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Cultural Heritage Survey of the proposed Thaba Lesodi Golf and Game Estate
Development, Modimolle Local Municipality, Waterberg District, Limpopo Province

For

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DRAFT REPORT

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Executive Summary

No archaeological (either Stone Age or Iron Age) artefacts, features, structures or settlements were recorded during the survey. The survey, however, did reveal several historical structures and features associated with a prolonged period of farming activities. Among these are several house remains, furrows, livestock enclosures, dams, a cattle dipping channel and farm worker accommodation.

Some of these structures received a medium rating of significance and should be documented further in more detail.

Three cemeteries have been recorded. Although it has been indicated by the developer that the cemeteries will not be moved, but retained, two mitigation options for the site exist, namely *in situ* conservation and full grave relocation.

The **first option**, which is usually also the preferred option, consists of the following mitigation measures:

- Fencing of cemetery under supervision of a suitably qualified heritage specialist.
- An entrance gate must be placed in the fence to allow family members access to the graves.
- A brief management plan must be compiled with which the sustainable management of the cemetery can be undertaken.

The **second option** is full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Also note the following:

- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during construction 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)).

1. Introduction

The Archaeology Contracts Unit (UNISA) conducted a cultural heritage survey, focussing on the archaeological and historic remains on Portion 1 and the Remainder of the Farm Zuikerboschplaat 153-KR and Portion 1 and 3 of the Farm Boshok 131-KR. This report forms part of the EIA process and was requested by Triviron Inc. on behalf of the client, Obsidian South Africa Limited.

More specifically, the aim of this investigation is to record and document cultural heritage which consist of visible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements of cultural significance within the boundaries of the proposed development.

2. Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

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

3. Nature of the Proposed Activity or Development

The proposed golf and game estate development will consist of the following:

- 18 hole golf course
- Clubhouse
- 9 hole par 3 golf course
- approximately 835 units / lodges
- 60 room hotel
- wellness and spa centre
- landing strip
- staff and maintenance facilities
- roads, water, electricity, communications and sewerage.

4. Definitions and Approach

- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.
- Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the

origins of South African society and they are valuable, finite non-renewable and irreplaceable.

- All archaeological remains, artificial features and structures 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)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory. No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.
- Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.
- Human remains older than 60 are protected by the **National Heritage Resources Act**, with reference to Section 36. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the **Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.
- **Mitigation guidelines:**

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
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

- 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.
- 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 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 construction activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)).

A copy of this report will be lodged with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4).

Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (or relevant PHRA).

5. Methodology

5.1 Maps and Other Sources

The proposed area of development has been demarcated on a high resolution aerial photograph, two 1:50 000 topographic maps, namely sheet numbers 2428AC and 2428AD.

5.2 Fieldwork

An initial project orientation meeting was attended on 8 and 9 May 2006 during which the area was extensively surveyed from the air. A intensive site visit was subsequently conducted on 9 and 10 November 2006. The main tracks, which provide access to various areas in the study area were used. Selected areas were investigated on foot.

5.3 Visibility and Constraints

Although the northern region of the area under investigation is very rocky and inaccessible an aerial survey revealed no stone walled settlements. During the site investigation most of the study area was accessed using the available roads. No severe restrictions were encountered. However, due to the subterranean nature of cultural remains this report should not be construed as a record of all archaeological and historic sites in the area.

6. Description of Study Area

The proposed area of development is situated on the following farms and portions:

- Remainder of the Farm Zuikerboschplaat 153-KR
- Portion 1 of the Farm Zuikerboschplaat 153-KR
- Portion 1 of the Farm Boshock 131-KR
- Portion 3 of the Farm Boshock 131-KR

The study area is approximately 3500 hectares in extent.

The area is characterized by several areas of disturbance which is a result of previous developments, which include:

- Landing strip
- Several orchards
- Agricultural lands (including a pivot)
- Several dams
- Access roads and other infrastructure
- Several homesteads

7. Archaeological Sequence

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)

8. Archaeological Context

8.1 Stone Age

Large concentrations of Early Stone Age (ESA) sites are usually located on the flood plains of perennial rivers and may date to over 2 millions years ago. These ESA open sites may contain, firstly, scatters of stone tools and second, large concentrated deposits which range from pebble tool choppers to core tools such as handaxes and cleavers. The early hominids who made these stone tools, did not actively hunt.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) sites also occur on flood plains but are in many cases associated with rock shelters (overhangs). Sites usually consist of large concentrations of knapped stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades. They may have been hafted but organic materials do not always preserve. Limited drive hunting activities are associated with this period.

Sites dating to the Late Stone Age (LSA) occur primarily in rock shelters (though open sites have been recorded in the northern Cape). Well protected deposits in shelters allow for stable conditions that result in the preservation of organic materials such as wood, bone, hearths, ostrich egg shell beads and even bedding material. By using San (Bushman) ethnographic data a better understanding of this period is sometimes possible. South African rock art is also associated with this period.

8.2 Iron Age Sequence

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases, which pertain to prehistoric agropastoralists, have been distinguished for the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). The first phase of the Early Iron Age is known as **Happy Rest**, representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase known as **Diamant** is dated to AD 600 - AD 900. 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 (especially c. AD 1640 - AD 1830s). This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of the Northern Sotho, Tswana and Southern Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) in the region dated from the sixteenth to 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. This correlates with oral traditions about various people who sought refuge in the mountains during the processes of disruption in the northern interior of South Africa, caused during the so-called *difaqane* (or *Mfecane*).

9. Ethno-historical Context

The prehistory of the Waterberg Plateau is complex. Whereas the region was extensively occupied by various social and ethnic groups there seemed to be a clear focus on preferred areas. It is uncommon to find open-air surface sites from the Stone Age period. As such sites are now buried under sediments they are often only discovered during construction or farming activities. The history of the hunter-gatherers is preserved mainly in shelters along rivers or water courses where they lived and painted. The mountainous area of the Waterberg forms a large plateau with steep escarpments to the south and the east within which some large and many shallow rock shelters have formed through erosion cycles. Archaeological investigations at shelter sites indicate quite extensive Middle Stone Age (MSA) occupations followed by a very long hiatus until Later Stone Age (LSA) people and African farmers started to utilize the area on a regular basis from around a thousand years ago. The African farmers used the shelters for ceremonial and ritual purposes such as rain control and their own paintings that document some of their liminal life events (Aukema 1989; Jackson 1882, Van der Ryst 1996, 2003). Their villages were located on the deeper more fertile soils along rivers, and also old paleosols that occur mainly on foothills of the more prominent mountains.

The remote and inaccessible Waterberg was also one of the last regions in the former trans-Vaal to be permanently settled by white farmers. It was previously predominantly used for seasonal game hunting or seasonal cattle pasturage. Although the first Voortrekker farmers moved into the Waterberg during the 1850s, the region was occupied on a regular basis since the early part of the twentieth century only. An estimate for the white population at the beginning of the twentieth century gives a figure of less than 200 people (Roussseau 1982:201).

