

Thema vd Schyff

From: Koos Alberts [albertsj@telkomsa.net]
Sent: 18 October 2010 07:08 AM
To: vdschyff@mweb.co.za
Subject: Heritage Report (voorlopig).

Die voorlopige bevindings is soos volg:

Site 1	Grafte	Reeds beskerm binne oop ruimte
Site 2	Ou geboue	Slopingspermit benodig
Site 3	Ou geboue	Slopingspermit benodig
Site 4	Grafte	Reeds beskerm binne skool erf. Moet omhein word.
Site 5	Grafte	Reeds beskerm binne oop ruimte
Site 6	Ou geboue	Slopingspermit benodig
Site 7 (Nota: hierdie perseel is nie aangedui op die liggingsplan nie. Ek sal vra dat hierdie lan aangepas word).	Ou geboue	Slopingspermit benodig

Ek het bogenoemde inligting slegs per hand op die uitlegplan aangedui. Ek sal 'n finale GIS plot moet doen. Ons kan dit bespreek op die vergadering.

Andersins lyk dit nie te sleg nie.

Groete,

Koos Alberts (083 456 7187).

Information from ESET NOD32 Antivirus, version of virus signature database 5540 (20101017)

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**Cultural Heritage Survey of a Proposed Residential Housing Development
on Portion 2 of the Farm Rietspruit 152 IR and the Remainder of Portion
44 of the Farm Waterval 150 IR, Gauteng Province**

For

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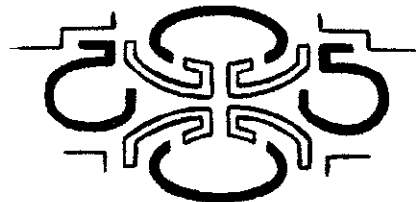
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October 2010

Version: Final Report

Executive Summary

This report focuses on the results from a cultural heritage investigation on Portion 2 of the Farm Rietspruit 152 IR and the Remainder of Portion 44 of the Farm Waterval 150 IR.

Iron Age settlements

No Iron Age or Stone Age settlements, features, structures or artefacts were recorded in the survey area.

Historical buildings and features

Two historic houses were recorded that probably date to the 1930s. This is substantiated by the Surveyor General's transfer date of one of the farms which is 1938. One large Farm Complex was also recorded with most of the houses and associated outbuildings still intact. This complex is probably associated with an early 20th century occupation. Most of the farm houses and outbuildings from this period are therefore older than 60 years and of medium significance in terms of their vernacular architecture. Please note that any future impact will necessitate a Phase 2 archaeological investigation.

Graveyards

A total of three graveyards were recorded, two of which are extensive and contain approximately 90 graves each. Most of these graves are unmarked and are therefore by default regarded as older than 60 years. According to the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) four general categories of graves can be identified, which are:

- Graves younger than 60 years;
- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years;
- Graves older than 100 years; and
- Graves of victims of conflict or of individuals of royal descent.

Most of the graves are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999), Section 36.

Also note the following relevant legislation which should be adhered to when impact is envisaged on graves:

- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws

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 prospecting and mining 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 (see Table 3)

Iron Age: An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture (see Table 3)

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References

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 (including rock art) within the defined area of the proposed development. As such, the proposed housing development is situated on Portion 2 of the Farm Rietspruit 152 IR and the Remainder of Portion 44 of the Farm Waterval 150 IR. The survey area is situated north of Meyerton, west of Heidelberg and south of Tokoza (Katlehong) and Alberton. The heritage survey was requested by Planning Development Environmental Services cc and the report will be submitted at a hearing as part of the DFA process.

2. Terms of Reference

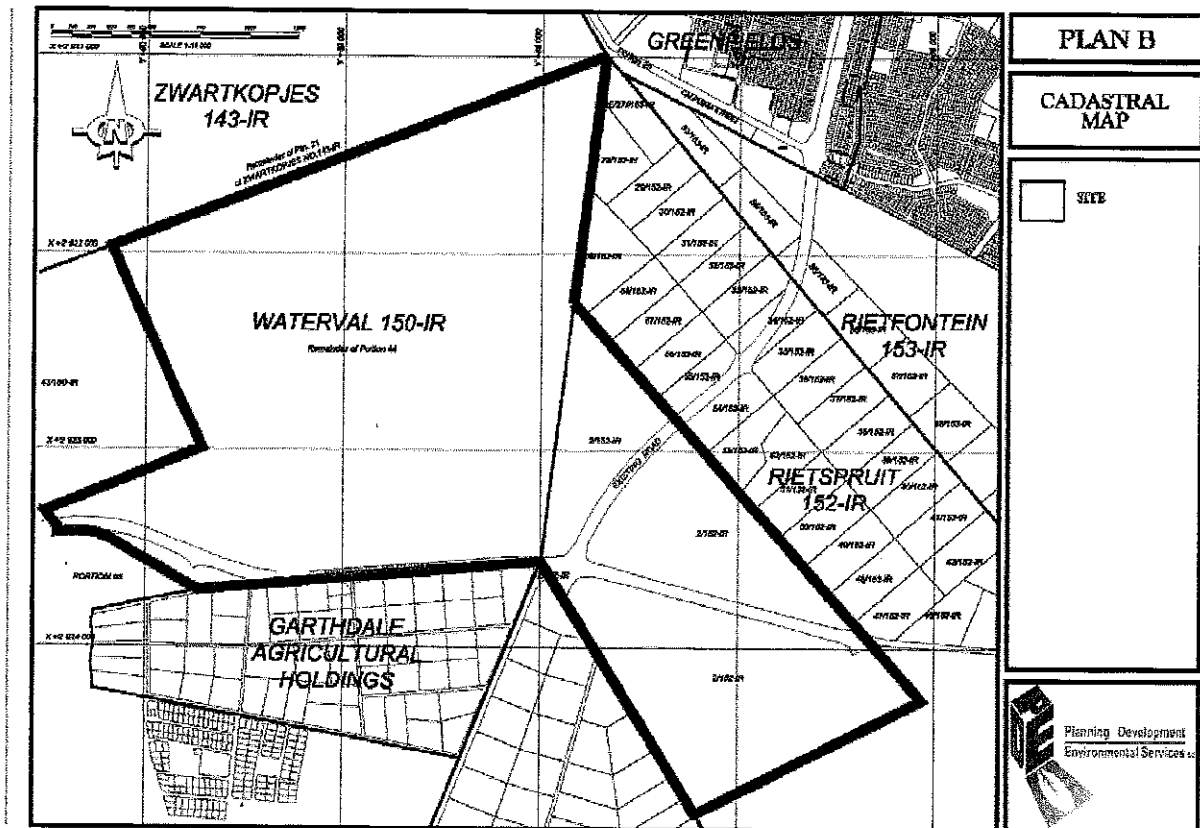
The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

