

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ROYAL MALUTI GOLF ESTATE, CLARENS AREA, FREE STATE

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NATIONAL CULTURAL HISTORY MUSEUM
NASIONALE KULTUURHISTORIESE MUSEUM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ROYAL MALUTI GOLF ESTATE, CLARENS AREA, FREE STATE

The aim of the survey was to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural significance found within the boundaries of the area in which it is proposed to develop a golf estate and its infrastructure in the Fouriesburg area of the eastern Free State.

A number of sites ranging across the historical spectrum have been identified. All of the sites are viewed as having significance and represent various layers in the historic fabric of the area. Some, e.g. the rock art sites, are viewed to be 'fragile' due to natural deterioration.

The development would have a primary impact on all of the sites (No. 1-14) within the boundaries of the development area. Fortunately this can be solved by adapting the plans to avoid the sites by incorporating them into the layout of the estate. Alternatively, if this is not possible, the recommended mitigation measures set out in Appendix 2 can be implemented.

However, it is expected that a secondary impact would also come into play when people start occupying the estate, going on walks in the area and visit the sites. Damage such as the removal of artefacts or some of the sandstone slabs, throwing of water on the rock art, etc., might occur.

Fortunately, most of the sites cluster together into specific areas, for example nos. 4-5; 6-7; 9-10, 11-14. No. 8 is located on the edge of the site. It would therefore be easy to exclude these areas from the proposed development in order to preserve the sites. A solution to this problem would be to 'exploit' the heritage as part of the identity/image of the development. For this a management plan, for approval by SAHRA, should be developed for the various areas. This should include, inter alia

- fencing off the sites,
- allowing no unaccompanied access,
- controlling of vegetation growth,
- as well as interpretation of the sites for the benefit of visitors.

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

STONE AGE

Early Stone Age (ESA)	2 000 000 - 150 000 Before Present
Middle Stone Age (MSA)	150 000 - 30 000 BP
Late Stone Age (LSA)	30 000 - until c. AD 200

IRON AGE

Early Iron Age (EIA)	AD 200 - AD 1000
Late Iron Age (LIA)	AD 1000 - AD 1830

HISTORIC PERIOD

Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1840 in this part of the country

ADRC - Archaeological Data Recording Centre

Impact - A description of the effect of an aspect of the development on a specified component of the biophysical, social or economic environment within a defined time and space

PHRA – Provincial Heritage Resources Agency

SAHRA - South African Heritage Resources Agency

DEFINITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

- *Cultural resources* are all non-physical and physical human-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences that are associated with human activity. These include all sites, structures and artefacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development.
- The *significance* of the sites and artefacts are determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.
- Sites regarded as having low significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium to high significance require further mitigation.
- Archaeological sites: any area of land containing artefacts, ecofacts, features and structures in any combination of the above.
- Isolated occurrences: findings of artefacts or other remains located apart from archaeological sites. Although these are noted and samples are collected, it is not used in impact assessment and therefore do not feature in the report.
- Traditional cultural use: resources which are culturally important to people.
- The latitude and longitude of archaeological sites are to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not unduly be disclosed to members of the public.

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ROYAL MALUTI GOLF ESTATE, CLARENS AREA, FREE STATE

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Cultural History Museum¹, Pretoria, was appointed by Strategic Environmental Focus to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in an area in which it is proposed to develop a golf estate in the Eastern Free State.

2. SCOPE OF WORK

The scope of work consisted of conducting a Phase 1 archaeological survey of the site in accordance with the requirements of Section 38(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).

This include:

- Conducting a desk-top investigation of the area;
- A visit to the proposed development site.

The objectives were to

- Identify possible archaeological, cultural and historic sites within the proposed development areas;
- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources;
- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance.

¹ The National Cultural History Museum is affiliated to the Northern Flagship Institution, which act as parent body for a number of museums, all of which resorts under the Department of Arts and Culture.

3. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Extent of the Study

This survey and impact assessment covers the areas of the proposed developments and its related infrastructure, as presented in Section 4 and illustrated in Figure 1.