10. Description of Sites

The geological formations in the Waterberg have provided the early inhabitants with a variety of raw materials for their lithic implements. The Later Stone Age people favoured materials of igneous origin. Cobbles and pebbles of cryptocrystalline silicate materials are abundant in the conglomerates and, when weathered from the matrix, provide excellent knapping material for stone tools. Pebbles or rollstones of quartz and other fine-grained materials erode from the boulder-conglomerate beds. The underlying Bushveld Complex crystalline basement rocks and Rooiberg felsic tuffs also provide fine-grained materials and felsite which were used for stone implements. Throughout the MSA and LSA sequences identified in the Waterberg, felsite represents a dominant source of raw material. Quartz veins were also extensively utilised for the rock crystals they yielded. The Bushveld Complex provides ferric oxide or haematite of igneous origin found in the form of haematite conglomerate, crystals, and also inclusive in sandstone and in sheets of specularite. A number of open-air mining sites are known. Haematite, specularite and ochre would have served as sources of pigments for body ornamentation and rock paintings.

Only one MSA stone tool was found during the survey. The material is of igneous origin, but highly oxidised. Whereas possible sources of buried living surfaces such as cuttings and dongas were investigated, there were no evidence for intensive utilization during either the MSA or LSA periods. An investigation of water sources and dry loops similarly yielded no stone tools.

Although the Waterberg Plateau was intensively occupied by African farmers from at least a thousand years ago, no evidence for such a presence was found at Thaba Lesodi. The stone walls and enclosures that were identified are of relatively recent origins. This is substantiated by surface finds of ceramics, glass and iron objects in the immediate vicinity of the stone-walling, and in addition the remains of rectangular daggha structures that clearly point to more recent use.

At two locals lower grinding stones were identified, which were also probably associated with the more recent occupation.

Site 1

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of an abandoned farm homestead in a fairly dilapidated state (Figures 1 & 2).

Aspects of the house include:

- a boiler with a tiled furnace opening;
- a bathroom tiled with white-and-green geometric design ceramic tiles, shower, and porcelain fittings;
- an outdoor toilet (Figure 3)
- scullery and Kitchen
- living room
- 3 bedrooms

Further elements that were recorded include the cement floors, rhino board ceilings, the wall paper used in the main living rooms (Figure 4), pine roof trusses, and bricks produced from

local materials. The house fronts north. The construction materials indicate that the structure was probably occupied during the past 20 years and may be as old as 60 years.

The remains of cement paving rubble under one of the blue gum (*Saligna* spp.) trees at the gated entrance to the house also indicate an outdoor relaxation area.

The variation in relative trunk diameters of the blue gum (*Saligna* spp.) trees clearly indicate different occupation phases. There are a few very large specimens. Most of the trees along the water furrow are relatively younger, and therefore clearly from a somewhat later period. No substantial midden was recorded which might suggest that the refuge was buried.

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 a 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 and damaged
No midden recorded

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"> • Phase 2 investigation • Surveying and documentation of the structure 			
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 destruction 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			

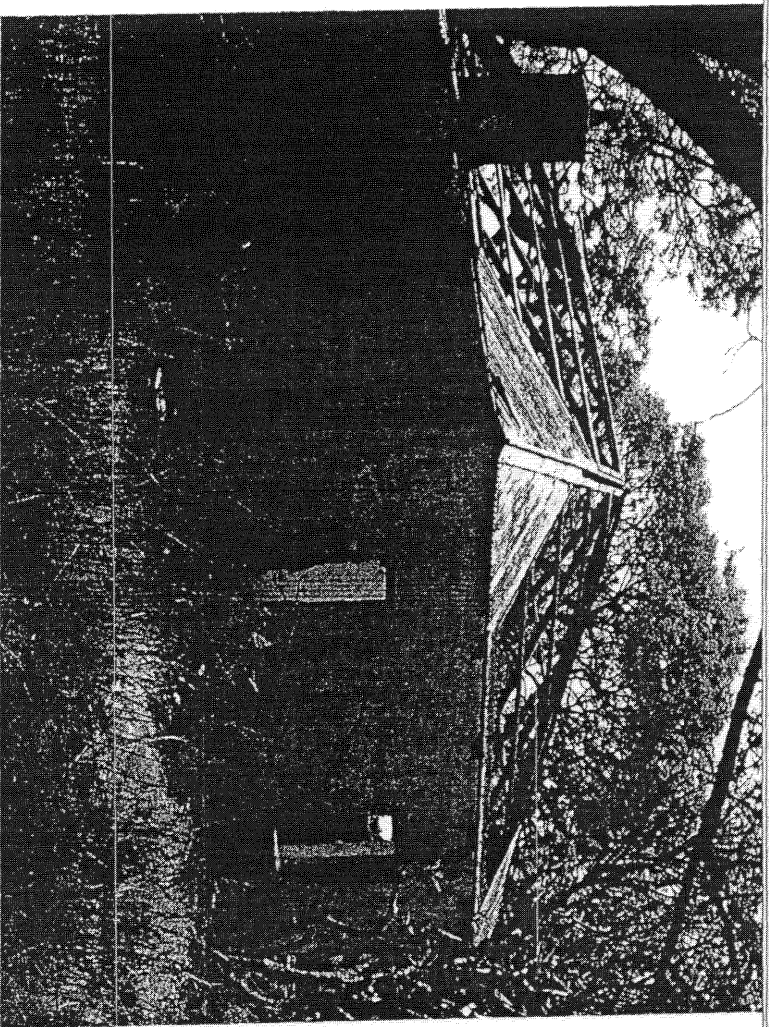


Figure 1: Remains of farm homestead.

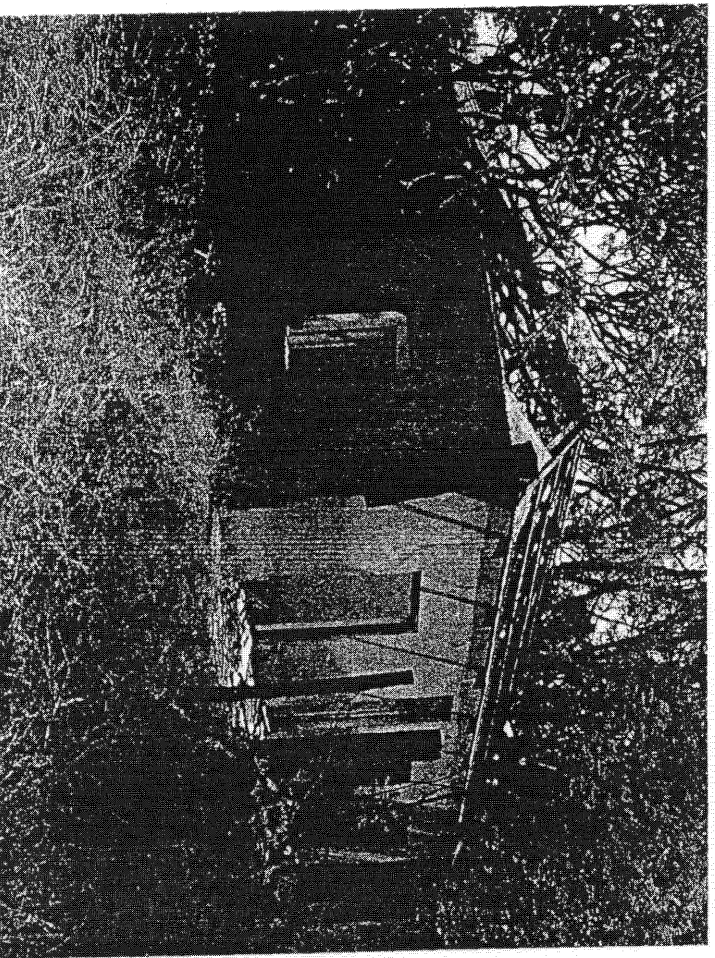


Figure 2: The northern aspect of the house with the remains of a veranda.

