

**Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Proposed Skoenmakers River
Rehabilitation and Bridge Restoration, Blue Crane Route Local
Municipality, Cacadu District Municipality, Eastern Cape**

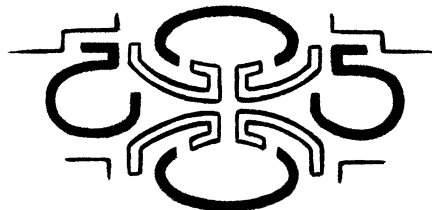


For

<p>Project Applicant Department of Water and Sanitation Southern Operations Walmer Eastern Cape South Africa</p>	<p>Environmental Consultant SRK Consulting (Pty) Ltd Block A, Menlyn Woods Office Park 291 Sprite Avenue Faerie Glen Pretoria 0081 Tel: 012 361 9821 Fax: 086 631 1603 LPoll-Jonker@srk.co.za</p>
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Executive Summary

This report contains a comprehensive 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) and focuses on the survey results from a cultural heritage survey as requested by SRK Consulting (Pty) Ltd. The Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) intends to upgrade the Skoenmakers River connection route for water transferred by the Orange-Fish-Sundays River Interbasin Transfer Scheme. The river receives water from the Gariep Dam via a gravity tunnel and discharges into the Darlington Dam. The survey therefore focusses on the Skoenmakers River which is orientated east-west and is approximately 28 km in length.

Archaeological remains

No Iron Age structures, features, assemblages or artefacts scatter were recorded during the survey. In addition, although Stone Age deposits are known to the east, south and west of the survey area, no Stone Age manufacturing assemblages or high density deposits were recorded. Apart from isolated Middle Stone Age formal tools (core, blade and point) finds, no indication was seen of substantial deposits. This is in accordance with the less than ideal geology of the area (for stone tool manufacture) which is dominated by mudstones and shales (also see Fourie 2015).

Historical Structures

The region is well known for its exceptional historical depth and farming community dating back generations. As a result several farmhouses, hotels, the Police Station and other structures such as graves date back to the 1820s. A total of four historical structures and remains were recorded namely two farmhouse complexes (Sites 3 & 10) and the remains of the historic Middlewater Police Station (Sites 8 & 9). The proposed project activities will not impact on these structures and no further action is required.

Graveyard and Graves

A total of 10 graveyards or individual graves were recorded within the footprint of the proposed development. Please note that Site 4 is in close proximity to Bridge 2 which might result in damage to the graves. Site 4 should therefore be fenced off. In addition, Site 13 (graveyard) falls within the rehabilitation area near Bridge 8 (Geelhoutboom) and the situation should be mitigated to prevent any impact on the graves. It is however further recommended that all graveyard locations be fenced off to prevent any direct impact during the construction phase of the project as a preventative measure. If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied, it will entail a Phase 2 investigation which will require a social consultation process and the application for the required permits.

Site No	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	Grave	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
2	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
3	Historical Farmhouse	Low: Specific community	None	None

	Complex		Generally Protected C		
4	Graveyard		High: Specific community Generally Protected A	Possible destruction	Should be fenced off with buffer zone of 10 metres
5	Graveyard		High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
6	Graveyard		High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
7	Graveyard		High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
8	Middlewater Station	Police	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	None
9	Middlewater Station	Police	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	None
10	Historical Farmhouse Foundations		Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	None	None
11	Graveyard		High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
12	Graveyard		High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
13	Graveyard		High: Specific community Generally Protected A	Possible destruction	Fenced off with buffer zone of 10 metres
14	Graveyard		High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the assessment, it is proposed that the proposed bridge reconstruction and rehabilitation project may proceed **with the exception** of Bridge 2 (possible impact on Site 4) and the rehabilitation of the section near Bridge 8 (Geelhoutboom) (possible impact on Site 13) where mitigation measures must be in place before any construction can commence.

Two additional aspects should also be considered that is not stipulated in the project scope:

- The routes that will provide access to the rehabilitation sites are not indicated and might impact on some of the heritage sites;
- The location of the construction camps for the duration of the construction phase are also not indicated which present a high risk for heritage sites that are not clearly visible.

Also taking cognizance of the following aspects:

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
SAHRIS:	South African Heritage Resources Information System
PHRA-G:	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority - Gauteng
GDARD:	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment
DMR:	Department of Mineral Resources

I, Francois Coetzee, hereby confirm my independence as a cultural heritage specialist and declare that I do not have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of the listed environmental processes, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.



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1. Introduction

The Skoenmakers River (located in the semi-arid Karoo region of the Eastern Cape) is being used as a connection route for water transferred by the Orange-Fish-Sundays River Interbasin Transfer Scheme. The river receives water from the Gariiep Dam via a gravity tunnel and discharges into the Darlington Dam. Development of the Orange-Fish-Sundays River Interbasin Transfer Scheme in the 1970s to early 1980s made access for farmers to their lands hazardous. To overcome inaccessibility to Middlewater and surrounding farmlands, 10 River crossings were constructed.

The continual change in the hydrological regime of the Skoenmakers River as a once ephemeral stream to a much bigger perennial river led to dramatic changes to both the physical structure (natural banks) and riparian vegetation structure of the river system. This has resulted in:

- Erosion of the river embankment;
- Excessive siltation causing unnatural islands to form within the river bed;
- Blockage of water extraction at weirs and pump stations;
- Excessive invasive vegetation causing blockage of the water course; and
- Damage to infrastructure such as road crossings (10 bridges), water extraction weirs and equipment to regulate flood water.

The proposed river rehabilitation and bridge restoration project aims to address these concerns.

2. Objectives

The general aim of this cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of both tangible and intangible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), settlements and oral traditions of cultural significance.

As such the terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

- Identify and provide a detailed description of all artefacts, assemblages, settlements and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the study area,
- Estimate the level of significance/importance of the these remains in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value,
- Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the proposed development activities, and
- Propose possible mitigation measures which will limit or prevent any impact provided that such action is necessitated by the development.

3. Study Area

The survey area is situated along the Skoenmakers River situated west of the N10 (and R335) access routes, roughly 45 km south of Somerset East and approximately 120 km north of Port Elizabeth in the Blue Crane Local Municipality, Cacadu District Municipality in the Eastern Cape. The Middlewater Police Station is situated roughly at the centre of the breadth of the

project area, with the R400 located to the south. The survey area is roughly orientated east-west and is approximately 28 km in length. The region is mostly open and flat but is dominated by the cavity created by the high volume of water running down the Skoenmakers River. The following farms and portions are included in the survey:

- Volkers Rivier 244, Portion 3;
- Volkers Rivier 244, Portion 7;
- Fonteins Plaats 246, Portion 6;
- Fonteins Plaats 246, Portion 4;
- Geelhoutboom 247, Portion 0;
- Kruis Rivier 248, Portion 8;
- Kruis Rivier 248, Portion 5;
- Kruis Rivier 248, Portion 6;
- Kruis Rivier 248, Portion 9;
- Kruis Rivier 248, Portion 4;
- Palmietfontein 250, Portion 1;
- Palmietfontein 407, Portion 1; and
- Palmietfontein 407, Portion 3.

Development in the area is mostly associated with farming activities and includes farmhouses and associated outbuildings and worker accommodation, small agricultural fields, fences, power lines, roads, irrigation canals, water pipelines. Farming activities include game farming, cattle and sheep grazing and agricultural fields.

The vegetation type is Albany Broken Veld which forms part of the Nama-Karoo Biome (Lower Karoo Bioregion). However the Sundays Noorsveld (Albany Thicket Biome) borders the survey area to the north. Erosion in this region is usually low with a few alien species. The altitude is mainly 350 metres above sea level (Mucina & Rutherford 2006).

The geology of the region consists mainly of mudstone, shale and arenite (see Fourie 2015).

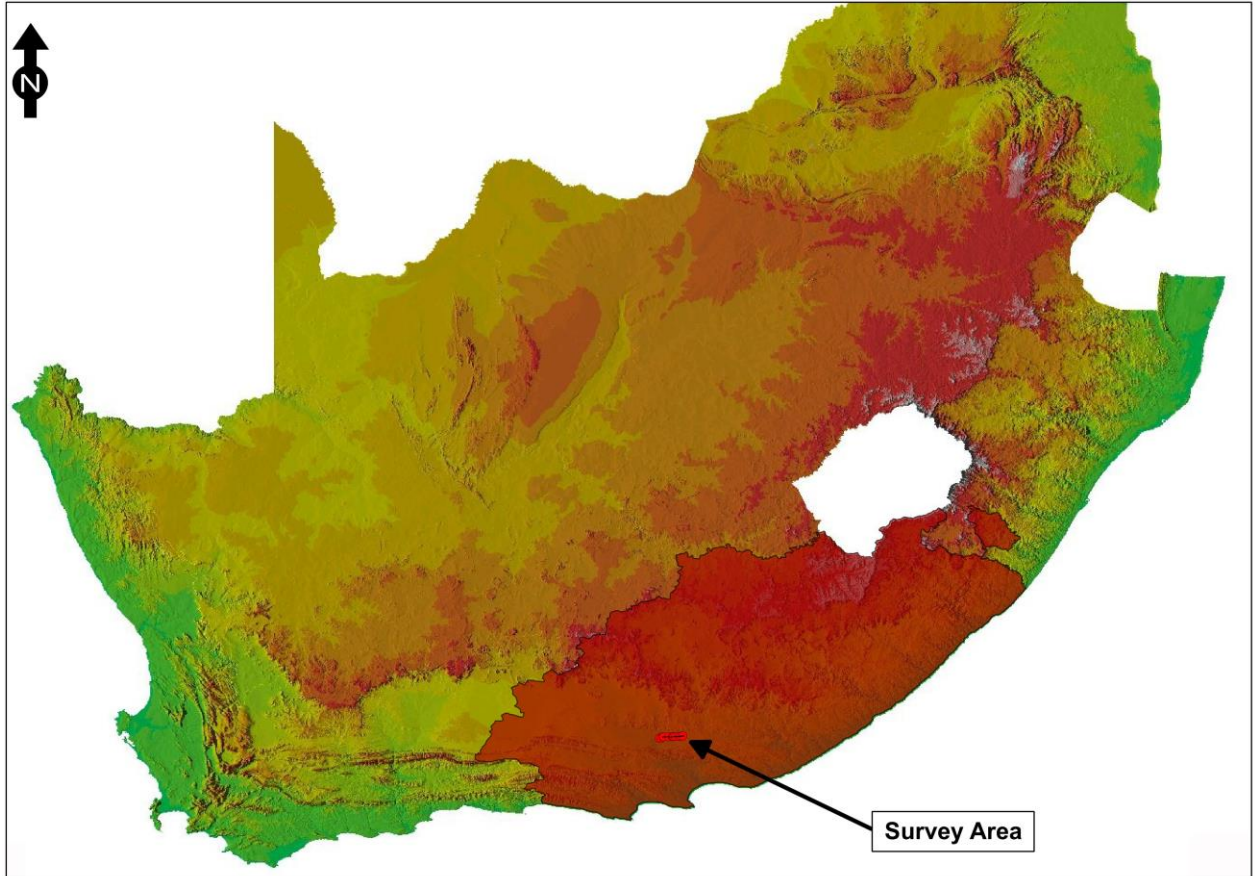


Figure 1: Regional context of the survey area situated in the Eastern Cape Province