3.2 Methodology

3.1 Preliminary investigation

3.1.1 Survey of the literature

A survey of the relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the area. In this regard, various reports, anthropological, archaeological and historical sources were consulted - see the list of references below. Very little pertaining to the area specific was found and most sources deal with topics in the larger geographical region.

3.1.2 Data bases

The *Heritage Sites Database* and the *Environmental Potential Atlas* was consulted.

3.1.3 Other sources

Topocadastral and other maps were also studied - see the list of references below.

3.2 Field survey

The area that had to be investigated, was identified by Strategic Environmental Focus by means of maps. The area was subdivided into smaller block by using natural (rivers, etc.) and manmade (roads, fences) features. Each block was then investigated by walking across it in a number of transects. Where possible, local landowners were interviewed as to the occurrence of heritage sites on their properties.

3.3 Documentation

Sites, objects and structures that are identified are documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the *Global Positioning System (GPS)*² and plotted on a map. This information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

Map datum used: Hartebeeshoek 94 (WGS84).

² According to the manufacturer a certain deviation may be expected for each reading. Care was, however, taken to obtain as accurate a reading as possible, and then to correlate it with reference to the physical environment before plotting it on the map.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Location

The area surveyed is located in the eastern Free State between the R711, which is the road linking Clarens and Fouriesburg, and the Caledon River, which is the border with Lesotho (Fig. 1).

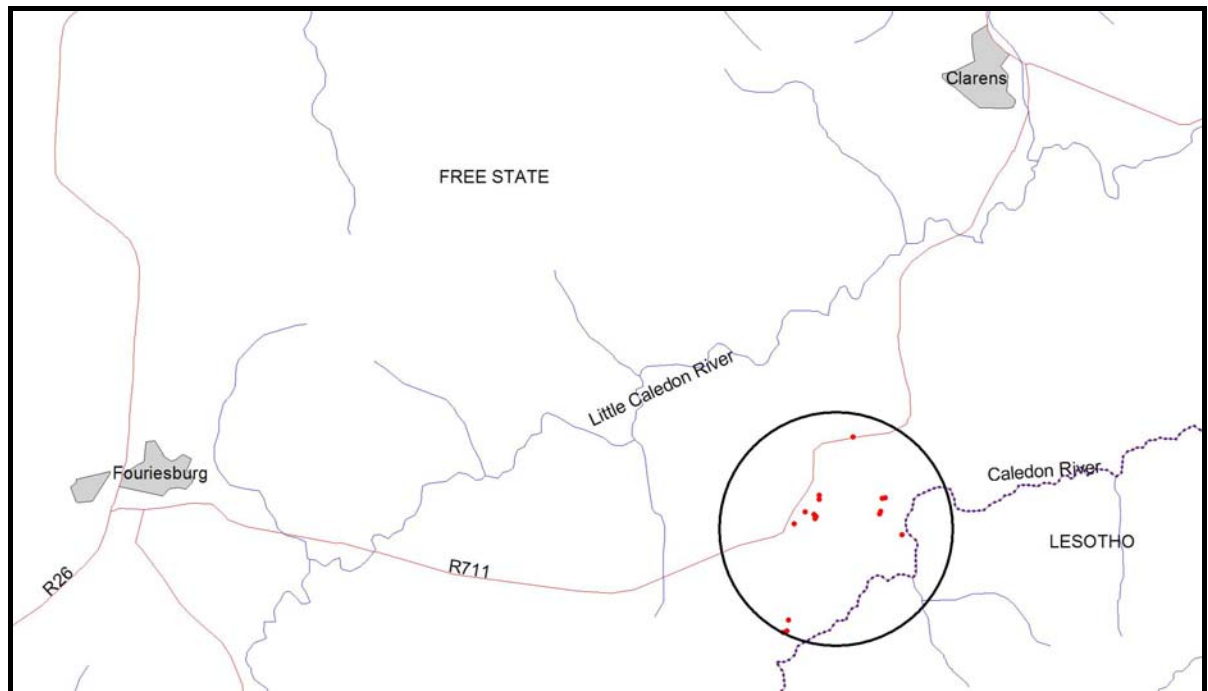


Fig. 1. Location of the study area in regional context.

