-MHC011

2627BA-MHC012

2627BA-MHC013

2627BA-MHC016*Recommendation:*

The only buildings to be deemed as major importance and older than 60 years;

2627BA-MHC001**2627BA-MHC004****2627BA-MHC006****2627BA-MHC008****2627BA-MHC010**

The old dairy and associated buildings will be incorporated into the development. If any alterations or changes to any buildings on site are planned, a conservation architect will need to evaluate the buildings and provide possible options for changes or demolition of the buildings.

It is recommended that a Cultural Management Plan be developed for site 2627BA-MHC006 and all its linked buildings on site. This will assist in a responsible management framework for this unique site.

General

If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

A heritage resources management plan must be developed for managing the heritage resources in the study area during construction and operation of the development. This includes basic training for construction staff on possible finds, action steps for mitigation measures, surface collections, excavations and communication routes to follow in the case of a discovery.

If these recommendations are adhered to there are no heritage related reasons why the project can not commence.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd was contracted by Developplan to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed developments on the farm Maloney's Eye 169 IQ and Steenkoppie 153 IQ, Mogale City Municipality, Gauteng Province.

The applicant intends to develop an area of approximately 600 hectares into a low to medium density Estate. The development will also comprise of an institutional and commercial component.

The aim of the study is to identify all heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within Local, Provincial and national context. From this we aim to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilised before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Archival research, information collection from various sources and public consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area by on foot and vehicle; and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey, sixteen sites of cultural significance were identified. These sites were recorded by means of photos, GPS location, and description. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

This report must also be submitted to SAHRA's provincial office for scrutiny.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study is to extensively cover all data available to compile a background history of the study area; this was accomplished by means of the following phases.

2.1. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

As archaeological surveys deal with the locating of archaeological resources in a prescribed cartographic landscape, the study of archival and historical data, and especially cartographic material, can represent a very valuable supporting tool in finding and identifying such heritage resources.

2.2 PHYSICAL SURVEYING

Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority that occur below surface, a physical walk through of the study area was conducted.

Aerial photographs and 1:50 000 (2627BA) maps of the area were consulted and literature of the area were studied before undertaking the survey. The purpose of this was to identify topographical areas of possible historic and pre-historic activity. The study area was surveyed over three days, by means of vehicle and the footprint areas of the development were surveyed on foot by Matakoma Heritage Consultants. All sites discovered both inside and bordering the proposed development area was plotted on 1:50 000 maps and their GPS co-ordinates noted. 35mm photographs on digital film were taken at all the sites.

3. WORKING WITH LEGISLATION

It is very important that cultural resources be evaluated according to the National Heritage Recourse Act. In accordance with the Act, we have found the following:

- These sites are classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) section 3 (3).

A place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

- (Refer to Section 9 of this document for assessment)
- These sites should be managed through using the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) sections 4,5 and 6 and sections 39-47.
- Please refer to Section 9 for Management Guidelines.

4. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria used for the sites listed below.

The significance of archaeological sites was based on four main criteria:

- **site integrity** (i.e. primary vs. secondary context),
- **amount of deposit, range of features** (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures),
- **uniqueness** and
- **potential** to answer present research questions.

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be expressed as follows:

- A - No further action necessary;
- B - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;
- C - Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping of the site; and
- D - Preserve site

4.1 IMPACT

The potential environmental impacts that may result from mine activities.

4.1.1 Nature and existing mitigation

Natural conditions and conditions inherent in the project design that alleviate (control, moderate, curb) impacts. All management actions, which are presently implemented, are considered part of the project design and therefore mitigate against impacts.

4.2 EVALUATION

4.2.1 Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
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

4.2.2 Certainty

DEFINITE: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data exist to verify the assessment.

PROBABLE: Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of impact occurring.

POSSIBLE: Only over 40% sure of a particular fact or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

UNSURE: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact or likelihood of an impact occurring.

4.2.3 Duration

SHORT TERM: 0 to 5 years

MEDIUM: 6 to 20 years

LONG TERM: more than 20 years

DEMOLISHED: site will be demolished or is already demolished

Example

Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AREA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

As heritage surveys deal with the locating of heritage resources in a prescribed cartographic landscape, the study of archival and historical data, and especially cartographic material, can represent a very valuable supporting tool in finding and identifying such heritage resources.

The historical background and timeframe can be divided into the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical timeframe. These can be divided as follows:

Stone Age

The Stone Age is divided in Early; Middle and Late Stone Age and refers to the earliest people of South Africa who mainly relied on stone for their tools.

Early Stone Age: The period from \pm 2.5 million yrs - \pm 250 000 yrs ago. Acheulean stone tools are dominant.

Middle Stone Age: Various lithic industries in SA dating from \pm 250 000 yrs – 22 000 yrs before present.

Late Stone Age: The period from \pm 22 000-yrs before present to the period of contact with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.

Iron Age

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the Pre-Historic and Historic periods. Similar to the Stone Age it can be divided into three periods:

The Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium AD.

The Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD

The Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period.

Historic Timeframe

The historic timeframe intermingles with the later parts of the Stone and Iron Age, and can loosely be regarded as times when written and oral recounts of incidents became available.

5.2. EARLIEST INHABITANTS

The earliest inhabitants are widely recognised as prehistoric groups dating from the Stone Age. These early inhibitors of the area were followed by Iron Age groups which found the circumstances favourable for agriculture and animal husbandry.

5.3 ARCHIVAL INFORMATION

Refer to ***Annexure E***

5.4. CONCLUSIONS

This archival and desktop study has revealed a number of important features in the study area, and provides general information on the area's history. Through overlaying historical maps it was possible to identify the locations of old structures and thus evaluate their existence in the field.

6. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following section outlines the sites identified in the development area, and evaluates them according to the evaluation criteria of the National Heritage Resources Act.

6.1 2627BA-MHC001

6.1.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated in the north-western corner of the development. The site consists of the foundation remains of single room structure build with fired bricks. The structure was built on the side of an agricultural field lined on the one side with a stone wall and the other with a row of eucalyptus trees.

No deposit of cultural material is visible.

6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

6.2 2627BA-MHC002

6.2.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated on a low ridge running parallel with the drainage line in the northern part of the development area. The site consists of a dry stonewalled enclosure some six meters in diameter.

No deposit of cultural material is visible.



•Figure 1: Site conditions

6.3.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C
--

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low to moderate.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

6.3 2627BA-MHC003

6.3.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated in the northern part of the proposed development and consists of some 57 graves. All the graves are aligned east-west, with the only date evident 1982.



•Figure 2: Site conditions

6.3.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.A

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	C

6.4 2627BA-MHC004

6.4.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated in the north-western corner of the development. The site consists of the foundation remains of single room structure build with stone some 3 x 15metres in extent.

No deposit of cultural material is visible.



•Figure 3: Site conditions

6.4.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C
--

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

6.5 2627BA-MHC005

6.5.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site consists of a single family cemetery consisting of 10 graves. The site is situated inside the boundaries of the Coriloch Wedding venue, previously the Maloney's Eye dairy owned by David Pratt.

The cemetery consists of three families with three distinct periods. The first and only grave is that of a Frederic Beer, died in 1916. The second is that of the four graves of the Pratt family dating from 1950 to 1961. The final phase is that of the Milani family with dates from the early 1980's.

Mr Mike Milani, the current owner, indicated that his mother, father and sister was buried in the cemetery and that the cemetery is registered, and to be included in the development.



•Figure 4: Cemetery, with Milani graves in picture



•Figure 5: Grave of David Pratt

6.5.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade LS3A

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade LS3A	Possible	Short term	D

6.6 2627BA-MHC006

6.6.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site consists of an extensive farm complex with a number of buildings on site. The farm stead can be divided in to three distinct sections.

Section one consist of the current wedding venue, with reception, main hall, chapel, ablutions and bar. This area was earlier the Maloney's Eye dairy. Most of the buildings was constructed during the earlier part of the 1940's, with the main reception baring the date 1944.

Mr Mike Milani indicated that most of the buildings were constructed by Italian Prisoners of War during the 1940's. It was then utilised as a dairy for at least twenty years up to 1960. Mr Milani also indicated that they have spent a lot of time renovating the current buildings.

The second section consists of a Koi farm run by Mr Milani, adjoining the wedding venue.

The third section is the farm house with various outbuildings. Mr Milani indicated that the original single story two room dwelling was utilised in the 1940's as accommodation for the water inspectors of the area. The current expansive veranda was also constructed by Italian Prisoners of War.



• Figure 6: Old dairy – Now wedding reception area



• Figure 7: Current venue reception



• *Figure 8: Main dwelling with veranda*

6.6.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.A

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low. Mr Milani indicated that the whole area will be incorporated into the proposed development and will be utilised as is currently the case.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B-C

6.7 2627BA-MHC007

6.7.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated in the northern section of the development, and consist of a single story, multi-room thatched dwelling. The dwelling was utilised by the farm manager in the 1950's up to recently.



