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**CK 2006/014630/23** **VAT NO.: 4360226270**

**2<sup>nd</sup> PHASE DOCUMENTATION REPORT ON THE ASSESSMENT OF  
THE FIDELITY GUARDS BUILDING LOCATED ON  
PORTION 5, OF PAARDEKRAAL 226IQ IN STORMILL, GAUTENG**

For: *Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd*  
*P.O.Box 27*  
*CROWN MINES*  
*2025*

REPORT: ***APAC016/30a*** **June 2016**



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*Fig. 01. Above image shows the location of the site under investigation. (South Africa 1 : 50 000 Map 2627BB) (Was originally Paardekraal 42 on Jeppe's 1899 Map of the Transvaal, now Portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 2261Q.)*

## 1. Contact Details.

### 1.1. Developers.

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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 5 of the farm Paardekraal 2261Q.*

## 2. G.P.S. Coordinates of the beacons of the site on Portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 2261Q.



**Fig. 02.** *Left is an image showing the position of Portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 2261Q (red markers), with the building under investigation located at 26° 12' 03.72"S and 27° 56' 19.10"E (Google Earth image 2015 and author's annotations.)*

Description of beacon	Degrees south	Degrees east
Beacon A	26° 11' 56.75"	27° 56' 19.25"
Beacon B	26° 12' 1.15"	27° 56' 31.71"
Beacon C	26° 12' 17.16"	27° 56' 24.04"
Beacon D	26° 12' 12.26"	27° 56' 12.17"

### 3. Executive Summary.

#### 3.1. Intent of Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd.

It is the intent of Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd to demolish the *Fidelity Guards Building*, located on Portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ, in Stormill (Roodepoort) Gauteng.

Following this APELSER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING cc (APAC) was appointed in November 2015 by Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd to assess the old structure, known as the Fidelity Guards Building, located on Portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ, in Stormill (Roodepoort) Gauteng.

Report number **APAC015/60** by APAC was completed in November 2015 and presented to the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA) with a recommendation that the building may be demolished.

PHRA then requested a second phase recording of the building by a competent architectural heritage consultant and an application for a demolition permit by Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd to PHRA.

#### 3.2 The project description.

A township development (a new extension of Stormill) is being proposed and as part of this development, Industrial Zone is intending to demolish this fairly dilapidated and vandalized structure. (*See figure 2.*)

#### 3.3. Historical milieu.<sup>1</sup>

**3.3.1. The Stone Age.** Although there are a number of well known Stone Age sites in the greater area, such as the whole of the cradle of mankind some 50 kilometres to the west at Krugersdorp and the Stone Age tool deposits along the Vaal River at Vereeniging this site and the Wonderboompoort industry only some 60 kilometres to the north in Pretoria, *there appears to be no stone age industry present on portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ.*

**3.3.2. The Iron Age.** Similarly there are indications of Early Iron Age remains recorded at Broederstroom some 50 kilometres to the west near the Hartebeestpoort dam, the Melville Koppie smelting site in Johannesburg and an intense habitation of Later Iron Age Peoples to the south in the Kliprevierberg area, as recorded by Mason and others, but again there are *no indications of these peoples ever impacting on portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ.*

**3.3.3. Pioneer farming occupation.** Penultimately, the pioneers that entered the Transvaal post 1836, and their continuous interaction with the local inhabitants, mainly the people of *chief Mogale*<sup>2</sup>, north-east of modern Tshwane city 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. By 1899 when his *Map of the Transvaal* was published *Jeppé* then recorded that the whole area surrounding Johannesburg was measured out and occupied by farmers.

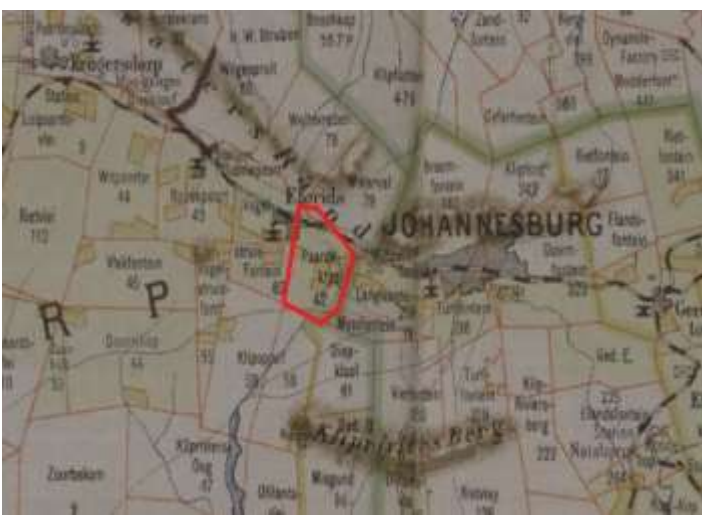
*Regarding portion 5 of Paardekraal 226IQ it is expected that no other historical remains will be encountered apart from the structure under investigation.*

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<sup>1</sup> See section 8 of this report for full description of the archaeological and historical background of the general area.

<sup>2</sup> 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.





*Fig. 03. Left is an image showing the position of Paardekraal 42, (now Paardekraal 226IQ.) (Jeppes Map of the Transvaal, sheet 5.)*

**3.3.4. Mining and industrial remnants.** Lastly, the mining and industrial development in the general area from 1886 onwards left the region with literally hundreds of examples of these industries. Owing to many of these sites having been located on favourable localities many have been altered or demolished owing to modern-day development over the last forty years.

*The building remaining on the property was most probably erected in the mid 1930's and as such is protected by section 34 of the National Heritage Act. But little of its original fabric remains. The bits that do remain are of such low heritage value that to preserve it will not contribute significantly to the National Heritage Estate.*

### **3.4. Geological and vegetative milieu.<sup>3</sup>**

The Magaliesberg situated to the north, the result 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 geological under-build of Johannesburg is linked to the phenomena known as the Witwatersrand basin and super group that is well described by *McCarthy and Rubidge, 2005*. The massive gold ore concentration in this area was caused by the erosion of earlier formations, the concentration owing to the formation of the Witwatersrand basin and the upliftment thereof by the impact of Vredefort meteorite some 2000 m years ago. The veldt type is Type 61b, (*Acocks, 1988.*) Owing to the small size of the property and the extensive human intervention that has occurred over the last century very little of the original vegetation remains.

### **3.5. Summary of findings.<sup>4</sup>**

It is clear from the field-work that portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ was used for mining purposes possibly from the 1930's onwards. Owing to the fall in gold production over the last thirty years the property has changed hands several times and the building was extensively altered removing most elements that form its architectural language.

### **3.6. Recommendation.**

It is recommended that Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd may proceed with the development of their proposed township (a new extension of Stormill) on portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ, and that the building may be demolished pending the issue of a demolition permit to be applied for from PHRA, and such then issued by PHRA.

Sidney Miller

B.Sc. (Engineering) Civil, M. (Architecture) Conservation. Asapa no 087.

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<sup>3</sup> See section 7 of this report.

<sup>4</sup> For full Summary and Recommendations see sections 12 and 13 of this report.

**4. Definitions.** [*Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).*]

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.**

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The national estate includes the following:

- a. **Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance**
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. **Historical settlements and townscapes**
- d. **Landscapes and features of cultural significance**
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development on these possible heritage resources. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m<sup>2</sup> or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

### Structures.

A *structure* means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

### Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of the Act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The Act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial):

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

**The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.**

### Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant 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 or 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, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.



Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

#### **The National Environmental Management Act.**

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.



**Fig. 04. Above.** There is no route map available of the route undertaken during the recording of this building, as all exterior and all interior aspects of the building was visited. The nature of a second phase recording is such that the investigator often has to double back and revisit previous sections that it will make no sense to record such a route. As the documentation drawings and photographs are in itself a record of the route of the investigator it is not necessary to make a record of the route of investigation. (Google Earth image 2015.)

## 6. Methodology.

- 6.1. Portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ was visited on the 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2016, between 09h00 and 16h00, and again on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of June 2016 between 09h00 and 16h00.
- 6.2. The site was traversed in a manner that was dictated by the capturing of the physical dimensions of the building, as well as the images describing its change over time. Therefore no “track” recording was done.
- 6.3. As it was clear that the building had undergone severe interventions over the last sixty years, such interventions were recorded so as to affirm the present heritage value of the building.
- 6.4. Finds were recorded by electronic, hand held tape measure, drawings 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.

## 7. Environment.

### 7.1. Geology.<sup>5</sup>

Portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ is located only a few kilometres to the west of Johannesburg along the old Main Reef Road. To the north and south of it lies the Witwatersrand and the Kliprevierberg. The geological under build of the region is part of the Kaap Vaal croton and the Witwatersrand basin and the impact of the Vredefort meteorite, all older than 2000 million years. As the geological description of these phenomena has been sufficiently described, in scientific geological terms through time, owing to the importance of the Rand goldfields, it is not necessary to elaborate on in this document. For a full description see *McCarthy and Rubidge, 2005*.



*Fig. 05. It has been suggested by some geologists that the bounty of the Rand goldfields may be contributed to the impact of the Vredefort meteorite on the Witwatersrand basin some 2000 million years ago. . (McCarthy and Rubidge, 2005: 118).*

<sup>5</sup> See McCarthy & Rubidge, 2005, pages 122 to 125, 128 and 140 for full description.

## 7.2. Vegetation.<sup>6</sup>

According to Acocks the veldt type 61, which consist of three variations, the Eastern, Central and Western categories. In this 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 racks 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 Rietvlei 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



**Fig. 06.** Portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ is located on the veldt type zone 61 as illustrated above. Owing to the small size of the property it is classed as being situated in veldt zone 61b. (Acocks, 1988.)<sup>7</sup>

smaller quantities. 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*, *Kiggelera 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.<sup>8</sup>

Although there is no well-known type site located in or around Johannesburg there is evidence of the use of the area during the formative years of humankind in the Tshwane 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

<sup>6</sup> For a full and accurate description of the vegetation see the Vegetation report in the Environmental Impact Report.

<sup>7</sup> The author is aware of the updated version of Acocks's work by Mucina & Rutherford, 2010, but for the purposes of this investigation Acocks version is preferred by the present author.

<sup>8</sup> See Mason, R. 1969. Prehistory of the Transvaal.

this demonstrated the prolonged use of the region. During the nineteen sixties and nineteen seventies, a well know 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.

Towards the south, along the Vaal River, the renowned Van Riet Lowe also described several large deposits of Stone Age artefacts in the early part of the previous century.

***Regarding Portion 5 of Paardekraal 226IQ, it is expected that no Stone Age remains may be encountered.***

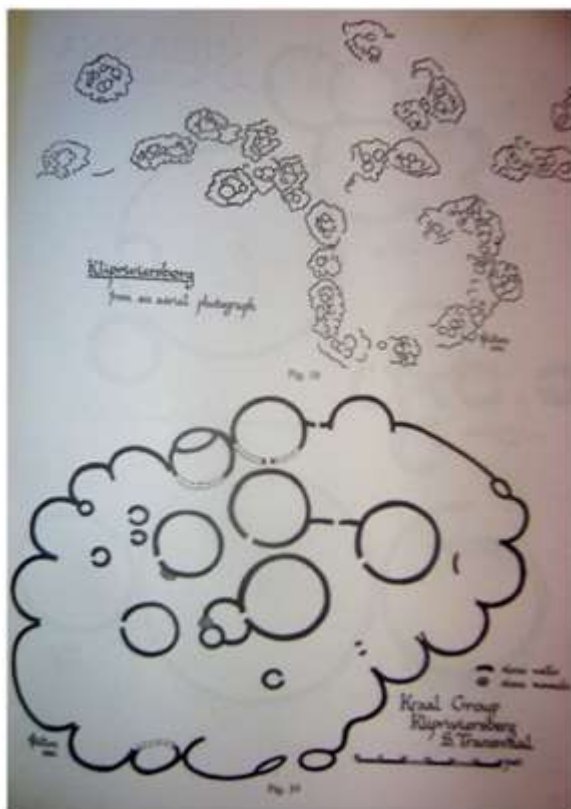
## **8.2. Iron Age.<sup>9</sup>**

### **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 5 of Paardekraal 226IQ.***

### **8.2.2. Later Iron Age remains.**



**Fig. 07.** *Left can be seen the recording of Later Iron Age occupation of the Klipriviersberg from page 49 in Walton (1956).*

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

<sup>9</sup> See Huffman, T. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age. The Archaeology of Pre- Colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa.*



life in the region.<sup>10</sup> 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.

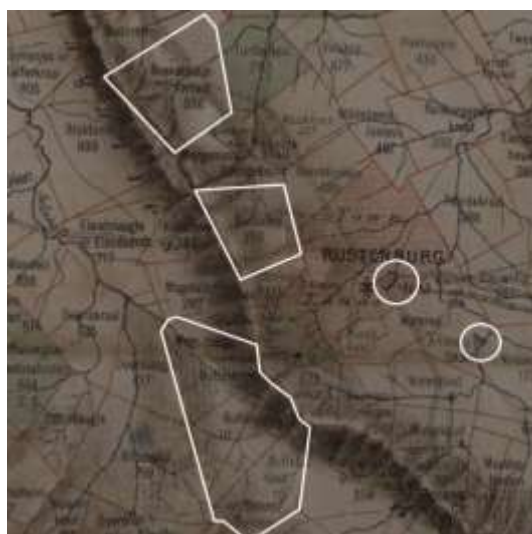
Similarly the areas south, east and west of Kliprivierberg was densely populated as can be seen in the recordings of Walton (1956), Mason (1969), Maggs (1976), Huffman (2007) and Giliomee & Mbenga (2007)

***Regarding Portion 5 of Paardekraal 2261Q it is expected that no Later Iron Age remains may be found.***

### 8.3. Historical Period.<sup>11</sup>

**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 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.

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.

<sup>10</sup> See Wallis, J. P. R. (Editor.) 1976. *The Matebele Journals of Robert Moffat. 1829-1860. Vol. I.*

<sup>11</sup> See Potgieter, F. J. 1959. *Die Vestiging van die Blanke in die Transvaal. (1837 – 1886.)*

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.<sup>12</sup>

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.

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* (Grysborg?) (*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*.

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<sup>12</sup> *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.*



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...*<sup>13</sup>

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*.<sup>14</sup>

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

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.

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<sup>13</sup> *...the old dwelling of Comdt. Potgieter...*

<sup>14</sup> *What he means by this is not clear.*



**Fig. 09.** Above is Pretoria , founded in 1855, 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.)



**Fig. 10.** 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. 11.** 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 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.

### 8.3.3. Johannesburg.



*Fig. 12. Left is the farms surrounding the Johannesburg and Main Reef gold fields as recorded by Jeppe in his 1899 Map of the Transvaal only 13 years after the discovery of gold in 1886.*

Although gold has been mined used and exported by indigenous peoples from the Transvaal for many centuries the impact of their endeavours were negligible as compared to what happened in Johannesburg after 1886. Gold was commercially exploited in locations such as Magaliesberg, Pilgrimsrest and Barberton from 1875 onwards. This was largely owing to the influx of many miners that were at that period drawn to South Africa after the discovery of the Kimberly diamond field after 1872. But it was on a relative small scale as compared to the opening up of the Klerksdorp and Johannesburg goldfields after 1886. Now, a hundred and thirty years later gold is still extracted from the same areas.

