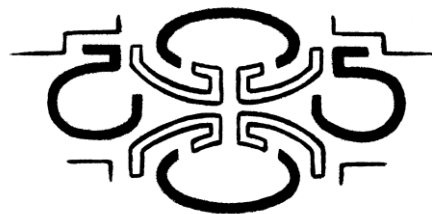


**Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Residential Development on
Portion 265 of the Farm Hekpoort 504 JQ, Mogale City Local Municipality**



For
Newtown Landscape Architects
PO Box 36
Fourways, 2055
Tel no: 011 462 6967
Fax no: 011 462 9284
yonanda@newla.co.za
kealeboga@newla.co.za

By
Francois P Coetzee
Department of Anthropology & Archaeology
University of South Africa
PO Box 392
Pretoria
0003
Tel: (012) 429 6297
Fax: (012) 429 6091
coetzip@unisa.ac.za



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Version 1: Final Draft Report

Executive Summary

This report contains a comparative heritage impact assessment investigation in accordance with the provisions of Sections 38(1) and 38(3) of the *National Heritage Resources Act* (Act no 25 of 1999). This report focuses on the results from a cultural heritage survey that was conducted for the proposed new human settlement development on portion 265 of the farm Hekpoort 504 JQ, Mogale City district.

Stone Age settlement

No Early, Middle or Later Stone Age tools were noted during the survey and no manufacturing or basecamp sites were identified.

Iron Age settlements

No Iron Age artefacts, structures, features or settlements were identified during the survey.

Graves

No graves (including grave bases and headstones) were recorded during the survey.

Historical structures

The remains (rubble) and partial foundation were recorded which probably constituted a historic structure (probably a shop) (Site 1). The exact extent of the structure could not be determined. No other associated deposits were recorded.

Recommendations

Although the brick structure (Site 1) has been completely demolished it was probably not older than 60 years. No other features, structures or remains of significance were recorded. No further action is required.

However, also note the following:

It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf. NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)*, Section 36 (6)).

Definitions and abbreviations

Midden: Refuse that accumulates in a concentrated heap.

Stone Age: An archaeological term used to define a period of stone tool use and manufacture

Iron Age: An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture

NHRA: National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999)
SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency
PHRA-G: Provincial Heritage Resources Authority - Gauteng
HIA: Heritage Impact Assessment

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1. Introduction

The aim of this cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of visible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements of cultural significance. The survey is part of an Environmental Authorisation process with the aim to compile an Environmental Management Plan for the proposed residential development on Portion 265 of the farm Hekpoort 504 JQ. The survey was requested by Newtown Landscape Architects on behalf of the client.