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

3. Nature of the Proposed Activity or Development

The proposed development consists of dividing the land into erven for residential housing.

The proposed layout plan is depicted in Map 1.



Map 2: Layout of the proposed housing development in relation to the surrounding farms.

4. Definitions and Approach

- 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.

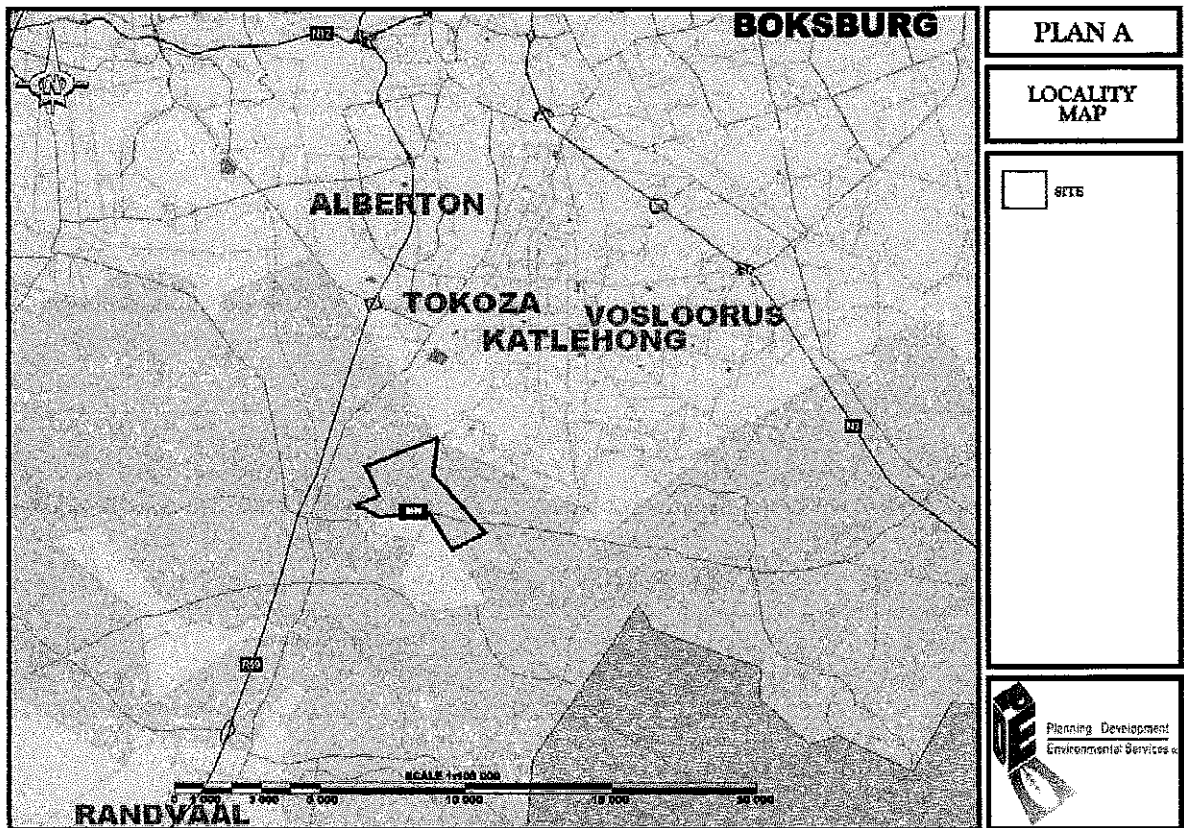
- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.
- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) 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 prospecting and mining 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)).
- 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).
- 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).

5. Methodology

5.1 Maps and Other Sources

The survey area was localised by using several aerial images and maps supplied by the client (see Maps 1 - 4).



Map 3: General geographical context of the survey area.

Several reports and other sources were consulted to compile a framework of known heritage sites in the region. See references at the end of the report.

5.2 Fieldwork

An intensive site visit was conducted on 15 & 16 October 2010. The area was accessed by using existing roads and trails. Selected areas were investigated in more detail by using pedestrian survey techniques.