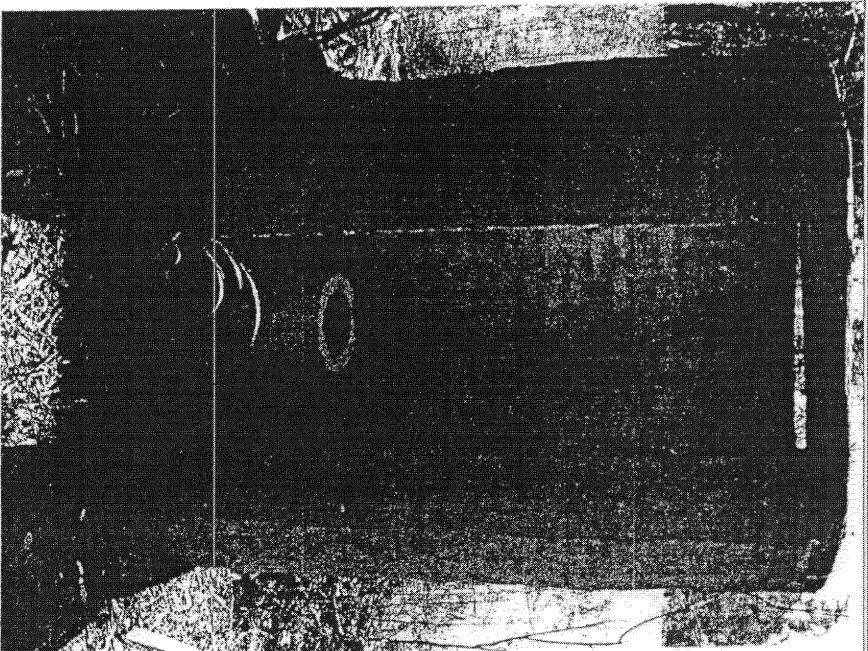


Figure 3: The outdoor ablutions.

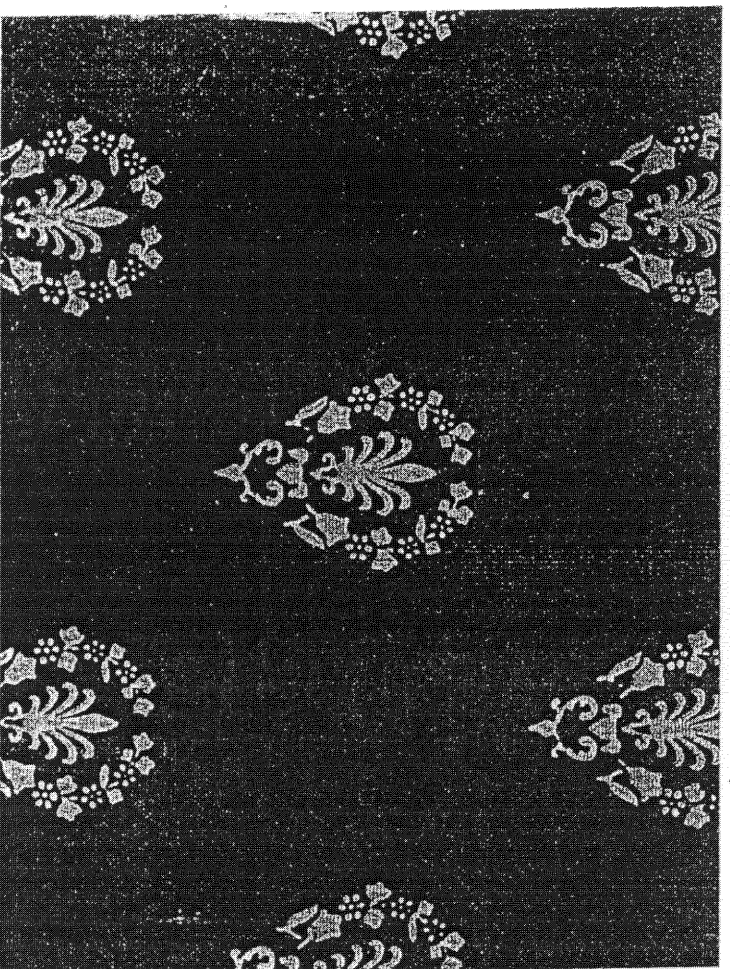


Figure 4: An example of the wallpaper used.

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a rectangular clay-walled structure with two rooms of 10 x 5 and 15 x 40. Wooden forked poles were used to strengthen the walls and a possible veranda (Figure 5). From the decaying structure it is evident that a foundation of stone was laid first, after which large-sized daggha bricks were used in the construction, the walls were then covered with a daggha layer. A stone layer on top of the walls served as a basis for the roof construction.

Surface finds include an upper stone grinder, numerous pieces of tin and old car parts. The remains of wooden poles indicate that the yard was fenced.

The house was probably that of farm workers during an earlier phase of occupation.

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 a 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		Dilapidated and damaged		
Integrity of deposits/structures.		No midden recorded		
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"> • Sufficiently recorded, no further action required. 				
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 				
I. PHOTOGRAPHS				

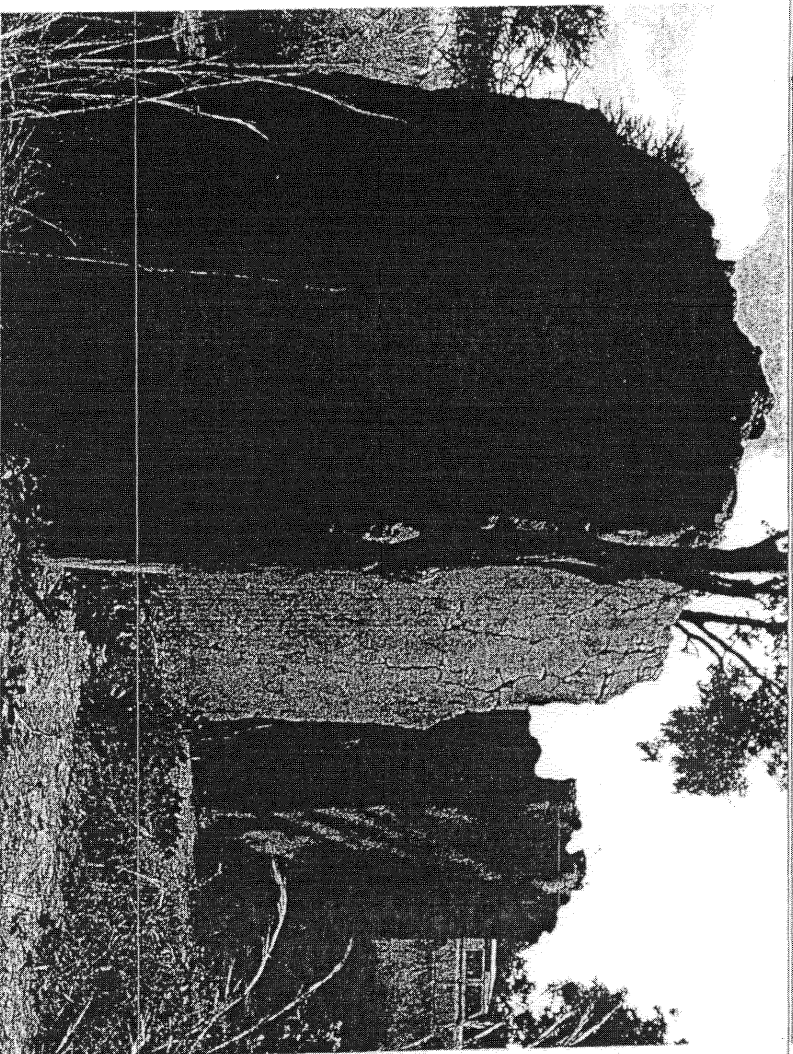


Figure 5: Remains of a clay-walled structure.