2. Objectives

The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

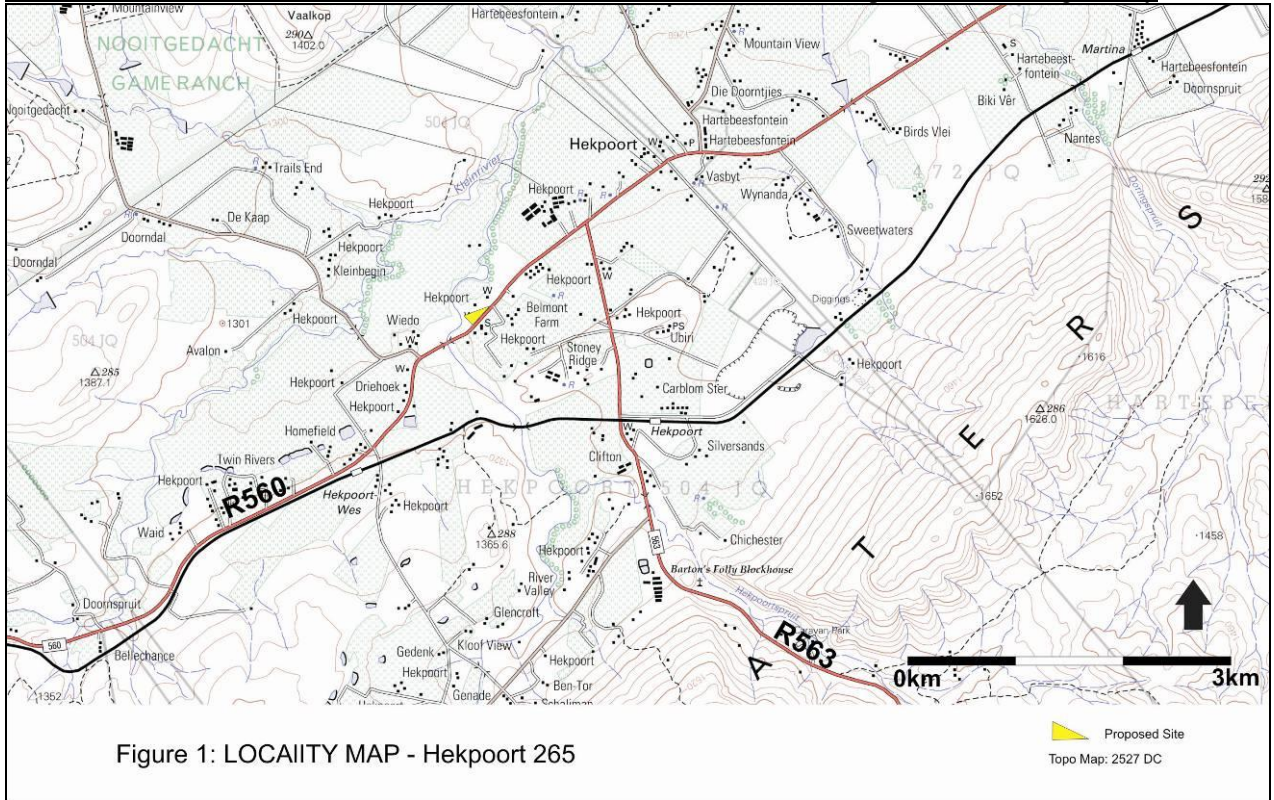
- Provide a detailed description of known archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), features and settlements
- Estimate the level of significance/importance of the these remains within the study area
- Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the proposed development activities
- Propose possible mitigation measures which will limit or prevent any impact provided that such action is necessitated by the development

