

**Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Mixed/Residential Development  
on Doornkuil 369 IQ, and Associated Infrastructure Upgrades,  
Sedibeng District Municipality**

For

**Exigent Environmental  
P.O. Box 11634  
Erasmuskloof  
0048  
Tel: 012 347 0699  
Fax: 012 347 5877**

By

**Francois P Coetzee  
Department of Anthropology & Archaeology  
University of South Africa  
PO Box 392  
Pretoria  
0003  
Tel: (012) 429 6297  
Fax: (012) 429 6091  
coetzfp@unisa.ac.za**

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## Executive Summary

### *Stone Age & Iron Age settlements*

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

### *Buildings*

Most of the proposed upgrades (i.e. sewer lines, water pipelines, reservoir and roads) follow the trajectory of existing structures. As such it should be realised that area is severely disturbed and surrounded by various formal and informal settlements. These structures also include several houses, outbuildings on plots and other structures that are not older than 60 years and are, therefore, of no historic value.

However, only one house (Site 8) was found to be older than 60 years and therefore protected under the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999)

### *Graves*

A total of 5 cemeteries were recorded consisting of various numbers of graves, of which most are older than 60 years or unmarked. As a result they are protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). Most of the graves are stable and will require mitigation if impact cannot be avoided.

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

Also note the following:

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

## 1. Introduction

The 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 within the boundaries of the proposed area of development. This report forms part of the EIA process and was requested by Exigent Environmental Consultants on behalf of the client Sugar Creek 101 (Pty) Ltd.

## 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

Sugar Creek 101 (Pty) Ltd proposes to develop a mixed/residential development on Portions 1, 9, 10, 11, 12 & 18 of the Farm Doornkuil 369 IQ within the Sedibeng District Municipality. It is located east of Orange Farm and Lakeside and west of De Deur, Ironside Agricultural Holdings and Balmoral Estates.

The establishment of the proposed development requires the installation of supporting service infrastructure, which entails the following:

- The existing **water pipelines** will be upgraded, including the line running south-north along the eastern boundary of the site along Timber Road towards an existing reservoir north of the site and the pipeline flowing east-west along Brooks Road towards a reservoir east of the site.
- The **sewer lines** in Lakeside, Orange Farm and Evaton draining towards the Sebokeng Wastewater Treatment Works must also be upgraded to handle the increased load in sewerage.
- The **road network** in the area will also be upgraded and new roads will be constructed. This includes Brooks Road, Tile Road and Canner Road east of the site, as well as the intersection north-east of Stretford Station and the access to the south-east corner of the site from Rose Road (R551).

## 4. Definitions and Approach

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

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

- All archaeological remains, artificial features and structures older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory. No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.
- Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.
- Human remains older than 60 are protected by the **National Heritage Resources Act**, with reference to Section 36. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the **Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.
- **Mitigation guidelines:**

<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, augering), 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]

- Rating the **significance of the impact** on a historical or archaeological site is linked to the significance of the site itself. If the significance of the site is rated high, the significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the site is low.
- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless

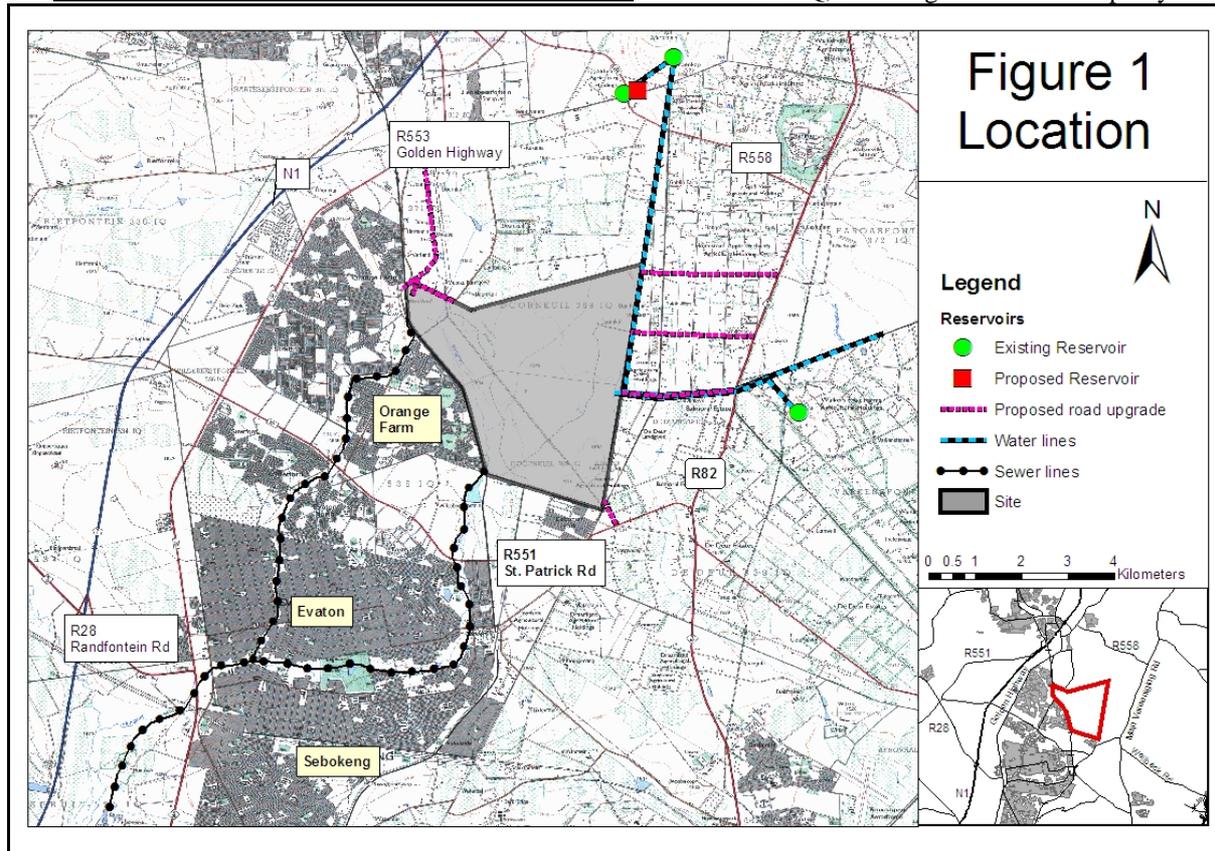
stated otherwise.

- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.
- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during construction activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).
- A copy of this report will be lodged with the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)** as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4).
- Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (or relevant PHRA).

## **5. Methodology**

### **5.1 Maps and Other Sources**

The proposed area of development is situated in Gauteng Province just south of the Grasmere Toll Plaza on the N1 Highway. The area is indicated on Map 1 as provided by the client. The area is also located on 1:50 000 topographic maps 2627BD en 2627DB.



Map 1: General location of the proposed area of development.

## 5.2 Fieldwork

An intensive site visit was conducted on 17 February 2008. The main tracks were used, which provide access to various areas in the study area. Selected areas were investigated on foot.

## 5.3 Visibility and Constraints

No severe restrictions were encountered. The area was open and accessible. However, due to the subterranean nature of cultural remains this report should not be construed as a record of all archaeological and historic sites in the area.

## 6. Description of Study Area

The survey area consists of various components which include water and sewer pipelines, road upgrades, a reservoir and a central area (Site) of mixed/residential development.

Please note, at the onset, that the area is severely disturbed and surrounded by various formal and informal settlements. Furthermore, the sewer lines will be upgraded and therefore follow the trajectory of the existing pipeline. The proposed water lines follow existing roads (see Figure 1) and so do the proposed upgrades of the roads (see Figure 2). The proposed reservoir is situated near an existing reservoir and adjacent to an occupied house and associated outbuildings.



**Figure 1: A typical view of the area: Proposed water pipeline.**



**Figure 2: One of the dilapidated structures next to the existing road, to be upgraded.**

## 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

Concentrations of Early Stone Age (ESA) sites are usually present on the flood-plains of perennial rivers and may date to over 2 millions 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

