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1st Phase Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

**for the client,
Mezo Kitchens, for the development
of a
processing plant for the manufacture of melamine prefabricated
kitchen cupboards
on
portion R/20 of the farm Uitzicht (Alias Rietvalei) 314JR,**



March 2016.

Report prepared by: -



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Fig. 01. Above image shows the location of the 21-hectare site earmarked for development by Mezo Kitchens relative to Pretoria in 1899. (*Jeppes Map of the Transvaal (sheet 5) of 1899.*) From this it appears as if the old wagon road to Rustenburg passed through or close to the property under investigation. (Portion R/20 of the farm Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314JR is marked with a red square.)¹

¹ Then still known as Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 586.

1. Contact Details.

1.1. Developers.

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1.2. Consultants.

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1.3. Type of Development.

Light Industrial.

1.4. Zoning of Site.

Zone use 19: Undetermined zone.

1.5 Description of the site.

Portion R/20 of the farm Uitzicht (Alias Rietvalei) 314JR,

2. G.P.S. Coordinates of the beacons of portion R/20 of the farm Uitzicht (Alias Rietvalei) 314JR.

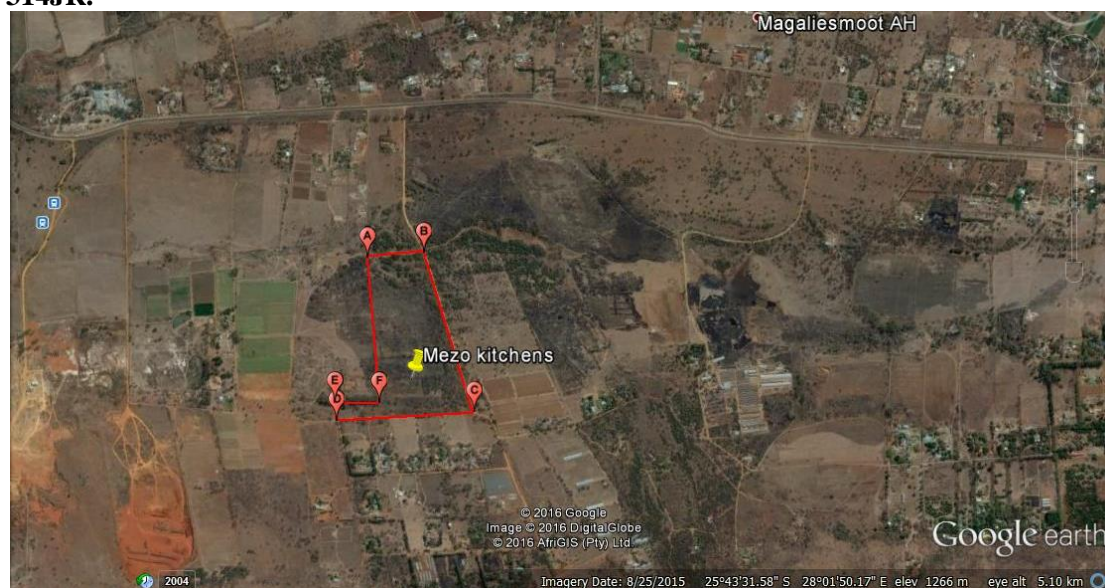


Fig. 02. Above is an image showing the position of portion R/20 of the farm Uitzicht (Alias Rietvalei) 314JR. (Red markers). (Google Earth image 2015 and author's annotations.)

Description of beacon	Degrees south	Degrees east
Beacon A	25° 43' 32. 35"	28° 1' 21. 83"
Beacon B	25° 43' 31. 11"	28° 1' 29. 94"
Beacon C	25° 43' 51. 26"	28° 1' 38. 59"
Beacon D	25° 43' 53. 59"	28° 1' 19. 16"
Beacon E	25° 43' 51. 42"	28° 1' 18. 72"

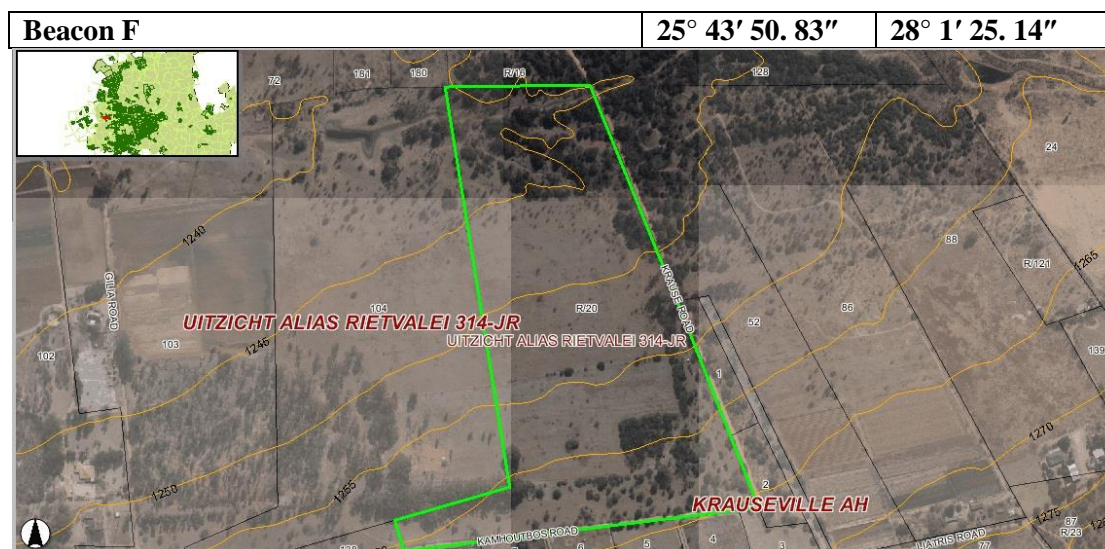


Fig. 03. Above is an image showing the position of the property portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR, that is under investigation, with the appropriate portion numbering of the subdivisions since 1899. (Green outline). (Image, Shangoni Management Services, (Pty.) Ltd.)

3. Executive Summary.

3.1. Intent of Mezo Kitchens.²

It is the intent of Mezo Kitchens to relocate their furniture factory to *portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR*. Their intent is to only impact on **5 of the 21 hectares**. The results of the general environmental assessment will be pivotal for the placement of the new facility.

3.2 The project description.³

The proposed activity can be described as a panel processing facility, for a panel processing firm, Mezo Kitchens. They are a medium size business employing 40 workers over the last 9 years. Their operational hours are from Monday to Friday between 07h00 and 17h00.

Mezo Kitchens processes melamine particle board which is used for kitchen cupboards. The melamine is cut into smaller pieces, shaped and drilled in the panels. Compressed components are proposed to be packaged in a flat pack and dispatched to the clients. The kitchen cupboards will be assembled at the client's site.

The activity will create noise and dust pollution. Waste will also be generated from melamine cuttings. Waste will not be burnt, but will be collected by a contractor for use in compost. The generation of dust would be captured within the building. The noise generated by the machines will be reduced to the acceptable limits for the working environment.

3.3. Historical milieu.⁴

Although there are a number of well-known Stone Age sites in the area, such as the whole of the cradle of mankind only some 40 kilometres to the west of southwest of this site and the Wonderboompoort industry only some 20 kilometres to the east, ***there appears to be no stone age industry present on portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR.***

Similarly, there are indications of Early Iron Age remains recorded at Broederstroom near the Hartebeestpoort dam, and an intense habitation of Later Iron Age Peoples to the north of the

² Information supplied by Shangoni Management Services, (Pty.) Ltd.

³ Information supplied by Shangoni Management Services, (Pty.) Ltd.

⁴ See section 8 of this report for full description of the archaeological and historical background of the general area.

Magaliesberg between Zeerust and Cullinan, but again there are ***no indications of these peoples ever impacting on portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR.***

Lastly, the pioneers that entered the Transvaal post 1836, and their continuous interaction with the local inhabitants, mainly the people of ***chief Mogale***⁵, are well documented, especially the occupation of the Magaliesberg range by the followers of Commandant Andries Hendrik Potgieter between 1840 and 1845, by Rex (1975), in his history of the Zeerust Hervormde Kerk.

As in the case of the Stone and Iron age there are no footprint of pioneer settlement on portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR.

3.4. Geological and vegetative milieu.⁶

The Witwatersberg situated directly to the south, and the Magaliesberg situated directly to the north of the property⁷ are both the results of the uplifting of the ancient sediments through the event of the magma-flow that formed the Bushveld Igneous Complex some two billion years ago. The erosion of these gave rise to the sandy loam soils on the property, while to the north of the Magaliesberg mainly black turf soils are encountered. These sandy loam soils, with the prevailing topography and precipitation then gave rise to the flora generally known as Sourish Mixed Bushveld. Owing to the small size of the property and the extensive ploughing and other human intervention that has occurred over the last century very little of the original vegetation remains.

3.5. Summary of findings.⁸

It is clear from the field-work that ***portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR*** was used for agricultural purposes in its present format possibly from the 1960's onwards. The fencing material, the pump-house, the reservoir and drinking troughs, the irrigation piping and the individual camps are all indicative of low intensity planting of crops and possibly grazing of stock.