Site 3

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a occupied farm homestead with associated outbuildings. The multi-room house has a corrugated iron roof and an extensive veranda (Figure 6). As the structures are currently occupied no detail recording was undertaken. The homestead is probably older than 60 years.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history. Yes No

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. Yes No

It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa. Yes No

Aesthetic Value

It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group. Yes No

Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to a 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.		Main structure intact and stable	
		Not well maintained	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE			
International		High	Medium
National			Low
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			
Unknown			✓
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 investigation 			

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- Surveying and documentation
- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Permit from SAHRA for destruction

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

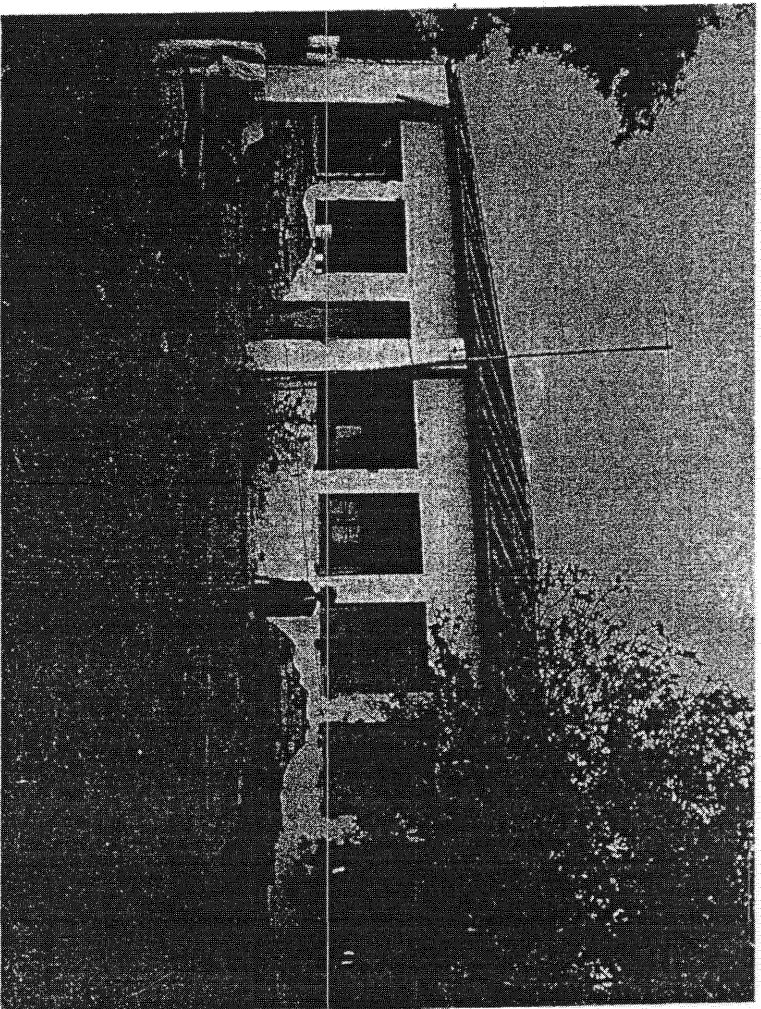


Figure 6: The main house.

Site 4

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of two cement and brick-walled, corrugated iron roof houses, probably used as farm worker accommodation (Figures 7 & 8). Both structures (with dimensions: 5m x 10m; 7m x 4m respectively) have two rooms with a veranda. The remains of fencing for poultry and household goods, such as enamel bowls, and rusted farm implements are evident in the vicinity of the 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 a 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.		Structures stable but abandoned No middens recorded	
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"> • Sufficiently recorded, no further action required. 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	

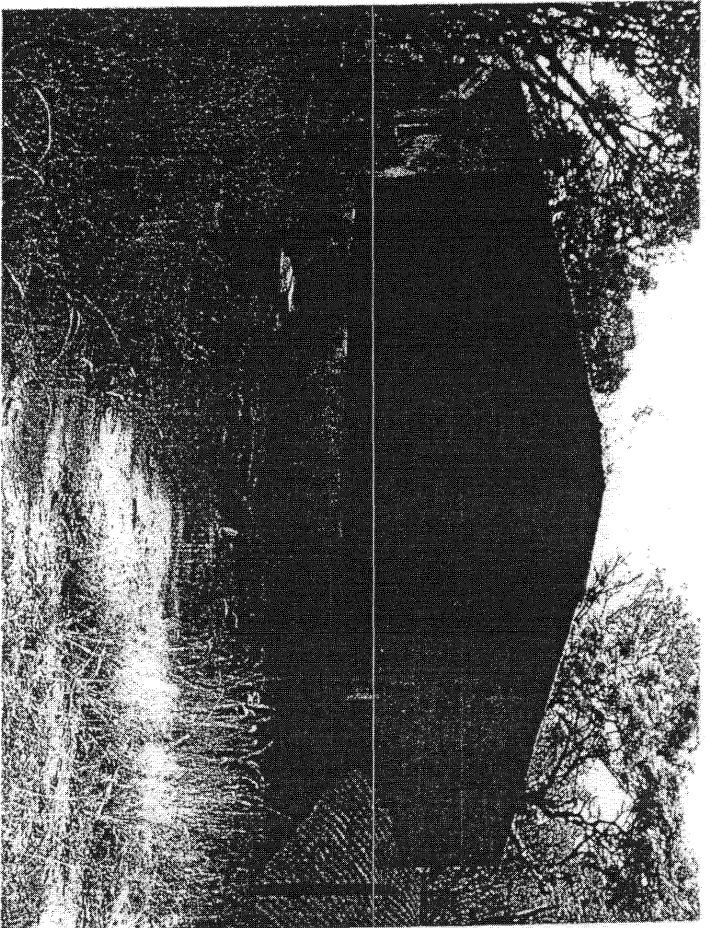


Figure 7: House with veranda.