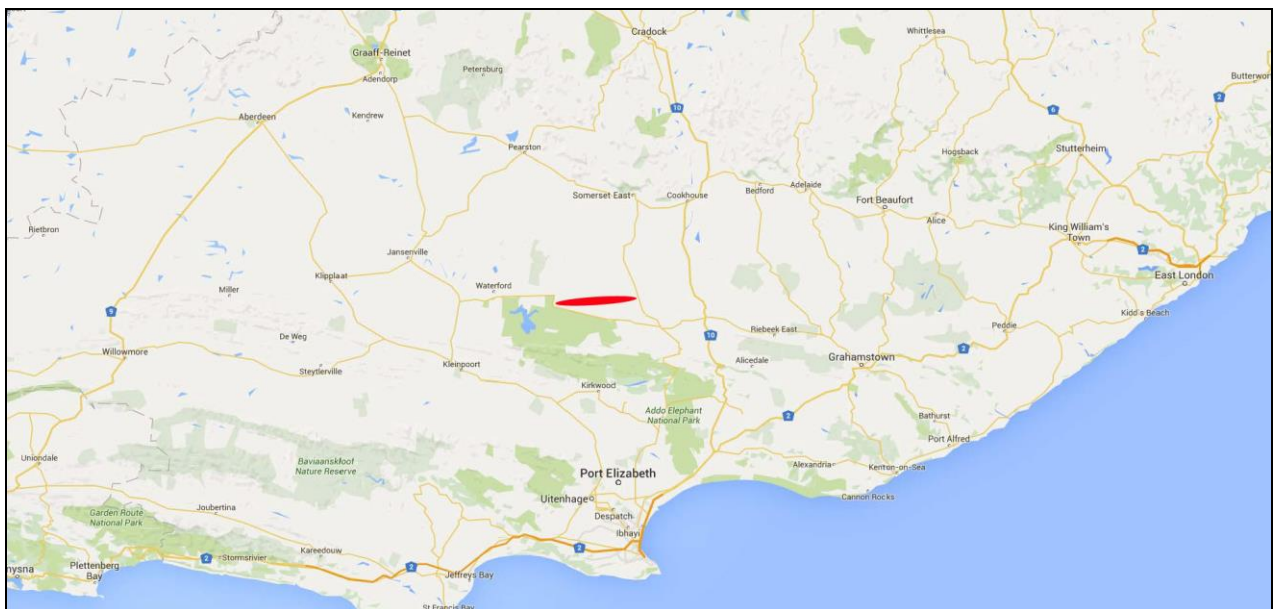


Figure 2: Local context of the survey area (indicated by the red area)

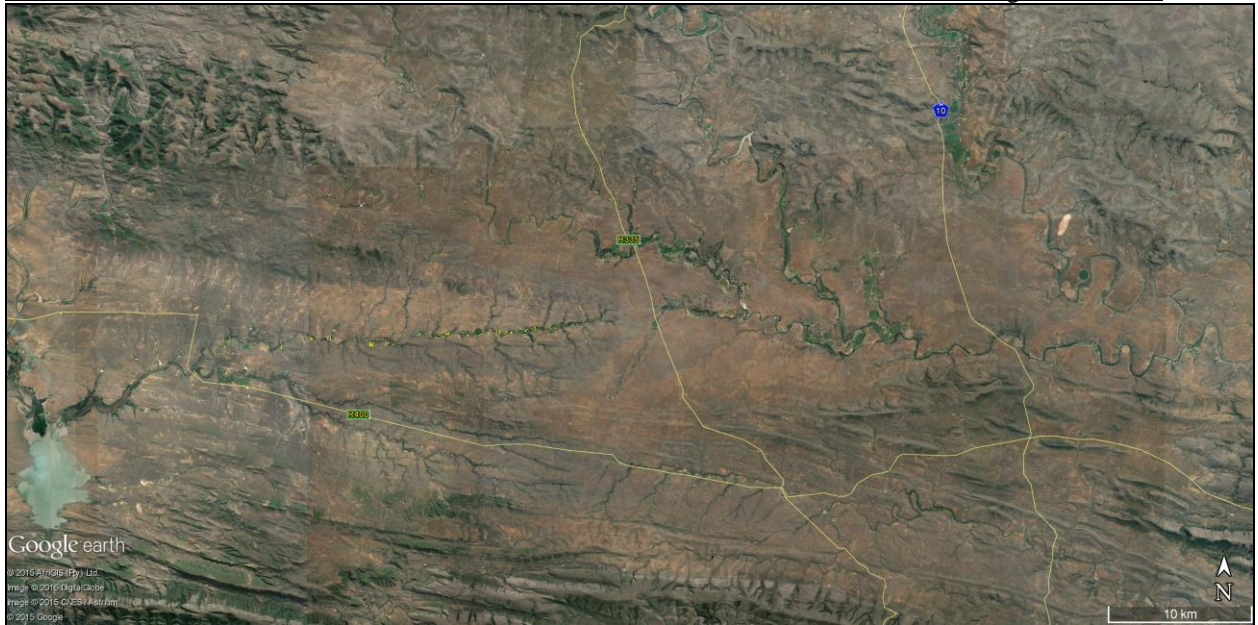


Figure 3: Detail location of the survey area located south of Somerset East (Google Earth 2015)

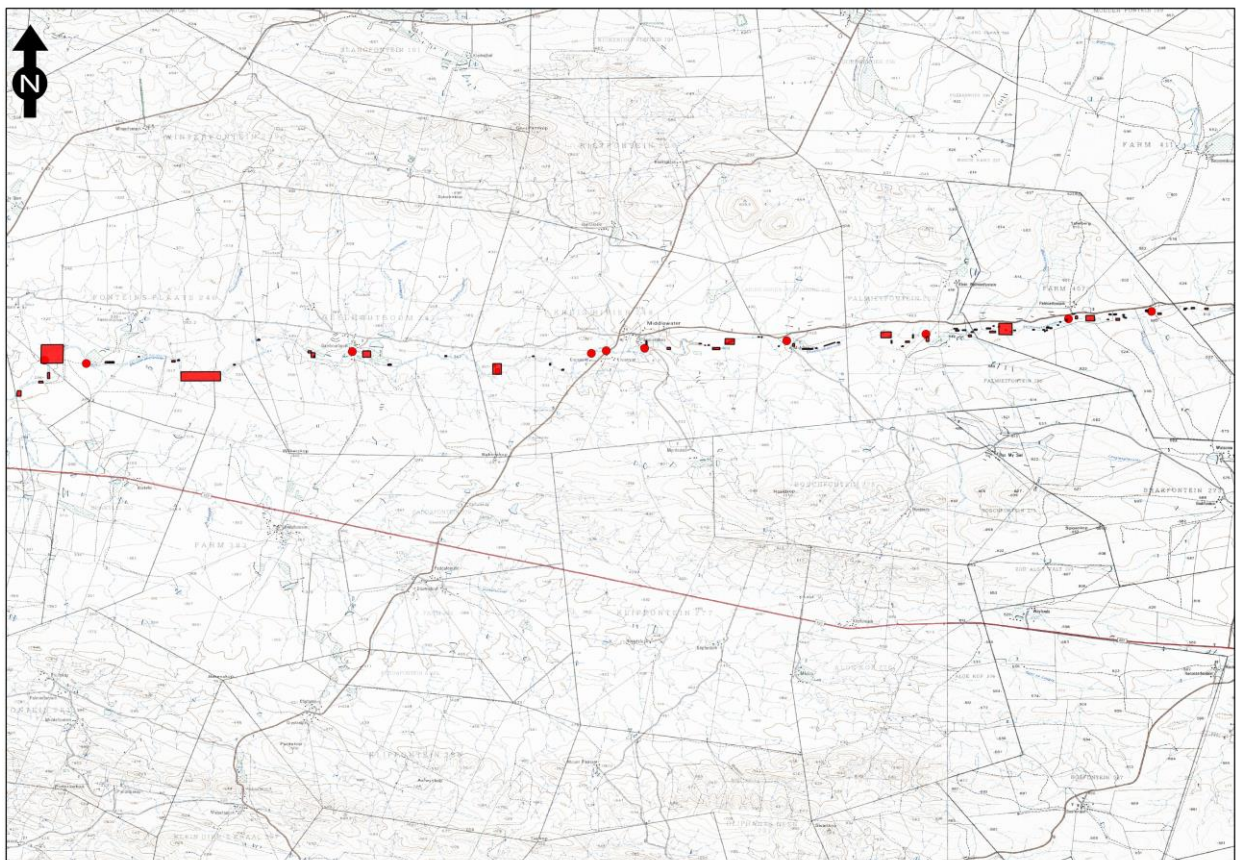


Figure 4: Survey areas as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic maps 3325AB and 3325BA