As there is no indication of any farmhouse, one may assume that the original farm-yard of ***Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR*** must be located elsewhere in the area. The two possible sites of habitation represented by two indistinct foundations may be associated with labourer's quarters related to the recent agricultural practices.

4. Recommendation.

4.1. It is recommended that Mezo Kitchens may proceed with the development of their proposed furniture factory on ***portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR***

4. 2. It is recommended that a Heritage Consultant monitors the first clearance of the proposed site and excavation of foundations so as to ensure that heritage material that may be located below present ground level could be documented in the unlikely event if any does occur.



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⁵ ***N.B. The term Mogale or Ma-Magalie is the name of a senior chief that lived in the area even before the arrival of the pioneers in the 1840's. The spelling has been corrupted to Mohali, Mohale, Moghalies and Magalie in European literature. In the rest of report, the different formats of the name will be used as quoted from sources utilised.***

⁶ See section 7 of this report.

⁷ See Appendix 4 page 35 for 1: 50 00 map 2528 CA Pretoria for names of mountain ranges.

⁸ For full Summary and Recommendations see sections 12 and 13 of this report.

4. Definitions.

The broad generic term *Cultural Heritage Resources* refers to any physical and spiritual property associated with past and present human use or occupation of the environment, cultural activities and history. The term includes sites, structures, places, natural features and material of paleontological, archaeological, historical, aesthetic, scientific, architectural, religious, symbolic or traditional importance to specific individuals or groups, traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction.

5. Protected Sites in Terms of the National Heritage Act, Act. no. 25 of 1999.

The following are the most important sites and objects protected by the National Heritage Act:

- a. Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years
- b. Archaeological sites and objects
- c. Paleontological sites
- d. Meteorites
- e. Ship wrecks
- f. Burial grounds
- g. Graves of victims of conflict
- h. Public monuments and memorials
- i. Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette
- j. Any other places or object which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance
- k. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- l. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa
- m. Objects to which oral traditions are attached
- n. Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history

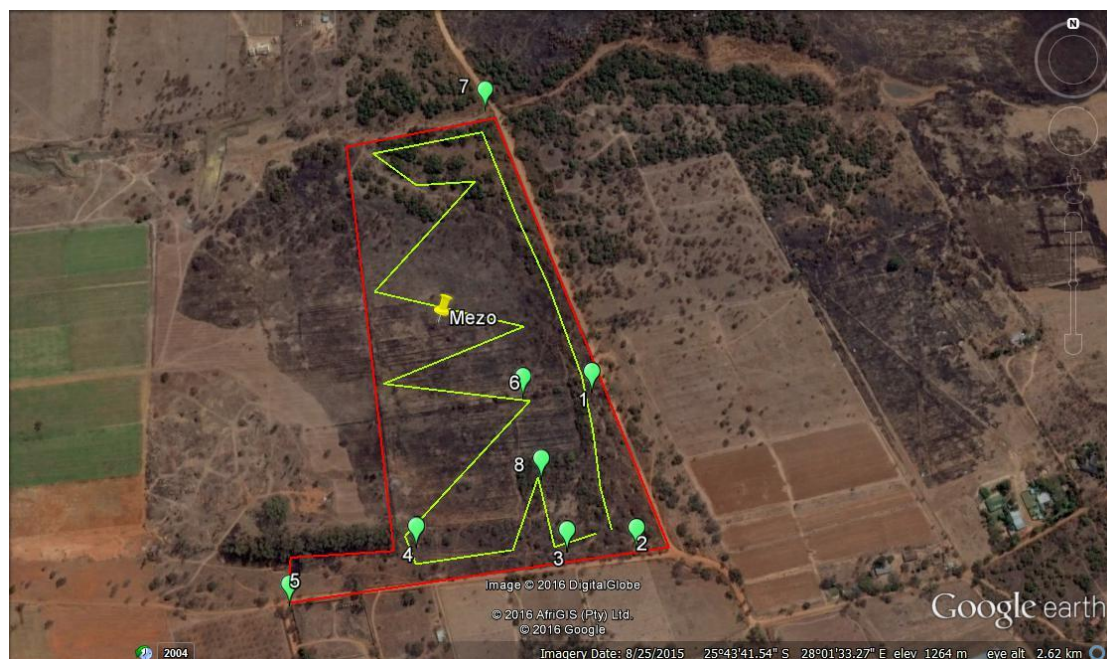


Fig. 04. Above is an image showing the route (marked in green) undertaken during the on-foot survey of portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR. For the sites and material identified see individual site recordings in Section 9. (Google Earth image 2015.)

6. Methodology.

- 6.1.** Portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR was visited on the 21st of March 2016, between 08h00 and 13h00. The routes taken during the on-foot inspection is recorded with the documentation of each site.
- 6.2.** The site was traversed in the manner indicated by the GPS field track shown in *Fig. 04*.
- 6.3.** As it was clear that the largest portion of the land had been cultivated in the past, as seen in Google Earth images from 2004 and 2015 (*Figs 02, 03 and 04*) and so confirmed during the field survey, more attention was given to the apparently undisturbed areas.
- 6.4.** Finds were recorded by GPS readings and photography.
- 6.5.** The above information was recorded and collated in *section 9* of this report.
- 6.6.** Background information concerning the geology and vegetation of the region was collected from reliable resources and is presented in *section 7* of this report.
- 6.7.** Background information concerning the archaeology and historical milieu of the region was collected from reliable resources and is presented in *section 8* of this report.
- 6.8.** In *sections 10 and 11* field ratings (SAHRA minimum standards May 2007) and statements of significance (SAHRA minimum standards May 2007) were attributed to the *buildings and sites as necessitated by individual situation*.
- 6.9.** *Section 12* contains a summary of the research results with a recommendation in *section 13*.
- 6.10.** The collective gist of the information collated in the report is summarised in the executive summary in *section 3*.
- 6.11.** *Appendix 1* contains a declaration of independence by the author.
- 6.12.** *Appendix 2* is a copy of the usage zoning certificate.
- 6.13.** *Appendix 3* is a copy of the regional zoning plan.
- 6.14.** *Appendix 4. 1: 50 000 Map 2528CA PRETORIA seventh edition 2001.*
- 6.15.** *Appendix 5* reflects the same information as contained in sections 10 and 11 of the report but evaluated against stipulations of the larger Environmental Impact Assessment in terms of risk before and after mitigation.

7. Environment.

7.1. Geology.⁹

Portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR is located only a few kilometres to the west of Tshwane between the ranges of the Witwatersberg and the Magaliesberg¹⁰ and is located on the southern edge of the Bushveld igneous complex, with a complex dolomite formation to its south. The property lies between the two northern ridges of the three ridges that were formed by uplifting owing to the massive magma outpouring to the north over the old Transvaal super group of sedimentary formations.¹¹ This uplifting brought to the surface the complex geological formations that was formed in the basin of an ancient ocean floor over two billion years ago. The Bushveld igneous complex's impact can be followed from Rustenburg to Tshwane, to Steelpoort where a wide variety of minerals such as chrome and platinum are mined. The soils of Portion 20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR consist of decomposed shale and deep red loams that are quite fertile for farming activities.

⁹ See McCarthy & Rubidge, 2005, pages 122 to 125, 128 and 140 for full description.

¹⁰ See Appendix 4 page 35 for 1: 50 00 map 2528 CA Pretoria for names of mountain ranges.

¹¹ See figure 5.

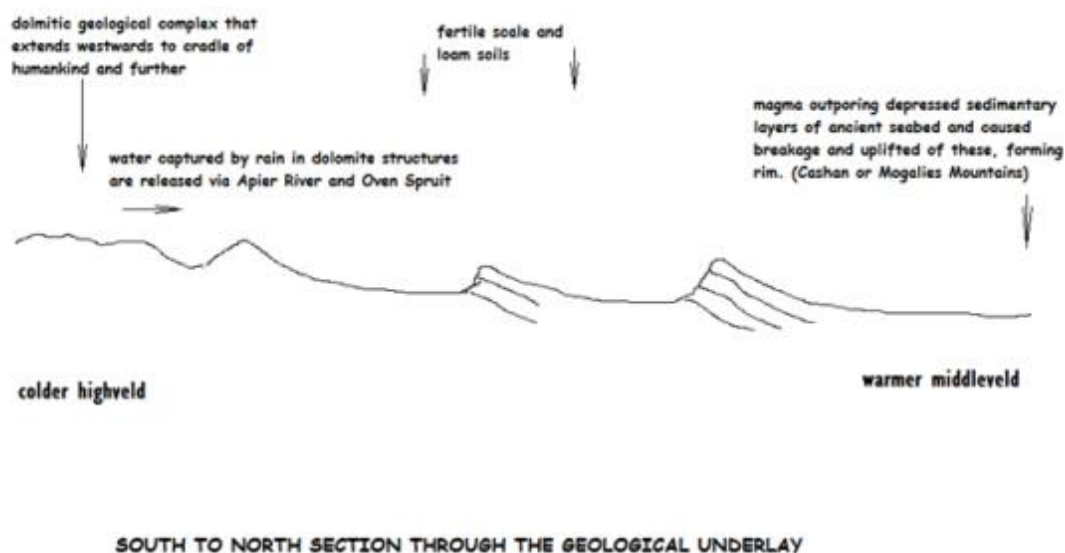


Fig. 05. The Moot has been an ideal geological location for man throughout time owing to its geological and vegetative underlay. (Drawing, S.M. Miller, 2016.)