3. Study Area

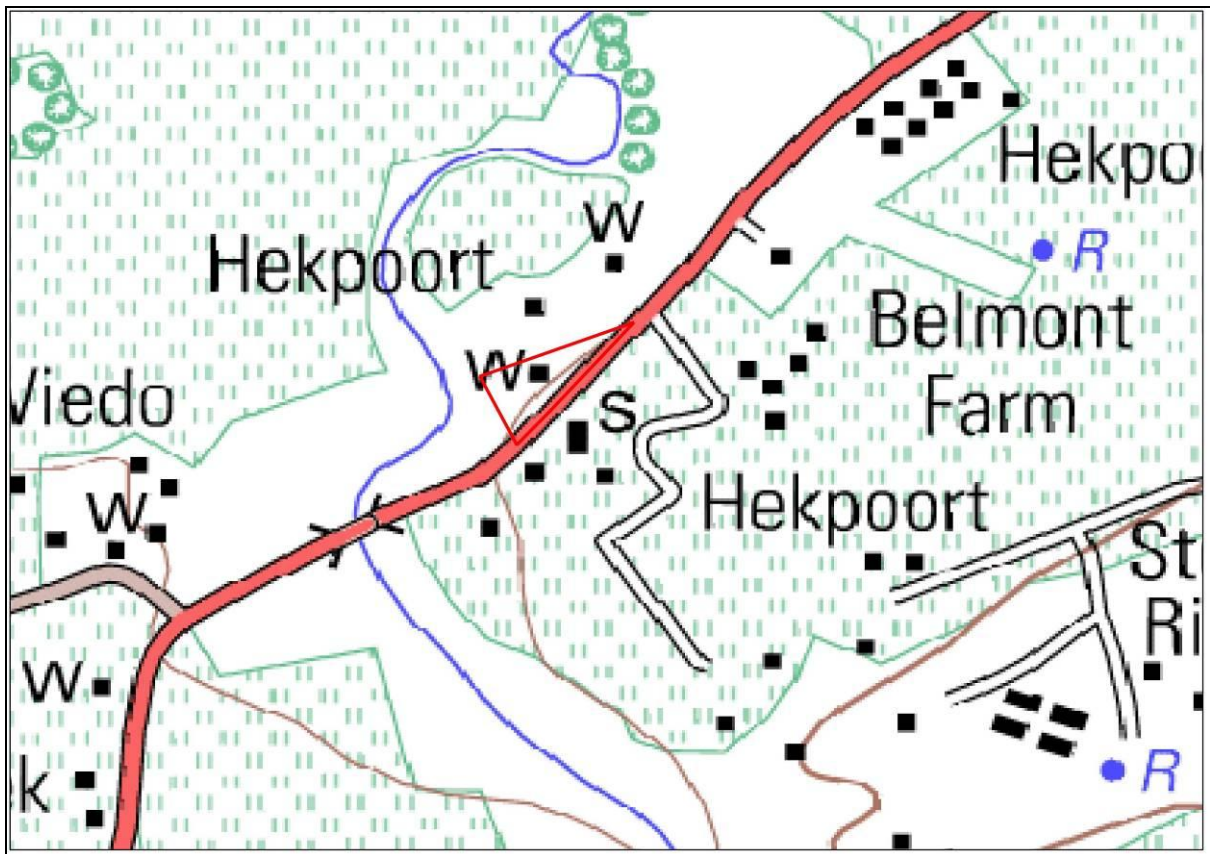
The proposed site is located along the R560 (southern boundary) and the Magalies River runs along the western boundary (Map 1). The site is situated on Portion 265 of the farm Hekpoort 504 JQ and is approximately 1.4 hectares in size. The proposed site falls inside the urban edge as given by the Spatial Development Framework of Mogale City Local Municipality.

The survey area is mostly open with a gentle slope as it extends westwards down to the banks of Magalies River (see Maps 2 and 3).