5.3 Visibility and Constraints

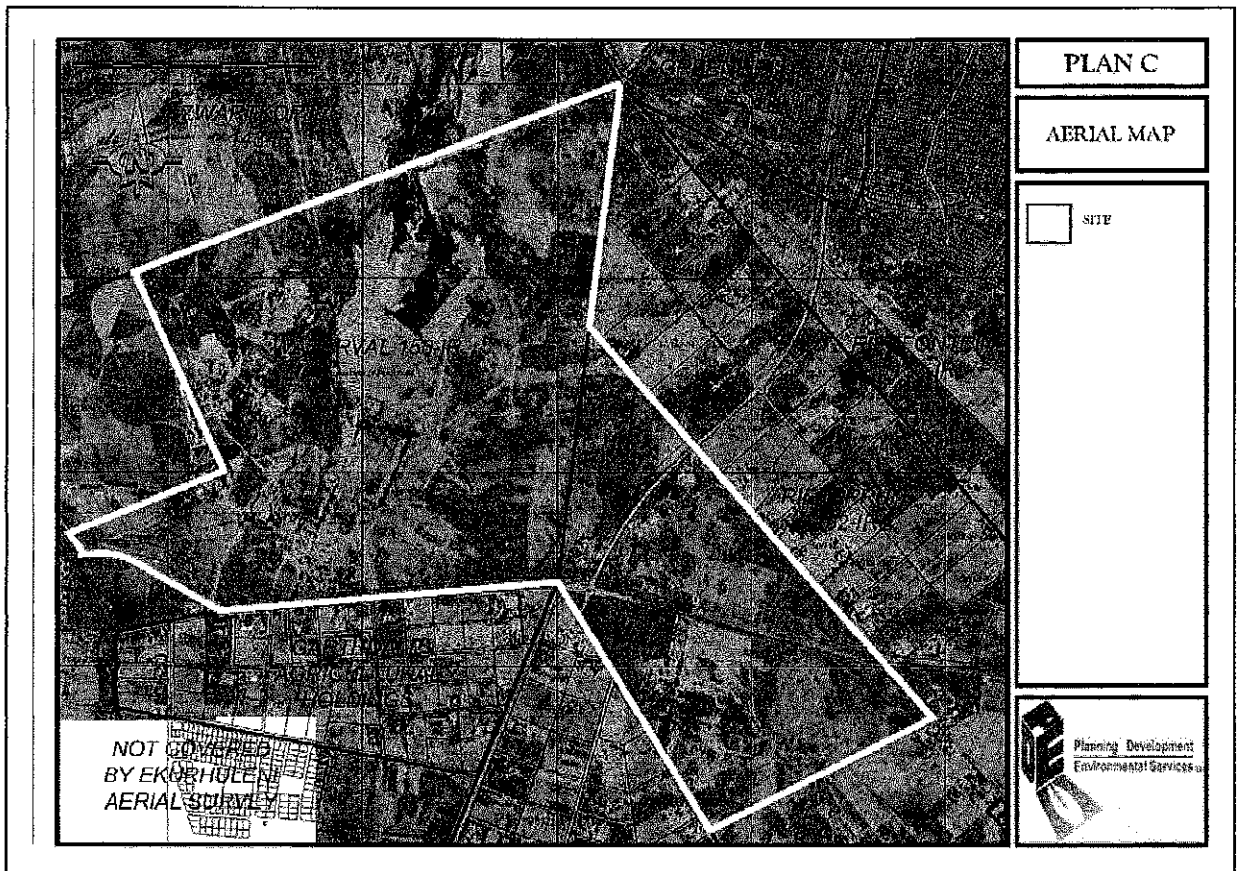
No severe physical restrictions were encountered.

Also 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.

6. Description of Study Area

Topographically the survey area is characterised as an open grassland within which several existing infrastructure developments occur (see Map 4). These include roads, fences, power lines, houses (including farm sheds), agricultural fields, dams, pipelines and informal settlements. As a result the survey area has been severely disturbed by various private and commercial activities for a number of years (see Figures 1 -4). Most of the open grassland areas are old agricultural fields.

The survey area is situated east of the R59 and is divided in two sections by the R550 road to Heidelberg.



Map 4: Aerial view of the survey area showing topographic features.

The size of the proposed development is as follows:

Property Description	Area (ha)
Portion 2 of the Farm Rietspruit 152-IR	226.635
Remainder of Portion 44 of the Farm Waterval 150 I.R.	469.743
Total	696.3

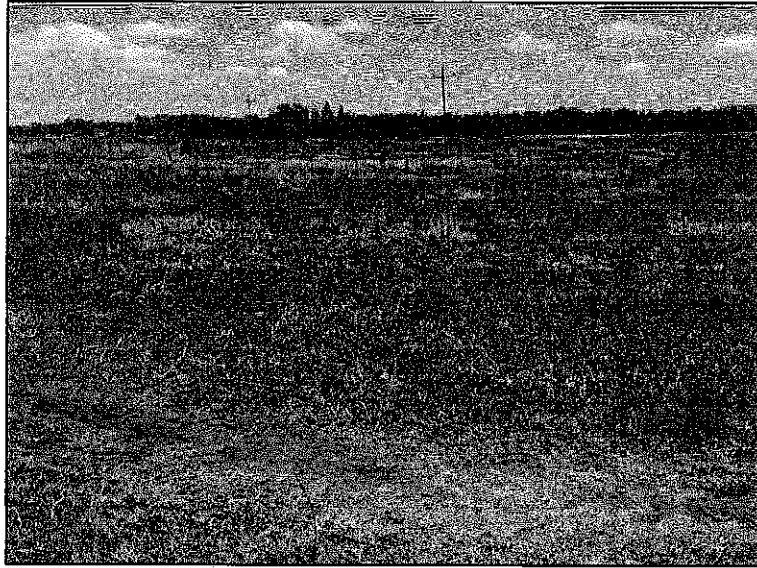


Figure 1: A view of the south-western area.



Figure 2: The central area showing old agricultural fields.



Figure 3: Several irrigation dams were noted during the survey.

