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

For

TRIVIRON INC. WOODLANDS P.O. Box 177

Gauteng Tel: (012) 367 0625 Fax: (012) 367 0624

Ву

The Archaeology Contracts Unit University of South Africa PO Box 392

Pretoria 0003

Fax: (012) 429 6091 Tel: (012) 429 6297

coetzfp@unisa.ac.za

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DRAFT REPORT

Survey conducted and report compiled by: François Coetzee Maria van der Ryst

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Executive Summary

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

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

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

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

Also note the following

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

1. Introduction

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

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

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
- Provide contextual information on the archaeological and historical sites in the area
- area emanating from the proposed development activities Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the
- 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

- ways of life, deposited on or in the ground. Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past
- 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.

special value of archaeological or historical sites the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS Charter (also known as The guidelines as provided by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) in Section 3, with or other

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

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

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

Methodology

5.1 Maps and Other Sources

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

5.2 Fieldwork

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

5.3 Visibility and Constraints

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

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 Boshoek 131-KR
- Portion 3 of the Farm Boshoek 131-KR

The study area is approximately 3500 hectares in extent.

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

- 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

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

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. with rock shelters (overhangs). Sites usually consist of large concentrations of knapped stone Middle Stone Age (MSA) sites also occur on flood plains but are in many cases associated

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

8.2 Iron Age Sequence

of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase known as Diamant is dated prehistoric agropastorists, 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 In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases, which pertain to over large parts of the North West Province, Northern Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. to AD 600 - AD 900. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the low-lying spurs close to water. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. These sites are usually located on Eiland tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs

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 in the region dated from the sixteenth to seventeenth centuries AD. The terminal LIA is linked to the arrival of the Northern Sotho, Tswana and Southern Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) on defensive hilltops (especially c. AD 1640 - AD 1830s). This occupation phase has been The Late Iron Age (LIA) settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated people who sought refuge in the mountains during the processes of disruption in the northern interior of South Africa, caused during the so-called difagane (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 farming activities. The history of the hunter-gatherers is preserved mainly in shelters along are now buried under sediments they are often only discovered during construction or areas. It is uncommon to find open-air surface sites from the Stone Age period. As such sites started to utilize the area on a regular basis from around a thousand years ago. The African investigations at shelter sites indicate quite extensive Middle Stone Age (MSA) occupations large and many shallow rock shelters have formed through erosion cycles. Archaeological forms a large plateau with steep escarpments to the south and the east within which some rivers or water courses where they lived and painted. The mountainous area of the Waterberg rivers, and also old paleosols that occur mainly on foothills of the more prominent Van der Ryst 1996, 2003). Their villages were located on the deeper more fertile soils along own paintings that document some of their liminal life events (Aukema 1989; Jackson 1882, farmers used the shelters for ceremonial and ritual purposes such as rain control and their followed by a very long hiatus until Later Stone Age (LSA) people and African farmers

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

0. Description of Sites

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

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

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

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

Site

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

Aspects of the house include: The site consists of an abandoned farm homestead in a fairly dilapidated state (Figures 80 Ų.

- 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

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

Thaba Lesodi Golf and Game Estate

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.

