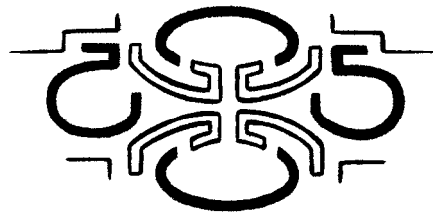


**Cultural Heritage Survey of a Proposed Dolomite Mine on Portion 23  
(Portion of Portion 15) of the Farm Hoekplaats 384 JR, City of Tshwane  
Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng**

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October 2010  
Version: Final Report

## Executive Summary

This report focuses on the results from a cultural heritage investigation of Portion 23 (a Portion of Portion 15) of the Farm Hoekplaats 384 JR, Gauteng. Hoekplaats Dolomite (Pty) Ltd has submitted a mining rights application with the aim to mine dolomite.

### *Iron Age settlements*

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

### *Historical buildings and features*

The foundations of four historic houses were recorded which probably date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although three of the houses were probably used as farm labour accommodation one site (Site 2) probably was the original Farm Complex. These structures are therefore older than 60 years and therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999). Please note that any future impact will necessitate a Phase 2 archaeological investigation and permits from SAHRA for destruction.

### *Graveyards*

One graveyard was recorded which contains approximately 13 graves. Most of these graves are unmarked and are therefore by default regarded as older than 60 years. According to the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) four general categories of graves can be identified, which are:

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

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

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

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

However, also note the following:

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

**Definitions and abbreviations**

- Midden: Refuse that accumulates in a concentrated heap.
- Stone Age: An archaeological term used to define a period of stone tool use and manufacture (see Table 3)
- Iron Age: An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture (see Table 3)
- Graveyard: Burial ground containing a number of graves, but is inactive (no new graves are added)
- Cemetery: Burial ground containing a number of graves, where new burials are still taking place

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

## **1. Introduction**

The aim of this cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of visible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements of cultural significance (including rock art) within the defined area of the proposed development. As such, the proposed mining area is situated on Portion 23 (a Portion of Portion 15) of the Farm Hoekplaats 384 JR, City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng. The heritage survey was requested by Umhlaba Environmental Consulting cc on behalf of the client Hoekplaats Dolomite (Pty) Ltd. The DME application number for the project is GP 30/5/1/2/2 308 MR.