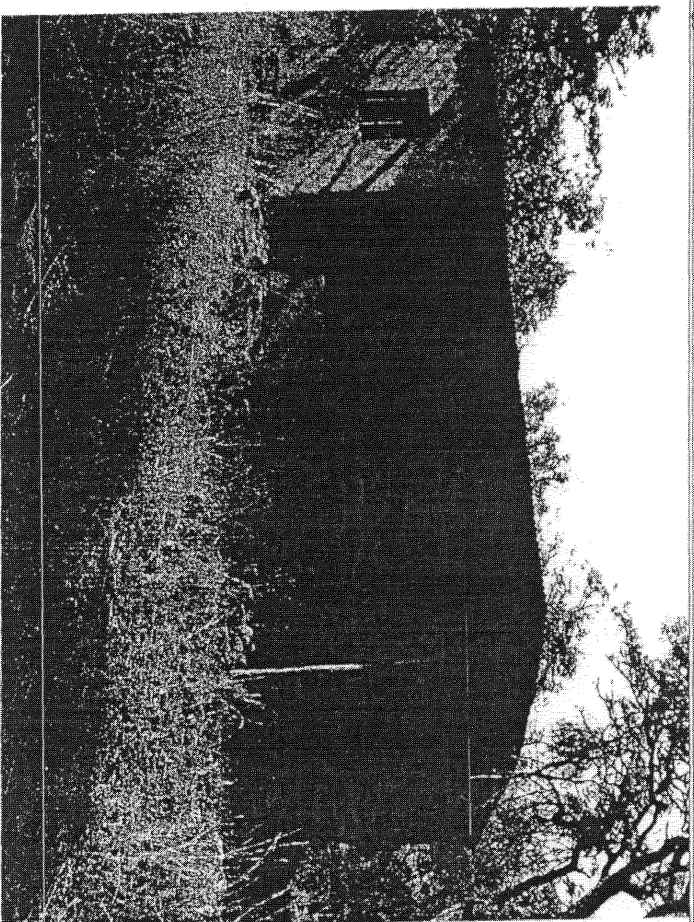


Figure 8: House with veranda.

Site 5

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a multi-room house and cottage with lapa and entertainment area (Figure 9). These structures are of recent construction. No midden deposits were recorded.

B. SITE EVALUATION		Yes	No
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 a 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 socio-cultural 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.					Recently constructed homestead	
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"> Sufficiently recorded, no further action required. 						
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 						
I. PHOTOGRAPHS						

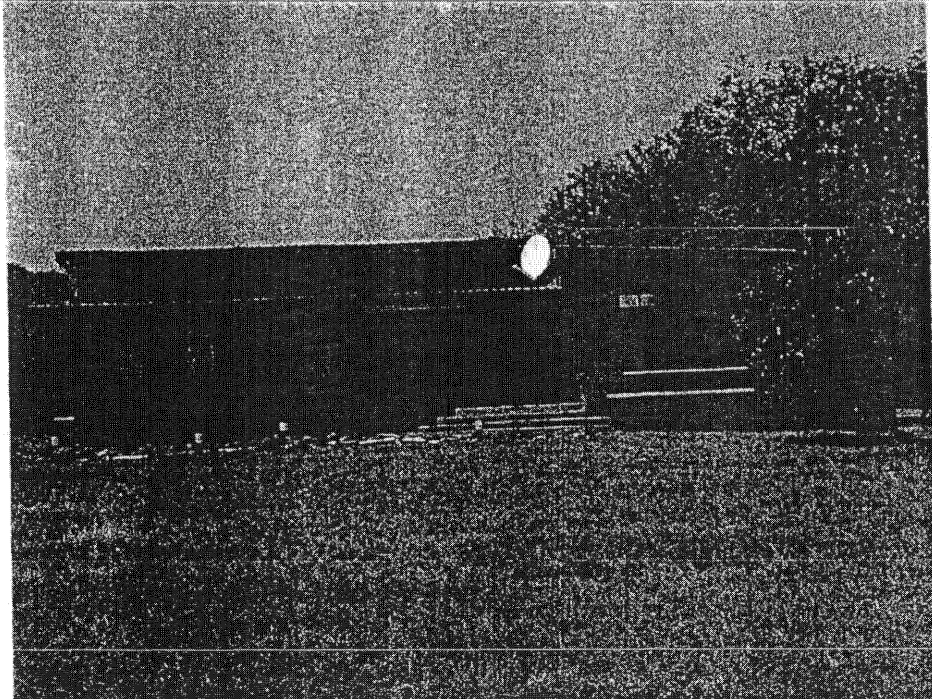


Figure 9: Recently constructed house.

Site 6

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of two attached stone-walled enclosures and the foundation of a two-roomed rectangular house, situated at the foot of a sandstone ridge. The house also had an open veranda and probably served as accommodation to earlier farm workers. Only the stone foundations remain. No midden was recorded.

The two stone-walled enclosures are approximately 3 and 2 metres in diameter respectively (height of walls 0.6 metres) and probably served to retain small stock. (figure 10).

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 a 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.	House: Foundations only Enclosures: 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"> Sufficiently recorded, no further action required. 		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 		

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

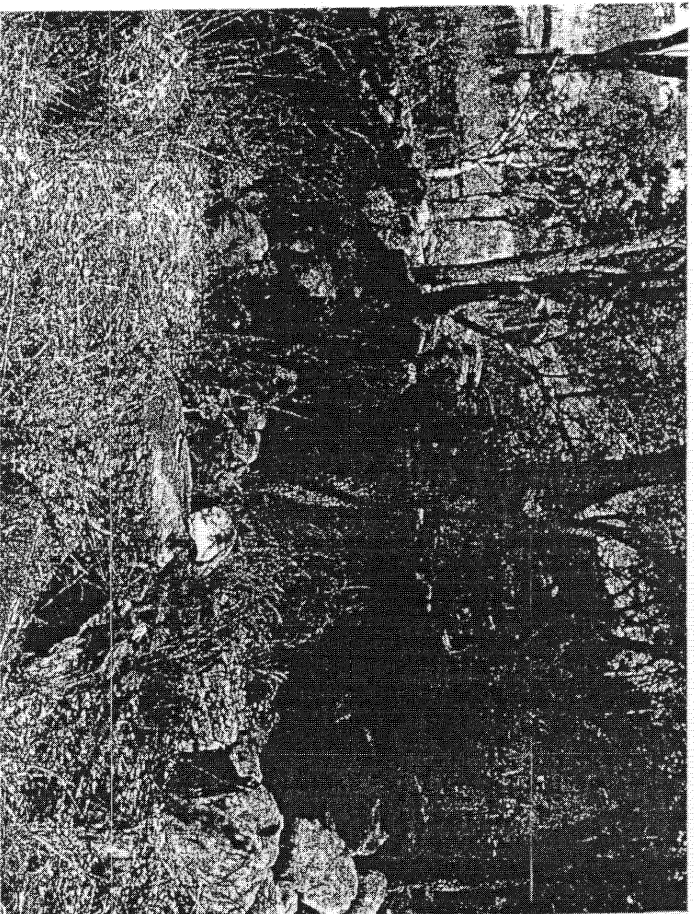


Figure 10: A stone-walled enclosure.

Site 7

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a small roughly built circular stone-walled enclosure (3 meters in diameter) clearly intended for holding livestock (Figure 11). In the immediate vicinity some fragments of ceramics, glass, iron household goods such as a three-legged pot and wire confirm a relatively recent occupation. Although several dispersed chunks of brick rubble were recorded, no foundations could be identified.