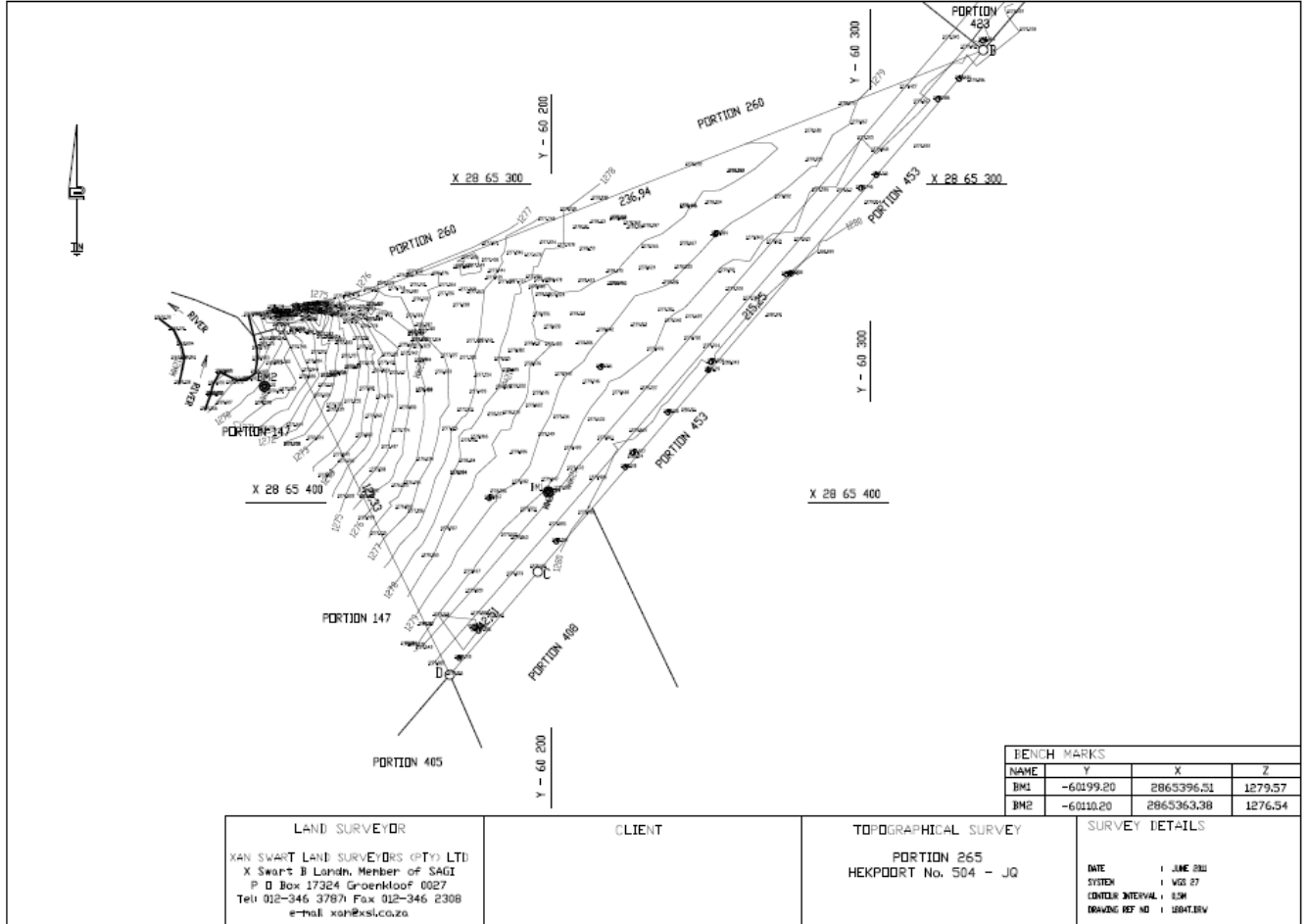
Please note that Portion 265 of the Farm Hekpoort 504 JQ was first surveyed and sub-divided in April 1945(see Addendum 2).



Map 1: Regional context of the survey area as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic map



Map 2: Detailed location of the survey site



Map 3: Topographic detail of the survey area



Figure 1: General view of the survey area



Figure 2: General view of the survey area

4. Proposed Project Activities

The proposed will consist of a housing development and all associated infrastructure.

5. Legal Framework

- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.
- Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and they are valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable.
- All archaeological remains, features, structures and artefacts older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34 & 35)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory (see **Section 38**). No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.
- Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.
- Human remains older than 60 are protected by the **NHRA**, with reference to **Section 36**. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the **Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.
- **Mitigation guidelines (The significance of the site):**

Rating the **significance of the impact** on a historical or archaeological site is linked to the significance of the site itself. If the significance of the site is rated high, the significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the site is low (also see Table 1).

Significance Rating	Action
Not protected	1. None
Low	2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site adequate; no further action required
	2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, auguring), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, C ¹⁴ dating, mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b]
High	4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism 4b. Graves: Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinterment [including 2a, 2b & 3]

Table 1: Rating the significance of sites

- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.
- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.
- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).
- **Architectural significance:**
 - Does the site contain any important examples of a building type?
 - Are any of the buildings important examples of a style or period?
 - Do any of the buildings contain fine details and or reflect fine workmanship?
 - Are any of the buildings the work of a major architect or builder?