## **2. Terms of Reference**

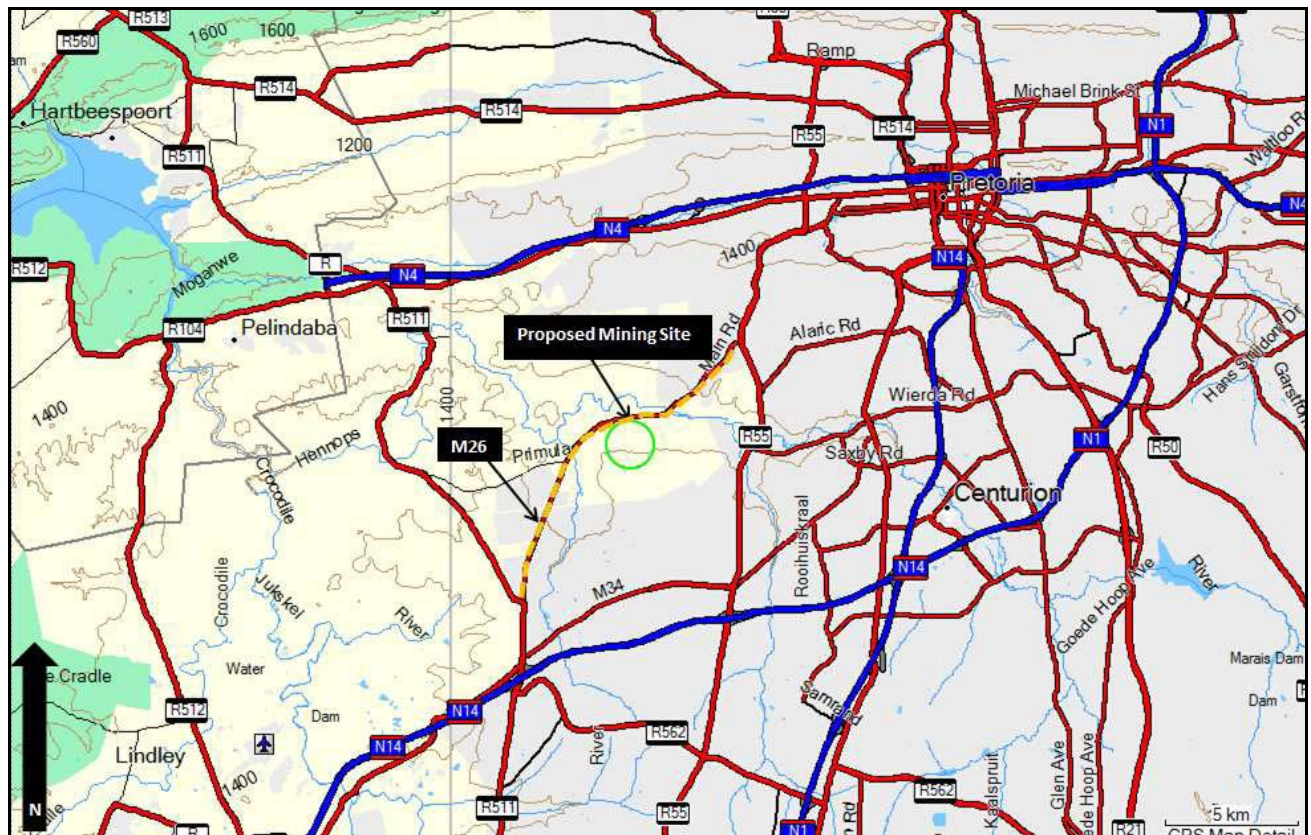
The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

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

## **3. Nature of the Proposed Activity or Development**

The proposed development is a dolomite mine and consists of the following aspects:

- Administration facilities
- Maintenance / Workshop facilities
- Water Supply
- Electricity Supply
- Fuel Depot facilities
- Sanitation facilities
- Waste Management facilities



Map 1: General location of the proposed site.

#### 4. Definitions and Approach

- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.
- Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and they are valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable.
- All archaeological remains, features, structures and artefacts older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34 & 35)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory (see **Section 38**). No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.
- Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.

- Human remains older than 60 are protected by the **NHRA**, with reference to **Section 36**. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the **Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

**Mitigation guidelines (The significance of the site):**

Rating the **significance of the impact** on a historical or archaeological site is linked to the significance of the site itself. If the significance of the site is rated high, the significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the site is low (also see Table 1).

<b>Significance Rating</b>	<b>Action</b>
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 <sup>14</sup> dating, ), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b]
High	4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism 4b. Graves: Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinterment [including 2a, 2b & 3]

**Table 1: Rating the significance of sites.**

- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.
- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.
- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during prospecting and mining activities, such activities should be halted, and a