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 a 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"> • Sufficiently recorded, no further action required 						
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 						
I. PHOTOGRAPHS						

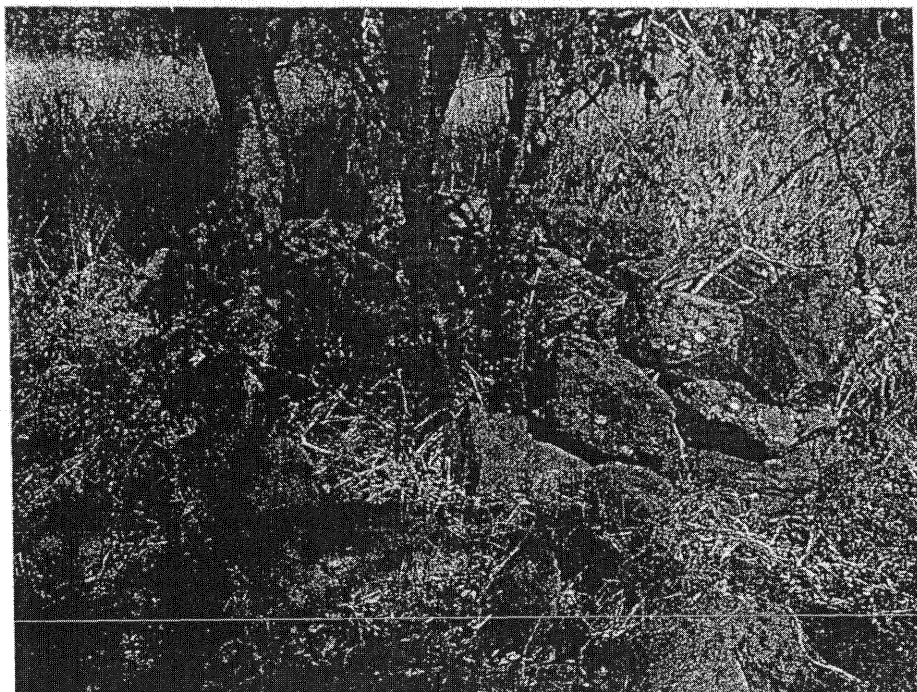


Figure 11: Stone-walled enclosure.

Site 8

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of two attached circular stone-walled enclosures (10 meters and 5 meters in diameter respectively) (Figure 12). Adjacent to these enclosures is the foundations of a house which probably consisted of two or three rooms. Several pieces of cultural material and some midden deposits were noted.

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 a 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.		Houses: Foundations only		
		Enclosures: 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"> Sufficiently recorded, no further action required 				
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 				
I. PHOTOGRAPHS				



Figure 12: The large stone-walled enclosure.

Site 9

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of an enclosed cemetery that is situated within an old agricultural field and is demarcated by a circular grove of trees. The cemetery comprises six graves that could be determined with certainty. Damaged caused by an uprooted tree resulted in much damage in the area which may have obscured the remains of other possible graves.

All six graves have an east-west orientation and all are outlined with packed upright sandstone (each with a headstone on the western side), except one which is demarcated with a cement base and headstone (Figure 13). The following inscription is inscribed in the cement: 1967, Nlang Manganye Andries Siretele. There are also 10 coins (6 x 1c pieces and 4 x 2 sent pieces) inserted into the cement matrix, with dates ranging from 1976 to 1982.

Of the six graves two are juveniles of which one is probably a baby judging by the size of the grave. Several indications of grave offerings were recorded on and between the graves which include pieces of porcelain, ceramics, and a silver salt cellar (Figure 14).

The cemetery was pointed out by Abraham Thoka who accompanied us during the survey.

A water furrow, and the remains of mango and guava orchards, and macadamia and pecan nut trees were also recorded in the vicinity.

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 a 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.		Cemetery: Stable and fenced		
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"> • Phase 2 investigation • Social consultation • Permanently fenced 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) • 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 (if exhumation and reburial is to be considered) 	
II. PHOTOGRAPHS	



Figure 13



Figure 14: Grave offerings

Site 10

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is a cemetery, situated amongst a grove of trees, and consists of 5 graves demarcated by large packed stones (although one is paved with stones). All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side (Figure 15). On of the graves seems to be of a juvenile judging from its size. Four graves are positioned along a row, and a smaller one lies above the third grave. The only grave offerings observed are pieces of porcelain.

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 a 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.		Cemetery: 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"> • Phase 2 investigation • Social consultation 					

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanently fenced
<p>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) • 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

III. PHOTOGRAPHS

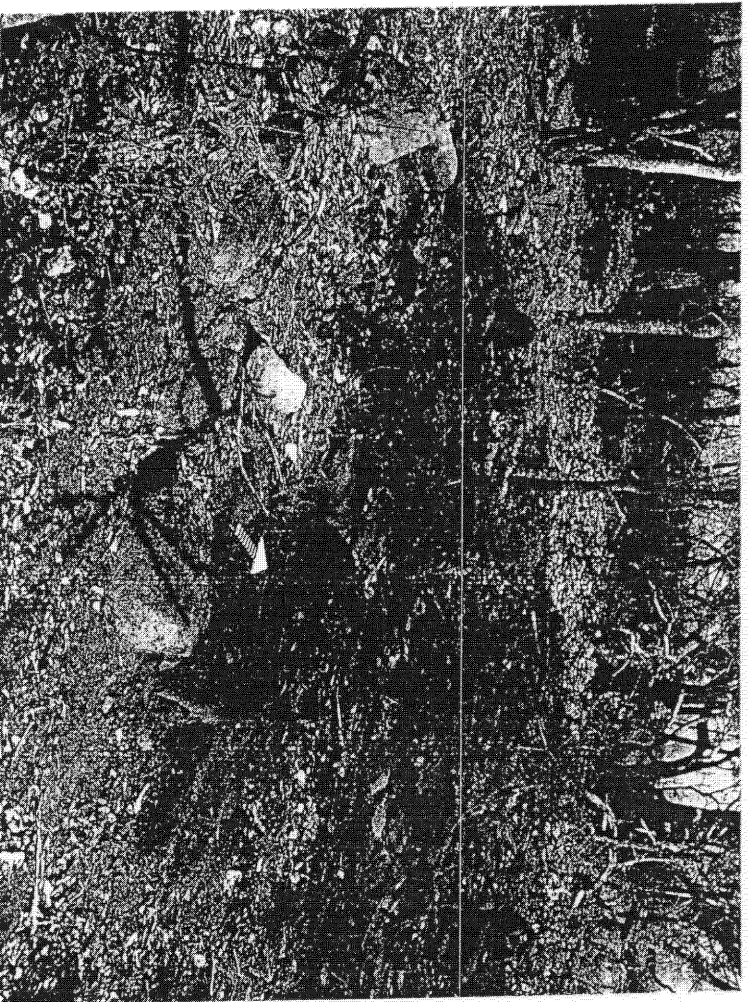


Figure 15

Site 11

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a cemetery which contains seven graves which are arranged in two rows with an east-west orientation (with headstones situated on the western side) (Figure 16). The cemetery is situated amongst trees near a stony outcrop. All the graves are demarcated with packed stones but five are completely paved. One of the graves is apparently again that of a juvenile. A ceramic flat bowl is the only grave offering, and a glass bottle lies in the immediate area.