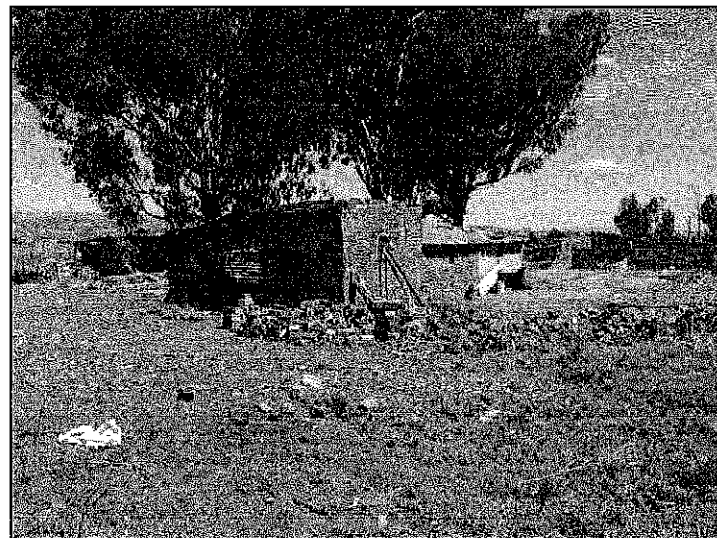


Figure 4: Several areas contain informal settlements.

7. Archaeological Sequence

Table 2 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)

Table 2: Chronological sequence of archaeological sites in South Africa.

8. Archaeological Context

8.1 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.

8.2 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*).

Substantial archaeological research has been done in the Klipriviersberg region for some time (see Mason 1962, Huffman & Lathy 1997, Huffman & Marimbika 2001 and Mason 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.

Several stone-walled Late Iron Age settlements have also been recorded in the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve, which is situated to the west of the survey area (Mason 1962 & 1986).

8.3 Historical Context

Alberton was established in 1904 on the farm Elandsfontein. In 1904 the four daughters of Johan Georg Meyer, original owner of Elandsfontein, sold their part of the estate for £20 000 to a syndicate of which Gen Hendrik Alberts was chairman. A township was laid out, proclaimed and named after the general. His grave used to be in a traffic circle in a main road. A health committee was introduced in 1908 and superseded by a village council in 1936. In 1939 the town became a municipality. Today, Alberton is a large industrial and

urban area that includes an archaeological site, the Thokoza Monument Foundation Council, a diverse art and cultural industry and a number of tourist business facilities.

Please note that according to the Surveyor General the farm Waterval 150 IR was surveyed and transferred in 1938, which probably ties in with the dates of the establishment of Alberton. Furthermore it seems that the farm Rietspruit 152 IR was first registered and transferred in 1914. These dates are important when some of the buildings on the farms are described and assessed.

9. Location of Sites



Map 5: Location of identified heritage sites.

10. Summary of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	28.100687°E 26.417377°S	Graveyard	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be fenced
2	28.1007°E 26.410468°S	Farm buildings	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surveyed and Mapped

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation
3	28.105317°E 26.416774°S	Historic house	Medium	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveyed and mapped • Phase 2 investigation
4	28.108222°E 26.416156°S 28.108471°E 26.415419°S	Graveyard	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be fenced
5	28.124421°E 26.417998°S 28.124416°E 26.417648°S	Graveyard	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be fenced
6	28.123184°E 26.423493°S	Farm buildings	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • Sufficiently recorded
7	28.101784°E 26.416083°S	Historic house	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveyed and mapped • Phase 2 investigation

Table 3: Summary of sites with rating, significance and mitigation measures.

11. Conclusions and Recommendations

Iron Age settlements

No Iron Age or Stone Age settlements, features, structures of artefacts were recorded in the survey area.

Historical buildings and features

Two historic houses were recorded that probably date to the 1930s. This is substantiated by the Surveyor General's transfer date of one of the farms which is 1938. One large Farm Complex was also recorded with most of the houses and associated outbuildings still intact. This complex is probably associated with an early 20th century occupation. Most of the farm houses and outbuildings from this period are therefore older than 60 years and of medium significant in terms of their vernacular architecture. Please note that any future impact will necessitate a Phase 2 archaeological investigation.

Graveyards

A total of three graveyards were recorded, two of which are extensive and contain approximately 90 graves each. Most of these graves are unmarked and are therefore by default regarded as older than 60 years. According to the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) four general categories of graves can be identified, which are:

- Graves younger than 60 years;
- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years;
- Graves older than 100 years; and
- Graves of victims of conflict or of individuals of royal descent.

Most of the graves are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999), Section 36.

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 prospecting and mining 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)).

Addendum 1: List and description of sites**Site 1**

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
Family graveyard		
<p>This site comprises a graveyard containing 5 graves. All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. All 5 graves are demarcated with cement bases and granite headstones. All 5 graves are marked with inscriptions, except one (the headstone has been removed).</p> <p>The following details were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johanna Maria Magrieta Swanepoel (Born: 9/12/1921; Died: 27/12/19??) • Daniel Casparus Swanepoel (Born: 10/11/1873; Died: 25/06/1956) • Rachel A.C.S. Swanepoel (Schepers) (Born: 17/10/1891; Died: 17/06/1965) • Jan Gabriel Hetzel 19/01/1926; Died: 09/05/1967) 		
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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√

Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal 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.		Stable, but vulnerable to vandalism	
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			
Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) (Section 36). Human remains less than 60 years old are protected by the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).			
Preventative measures:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The graveyard should be fenced off and an access gate installed. 			
Reactive measures:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 investigation Exhumation and reburial 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial 			

- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 5: The family graveyard.