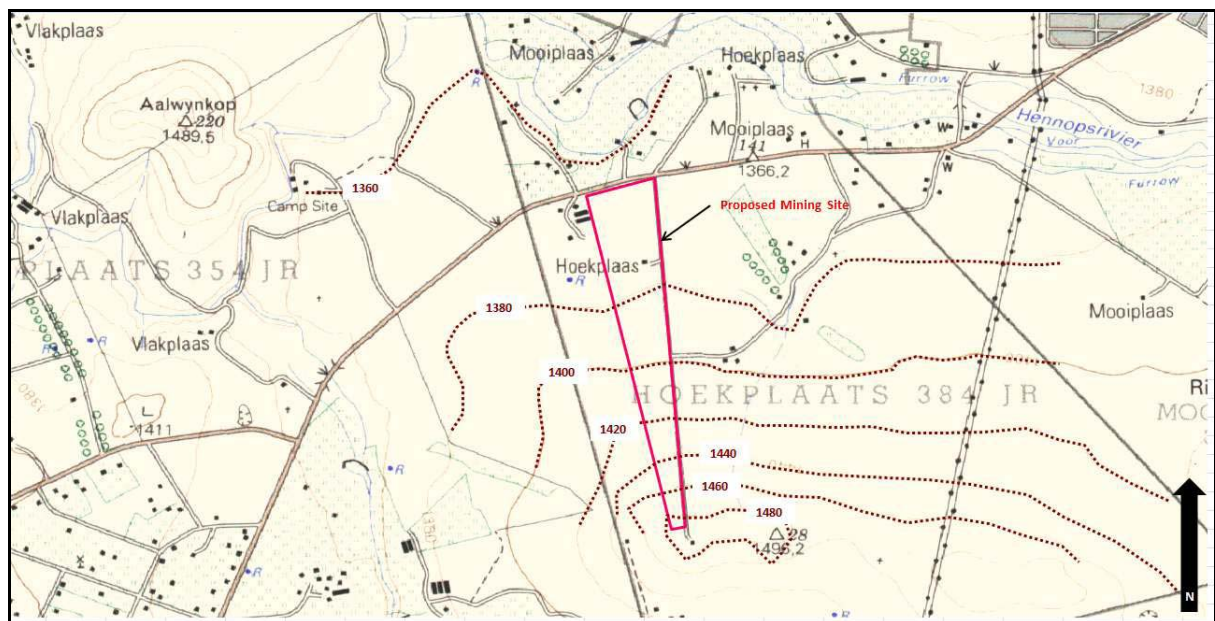
university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)).

- A copy of this report will be lodged with the SAHRA as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4).
- Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the SAHRA (or relevant PHRA).