Figure 5: The known vegetation regions of the survey area

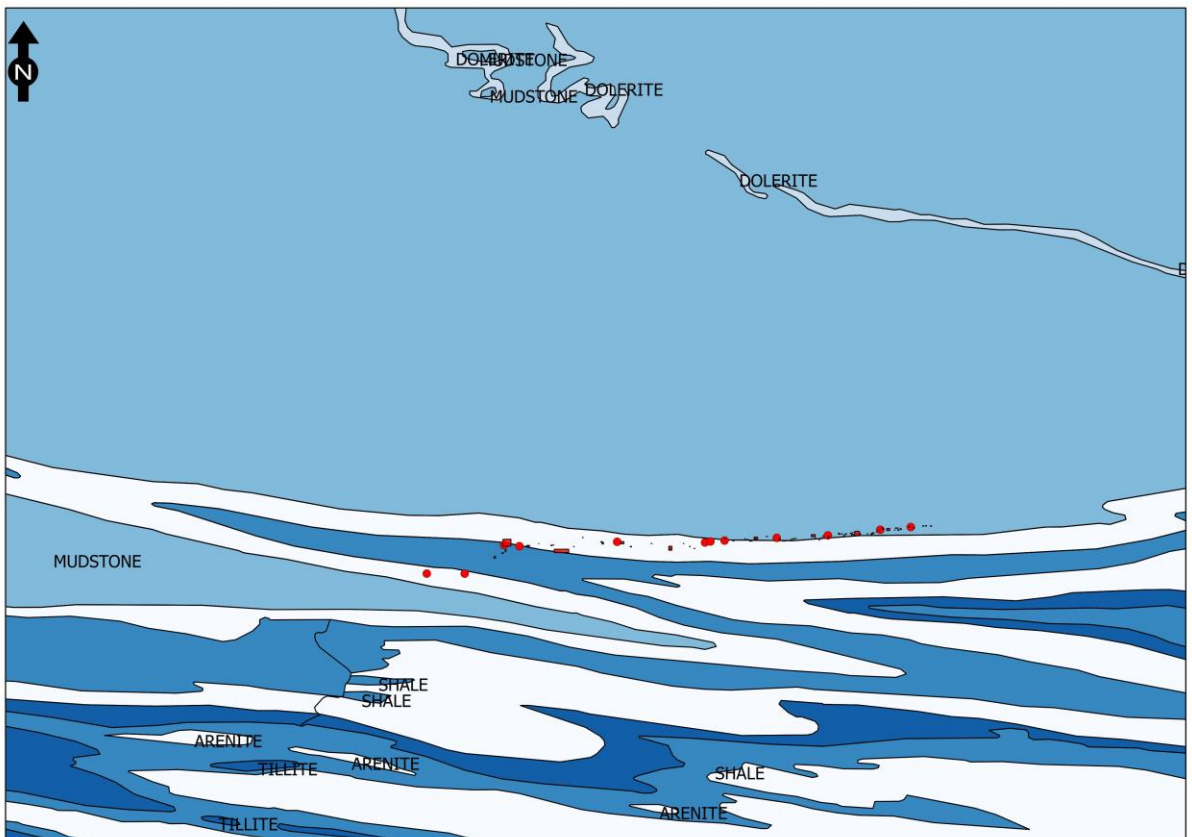


Figure 6: The geological map of the survey area



Figure 7: Erosion (rehabilitation) areas in the Skoenmakers River



Figure 8: Bridge 1 (Palmietfontein)



Figure 9: Bridge 2 (Palmietfontein)



Figure 10: Bridge 3 (Palmietfontein)



Figure 11: Bridge 4 (Kruis River)



Figure 12: Bridge 5 (Kruis River)



Figure 13: Bridge 6 (Kruis River)



Figure 14: Bridge 7 (Fonteins Plaats)



Figure 15: Bridge 8 (Kruis River)



Figure 16: Bridge 9 (Geelhoutboom)



Figure 17: Bridge 10 (Fonteins Plaats)

4. Proposed Project Activities

The project, which is managed by Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS) focusses on two main aspects in the Skoenmakers River, namely:

4.1 The Restoration of 10 Bridges

- **River Crossing 1**

Located on the DWS servitude is going to be upgraded by removing the structures that were part of the existing bridge and constructing a suspended bridge. The foot print of River Crossing 1 will be expanded as the height of the crossing will be raised and the length increased.

- **River Crossing 2**

Located along the DWS servitude, is going to be upgraded by removing existing structures and replacing them with portal culverts adequately sized to accommodate the hydraulic capacity, both current and future. The foot print of River Crossing 2 will be widened.

- **River Crossing 3**

Located along the DWS servitude, is going to be upgraded by removing existing structures and replacing them with portal culverts adequately sized to accommodate the hydraulic capacity, both current and future. The foot print of River Crossing 3 will be widened

- **River Crossing 4**

Located on the DWS servitude is going to be expanded on with 2 additional culverts and the reinstatement of the washed away embankment including approach slabs. The foot print of River Crossing 4 will be extended.

- **River Crossing 5**

This bridge is going to be repaired and maintained. Approach slabs will also be constructed on either side of each bridge crossing. Bull noses will be constructed in order to prevent debris getting trapped in the water way. This will expand on the footprint of the crossing.

- **River Crossing 6**

Located along the DWS servitude, is going to be upgraded by removing existing structures and replacing them with portal culverts adequately sized to accommodate the hydraulic capacity, both current and future. The foot print of River Crossing 6 will be widened.

- **River Crossing 7**

Located along the DWS servitude, is going to be upgraded by removing existing structures and replacing them with portal culverts adequately sized to accommodate the hydraulic capacity, both current and future. The foot print of River Crossing 7 will be widened.

- **River Crossing 8**

Located along the DWS servitude, is going to be upgraded by removing existing structures and replacing them with portal culverts adequately sized to accommodate the hydraulic capacity, both current and future. The foot print of River Crossing 8 will be widened.

- **River Crossing 9**

Located along the DWS servitude, is going to be upgraded by removing existing structures and replacing them with portal culverts adequately sized to accommodate the hydraulic capacity, both current and future. The foot print of River Crossing 9 will be widened

- **River Crossing 10**

Located along the DWS servitude, is going to be upgraded by removing existing structures and replacing them with portal culverts adequately sized to accommodate the hydraulic capacity, both current and future. The foot print of River Crossing 10 will be widened.

Alternative 1
Monolithic, single span, concrete bridges are considered to replace the existing culvert structures. These type of structures are however both costly and time-consuming to construct. This is mainly due to the span needing to be in excess of about 50 meters making the structure impractical to construct. Since the low-flow period of the river is only a month, with high flow volumes the rest of the time, this option would not be viable. The existing and future traffic loads to these bridges would also not warrant the cost involved with a single span bridge structures.
Alternative 2
Due to the short available construction period and in order to allow for proper hydraulic capacity, it was proposed to construct suspended steel structures over the entire river width at each of the crossings. These would replace the existing structures and as a result of the nature of these structures, it can be constructed adjacent to the river and moved into position during full flow of the river. These type of structures are however extremely costly. With the current and expected volume of traffic over the said river crossings, this option would not be economically viable.
Alternative 3
Clean out and repair the existing structures, upgrade the existing erosion protection and remove silt upstream from the structures. This option does however not consider the hydraulic capacity of the existing structures, as well as future increase in the transfer (base flow) of water. Although this will be the most cost-effective solution, the existing problems experienced at the structures will not be addressed and re-occurrence of the current conditions will again have to be addressed in near future.
Alternative 4
Remove the existing structures and replace it with portal culverts adequately sized to accommodate the hydraulic capacity, both current and future. These pre-cast structures can be placed directly after removal of the existing structures which would lead to some time

saving on the construction programme. The construction can also take place in phases which would allow for the bridges being constructed over a longer period by introducing temporary river diversion methods.

4.2 The rehabilitation of various eroded and unstable areas

Over 100 sections of various sizes (ranging from under a hectare to a few hectares) have been identified for rehabilitation. Details relating to the earthworks required for the rehabilitation of the river banks are not yet available but will include construction and placement of measures to prevent further degradation of the river banks.