7.2. Vegetation.¹²

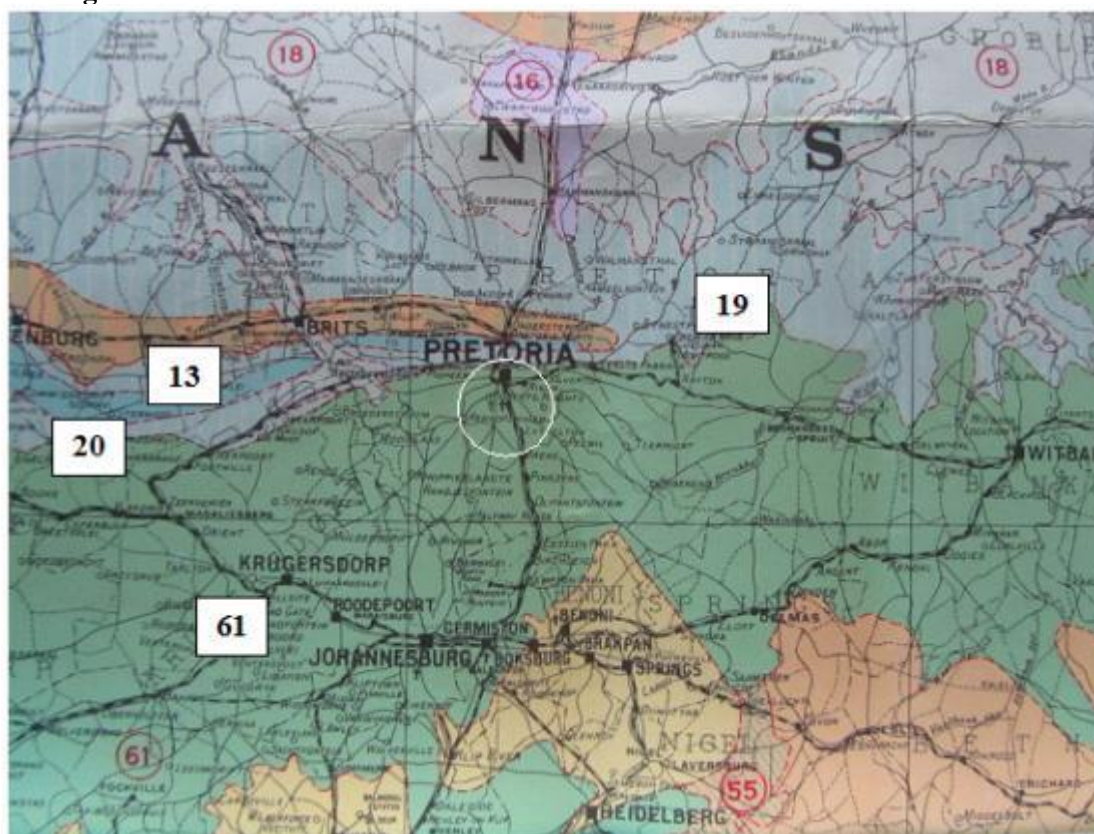


Fig. 06. Portion 20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR is located on the intersection of four different veldt type zones as illustrated above. Owing to the small size of the property it is classed as being situated in veldt zone 19. (Acocks, 1988.)¹³

¹² For a full and accurate description of the vegetation see the Vegetation report in the Shangoni Management Services Full Environmental Impact Report.

¹³ The author is aware of the updated version of Acocks's work by Mucina & Rutherford, 2010, but for the purposes of this publication Acocks version is preferred by the present author.

According to Acocks one may encounter at least four of his Veldt types in and around *Portion 20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR*. To the west and on the slope of the Magaliesberg one encounters what he refers to as type 19, Sourish Mixed Bushveld. This is apparently more clearly defined than the Mixed Bushveld. It occupies the gentle slopes of mountains between the sour types and the mixed types. It is rather more open savannah with *Acacia caffra* the dominant tree species. Other trees and shrubs that occur is the *Acacias karroo, robusta, tortilis and gerrardii*, *Rhus gueinzii*, *Grewia spp*, *Pelthophorum africanum*, *Pappea capensis*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, *Dombeya rotundifolia*, *Combretum zeyheri*, *Scerocarya birrea*, *Ziziphus mucronata* and *Burkea africana*. Grass species include *Cymbopogon*, *Themeda*, *Elionurus*, *Heteropogon*, *Aristida*, *Eragrostis*, *Brachiaria*, *Antheophora*, *aristida* and *Pannicum*.

All of the above is providential for grazing for game and usable for humans in the form of fruit and timber. Inserted in this, is from the west and north is Acocks veldt type 13, and specifically type 13a, the Norite Black Turfveld. This turf derivative from the lavas of the Bushveld Igneous Complex and is rather rich in minerals and has a clay structure that supports a much larger vegetative family than the previous category. As the Veldt Type 13a does not *directly* influence *Portion 20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR* its plant types are not included. It is mentioned because it had supported a large game population that was a source for the human settlers to the north of the property under investigation.

The next veldt type is Type 20, Acocks's Sour Bushveld. He mentions that it occurs in patches on the slopes, on termitaria, and in sheltered kloofs (especially of the Magaliesberg), and in areas of near-forest development. For the full complement of tree and grass species refer to page 56 in Acocks. Ironically, as Acocks points out, in this group the grasses, although floristically rich, are particularly useless for grazing purposes. Similarly, the trees, although varied and prolific, are not specifically useful to humans.

The final veldt type is Type 61, which consist of three variations, the Eastern, Central and Western categories. In Tshwane's case is Type 61 b that concerns us. Apparently it is possible that this type is a derivative of an *Acacia caffra* savannah which it still is in parts. It is a sparse and tall tufted type with the forbs playing an important part, and is extremely sour. It is the veldt type of the Witwatersrand and the high undulating country sloping down to the Magaliesberg. The rocks are mainly quartzite, shale, dolomite, chert and granite. The soils are poor and acid, either stony or sandy with an altitude of 1450 to 1750 meters above sea level. Rainfall is in the region of 759 mm per annum and the winters are cold and frosty. Combined with continuous burning the veldt is particularly sour and supports wiry grazing, not particularly edible for livestock. At the Riet-Vlei research station though, it was shown that the veldt was particularly suitable for intensive farming.

Rocky ridges carry Bushveld vegetation dominated by *Protea caffra*, *Acacia caffra*, *Celtis africana* and sometimes *P. welwitschii* as well as a large number of South Bushveld shrubs in smaller quantity. A typical plant of the hills is *Xerophyta retinervis*. In sheltered valleys and sinkholes there are traces of temperate or transitional forest, with such species as *Celtis africana*, *Kiggelaria africana*, *Halleria lucida*, *Leucosidea sericea*, *Buddleja salviifolia* and *Cassinopsis ilicifolia*, for example in the Fountains valley at Pretoria, which is greatly in contrast with the traces of tropical forest a few miles away in the kloofs of the northern slopes of the Mogalies Mountain. For the extremely long lists of grass species and succulent species see page 114 of Acocks.

8. Archaeological and Historical Background.

8.1. Stone Age.¹⁴

Although there is no well known type site located on or around Tshwane there is evidence of the use of the area during the formative years of humankind in the Fountains valley. The environment has not changed markedly during the last three million years and therefore the limestone formations around the Fountains area captured evidence of early hominine activity, similar to the sites in the Cradle of Humankind. In the suburb of Wonder Boom South, next to the large water reservoir adjacent to Voortrekkers Road the young Edwin Hanish discovered a large deposit of Early Stone Age Tools. To archaeologists this demonstrated the prolonged use of the region. During the nineteen sixties and nineteen seventies, a well known photographer Mr Dotman Pretorius collected several thousand stone artefacts along the drainage lines, in the City of Pretoria area from that time. Apart from the earlier tools from Wonderboom Nek he also found tools relating to the Middle Stone Age in the form of smaller hand axes, blades and points.

Regarding the Later Stone Age there does not appear to be much evidence of the hunter gatherers utilising the area, except at caves at the fountains and at Wonderboom. To the west, around Hekpoort and Skeerpoort there occur many petroglyphs that does shows the warmer areas around the Crocodile (Oorie) River were utilised during the last 10 000 years.

Regarding portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR, it expected that no Stone Age remains may be encountered.

8.2. Iron Age.¹⁵

8.2.1. Early Iron Age remains.

The only Early Iron Age remains known in the greater region is the Broederstroom village site, and the Melville Koppies Smelting sites excavated by Professor Mason from the Department of Archaeology of WITS.

As these sites are extremely rare in this region, it is rather unlikely that material from the same period will be found on portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR.