•Figure 9: Site conditions

6.7.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C
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This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

6.8 2627BA-MHC005

6.8.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated in the northern section of the development, and consist of a single story, multi-room corrugated iron roof dwelling. The maps of 1913 and 1944 indicate that this dwelling was constructed between these dates as the structure is present on the 1944 map.



•Figure 10: Site photo of house

6.8.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The maps available indicate that the structure is older than 60 years and thus protected.

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.A

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as moderate.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.9 2627BA-MHC009

6.9.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated between the R24 road and the northern drainage line of the development area. The area was set aside for the dwellings of the labourers of the Maloney's Eye dairy. Indications from the 1960 map as well as current map show the existence of eight dwellings. One inscription on one of the labourer houses indicate it the have been constructed in 1956.

All the houses were based on a standard floor plan, of three rooms, of which one was utilised as a kitchen/bathroom.

One of the structures in the area seemed to have been build for the specific use as a church as the structure has one entrance with a raised platform on the posit side.



• *Figure 11: Labourer housing*



• *Figure 12: Plastered labourers housing*



• *Figure 13: Possible church*



•Figure 14: Cement brick labourer's house

6.9.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site forms part of the larger farmstead workings and provides an interesting insight on the workings of farms in the 1950's onwards.

The site is younger than 60 years. Discussions with some of the current inhabitants indicate that they have been utilising the area since 1964. They indicated that David Pratt had these housing built for his workers.

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.A

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.


Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	A

6.10 2627BA-MHC010 TO MHC013

6.10.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated between the R24 road and the northern drainage line of the development area. The sites listed in this section are all date younger than 60 years. Indications from the 1960 map as well as current map show the existence of some of these dwellings. One inscription on one of the labourer houses indicate it the have been constructed in 1956.

2627BA-MHC010	Single room structure – possibly utilised as pump room from the adjacent water course
2627BA-MHC011	
2627BA-MHC012	Single room brick structure, ruins

<p>2627BA-MHC013</p> <p>Multi room labourer house. Same construction as MHC009</p>	
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6.10.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

These sites form part of the larger farmstead workings and provides an interesting insight on the workings of farms in the 1950's onwards.

These sites are younger than 60 years.

These sites are of low significance and is graded Grade GP.A

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as moderate.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	A

6.11 2627BA-MHC014

6.9.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated to the south of the R24 road, on the Maloney's Eye section of the development. The site consists of a dry stone wall constructed on the ridge of the small koppie dominating the surrounding landscape. The stone wall stretches for some 600 metres from east to west. The eastern corner of the wall is characterised by a V-shaped stone wall towards the south. The wall is characterised by numerous gun openings, alluding to a defensive purpose.

The first time the wall is mapped is on the 1944 map. However this does not exclude the possibility of it being constructed during the Second Anglo Boer War of 1899-1902. The current R24 road was a major link between the West Rand and Zeerust area in the earlier part of the 20th century, and the wall and defensive position thereof could have played a major part in the control on this road.



•Figure 15: Wall on ridge



•Figure 16: Gun hole

6.9.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade LS3B

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as moderate.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade LS3B	Possible	Short term	C

6.12 2627BA-MHC015

6.9.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated on the southern ridge of the property, overlooking the development. The site is characterised by a single low stone wall foundation in association with a low density scatter of lithics (*Stone Age artefacts*). The number of cores and flakes can be associated with the Middle Stone Age.



• *Figure 17: Low stone wall foundation*



• *Figure 18: Lithics from site*

6.9.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as moderate.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	A

6.13 2627BA-MHC016

6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is situated on the northern most boundary of the development area, and consists of a single room stone foundation. No cultural remains were found.



•Figure 19: Square stone structure

6.13.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Due to the nature of cultural remains that occur, in most cases, below surface, the possibility remains that some cultural remains may not have been discovered during the survey. Although Matakoma Heritage Consultants surveyed the area as thorough as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains be unearthed or laid open during the process of development.

The site conditions varied from open grass to very vegetation that made coverage difficult in certain areas.

8. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

In areas where there has not yet been a systematic survey to identify conservation worthy places, a permit is required to alter or demolish any structure older than 60 years. This will apply until a survey has been done and identified heritage resources are formally protected.

Archaeological and palaeontological sites, materials, and meteorites are the source of our understanding of the evolution of the earth, life on earth and the history of people. In the new legislation, permits are required to damage, destroy, alter, or disturb them. People who already possess material are required to register it.

The management of heritage resources are integrated with environmental resources and this means that before development takes place heritage resources are assessed and, if necessary, rescued.

In addition to the formal protection of culturally significant graves, all graves, which are older than 60 years and are not in a cemetery (such as ancestral graves in rural areas), are protected. The legislation protects the interests of

communities that have interest in the graves: they may be consulted before any disturbance takes place.

The graves of victims of conflict and those associated with the liberation struggle will be identified, cared for, protected and memorials erected in their honour.

Anyone who intends to undertake a development must notify the heritage resource authority and if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected, an impact assessment report must be compiled at the developer's cost. Thus developers will be able to proceed without uncertainty about whether work will have to be stopped if a heritage resource is discovered.

According to the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 section 32) it is stated that:

An object or collection of objects, or a type of object or a list of objects, whether specific or generic, that is part of the national estate and the export of which SAHRA deems it necessary to control, may be declared a heritage object, including –

- 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; and
- any other prescribed category.

If it is necessary to refer to any of the above-mentioned objects, the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 Sections 31-38) is included in **Annexure B**.

Under the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), provisions are made that deal with, and offer protection, to all historic and pre-historic cultural remains, including graves and human remains.

- Graves younger than 60 years fall 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. In order 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).

- 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 the South African Heritage Resource Agency (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 the category located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above 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.

Refer to **Annexure B** for further information on legislation.

9. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*All the sites identified during the survey are mapped on the map provided in **Annexure A and C***

*A list of coordinates of the sites is provided in **Annexure D***

A summary of the recommendations for each of the main heritage sites follows:

Archaeological Sites

Number of sites found:

One Stone Age Site and one Iron Age site.

2627BA-MHC002 and **MHC016**

Recommendation:

The best option and first prize would be the preservation of the sites *in situ*.

If the sites were to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the sites as to facilitate the protection of the sites during development.

None of the sites are graded as having such importance to be preserved and incorporated into the development.

Cemeteries

Number of sites found:

Two cemetery were found consisting of 88 graves:

2627BA-MHC003; 78 graves and

2627BA-MHC005; 10 graves.

Recommendation:

The best option and first prize would be the preservation of the cemetery *in situ*. If the development is of such a nature

that the site will be severely impacted on the cemetery will have to be relocated.

If the cemetery was to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

Historical Structures

Number of sites found:

Thirteen sites or clusters of sites were found;

2627BA-MHC001

2627BA-MHC004

2627BA-MHC006

2627BA-MHC007

2627BA-MHC008

2627BA-MHC009

2627BA-MHC010

2627BA-MHC011

2627BA-MHC012

2627BA-MHC013

2627BA-MHC016

Recommendation:

The only buildings to be deemed as major importance and older than 60 years;

2627BA-MHC001

2627BA-MHC004

2627BA-MHC006

2627BA-MHC008

2627BA-MHC010

The old dairy and associated buildings will be incorporated into the development. If any alterations or changes to any buildings on site are planned, a conservation architect will need to evaluate the buildings and provide possible options for changes or demolition of the buildings.

It is recommended that a Cultural Management Plan be developed for site 2627BA-MHC006 and all its linked buildings on site. This will assist in a responsible management framework for this unique site.

If these recommendations are adhered to there are no heritage reasons why the project can not commence.

General

If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

A heritage resources management plan must be developed for managing the heritage resources in the study area during construction and operation of the development. This includes basic training for construction staff on possible finds, action steps for mitigation measures, surface collections, excavations and communication routes to follow in the case of a discovery.

Management Guidelines

1. The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) 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 5 000m² 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 10 000m² 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.

In the event that an area previously not included in an archaeological or cultural resources survey, is to be disturbed. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) needs to be contacted. An enquiry must be lodged with them into the necessity for a Heritage Impact Assessment.

2. In the event that a further heritage assessment is required it is advisable to utilise a qualified heritage practitioner preferably registered with the Cultural Resources Management Section (CRM) of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA). Refer to subsection 8.

This survey and evaluation must include:

- (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 of the National Cultural Resources Act;
- (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.
3. It is advisable that an information section on cultural resources be included in the SHEQ training given to contractors involved in surface earthmoving activities. These sections must include basic information on:
- a. Heritage
 - b. Graves;
 - c. Archaeological finds; and
 - d. Historical Structures;

This module must be tailor made to include all possible finds that could be expected in that area of construction.