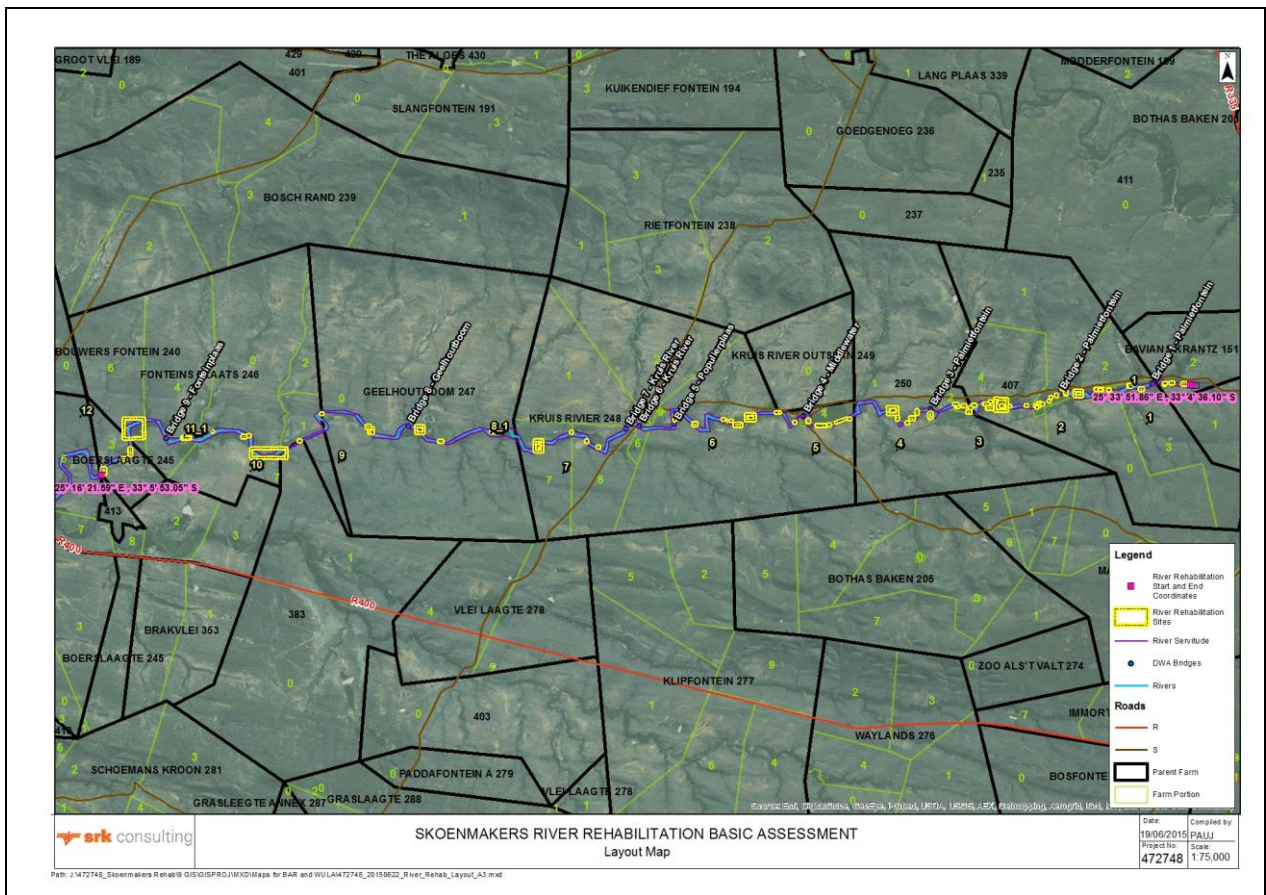


Figure 18: The survey areas as located on the various farms

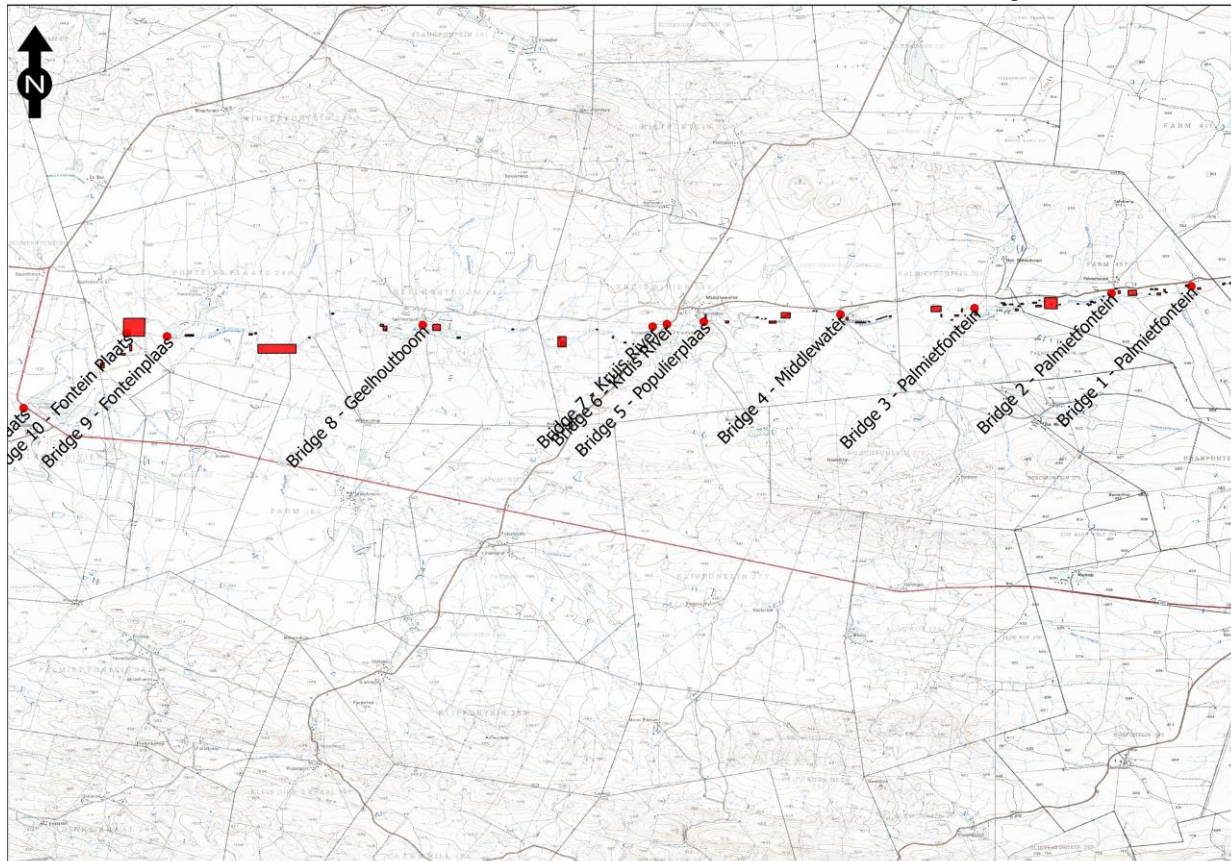


Figure 19: Survey areas as indicated on 1:50 000 maps 3325AB and 3325BA

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 years are protected by the **NHRA**, with reference to **Section 36**. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the

Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains (GNR 363 of 22 May 2013) made in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003 as well as local Ordinances and regulations.

- **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 and other geographical information (ESRI shapefiles) were supplied by SRK Consulting. 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 maps 3325AB and 3325BA. Please note that all maps are orientated with north facing upwards (unless stated otherwise).

The strategy during this survey was to focus on the banks of the Skoenmakers River and document eroded areas for signs of Stone Age deposits. As such, the eroded profiles were photographed and recorded for any signs of high density deposits. Furthermore, all 10 bridge reconstruction sites were surveyed for any heritage remains. This was intensively done throughout the survey area using both systematic and intuitive pedestrian survey techniques. Local residents were also consulted during ad hoc interviews to determine the location of any known heritage sites, especially graves.

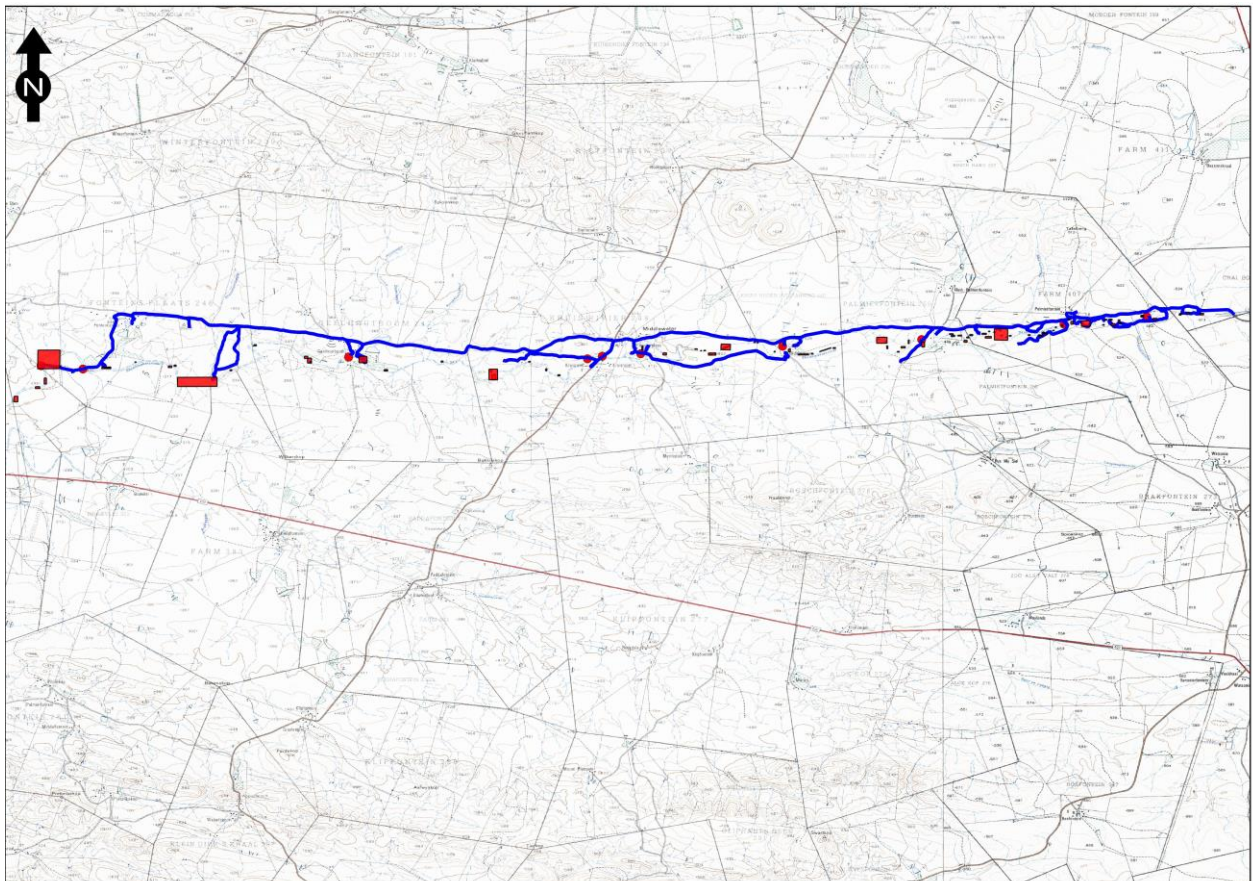


Figure 20: Recorded survey tracks for the project

6.1 Review of existing 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);
- Online SAHRIS database;
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client;
- Published material on the area; and
- Albany Museum, Grahamstown.



Figure 21: The locations of known cultural heritage sites in the region (Webley 2002, Bennie 2014 and various other sources)

The Surveyor General's database shows that the farm Palmietfontein 250 was first surveyed in 1828. The Farm Kruisrivier 248 was granted to Adriaan Nel in 1837 and Fontein Plaats 246 was also first surveyed in 1828 and was owned by Hendrik J. Strydom (see Addendum 3). The early 19th century occupation of the area can probably be attributed to the 1820 British Settlers who started moving into the region and started commercial farming activities.



Figure 22: The farmhouse on the farm Geelhoutboom 247 was built in 1853 (later additions were also made to the farmhouse complex)

6.2 Site visits

The field survey was conducted between 8 and 12 September 2015.

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 No. 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 and updated requirements in 2012.

6.4 Assumptions, restrictions and gaps in knowledge

No severe physical restrictions were encountered as a gravel road provided access to the farming area. However, some areas near the Skoenmakers River were impregnable due to extremely dense vegetation and large *Acacia karoo* and as a result not all rehabilitation areas could be visited. However most of the rehabilitation areas including all the bridge sites were visited and documented extensively.

6.5 Informants/Local Residents

The recording of local oral geographies was primarily facilitated by the following farmers, namely Philipie and Analise Nel, Rocco Gouws, Francois (Vaattie) Nell and Willem Greef. Bertie Billet provided invaluable assistance in locating and identifying most of the graves.

7. Description and Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Sites

The region is well known for its exceptional historical depth and farming community dating back generations. As a result several farmhouses, hotels, the Police Station and other structures such as graves date back to the 1820s. Also refer to the Surveyor General's diagrammes supporting this date (see Addendum 3) A total of four historical structures and

remains were recorded namely two farmhouse complexes (Sites 3 & 10) and the remains of the historic Middlewater Police Station (Sites 8 & 9) (see Addendum 2 for further details).

A total of 10 graveyards or individual graves were recorded within the footprint of the proposed development. Please note that Site 4 is in close proximity to Bridge 2 which might result in damage to the graves. Site 4 should therefore be fenced off. In addition, Site 13 (graveyard) falls within the rehabilitation area near Bridge 8 (Geelhoutboom) and the situation should be mitigated to prevent any impact on the graves. It is however further recommended that all graveyard locations be fenced off to prevent any direct impact during the construction phase of the project as a preventative measure. If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied, it will entail a Phase 2 investigation which will require a social consultation process and the application for the required permits.