4.2 Site Description

The study area is located in the Fouriesburg magisterial district in the eastern Free State. It is irregular in shape, located to the west of the Caledon River, which is the international border with Lesotho. It includes sections of the following farms: Groothoek 103, Robyn 143, Brandwacht 144, Kilindinie 169, Mombasa 419 and Kromdraai 106 (see Fig. 2).

The geology is made up of arenite and the original vegetation is classified as Wet Cold Highveld Grassland. The topography of the area can be described as low mountain, with steep cliffs.

4.3 Overview of the region

Stone Age

Habitation of the high lying areas only occurred during Late Stone Age times, with people moving into the area. They had much more advanced technology than the MSA people and therefore succeeded in occupying even more diverse habitats. Some sites are known to occur in the region. These vary from sealed (i.e. cave) sites, to open sites. Also, for the first time we get evidence of people's activities derived from material other than stone tools. Ostrich eggshell beads, ground bone arrowheads, small bored stones and wood fragments with incised markings are traditionally linked

with the LSA. The LSA people have also left us with a rich legacy of rock art, which is an expression of their complex social and spiritual beliefs.

Iron Age

Iron Age people started to settle in southern Africa c. AD 300, with one of the oldest known sites at Broederstroom south of Hartebeespoort Dam dating to AD 470. Having only had cereals (sorghum, millet) that need summer rainfall, Early Iron Age (EIA) people did not move outside this rainfall zone, and neither did they occupy the central interior highveld area. Because of their specific technology and economy, Iron Age people preferred to settle on the alluvial soils near rivers for agricultural purposes, but also for firewood and water.

The occupation of the larger geographical area (including the study area) did not start much before the 1500s. By the 16th century things changed, with the climate becoming warmer and wetter, creating condition that allowed Late Iron Age (LIA) farmers to occupy areas previously unsuitable, for example the treeless plains of the Free State.

This wet period came to a sudden end sometime between 1800 and 1820 by a major drought lasting 3 to 5 years. The drought must have caused an agricultural collapse on a large, subcontinent scale.

This was also a period of great military tension. Military pressure from Zululand spilled onto the highveld by at least 1821. Various marauding groups of displaced Sotho-Tswana moved across the plateau in the 1820s. Mzilikazi raided the plateau extensively between 1825 and 1837. The Boers trekked into this area in the 1830s. And throughout this time settled communities of Tswana people also attacked each other.

The Basotho chief (Moshweshwe) succeeded in unifying a large number of displaced people under his leadership. They occupied the mountainous region and eventually this led to the formation of the Republic of Lesotho.

Historic period

Lesotho Border

In February 1854 the Republic of the Orange Free State was created by the signing of the Bloemfontein Convention. There was no reference in the documents to the Basotho border question, which had not been settled to the satisfaction of both parties over the previous two decades. Although Moshweshwe, the Basotho chief, had accepted the boundary proposed by the British resident, Capt. H.D. Warden, in 1849, there was still no peace. The region was characterized by anarchy, border trespassing, armed raids and pillaging. At the beginning of the 1860s the relationship between the Basotho and the Republic became critical.

The President of the Orange Free State, J.H. Brand, did his best to settle the matter amicably by enlisting the aid of the Cape governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse. In October 1864 a boundary, re-establishing the Warden line with a few exceptions, was proclaimed. Border incidents continued to happen, however, and on 6 June 1865 Brand issued an ultimatum to the Basotho chief. As Moshweshwe did not respond, war broke out three days later. Although the commando's of the Orange Free State were better organized than previously, it was only after they cut off the Basothos' food supplies that Moshweshwe acknowledged that the Free State was getting the better of him. He asked Wodehouse for his intercession. The result was the Treaty of Thaba Bosigo. This meant that Moshweshwe's territory was reduced to the Caledon River in the west and the Phuthiatsana River in the north. A part of the triangle between the Caledon and Orange Rivers had also been cut off. A Reserve under Molapo (Moshweshwe's son) was placed under the supervision of the Free State. In 1868 the Caledon River was proclaimed the final border between the Free State and Basutoland in terms of the Convention of Aliwal North.