The growth of the cities and towns along the main reef was a rapid affair and very little is actually known regarding these developments. However the period after the first World War saw a new era in deep level mining, and many hundreds of mining headgear, factories, industrial buildings, and facilities for the housing and training of miners sprang into being. As

new technologies were developed, and large sums of money came into circulation, the development of other urban infrastructure became part of the realities of the day. In turn then much of the older mining infrastructure was discarded, and in their places other facilities came into being.



*Fig. 13. Above is an image taken by H.F. Gros only two years after the discovery of Gold in Johannesburg. The image was captured from the hill above the Doornfontein farmyard looking southwest over the foundling city. Paardekraal is situated to the far right in the background. Compare with figure 12.*

### **8.3.3. Portion 5 of Paardekraal 226 IQ.**

The farm Paardekraal 226 IQ is in the administrative district of Roodepoort and the district of Krugersdorp. Today it forms part of the City of Johannesburg. The first farms in the vicinity of Roodepoort/Krugersdorp were already measured out in 1839/40 (Bergh 1999: 15). This means that it is one of the first areas where European farmers settled. In 1857 the area formed part of the district of Pretoria as few other towns were established (Bergh 199: 17). However, the town and district of Krugersdorp was established in 1894 (Bergh 1999: 21, 147).

Portion 5 (a portion of portion 2) first became the property of the Klein Paardekraal Estate Gold Mining Co. Ltd. on 24 February 1890 and then the property of the Main Reef Gold Mining Co. Ltd. on 29 March 1890. It then was taken over by the Consolidated Main Reef Mines Estate Ltd. on 25 February 1897. Portion 6 (a portion of portion 5) became the property of the Main Reef Gold Mining Co. Ltd. on 13 November 1897 and were then taken over by the Consolidated Main Reef Mines Estate Ltd. on the same date (Pelser 2009: 4-6).

Archival searches could not pick up much information on the Training College building that formed part of this assessment. Industrial Zone provided a surface rights permit diagram for

the building that dates back to the 1940's. According to them it was used as single quarters for European miners. Later on it was used by Consolidated Main Reef Mines as miners training college, and more recently by Fidelity Security as training center for their guards.

Two sources in the National Archives Database could refer to this structure and provide a relative date for it, but the evidence is not conclusive. The first refers to permission that was given to CMR for the erection of a Miners Training School (with a Day School & two houses) in Maraisburg in 1936 (SAB, Vol. 1613 Part 1 Ref.11/5872) and the second to permission given to the Government Miners Training School to use the a surface area of land on Paardekraal No.8 Mining District, Johannesburg for a Miners Training School (SAB, Vol.1614 Part 1 Ref.2777), also in 1936. It is therefore possible that the original buildings that existed here could date from this period, although very little of these still remains.

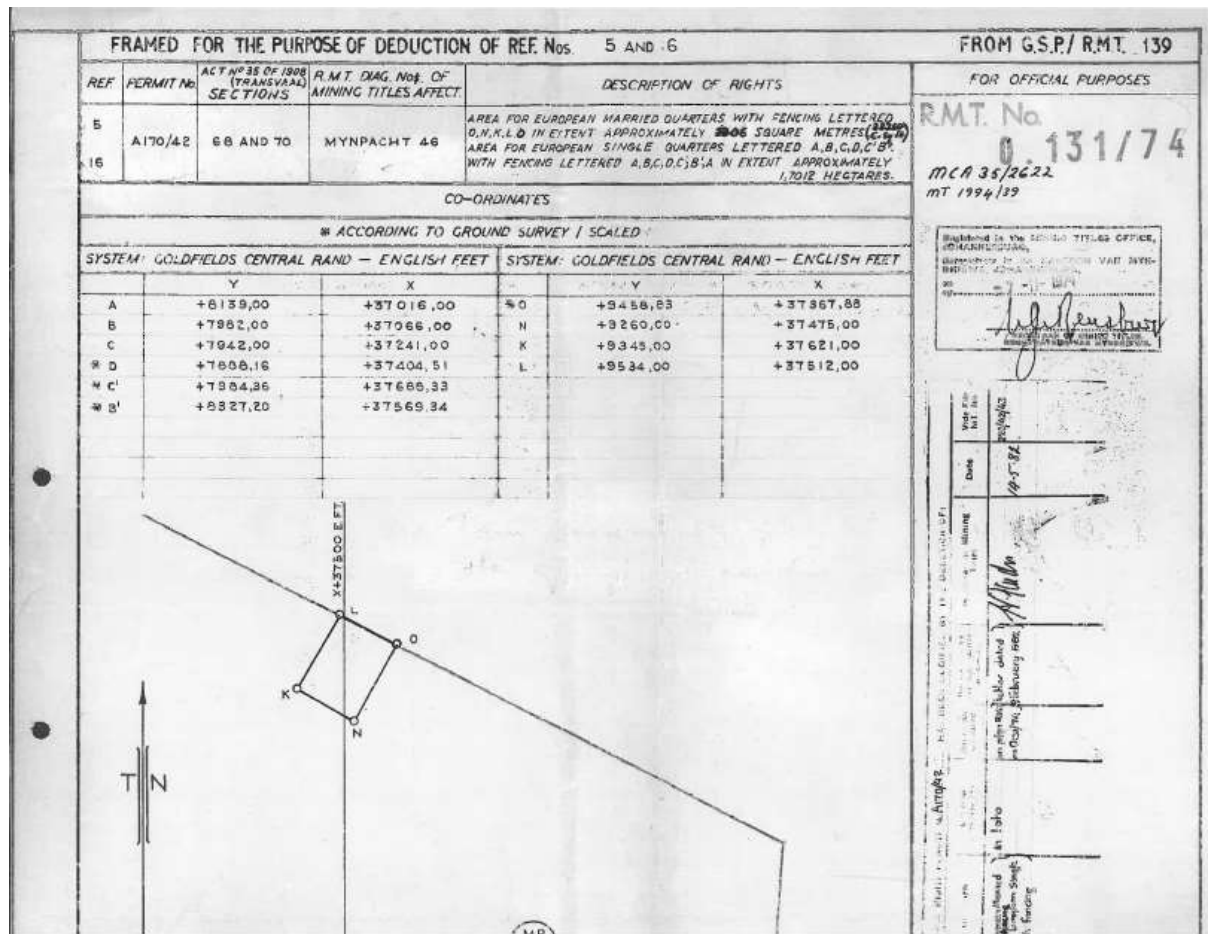


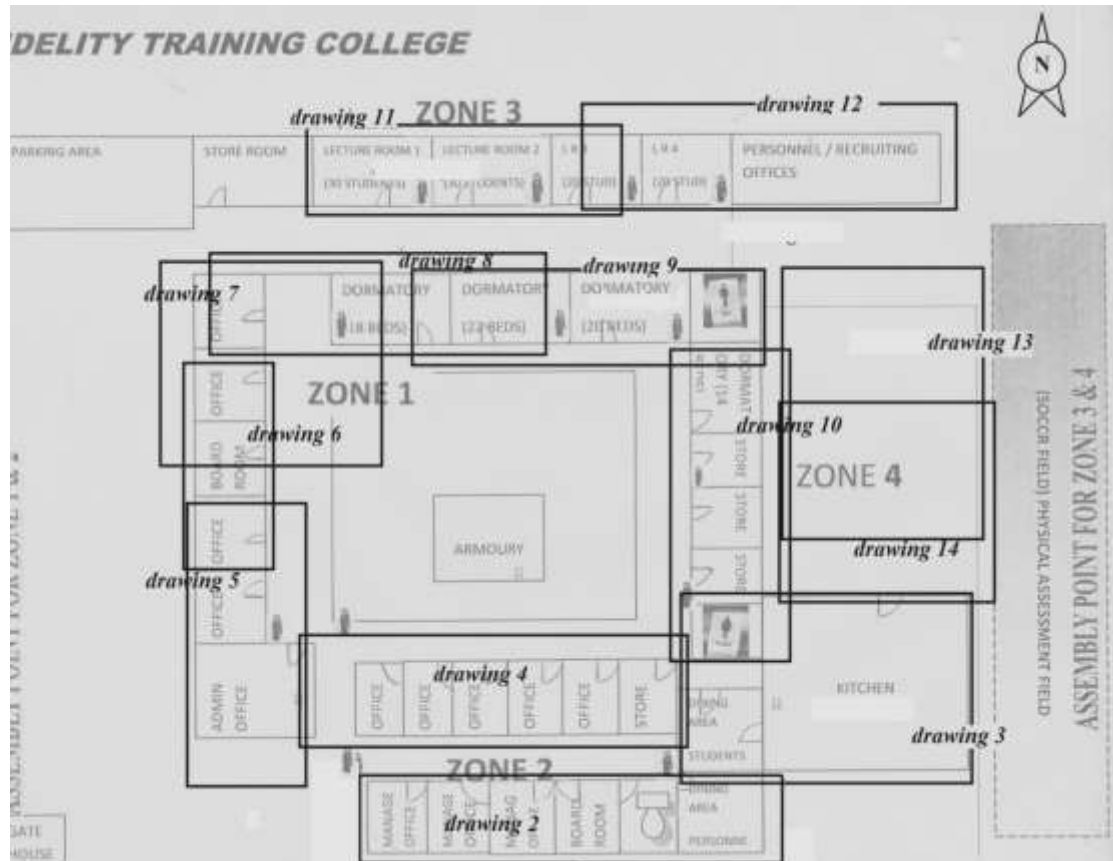
Figure 14. Above is the Surface Rights Permit for the structure. (Industrial Zone).

Regarding portion 5 of Paardekraal 226IQ it is expected that no other historical remains will be encountered apart from the structure under investigation.



## 9. The Documentation of Data of the structure remaining on portion 5 of Paardekraal 226IQ.

### 9.1. Layout of site and sector drawings.



**Fig. 15.** Above. This drawing was found in the building under investigation. It is a schematic representation of the building and indicates to what use the individual rooms were put to by Fidelity. The author has overlaid a grid of the drawings that was captured during the present cycle of investigation, from drawing 2 to drawing 14. (S.M. Miller, June 2016.)



## 9.2. Drawing 1.

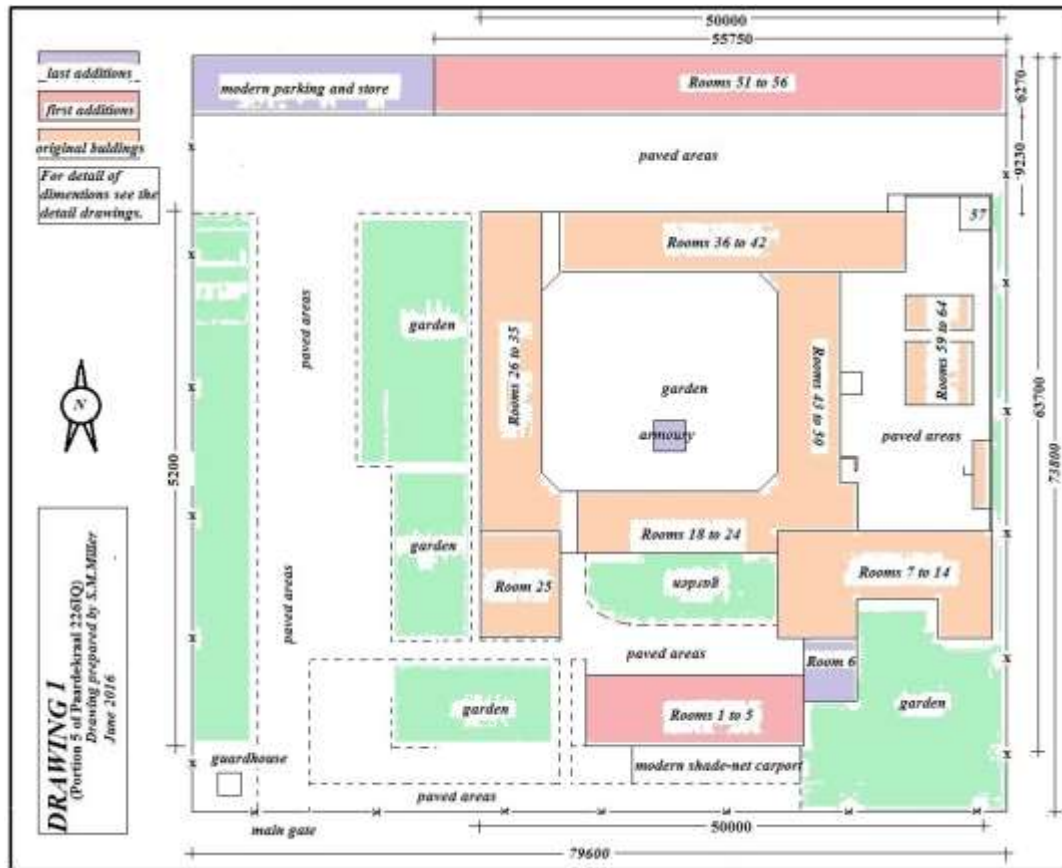


Fig. 16. Above is the site layout of the structure under investigation. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

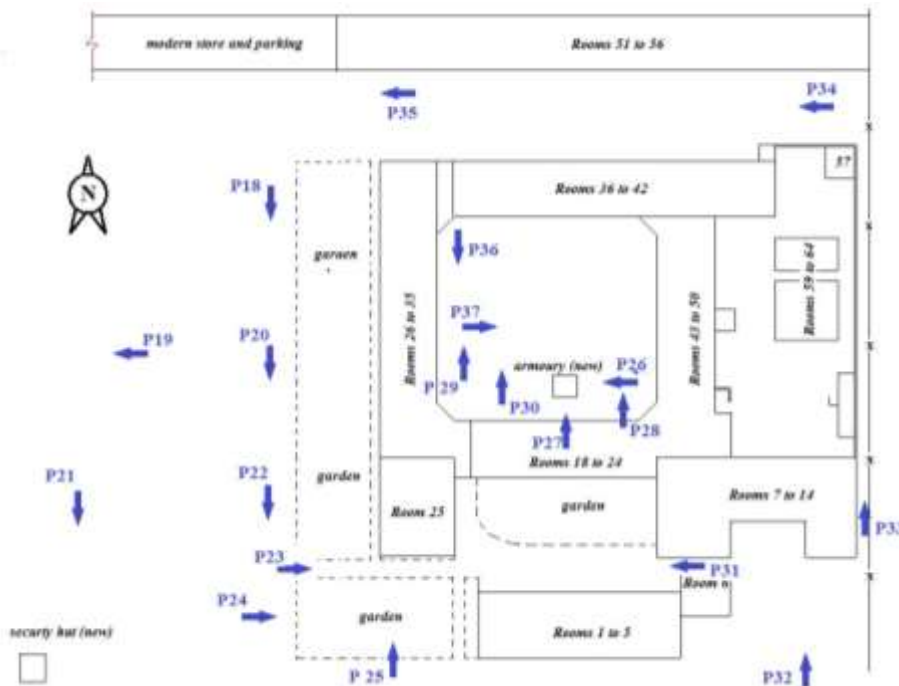


Fig. 17. Above is the drawing of the site layout of the site with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.) Also see figures 02 and 04 for the areas surrounding the building under investigation. To the east and west of the property there are only modern industrial suburbs. To the north and south there remain old mine-dumps that are being recycled.