8.2.2. Later Iron Age remains.

From the fifteenth century onwards we find a diverse population on and to the north of the southern rim of the Bushveld Igneous Complex. Towards the west one finds first the ancestors of the Sotho/Tswana language groups and to the east the ancestors of Nguni/ Ndebele Speakers. From the eighteenth century onwards stone walled villages arise and cultural materials developed that distinguished the language groups one from another. Owing to population pressure in the human landscape we also then find shared landscapes that may have been caused by either civil or belligerent interaction. In the second and third decades of the nineteenth century the appearance of Mzilikazi in the landscape brings an abrupt halt to normal African life in the region.¹⁶ Many hundreds of remains from this period can be seen in non-urbanised areas between Rustenburg and Middleburg showing the intense occupation of the southern rim of the Bushveld Igneous Complex. Where Tshwane is located today is no exception. Even today the remains of circular Ndebele villages can be observed north of Atteridgeville, and in the Bronberg. The *Ou Klipmuur Weg* is the name of a roadway that refers to the stone walls that were destroyed with the construction of *The Willows* suburb. Similarly, many stone ruins can still be observed to the east and west (and under) the very affluent Silver Lakes suburb.

¹⁴ See Mason, R. 1969. *Prehistory of the Transvaal*.

¹⁵ See Huffman, T. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age. The Archaeology of Pre- Colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa*.

¹⁶ See Wallis, J. P. R. (Editor.) 1976. *The Matebele Journals of Robert Moffat. 1829-1860. Vol. I.*

Regarding portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR it expected that no Later Iron Age remains may be found.

8.3. Historical Period.¹⁷

8.3.1. Moghaliesbergdorp. (Not to be confused with the *modern Magaliesberg* situated west of Krugersdorp (*Mogali Metro*) near the Cradle of Humankind)

The possible existence of this *third town in the Transvaal* is based more on conjecture than fact. It is extensively discussed by **Rex (1979: 91)** of which we reproduce a summary here. As this is the only source that the present author consulted we have to rely on Rex's extremely well researched and respected volume on the subject of the founding history of the Dutch Reformed Church in Zeerust, Northwest Province.

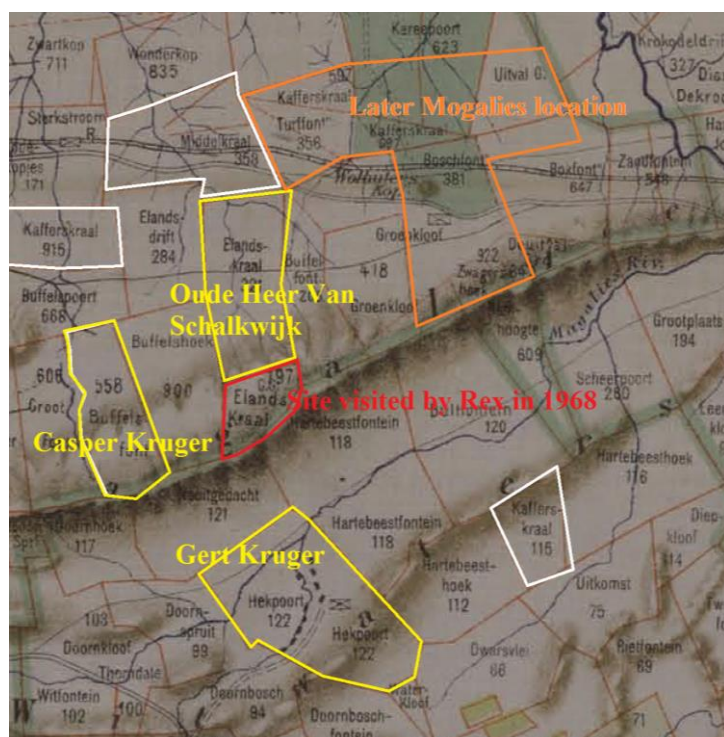
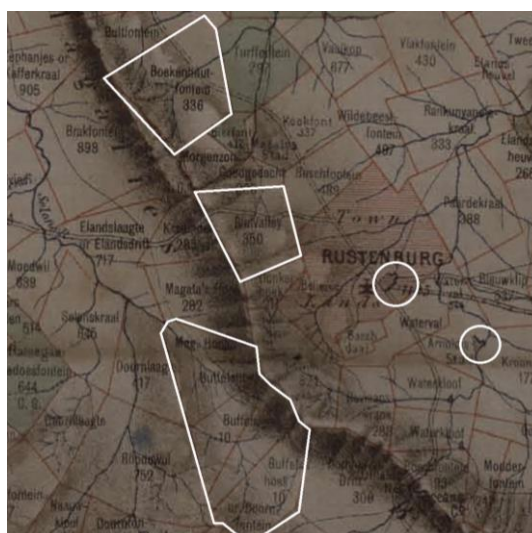


Figure 07. Left are the locations of Hekpoort (122), Buffelsfontein (588) and Elandsdraai (221) on **Jeppe's 1899 Map of the Transvaal, sheet 5.** These sites are all mentioned by **Rex (1971)** in connection with **Moghaliesberg Dorp.** **Rex** describes a site on Elandsdraai (197) that he was taken to by **Mr. Van Schalkwijk** in 1968 where he could identify the remains of an encampment, which he believes to be the elusive **Moghaliesbergdorp.** (**Rex 1971: 94.**) Note that on the 1979 map 2527DC **HEKPOORT** (1979) Groenkloof 464JQ is flanked to the east by **Mogaleslokasie (Bopeng.)** The author has also identified Voortrekker (?) cemeteries in the region (2013) that are indicated on 1:50000 maps of the area.

Figure 08. Right is the Rustenburg Town lands in **Jeppe's 1899 Map of the Transvaal, sheet 5.** Buffelshoek no10 was the property of **Com. Gen. A.H. Potgieter** and Rietv(a)lei belonged to **P.J. Riekert.** These are also both potential sites of the illusive **Moghaliesberg Dorp** mentioned by **Rex (1971)** where a large number of **Potgieter's** followers congregated circa 1844. Here can also be seen the location of the farm **Boekenhoutfontein** (336), of **Paul Kruger** and **Arnoldus Stad** of which little is known.



¹⁷See Potgieter, F. J. 1959. *Die Vestiging van die Blanke in die Transvaal. (1837 – 1886.)*

As in much of the early history of the Transvaal, the volatile Commandant General A. H. Potgieter and his restless followers plays an important role in this narration. As a point of departure **Rex** tells us that after the expulsion of Mzilikazi and his appropriation of the land between Marico and the Cashan Mountain area was soon occupied after 1840 by a number of families that was not content to stay in the Potchefstroom district. He, **Rex**, (1979: 90), firmly places Commandant General A. H. Potgieter on the farm **Buffelshoek**, south of the Cashan Mountain then in 1842, adjacent to the modern Olifantsnek-Dam. Rex describes a large cemetery adjacent to the ruin of the Potgieter dwelling.

Apparently to his (north)-west were located the families Kruger, Eloff, and Robbertse, and to his east the families of Van Rooyen, Basson, Kruger, Van Staden, Grobler, Kloppers, Erasmus, and Bronkhorst. To the north of the mountain Rex places the families Grobler, Riekert, Van Der Westhuizen, Schutte, Malan, Harmse, Barnard, Kruger, Van Wyk, Engelbrecht, Van Staden, Schoeman, Pretorius, and Ras.¹⁸

Although **Rex** points out the viability of these regions for crop production and animal husbandry, we have to assume that this was not the actual intent of Potgieter and these followers to permanently locate here, as we know that he was continually still exploring the desire to link up with the two Portuguese ports on the East Coast. However, as normal survival and exploitation by these settlers of the period dictated, we know that hunting possibly were still the foundation for their lingering in this region.

To illustrate this reality, **Rex** relates a description of **Henry Methuen** regarding the countenance of these *settlers* in the Cashan Mountain area, and through Methuen we have a firm reference to the existence of **Moghaliesberg Dorp**. Methuen writes the following description of an observation in October 1844: -

...the emigrant Boers make constant shooting excursions up the Mariqua, for elephant and hippopotamus ivory, which accounts for the latter animals being so scarce and wild... ..we encountered a party of emigrant Boers, with their wagons, they were returning to their town Mahaliesberg in the Cashan Mountains, and during the excursion they shot seventy-one elephants, of which they killed nineteen shortly before our arrival...

Methuen carries on to describe the physical prowess of these men, one of whom being a son of the Commandant General. He also implies that a number of these have in fact visited Delagoa Bay (**Maputo**) where they apparently procured ammunition of superior quality. Whether this was true or not is not relevant, but it again underlines the general mindset of the Boers regarding the East Coast ports. However, the case may be the largest portion of these *settlers* had relocated from the area in 1845 towards the east where Andries Ohrigstad were to form the new axis in the continuous drama surrounding the settler story of white South African pioneers.

Another reference by Rex, concerning **Moghaliesberg Dorp**, is apparently to be found in Dr. Breutz's description of **The Tribes of Rustenburg and Pilanesberg District**. In this he inferred that Potgieter was the first voortrekker in the region of Rustenburg, that the Boers established, (rather than founded) the village **Magaliesberg** in 1839 and that this *evolved* into the town of Rustenburg in 1950. Whether this implied a direct physical transition or rather a short distance relocation, as in the case of Oudedorp – Potchefstroom, Krugerspost – Lydenburg and on Schoemansdal, is not clear. We may therefore *cautiously* accept that there did exist an *informal town* in the region of the Cashan Mountains, that may in fact have been the *third communal settlement (town)* in the Transvaal and that **Rustenburg** was its eventual official transformation.