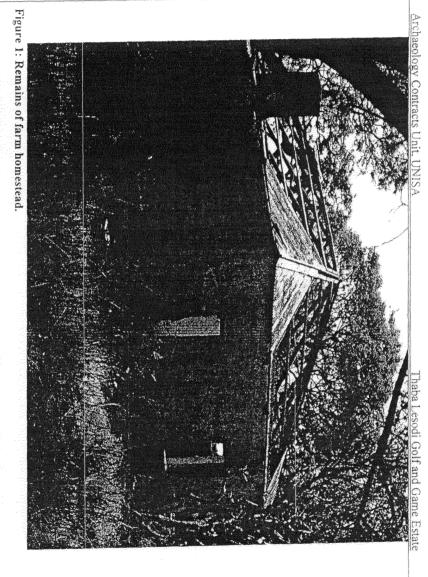
| B. SITE EVALUATION | | | *************************************** |
|---|--|-----------|---|
| B1. HERITAGE VALUE | | Yes | No |
| Historic Value | | | *************************************** |
| It has importance to the community or pattern of South | Africa's history or | | |
| precolonial history. | | | |
| It has strong or special association with the life or work o | f a person, group or | V | |
| organisation of importance in the history of South Africa. | La constant de la con | | |
| It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South A | Africa. | | V |
| Aesthetic Value | - | | |
| It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic charact | teristics valued by a | V | |
| particular community or cultural group. | on and a second | | |
| Scientific Value | | | |
| It has potential to yield information that will contribute to | a understanding of | V | |
| South Africa's natural and cultural heritage. | | | |
| It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of c | reative or technical | | 1 |
| achievement at a particular period. | | | |
| It has importance to the wider understanding of the tempor | al change of cultural | $\sqrt{}$ | |
| landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation. | | | |
| Social Value | | | |
| It has strong or special association with a particular commu | nity or cultural group | 1 | |
| for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place). | | | |
| Tourism Value | | | |
| It has significance through its contribution towards the | | | V |
| sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destina | tion. | | |
| Rarity Value | | | |
| It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspec | cts of South Africa's | | V |
| natural or cultural heritage. | | | |
| Representative Value | | | |
| It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class | | | 0000 |
| of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects. | | | |
| B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT | | | |
| Other similar sites in the regional landscape. | | V | |
| B3. CONDITION OF SITE | | | |
| Integrity of deposits/structures. | Dilapidated and dam | aged | |
| | No midden recorded | *** | |

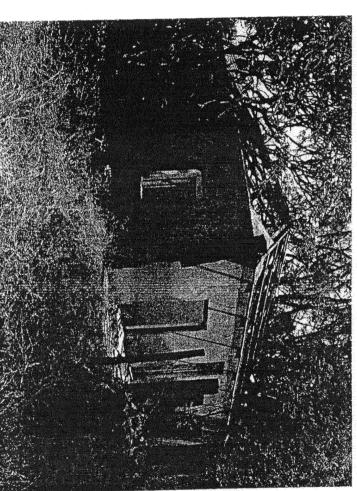
Archaeology Contracts Unit, UNISA Thaba Lesodi Golf and Game Estate C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE Medium High Low International V National Provincial Local Specific community D. FIELD REGISTER RATING National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained] Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained] Local/Grade 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 Peripheral Destruction Uncertain G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION • Phase 2 investigation Surveying and documentation of the structure H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

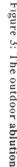
• National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)

Permit from SAHRA for destruction





Figure



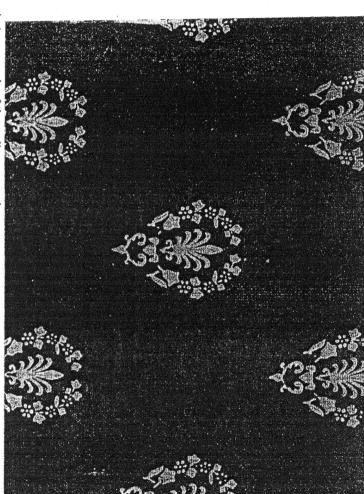


Figure 4: An example allpaper used.