*Figs. 18 to 25. Above are general views of the environment within which the building is located. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*





***Figs. 26 to 31. Above are general views of the square with the armoury building (new) and general garden photographs. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)***



*Figs. 32 to 37. Above are more general views of the areas surrounding the building under investigation and lastly two more of the square. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*

### 9.3. Drawing 2.

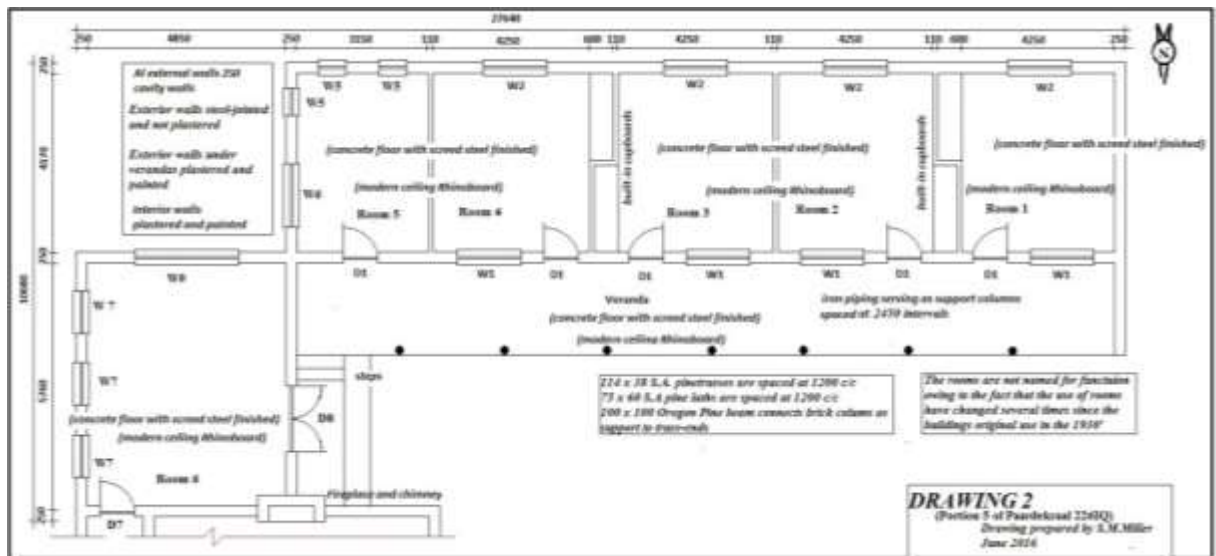


Fig. 38. Above. Layout of rooms 1 to 6. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

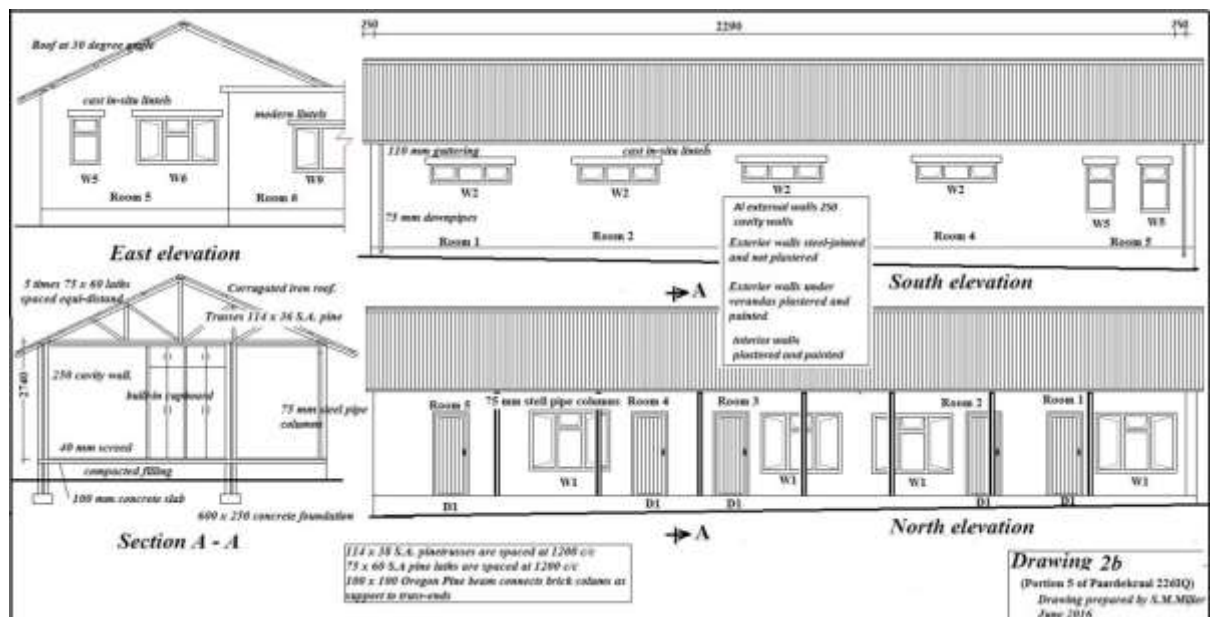
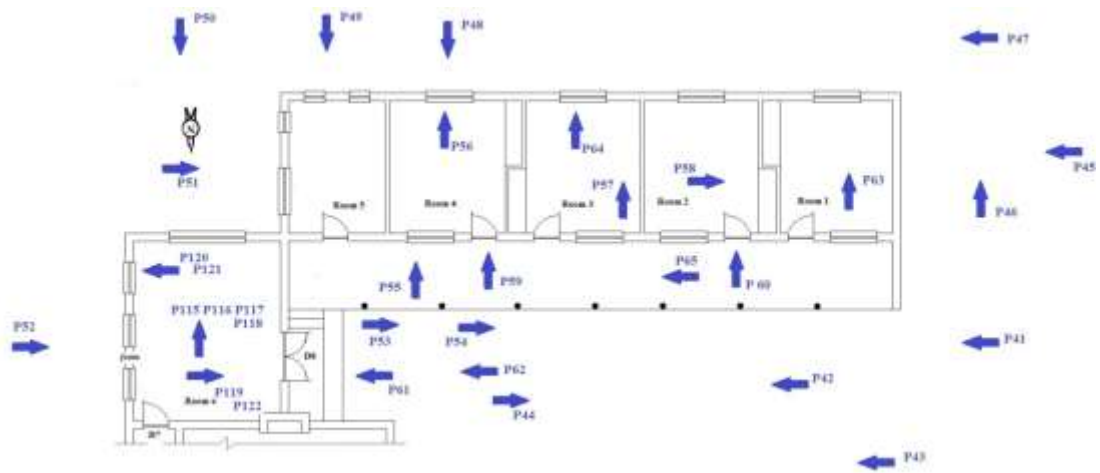


Fig. 39. Above. Eastern, Southern and Northern elevations of the building captured in Drawing 2. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)





**Fig. 40.** Above is the schematic representation of the layout of drawing 2 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



**Figs. 41 to 46.** Above are general views of the areas surrounding the building in drawing 2. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)





*Figs. 47 to 54. Above are general views of the areas surrounding the building in drawing 2. The last two showing detail of the veranda and roof detail. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



***Figs. 55 to 60. Above are detail views of the rooms the building in drawing 2. These all contribute to the fact that the building does not fall under the protection of Act 25 of 1999. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)***



*Figs. 61 to 65. Above are detail views of the rooms the building in drawing 2. These all contribute to the fact that the building does not fall under the protection of Act 25 of 1999. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



9.4. Drawing 3.

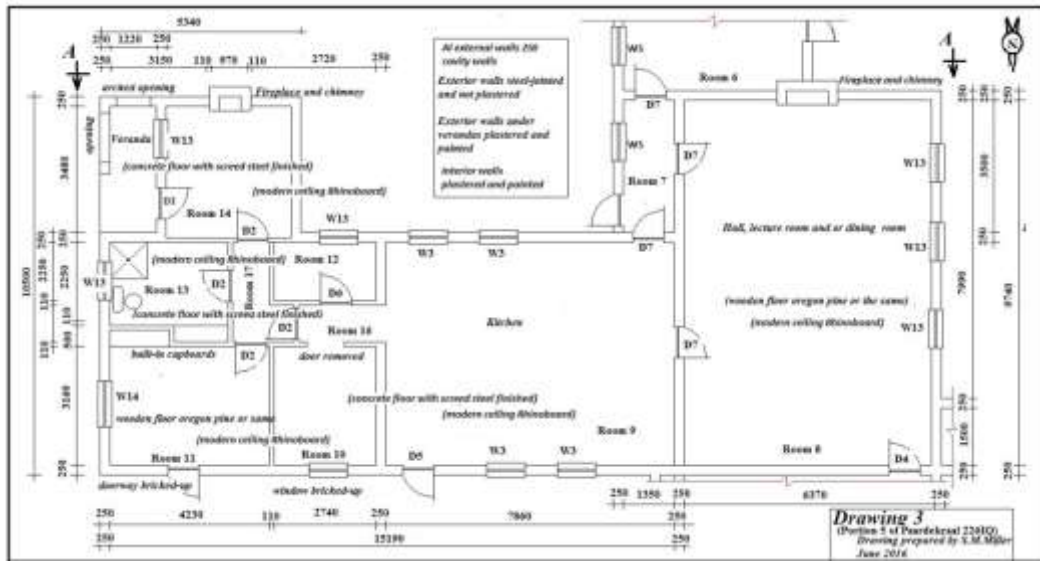


Fig. 66. Above. Layout of rooms 7 to 14. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

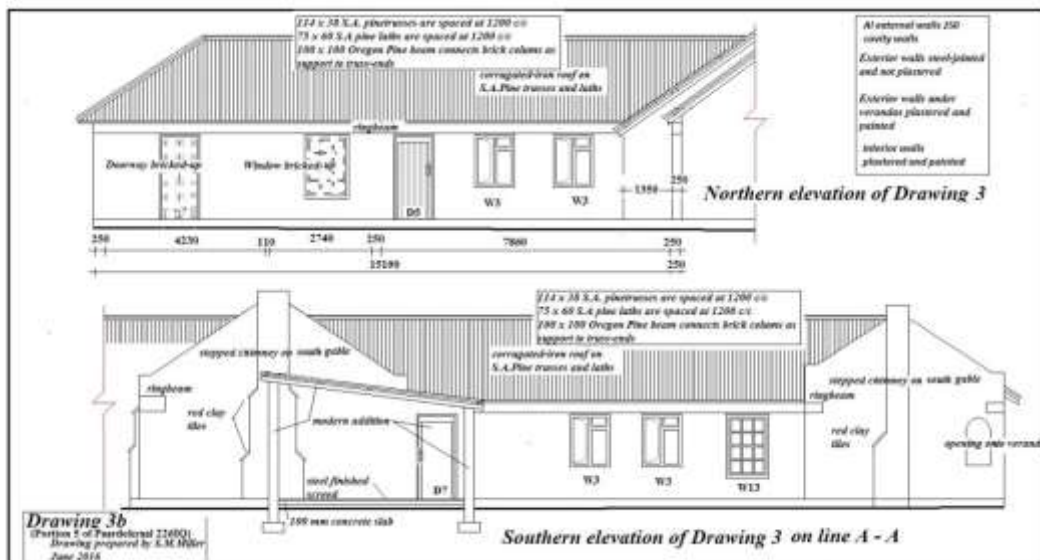


Fig. 67. Above. Northern and Southern elevations of the building captured in Drawing 3. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

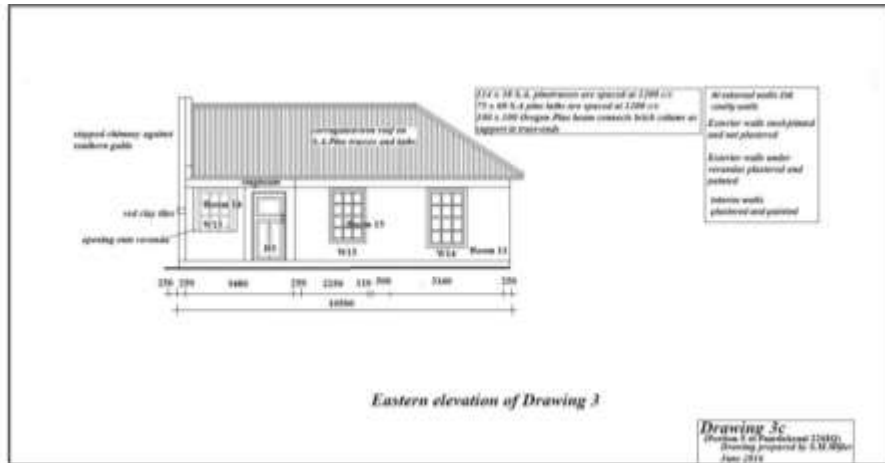


Fig. 68. Above. Eastern elevation of the building captured in Drawing 3. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

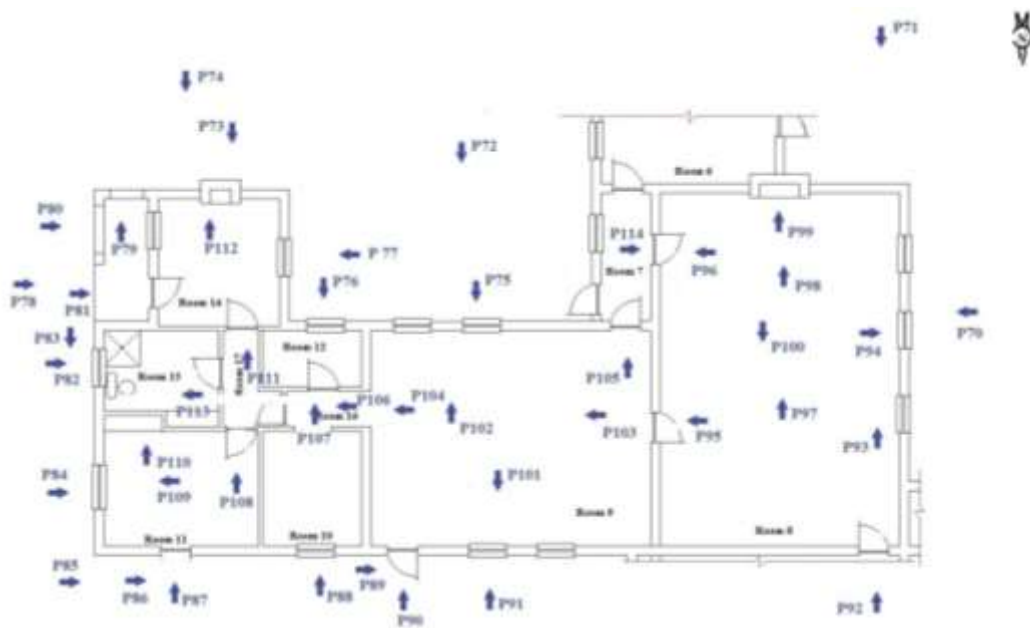
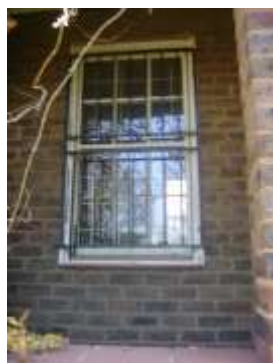