## 5. Methodology

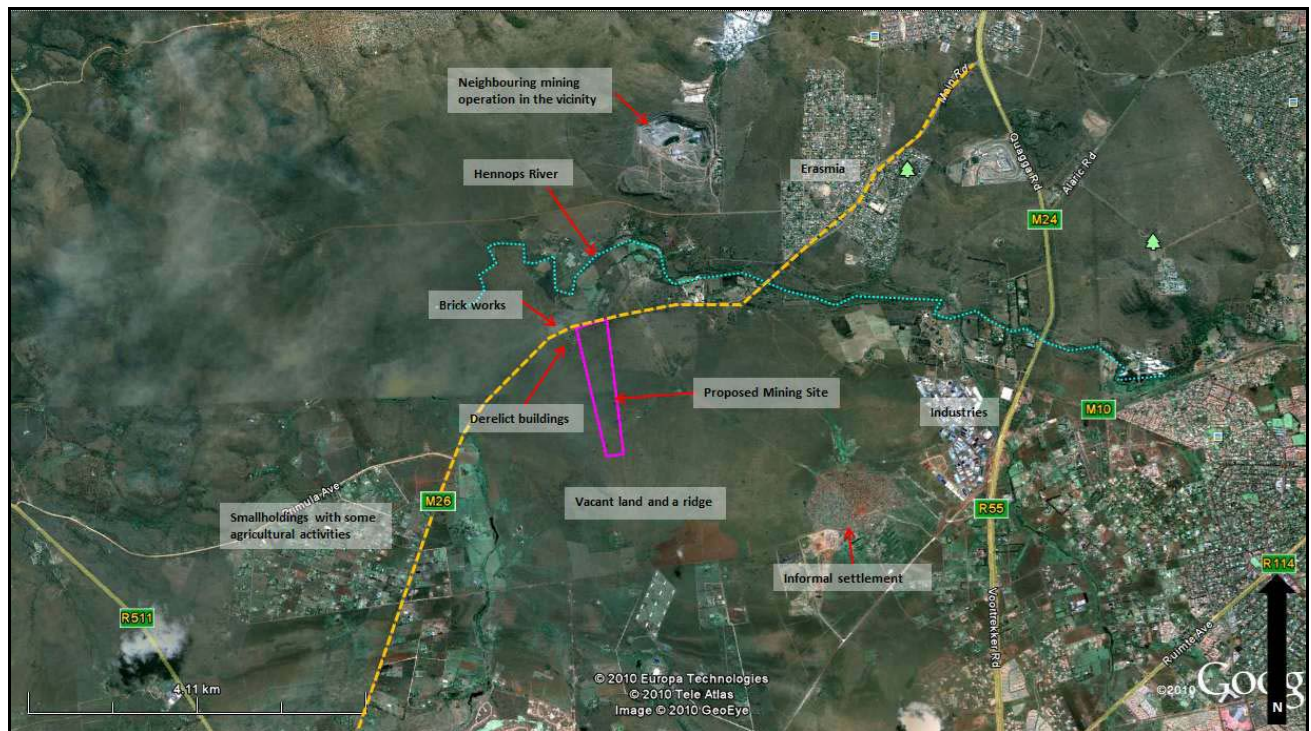
### 5.1 Maps and Other Sources

The survey area was localised by using several aerial images and maps supplied by the client (see Maps 1 - 3).



Map 2: Layout and position of the survey area in relation to the surrounding farms.





Map 3: General geographical context of the survey area.

## 5.2 Fieldwork

An intensive site visit was conducted on 21 September 2010. The area was accessed by using existing roads and trails. The site was intensively surveyed using pedestrian survey techniques.

## 5.3 Visibility and Constraints

No severe physical restrictions were encountered.

Also note that due to the subterranean nature of cultural remains this report should not be construed as a record of all archaeological and historic sites in the area.

## 6. Description of Study Area

Topographically the survey area is characterised as an open flat grassland with intermittent trees. The site is an elongated rectangle with the northern side demarcated by the M26 road and southern section ending near the slopes of a ridge (see Map 4). The farm was mostly used for cattle grazing and contains standard farming infrastructure (e.g. access roads, bore holes, a pump station, a house, fences, etc.). In one area in the south two small diggings were noted where soil was removed (see Figure 2). The study area is approximately 49.3 hectares in extent.