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

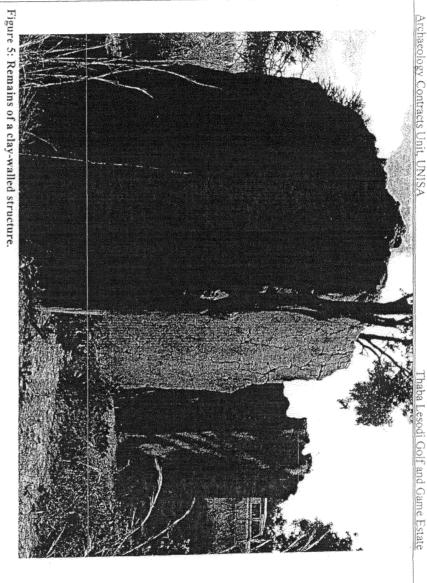
The site consists of a rectangular clay-walled structure with two rooms of 10×5 and 15×40 . Wooden forked poles were used to strengthen the walls and a possible veranda (Figure 5). From the decaying structure it is evident that a foundation of stone was laid first, after which large-sized daggha bricks 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 | | 1 + 10 |
| It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or | V | |
| 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. | *************************************** | 17 |
| Aesthetic Value | Maria (100 - | |
| It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a | | V |
| particular community or cultural group. | | |
| Scientific Value | WWW. | |
| It has potential to yield information that will contribute to a understanding of | V | |
| South Africa's natural and cultural heritage. | | |
| It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical | V | |
| achievement at a particular period. | | |
| It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural | V | |
| landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation. | <u> </u> | |
| Social Value | · | |
| It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group | | V |
| for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place). | <u></u> | |
| Tourism Value | The second secon | |
| It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local | | 11 |
| sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination. | | |
| Rarity Value | ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ | |
| It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's | | 1 |
| natural or cultural heritage. | | |
| Representative Value | | and the first of the second |
| It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class | 1 | |
| of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects. | | |
| B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT | | |
| Other similar sites in the regional landscape. | <u>l</u> V | |

| ATCHARGOORY CONTROLS ONLY ONLY ONLY | n distriction of the control of the | | naba Lesodi Golf and Game Estate | De ESTATE |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| BS. CONDITION OF SLIE | - Contraction of the Contraction | * * * * | in incommendation of the state | * |
| Integrity of deposits/structures. | | | Dilapidated and damaged No midden recorded | Ĉ. |
| C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE | 王 | High | Medium | Low |
| International | | | | 2 |
| National | | | | 2 |
| Provincial | | | | |
| Local | | | | 4 |
| Specific community | A COLUMN TO SERVICE A COLU | | | |
| D. FIELD REGISTER RATING | | | | |
| National/Grade I [should be registered, retained] | | | | |
| Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained] | | | | |
| Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised | dvise | Ě | | |
| Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained | retair | ied) | | |
| Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation | tigati | On) | • | |
| Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded] | ordeo | | | |
| Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action] | tion | | | 4 |
| E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE | S | Ħ | | « поставля |
| Low | | | | 4 |
| Medium | | | | |
| Hìgh | | | | |
| F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT | TOI | LNEW | у при територия при | руктинатический положений |
| None | | And the second s | Acceptable of the control of the con | |
| Peripheral | | minitore, chanacistic referensiament en emplem interplantation | ************************************** | |
| Destruction | | ************************************** | | |
| Uncertain | | | | 2 |
| G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION | | | | |
| Sufficiently recorded, no further action required | ď. | | TERRITORIA (1907) - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - 1900 - | activities and all productions of the control of th |
| H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS | REQ | UIREM | BNTS | |
| • None | - | | | ************************************** |
| I. PHOTOGRAPHS | | | | |
| | | | | |



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

| B. SITE EVALUATION |
|---|
| B1. HERITAGE VALUE |
| Historic Value |
| It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or $ \vee $ |
| 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 $ \vee $ |
| particular community or cultural group. |
| Scientific Value |