Fig. 69. Above is the schematic representation of the layout of drawing 3 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



Figs. 70 to 71. Above are the western and southern elevations of room 8 in drawing 3. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)



*Figs. 72 to 82. Above are exterior elevations of rooms 9, 12, 14 and 13 in drawing 3. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*





*Figs. 83 to 91. Above are exterior elevations of rooms 11, 10 and 9 in drawing 3. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



*Figs. 92 to 96. Above are door and window details of room 8 in drawing 3. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



*Figs. 97 to 99. Above are floor and fireplace details of room 8 in drawing 3. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



*Fig. 100. Above is the vaulted ceiling of room 8 in drawing 3. (Photograph, S.M. Miller 2016.)*





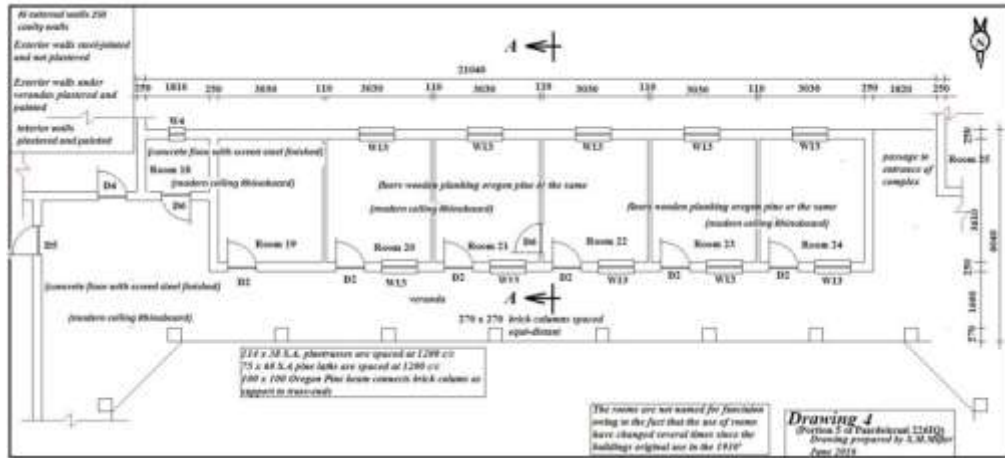
*Figs. 100 to 110. Above are door, floor and window details of rooms 9, 16, 12, and 11 in drawing 3. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*





*Figs. 111 to 122. Above are door, floor and window details of rooms 9, 16, 12, and 11 in drawing 3. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*

**9.5. Drawing 4.**



*Fig. 123. Above. Layout of rooms 18 to 25. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)*



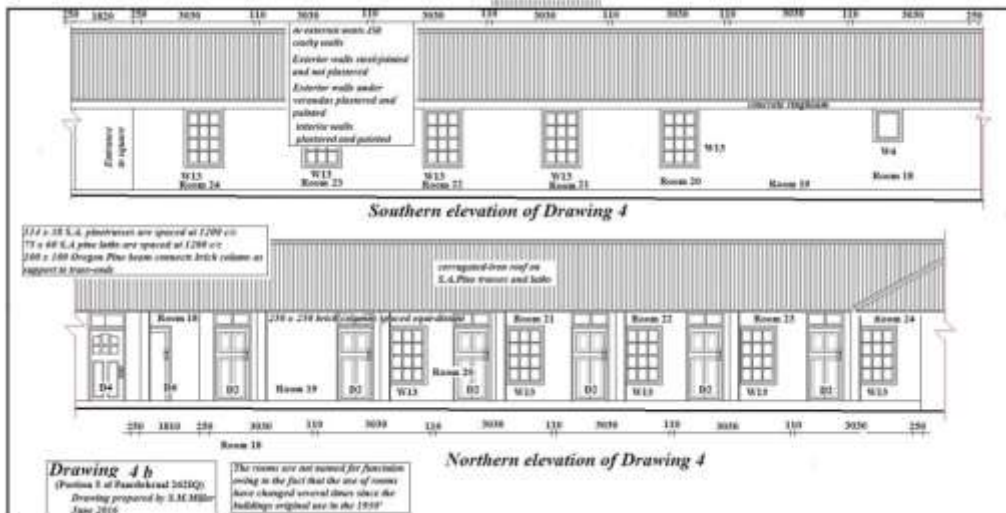


Fig. 124. Above. Northern and Southern elevations of the building captured in Drawing 4. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

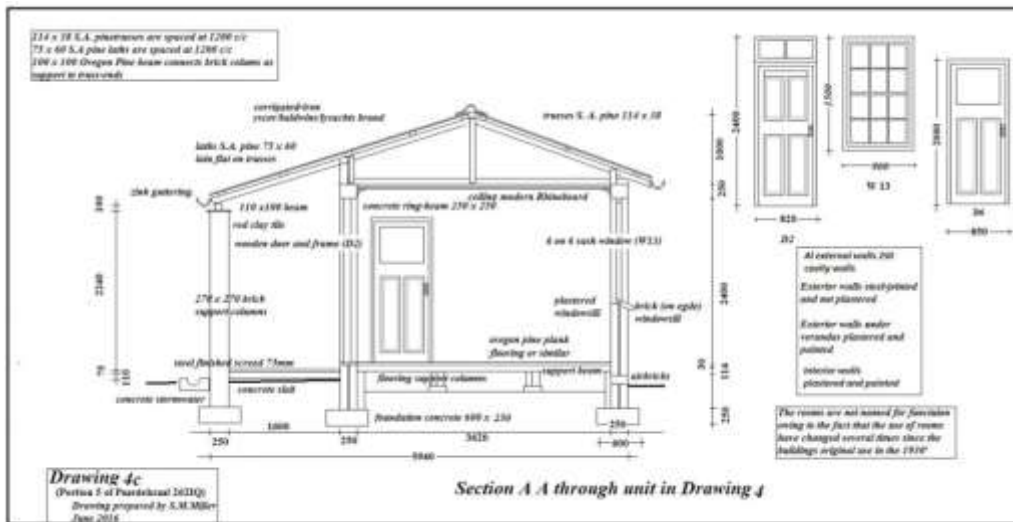


Fig. 125. Above. Section A–A through unit in Drawing 4. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

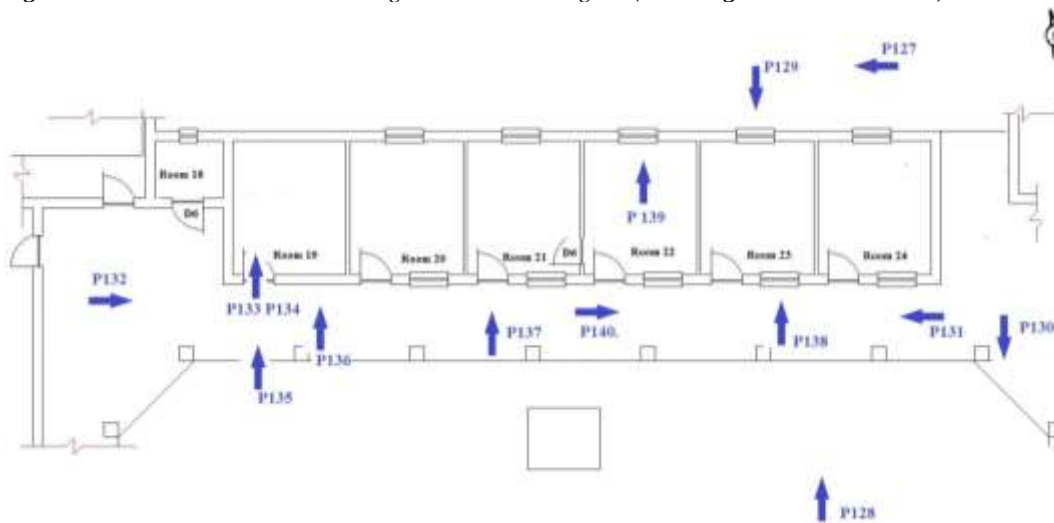


Fig. 126. Above is the schematic representation of the layout of drawing 4 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



*Figs. 127 to 132. Above are exterior elevations of rooms 18 to 24 in drawing 4. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



*Figs. 133 to 134. Above are interior views of room 19 in drawing 4. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



*Figs. 135 to 137. Above are exterior views of rooms 19 and 20 in drawing 4. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*





Figs. 138 to 140. Above are exterior views of rooms 19 and 20 in drawing 4. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)

9.6. Drawing 5.

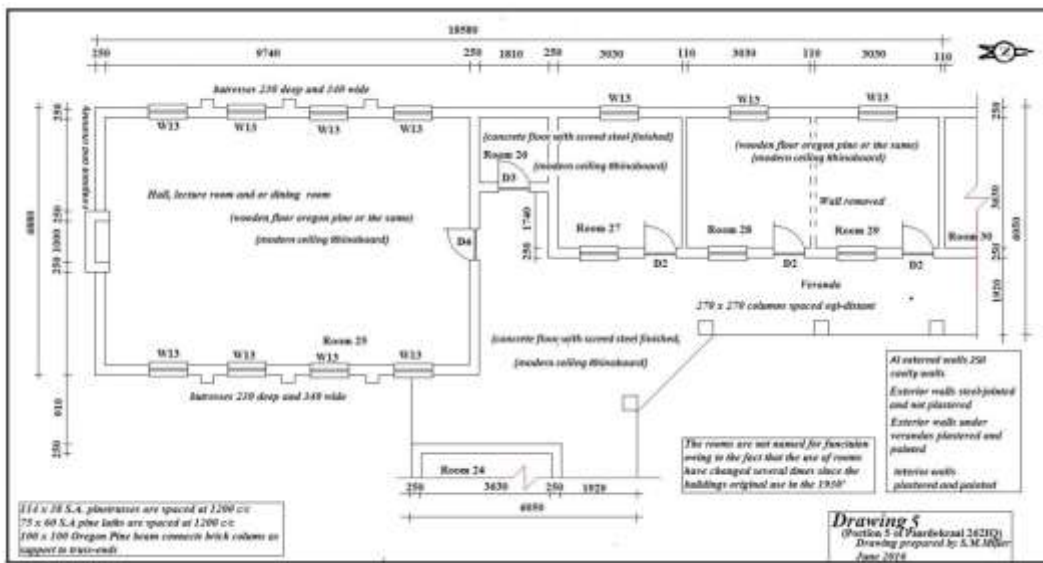


Fig. 141. Above. Layout of rooms 25 to 30. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

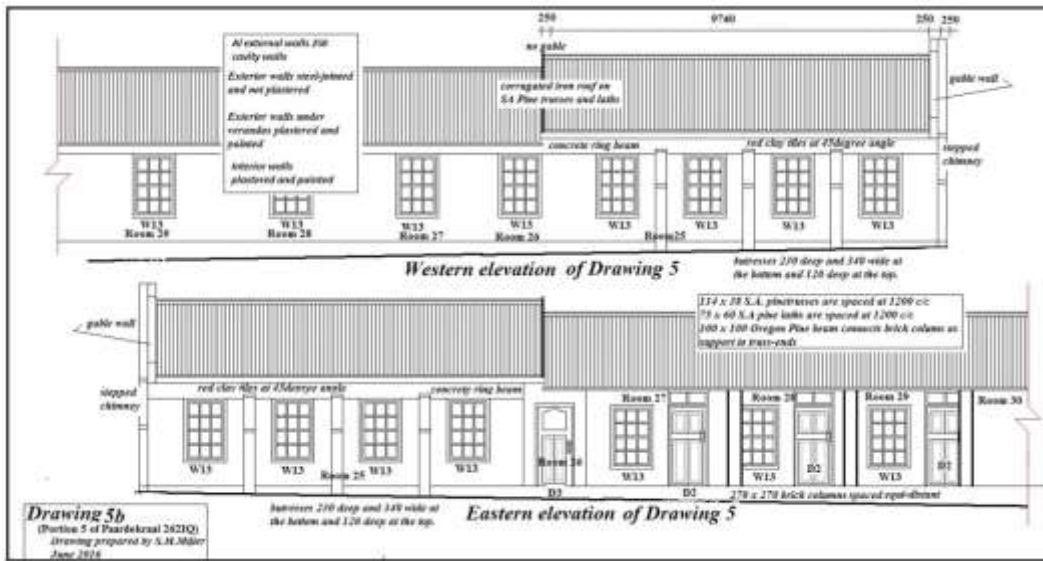


Fig. 142. Above. Eastern and Western elevations of the building captured in Drawing 5. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

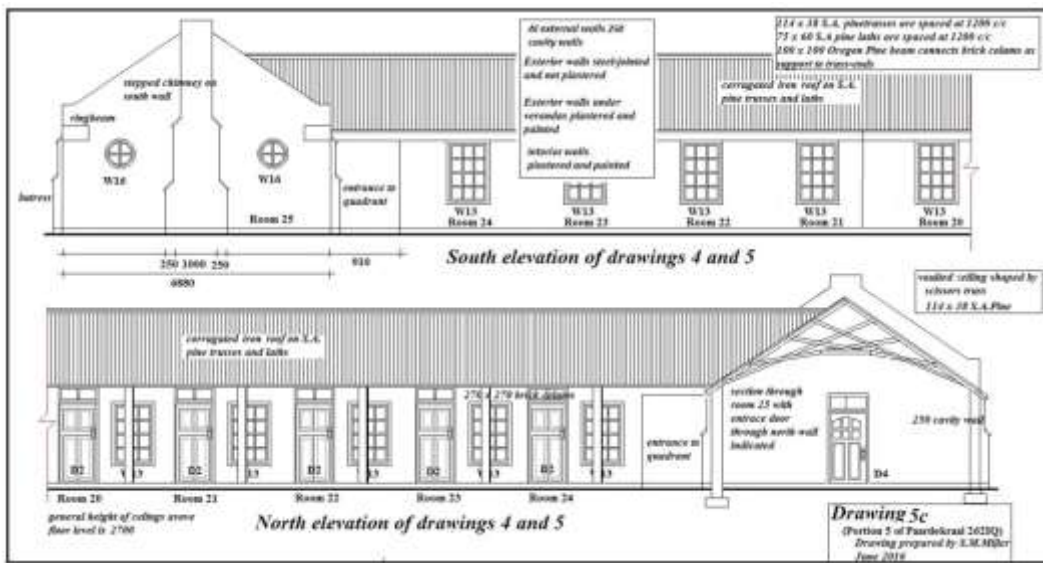
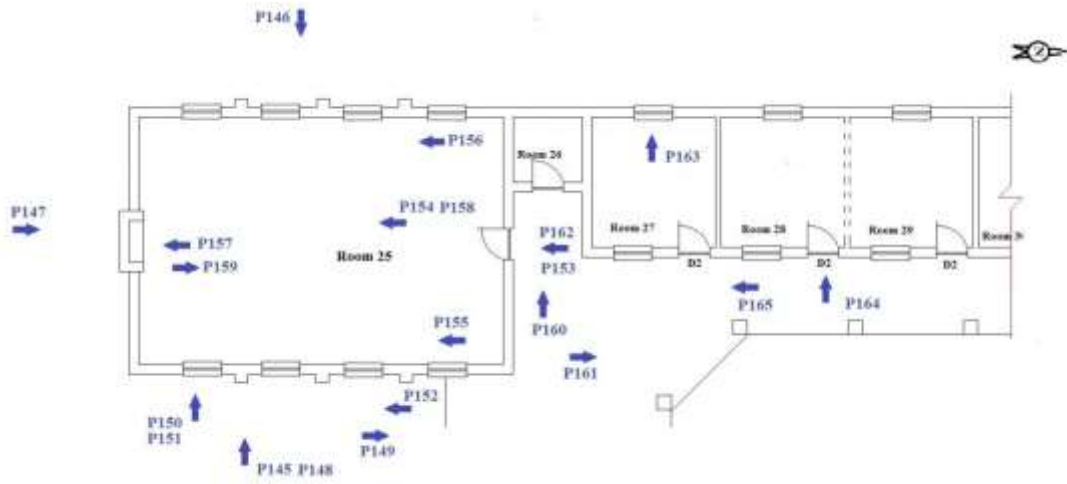