Site 2

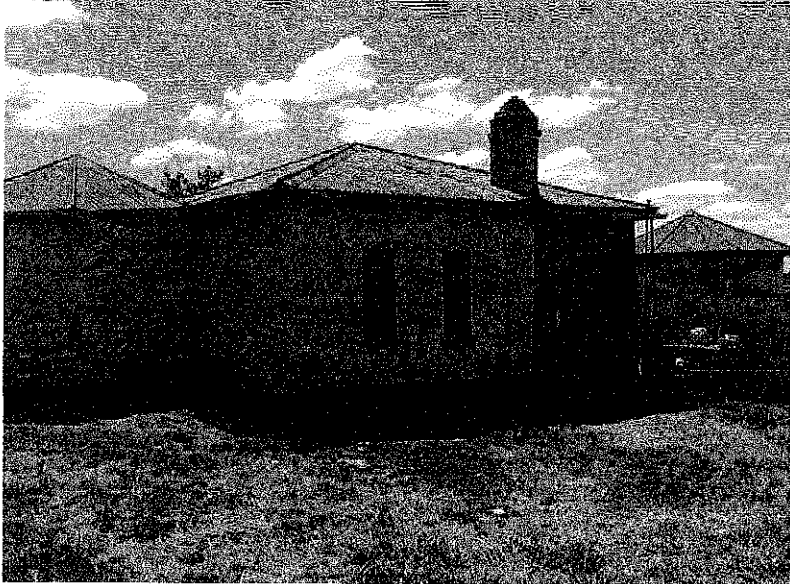
A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

This site comprises a large Dairy Farm Complex which consists of four houses (one dates to a later period), several outbuildings were recorded. The main milking shed, storage buildings and reservoirs, stables and possible threshing floor were recorded. No substantial middens were noted. Most of the structures probably date to the 1940s as one of the local informants confirmed that the houses were already erected by 1951. The integrity of the farm complex is such that all the activity areas can be recorded and documented. One shed in particular seems to date from the 1940s and is representative of a specific vernacular architecture.

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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal 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.	Building in poor condition		
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	
<p>Most of the structures are older than 60 years. The following is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • The farm complex should be surveyed and mapped. 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999), Section 34 • Destruction permit from SAHRA 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 6: A house recorded as part of the farm complex (southern face).</p>	

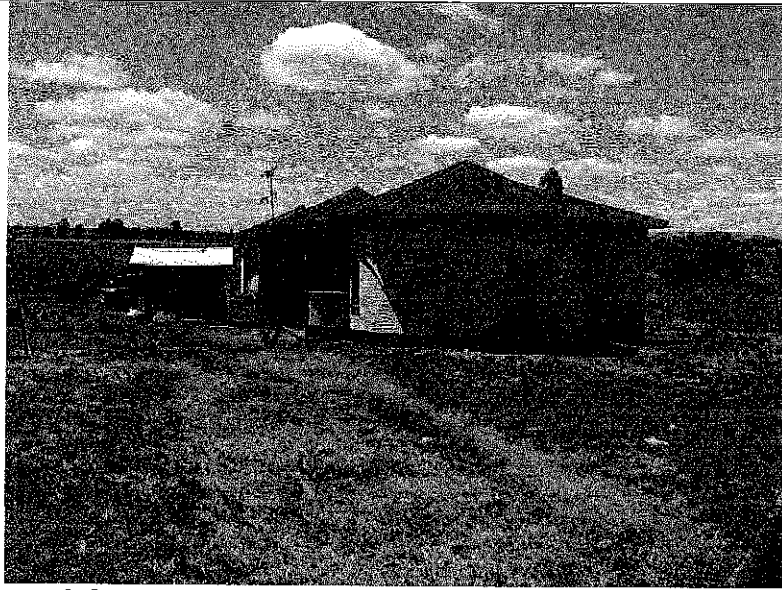


Figure 7: A house recorded as part of the farm complex (northern face).

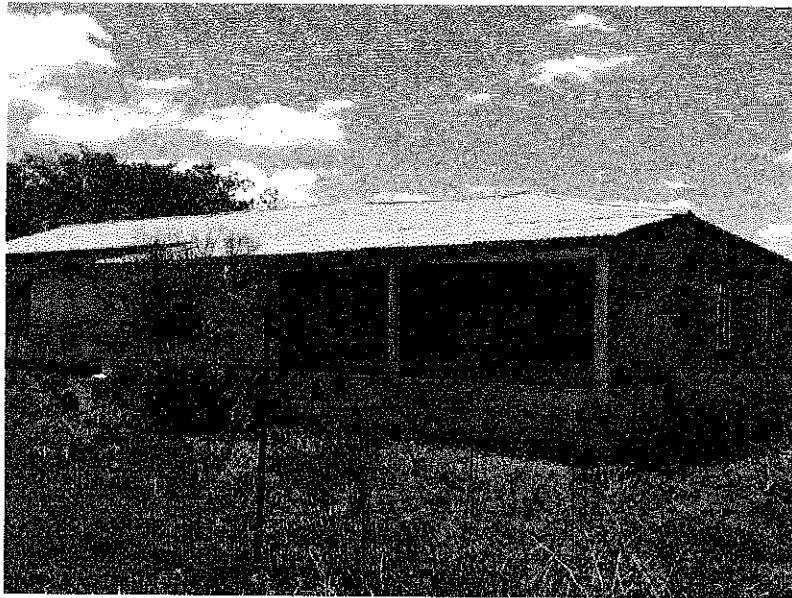


Figure 8: A second house recorded as part of the farm complex (western face).



Figure 9: A third house recorded as part of the farm complex (western face).



Figure 10: The main dairy and associated outbuildings.



Figure 11: The main shed which is probably the oldest structure at the complex.