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

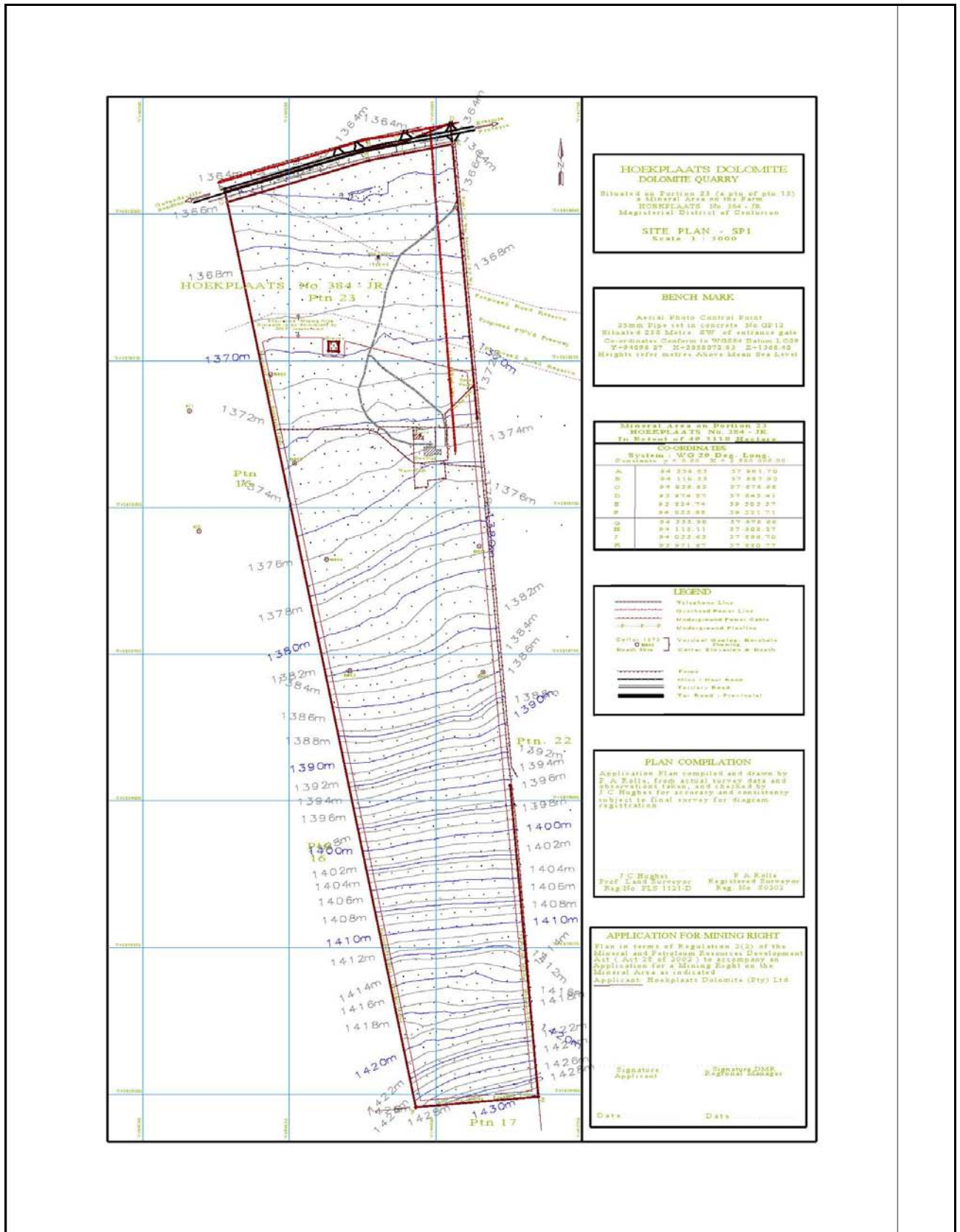




**Figure 1: General view of the open areas at the site.**



**Figure 2: Digging where material has been removed.**



Map 5: Map of the Surveyor General indicating existing features in the survey area.

## 7. Archaeological Sequence

Table 2 provides a general overview of the chronological sequence of the archaeological periods in South Africa.

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATE
Early Stone Age	More than c. 2 million years ago - c. 250 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age	c. 250 000 years ago – c. 25 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes San Rock Art)	c. 25 000 years ago - c. AD 200 (up to historic times in certain areas)
Early Iron Age	c. AD 400 - c. AD 1025
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites)	c. AD 1025 - c. AD 1830 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1830)

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

## 8. Archaeological Context

### 8.1 Stone Age Sequence

Concentrations of Early Stone Age (ESA) sites are usually present on the flood-plains of perennial rivers and may date to over 2 million years ago. These ESA open sites may contain scatters of stone tools and manufacturing debris and secondly, large concentrated deposits ranging from pebble tool choppers to core tools such as handaxes and cleavers. The earliest hominins who made these stone tools, probably not always actively hunted, instead relying on the opportunistic scavenging of meat from carnivore kill sites.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) sites also occur on flood plains, but are also associated with caves and rock shelters (overhangs). Sites usually consist of large concentrations of knapped stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades and associated manufacturing debris. Tools may have been hafted but organic materials, such as those used in hafting, seldom preserve. Limited drive-hunting activities are also associated with this period.