| | | Phase 2 investigation |
|--|--|---|
| | TION | G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION |
| 2 | | Unknown |
| | | Destruction |
| | | Peripheral |
| | | None |
| kongypamamyayayan, etindődyszártessnelvényeletéssnélválósálásálósálás | OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT | F. RATING OF POTENTIAL II |
| 4400mmenteroren menteroren (1900) (1900) (1900) (1900) (1900) (1900) (1900) (1900) (1900) (1900) (1900) (1900) | | High |
| 2 | | Medium |
| Annual State of the State of th | | |
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| | [Low significance, no further action] | Generally Protected C [Low signif |
| | nificance, to be recorded] | Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded] |
| | ım significance, mitigation] | Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation |
| | ; mitigation, partly retained] | Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained] |
| | ed, mitigation not advised] | Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised] |
| | tered, retained] | Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained] |
| | red, retained | National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained] |
| protein company and constraint and c | | D. FIELD REGISTER RATING |
| Control and Contro | | Specific community |
| < | | Local |
| 4 | | Provincial |
| | | National |
| ~ | | International |
| Low | High Medium | C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE |
| ************************************** | Not well maintained | |
| ind stable | Main structure intact and | Integrity of deposits/structures. |
| | | B3. CONDITION OF SITE |
| ~ | | Other similar sites in the regional landscape |
| | | B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT |
| - | orenance of a barticular class | of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects. |
| | of a mortioular class | Representative Value |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | Andreas (American American Ame | natural or cultural heritage. |
| 2 | are or endangered aspects of South Africa's | It possesses unique, uncommon, rare |
| Villaber in resistant en o Li Dephilosophilo | | Rarity Value |
| | estination. | ultural identity and can be |
| | contribution towards the promotion of a local | |
| eleteration plant (White colors and White Colors and Whit | is (sense or prace). | Tourism Value |
| Ž. | It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group | for social cultural or spiritual reason |
| | | Social Value |
| AMERICAN CONTRACTOR OF CONTRAC | uman occupation. | landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation |
| | rstanding of the temporal change of cultural $ \ \lor $ | It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change |
| 2000ggregationoperiores assistantes and a second property control of the control | | achievement at a particular period. |
| | g a high degree of creative or technical V | It has importance in demonstrating |
| ····· | | |
| | that will contribute to a understanding of \(\) | It has potential to yield information that will contribute |

Surveying and documentation

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

PHOTOGRAPHS

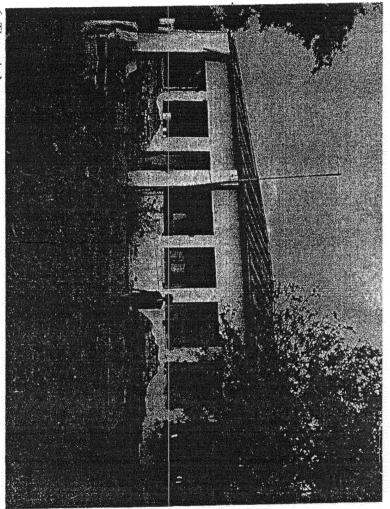


Figure 6: The main house.

Site 4

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

household goods, such as enamel bowls, and rusted farm implements are evident in the vicinity x 4m respectively) have two rooms with a veranda. The remains of fencing for poultry and farm worker accommodation (Figures 7 & 8). Both structures (with dimensions: 5m x 10m; 7m of the structures The site consists of two cement and brick-walled, corrugated iron roof houses, probably used as

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| organisation of importance in the history of South Africa. | It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or | precolonial history. | It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or | Historic Value | BI. HERITAGE VALUE | B. SITE EVALUATION |
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Archaeology Contracts Unit, UNISA Thaba Lesodi Golf and Game Estate 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 V South Africa's natural and cultural heritage. V 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** Structures stable but abandoned Integrity of deposits/structures. No middens recorded Medium C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE High 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 F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT None

G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

Sufficiently recorded, no further action required.

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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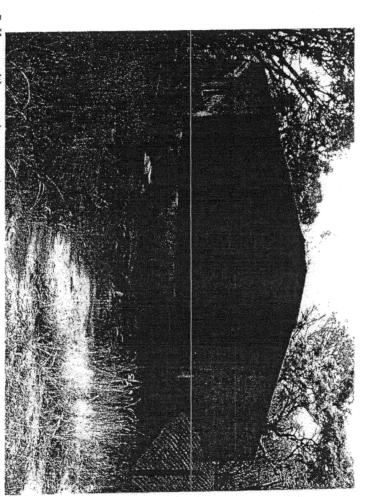


Figure 7: House with veranda

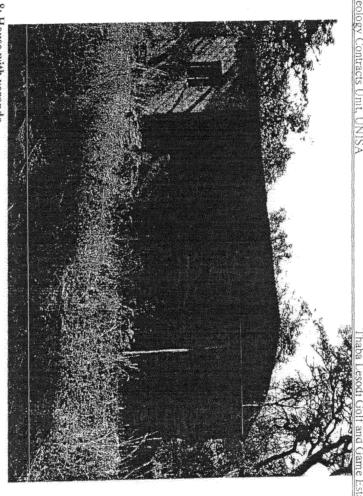


Figure 8: House with veranda.