- 4. In the event that a possible find is discovered during construction, all activities must be halted in the area of the discovery and a qualified archaeologist contacted.
- 5. The archaeologist needs to evaluate the finds on site and make recommendations towards possible mitigation measures.
- 6. If mitigation is necessary, an application for a rescue permit must be lodged with SAHRA.
- 7. After mitigation an application must be lodged with SAHRA for a destruction permit. This application must be supported by the mitigation report generated during the rescue excavation. Only after the permit is issued may such a site be destroyed.
- 8. If during the initial survey sites of cultural significance is discovered, it will be necessary to develop a management plan for the preservation, documentation or destruction of such site. Such a program must include a watching brief,

timeframe and agreed upon schedule of actions between the company and the archaeologist.

9. In the event that human remain are uncovered or previously unknown graves are discovered a qualified archaeologist needs to be contacted and an evaluation of the finds made.
10. If the remains are to be exhumed and relocated, the relocation procedures as accepted by SAHRA needs to be followed. This includes an extensive social consultation process

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

The purpose of a watching brief is:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

Matakoma Heritage Consultants can be contacted on the way forward in this regard.

10. LIST OF PREPARES

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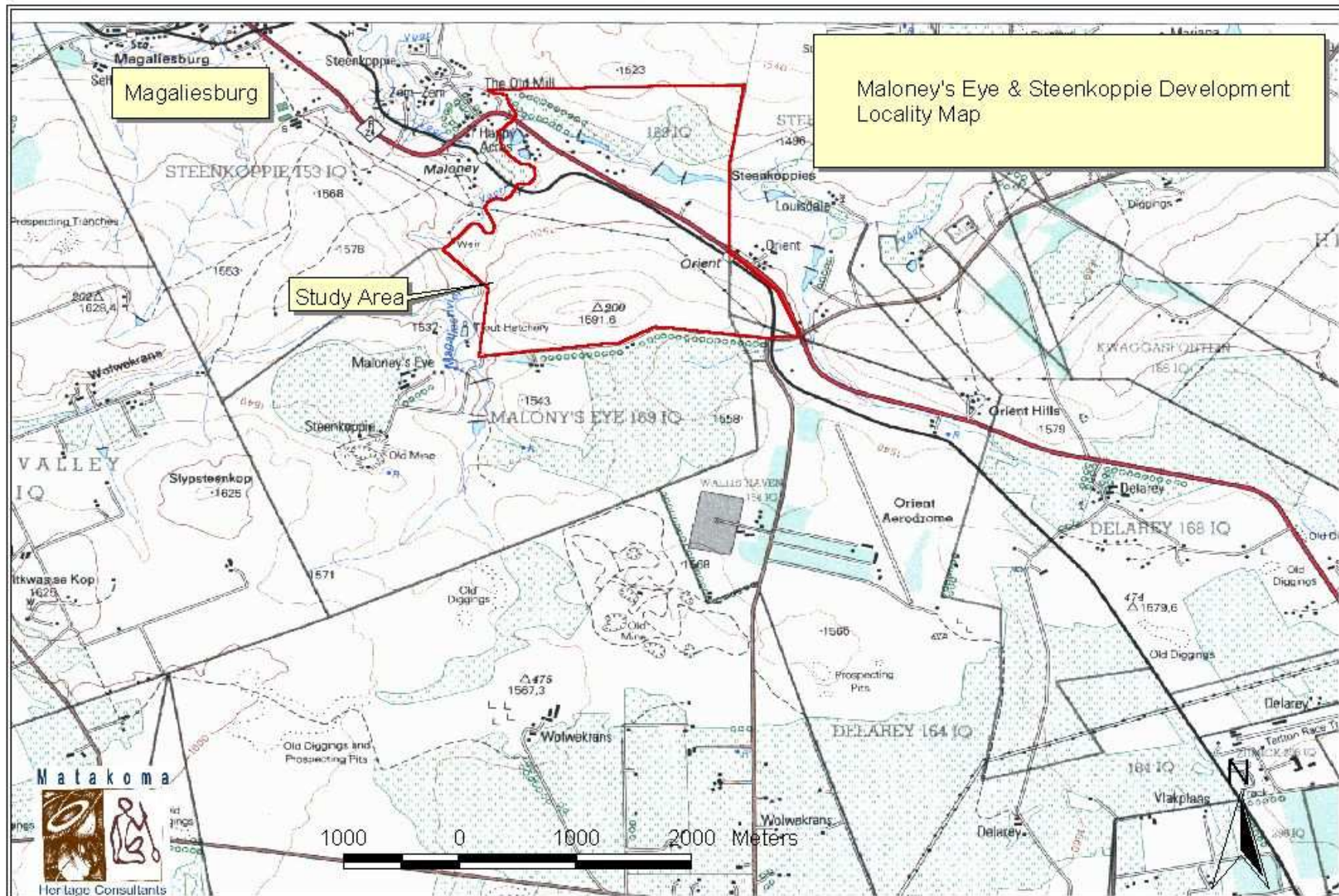
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ANNEXURE A: Locality Map



ANNEXURE B:

Legislation extracts

[36]36 Burial grounds and graves

(1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

(2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.

(3) (a) 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; or

(c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3) (a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

(5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3) (b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority-

(a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and

(b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.

(6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority-

(a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and

(b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

(7) (a) SAHRA must, over a period of five years from the commencement of this Act, submit to the Minister for his or her approval lists of graves and burial grounds of persons connected with the liberation struggle and who died in exile or as a result of the action of State security forces or agents provocateur and which, after a process of public consultation, it believes should be included among those protected under this section.

(b) The Minister must publish such lists as he or she approves in the Gazette.

(8) Subject to section 56 (2), SAHRA has the power, with respect to the graves of victims of conflict outside the Republic, to perform any function of a provincial heritage resources authority in terms of this section.

(9) SAHRA must assist other State Departments in identifying graves in a foreign country of victims of conflict connected with the liberation struggle and, following negotiations with the next of kin, or relevant authorities, it may re-inter the remains of that person in a prominent place in the capital of the Republic.

[37]37 Public monuments and memorials

Public monuments and memorials must, without the need to publish a notice to this effect, be protected in the same manner as places which are entered in a heritage register referred to in section 30.

[38]38 Heritage resources management

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as-

(a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, 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 5 000m² 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 10 000m² 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.

(2) The responsible heritage resources authority must, within 14 days of receipt of a notification in terms of subsection (1)-

(a) if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by such development, notify the person who intends to undertake the development to submit an impact assessment report. Such report must be compiled at the cost of the person proposing the development, by a person or persons approved by the responsible heritage resources authority with relevant qualifications and experience and professional standing in heritage resources management; or

(b) notify the person concerned that this section does not apply.

(3) 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.
- (4) The report must be considered timeously by the responsible heritage resources authority which must, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide-
- (a) whether or not the development may proceed;
 - (b) any limitations or conditions to be applied to the development;
 - (c) what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied, to such heritage resources;
 - (d) whether compensatory action is required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and

(e) whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

(5) A provincial heritage resources authority shall not make any decision under subsection (4) with respect to any development which impacts on a heritage resource protected at national level unless it has consulted SAHRA.

(6) The applicant may appeal against the decision of the provincial heritage resources authority to the MEC, who-

(a) must consider the views of both parties; and

(b) may at his or her discretion-

(i) appoint a committee to undertake an independent review of the impact assessment report and the decision of the responsible heritage authority; and

(ii) consult SAHRA; and

(c) must uphold, amend or overturn such decision.

(7) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development described in subsection (1) affecting any heritage resource formally protected by SAHRA unless the authority concerned decides otherwise.