Anglo Boer War

Although the capture of the two Boer capitals was seen as a final blow to Boer resistance, the third and final phase of the Anglo-Boer War, referred to as the guerrilla war, was to persist for nearly two years. The Boer revival in the Orange Free State was announced by an offensive launched by Commandant-General Christiaan de Wet. The most significant action took place in the eastern Free State, where De Wet, and President Steyn and his cabinet, were ensconced in the so-called Brandwater Basin, the triangle of land between the Wilge and Caledon Rivers. There were only four passes and a few smaller exits, which, the Boers felt, they could easily defend and keep the British out.

The British General Archibald Hunter, who had the over-all command of the eastern Free State operation, concentrated his men in the vicinity of Bethlehem, but there were 16 00 British troops spread out from Bethlehem to Ficksburg. On 15 July 1900 Hunter moved to close the passes. The Boers, however, had decided to quit the Basin after a council of war. The largest part of the Boer forces would leave with De Wet and Steyn, and two more the next day, while the fourth would hold the passes. The evening of 15 July De Wet and 2 600 men, and also Steyn and his officials, left the Basin to escape undetected within a mile of the British camp. De Wet had left General Paul Roux in charge of the bulk of the Free State army that would leave the next day, while the passes were to be held by burghers under Marthinus Prinsloo. A Boer quarrel over the choice of leadership ensued and demoralized the Boers to such an extent that they failed to concert their resistance. By 20 July the remaining Boers had still not left, although half-hearted attempts were made defend some passes. There was a feeling of defeat and many burghers were ready to surrender, but others wanted to go on fighting. By 26 July all the major passes had been taken by the British with one exception. Eventually Prinsloo decided that he had no choice but to surrender, and to negotiate the best terms he could get. Still the quarrel raged and Roux informed Prinsloo that he had been newly elected as commandant, but the deed was done. During the night about 1 500 burghers succeeded in escaping.

On the morning of 30 July Hunter accepted the Boer surrender at a place called "Verliesfontein" (Surrender Hill?). By 9 August the British had captured 4 314 Boer prisoners. A decisive victory still, however, eluded the British and De Wet and his men were still at large.

4.4 Identified sites

A number of sites were identified and for detailed discussions of them, see Appendix 2.

4.4.1 Stone Age

A number of sites dating to the Late Stone Age were identified. As no excavation was undertaken, the identification of these sites are based solely on the presence of rock art. Some of the other shelters might also have been occupied during Stone Age times, but this is hidden by later deposits dating to Iron Age and historic times.

4.4.2 Iron Age

A number of sites that might date to the Late Iron Age, or early contact period were identified. Although these are viewed not to differ significantly from what is expected to occur in the larger region, they are none the less viewed as important as they represent a specific segment of the historic layering of the area.

4.4.3 Historic period

Similarly, a number of sites dating to historic times were identified. Of these, one relates to an event that took place during the Anglo Boer War, which in fact cannot be linked to a single site, but rather to the area as a whole.