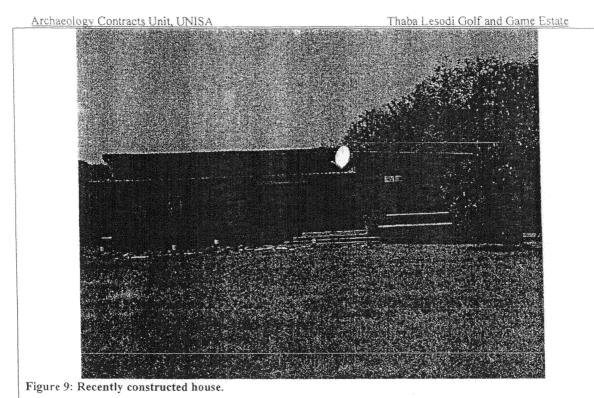
Site 5

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| A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION | |
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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.

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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 | TO 10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1 | |
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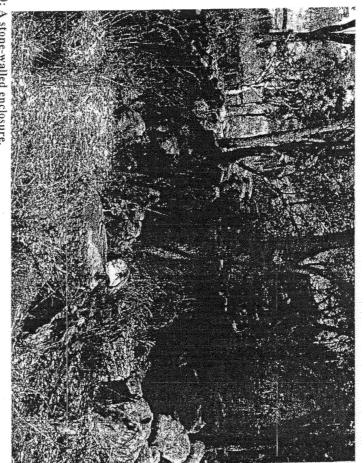


Figure 10: A stone-walled enclosure.

Site 7

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

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

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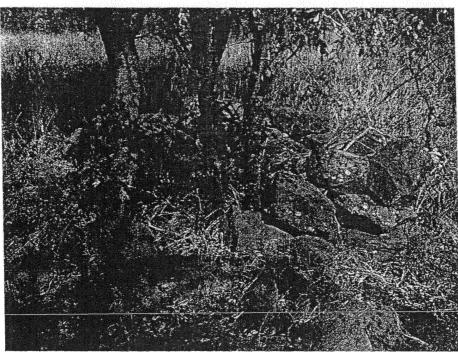


Figure 11: Stone-walled enclosure.

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.

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| | | | | achievement at a particular period. |
| | le Estate | Thaba Lesodi Golf and Game Estate | | Archaeology Contracts Unit, UNISA |

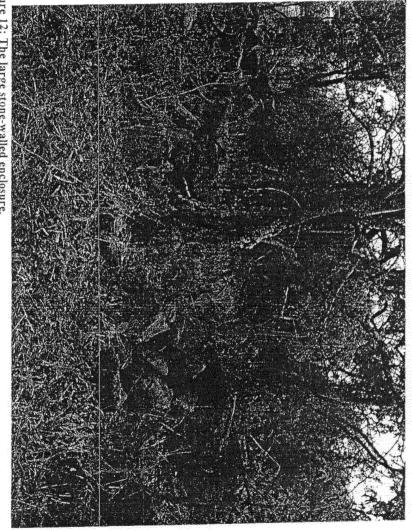


Figure 12: The large stone-walled enclosure

Site 9

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

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

Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]

Archaeology Contracts Unit, UNISA

Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE Medium Uncertain F. RATING Destruction OF. POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT haba Lesodi Golf and Game Estate

G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

- Phase 2 investigation
- Social consultation
- Permanently fenced

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- 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)

PHOTOGRAPHS

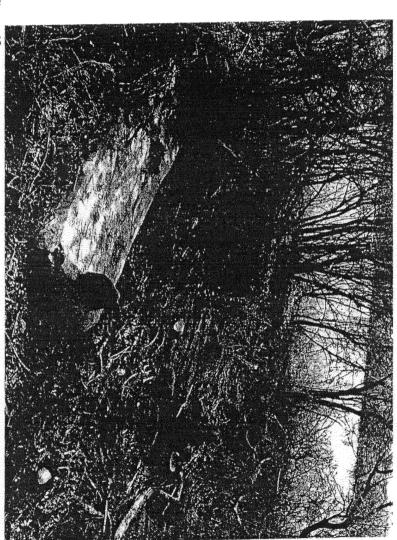


Figure نر



Site 10

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

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. orientation with the headstones on the western side (Figure 15). On of the graves seems to be of 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