Sites dating to the Later Stone Age (LSA) are better preserved in rock shelters, although open sites with scatters of mainly stone tools can occur. Well-protected deposits in shelters allow for stable conditions that result in the preservation of organic materials such as wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material. By using San (Bushman) ethnographic data a better understanding of this period is possible. South African rock art is also associated with the LSA.

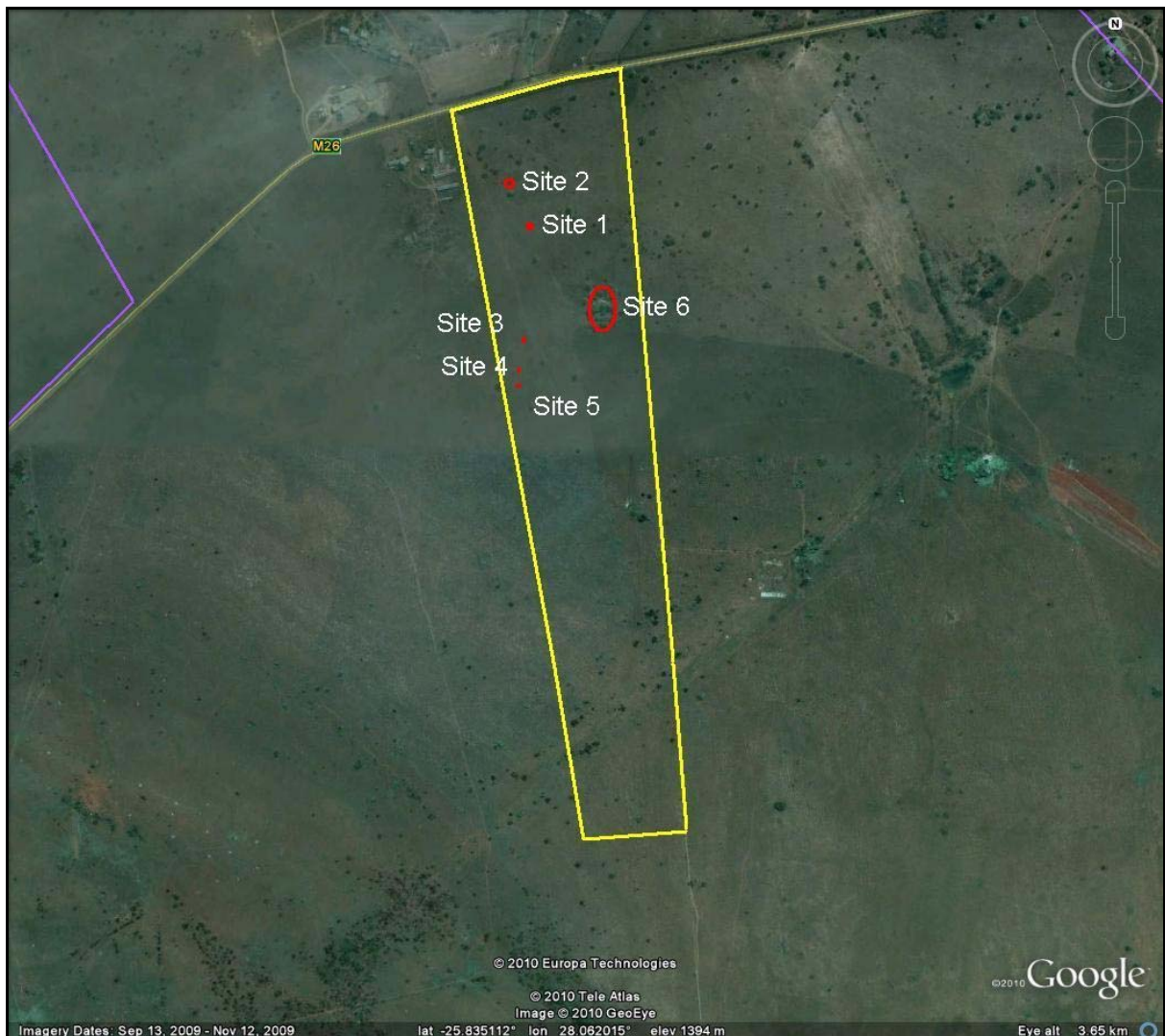
## 8.2 Iron Age Sequence

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as **Happy Rest** (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase of **Diamant** is dated to AD 600 - AD 900 and was first recognized at the eponymous site of Diamant in the western Waterberg. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the **Eiland** tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of the North West Province, Northern Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. These sites are usually located on low-lying spurs close to water.

The **Late Iron Age** (LIA) settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops c. AD 1640 - AD 1830). This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Northern Sotho, Tswana and Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) in the northern regions of South Africa with associated sites dating between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries AD. The terminal LIA is represented by late 18th/early 19<sup>th</sup> century settlements with multichrome Moloko pottery commonly attributed to the Sotho-Tswana. These settlements can in many instances be correlated with oral traditions on population movements during which African farming communities sought refuge in mountainous regions during the processes of disruption in the northern interior of South Africa, resulting from the so-called *difaqane* (or *mfecane*).



## 9. Location of Sites



Map 6: Location of identified sites.

## 10. Summary of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	28.060714°E 25.828991°S	Graveyard	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be fenced</li> </ul>
2	28.060265°E 25.828156°S	Farm building foundations	Medium	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surveying &amp; mapping</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>
3	28.060545°E 25.831462°S	House foundations	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>
4	28.060447°E 25.832115°S	House foundations	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>

5	28.060391°E 25.832336°S	House foundations	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>
6	28.062665°E 25.830426°S	Farm buildings	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> <li>• Sufficiently recorded</li> </ul>

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

## 11. Conclusions and Recommendations

### *Iron Age settlements*

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

### *Historical buildings and features*

The foundations of four historic houses were recorded which probably date to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Although three of the houses were probably used as farm labour accommodation one site (Site 2) probably was the original Farm Complex. These structures are therefore older than 60 years and therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999). Please note that any future impact will necessitate a Phase 2 archaeological investigation and permits from SAHRA for destruction.