Fig. 143. Above. Northern and Southern elevations of the building captured in Drawing 5. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)





**Fig. 144.** Above is the schematic representation of the layout of drawing 5 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



**Figs. 145 to 150.** Above are exterior elevations of rooms 25 and 24 in drawing 5. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)



*Figs. 151 to 153. Above are exterior elevations of rooms 25 and 24 in drawing 5. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



*Figs. 154 to 159. Above are interior views of rooms 25 in drawing 5. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



*Figs. 160 to 161. Above are exterior views of room 26 in drawing 5. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



*Figs. 162 to 165. Above are detail views of rooms 25 and 26 in drawing 5. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*

9.7. Drawing 6.

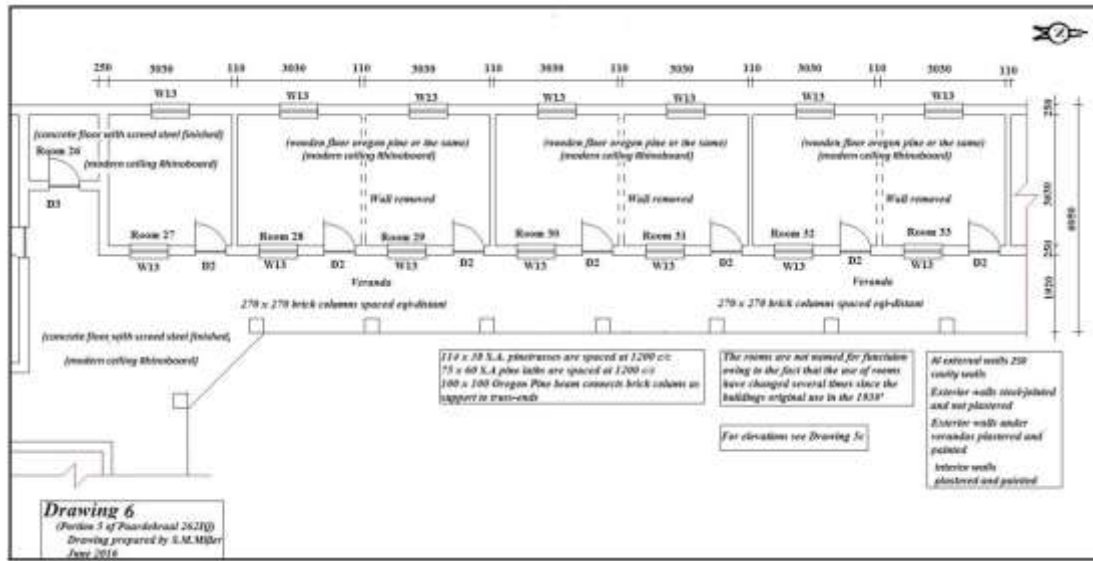


Fig. 166. Above. Layout of rooms 27 to 33 in Drawing 6. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

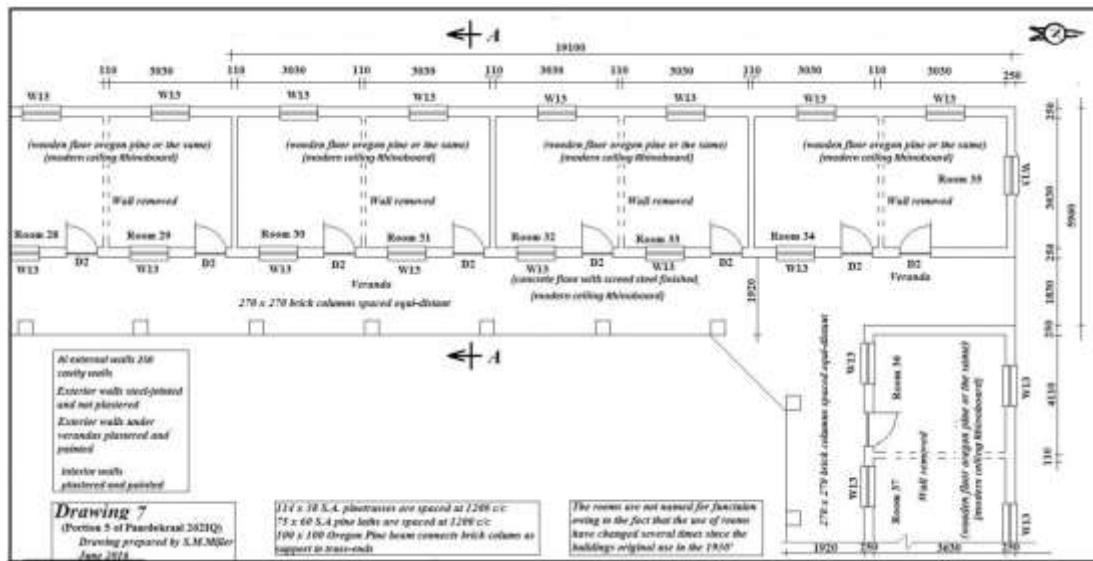


Fig. 167. Above. Layout of rooms 28 to 37 in drawing 7 (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



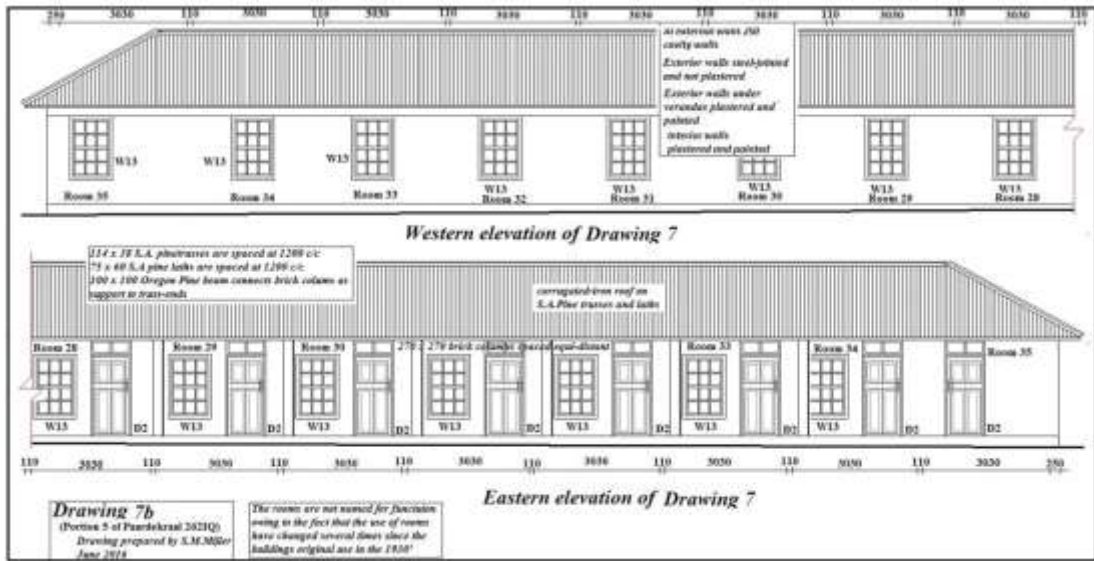


Fig. 168. Above. Western and Eastern elevations of the building captured in Drawing 7. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

9.8. Drawing 7.

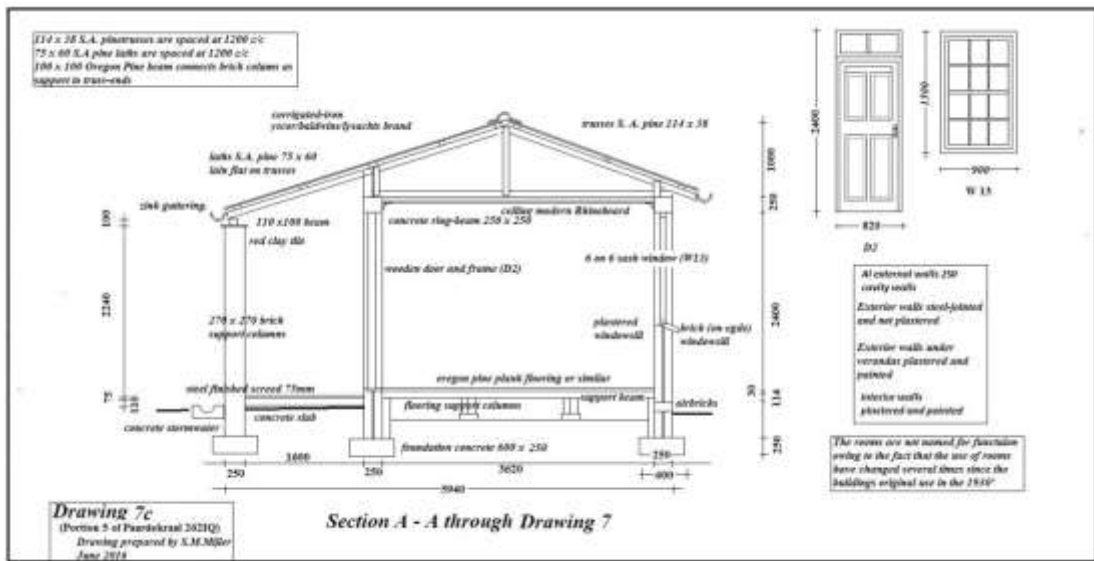
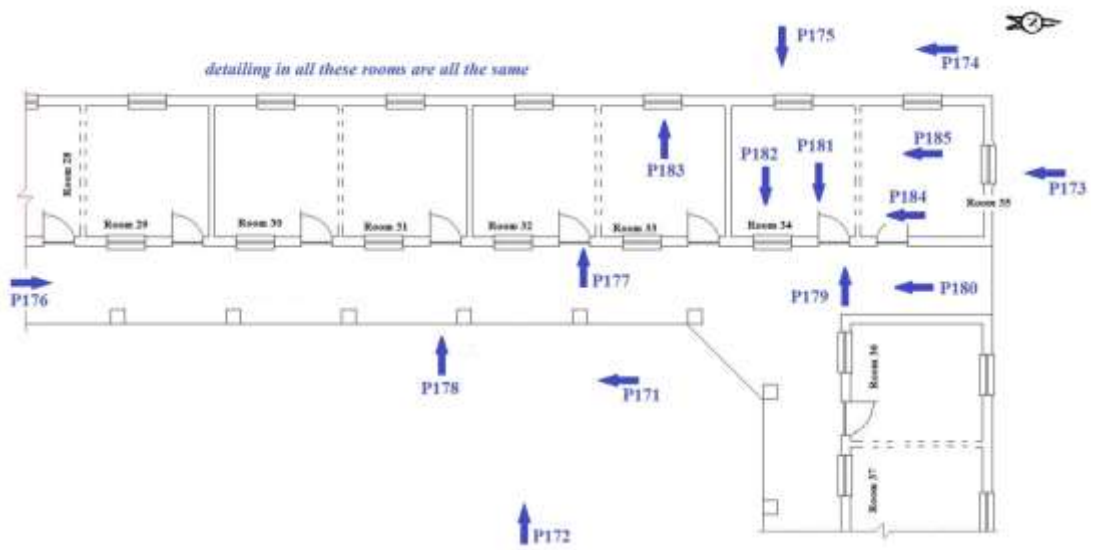


Fig. 169. Above. Section A-A through unit in Drawing 7. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



**Fig. 170.** Above is the schematic representation of the layout of drawings 6 and 7 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



*Figs. 171 to 175. Above are exterior elevations of sections 6 and seven in drawings 6 and 7. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*



*Figs. 176 to 185. Above are interior and detail views of two of the rooms in this section. The rest are all the same as these. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*

9.9. Drawing 8.

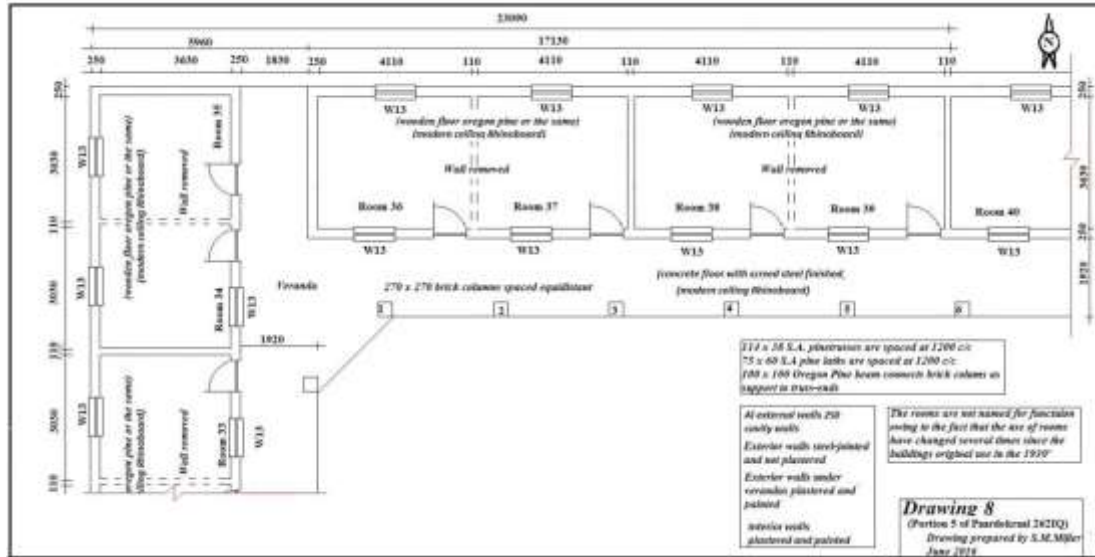


Fig. 186. Above. Layout of rooms 33 to 40 in drawing 8. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