(8) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority

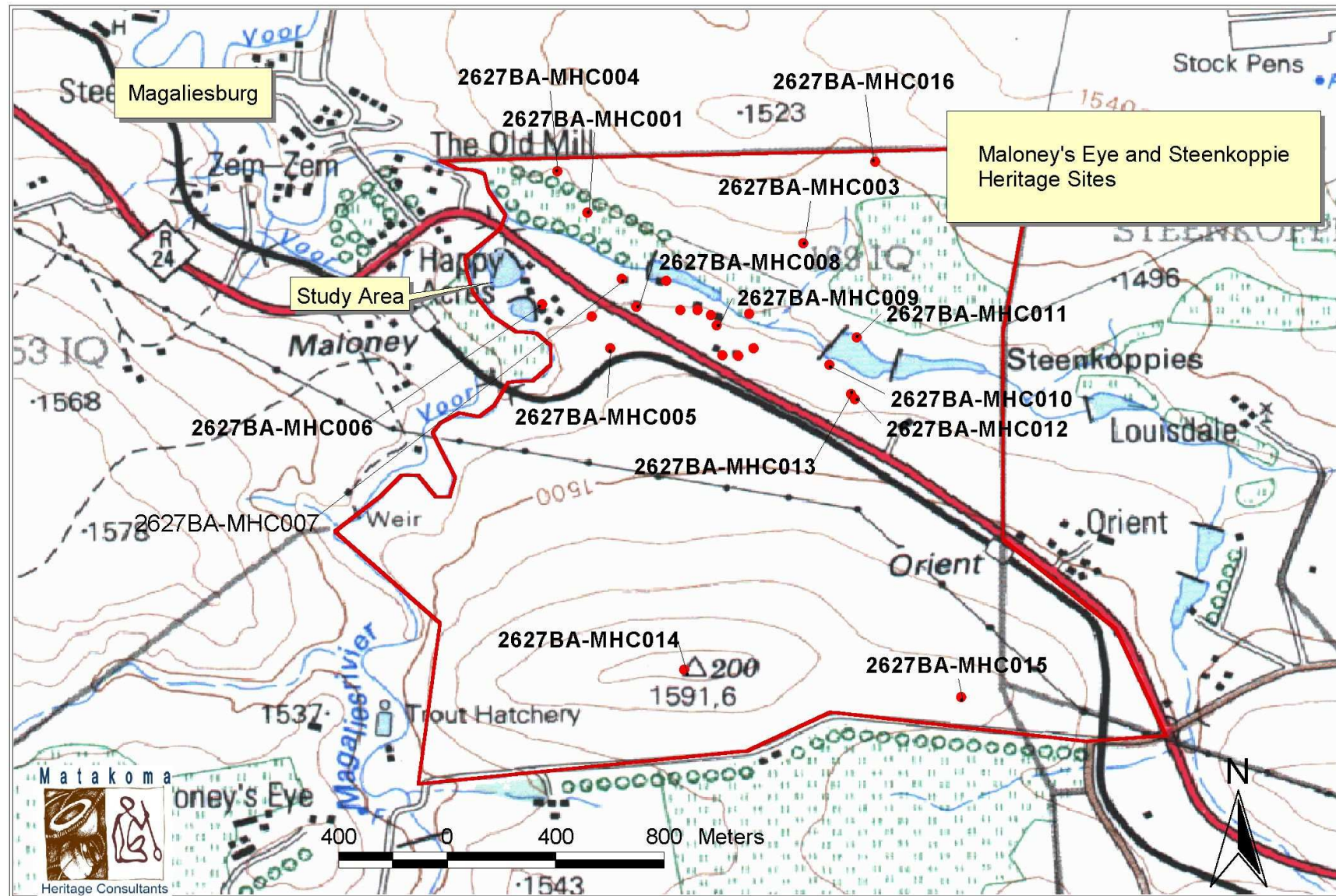
with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.

(9) The provincial heritage resources authority, with the approval of the MEC, may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, exempt from the requirements of this section any place specified in the notice.

(10) Any person who has complied with the decision of a provincial heritage resources authority in subsection (4) or of the MEC in terms of subsection (6) or other requirements referred to in subsection (8), must be exempted from compliance with all other protections in terms of this Part, but any existing heritage agreements made in terms of section 42 must continue to apply

ANNEXURE C:

Map of sites



ANNEXURE D: TABLE WITH SITE DESCRIPTION AND COORDINATES

SITE NO	LAT	LONG	SITE DESCRIPTION
2627BA-MHC001	26.00758382	27.57080197	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC002	26.01094731	27.57616103	Stone wall - circle
2627BA-MHC003	26.00858697	27.57794201	Cemetery 57 graves
2627BA-MHC004	26.00620517	27.56980419	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC005	26.01206847	27.57156372	Cemetery 10 graves
2627BA-MHC006	26.01102241	27.57094681	Farmstead
2627BA-MHC006	26.01063081	27.56930530	Farmstead
2627BA-MHC007	26.00977787	27.57193923	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC008	26.01070591	27.57242739	Historic House
2627BA-MHC009	26.00984761	27.57340372	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC009	26.01080247	27.57386506	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC009	26.01080784	27.57443905	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC009	26.01097413	27.57488966	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC009	26.01131746	27.57508278	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC009	26.01230987	27.57526517	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC009	26.01233670	27.57579088	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC009	26.01207920	27.57629514	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC010	26.01263174	27.57880032	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC011	26.01171979	27.57971764	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC012	26.01375827	27.57965863	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC013	26.01359733	27.57952452	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC016	26.00589939	27.58033454	Historic Ruin
2627BA-MHC014	26.02272450	27.57399990	Boer War Stone wall
2627BA-MHC015	26.02363701	27.58316888	Stone Age Site

ANNEXURE E: ARCHIVAL RESEARCH REPORT

ARCHIVAL AND HISTORICAL DESKTOP STUDY

PORTIONS OF THE FARMS MALONY'S EYE 169-IQ AND STEENKOPPIE 153-IQ

Report: MAT-MESK-1

Compiled by: P.D. Birkholtz

Date: 3 November 2006



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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeology Africa was appointed by *Matakoma Heritage Consultants* to undertake a historical and archival study of certain portions of the farms Malony's Eye 169-IQ and Steenkoppie 153-IQ. The study forms part of the overall Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken for the proposed development of these portions.

2. AIMS

The primary aim of the study was to locate and review available archival and historical records in an attempt to provide supportive information for the project Heritage Impact Assessment.

The results of the study can be used to make recommendations and evaluations based on historical fact rather than conjecture.

3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology consisted of the study of published and unpublished literature, archival records, as well as maps to compile the available information needed to address the project aims.

The following institutions were approached for information:

- National Archives, Pretoria
- UNISA Library, Pretoria

Old 1:50 000 maps were also obtained from the Directorate: Surveys and Mapping in Cape Town. These maps are well suited in the identification of buildings and structures older than 60 years, as well as for historic monuments and graves.

4. CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

4.1 Major Jackson Series Sheet Composite

The map composite depicted in **Figure 1** below is made up of two contemporary sheets which were both produced during the South African War (1899-1902) and forms part of the Major Jackson Series. The sheet on top is the Third Revised Edition of the "Rustenburg" Sheet (National Archives, Maps, 3/26) of the said map series, and likely dates from 1902 or 1903. The bottom sheet is the Sixth Revised Edition of the "Ventersdorp" Sheet of the Major Jackson Series (National Archives, Maps, 3/586). This sheet is also likely dated to either 1902 or 1903.

The first important observation to be made from the depiction below is that the main road between Krugersdorp and Rustenburg passed through the study area. This road had immense significance during the South African War. The second heritage feature visible within the study area is "Hind's Store". Refer **Section 6.3** for detail on this feature. It is evident that no railway line existed at the time. Furthermore, no blockhouse or fort is shown within the study area. The last observation to be made is that the present-day farm of Malony's Eye is not shown, only Steenkoppie.



Figure 1 Composite map made up of two Major Jackson Series Sheets.

4.2 “Krugersdorp” Sheet of the Transvaal and Orange River Map Series

Dating to 1913, this map represents the “Krugersdorp” Sheet of a 1:125 000 scale topographical map series (National Archives, Maps, 3/1419). It was compiled by the Geographical Section, General Staff, Transvaal.

The road crossing the site appears to be tarred, and shows some differences in layout if compared to the Major Jackson Series maps. The railway line is also depicted for the first time, as is the railway bridge over the Magalies River. This indicates that these two features were constructed between 1902/1903 and 1913. A tobacco factory is the last heritage feature depicted on the map. See **Section 6.7** below for more detail on this feature.

The present-day farm of Malony's Eye is not shown, only Steenkopje. In the wider landscape the town of Magaliesburg is depicted for the first time.

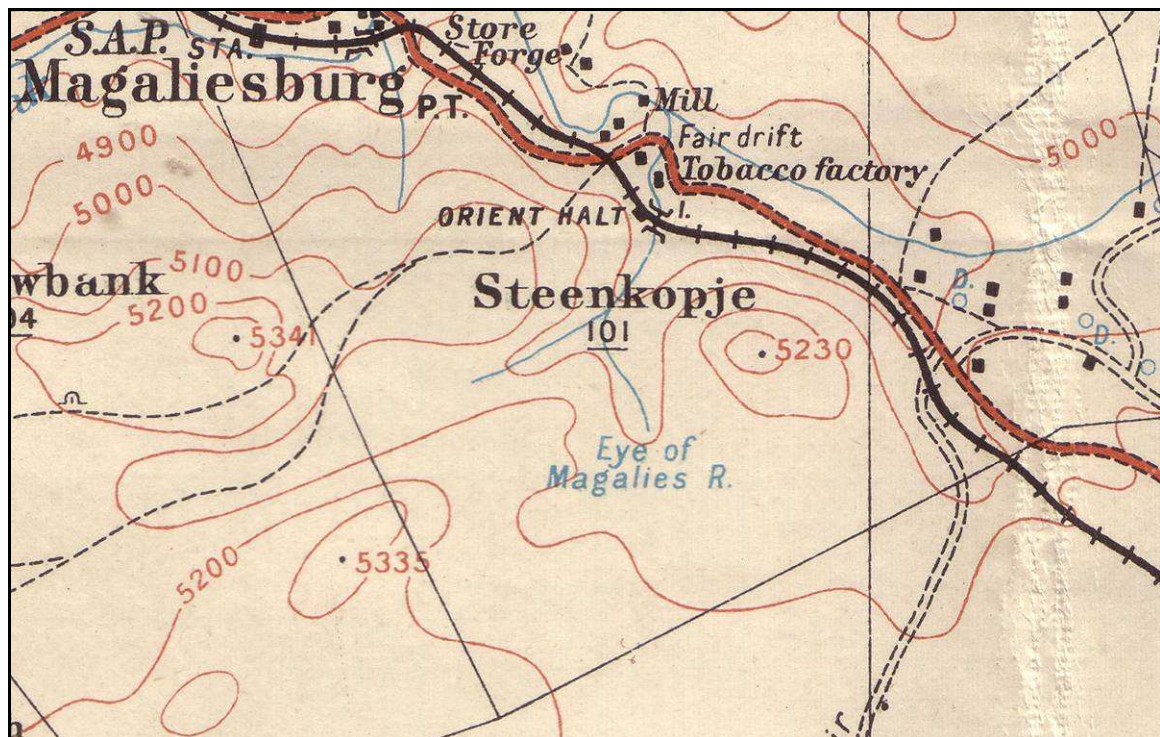


Figure 2 “Krugersdorp” Sheet dating from 1913.