### *Graveyards*

One graveyard was recorded which contains approximately 13 graves. Most of these graves are unmarked and are therefore by default regarded as older than 60 years. According to the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) four general categories of graves can be identified, which are:

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

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

However, also note the following:

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



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

<b>A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION</b>		
<p>This site comprises a graveyard containing 13 graves. All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. All the graves are demarcated with packed stones except one which has a granite base and headstone.</p> <p>The following details were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Esther Nomvula Ramokoka (Born: 1957; Died: 14/04/1986)</li> </ul>		
<b>B. SITE EVALUATION</b>		
<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
<b>Scientific Value</b>		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
<b>Social Value</b>		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
<b>Tourism Value</b>		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
<b>Rarity Value</b>		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
<b>Representative Value</b>		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√

<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community	√		
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			
High		√	
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None		√	
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) (Section 36). Human remains less than 60 years old are protected by the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).			
<b>Preventative measures:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The graveyard should be fenced off and an access gate installed.</li> </ul>			
<b>Reactive measures:</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial</li> <li>Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).</li> <li>Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)</li> <li>Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)</li> <li>Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws</li> </ul>			

## I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 3: Graves demarcated with packed stones.



Figure 4: One grave is marked by a granite base and headstone.

## Site 2

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

This site comprises the foundations of a farm house and associated outbuildings (farm complex). The main house foundation (indicating a multi-room house) is approximately 5 X 10 metres and was constructed with large sun dried bricks. Two additional foundations of smaller outbuildings (4 x 4 m) were also recorded. It seems that structure was probably the original farm house complex and is probably older than 60 years and therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999). No large middens were recorded in association.