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| B1. HERITAGE VALUE Yes No | 8 |
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| precolonial history. | ····· |
| It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or | 4 |
| 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 V | |
| particular community or cultural group. | |
| Scientific Value | |

| | | | · Social consultation |
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Permanently fenced

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- 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

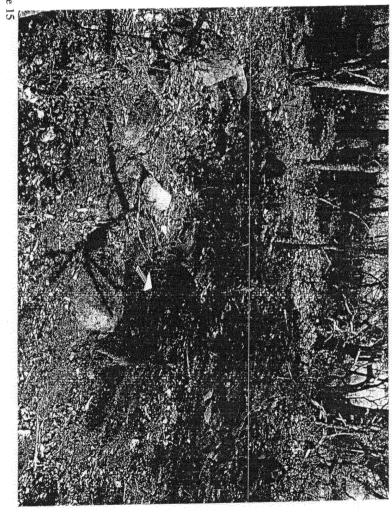


Figure 15

Site 11

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

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

| B1. HERITAGE VALUE | B. SITE EVALUATION | |
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| Yes No | | |

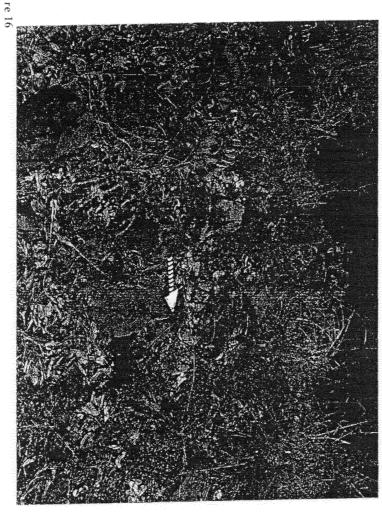
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- Phase 2 investigation
- Social consultation
- Permanently fenced

I APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)
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- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws
- Permit from SAHRA

TV. **PHOTOGRAPHS**



Figure

Site 12

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

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

Archaeology Contracts Unit, UNISA

Approximately 30 metres in length and 2,5 metres in breadth (Figure 17). No other structures

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| de la companie de la | | National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained] Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered retained] |
| | | D. FIELD REGISTER RATING |
| 4 | | Specific community |
| 4 | | Local |
| 4 | | Provincial |
| 2 | | National |
| ~ | | International |
| Low | | C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE High Medium |
| | | Integrity of deposits/structures. Stable, well preserved |
| | | B3. CONDITION OF SITE |
| | 2 | Other similar sites in the regional landscape. |
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| | | of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects. |
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| S | Yes | BI. HERITAGE VALUE |
| # To the control of t | | B. SITE EVALUATION |
| | | |
| | | were recorded in association with it. |
| ctures | L SILI | approximately 30 metres in length and 2,5 metres in breadth (Figure 17). No other structures |

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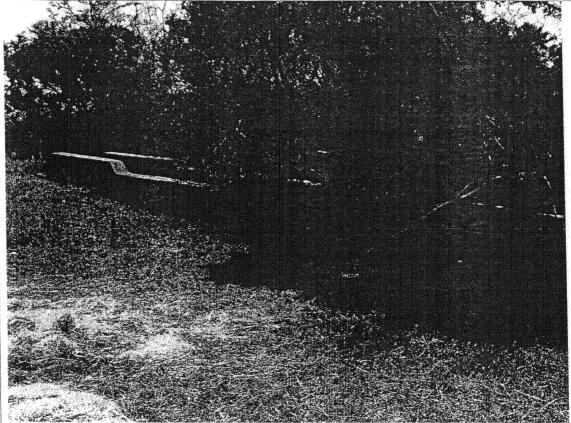


Figure 17: Cattle dip

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 | * 7 | NT. |
|---|--|-----|
| B1. HERITAGE VALUE | Yes | No |
| Historic Value | | |
| It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history. | | 1 |
| 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. | And the second s | V. |
| It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa. | Www. | V |
| Aesthetic Value | ************************************** | |
| It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group. | | V |