¹⁸ *Rex does not associate these names with specific farms such as was done by Gronum, but we know for instance that the Erasmus and Bronkhorst families from 1842 onwards settled on Wonderboom and other farms surrounding the modern day Tshwane metro.*

Saying that, we then have to be careful of the hearsay reported by the honorable Methuen that there also existed another Boer town associated with Delagoa Bay called **Grisberg** (Grysberg?) (**Rex 1979: 92.**) As far as known to the author this is the only reference to **Grisberg**, but one can tentatively postulate that this may be a reference to the eventual founding of **Marthinus Wesselstroom**.

A second possible site for the illusive Moghaliesberg Dorp (**Rex 1979: 94**) is apparently **Buffelshoek no 10**, the property of Com. Gen. Potgieter, or the adjacent farm **Commissiedrift**. This option is supported owing to a **large cemetery** that is located adjacent to the: -

*...eertydse opstal van komdt. Potgieter...*¹⁹

Whether this was observed by Rex is not clear, but he emphatically states that there was buried an uncommonly large number of people of the region at that period, including **one of the deceased wives** of Potgieter. A second possible site for the illusive **Moghaliesberg** was visited by Rex and was accompanied by one **Oden Heer Van Schalkwyk**, to an elevated portion of the farm Elandskraal 321. There he was shown the apparent gathering place of a large contingent of **Voortrekkers** as a place of **refuge**. Rex remarks that even after 130 years (**as an untrained archaeologist**), he could identify human occupation and activities associated with the early pioneers. He continues his narrative by stating that the evidence observed by him does not constitute **a town**, but only appeared as **a congregation site of a community**.²⁰

But he gives us direct instructions to investigate the **site on Elandskraal 197**, not very far from the dwellings of **Casper Kruger**, on **Buffelsfontein**, and of **Gert Kruger** on **Hekpoort**. We know that Rex was an excellent historian and well versed in the interpretation of archival material, and perhaps one must honor his **lay-person** observations.

It is known that a large portion of the Magaliesberg population that were recorded by Rex, evacuated the region in 1845 with Commandant General A.H. Potgieter, and some of the names of these re-surface in the disasters of Andries Ohrigstad, Lydenburg as well as in the eventual founding of Schoemansdal. On the other hand, many of the family names that Rex associated as occupants of land in the Magaliesberg region did not clearly vanish from the local or archival horizon. The Kruger -, Eloff -, Erasmus - and Bronkhorst factions appears to have happily occupied the Cashan region while letting Potgieter doing the legwork for them until the establishment of Schoemansdal where he also passed away not long after in 1852 at the age of sixty.

The importance in **Moghaliesberg Dorp** though lies in the fact that it again illustrates that before any town could be founded after official decree the eventual inhabitants had to be encamped in the vicinity of the intended town both for its official survey into plots of land and the establishment of elementary services such as roads and a water supply.

8.3.2. Pretoria,

¹⁹ *...the old dwelling of Comdt. Potgieter...*

²⁰ *What he means by this is not clear.*



Fig. 09. Pretoria as documented in 1899 by Jeppe shows even then only a few farms located around the Capitol of the Z. A. R. (*Sheet 5 of Jeppe's 1899 Map of the Transvaal.*)

The Great Trek is rather incorrectly named, as no more than between five percent and twenty percent of the Cape population in fact left British Authority, over a period of three to four years. With the split between the Maritz Group and the Pretorius group and the fragmentary nature of the *Northern Group* there was little coherence in their settlement plan, and many were originally simply killed by indigenous people such as the Liebenberg and Van Rensburg Trek's, or by the rigorous and dangerous nature of Africa such as the Louis Treghardt Trek.

Some prematurely settled in towns such as De Clercq's dorp and only over a period of ten years were Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, Ohrigstad and Schoemansdal born. During and shortly after the Great Trek a number of families settled in, on and around the Fountains Area. The remains of the Bronkhorst farm house are possibly the best known, and is still protected in the Fountains valley recreational area.



Fig. 11. Between the pillars in the front and the wall in the back is located the ruins of the original farm house of Bronkhorst at the Fountains. (Photograph SM Miller 2012)



Fig. 12. The above rendering by Mrs Ida May Clayton is titled *The first House in Pretoria* and is dated 1888. It is believed that this is the Bronkhorst house mentioned above. (Photo, National Cultural History Museum.)

With the two towns Potchefstroom and Zoutpansbergdorp separated by nearly six hundred kilometres administration was a nightmare, not taking in account the personal idiosyncrasies of the pioneers, their individual approaches to slavery, their difference in protestant religious flavours and their economic activity. The supply routes for trade goods from Natal and Eastern Cape had to cross several mountain ranges and large and small rivers that wagons had to traverse and it became clear to the authorities that a new and centralised town was necessary. This paved the way for the founding of Pretoria, Named after A. H Pretorius, by M. W, Pretorius. The town was officially surveyed in 1859 by A. F. Du Toit. For the next eighty odd years the town would grow. Earlier buildings were demolished, amongst others three different churches on church square. All household refuse was deposited on Erven, in water furrows and in the streets. All of this material is now covered under the modern 'city'.

By the end of the nineteenth century a large number of the water furrows were paved with slate that were to serve the population's water supply, until the installation of piped water after the arrival of British administration. Most of these furrows were in fact used to hold the pipes for the new system and most of them still exist under the surface of Pretoria's paved surfaces. It was also in this period that road dimensions were defined with granite curbing, the planting of Jacaranda Trees and the paving of areas of importance with slate flagstones.

By 1860 the four to five thousand *burgers, male female and children*, were spread out over the Marico, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg, Pretoria, Heidelberg, Wakkerstroom, Lydenburg,

The arrival of electricity in the form of the Pretoria West power station also initiated a rapid transport system in the form of trams. These were laid on the surface of Pretoria's dirt roads, but were rather inconvenient owing to the obstruction it caused for animal drawn traffic and the modern invention of motorised transport. After the Second World War trams were replaced by busses and large sections of the tramlines were covered in the macadam surfaces.