Certainty of prediction: Probable				
<b>B. SITE EVALUATION</b>				
<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>				
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.				√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√	
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
<b>Social Value</b>				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
<b>Tourism Value</b>				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
<b>Representative Value</b>				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Unstable, dilapidated		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International				√
National				√
Provincial				√
Local			√	
Specific community			√	
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>				
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]	
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Low	
Medium	√
High	
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	√
Uncertain	
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>	
<p>The foundations are older than 60 years. The following is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• The farm complex should be surveyed and mapped.</li> </ul>	
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999), Section 34</li> <li>• Destruction permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 5: Sun dried bricks used in the foundations.</b></p>	





Figure 6: Another view of the house foundations.

### Site 3

#### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises the foundations of a historic house (farm worker accommodation) which probably dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was a two-room house of which only the dressed stone foundations are still visible. The structure is approximately 8 x 5 metres with a veranda on the northern side. No middens were recorded in association.

Certainty of prediction: Probable

#### B. SITE EVALUATION

##### B1. HERITAGE VALUE

##### Historic Value

	Yes	No
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
<b>Scientific Value</b>		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural	√	

landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.					
<b>Social Value</b>					
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√	
<b>Tourism Value</b>					
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.					√
<b>Rarity Value</b>					
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.					√
<b>Representative Value</b>					
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>					
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.				√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>					
Integrity of deposits/structures.			Stable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	
International				√	
National				√	
Provincial				√	
Local				√	
Specific community				√	
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>					
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]					√
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>					
Low					√
Medium					
High					
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>					
None					
Peripheral					
Destruction					√
Uncertain					
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>					
The structure is older than 60 years. The following is recommended:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficiently recorded</li> <li>• Destruction permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>					
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>					

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

## I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 7: Stone foundation of the house.

### Site 4

#### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises the foundations of a historic house (farm worker accommodation) which probably dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was a single room house of which only the dressed stone foundations are still visible. The structure is approximately 3 x 4 metres in extent. No middens were recorded in association.

Certainty of prediction: Probable

#### 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.		√
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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.		√
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It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
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##### Aesthetic Value

It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
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<b>Scientific Value</b>			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√		
<b>Tourism Value</b>			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			√
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			√
Medium			
High			
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			

**G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION**

The structure is older than 60 years. The following is recommended:

- Sufficiently recorded
- Destruction permit from SAHRA

**H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

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

**I. PHOTOGRAPHS**

Figure 8: Stone foundations of the house.

**Site 5****A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site comprises the foundations of a historic house (farm worker accommodation) which probably dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. It was a two-room house of which only the dressed stone foundations are still visible. The structure is approximately 10 x 5 metres with a veranda on the northern side. No middens were recorded in association.

Certainty of prediction: Probable


**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		√
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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.			√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√
<b>Scientific Value</b>			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√		
<b>Tourism Value</b>			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			√
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			√

Medium	
High	
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	√
Uncertain	
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>	
The structure is older than 60 years. The following is recommended:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficiently recorded</li> <li>• Destruction permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>	
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)</li> <li>• Destruction permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 9: The foundations of the house.</b></p>	


### Site 6

#### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a modern farm house complex with a multi-room face brick house and associated outbuildings. The whole site is fenced and is at present occupied by a tenant. The structures are modern and not older than 60 years. No disguising features were recorded and the complex is therefore not significant. No further action is required.

<b>B. SITE EVALUATION</b>				
<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>				
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.				√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.				√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.				√
<b>Social Value</b>				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
<b>Tourism Value</b>				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
<b>Representative Value</b>				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Occupied		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International				√
National				√
Provincial				√
Local				√
Specific community				√
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>				
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]	
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Low	
Medium	
High	
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	√
Uncertain	
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>	
The site has been sufficiently recorded. No further action is required.	
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 10: Modern farm house complex.</b></p>	