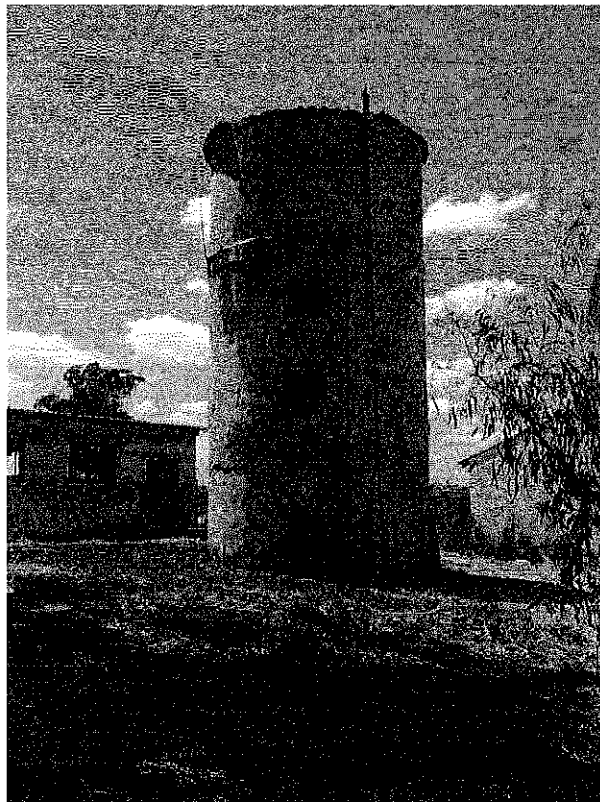


Figure 12: Storage structure.

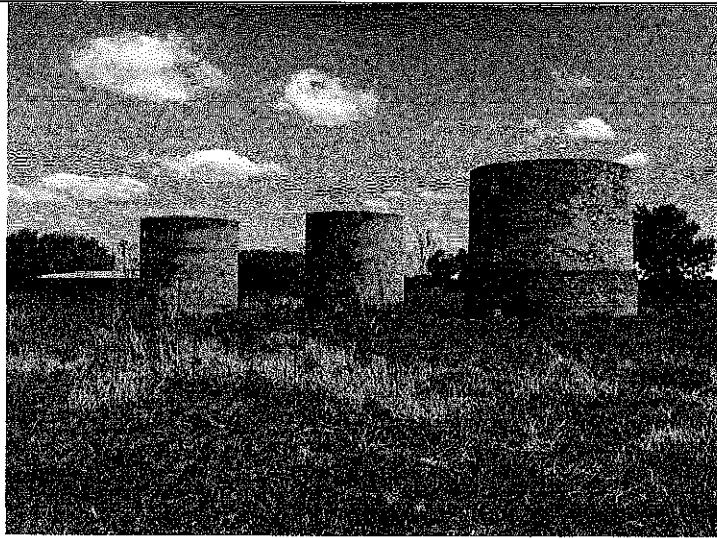


Figure 13: Additional storage structures



Figure 14: Additional shed for storage.


Site 3

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

This site is associated various informal buildings in the area. The site comprises a historic house which probably dates to the 1930s. It is a multi-room house, constructed with fired bricks and a corrugated iron roof. Some of the window frames are constructed with wood. Although several additions have been made to the structure it still retained its original layout. No middens were recorded in association.

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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal 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.	Unstable		
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	
The structure is older than 60 years. The following is recommended:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • The historic house should be surveyed and mapped. 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999), Section 34. • Destruction permit from SAHRA 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 15: Southern view of the historic house (see prominent chimney).</p>	

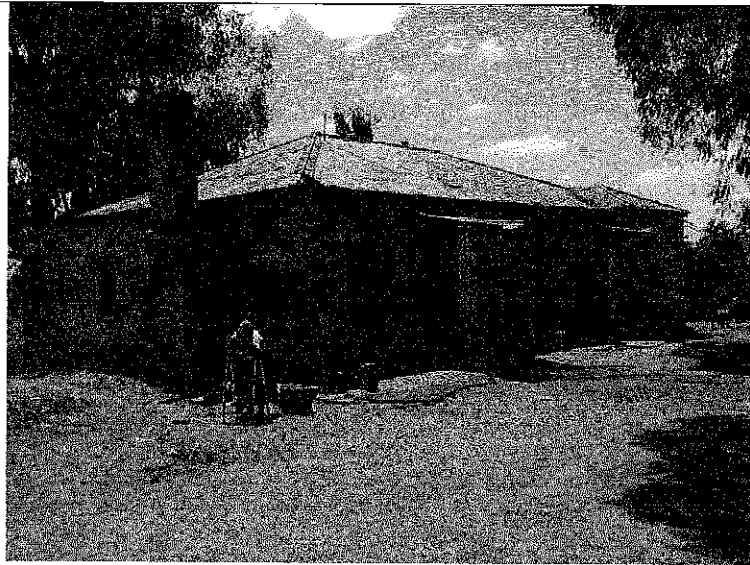


Figure 16: A view of the eastern side of the house.

Site 4

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a graveyard and consists of approximately 84 graves. All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. The graves are mostly demarcated with packed stones, some with cement and granite bases. Some of the graves are marked with inscriptions. Please note that some graves have recently been cleared and fresh offerings were also noted. This clearly illustrates an active social connectedness to the graves by descendants, probably still living in the area.

The following details were recorded:

- Samuel Arthur (??)
- Mrs Nagam (?) (Born: 19/06/1912; Died: 07/12/1991)
- Tampi Kgaka (Born: 07/08/1870; Died: 07/09/1976)
- Baby Makeka (Born: 12/12/1927; Died: 16/09/1991)

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Historic Value

	Yes	No
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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.				√	
Social Value					
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.					√
Rarity Value					
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.					√
Representative Value					
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal 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.			Stable		
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

Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) (Section 36). Human remains less than 60 years old are protected by the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended). Also note that unmarked graves are by default regarded as being older than 60 years and therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Preventative measures:

- The graveyard should be fenced off and an access gate installed.

Reactive measures:

- Phase 2 investigation
- Exhumation and reburial

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial
- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 17: Most graves are demarcated by packed stones.



Figure 18: One of the graves with a granite base and headstone.