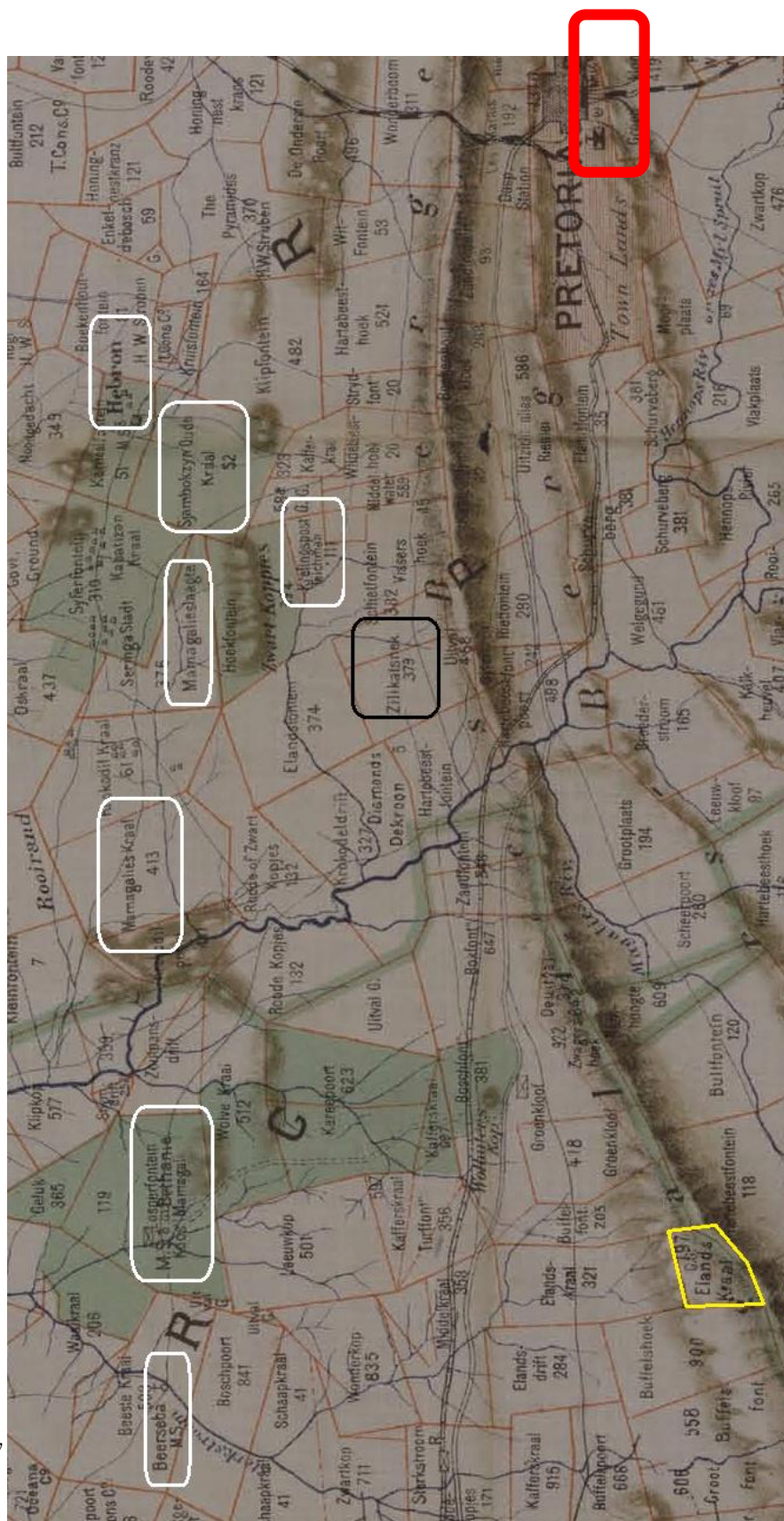


Figure 10. Above is the location of Elandskraal (197) the sites mentioned by **Rex (1971)** in connection with **Moghaliesberg Dorp**. On the north and east of Elandskraal can be seen the extent of occupation of local people still being recognised by Jeppé in his 1899 map. Note the use of the name of the leader **Mamagalie** several times. Also note that the whole of this area is now surrounded by mission stations Beersba, Bethanie Hebron and Sendelingspos (Teichman.) Note the position of Uitzicht Alias Rietvallei 586, the present study area to the west of Pretoria. (Sheet 5 of Jeppé's 1899 Map of the Transvaal.)

Before the First World War the suburbs Capitol Park, Eloffsdal, Les Marais and Mayville had been established and falls under the general protection of the National Heritage Act. The rest of the suburbs were added after the Second World War and therefore do not have to be considered as heritage assets. On the other hand, this area was utilised during the Later Iron Age and is thus protected from an archaeological point of view.

The railways and steam powered trains arrived in Pretoria late in the nineteenth century, and the line was extended to the north to Polokwane and Makhado. From there, in the nineteen thirties it was also linked with Zimbabwe. After the Second South African war it was also extended eastwards and westwards.

In Pretoria the whole of the Transvaal Railways were managed from offices and tracks surrounding the station, but with the rapid growth of the country as a whole, many functions of were relegated to the two large properties at Capital Park and at Hercules.

Regarding portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR it expected that no Pioneer period remains may be found.

9. The Documentation of Data of R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR.

9.1 Vegetation.



Fig. 13. Left is one of many Ziziphus mucronata (buffalo thorn) in the undisturbed area (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 14. Left is one of many Acacia karroo (sweet thorn) in the undisturbed area (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 15. *Left is one of many Rhus lancea (willow rhus) in the undisturbed area (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)*



Figs. 16. *Left is one of many Acacia robusta (robust thorn) in the undisturbed area (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)*



Fig. 17. *Left is one of many Olea europaea (African olive) in the undisturbed area (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)*



Fig. 18. *Left in the background is one of a few Melia azedarach (mak sering or Persian lilac) in the undisturbed area (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)*



Fig. 24. *Left is another of a few Melia azedarach (mak sering or Persian lilac) in the undisturbed area (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)*



Fig. 19. Left. *Apart from prickly pears the moonflower is another invader associate with twentieth century occupation. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)*



Fig. 20. Left. In the undisturbed areas the Transvaal aloe occurs in large numbers. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 21. Left. Looking northwest over the northern portion of the ploughed area. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 22. Left. Looking north over the northern portion of the ploughed area. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 23. Left. Looking north over the southern portion of the ploughed area. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 24. Left. Looking southwest over the southern portion of the ploughed area. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 25. Left. Looking northwest over the panhandle at the south-western side of the property (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 26. Left. Looking west over the panhandle at the south-western side of the property. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 27. Left. Looking west along the dry drainage line at the northern end of the property. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)

9.2 Cultural remains.

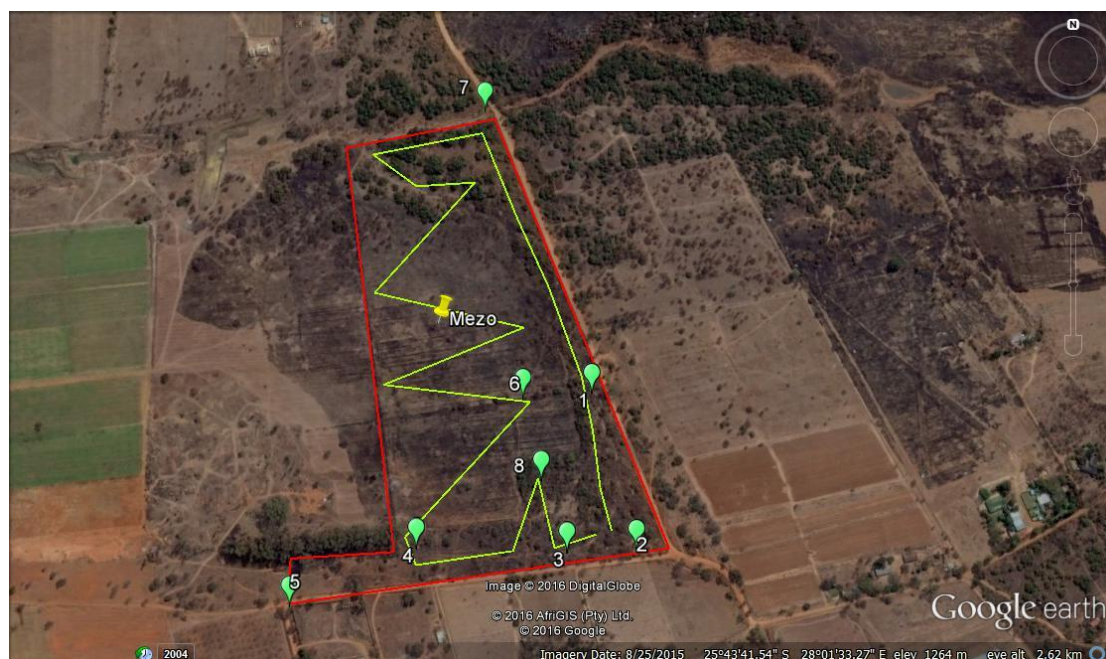


Fig. 28. Above is an image showing the route (marked in green) undertaken during the on-foot survey of portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR. The green numbered markers indicate locations where cultural material was encountered. (Google Earth image 2015.)

Description of site	Degrees south	Degrees east
Flag 1. Pump-house and trough and fencing post.	25° 43' 44. 10"	28° 1' 34. 72"
Flag 2. Reservoir, drinking trough and irrigation pipe.	25° 43' 51. 11"	28° 1' 36. 89"
Flag 3. Small rock foundation and rubble and modern midden material.	25° 43' 51. 21"	28° 1' 33. 43"
Flag 4. Small rock foundation and rubble.	25° 43' 51. 02"	28° 1' 25. 91"
Flag 5. Steel railway sleeper as fencing post.	25° 43' 53. 55"	28° 1' 19. 65"
Flag 6. Fencing posts.	25° 43' 50. 83"	28° 1' 25. 14"
Flag 7. Gate.	25° 43' 30. 78"	28° 1' 29. 28"
Flag 8. Melia azedarach. (Persian lilac.)	25° 43' 48. 03"	28° 1' 32. 16"



Fig. 29. Left. Looking south over the drinking trough at the south-eastern side of the property at position 2 on the GPS table (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 30. Left. Looking south over the reservoir at the south-eastern side of the property at position 2 on the GPS table (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 31. Left. Looking north from the reservoir at the south-eastern side of the property at position 2 on the GPS table. Sections of irrigation pipe can be seen all over the property. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 32. Left. This is a small foundation adjacent to some stone rubble and modern midden material at position 3 in the southern part of the property near the reservoir. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 33. Left. This is rubble over and adjacent to the foundation shown in fig.32 and adjacent to modern midden material at position 3 in the southern part of the property near the reservoir. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Figs. 34 to 36. Above. This is midden material (all modern) consisting of glass porcelain, bottle tops and tin tops at position 3 near the reservoir. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 37. Left. This is rubble over and adjacent to the foundation shown in fig.32 at position 4 in the south western part of the property near the eucalyptus windbreak. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 38. Left. This a small foundation adjacent to the rubble at position 4 (fig 37) in the south western part of the property near the eucalyptus windbreak. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Figs. 39 and 40. Above. All outer fencing materials such as this steel railway sleeper and standards and wire is modern. Position 5. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 41. Left. All fencing materials such as this gate and standards and wire is modern. Position 7. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Fig. 42. Left. All inner camp fencing materials such as this steel upright and standards and wire is modern. Position 6. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Figs. 43 to 45. Above. Modern bottles, glass and even in-situ irrigation connections can be found scattered over the property. These were photographed near position 6. (S.M. Miller, March 2016.)



Figs. 46 to 49. Above and Left The pump-house was seriously barricade by steel fencing and steel doors, possibly indicating prevention against theft of pumping equipment and absence of supervision on the property in general. Position 1. (S.M. Miller. March 2016.)

10. Field Rating. (SAHRA minimum standards May 2007.)

No.	description	Rating according to minimum standards may 07
1	Portion R/20 of the farm Uitzicht (Alias Rietvalei) 314JR.	1. Not applicable as this site falls outside of the protection of the National Heritage Act, regarding the 60-year rule.