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 a 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.	Cemetery: Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		Low
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"> • Phase 2 investigation • Social consultation • Permanently fenced 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) • 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 	

IV. PHOTOGRAPHS

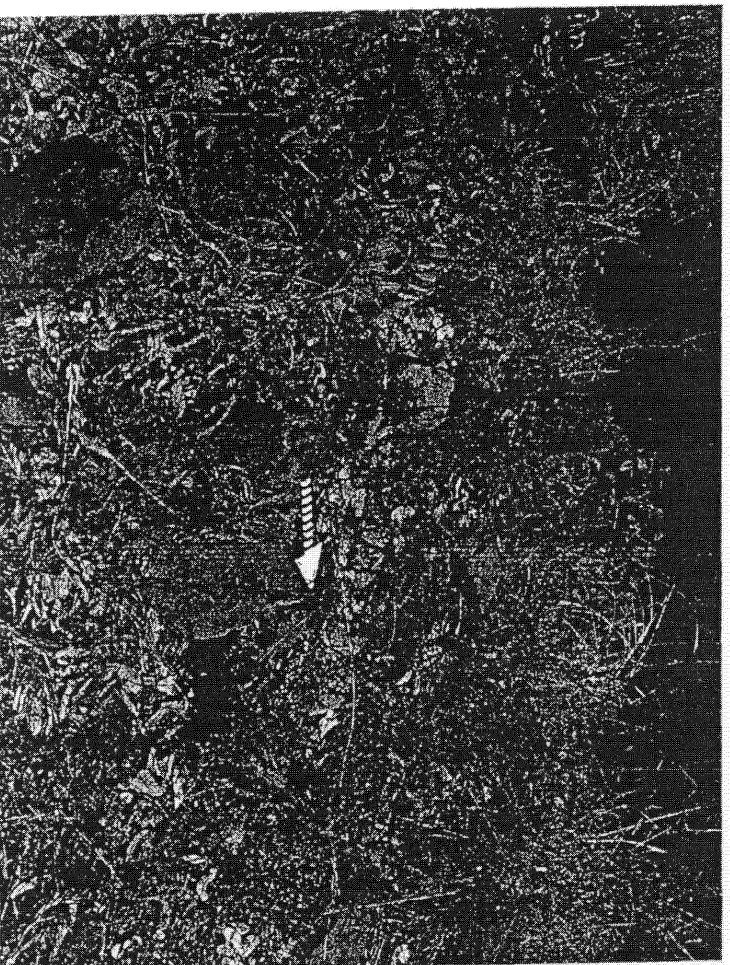


Figure 16

Site 12

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a cattle dip which is constructed with bricks, cement and rocks. It is

approximately 30 metres in length and 2,5 metres in breadth (Figure 17). No other structures were recorded in association with it.

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 a 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 socio-cultural 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, well preserved		
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]	
Not protected [younger than 60 years]	✓
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	✓
Medium	
High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	✓
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT	
Low	✓
Medium	
High	
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	
I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	
J. PHOTOGRAPHS	

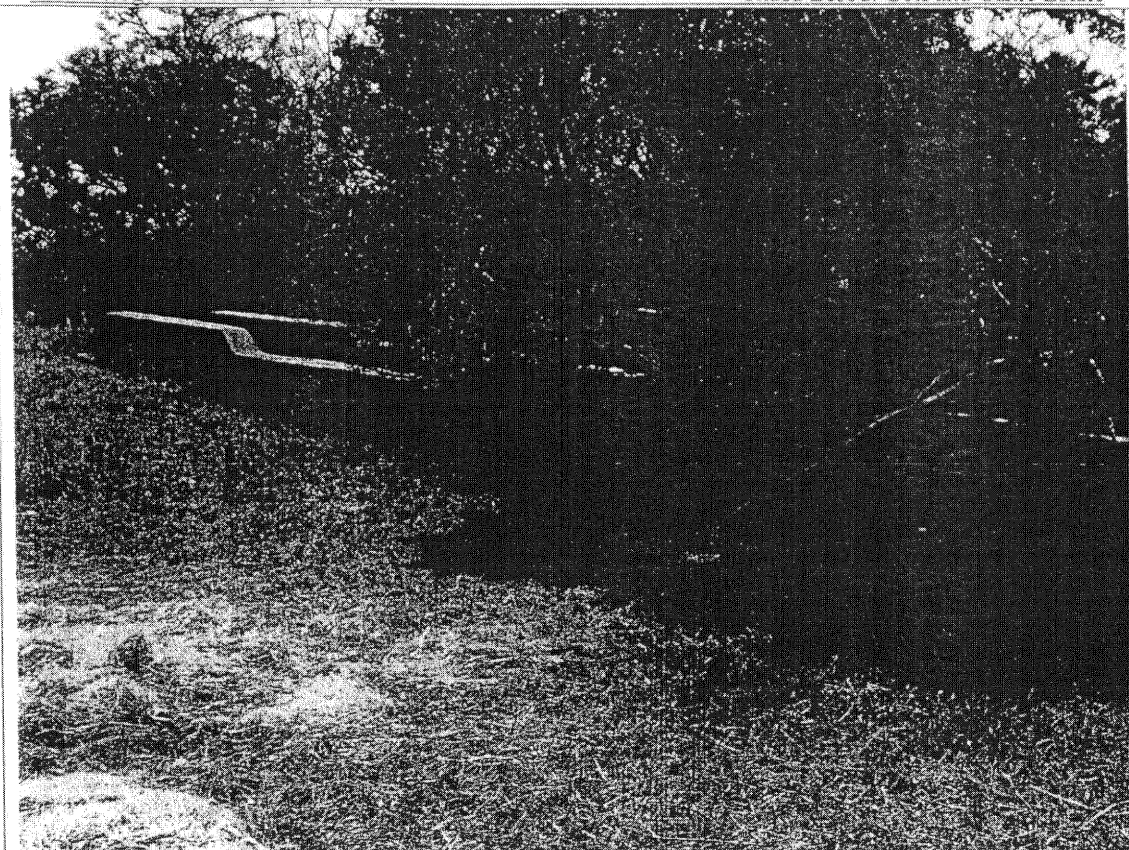


Figure 17: Cattle dip

Site 13

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

Two artefacts, namely lower grinding stones were recorded at two separate localities (Figure 18 & 19). Both are in an isolated context with no associated structures or features.

Both lower grinding stones are well used (one has been broken), each with a large grinding area which usually indicates it was used to grind large grained cereal (ie. maize).

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 a 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 without context		
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]			
Not protected [younger than 60 years]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			√
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			√
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACT			