Site 5

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a graveyard and consists of approximately 90 graves. All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. The graves are mostly demarcated with packed stones, some with cement and granite bases. Some of the graves are marked with inscriptions. Please note that some graves have recently been cleared and fresh offerings were also noted. This clearly illustrates an active social connectedness to the graves by descendants, probably still living in the area.

The following details were recorded:

- Makhatha Petrus Mofokeng (Born: 28/02/1908; Died: 07/06/1973)
- Nokufa Leanet Mlangeni (Born: 22/06/1988; Died: 29/08/1988)
- Phakhathi Kleinboei Makhangolo (Born: 24/03/1859; Died: 26/07/1957)

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal 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.		Stable	
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

Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) (Section 36). Human remains less than 60 years old are protected by the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended). Also note that unmarked graves are by default regarded as being older than 60 years and therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Preventative measures:

- The graveyard should be fenced off and an access gate installed.

Reactive measures:

- Phase 2 investigation
- Exhumation and reburial

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial
- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 19: Two graves that have been cleared and maintained.

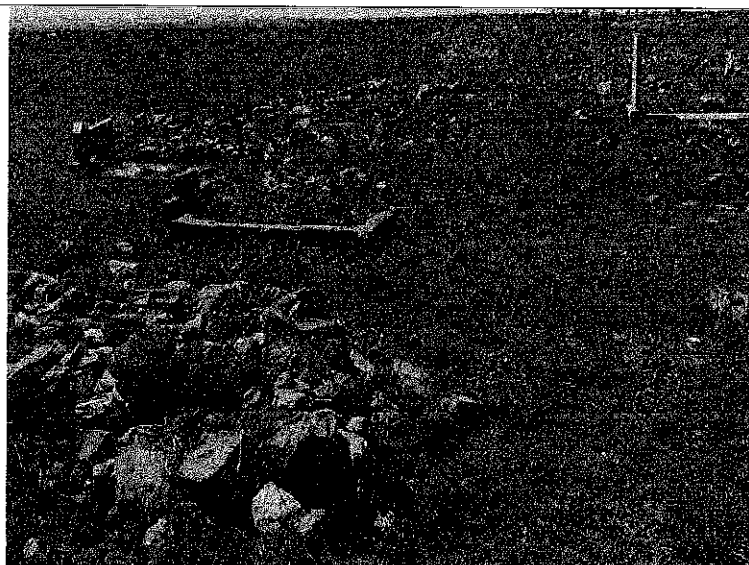


Figure 20: Most graves are demarcated by packed stones.

Site 6

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a farm complex of which most of the structures have been completely destroyed. All the houses and sheds and other outbuildings have completely collapsed. Only some of the stone-walled livestock enclosures are still intact. No middens with cultural material were recorded at the farm complex. The original farm house complex probably was older than 60 years, but nothing remains of the structures.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

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 temporal changes within cultural

√

landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			
Social Value			
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal 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.		Destroyed	
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			
The site has been sufficiently recorded. No further action is required.			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 			

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 21: The remains of one of the houses.

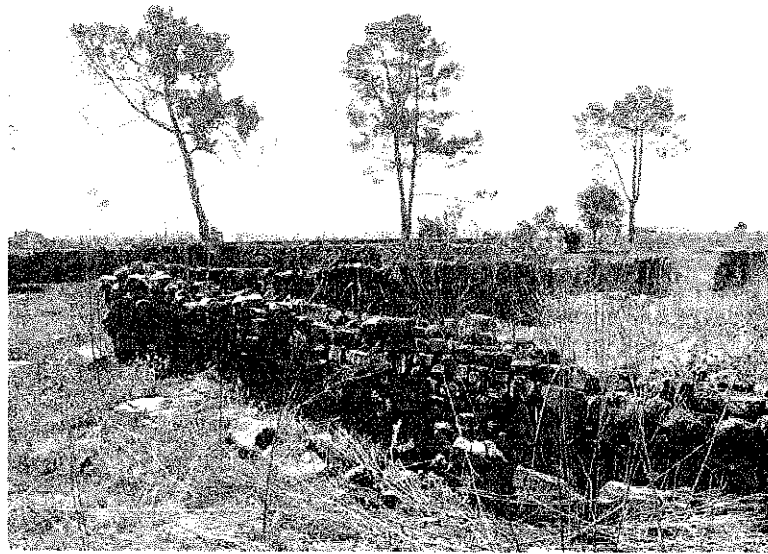


Figure 22: Sections of the stone-walled livestock enclosures are still intact.

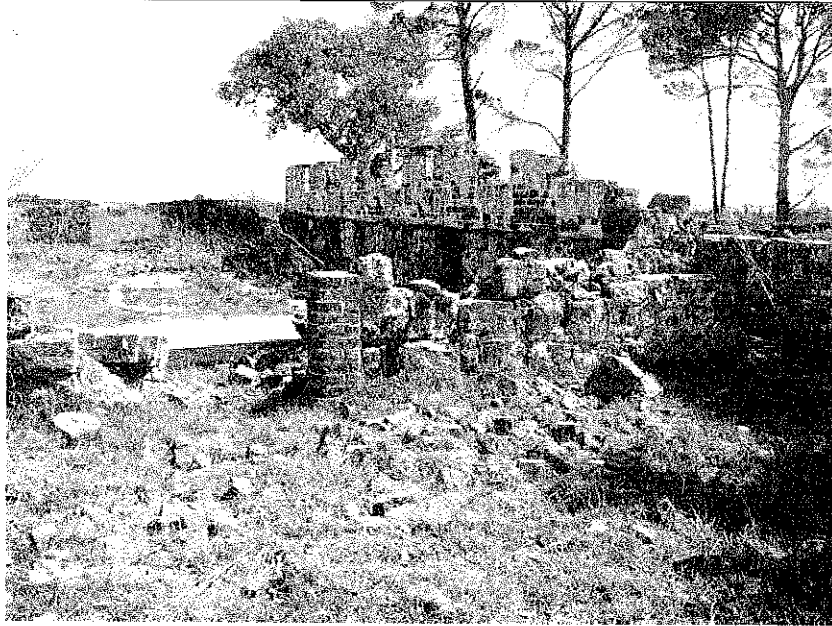


Figure 23: One of the outbuildings, also mostly destroyed.