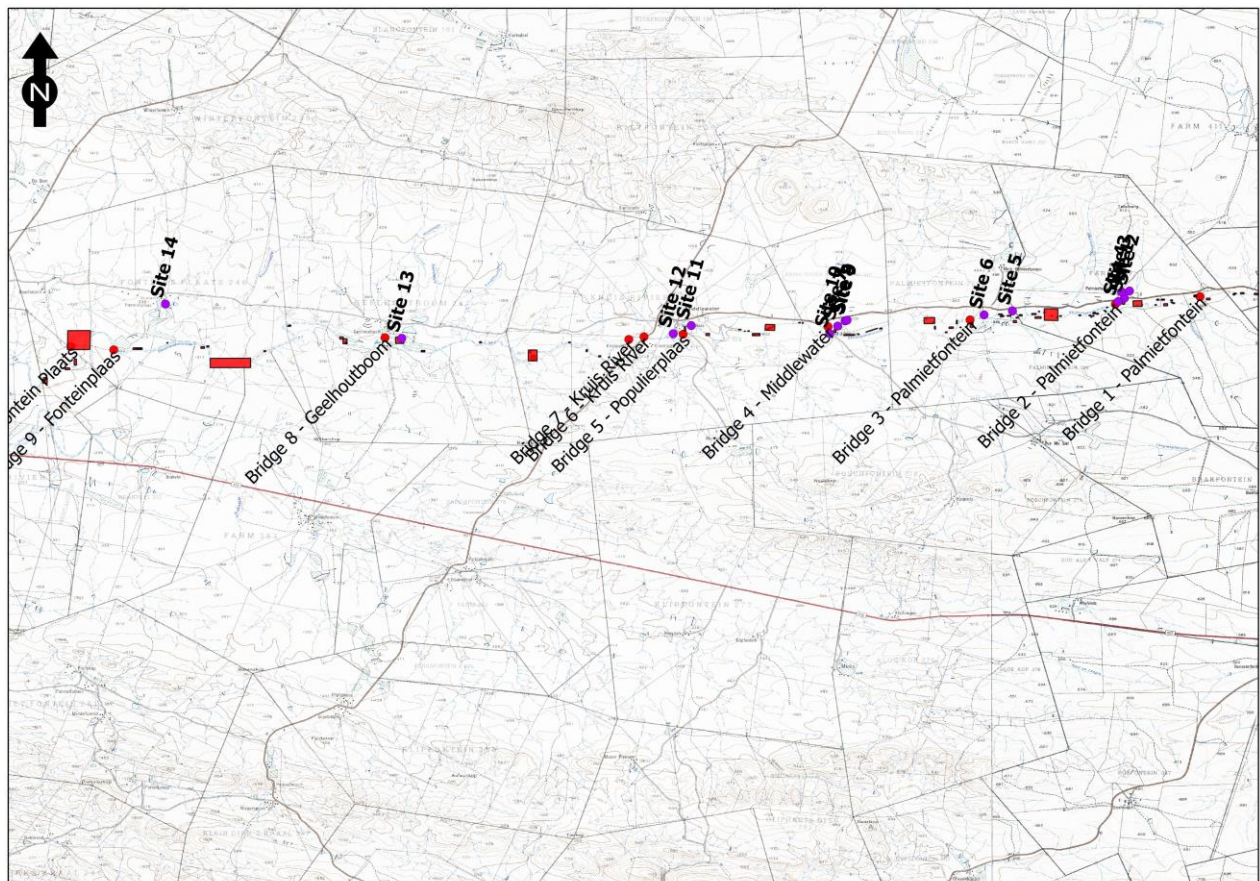


Figure 23: General location of the heritage sites recorded during the survey

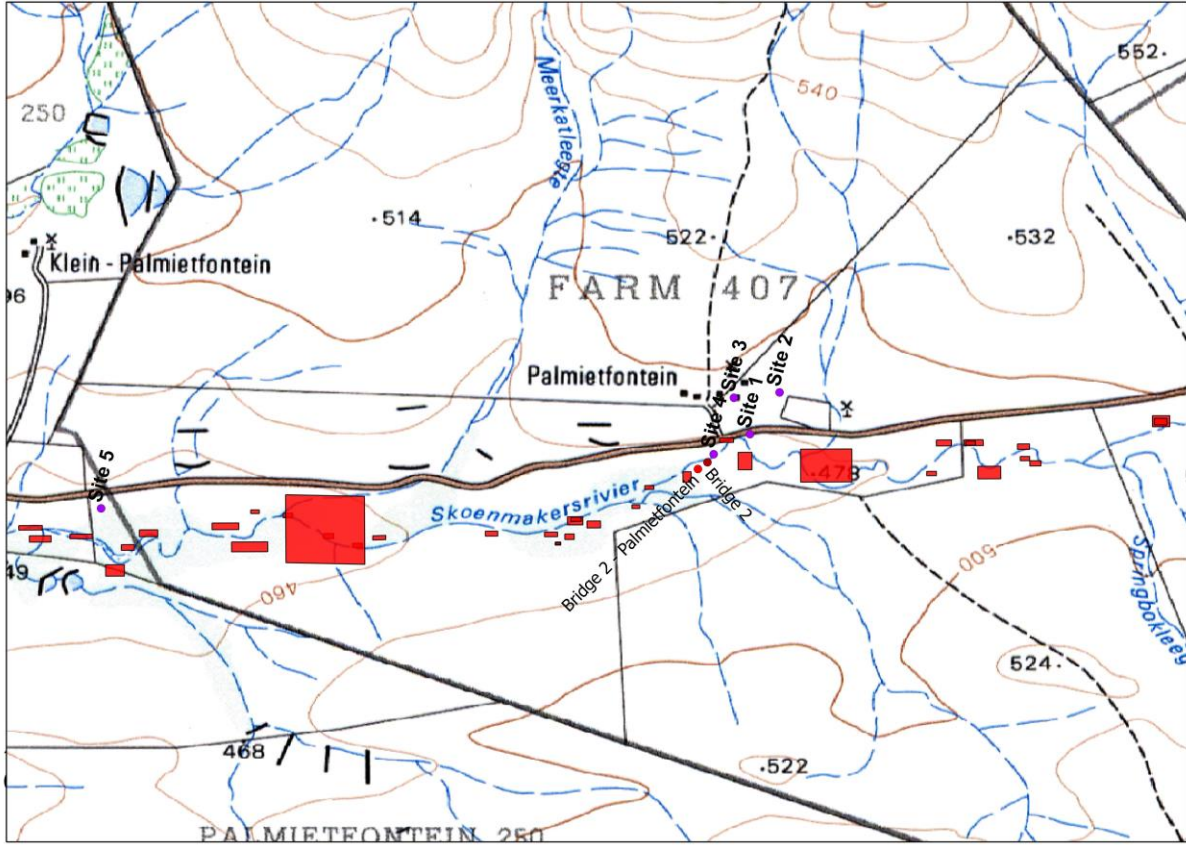


Figure 24: Detail of sites clustered in the eastern section of the survey area

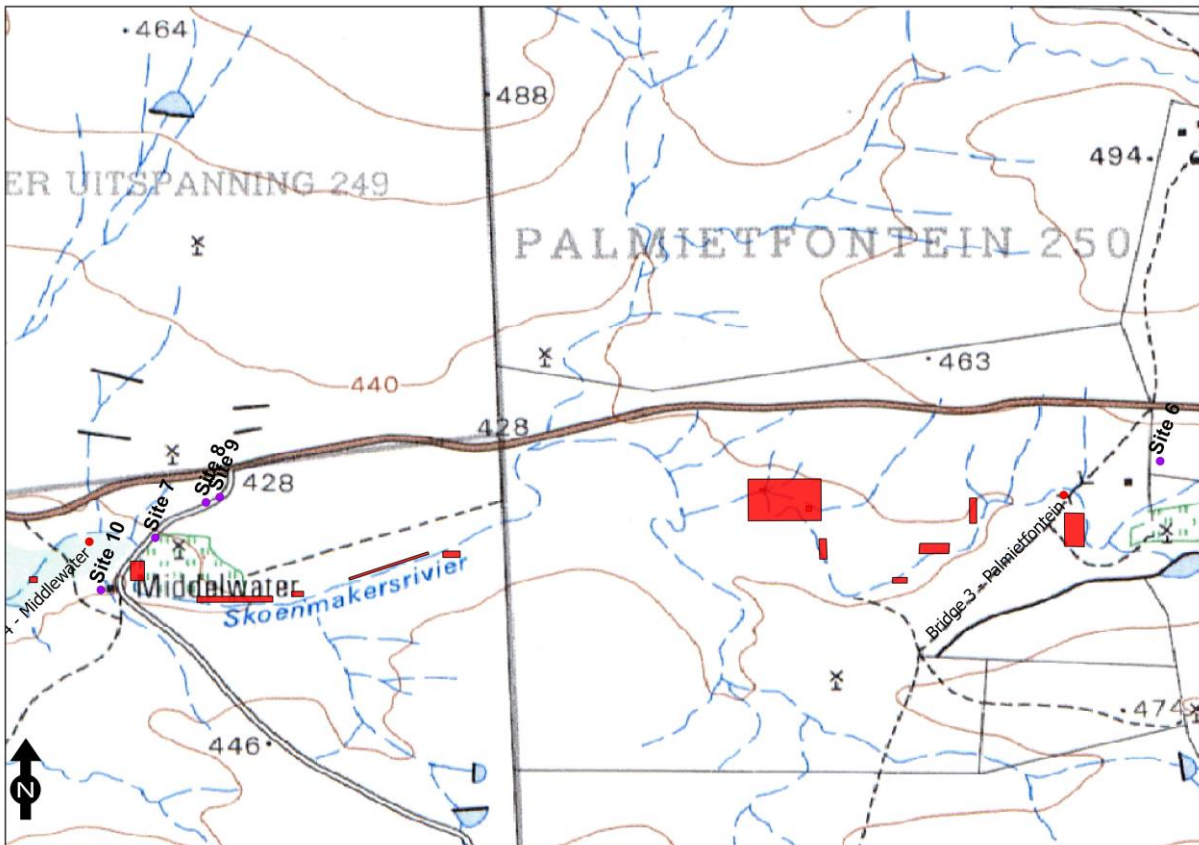


Figure 25: Detail of sites in the middle section of the survey area

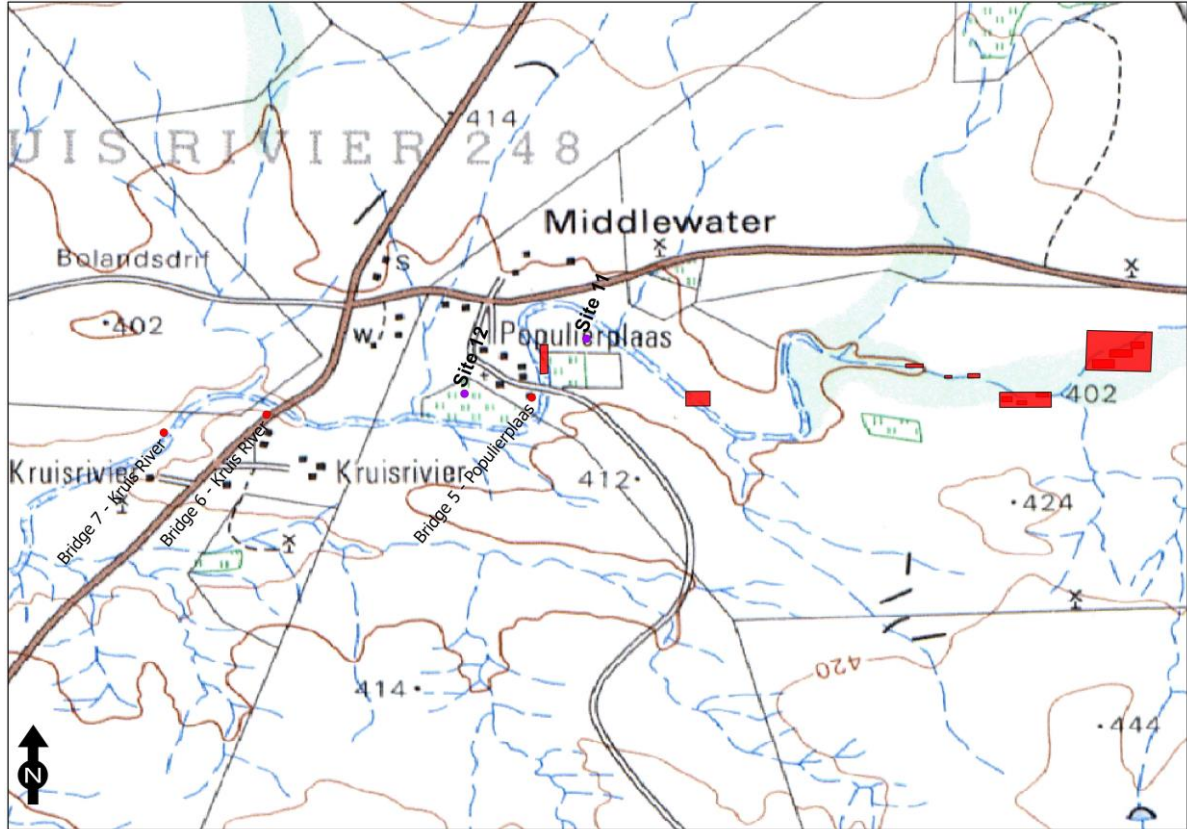


Figure 26: Detail of the area with heritage sites in the middle section

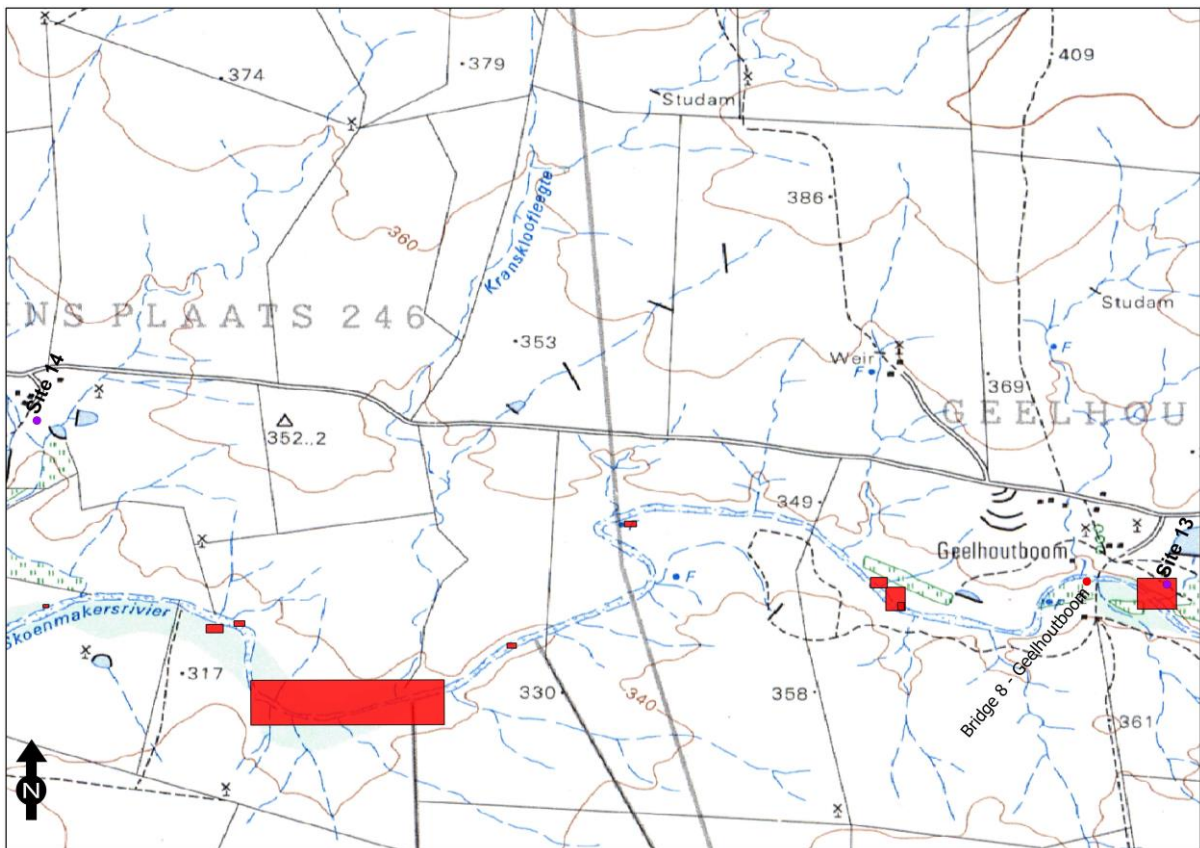


Figure 27: Detail of the sites located in the western section of the survey area

8. Locations and Evaluation of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	33.077343°S 25.531279°E	Grave	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
2	33.075623°S 25.532499°E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
3	33.075844°S 25.530616°E	Historical Farmhouse Complex	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	None	None
4	33.078168°S 25.529782°E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	Possible destruction	Should be fenced off with buffer zone of 10 metres
5	33.080400°S 25.504524°E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
6	33.081351°S 25.497747°E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
7	33.084018°S 25.462748°E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
8	33.082788°S 25.464514°E	Middlewater Police Station	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	None
9	33.082606°S 25.464994°E	Middlewater Police Station	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	None
10	33.085833°S 25.460852°E	Historical Farmhouse Foundations	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	None	None
11	33.083898°S 25.427752°E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
12	33.085842°S 25.423446°E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off
13	33.086934°S 25.358551°E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	Possible destruction	Fenced off with buffer zone of 10 metres
14	33.078748°S 25.302065°E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None	Should be fenced off

Table 3: Description and evaluation of the recorded sites

9. Recommendations and Conclusions

Archaeological remains

No Iron Age structures, features, assemblages or artefacts scatter were recorded during the survey. In addition, although Stone Age deposits are known to the east, south and west of the survey area, no Stone Age manufacturing assemblages or high density deposits were recorded. Apart from isolated Middle Stone Age formal tools (core, blade and point) finds, no indication was seen of substantial deposits. This is in accordance with the less than ideal geology of the area (for stone tool manufacture) which is dominated by mudstones and shales (also see Fourie 2015). The banks of the Skoenmakers River were extensively surveyed as far as possible and a concerted effort was made to locate any possible Stone Age deposits.

Historical Structures

The region is well known for its exceptional historical depth and farming community dating back generations. As a result several farmhouses, hotels, the Police Station and other

structures such as graves date back to the 1820s. A total of four historical structures and remains were recorded namely two farmhouse complexes (Sites 3 & 10) and the remains of the historic Middlewater Police Station (Sites 8 & 9). The proposed project activities will not impact on these structures and no further action is required.

Graveyard and Graves

A total of 10 graveyards or individual graves were recorded within the footprint of the proposed development. Please note that Site 4 is in close proximity to Bridge 2 which might result in damage to the graves. Site 4 should therefore be fenced off. In addition, Site 13 (graveyard) falls within the rehabilitation area near Bridge 8 (Geelhoutboom) and the situation should be mitigated to prevent any impact on the graves. It is however further recommended that all graveyard locations be fenced off to prevent any direct impact during the construction phase of the project as a preventative measure. If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied, it will entail a Phase 2 investigation which will require a social consultation process and the application for the required permits.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the assessment, it is proposed that the proposed bridge reconstruction and rehabilitation project may proceed **with the exception** of Bridge 2 (possible impact on Site 4) and the rehabilitation of the section near Bridge 8 (Geelhoutboom) (possible impact on Site 13) where mitigation measures must be in place before any construction can commence.