11. Statements of Significance. (SAHRA minimum standards May 2007.)

No.	description	Rating according to minimum standards may 2007
1	Portion R/20 of the farm Uitzicht (Alias Rietvalei) 314JR.	1. Not applicable as this site falls outside of the protection of the National Heritage Act, regarding the 60-year rule.

12. Summary

12.1. Intent of Mezo Kitchens.²¹

It is the intent of Mezo Kitchens to relocate their furniture factory to *portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR*. Their intent is to only impact on ***5 of the 21 hectares***. The results of the general environmental assessment will be pivotal for the placement of the new facility.

12.2 The project description.²²

The proposed activity can be described as a panel processing facility, for a panel processing firm, Mezo Kitchens. They are a medium size business employing 40 workers over the last 9 years. Their operational hours are from Monday to Friday between 07h00 and 17h00.

Mezo Kitchens processes melamine particle board which is used for kitchen cupboards. The melamine is cut into smaller pieces, shaped and drilled in the panels. Compressed components will be packaged in a flat pack and dispatched to the clients. The kitchen cupboards will be assembled at the client's site.

The activity will create noise and dust pollution. Waste will also be generated from melamine cuttings. Waste will not be burnt, but will be collected by a contractor for use in compost. The generation of dust would be captured within the building. The noise generated by the machines will be reduced to the acceptable limits for the working environment.

12.3. Historical milieu.²³

Although there are a number of well-known Stone Age sites in the area, such as the whole of the cradle of mankind only some 40 kilometres to the west of southwest of this site and the Wonderboompoort industry only some 20 kilometres to the east, ***there appears to be no stone age industry present on portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR***.

Similarly, there are indications of Early Iron Age remains recorded at Broederstroom near the Hartebeestpoort dam, and an intense habitation of Later Iron Age Peoples to the north of the Magaliesberg between Zeerust and Cullinan, but again there are ***no indications of these peoples ever impacting on portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR***.

Lastly, the pioneers that entered the Transvaal post 1836, and their continuous interaction with the local inhabitants are well documented, especially the occupation of the Magaliesberg by the followers of Commandant Andries Hendrik Potgieter between 1840 and 1845 by Rex (1975) in his history of the Zeerust Hervormde Kerk.

As in the case of the Stone and Iron age there are no footprint of Pioneer settlement on portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR.

12.4. Geological and vegetative milieu.²⁴

The Witwatersberg situated directly to the south, and the Magaliesberg situated directly to the north of *portion 20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR* are both the results of the uplifting of the ancient sediments through the event of the magma-flow that formed the Bushveld Igneous Complex some 800 million years ago. The erosion of these gave rise to the sandy loam soils on the property, while to the north of the Magaliesberg mainly black turf soils are encountered. These sandy loam soils, with the prevailing topography and precipitation then gave rise to the flora generally known as Sourish Mixed Bushveld. Owing to the small size of the property and the extensive ploughing that has occurred very little of the original vegetation remains.

²¹ Information supplied by Shangoni Management Services, (Pty.) Ltd.

²² Information supplied by Shangoni Management Services, (Pty.) Ltd.

²³ See section 8 of this report for full description.

²⁴ See section 7 of this report.

12.5. Summary of findings.

It is clear from the field-work that *portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR* was used for agricultural purposes in its present format possibly from the 1960's onwards. The fencing material, the pump-house, the reservoir and drinking troughs, the irrigation piping and the individual camps are all indicative of low intensity planting of crops and possibly grazing of stock.

As there is no indication of any farmhouse, one may assume that the original farm-yard of *Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR* must be located elsewhere in the area. The two possible sites of habitation represented by two indistinct foundations may be associated with labourer's quarters related to the recent agricultural practices.

13. Recommendation.

13.1. It is recommended that Mezo Kitchens may proceed with the development of their proposed furniture factory on *portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR*

13. 2. It is recommended that a Heritage Consultant monitors the first clearance of the proposed site and excavation of foundations so as to ensure that heritage material that may be located below present ground level could be documented in the unlikely event if any does occur.

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Guidelines

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Appendix 1: Declaration of Independence.

I, Sidney Mears Miller (ID 5412135029082) declare that:

- **I act as an independent environmental practitioner in this application;**
- **I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favorable to the applicant;**
- **I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;**
- **I have expertise in conducting environmental impact assessments, including knowledge of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;**
- **I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;**
- **I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in regulation 8 of the regulations when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;**
- **I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;**
- **I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;**
- **I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;**
- **I will ensure that the comments of all interested and affected parties are considered and recorded in reports that are submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application, provided that comments that are made by interested and affected parties in respect of a final report that will be submitted to the competent authority may be attached to the report without further amendment to the report;**
- **I will keep a register of all interested and affected parties that participated in a public participation process;**
- **I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not;**
- **all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;**
- **will perform all other obligations as expected from an environmental assessment practitioner in terms of the Regulations;**
- **I realize that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.**

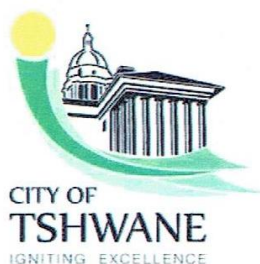
Disclosure of Vested Interest

I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity AND OR proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations,



SIDNEY MEARS MILLER.

Appendix 2. Zoning certificate.



City Planning & Development Department

Room 1-010 | Isivuno Building | 143 Lillian Ngoyi (Van der Walt) Street | Pretoria | 0002
PO Box 3242 | Pretoria | 0001
Tel: 012 358 7987/8
Email: geoinfoservice@tshwane.gov.za | www.tshwane.gov.za | www.facebook.com/CityOfTshwane

Generated by: GeoWEB

Date 2015/07/23

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

ZONING CERTIFICATE IN TERMS OF TSHWANE TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME, 2008 (REVISED 2014)

PROPERTY KEY: 026700000/20/R
ZONING KEY: 026700000/20/R

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION: R/20 UITZICHT ALIAS RIETVALEI 314-JR R/20 UITZICHT ALIAS RIETVALEI 314-JR

The following zoning information must be read with the Clauses and Schedules of the Tshwane Town-Planning Scheme 2008 (Revised 2014).

A. USE ZONE 19: UNDETERMINED

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LAND AND BUILDINGS <u>MAY</u> BE ERECTED AND USED IN TERMS OF TABLE B (COLUMN 3):	THE FOLLOWING LAND-USES <u>MAY</u> NOT BE ERECTED AND USED EXCEPT ONLY WITH THE CONSENT OF THE MUNICIPALITY IN TERMS OF TABLE B (COLUMN 4):	PURPOSES FOR WHICH LAND AND BUILDINGS <u>MAY NOT</u> BE ERECTED OR USED IN TERMS OF TABLE B (COLUMN 5):
Agriculture Farm Stall subject to Schedule 10 One Dwelling-house	Municipal Transitional Settlement subject to Schedule 27 Uses not in Columns 3 and 5	Industry Noxious Industry Scrap Yard Mini Storage

B	ANNEXURE T	N/A
C	MINIMUM ERF SIZE	N/A
D	UNITS PER HA	N/A
E	COVERAGE	Table E, Coverage Zone 5, subject to Clause 27.
F	FLOOR AREA RATIO	Table C, FAR Zone 21, subject to Clause 25.
G	HEIGHT	Table D, Height Zone 10, subject to Clause 26
H	DENSITY	N/A
I	CONSENT USE	Disclaimer: Please note that the validity of the Consent Use cannot be verified as the rights may have lapsed.
J	BUILDING LINES	Streets : Subject Clause 9 Other : Subject to Clause 12
K	SCHEDULE 5	N/A
L	ATTACHED DOCUMENTS	N/A