- Are the buildings important examples of an industrial, technological or engineering development?
 - What is the integrity of the buildings?
 - Are the buildings still utilised?
 - Has the buildings been altered and are these alterations sympathetic to the original intent of the design?
- **Spatial significance of architecture:**
- Is the site or any of the buildings a landmark in the city or town?
 - Does the plant contribute to the character of the neighbourhood/region?
 - Do the buildings contribute to the character of the street or square?
 - Is the place or building part of an important group of buildings?
- **Architecture: Levels of significance are:**
- Protect
 - Highly significant
 - Possible significance
 - Least significance
 - No significance
- **Architecture: Levels of protection are:**

Retain and protect	Considered to be of high significance. The building or structure can be used as part of the development but must be suitably protected. Should not include major structural alterations. If the building is older than 60 years a modification permit is required from SAHRA.
Retain and re-use	Considered to be of moderate significance. The building or structure can be altered to be accommodated within the development plans. Structural alterations can be included. If the building is older than 60 years a modification permit is required from SAHRA.
Alter and re-use	Considered to be of low significance. The building or structure can be structurally altered or destruction can be considered following further documentation. If the building is older than 60 years a modification/destruction permit is required from SAHRA.
Can be demolished	Considered to be of negligible significance and can be demolished. If the building is older than 60 years a destruction permit is required from SAHRA.

Table 2: Level of protection of buildings/structures

- A copy of this report will be lodged with the **SAHRA** as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4) and the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA).
- Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the SAHRA (or relevant PHRA).

6. Study Approach/Methods

Regional maps, shapefiles and other geographical information were supplied by Newtown Landscape Architects CC. In addition Google images and topographic maps were used to indicate the survey area. The survey area was localised on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2527DC.

The survey area was surveyed on foot using both systematic and intuitive pedestrian survey techniques.

6.1 Review of information/data

Additional information on the cultural heritage of the area was sourced from the following records:

- National Mapping Project by SAHRA (which lists heritage impact assessment reports submitted for South Africa)
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client
- Published literature
- On-site oral testimony of the survey area was given by a local resident who has been living in the area for 40 years (neighbour).

6.2 Site visit

The site investigation took place on 9 March 2012.

6.3 Impact assessment

The criteria used to describe heritage resources and to provide a significance rating of recorded sites are listed in the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) specifically Section 7(7) and Section 38). SAHRA also published various regulations including: Minimum standards: Archaeological and palaeontological components of impact assessment reports in 2006.

Please note that no alternatives were proposed in terms of the project proposal.

6.4 Assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge

No severe physical restrictions were encountered. Please note that due to the subterranean nature of cultural remains this report should not be construed as a record of all archaeological and historic sites in the area.

7. Description and Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Sites

The only features that were recorded are the demolished remains (pile of bricks) and partial foundation of a structure that probably functioned as a shop (according to the 1:50 000 map (see Map 2).

Please note that the structure and associated outbuildings were still standing during November 2010. It seems all the buildings at the survey area were completely demolished

sometime during November 2010 and July 2011. Please refer to Figures 3 to 6 for a sequence of events since 2004.