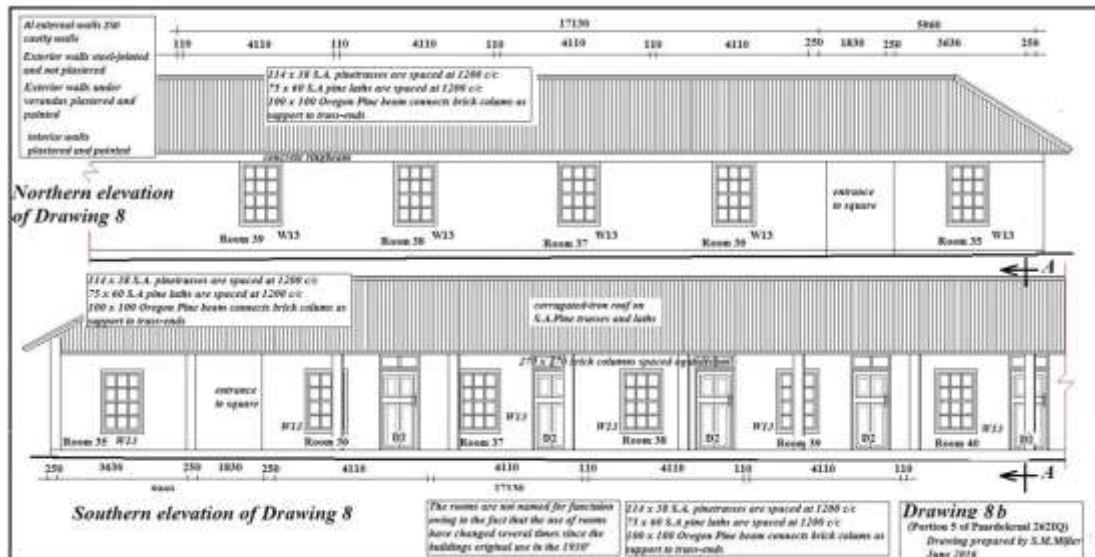


Fig. 187. Above. Northern and Southern elevations of the building captured in Drawing 8. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



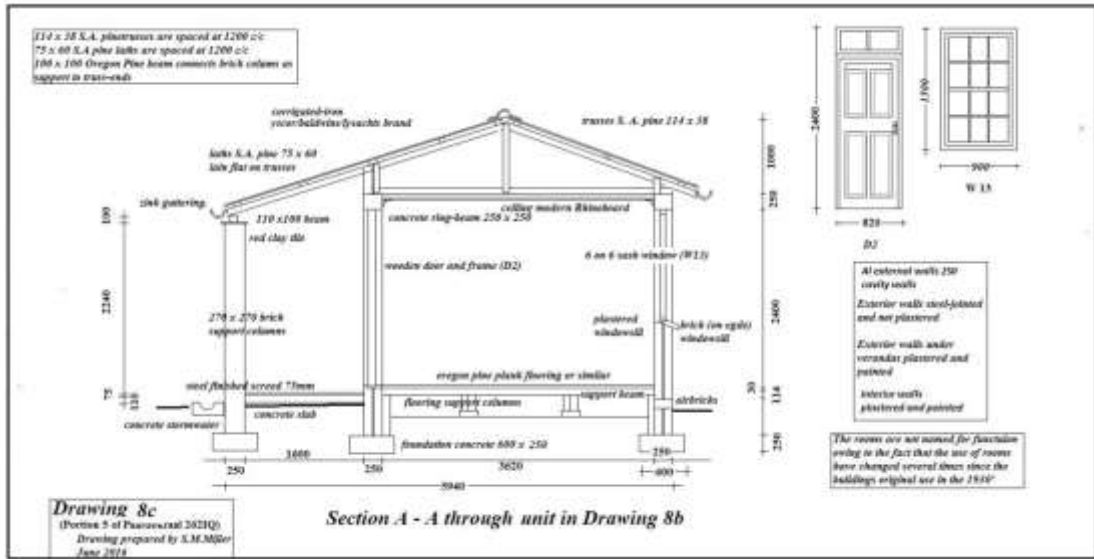


Fig. 188. Above. Section A –A through unit in Drawing 8. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

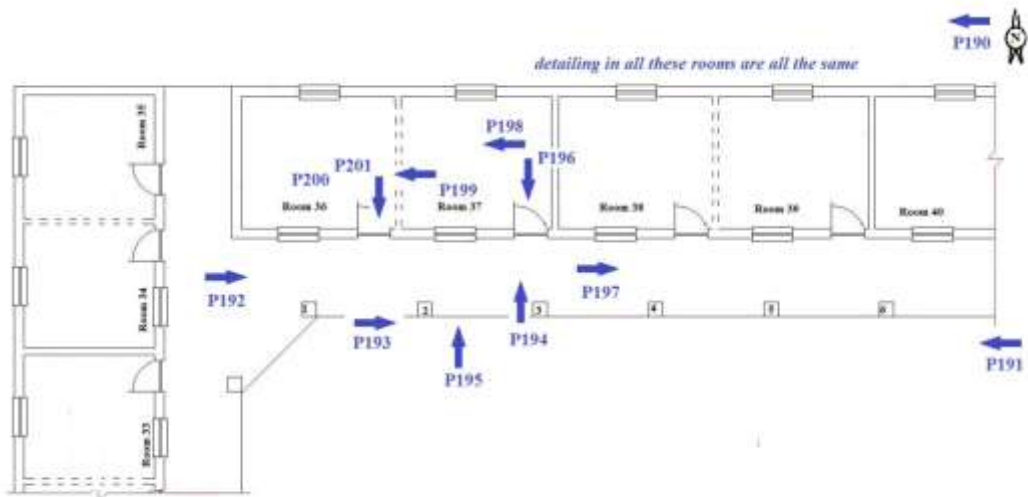


Fig. 189 . Above is the schematic representation of the layout of drawing 8 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



Figs. 190 and 191. Above are the northern and southern elevations of the building in drawing eight. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)



*Figs. 192 to 201. Above is detail regarding the building in drawing eight. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*

9.10. Drawing 9.

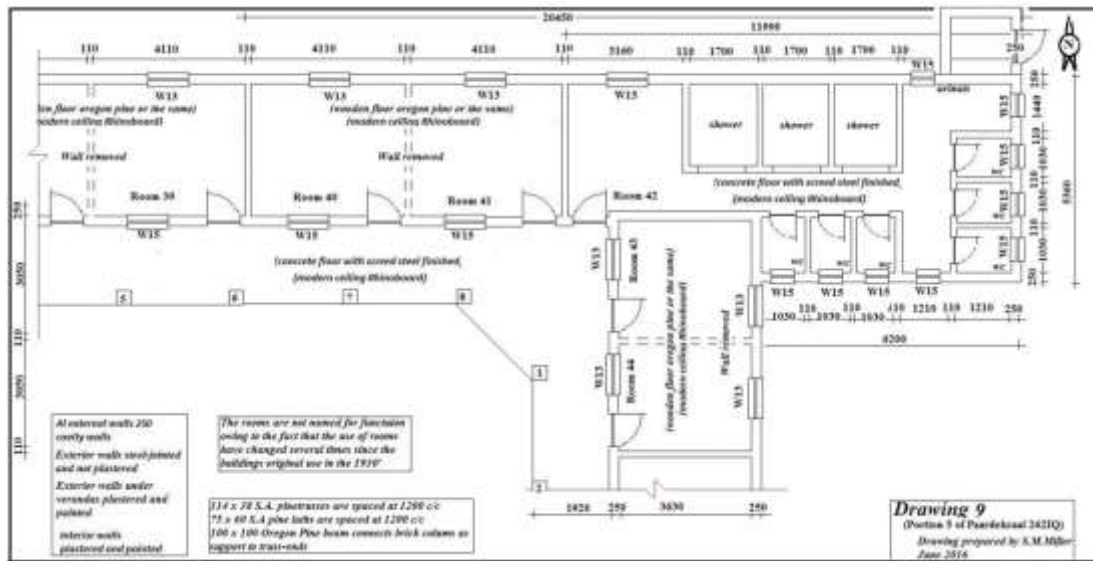


Fig. 202. Above. Layout of rooms 39 to 44. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

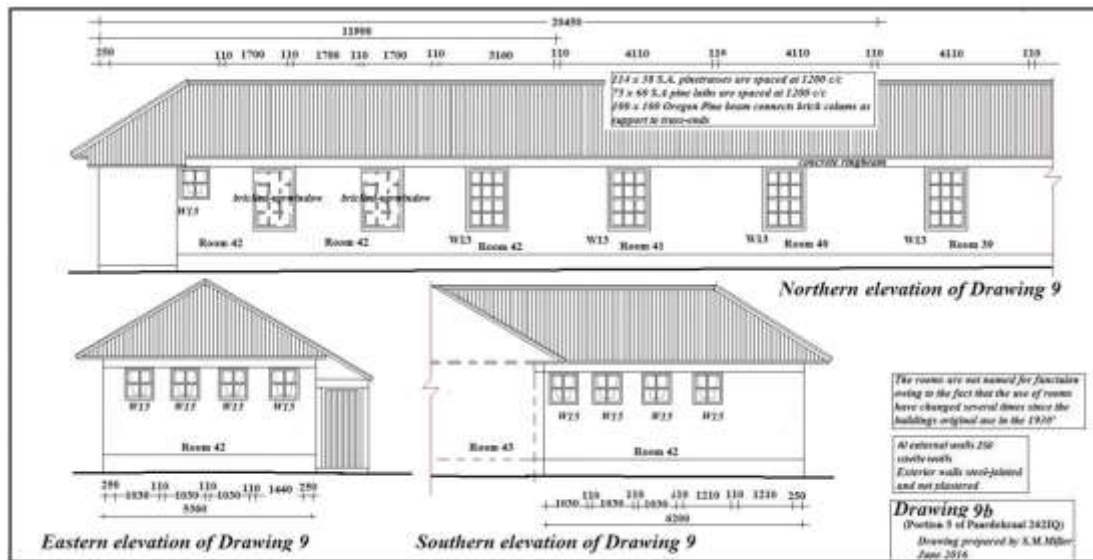
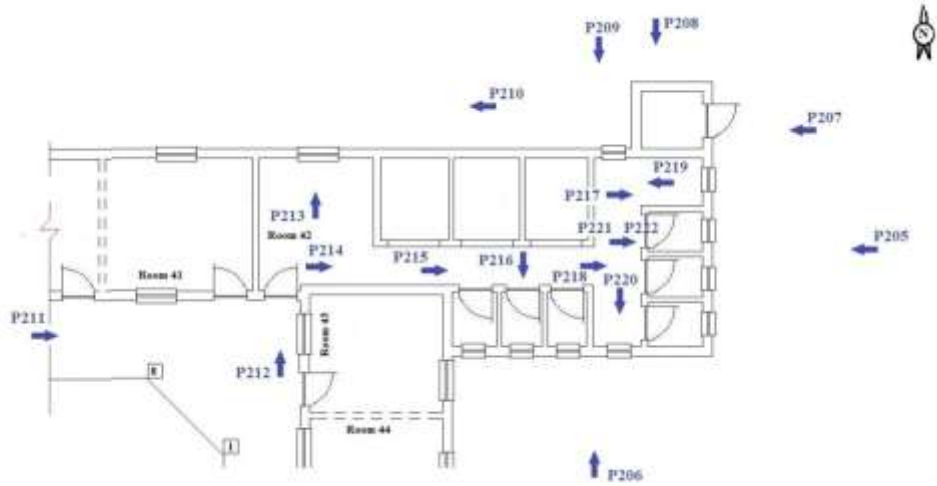


Fig. 203. Above. Northern, Eastern and Southern elevations of the building captured in Drawing 9. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

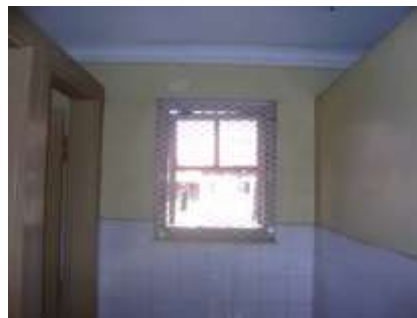


**Fig. 204 .** Above is the schematic representation of the layout of Drawing 9 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



**Figs. 205 and 210.** Above are the exterior elevations of the building in drawing eight. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)





***Figs. 211 to 222. Above is detail regarding the building in drawing nine. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)***

9.11. Drawing 10.

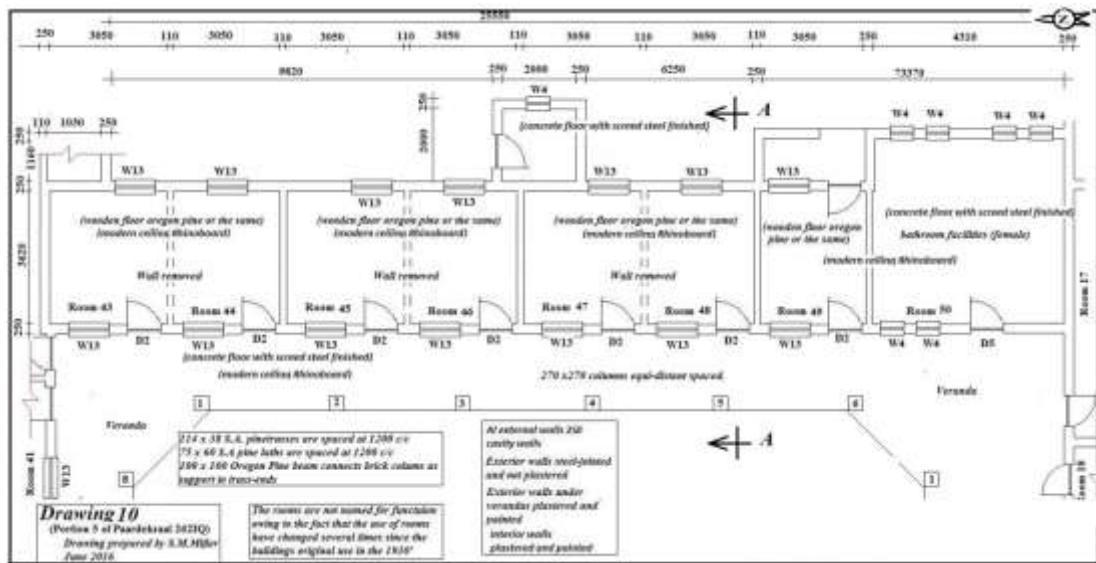


Fig. 223. Above. Layout of rooms 43 to 50. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

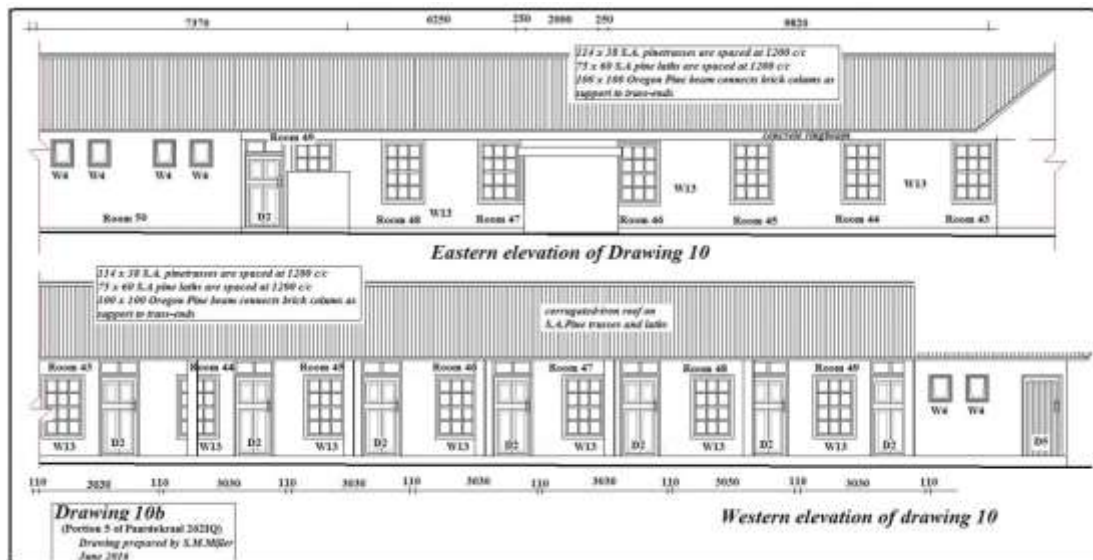


Fig. 224. Above. Northern and Southern elevations of the building captured in Drawing 10. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