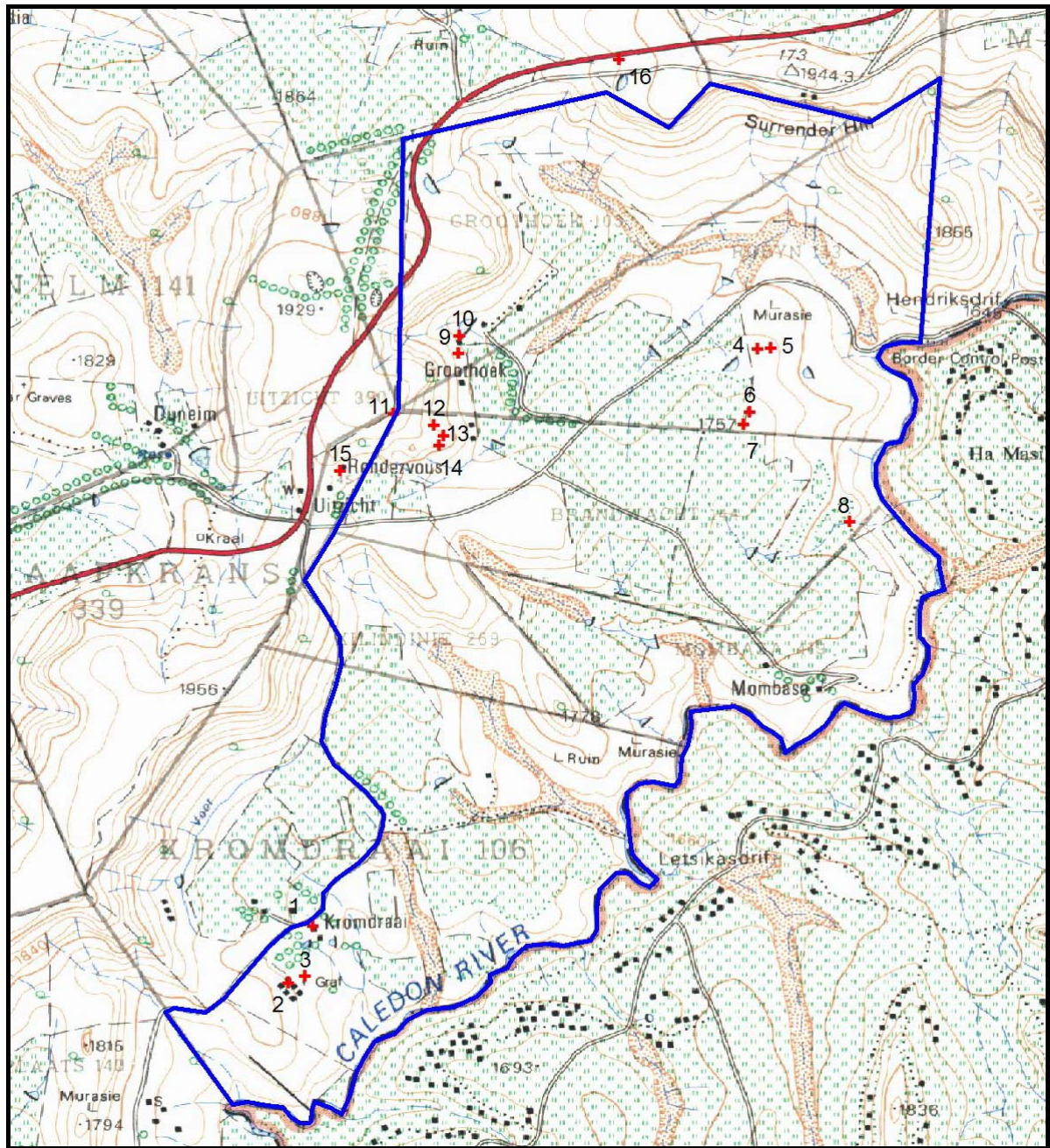


Fig. 2. Map showing the location of all the identified sites.

5. IDENTIFICATION OF RISK SOURCES

Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment, occurring within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon them is permanent and non-reversible. Those resources that cannot be avoided and that are directly impacted by the development can be excavated/recorded and a management plan can be developed for future action. Those sites that are not impacted on can be written into the management plan, whence they can be avoided or cared for in the future.

The following project actions may impact negatively on heritage sites and other features of cultural importance. The actions are most likely to occur during the construction phase of a project.