Two additional aspects should also be considered that is not stipulated in the project scope:

- The routes that will provide access to the rehabilitation sites are not indicated and might impact on some of the heritage sites;
- The location of the construction camps for the duration of the construction phase are also not indicated which present a high risk for heritage sites that are not clearly visible.

Also taking cognizance of the following as aspects:

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)).

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Addendum 1: Archaeological and Historical Sequence

Large portions of the Eastern Cape Province have been thoroughly surveyed for heritage sites by the Archaeology Department of the Albany Museum in Grahamstown. Most of these areas occur to the south and southwest of the survey area. Further northwest some extensive surveys have been conducted by Garth Sampson and his team in the Seacow River Valley – close to Middelburg

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.

A very important site from the Middle Stone Age period is located near Hofmeyer in the Eastern Precinct. Here a human skull was found in a donga that dates back to the period circa 39 000 years ago. This is one of the very few sites containing human skeletal remains that belong to this period in southern Africa. Interestingly, the morphological features of this individual compares very well with those of early *Homo sapiens sapiens* for this period in western Europe and it supports the hypothesis that all anatomically modern people originated from Africa from where they populated the rest of the world around 40 000 years ago. (Morris 2008).

The majority of the known sites have been recorded in the coastal areas, the greater Grahamstown area and the Baviaanskloof by archaeologists from the Albany Museum, Grahamstown. Various caves and rock shelters containing Later Stone Age deposit have been located in the Suurberg and Winterhoekberg extension of the Cape folded mountains around Grahamstown, Alicedale and Uitenhage (Hall 1988). Open air Later Stone Age tool scatters does occur in the Seacow River Valley in the close vicinity of Middelburg in the Eastern Precinct. This area has been systematically surveyed by professor Garth Sampson and his team over a period of thirty years. The vast majority of the 16 000 Stone Age sites located here are open air sites. However, Garth Sampson also located a handful of rock shelters that were excavated (1985). These include Driekoppen, Volstruisfontein, Lame Sheep, Leeuhoek, Abbot's Cave, Van Zyl Rus, and Boundary shelter (Close & Sampson 1998). The Seacow River has its origins in the Sneeuwberg Mountains and it is entirely possible that future and more systematic surveys in the project area will uncover many more such sites. Earlier excavated sites in the Upper Karoo include Highland Rock Shelter and Tafelberg Hall near Cradock. Further south the most thoroughly investigated Later Stone Age rock shelter sites are Edgehill and Welgeluk. These sites are situated near Fort Beaufort to the immediate north of the Cape folded mountains. Further north the sites of Fairview and Waterval, situated in the Winterberg, have also been excavated by archaeologists (Hall & Binneman 1985). All the above mentioned sites were inhabited by the San - some as late as the final years of the 19th century (refer to Prins 2011).

Rock Art

The Central Precinct is unique in South Africa in that San rock art here consists of both paintings as well as engravings. The survey of rock art sites by Sampson (1985) has shown that the painting/engraving distribution boundary line is not as clearcut as that proposed by Van Riet Lowe (1941), but in general more engravings are found in the central valleys with its dolerite koppies while the more mountainous upper valleys has more paintings. South of Cradock most rock art sites consist of paintings only. Both Fairview and Waterval contains interesting rock painting panels. Interestingly, John Barrow visited Waterval in 1797 in search of a legendary San painting said to depict a unicorn (Hall & Binneman 1985).