Site 7

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises a historic house which probably dates to the 1930s. It is a multi-room house, constructed with fired bricks and a corrugated iron roof. Some of the window frames are constructed with wood. Although several additions have been made to the structure it still retained its original layout. No middens were recorded in association.</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 temporal changes within cultural	√	

landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			
Social Value			
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal 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.		Stable but vulnerable	
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			
The structure is older than 60 years. The following is recommended:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • The historic house should be surveyed and mapped. 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			

- National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999), Section 34.
- Destruction permit from SAHRA.

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

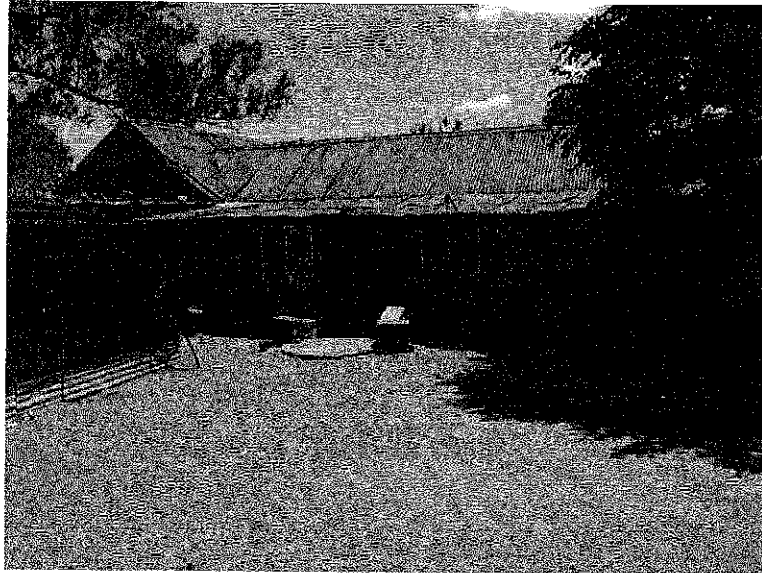


Figure 24: Additions have been added on the eastern side.

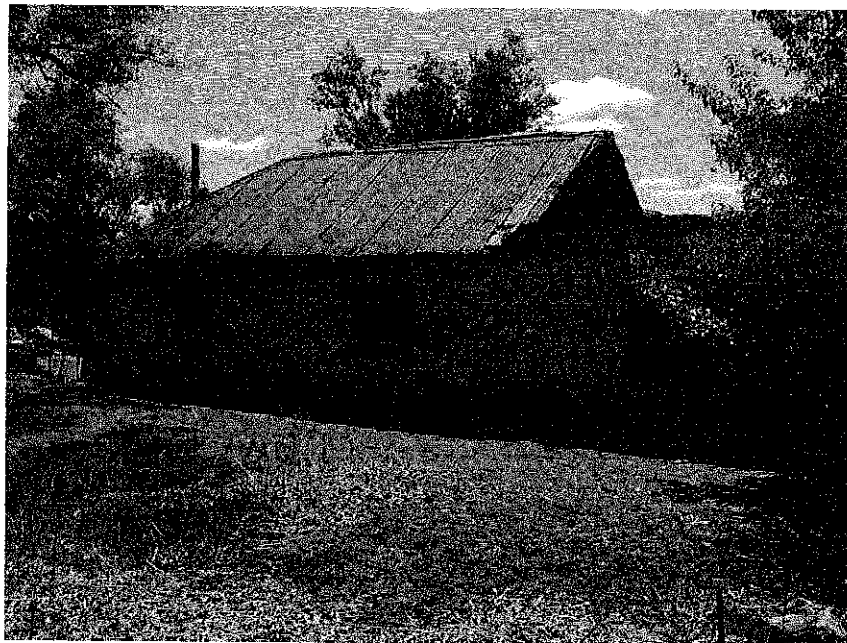


Figure 25: The original section at the back of the house, see wooden window frames.

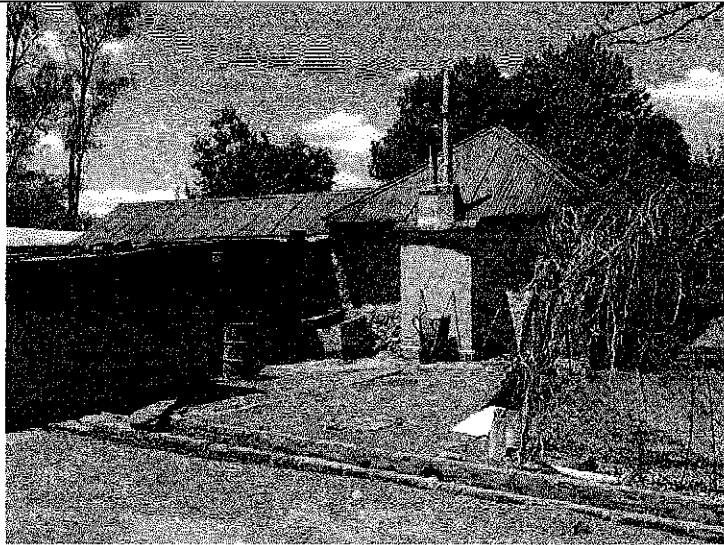


Figure 26: The back of the house with the original chimney.

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