Table 1

Construction phase:

Possible Risks	Source of the risk
Actually identified risks	
- damage to sites	Construction work
Anticipated risks	
- looting of sites	Curious workers

Operation phase:

Possible risks	Source of risk
Actually identified risks	
- damage to sites	Not keeping to development plans
Anticipated risks	
- damage to sites	Unscheduled construction/developments
- looting of sites	Curious workers/visitors

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of the survey was to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural significance found within the boundaries of the area in which it is proposed to develop a golf estate and its infrastructure.

A number of sites ranging across the historical spectrum have been identified. All of the sites are viewed as having significance and represent various layers in the historic fabric of the area. Some, e.g. the rock art sites, are viewed to be 'fragile' due to natural deterioration.

The development would have a primary impact on all of the sites (No. 1-14) within the boundaries of the development area. Fortunately this can be solved by adapting the plans to avoid the sites by incorporating them into the layout of the estate. Alternatively, if this is not possible, the recommended mitigation measures set out in Appendix 2 can be implemented.

However, it is expected that a secondary impact would also come into play when people start occupying the estate, going on walks in the area and visit the sites. Damage such as the removal of artefacts or some of the sandstone slabs, throwing of water on the rock art, etc., might occur.

Fortunately, most of the sites cluster together into specific areas, for example nos. 4-5; 6-7; 9-10, 11-14. No. 8 is located on the edge of the site. It would therefore be easy to exclude these areas from the proposed development in order to preserve the sites. A solution to this problem would be to 'exploit' the heritage as part of the identity/image of the development. For this a management plan, for approval by SAHRA, should be developed for the various areas. This should include, inter alia

- fencing off the sites,
- allowing no unaccompanied access,
- controlling of vegetation growth,
- as well as interpretation of the sites for the benefit of visitors.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Data bases

Heritage Sites Database, Pretoria.

Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

7.2 Literature

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7.3 Maps

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps – 2528DD, 2628BB

8. PROJECT TEAM

J van Schalkwyk, principal investigator

APPENDIX 1: STANDARDIZED SET OF CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF PROJECTS ON CULTURAL RESOURCES

Significance

The *significance* of the sites and artefacts are determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

Matrix used for assessing the significance of each identified site/feature

1. Historic value			
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history			
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history			
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery			
2. Aesthetic value			
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group			
3. Scientific value			
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage			
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period			
4. Social value			
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons			
5. Rarity			
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage			
6. Representivity			
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects			
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class			
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province, region or locality.			
7. Sphere of Significance			
		High	Medium
International			
National			
Provincial			
Regional			
Local			
Specific community			
8. Significance rating of feature			
1.	Low		
2.	Medium		
3.	High		

Significance of impact:

- low where the impact will not have an influence on or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design
- medium where the impact could have an influence which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation
- high where it would have a “no-go” implication on the project regardless of any mitigation

Certainty of prediction:

- Definite: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data to verify assessment
- Probable: More than 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of that impact occurring

- Possible: Only more than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring
- Unsure: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or the likelihood of an impact occurring

Recommended management action:

For each impact, the recommended practically attainable mitigation actions which would result in a measurable reduction of the impact, must be identified. This is expressed according to the following:

- 1 = no further investigation/action necessary
- 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary
- 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive salvage excavation and/or mapping necessary
- 4 = preserve site at all costs

Legal requirements:

Identify and list the specific legislation and permit requirements which potentially could be infringed upon by the proposed project, if mitigation is necessary.

APPENDIX 2: SURVEY RESULTS³

[Previous site numbers relate to other known sites on a particular ¼ degree sheet already documented in the ADRC, and does not necessarily refer to sites occurring on or close to the specific area of development.]

Map datum used: Hartebeeshoek 94 (WGS84).

1. Location: Kromdraai 106 (S 28.65580; E 28.37046)

Description: Old house, dating to c. 1904.

Evaluation of significance: High on a regional level

Discussion: This type of sandstone house occurs all over the region. It is the clients intention to retain it as part of the development.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit



2. Location: Kromdraai 106 (S 28.65888; E 28.36913)

Description: Remains of a farm labourer homestead

Evaluation of significance: Low on local level

³ See Appendix 1 for an explanation of the conventions used in assessing the cultural remains.