The SARADA data base of rock art indicate at least five rock painting sites near Somerset-East, six sites near Bedford, and eleven sites near Fort Beaufort in the southern section of the Eastern Precinct. Further north the percentage of sites increase dramatically. One hundred and fifty two sites are known in the greater Middelburg area (the area intensively surveyed by Garth Sampson and his team), twelve sites in near Cradock (including the Bergkwagga National Park), thirty six sites in the greater Tarka region, three sites near Hofmeyer, 21 sites near Steynsburg, and almost fifty sites in the greater Queenstown area (Van Riet Lowe 1941).

Nevertheless schematic finger paintings do occur near Queenstown (Derricourt 1971) and these may be attributed to Khoekhoen pastoralists rather than San (also see Prins 2011).

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*).

Colonial Context

The early inhabitants of the Zuurberg mountain range were traditionally San and Khoisan and their occupation of the area is thought to date back 15,000 years. The important Late Stone Age archaeological site, Melkhoutboom Cave, which contains botanical remains dating back 6000 years, has revealed early artefacts that have contributed to the understanding of these early peoples. Many other shelters contain well-preserved rock paintings. It is believed that over the years about fifteen skeletons have been removed by amateur archaeologists, some close to the Zuurberg Hotel. Two were scientifically excavated in 1969, one of which was found in layers dating to 7 300 years ago (Richardson: 2011).

The Eastern Cape region is typically viewed by historians as a frontier zone. This area was the meeting place between an aggressively expanding colonial frontier and the southern most distribution of black Bantu-speaking farming communities in Africa (Huffman 2007). It is well known in the historical literature for the nine frontier wars that were fought here between the settlers of the Cape colony and the Xhosa nation between 1779 and 1879. Whereas white colonial settlement expanded north and eastwards from Table Bay, in modern Cape Town, some 350 years ago Bantu-speaking agropastoralists, the predecessors of the Xhosa nation, inhabited areas to the east of the Sundays river already since 1300 years ago

(Binneman et al 1992). For many centuries their movement further west and south were hindered by a climatic frontier that prevented these small-scale subsistence farmers from cultivating summer-rainfall crops, such as millet and sorghum, their main source of food.


It is known from historical sources that Xhosa people from the east often grazed their cattle in these areas. Adding to the climatic constraints, the first Bantu-speaking pioneers also encountered other indigenous population groups in these more marginal areas as did colonial agents many centuries later. These were the Khoisan - the direct descendants of the first modern people to have emerged in Africa some 200 000 years ago. These people had from the time of van Riebeeck become popularly known as the San or Bushmen and Khoekhoen or Hottentots. Whereas the Khoekhoen typically lived closer to the coastal areas where they could find adequate grazing for their cattle and sheep the San hunter-gatherers lived further inland in areas not favoured by either Khoekhoen pastoralists or Bantu-speaking agropastoralists. Nevertheless, the Eastern Cape became the contact zone between these different cultures both in the historical and prehistoric past. In their diaries early European travellers to the Eastern Cape, including the Central Precinct area, observed and recorded San and Khoekhoen habits and customs but before detailed accounts could be made these the social and political structures of the eastern Cape San and Khoekhoen were obliterated by the effects of colonial expansion.

During the late 18th and 19th centuries the area bordering onto the eastern and southern borders of the Eastern Precinct became a contested zone between various Xhosa-policies and the expanding colonial frontier. Nine frontier wars were fought between 1779 and 1878 which saw numerous forts and structures belonging to this period. The first farms in the area were already granted in the late 18th century. It was also an area that saw Dutch resistance against British imperialism with many farmers from this area joining their compatriots in the "Great Trek" movement of 1834 (Hummel 1988). From the above it can be predicted that there may be a number of old graveyards and historic buildings belonging to the early eastern frontier period on various farms in the region (also Prins 2011).

Addendum 2: Descriptions of Recorded Sites


Site 1

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
The site comprises a single grave demarcated by stones and a headstone. The grave has an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. No inscriptions were recorded, however according to Bertie Billet it is the grave of Freek Nel who was buried here in the 1970s.			
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.	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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grave should be fenced off with an access gate installed • If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999, Section 36) • 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 regional provisions, laws and by-laws • Permit from SAHRA 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 28: General view of the headstone of the grave</p>	

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
<p>The site comprises a family graveyard which consists of at least 7 graves of the Watson family. The graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. All the graves are demarcated with cement bases and marble headstones (some of which were damaged). The following inscriptions could be recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thomas Watson (Born: 16/09/1844; Died: 16/06/1924) • Richard Christopher Watson (Died: 2/12/1903 (23 years, 2 months and 14 days old) • Watson (Wife of T. Watson) (Born: 1/06/1853; Died: 23/06/1899) • Robert Albert Watson (?) • Irene Watson (Born: 29/01/1890; Died: 4/07/1918) 				
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.		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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grave should be fenced off with an access gate installed • If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999, Section 36) • 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 regional provisions, laws and by-laws • Permit from SAHRA 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 29: General view of the graveyard</p>	

Site 3

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a historic farmhouse complex that were probably built and later occupied by the Watson family in the 1800s. The house consists of multi-room stone and brick house with a corrugated iron roof. Several farm worker houses and other smaller structures were noted at the site. Several additions and changes have been made to the original house. The house has also been modernised with a solar geyser.

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.		Stable, occupied	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
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"> The farmhouse is older than 60 years and therefore generally protected 			

- No impact is foreseen on the farmhouse complex.

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999, Section 34)

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 30: The farmhouse complex of the Watson family dating to the 1800s

Site 4

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a graveyard containing at least 3 graves demarcated by stones and upright headstones. Please note that the area is severally overgrown and only one of the three graves could be discerned. All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. No recent grave offerings were noted. According to oral testimony the three persons were known as Jackson, Tem and Holike, no surname is known.

However, the graves are without inscriptions which mean they are, by default, regarded as older than 60 years and therefore fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Please note that Site 4 is situated in close proximity to Bridge 2 where extensive construction will take place.

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).

	Yes	No
Historic Value		
Aesthetic Value		
Scientific Value		
Social Value		

√

√

√

√

√

√

√

√

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			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The graves should be fenced off with an access gate installed due to the close proximity to Bridge 2 If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 			
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 			

Site 5

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a graveyard containing at least two graves demarcated by cements bases which have recently been extensively damaged. The graves are located near a cluster of Bluegum (*Eucalyptus sp.*) trees, adjacent to a

camp fence. It seems that both graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. No recent grave offerings were noted. According to oral testimony the two graves were identified as a couple. The husband was known as Barn Bouer and his wife's name is unknown.

However, the graves are without inscriptions at the moment which mean they are, by default, regarded as older than 60 years and therefore fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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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
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C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE

High	Medium	Low
------	--------	-----

International		√
---------------	--	---

National		√
----------	--	---

Provincial		√
------------	--	---

Local	√	
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Specific community	√	
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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"> • The graves should be fenced off with an access gate installed • If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 	
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. PHOTOGRAPH	
	
<p>Figure 31: The damaged remains of the two graves</p>	

Site 6

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises a graveyard containing at least 22 graves demarcated by semi-circular stone bases. The graves are located on the north end of an agricultural field. It seems that all the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. No recent grave offerings were noted. Oral testimony indicates that the graveyard is associated with the Latolla family.</p> <p>However, the graves are without inscriptions which imply they are, by default, regarded as older than 60 years and therefore fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).</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	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
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"> The graves should be fenced off with an access gate installed If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 		
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. PHOTOGRAPH



Figure 32: Stone bases were constructed to demarcate the graves

Site 7

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a fenced graveyard containing at least 10 graves demarcated by cements bases and marble and granite headstones. It seems that all the graves have a north-south orientation with the headstones on the southern side. This is very unusual and it might be linked to religious beliefs and practices. No recent grave offerings were noted. The following inscriptions were noted:

- Louis De Lange (Born: 09/1919; Died: 25/02/1994)
- Willem Johannes De Lange (Born: 5/03/1874; Died: 5/02/1955)
- Alida Magdalena De Lange (nee Blom) (Born: 7/05/1887; Died: 1/07/1966)
- Hester Maria Pienaar De Lange (nee Van Wyk) (Born: 5/04/1867; Died: 1/01/1908)
- Judith Susara van Vuuren (nee De Lange) (Born: 6/02/1922; Died: 6/02/1967)
- Susanna C De Lange (Born: 15/04/1913; Died: 29/01/1922)
- Michael C De Lange (Born: 7/-2/1915; Died: 25/-1/1923)
- Fransesca Hannah Schow (Died: 24/04/1873; Age 24 years and 9 months)
- Richard Dawson Jenner (Died: 25/08/1906; Age 66 years)

However, the graves are without inscriptions at the moment which mean they are, by default, regarded as older than 60 years and therefore fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

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			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact is foreseen at the graveyard If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 			
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. PHOTOGRAPH			



Figure 33: The fenced family graveyard

Site 8

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

This site comprises the main midden (rubbish dump) of the previous Middlewater Police Station. According to oral testimony of Rocco Gouws the station was probably operational in the mid-1800s. The midden is roughly 5 metres in diameter with surface finds that include pieces of glass, whole bottles, pieces of ceramics (hand painted whiteware), cartridge casings, horse shoes, pieces of metal and bone fragments.

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.	√	

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.		Stable, but exposed	
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"> No impact is foreseen on the midden 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999, Section 34) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPH			
			
<p>Figure 34: An extensive historical midden with large quantities of broken glass and ceramics on the surface</p>			


Site 9

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
This site comprises the previous Middlewater Police Station which consists mainly of the foundations of the structures. The dressed stone foundations and sun-baked bricks can still be seen on the surface. At least two multi-room structures could be identified. According to oral testimony of Rocco Gouws the station was probably operational in the mid-1800s. A primary midden (Site 8) and a secondary midden to the east of the site were identified in association with the main structures.				
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.		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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact is foreseen at the site 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999, Section 34) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPH	
	
<p>Figure 35: The stone foundations and bricks of the old the Police Station</p>	


Site 10

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>This site comprises the foundations of a farmhouse complex. The main structure was a multi-room stone and brick house, probably with a corrugated iron roof. The house has however completely collapsed and all the door and window frames and other wooden or steel fittings have been removed. An extensive midden was also recorded to the east of the main house remains. Pieces of glass, ceramics, metal, bone and even complete bottles were noted. The farmhouse probably dates to the mid-1800s.</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.	Dilapidated, demolished		
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"> No impact is foreseen at the site 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999, Section 34) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPH			
			
Figure 36: Foundations of the dilapidated multi-room farmhouse			

Site 11

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site comprises a fenced graveyard containing at least 50 graves demarcated by stone bases. It seems that all the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. No grave offerings were noted.				
However, the graves are without inscriptions which mean they are, by default, regarded as older than 60 years and therefore fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).				
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.		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	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact is foreseen at the graveyard If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 	
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. PHOTOGRAPH	
	