4.3 2627BA Randfontein Sheet, dated 1944

The sheet depicted in **Figure 3** is the 2627BA Randfontein topographical map in 1:50 000 scale, and represents the First Edition of this particular map. It was surveyed and drawn in 1944.

The following heritage features are depicted on the map:

- Three buildings are shown, two of which are situated close together in an area named “Moloneys”. The buildings are marked in red.
- A halt on the railway line is also shown in the study area. The map names the halt “Orient”. The halt is marked in blue.
- A stonewall (“klipmuur”) is shown on the summit of the large hill on the southern side of the site. The feature is marked in pink.
- Two bridges are depicted, namely the railway bridge and the bridge for the road. The latter bridge is titled the “Andries Pretorius Bridge”. These features are marked in green.

The road appears to have undergone some more changes since the date of the previous map, namely 1913.

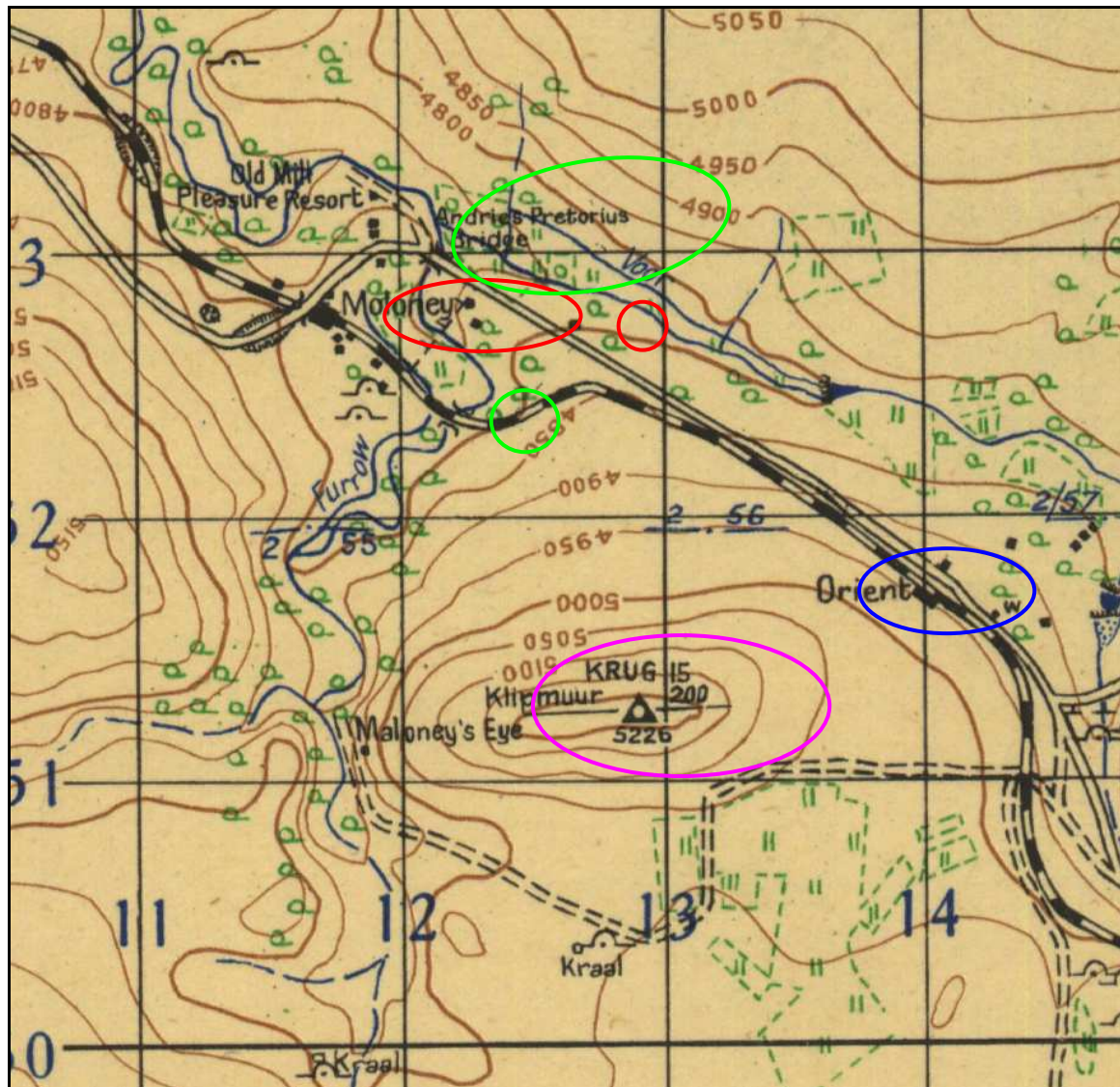


Figure 3 2627BA Randfontein Sheet, dated 1944.

4.4 2627BA Randfontein Sheet, dated 1960

The sheet depicted in **Figure 4** is the 2627BA Randfontein topographical map in 1:50 000 scale, and represents the Second Edition of this particular map. It was surveyed in 1957, drawn in 1959 and printed in 1960.

The following heritage features are depicted on the map:

- Nineteen buildings are depicted in seven different localities. These buildings are all marked in red.
- A halt on the railway line is also shown in the study area. The map names the halt "Orient". The halt is marked in blue.
- A stonewall ("klipmuur") is again shown on the summit of the large hill on the southern side of the site. The feature is marked in pink.
- Only one bridge is depicted, namely the road bridge referred to as the "Andries Pretorius Bridge". This feature is marked in green.
- Three huts are shown in two separate localities. These features are marked in orange.
- A school is shown directly north of the river. The school is marked in violet.