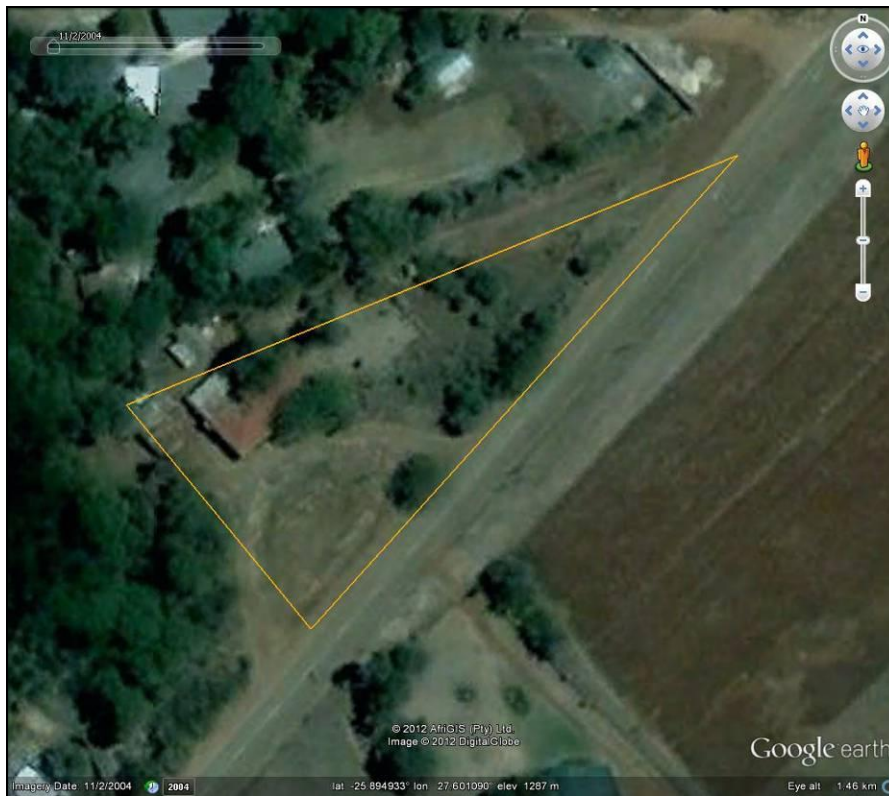


Figure 3: During 2004 all the structures were still intact

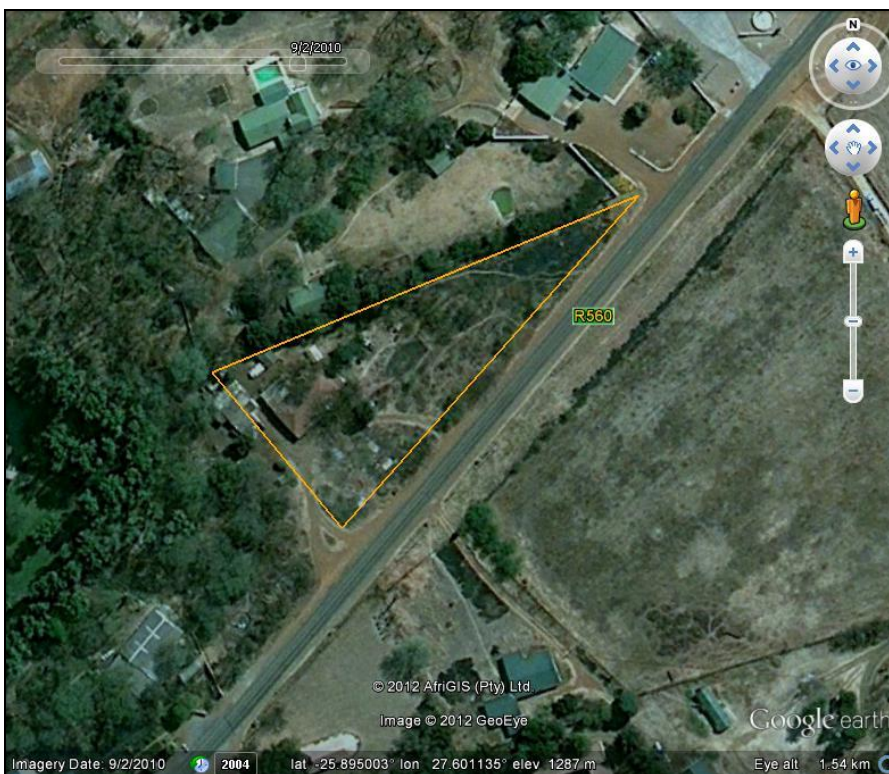


Figure 4: In November 2010 all the structures were still intact

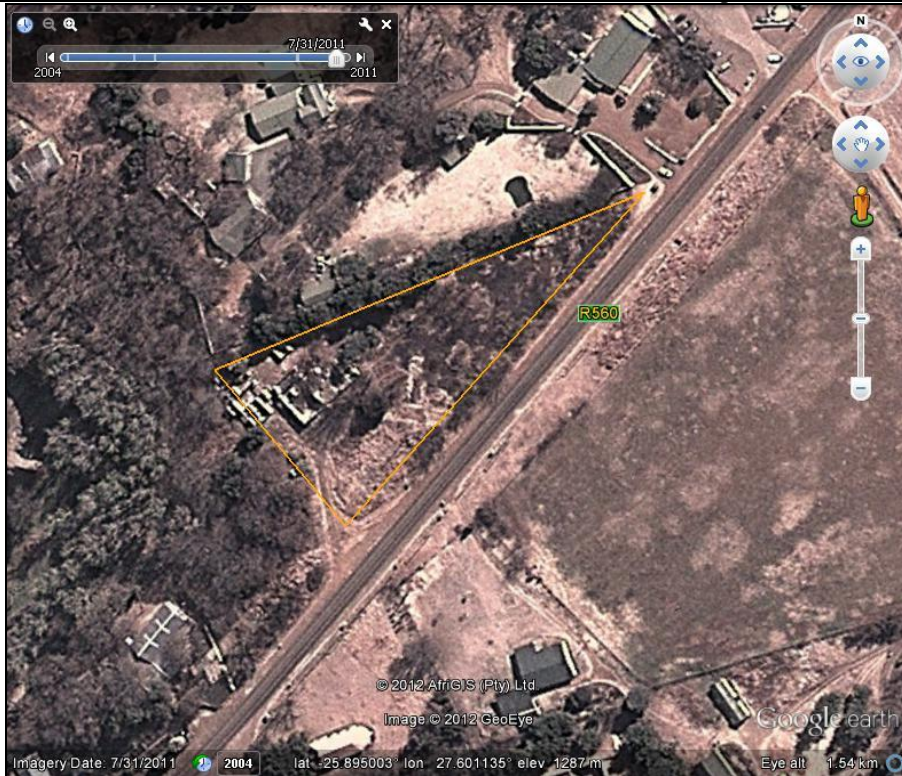


Figure 5: By July 2011 all the structures were semi-demolished (roofs were removed)



Figure 6: What the survey area looks like after October 2011 (complete destruction)

A detailed description of the site is contained in Addendum 2.

Note that no Iron Age or Stone Age settlements, structures, features or artefacts were recorded.

No historical remains (including graves) were recorded at the survey area.

8. Recommendations and Conclusions

Stone Age settlement

No Early, Middle or Later Stone Age tools were noted during the survey and no manufacturing or basecamp sites were identified.

Iron Age settlements

No Iron Age artefacts, structures, features or settlements were identified during the survey.

Graves

No graves (including grave bases and headstones) were recorded during the survey.

Historical structures

The remains (rubble) and partial foundation were recorded which probably constituted a historic structure (probably a local shop) (Site 1). The exact extent of the structure could not be determined.

Recommendations

Although the brick structure (Site 1) has been completely demolished it was probably not older than 60 years. No other features, structures or remains of significance were recorded. No further action is required.

However, also note the following:

It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).

References (reviewed and cited)

Mason, R.J. 1962. Prehistory of the Transvaal. Johannesburg. Witwatersrand University Press.

Mason, R.J. 1986. The origins of black people of Johannesburg and the southern western central Transvaal, AD350 – 1880. Johannesburg. University of the Witwatersrand Archaeological Research Unit, Occasional Paper 16.

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Addendum 1: Archaeological Sequence

The table provides a general overview of the chronological sequence of the archaeological periods in South Africa.

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATE
Early Stone Age	More than c. 2 million years ago - c. 250 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age	c. 250 000 years ago – c. 25 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes San Rock Art)	c. 25 000 years ago - c. AD 200 (up to historic times in certain areas)
Early Iron Age	c. AD 400 - c. AD 1025
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites)	c. AD 1025 - c. AD 1830 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1830)

Archaeological Context

Stone Age Sequence

Concentrations of Early Stone Age (ESA) sites are usually present on the flood-plains of perennial rivers and may date to over 2 million years ago. These ESA open sites may contain scatters of stone tools and manufacturing debris and secondly, large concentrated deposits ranging from pebble tool choppers to core tools such as handaxes and cleavers. The earliest hominins who made these stone tools, probably not always actively hunted, instead relying on the opportunistic scavenging of meat from carnivore kill sites.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) sites also occur on flood plains, but are also associated with caves and rock shelters (overhangs). Sites usually consist of large concentrations of knapped stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades and associated manufacturing debris. Tools may have been hafted but organic materials, such as those used in hafting, seldom preserve. Limited drive-hunting activities are also associated with this period.