<p>Figure 37: Stone base demarcating a grave</p>	

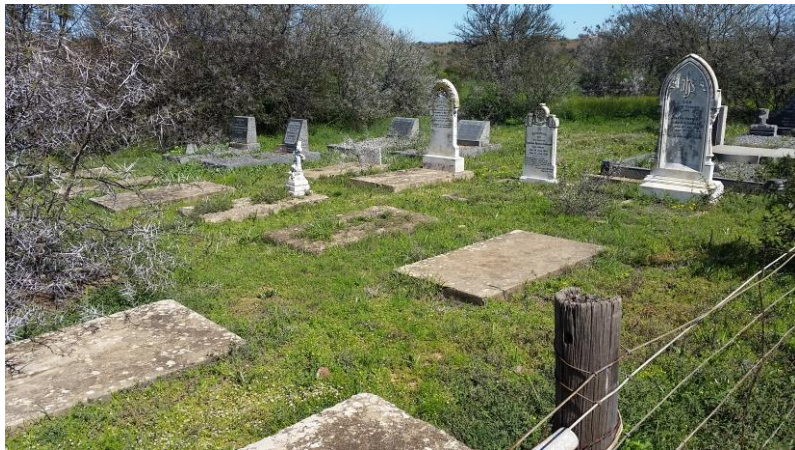
Site 12

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a fenced graveyard containing at least 27 graves demarcated by cement bases and marble headstones. It seems that all the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. No grave offerings were noted. The following inscriptions were noted:

- Johanna C. Keevy (nee Schoonbee) (Born: 12/02/1869; Died: 26/01/1905)
- Christina Helena Schoonbee (nee Gouws) (Born: 26/07/1852; Died: 17/06/1920)
- Gideon Andreas Jacobus Schoombee (Born: 8/11/1846; Died: 15/04/1914)
- Willem L. Schoombee (Born: 21/06/1849; Died: 27/12/1916)
- Gerhardus J.J. Schoombee (Born: 28/-7/1889; Died: 30/-8/1955)
- Charles Benjamin Bouwer (Born: 25/08/1890; Died: 13/02/1940)
- Willem Lodewyk Schoombee (Born: 20/07/1891; Died: 12/-5/1965)
- Johanna Susanna Schoombee (Born: 24/03/1890; Died: 20/07/1963)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willem Lodewyk Schoombee (Born: 1/07/1875; Died: 30/08/1951) • Charles Benjamin Pieter Schoombee (Born: 23/02/1920; Died: 25/10/1980) • Aletta Elizabeth Schoombee (nee Labuschagne) (Born: 7/04/1922; Died: 14/11/2008) 				
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.		Stable, fenced off		
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"> No impact is foreseen at the graveyard If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 	
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. PHOTOGRAPH	
	
<p>Figure 38: The family graveyard is fenced</p>	

Site 13

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises a fenced graveyard containing at least 12 graves demarcated by cement and granite bases and granite headstones. Several graves only have bases with rocks. It seems that all the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. No grave offerings were noted. The following inscriptions were noted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herwin Wilken (Born: 7/04/1926; Died: 19/11/1987) Marthinus Esaias Wilken (Born: 9/05/1892; Died: 4/08/1957) ? Stuart (Born: 20/02/1915; Died: 26/10/1960) <p>However, some graves are without inscriptions which mean they are, by default, regarded as older than 60 years and therefore fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).</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.		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			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact is foreseen at the graveyard If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 			
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. PHOTOGRAPH



Figure 39: Some of the graves are demarcated by granite bases and headstones

Site 14

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a fenced graveyard containing at least 3 graves demarcated by cement bases and marble headstones. It seems that all the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. No grave offerings were noted. According to oral testimony the graves date to the 1940s.

However, the graves are without inscriptions which mean they are, by default, regarded as older than 60 years and therefore fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

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.		√

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.		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			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No impact is foreseen at the graveyard If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 			
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. PHOTOGRAPH			



Figure 40: Graves demarcated by brick and cement bases

Addendum 3: Surveyor General Farm Diagrams

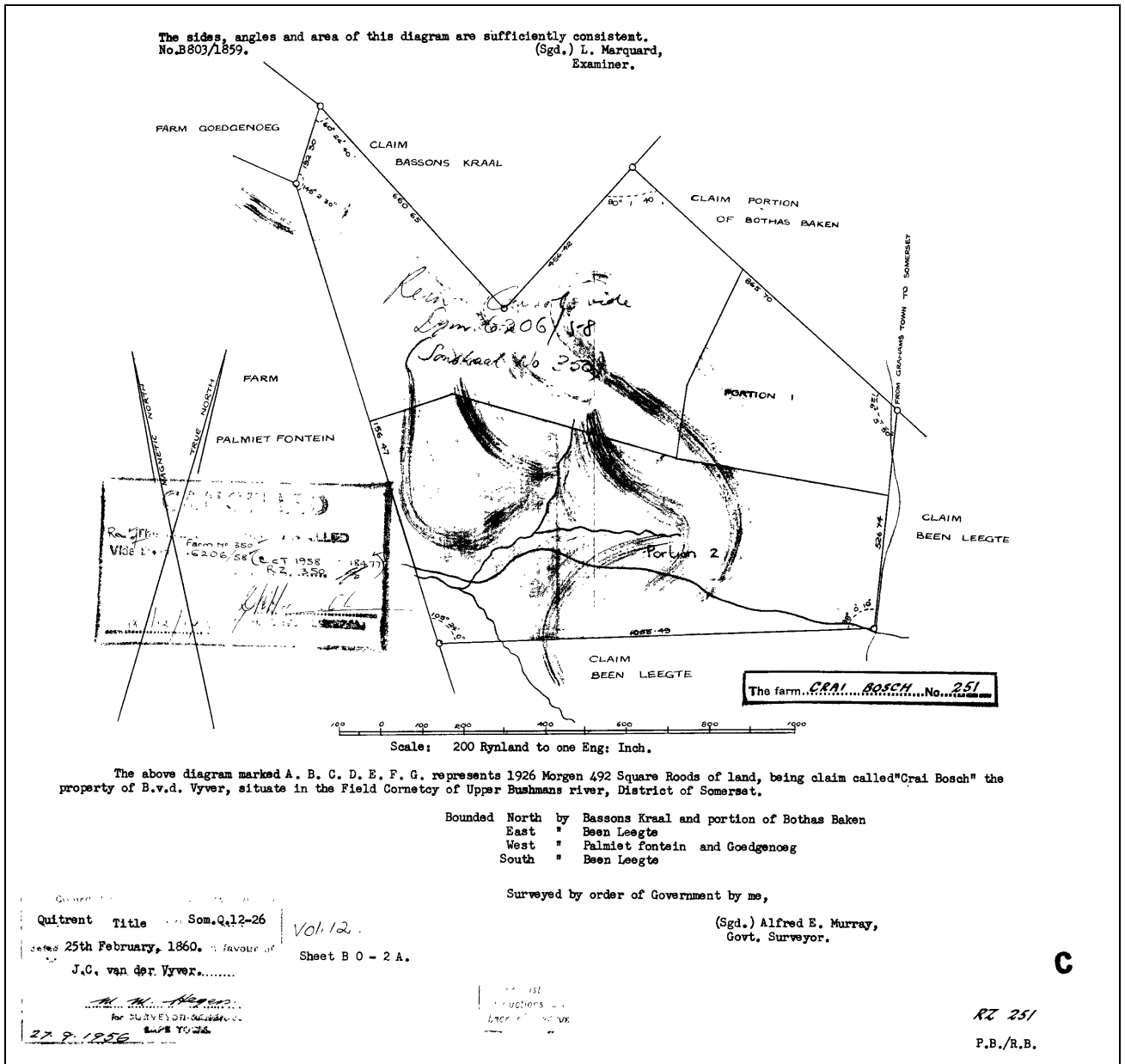


Figure 41: Surveyor General's map of the farm Crai Bosch 251 koppie surveyed in 1860

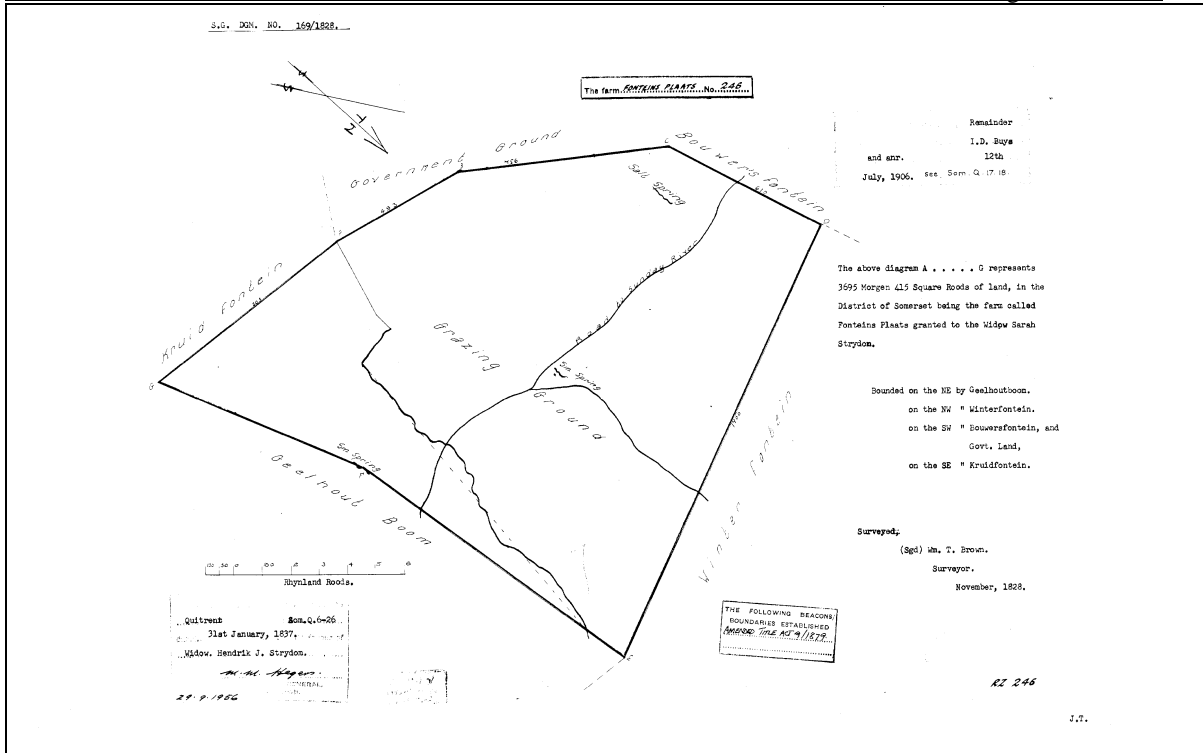


Figure 42: Surveyor General's map of the farm Fontein Plaats 246 first surveyed in 1828

Addendum 4: Rating of Impact

Preconstruction Phase

Construction Phase