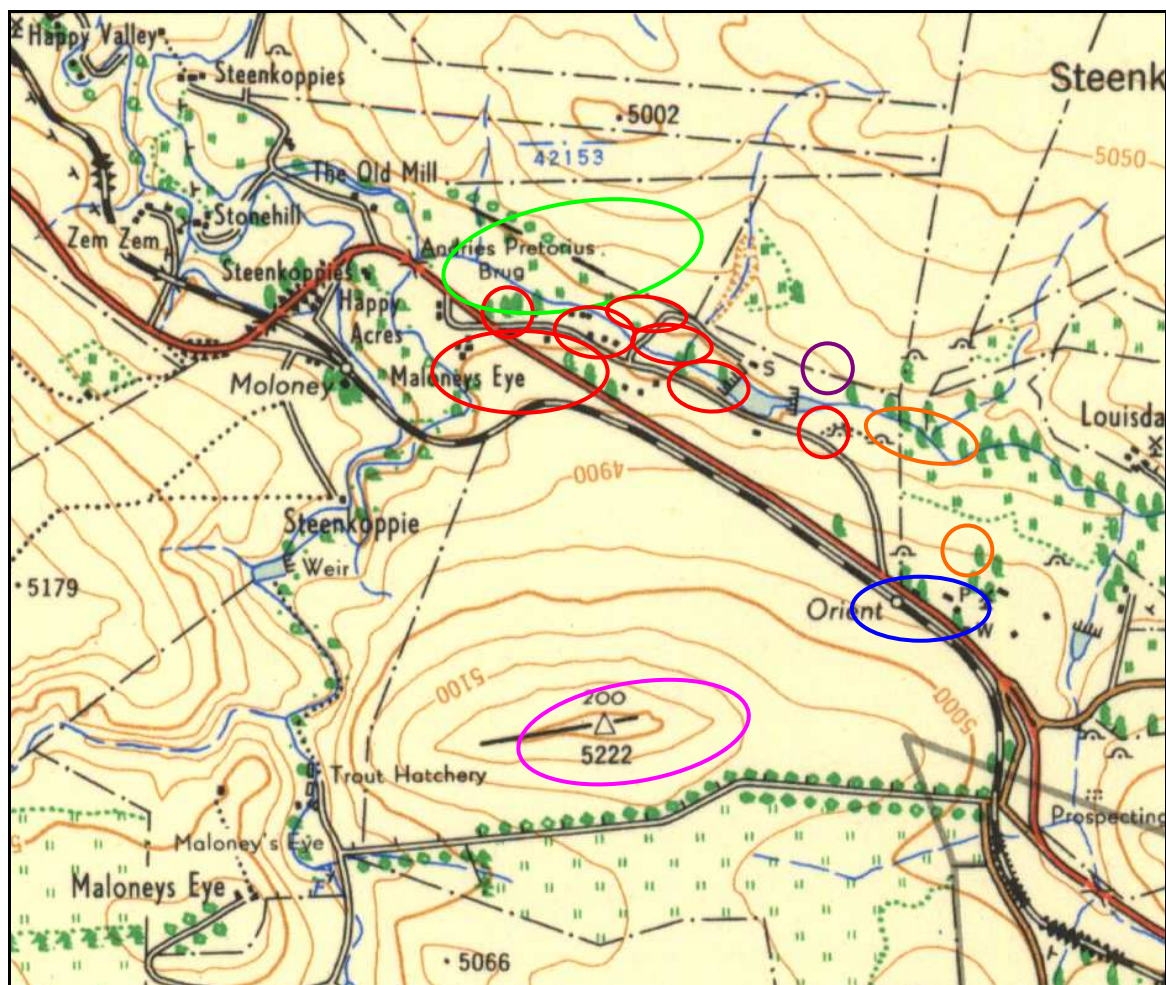


Figure 4 2627BA Randfontein Sheet, dated 1960.

4.5 2627BA Randfontein Sheet, dated 1978

The sheet depicted in **Figure 5** is the 2627BA Randfontein topographical map in 1:50 000 scale, and represents the Third Edition of this particular map. It was remapped in 1976 and printed in 1978. The following heritage features are depicted on the map:

- Sixteen buildings are depicted in eight different localities, and marked in red on the map.
- The same “Orient” halt is again shown in the study area and marked in blue.
- Only one bridge is depicted, namely the road bridge referred to as the “Andries Pretoriusbrug”. This feature is marked in green.
- A school is again shown, however on this sheet it is depicted south of the river. The school is marked in violet.
- A single grave is shown near the western side of the study area, between the road and the railway line. The grave is shown in light blue.
- The present-day farm Malony's Eye is depicted for the first time.

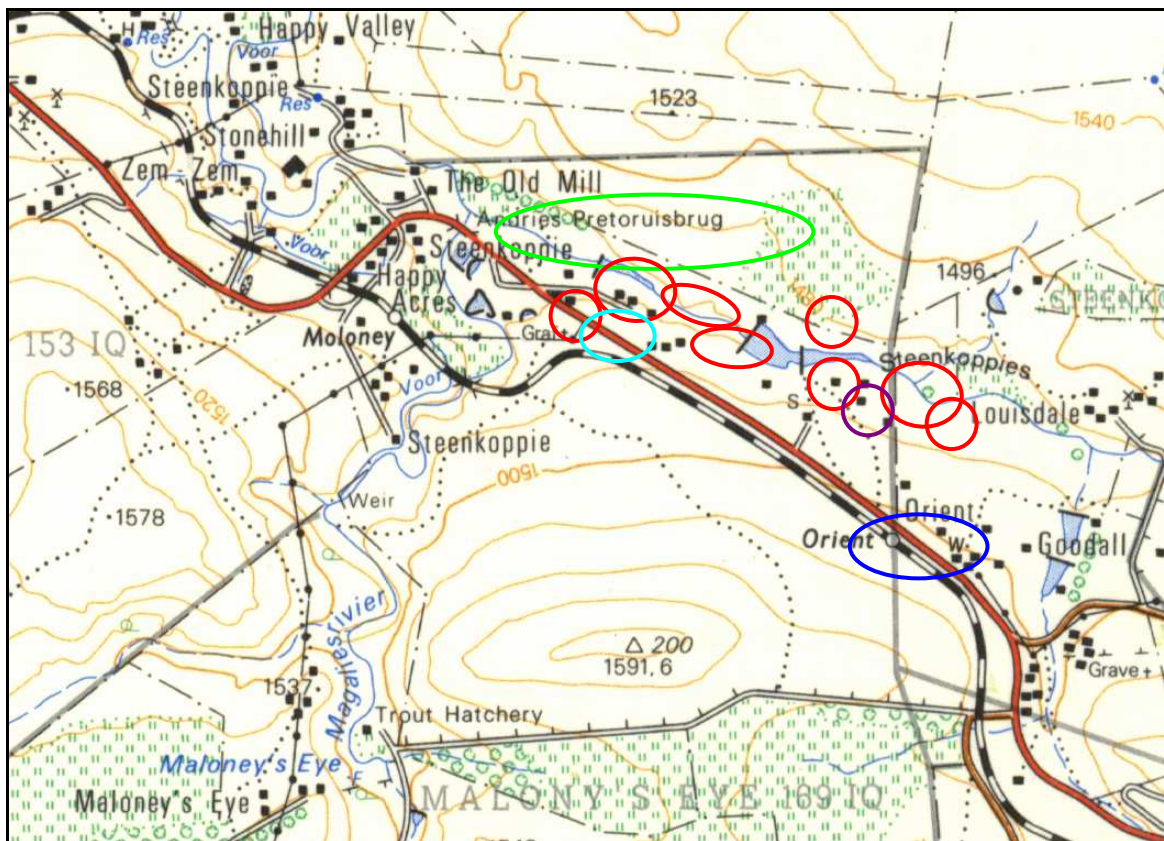


Figure 5 2627BA Randfontein Sheet, dated 1978.

5. EARLY FARM OWNERSHIP HISTORY

The farm Steenkoppie (old number 101, present number 153-IQ) was first inspected by J.I. van Aswegen on 17 March 1859. It was inspected for A. Coetzee "op recht" of Johannes Hermanus Grobler. The transfer from Government to Mr. Grobler took place on 23 November 1860.

From this date forward the farm was sub-divided into numerous portions, with various different owners listed. As it is impossible to indicate which transfers represent sections of the present study area, the transfers to some well-known or historically important individuals will be listed:

- On 5 December 1876 portions of the farm was transferred from Adriaan Johannes Gysbertus de la Rey to Thomas William Maloney. The present-day farm Malony's Eye must have been named after this person.
- On 5 June 1884 a portion of the farm was transferred from Stephanus Johannes Oosthuizen to John Henry Jennings and Jeremiah Jennings. The Jennings and Hartley families (see below) are the two best known families in the history of the area.
- On 3 July 1884 a portion of the farm was transferred from Gerhardus Jacobus Oosthuizen to Frederick Henry Hartley.
- On 16 April 1910 a portion of the farm was transferred from the estate of G.J. Oosthuizen to Jochem van Bruggen. Van Bruggen (1881-1957) was a well known Afrikaans author who's most famous work was "Ampie", a trilogy written between 1924 and 1942.

6. DESKTOP FINDINGS WITH REGARD TO THE STUDY AREA'S HERITAGE

6.1 Gold Mining

In 1874 an Australian prospector by the name of Henry Lewis announced that he had discovered a large deposit of alluvial gold on the farm Blaauwbank. This farm is situated directly west of Steenkoppie and Malony's Eye. Although it soon became apparent that neither a large deposit nor alluvial gold was located on the farm, a quartz reef with low values was found. Subsequently, a Pretoria storekeeper, Albert Broderick, took the lead

in the establishment of the Nil Desperandum Cooperative Quartz Company on the 28th of January 1875. The company was never successful and lasted for only 14 years (Shorten, 1970).

Lewis is today credited to be the first man to discover quartz gold in the vicinity of the Witwatersrand (Johannesburg City Council, 1986).

According to Rosenthal (1970) Henry Lewis' partner was the owner of the farm Blaauwbank, namely J.H. Jennings. As indicated above, a person with the name John Henry Jennings is also strongly associated with Steenkoppie, and obtained his first portion of the farm on the 5th of June 1884 from Stephanus Johannes Oosthuizen (RAK, 2880).

It seems likely that the farms adjoining Blaauwbank would have been prospected for gold as well during this time.

6.2 The farm Steenkoppie as a source of water for Johannesburg

During the early years of Johannesburg its residents were able to meet their water needs from local streams and marshland. However, with the rapid growth in the town's population these water sources soon dried up.

In 1887 Sir James Sivewright obtained the concession to lay pipes in the streets of Johannesburg and supply the town with water by this means. In 1888 he formed the Johannesburg Waterworks, Estate and Exploration Company (commonly referred to as the Waterworks Company), and subsequently leased a portion of the farm Doornfontein to secure a strong spring situated thereon. A small dam was constructed and the first Johannesburg house to have water supplied by a pipeline was that of Henry Struben. However, the company soon ran into financial and logistical difficulties, and was only saved when it was acquired by the mining magnate Barney Barnato.