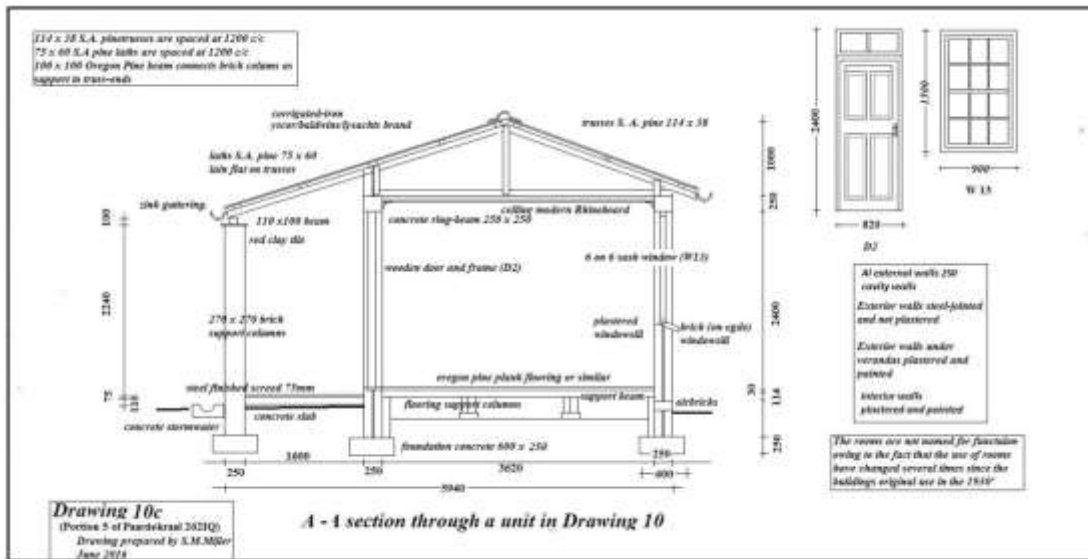


Fig. 225. Above. Section A–A through unit in Drawing 10. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

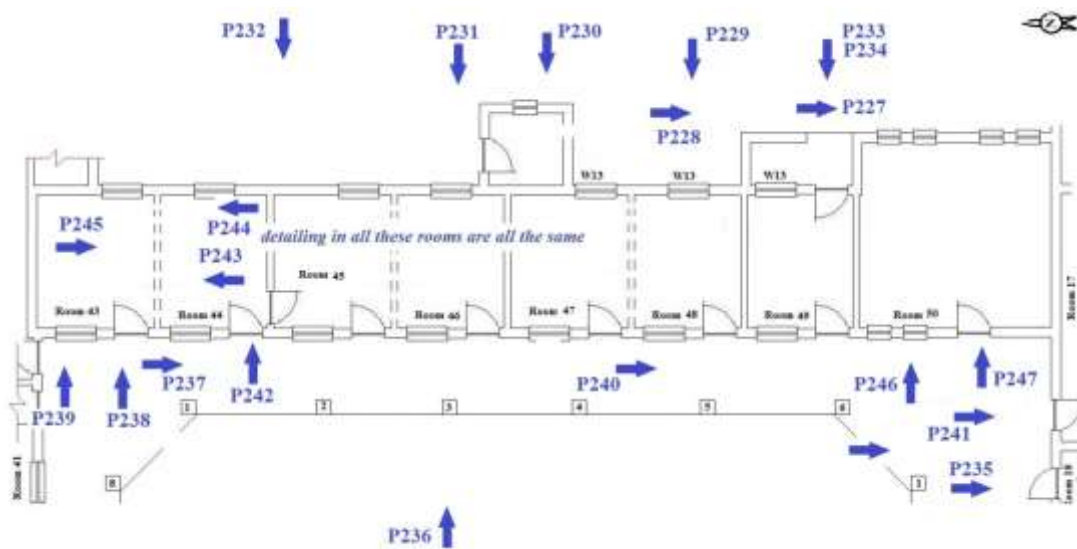


Fig. 226 . Above is the schematic representation of the layout of Drawing 10 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



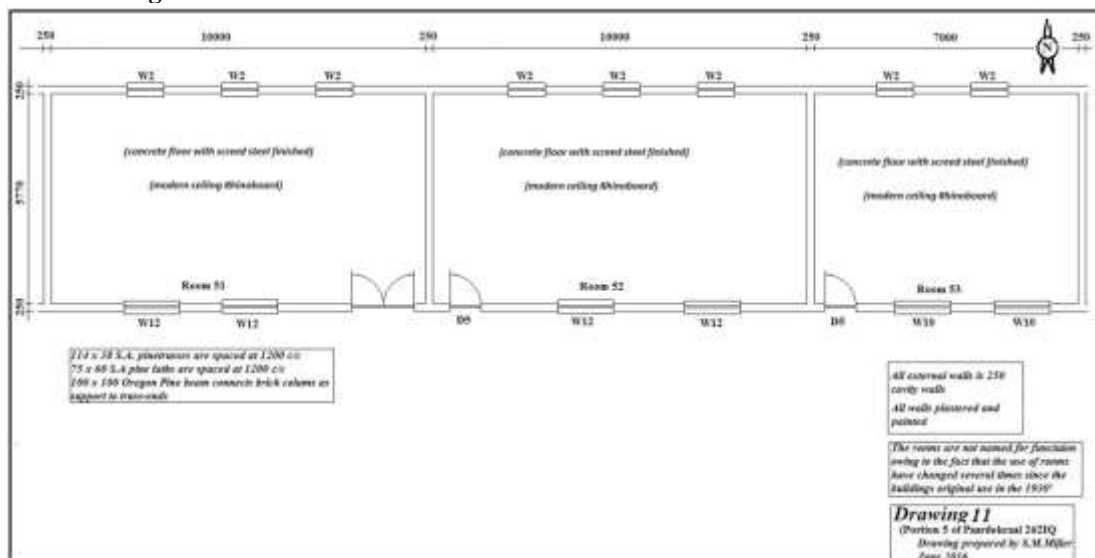
*Figs. 227 and 241. Above are the eastern and western elevations of the building in drawing ten. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*





*Figs. 241 to 247. Above is detail regarding the building in drawing ten. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*

**9.12. Drawing 11.**



*Fig. 248. Above. Layout of rooms 51 to 53. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)*

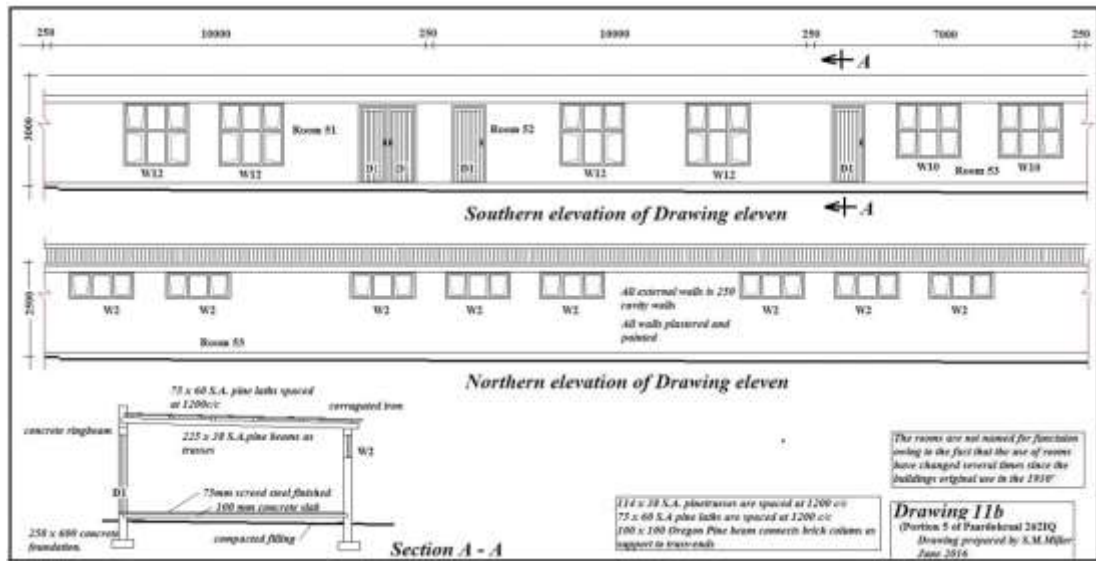


Fig. 249. Above. Northern elevation of the building captured in Drawing 11. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

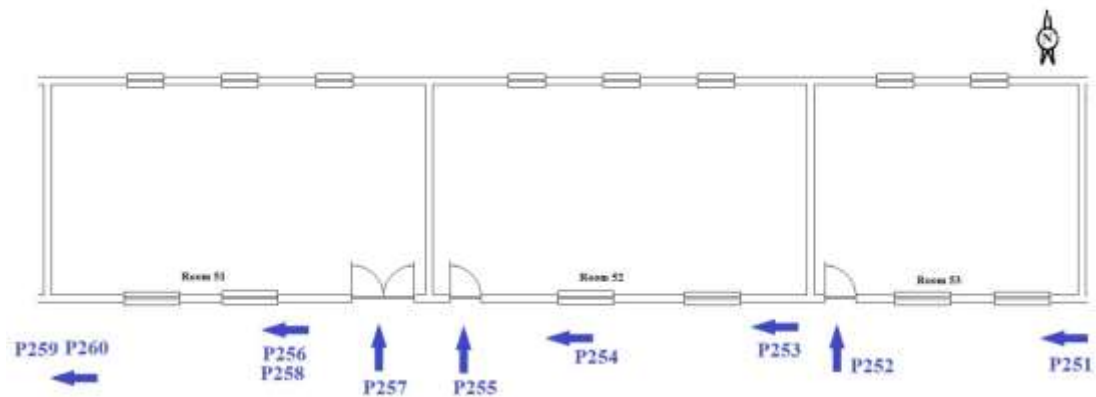


Fig. 250 . Above is the schematic representation of the layout of Drawing 11 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



Figs. 251 and 252. Above are southern elevations of the building in drawing eleven. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)



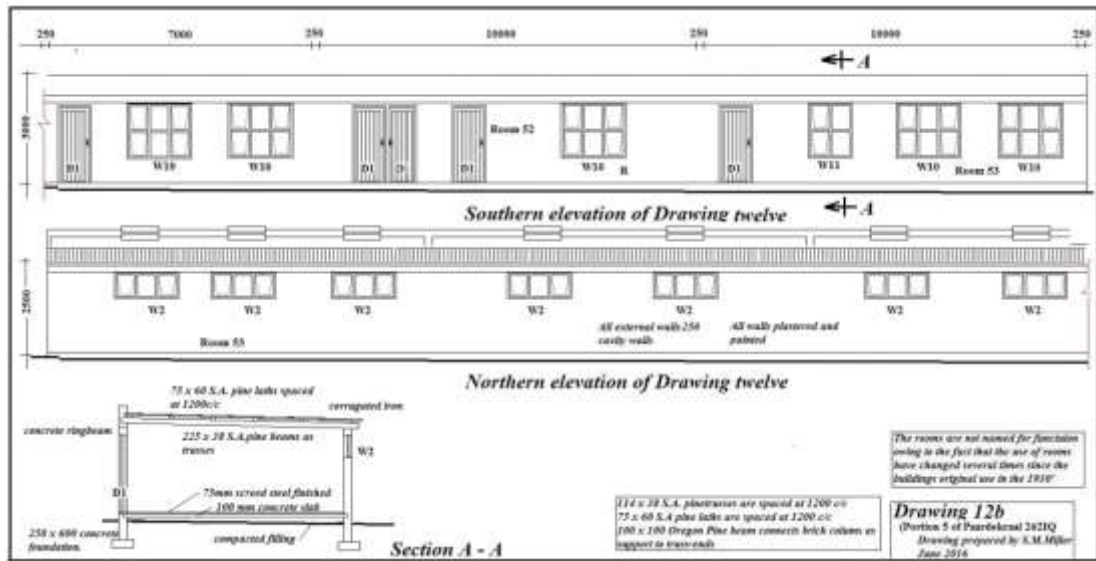


Fig. 262. Above. Northern and Southern elevations of the building captured in Drawing 12. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



Fig. 263 . Above is the schematic representation of the layout of Drawing 12 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



Figs. 264 and 265. Above are southern elevations of the building in drawing twelve. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)





Figs. 266 to 268. Above are southern elevations of the building in drawing twelve. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)

9.14. Drawing 13.

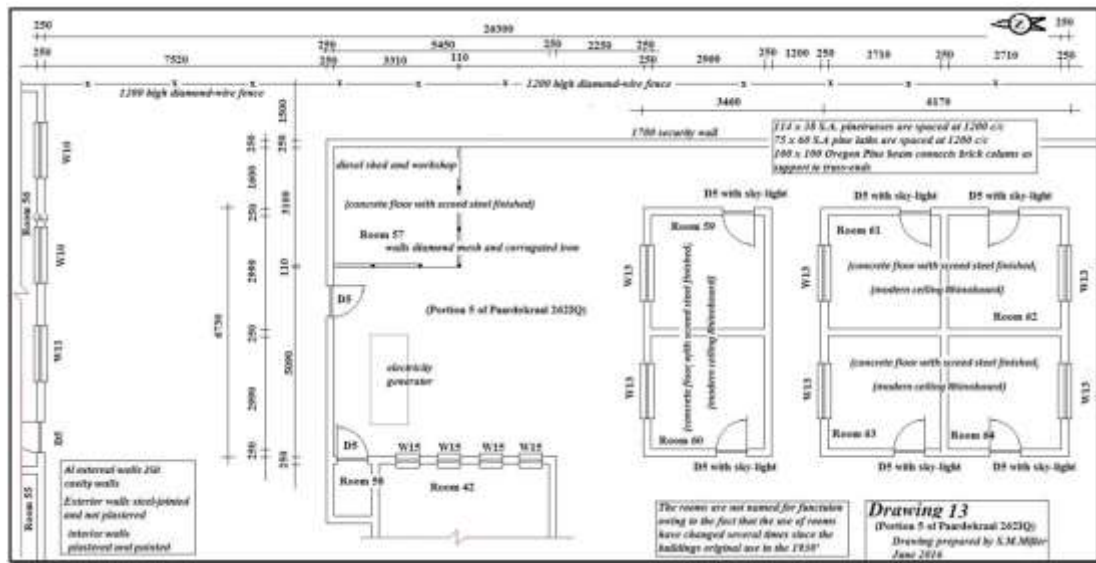


Fig. 269. Above. Layout of rooms 56 to 64. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