Sites dating to the Later Stone Age (LSA) are better preserved in rock shelters, although open sites with scatters of mainly stone tools can occur. Well-protected deposits in shelters allow for stable conditions that result in the preservation of organic materials such as wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material. By using San (Bushman) ethnographic data a better understanding of this period is possible. South African rock art is also associated with the LSA.

Iron Age Sequence

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as **Happy Rest** (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase of **Diamant** is dated to AD 600 - AD 900 and was first recognized at the eponymous site of Diamant in the western Waterberg. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the **Eiland** tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of the North West Province, Northern Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. These sites are usually located on low-lying spurs close to water.

The **Late Iron Age** (LIA) settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops c. AD 1640 - AD 1830). This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Northern Sotho, Tswana and Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) in the northern regions of South Africa with associated sites dating between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries AD. The terminal LIA is represented by late 18th/early 19th century settlements with multichrome Moloko pottery commonly attributed to the Sotho-Tswana. These settlements can in many instances be correlated with oral traditions on population movements during which African farming communities sought refuge in mountainous regions during the processes of disruption in the northern interior of South Africa, resulting from the so-called *difaqane* (or *mfecane*).

Ethnohistorical Sequence

Within the regional context known Late Iron Age stone-walled sites occur further to the north along Gatsrand Ridges. These sites are associated with the Bakwena baMare a Phogole who settled in the area between early AD 1700 and early AD 1800 (Vorster 1981).

Substantial archaeological research has been done in the Klipriviersberg region (which is situated north-east of the survey area) for some time (see Mason 1962 & 1986). The stone-walled Late Iron Age settlements in the region can be classified as either Group I or Group II. Group I (dated to AD 1600 to AD 1700) settlements consists of a central kraal surrounded by a smooth outer periphery wall incorporating small stock enclosures. Group II (dated AD 1700 to 1830s) settlements seem to have developed from Group I and are characterised by more central enclosures and the outer wall includes some embayments for houses along with the typical small stock enclosures. Both settlement types are associated with the Bafokeng, a division of the Sotho-Tswana.

Addendum 2: Detailed Site Description and Evaluation

Site 1

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises the remains of a demolished brick and cement structure which probably was a multi-room house (or shop) with a few associated outbuildings (see Figure 5). A small section of a cement foundation (Figure 7) could be recorded but all the brick walling have been demolished and bulldozed to one side to create a large heap of building rubble (Figures 8 and 9). No midden or deposits of cultural material was recorded in association with the structure remains.</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Demolished	

B4. ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE			
Does the site contain any important examples of a building type?	No		
Are any of the buildings important examples of a style or period?	No		
Do any of the buildings contain fine details and or reflect fine workmanship?	No		
Are any of the buildings the work of a major architect or builder?	No		
Are the buildings important examples of an industrial, technological or engineering development?	No		
What is the integrity of the buildings?	Demolished		
Are the buildings still utilised?	No		
Has the buildings been altered and are these alterations sympathetic to the original intent of the design?	No		
B4. SPATIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF ARCHITECTURE			
Is the site or any of the buildings a landmark in the city or town?	No		
Do the buildings contribute to the character of the neighbourhood/region?	No		
Do the buildings contribute to the character of the street or square?	No		
Is the place or building part of an important group of buildings?	No		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			
National			
Provincial			
Local			
Specific community			
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None	√		
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None, building is already completely demolished. 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 			

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 7: A section of a cement foundation



Figure 8: Large heap of building rubble associated with the demolished structure



Figure 9: Building rubble near the position of the main structure

Addendum 3: Surveyor General's Layout Plan