In 1888, only two years after the establishment of Johannesburg, engineers undertook a survey of possible water source alternatives in the vicinity of Johannesburg. These included Olifantsvlei, Vierfontein, Klip River, Wonderfontein, Klip Spruit, Weltevreden and significant for the present study also Steenkoppie (Shorten, 1970).

In a letter written by the law firm Rooth & Wessels on 5 May 1890 and addressed to the State Secretary of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, mention is made that Messrs. Sherwell, Fisher, Farrar and Ross were applying for the right to provide Johannesburg with water from the water source on the farm Steenkoppie. The intention was for pipes to be laid from the farm all the way to Johannesburg (SS, 2354, R7089/90). In a document dated 8 May 1890 and written by a Mr. Pietersen, it is indicated that at the time almost all of the farmers from the area where vehemently opposed to the proposed laying of water pipes to Johannesburg (SS, 2354, R7089/90).

Although Klip River and Vierfontein were regarded as the most favourable locations, during the Water Schemes Committee of the Sanitary Board held during April and May 1890, five water schemes were discussed, including Steenkoppie. The Waterworks Company acquired the farms Weltevreden and Steenkoppie and used the water from these two sources to augment the one at Doornfontein. Subsequently, the State Secretary informed the company that they did not have the right to take water from these sources as they were public streams and the rights of riparian owners had to be ensured (Shorten, 1970).

One very interesting listing with regards to the Waterworks Company and Steenkoppie could be found in the farm's ownership history (RAK, 2880). On 7 August 1895 the Johannesburg Waterworks, Estate & Exploration Company acquired certain portions of the farm Steenkoppie from Thomas William Maloney.

6.3 Hind's Store

As indicated above, the Rustenburg Sheet of the Major Jackson Series indicates that "Hind's Store" was situated within the study area. The map shows the store to be located to the south-east of the junction between the Magalies River and another unknown river, directly south of the old road between Krugersdorp and Rustenburg. Thomas Charles Hinds and his partner John Henry Jennings had opened the store during the 1890s, and due to its closeness to the confluence of the two waterways described above, it was known as "The Junction" (CJC, 848, 1602). At the time, the store was 7 miles from Krugersdorp.

Hind's store became famous during the Jameson Raid of 1895-6, in that it was the column of Dr. Leander Starr Jameson's last halting place before reaching Krugersdorp. During preparations for the raid, a person by the name of Dr. Henry Wolff had

established resting stops all along Jameson's intended route to Johannesburg. Hind's store was used as the last of these stops (Longford, 1960).



Figure 6 Cecil John Rhodes and Dr. Leander Starr Jameson (Hammond, 1935, opp. 274).

The column consisted of a combined force of 350 volunteers raised in Salisbury (present day Harare) and 150 members of the Bechuanaland Border Police stationed at Mafeking. Upon nearing Hind's store, the column sent scouts out and established that they were entirely surrounded by Boer Commando's (200 Boers in front, 100 Boers following them from the rear and unknown numbers of Boers on both flanks). In the vicinity of Hind's store, the column surprised the commando of 200 men to their front who were at the time watering their horses. One of the column's officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Harry White ordered his artillery to the front, but by the time they were ready the commando had already started retreated back to Krugersdorp. All White could was to order his men to fire a few shots in the direction of the retreating Boers (Colvin, 1922) (Hole, 1930). Colonel White was later criticised that he did not utilise the two maxim guns

available to him from the start. His response had always been that his orders were to avoid any skirmish or battle until the column had reached Johannesburg.

At 13h30 on the afternoon of 1 January 1896 the column finally reached Hind's Store. Although most of the men from the advanced column obtained some food, those from the rear and outposts were not able to obtain anything. Furthermore, there was only enough forage for the gun teams. They were very disappointed to find very little stores remaining, and surmised that the Boer commandoes had taken most of the stock. The column rested here for an hour and a half before resuming their march toward Krugersdorp. Shortly thereafter, a short distance north-west of Krugersdorp, on the farm Waterval, the first battle of the raid took place (Colvin, 1922) (Garrett & Edwards, 1897).



Figure 7 The Boer position on the farm Waterval, north-west of Krugersdorp (1 January 1896) (Johannesburg City Council, 1986:25).

As Thomas Hinds was a burger of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek, he appears to have fought with the Boer commandos during the initial stages of the South African War (1899-1902). In June 1900 he surrendered and received a protection pass. He continued to live at the store until 28 January 1901, when he was ordered to move with his family into Krugersdorp. During the period that Hinds stayed at the store numerous Boer commandos visited it and commandeered various goods, including forage, rifles, clothing, eating utensils and horses. Receipts signed by the various Boer officers are still housed in the National Archives, and some examples can be viewed below. The British also visited the store to obtain forage.

106
THE JUNCTION,
Blaauwbank, Aug 28 de 1900

Comdt. D. van der Heever.

Dr. to T. C. HINDS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS AND DIRECT IMPORTERS.

1900/

22	1 Baaije 27/6	1 Broek 20/ 18/	3 5 6	
	1 Onder Baaije 8/	1 Schoenen 10/	18	
28	2 pr Schoenen 48/ 17/ 18/		3 18 6	
	1 Broek 17/6 20/	4 Oile 3/	2 6	
	1 Baaije 30/	2 Medicijn 7/	1 12	
	1 Broek 17/6 68	Haver 34/	2 11 6	
29	2/3 1/4 lime Mangawattas Tea 9/		18	
	Outvaugen door mij			18
	D. van der Heever			14 3 0
				15 1
	D. Commandant			

Figure 8 This receipt is dated 28 August 1900 and was signed by Commandant D. van den Heever. It shows numerous articles of clothing obtained from storekeeper T.C. Hinds.

1075
 Outgaangen van den Heer T. C. Ainds
 4 dozyn Cream of Tartar ⁸¹⁻ & 4 dozyn Carbonate of Soda ⁴¹⁻
 ten behoeve van Commando Elandsfontein
 Blaauwbank
 2 Januari 1901.
 12/-

Figure 9 This receipt is dated 2 January 1901 and was signed by Veldcornet J.H. Bester of the Elandsfontein Commando. The listed articles obtained from T.C. Hinds were “Cream of Tartar” and “Carbonate of Soda”.

Den Wildt. Nieuw
J. Hind!
Walsatten!
Gefieve myne
Commandos te voorzien met
zoo veel over als zij noodig
hebben. Ik zal kwitantie verleen
aan de
Draalbank
2/1/201. Wd. Generaal

Figure 10 This document is also dated 2 January 1901 and was signed by General J.C.G. Kemp. It asks Hinds to supply the general's commandos with as much food as they require, and indicates that receipts would be signed for any forage taken from the store. The document also shows that General Kemp's commando was at the time encamped at Vaalbank, a short distance to the north-west of the study area.

After the war Thomas Charles Hinds and his partner John Henry Jennings started farming on the farm Blaauwbank. They never opened the store again (Wld, 231/1905).

The available ownership history of the farm Steenkoppie (RAK, 2880) interestingly does not show any portion of the farm owned by T.C. Hinds & Co before 1906. The first such transfer took place on 14 July 1906 when a portion of the farm was transferred from Jan David de Villiers to John Henry Jennings and Thomas Charles Hinds (trading as the T.C. Hinds & Co). On 21 April 1913 the portion was transferred from T.C. Hinds & Co. to John Henry Jennings (RAK, 2880).

Another discrepancy in the location of Hind's store on Steenkoppie is the fact that all documents dealing with the store indicate it to be located on Blaauwbank. This is even shown on the store's letterhead depicted in **Figure 8**. As such, it is presently not absolutely certain that the store was indeed located on Steenkoppie. However, as the Major Jackson Series map indicates it to be located here, it must be considered as such until proven otherwise.

6.4 The study area and the South African War (1899-1902)

No record of a skirmish or battle during the war of 1899 to 1902 on Steenkoppie could be found. This is quite surprising if one considers the strategic significance of the main road between Krugersdorp and Rustenburg passing through the farm (refer **Figure 1**).

However, numerous battles and skirmishes took place in the surrounding area, most noteworthy of which was certainly the Battle of Nooitgedacht (13 December 1900). Here the Boer commandos of De La Rey, Beyers and Kemp and others attacked Major-General R.A.P. Clement's encampment of 1,500 men at the southern foot of the Magaliesburg mountain-cliffs on the farm Nooitgedacht. Although Clements had posted pickets and signalling corps on top of the mountain, these were easily overrun by the Boers. This had a devastating effect on the camp's defence. In the words of Grant (1910:16) (and referring to Clements) "*...with the loss of his piquets his lines of observation and resistance had disappeared together.*" Although surprise was total, Clements showed good leadership and organised his men into an organised retreat to a nearby hill known as Vaalkop or Yeomanry Hill. Here he was able to defend the hill successfully from Boer attacks, resulting in his eventual withdrawal back to Pretoria (Carruthers, 2000).