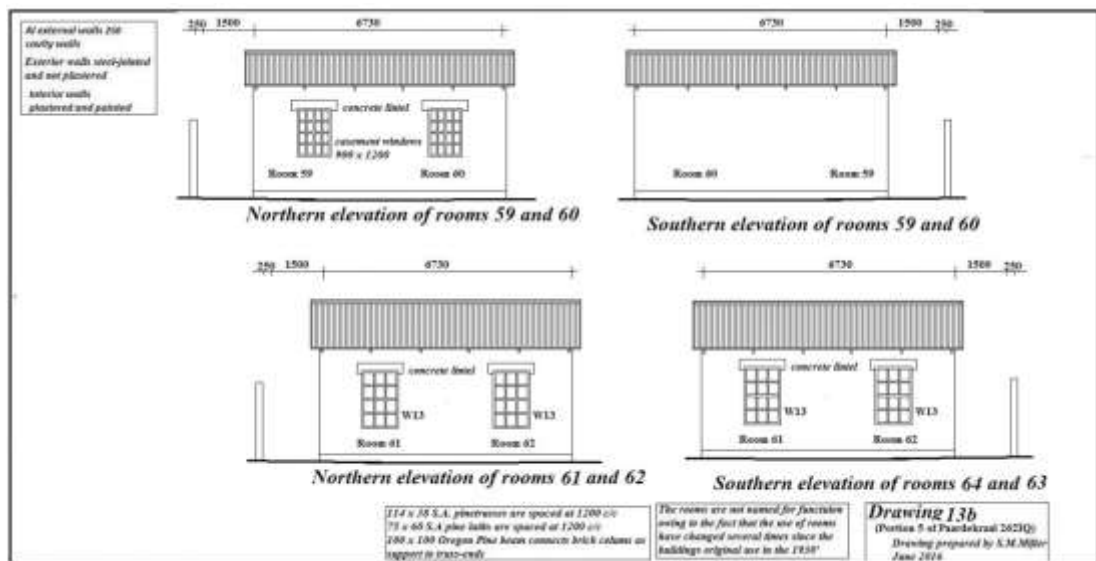


Fig. 270. Above. Northern and Southern elevations of the buildings captured in Drawing 13. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

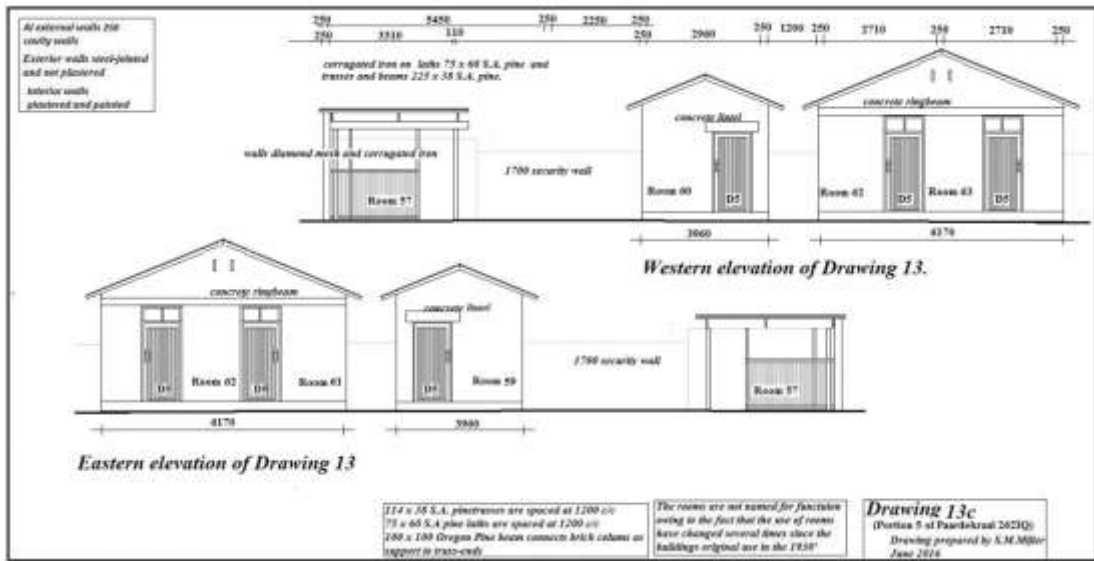


Fig. 271. Above. Western and Eastern elevations of the building captured in Drawing 13. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)

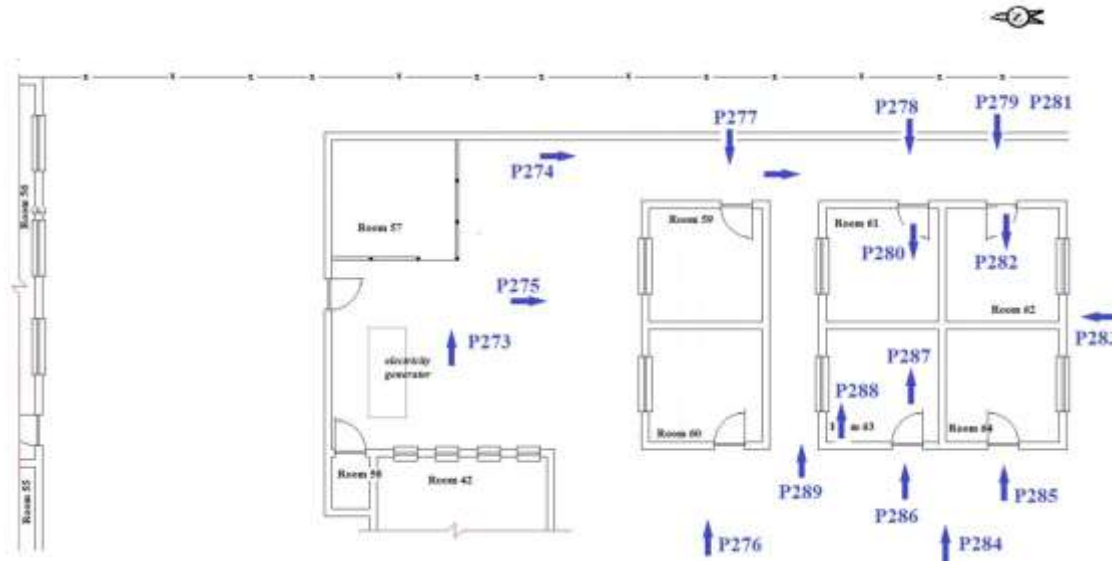


Fig. 272. Above is the schematic representation of the layout of Drawing 13 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)



Figs. 273 to 274. Above is the western elevation of the diesel shed and detail of the eastern security wall in drawing thirteen. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)

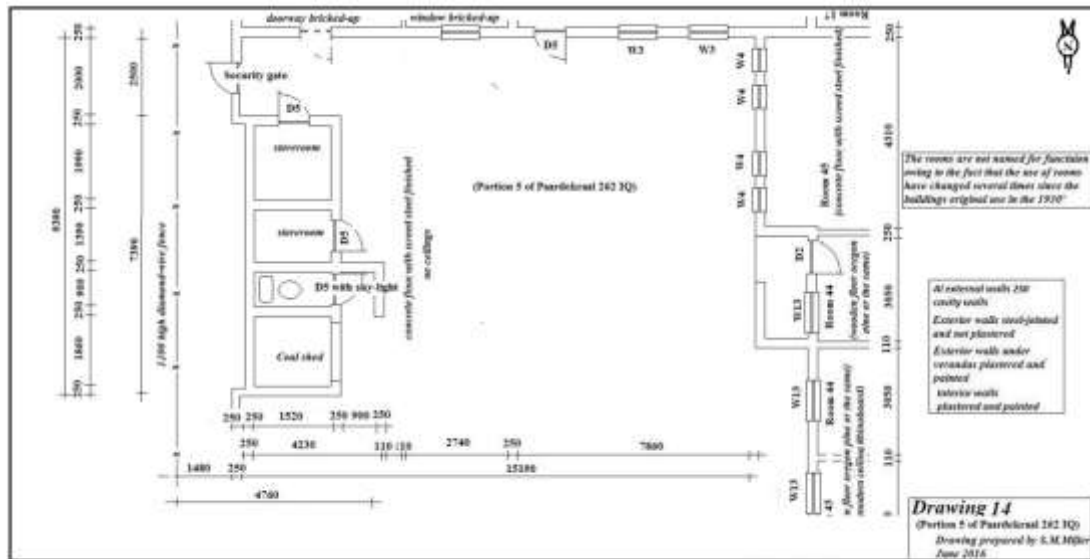


*Figs. 275 to 286. Above are several elevations and specific detail of buildings in drawing thirteen. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*

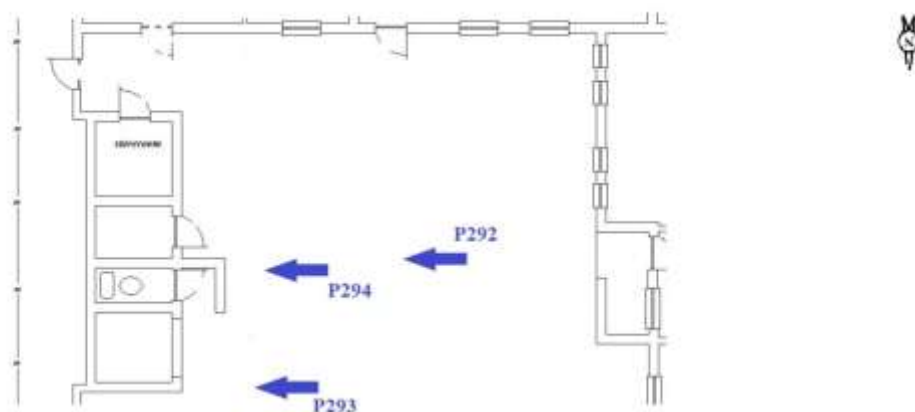


*Figs. 287 to 289. Above is specific detail of buildings in drawing thirteen. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*

**9.15. Drawing 14.**



*Fig. 290. Above. Layout of coal shed and storerooms. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)*



*Fig. 291. Above is the schematic representation of the layout of Drawing 14 with places where photos were taken from are marked. (Drawing S.M. Miller 2016.)*





*Figs. 292 to 294. Above is specific detail of buildings in drawing fourteen. (Photographs, S.M. Miller 2016.)*

## 10. Field Rating. (SAHRA Minimum Standards May 2007.)

No.	description	Rating according to minimum standards may 07
1	Portion 5 of Paardekraal 262 IQ	d. Local: this site is of Rating/Grade III B significance. It could be mitigated and (part) retained as a heritage register site. (High significance)

## 11. Statements of Significance. (SAHRA Minimum Standards May 2007.)

No.	description	Rating according to minimum standards may 2007
1	Portion 5 of Paardekraal 262 IQ	a. its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history; d. its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects; 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.

## 12. Summary

### 12.1. Intent of Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd.

It is the intent of Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd to demolish the *Fidelity Guards Building*, located on Portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ, in Stormill (Roodepoort) Gauteng.

Following this APELSER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING cc (APAC) was appointed in November 2015 by Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd to assess the old structure, known as the Fidelity Guards Building, located on Portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ, in Stormill (Roodepoort) Gauteng.

Report number **APAC015/60** by APAC was completed in November 2015 and presented to the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA) with a recommendation that the building may be demolished.

PHRA then requested a second phase recording of the building by a competent architectural heritage consultant and an application for a demolition permit by Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd to PHRA.

### 12.2 The project description.

A township development (a new extension of Stormill) is being proposed and as part of this development, Industrial Zone is intending to demolish this fairly dilapidated and vandalized structure. (See figure 2.)

### 12.3. Historical milieu.<sup>15</sup>

**12.3.1. The Stone Age.** Although there are a number of well known Stone Age sites in the greater area, such as the whole of the cradle of mankind some 50 kilometres to the west at Krugersdorp and the Stone Age tool deposits along the Vaal River at Vereeniging this site and the Wonderboompoort industry only some 60 kilometres to the north in Pretoria, *there appears to be no stone age industry present on portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ.*

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<sup>15</sup> See section 8 of this report for full description of the archaeological and historical background of the general area.

**12.3.2. The Iron Age.** Similarly there are indications of Early Iron Age remains recorded at Broederstroom some 50 kilometres to the west near the Hartebeestpoort dam, the Melville Koppie smelting site in Johannesburg and an intense habitation of Later Iron Age Peoples to the south in the Kliprevierberg area, as recorded by Mason and others, but again there are *no indications of these peoples ever impacting on portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ.*

**12.3.3. Pioneer farming occupation.** Pen-ultimately, the pioneers that entered the Transvaal post 1836, and their continuous interaction with the local inhabitants, mainly the people of *chief Mogale*<sup>16</sup>, north-east of modern Tshwane city 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. By 1899 when his *Map of the Transvaal* was published *Jeppe* then recorded that the whole area surrounding Johannesburg was measured out and occupied by farmers.

*Regarding portion 5 of Paardekraal 226IQ it is expected that no other historical remains will be encountered apart from the structure under investigation.*



*Fig. 03. Left is an image showing the position of Paardekraal 42, (now Paardekraal 226IQ.) (Jeppe'Map of the Transvaal, sheet 5.)*

**12.3.4. Mining and industrial remnants.** Lastly, the mining and industrial development in the general area from 1886 onwards left the region with literally hundreds of examples of these industries. Owing to many of these sites having been located on favourable localities many have been altered or demolished owing to modern-day development over the last forty years.

*The building remaining on the property was most probably erected in the mid 1930's and as such is protected by section 34 of the National Heritage Act. But little of its original fabric remains. The bits that do remain is of such low heritage value that to preserve it will not contribute significantly to the National Heritage Estate.*

#### **12.4. Geological and vegetative milieu.**<sup>17</sup>

The Magaliesberg situated to the north, the result 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 geological under-build of Johannesburg is linked to the phenomena known as the Witwatersrand basin and super group that is well described by *McCarthy and Rubidge, 2005*. The massive gold ore concentration in this area was caused by the erosion of earlier formations, the concentration owing to the formation of the Witwatersrand basin and the upliftment thereof by the impact of Vredefort meteorite some 2000 m years ago. The veldt type is Type 61b, (*Acocks, 1988.*) Owing to the small size of the property and the extensive human intervention that has occurred over the last century very little of the original vegetation remains.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> See section 7 of this report.

### **12.5. Summary of findings.<sup>18</sup>**

It is clear from the field-work that portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ was used for mining purposes possibly from the 1930's onwards. Owing to the fall in gold production over the last thirty years the property has changed hands several times and the building was extensively altered removing most elements that form its architectural language.

### **13. Recommendation.**

It is recommended that Industrial Zone (Pty) Ltd may proceed with the development of their proposed township (a new extension of Stormill) on portion 5 of the farm Paardekraal 226IQ, and that the building may be demolished pending the issue of a demolition permit to be applied for from PHRA, and such then issued by PHRA.



Sidney Miller

B.Sc. (Engineering) Civil, M. (Architecture) Conservation. Asapa no 087.

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<sup>18</sup> For full Summary and Recommendations see sections 12 and 13 of this report.



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### **Guidlines**

- SAHRA. Mar. 2006 and edtd May 2007. *Guideline:-* Minimum standards for the Archaeological & Paleontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports

## **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 result in views and findings that is 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 1: Declaration of Independence.**

**I, Anton Johan Pelsler (ID 7112235283088) 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 result in views and findings that is 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,**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AJP', is positioned below the text. The signature is fluid and cursive.

**Anton Johan Pelsers**

**Appendix 2. Zoning Certificate.**

### **Appendix 3. Zoning Detail.**