Archaeology Contracts Unit, UNISA Thaba Lesodi Golf and Game Estate 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. 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 withour context C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE Medium High 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

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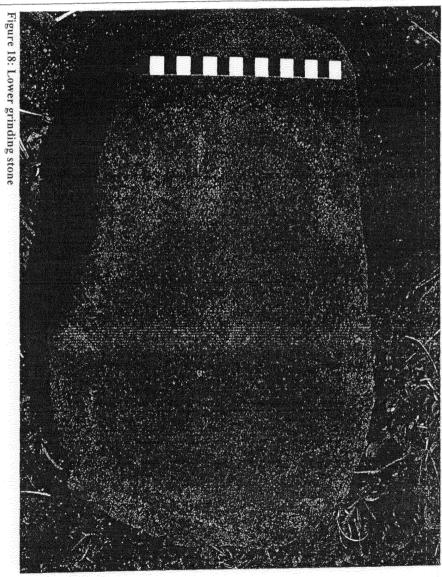
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

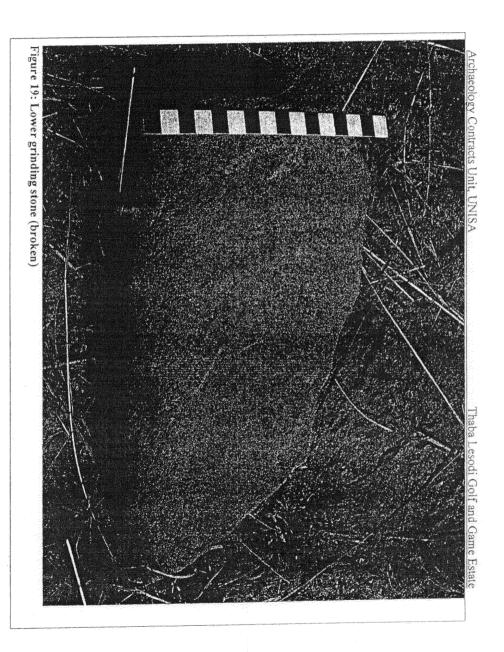
To be collected and stored as part of a museum or university collection

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

J. PHOTOGRAPHS





. Summary of Sites

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| 200 | • | Uncertain | Low | 2 small | 24°21'37.1"S 2 small Low | 0 |
| | | | | house | 29°17'31.7"E house | |
| Z | • | Uncertain | Low | Modern | 24°22'35.0"S | S |
| on homoropus pagagodos antidores de contra con estreta de contra | *************************************** | | | | 28°17'37.0"E | |
| None | • | Uncertain | Low | Two houses | 24°22'01.2"S Two houses | 4 |
| Surveying | • | | | nouse | 28°16'59.1"E | |
| Phase 2 investigation | • | Uncertain | Medium | Occupied | 24°19'09.7"S | w |
| | | | | structure | 28°14'34.9"E structure | |
| None | ٠ | Uncertain | Low | Clay house | 24°21'12.0"S Clay house | Ń |
| Surveying | • | Uncertain | Medium | House | 28°14'55.2"E House | |
| Phase 2 investigation | • | | | Historic | 24°21'29.4"S Historic | <u></u> |
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| To be collected | • | High | Low | Lower | 24°22'03.3"S | 13 |
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| Mone | • | Uncertain | Low | Cattle Dip | 24°22'25.0"S | 12 |
| Fencing | | | | | 28°15'21.3"E | |
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| Fencing | • | | | | 28°17'01.2"E | |
| None | • | None | High | Cemetery | 24°21'20.4"S | 0 |
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| Thaba Lesodi Golf and Game Estate | | | Sport All States of Annual States of Annual | Er. SESA | Archaeology Contracts Unit, UNISA | Arch |

12. Conclusions and Recommendations

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 were recorded during the survey. The survey, however, did reveal several historical structures No archaeological (either Stone Age or Iron Age) artefacts, features, structures or settlements worker accommodation.

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

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.

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

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.

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

- 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.

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 qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full The second option is full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which be in place (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may

Also note the following:

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

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