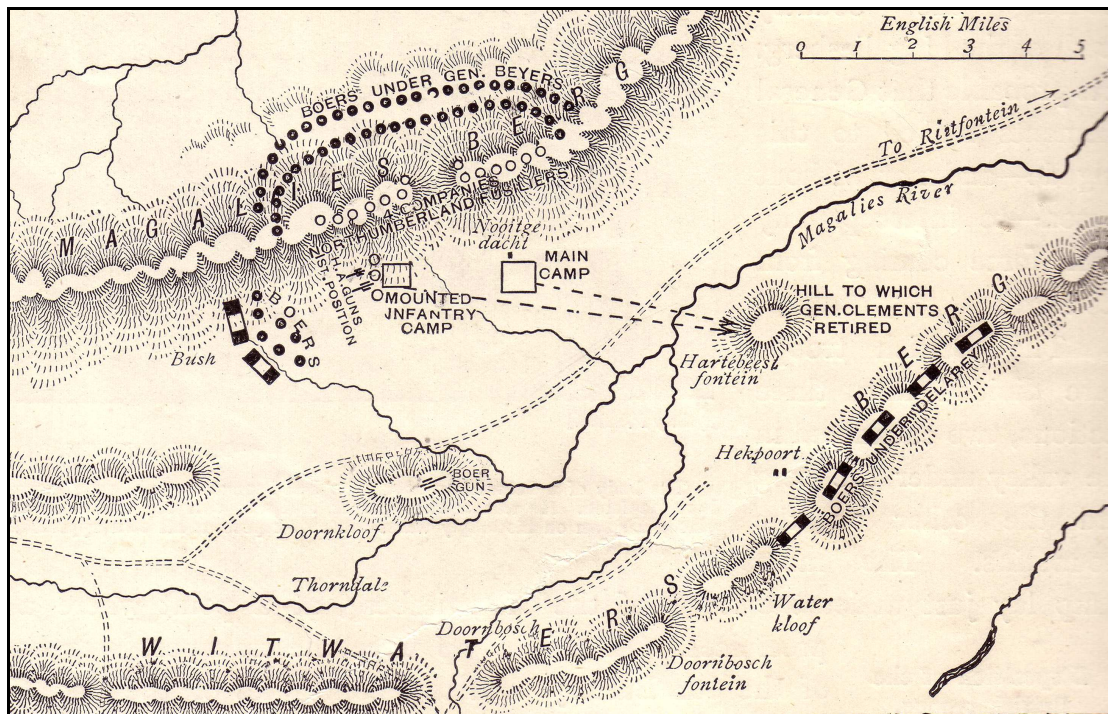


Figure 11 Map of the Battle of Nooitgedacht (Wilson, 1902).

The British casualties for officers and men were 74 killed, 186 wounded and 368 “prisoners and missing” (Grant, 1910). On Boer side the casualties were between 15 and 30 killed and between 46 and 61 wounded (Oosthuizen, 1949).

Only two direct references to the farm Steenkoppies could be found in the source material relevant to the South African War in the study area and surroundings (see Home, 1901; Grant, 1910; Kemp, 1941; Oosthuizen, 1949; Pakenham, 1979; Taitz, 1996; Pretorius, 2001).

The first direct reference dates from early September 1900, when various farmhouses situated in the Hekpoort Valley were burnt to the ground by the men under the command of Major-General Clements. These included the house of S. Oosthuizen on the farm Steenkoppie (Oosthuizen, 1949).

The second direct reference to the farm dates from August 1901, when Lord Colonel G.L. Basing of the 1st Royal Dragoons was dispatched in pursuit of a Boer commando under Commandant P. de la Rey. The commando had broken through the blockhouse line in the Hekpoort Valley. The chase took place from Vlakplaats, to Kaalfontein past Steenkoppies and all the way to Olifantsnek. At Olifantsnek the pursuit was called off,

and by this stage the commando had been broken up and thirteen of its members captured (Grant, 1910).



Figure 12 Contemporary depiction of the Battle of Nooitgedacht (Wilson, 1902).

6.5 David Beresford Pratt

On the morning of 9 April 1960, during a speech by Prime Minister H.F. Verwoerd at the Rand Easter Show, David Beresford Pratt fired two shots at Verwoerd's head with a .22 calibre handgun. With the help of civilians Pratt was immediately arrested and taken to the Rand Easter Show Police Station. The Prime Minister was rushed to hospital and recovered. Pratt later claimed that he only wanted to scare Verwoerd, and could easily have killed him if he so desired. (<http://www.sahistory.org.za/pages/people/pratt-db.htm>) (<http://www.africacrime-mystery.co.za/books/fsac/chp14.htm>)

David Pratt appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on 11 April 1960. He was declared "mentally disordered and epileptic". On 26 September 1960 he was sent to the Pretoria Central Prison, from where he was transferred to the Oranje Mental Hospital at Bloemfontein. On his 52nd birthday (1 October 1961) Pratt hanged himself with a coiled-up bedsheet in his room (MHG, 6000/60A).

According to Pratt's estate, at the time of his death he owned two undivided half-shares of the Farm Steenkoppie. While the one half-share was obtained from the Arthur Pratt Trust (Arthur Pratt being his father) under Deed of Sale, the second half-share was comprised of the following portions:

Certain Remaining Extent of Portion of Freehold Farm Steenkoppie

Certain Portion 2 of Portion C of quitrent Farm Delarey

Certain Remaining Extent of Portion called "Rietfontein" of the Freehold Farm Steenkoppie

Based on the present available information it is impossible to establish whether David Pratt's property and farmhouse is situated within the present study area. His estate (MHG, 6000/60A) indicates that he owned Malony's Eye Trout Hatchery Proprietary Limited. According to the contemporary 1:50 000 topographical map sheet of the area (2627BA) the trout hatchery is situated to the west and outside of the study area. One of the websites (www.sahistory.org.za) also states that David Pratt had a 35 room mansion on his farm.

Although this study has shown that the possibility exists for David Beresford Pratt's house and property to be situated within the study area, this could not be confirmed. Communication with local residents should positively confirm or disprove this statement.

6.6 Railway Line

A railway line crosses east-by-west across the site. The first depiction of this railway line on the maps depicted above is on the sheet dated 1913 (refer Figure 2). The indication is that the railway line must have been constructed between the production of the earlier map (1902/1903) and that of the present map (1913).

This is supported by the available literature sources. Heydenreich (1999) indicates that this line forms part of the Krugersdorp – Zeerust line, and that it was constructed between 1906 and 1910. This line was constructed to serve the needs of farmers in the Zeerust and Rustenburg areas and to provide easy access between their goods and the markets on the Witwatersrand.

6.7 The Orient Magaliesberg Tobacco Company

The tobacco industry in the Magaliesburg area started in the 1870s by J. & J. Jennings on the farm Blaauwbank. Shortly thereafter another tobacco factory was started on the adjacent farm Vaalbank by F.H.Hartley. In 1891 the Blaauwbank tobacco factory was taken over by Frederick Beer. He renamed the company "The Orient Magaliesberg Tobacco Company" and carried on business on Blaauwbank for a number of years before relocating his business to the farm Steenkoppie. A mill that was worked by turbine power was erected nearby (Praagh, 1906). Praagh (1906:47) describes the factory as "...quite up-to-date in its equipment, is fitted with two Legg machines, one of 13½ inch cut and the other of 9 inch." The company's tobacco became so popular that during 1905 alone more than a quarter million pounds in weight were manufactured. Praagh (1906:47) also details the manufacturing process of the company:

"Their well-known Magaliesberg tobacco is cured in the open, purely by the sun's influence. When sufficiently cured further fermentation is checked by the same process. It is tobacco pure and simple, totally unadulterated, consequently it possesses a minimum amount of nicotine and is less harmful to smoke than any other class of pipe

tobacco. The tobacco, after the process of manufacture, is stacked in large heaps, and is so allowed to mature before being packed for sale. This natural process ensures good burning qualities, and the development of its own distinct aroma. The tobacco is then put up in sealed packets weighing $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 5 lbs respectively."

These sealed packets were then transported across South Africa, and even to England, Europe, Australia and all the other British Colonies.

On the 1913 map a "Tobacco Factory" is depicted south of the road adjacent to the present study area's western boundary. A mill is shown directly across the river. It is believed that these two buildings formed part of The Orient Magaliesberg Tobacco Company's premises on Swartkoppie.



Figure 13 Historic photographs of buildings associated with The Orient Magaliesberg Tobacco Company. The top left and central photographs are of the mill, while the remainder are described as the "Tobacco Store Room", "Packing Room" and "Cutting Room".

7. CONCLUSION

This study has revealed the possibility for quite a number of heritage resources to be located within the study area. Numerous developments have taken place over the years, and as a result the existence of these features will need to be verified by means of foot surveys and communication with local residents.

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