Discussion: This site was apparently abandoned within the last decade or two. It does not differ from what is found in the larger region.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 1 = no further action/investigation necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit

3. Location: Kromdraai 106 (S 28.65853; E 28.37006)

Description: Graves of Mr & Mrs J Scheepers. Although the death dates are 1892 and 1920 respectively, the headstone might be somewhat younger.

Evaluation of significance: High on local level

Discussion: These two graves are quite old and form an integral part with the old farmhouse in no 1 above.

Significance of impact: High on local level

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: Notification, consultation, permits, SAHRA permit



4. Location: Robyn 143 (S28.62465; E 28.39448)

Description: Remains of an old homestead, including hut foundations and a cattle kraal. It probably date to very early historic times, as is indicated by the lack of any modern material on the surface of the site.

Evaluation of significance: Medium on regional level

Discussion: This site would be impacted on by the development. If it cannot be retained, it should be investigated and recorded archaeologically

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit



5. Location: Robyn 143 (S 28.62458; E 28.39518)

Description: Old quarry where sandstone slabs were quarried for use as fence posts and building material.

Evaluation of significance: High on regional level

Discussion: Sandstone forms an integral part of the landscape (fence posts) and architecture of the region. Although not unique, a factory site such as this is judged to have high significance as it forms part of the image of the larger area.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit



6. Location: Robyn 143 (S 28.62804; E 28.39407)

Description: Remains of packed stone walling

Evaluation of significance: Medium on regional level

Discussion: This site might relate to pre-colonial occupation of the area, but without further investigation it is difficult to determine.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit

7. Location: Robyn 143 (S 28.62872; E 28.39375)

Description: Remains of packed stone walling

Evaluation of significance: Medium on regional level

Discussion: This site might relate to pre-colonial occupation of the area, but without further investigation it is difficult to determine. It is probably linked to the previous site.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit

8. Location: Brandwacht 144 (S 28.63400; E 28.39947)

Description: A small rock shelter walled off in front. It probably was used by cattle herders to shelter their stock during winter. No rock art occurs here.

Evaluation of significance: Medium on regional level

Discussion: This is undoubtedly one of many such shelters that occur in the larger region.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit



9. Location: Groothoek 105 (S 28.62489; E 28.37832)

Description: Two graves marked with stone.

Evaluation of significance: High on local level

Discussion: It is unknown to whom these graves belong and what their age are.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: Notification, consultation, permits, SAHRA permit

10. Location: Groothoek 105 (S 28.62392; E 28.37839)

Description: Old cattle kraal built from stone. The associated farmstead does not exist any more. Apparently it pre-dates the Anglo-Boer War.

Evaluation of significance: Medium on regional level

Discussion: This is one of very few such structures, other than houses, that date back to the pre-Anglo Boer War area.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit

11. Location: Brandwacht 144 (S 28.62815; E 28.37482)

Description: Outcrop with a number of shallow shelters, all enclosed by stonewalling.

Evaluation of significance: Medium on regional level

Discussion: This is undoubtedly one of many such shelters that occur in the larger region.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit

12. Location: Brandwacht 144 (S 28.62876; E 28.37699)

Description: Walled shelter with images of horse riders.