Kind regards

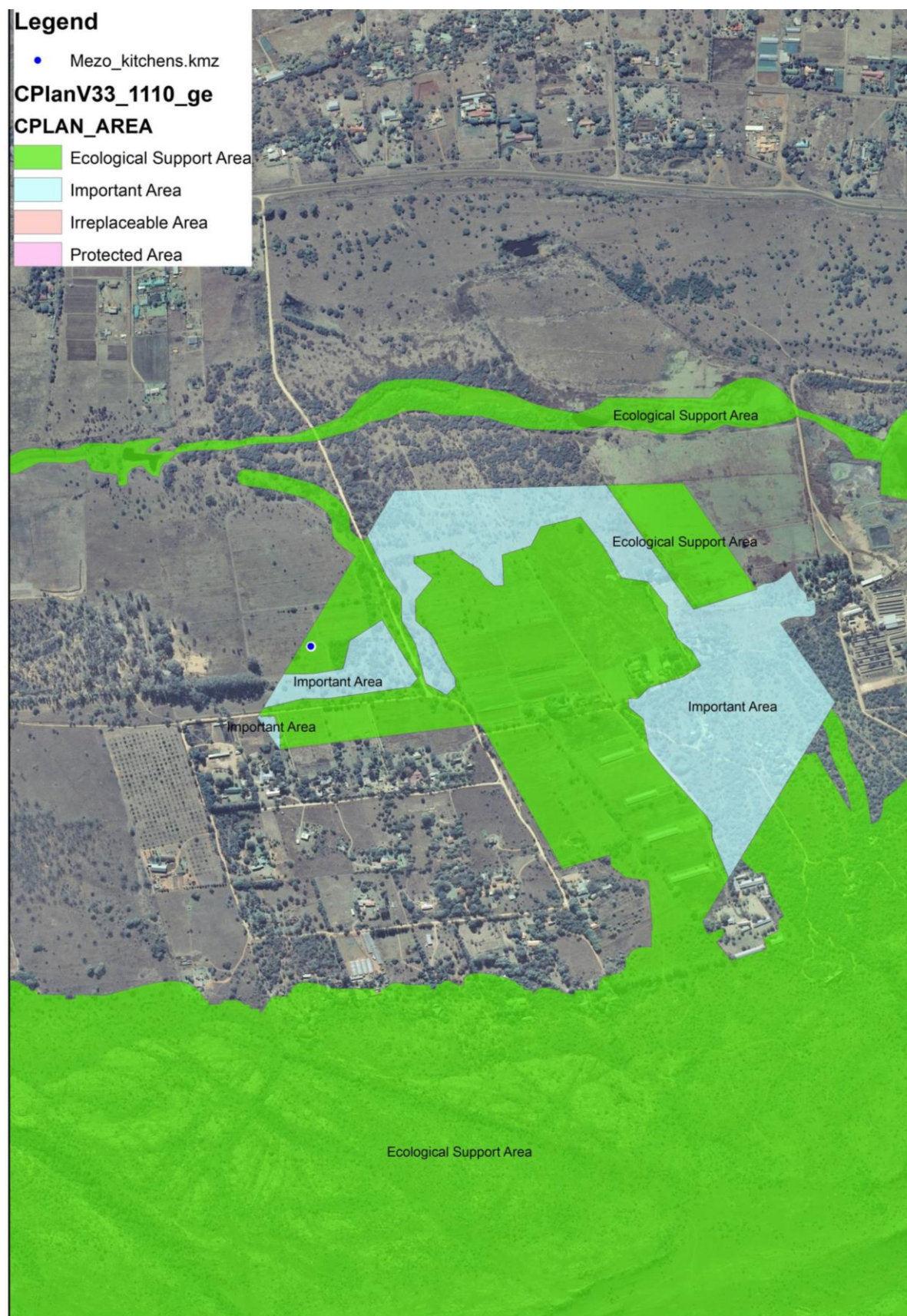
[Signature]

f: STRATEGIC EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: CITY PLANNING & DEVELOPMENT

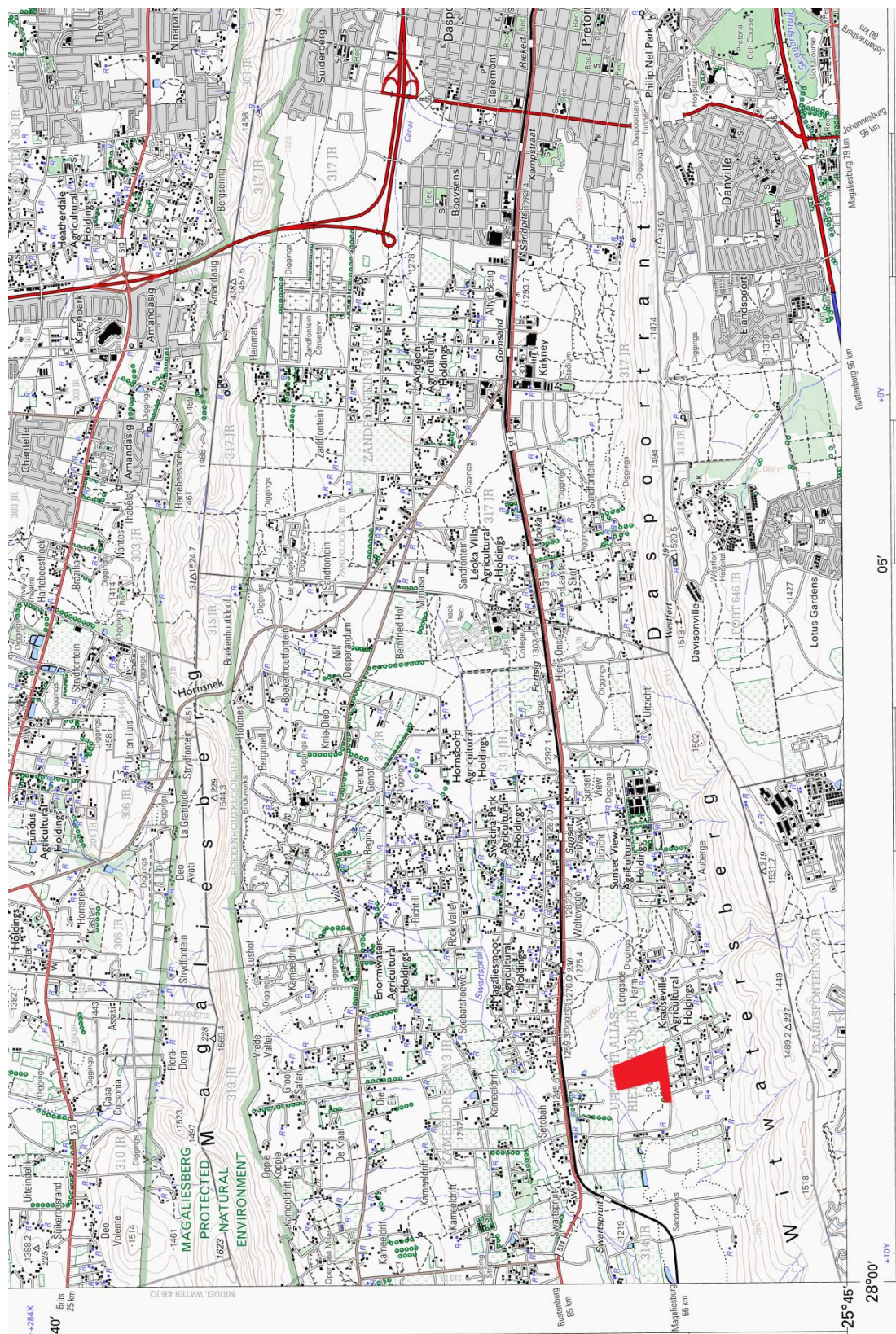
Kgoro ya Peakanyo le Tlhabollo ya Toropokgolo • Departement Stadsbeplanning en - ontwikkeling
Lefapha la Thulaganyo le Tlhabololo ya Toropo • Ndzwulo ya Nhluvukiso wa Vupulani bya Dorobankulu
UMnyango Wezentuthuko Yokuhlelwa Kwedolobha • City Planning and Development Department
UMnyango wokuHlelwa kweDorobha neTuthuko

Document Ref: c24e7f8d-99d2-4af4-8111-9ecf1064a360

Appendix 3. Zoning detail.



Appendix 4. 1: 50 000 Map 2528CA PRETORIA seventh edition 2001



Location of portion R/20 of Uitzicht Alias Rietvalei 314-JR marked in red

Appendix 5.

Cultural heritage risk assessment.

Environmental impact, extent, duration, significance and degree to which impact has caused irreplaceable loss	Risk rating (before mitigation)			Environmental objective	Degree to which impact can be reversed and the supporting mitigatory action plan	Timeframe	Responsibility	Risk rating (after mitigation)		
	Probability	Magnitude	Severity					Probability	Magnitude	Severity
ENVIRONMENTAL COMPONENT: Archaeology and heritage										
ACTIVITY: Development of a processing plant for the manufacture of melamine prefabricated kitchen cupboards on portion R/20 of the farm Uitzicht (Alias Rietvalei) 314JR										
PROJECT PHASE APPLICABILITY: Construction phase										
<p><u>Field rating:</u></p> <p>1. Not applicable as this site falls outside of the protection of the National Heritage Act.</p> <p>2. Clearance and excavations to be monitored.</p> <p><u>Statement of significance:</u> Not applicable as the site is not protected by the National Heritage Act.</p> <p><u>Impact description:</u> Proposed activity will not impact on any protected heritage remains</p> <p>Degree to which impact will cause irreplaceable loss: Not applicable.</p>	1	1	L	<p>No objective for preservation as no protected heritage remains appears to occur on site</p>	<p><u>Degree to which impact can be reversed:</u> None.</p> <p><u>Mitigation:</u></p> <p>Clearance and excavation to be monitored</p> <p>It is recommended that a Heritage Consultant monitors the first clearance of the proposed site and excavation of foundations so as to ensure that heritage material that may be located below present ground level could be</p>	<p>Commence during construction phase</p>	<p>ECO/ Environmental manager</p>	1	1	L

Environmental impact, extent, duration, significance and degree to which impact has caused irreplaceable loss	Risk rating (before mitigation)			Environmental objective	Degree to which impact can be reversed and the supporting mitigatory action plan	Timeframe	Responsibility	Risk rating (after mitigation)		
	Probability	Magnitude	Severity					Probability	Magnitude	Severity
					documented in the unlikely event if any does occur.					