Low	
Medium	
High	

H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

- To be collected and stored as part of a museum or university collection

I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Permit from SAHRA

J. PHOTOGRAPHS

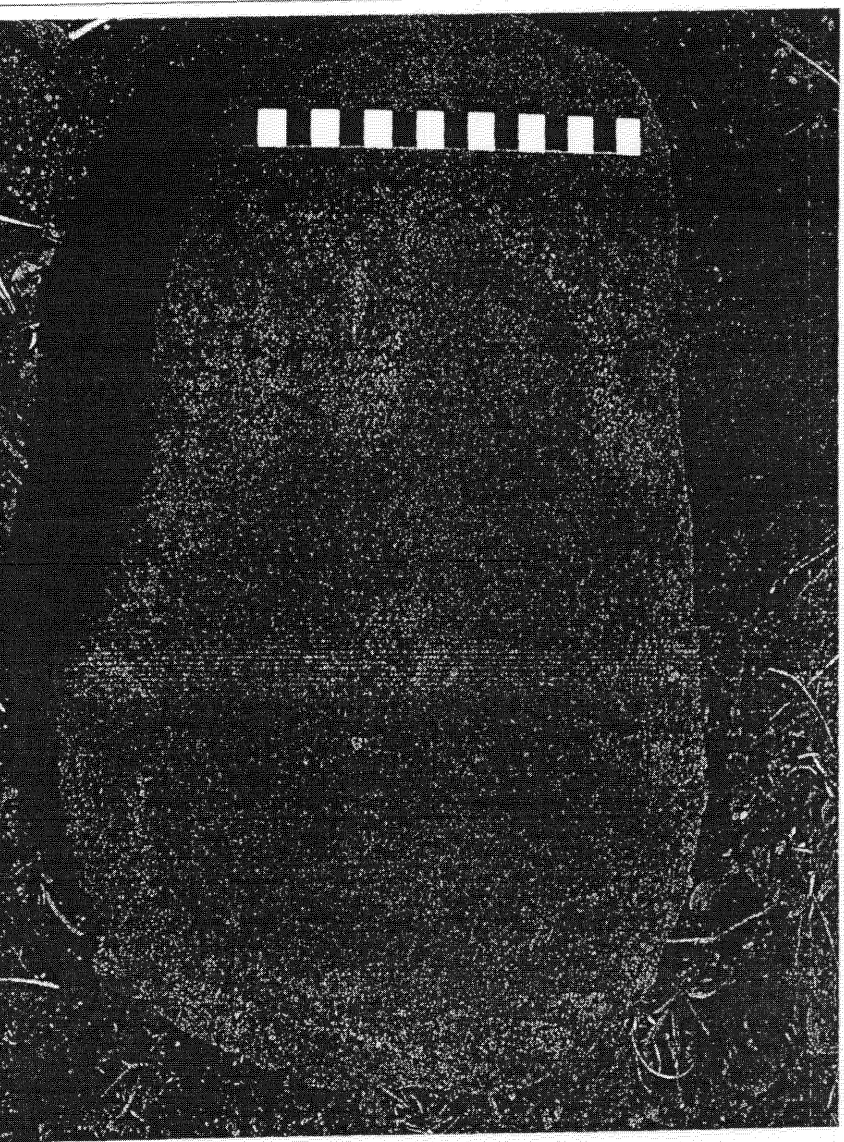


Figure 18: Lower grinding stone

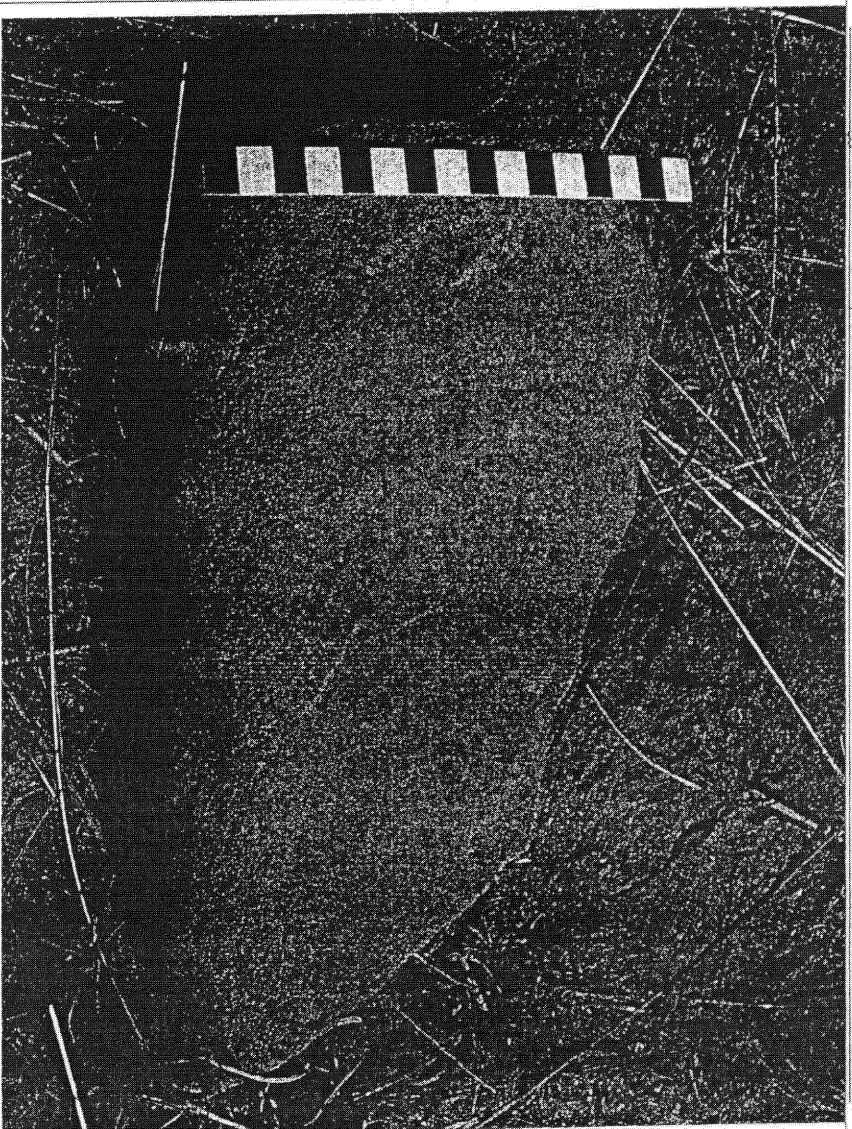


Figure 19: Lower grinding stone (broken)

11. Summary of Sites

Site	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	24°21'29.4"S 28°14'55.2"E	Historic House	Medium	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • Surveying
2	24°21'12.0"S 28°14'34.9"E	Clay house structure	Low	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
3	24°19'09.7"S 28°16'59.1"E	Occupied house	Medium	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • Surveying
4	24°22'01.2"S 28°17'37.0"E	Two houses	Low	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
5	24°22'35.0"S 29°17'31.7"E	Modern house	Low	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
6	24°21'37.1"S 28°15'39.1"E	2 small kraals with house	Low	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

		Foundation			
7	24°21'25.6"S 28°17'05.1"E	Enclosure & house remains	Low	Uncertain	• None
8	24°21'07.5"S 28°17'09.5"E	2 enclosures with house remains	Low	Uncertain	• None
9	24°21'46.3"S 28°17'32.0"E	Cemetery	High	None	• None • Fencing
10	24°21'20.4"S 28°17'01.2"E	Cemetery	High	None	• None • Fencing
11	24°21'32.3"S 28°15'21.3"E	Cemetery	High	None	• None • Fencing
12	24°22'25.0"S 28°17'21.3"E	Cattle Dip	Low	Uncertain	• None
13	24°22'03.3"S 28°15'01.0"E	Lower grinding stones	Low	High	• To be collected
	24°20'56.3"S 28°14'37.9"E				

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

No archaeological (either Stone Age or Iron Age) artefacts, features, structures or settlements were recorded during the survey. The survey, however, did reveal several historical structures and features associated with a prolonged period of farming activities. Among these are several house remains, furrows, livestock enclosures, dams, a cattle dipping channel and farm worker accommodation.

Some of these structures received a medium rating of significance and should be documented further in more detail.

Cemeteries

Four categories of graves can be identified. These are:

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

As the available dates indicate that at least some of the graves from this cemetery are older than 60 years (which is also assumed if they are unmarked graves) as well as the fact that the graves are located outside of a formal cemetery managed by a local authority, the cemeteries fall under the protection of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999).

Although it has been indicated by the developer that the cemeteries will not be moved, but retained,

two mitigation options for the site exist, namely *in situ* conservation and full grave relocation.

The **first option**, which is usually also the preferred option, consists of the following mitigation measures:

- Fencing of cemetery under supervision of a suitably qualified heritage specialist.
- An entrance gate must be placed in the fence to allow family members access to the graves.
- A brief management plan must be compiled with which the sustainable management of the cemetery can be undertaken.

The **second option** is full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Also note the following:

It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during construction 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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