Evaluation of significance: High on regional level

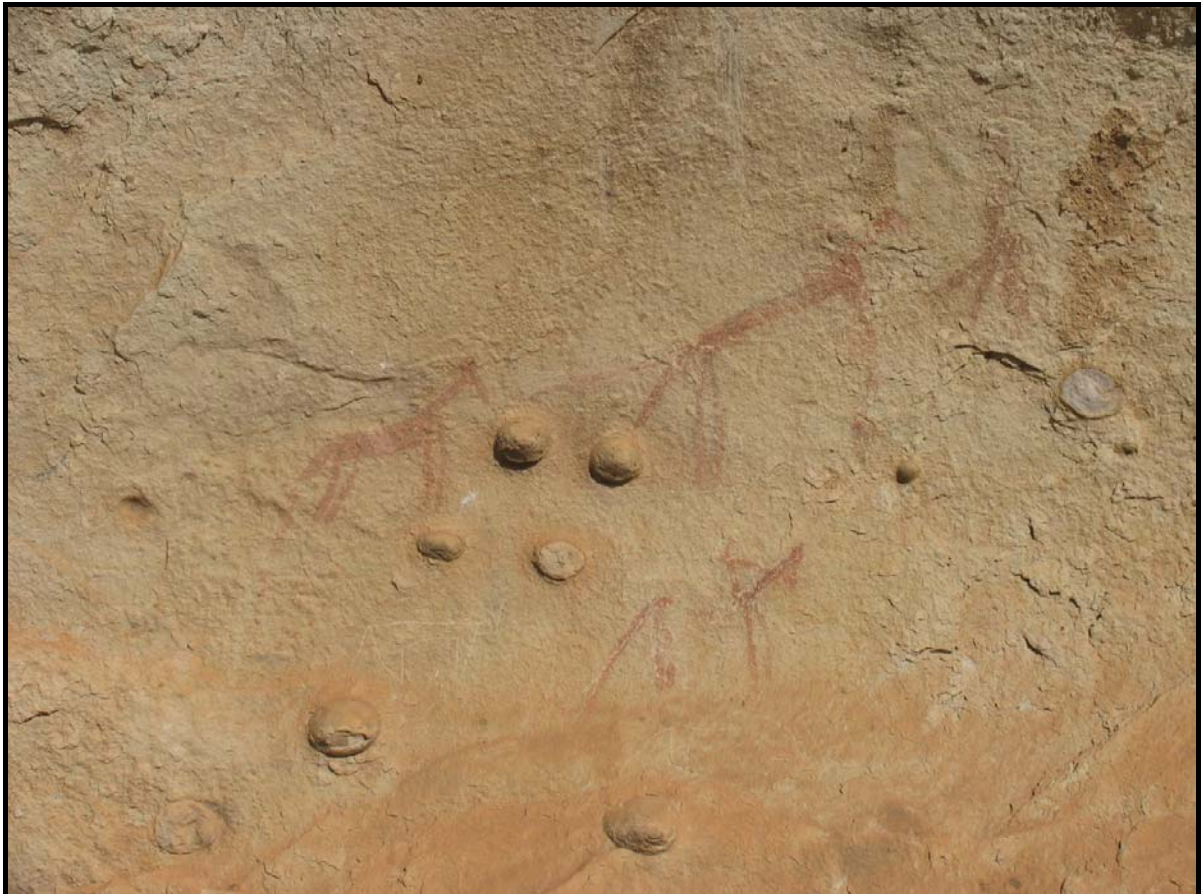
Discussion: In contrast to other shelters, the significance of this one is raised due to the presence of rock art.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 4 = preserve site at all costs

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit



13. Location: Brandwacht 144 (S 28.62935; E 28.37754)

Description: Stone wall enclosure. It probably served as stock pen.

Evaluation of significance: Medium on local level

Discussion: In contrast to previously mentioned sites, this does not include a rock shelter, although the principle remains the same.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive mapping/documentation necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit



14. Location: Brandwacht 144 (S 28.62985; E 28.37732)

Description: Stone walled shelter, with single image of a therianthrope.

Evaluation of significance: High on regional level

Discussion: In contrast to other shelters, the significance of this one is raised due to the presence of rock art.

Significance of impact: High

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 4 = preserve site at all costs

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit



15. Location: Rendezvous 145 (S 28.63087; E. 28.37191)

Description: Old house, dating to c. 1910.

Evaluation of significance: High on regional level

Discussion: This site falls outside the proposed development and would not be impacted on.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit

16. Location: Coerlane 40 (S 28.60902; E 28.38701)

Description: Signal Hill Memorial. This site serves only as marker for an event that took place in the larger landscape.

Evaluation of significance: High on provincial level

Discussion: This site falls outside the proposed development and would not be impacted on.

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit