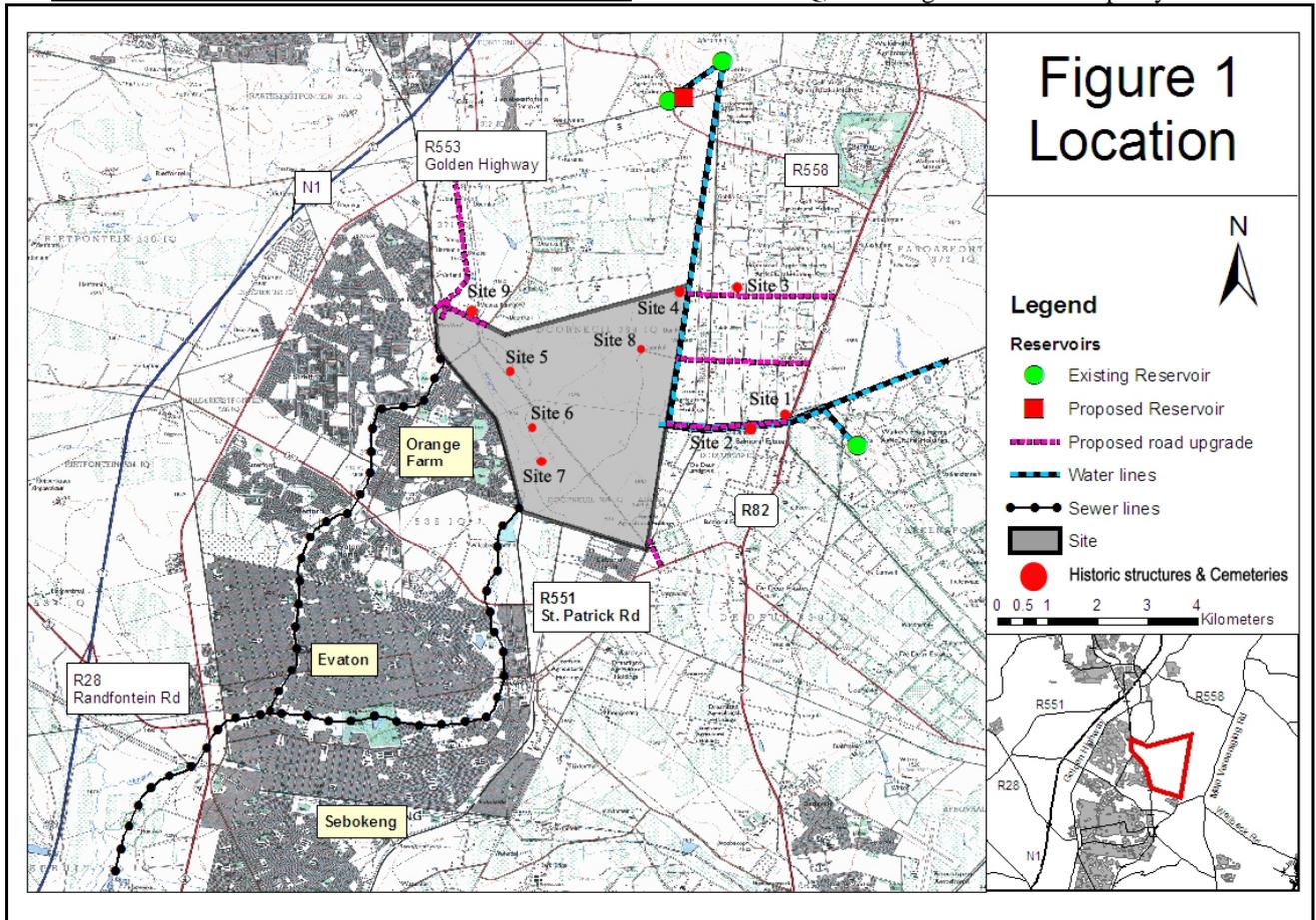
In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. The 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 Southern Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) in the northern and Waterberg regions, and dates from the sixteenth to 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. Description of Sites

Please note that multi-room houses that are currently occupied as well as vacated houses and dilapidated structures occur along the trajectory of most of the proposed road upgrades and water pipelines. This report will, therefore, only focus or mention structures that are protected under the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999) or considered to be of significance. Note that Sites 4 to 7 (cemeteries) were indicated to me by Mr Josef Silo Mokwena who has been living in the area for the last 60 years.



Map 2: Location of the recorded sites

**Site 1**

**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a dilapidated single room house constructed of stones and cement (foundation approximately 5 x 4 metres). The roof and all the fittings, including the door and windows have been removed. The house is situated adjacent to the existing dirt road with two similar houses (in the same condition) further north (further away from the road). These structures were probably used as accommodation for (farm) laborers. The age of the structure remains undetermined. Further, no middens were recorded in the area and due to the state of conservation, little can be deduced from the structure.

**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.		√

**Aesthetic Value**

It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a		√
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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 principle 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.		Dilapidated: Unstable	
<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>			

- Feature sufficiently recorded
- None

## H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- None

## I. PHOTOGRAPHS



**Figure 3: Dilapidated single room stone-built house.**

## Site 2

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of five dormitory-style accommodation units (each approximately 30 metres long), which are located adjacent to the existing dirt road. Four of the units were built with brick and one with stone (Figure 4). They all have corrugated iron roofs with iron window frames and doors (Figure 5). One of the units is constructed by using the English Bond building technique. This means that the wall is constructed by a sporadic row of side facing bricks, in between the normal stretched rows of bricks (see Figure 6). This makes the construction very strong and was used during the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century.

All of the units are currently occupied by people who rent the accommodation from the present land owner and who work at various businesses in the area. According to oral testimony no graves exist in the immediate vicinity of the dormitories.

Certainty of prediction: Medium

### B. SITE EVALUATION

<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 the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has strong 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 its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as 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 importance in demonstrating the principle 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: 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	√
Unknown	
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficiently recorded, no further action required</li> </ul>	
<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 4: Accommodation structures adjacent to the road.</b></p>	



**Figure 5: Accommodation structures adjacent to the road.**



**Figure 6: English Bond building technique can be seen clearly (see row of facing bricks).**

### **Site 3**

#### **A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a very extensive cemetery which includes approximately 200 graves and is

situated adjacent to the existing road (see Map 2). The graves are demarcated by packed stones, brick and cement bases, and a few granite bases and headstones. Only a few of the headstone were recorded with inscriptions. Most of the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the eastern side.

Some of the grave details are as follows:

- Tshehlo Andries Madule (no date)
- Betty Nkosi (Died: 1962)
- Joseph Mothungang Thusi (17/08/1928 – 25/01/1958)

However, most of the graves do not have headstones with inscriptions and therefore the age of the graves could not be determined. According to legislation these graves fall, by default, under the protection of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).

## B. SITE EVALUATION

### B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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#### Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
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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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#### Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
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It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
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It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
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#### Social Value

It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
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#### Tourism Value

It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
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#### Rarity Value

It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
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#### Representative Value

It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
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### B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
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### B3. CONDITION OF SITE

Integrity of deposits/structures.		
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Stable: Some headstones damaged
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<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>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A buffer zone of minimum 20 metres should be maintained.</li> <li>• The graves must be fenced off.</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 regional provisions, laws and by-laws</li> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA for removal</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			



**Figure 7: Grave with brick base and cement headstone.**



**Figure 8: Grave with brick base and cement headstone.**



Figure 9: Grave with granite base and headstone

**Site 4**

**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is a cemetery and consists of approximately 14 graves, which are demarcated by packed stones, brick and cement bases, and granite bases and headstones (Figure 10). Only a few of the headstone were recorded with inscriptions. Most of the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the eastern side. Note that the cemetery is situated on the northern periphery of the open site (see Map 2) and due to the construction of a fire break (fence road) some of the graves have been damaged and an unknown number removed.

Some of the grave details are as follows:

- Belemina Moemise (Died: 28/10/1942)
- Josiah Poee? (Died: 05/08/1952)
- Naome Thulo (Born: 1898; Died: 13/01/1940)

However, most of the graves do not have headstones with inscriptions and therefore the age of the graves could not be determined. According to legislation these graves fall, by default, under the protection of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). Furthermore, two of the graves with inscriptions are older than 60 years and therefore also protected under the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999).

**B. SITE EVALUATION**

**B1. HERITAGE VALUE**

	Yes	No
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**Historic Value**

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
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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.			√
<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 the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√	
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has strong 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 its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as 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 importance in demonstrating the principle 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: Some graves damaged	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</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	√
<p><b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A buffer zone of minimum 50 metres should be maintained.</li> <li>• The graves must be fenced off.</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged please note the following:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<p><b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 regional provisions, laws and by-laws</li> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA for removal</li> </ul>	
<p><b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b></p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Figure 10: Some of the headstones of graves in the cemetery.</b></p>	

**Site 5**

**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is a cemetery and consists of approximately 20 graves, which are mostly demarcated by packed stones, although two graves have either a brick or cement base (Figure 11 & 12). None of the headstones recorded have inscriptions. The graves have an east-west orientation with the

headstones on the eastern side.

Note that although some of the graves have headstones the inscriptions could not be discerned and, therefore, the age of the graves could not be determined. However, according to legislation these graves fall, by default, under the protection of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).

## B. SITE EVALUATION

### B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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#### Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
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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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#### Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
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It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
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It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
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#### Social Value

It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
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#### 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.	√	
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### B3. CONDITION OF SITE

Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable
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### C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE

High	Medium	Low
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International		√
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National		√
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Provincial		√
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Local		√
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Specific community	√	
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### D. FIELD REGISTER RATING

National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]	
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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>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A buffer zone of minimum 50 metres should be maintained.</li> <li>• The graves must be fenced off.</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 regional provisions, laws and by-laws</li> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA for removal</li> </ul>	
<b>II. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	



Figure 11: Grave demarcated with bricks.



Figure 12: Grave with cement base and headstone.

## Site 6

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is a cemetery and consists of approximately 65 graves, which are demarcated by

packed stones, brick and cement bases, and granite bases and headstones (Figures 13 - 15). Only a few of the headstone were recorded with inscriptions. Most of the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the eastern side. However, four graves have a north-south orientation. Note that some of the graves have been kept clean and maintained, which usually indicate an active social connectedness to the graves (i.e. specific ancestors).

Some of the grave details are as follows:

- Pheello Piet ?lo (Born 26/01/1973; Died: 14/05/1973)
- Mphetheng Tanki Tlali (Born: 8/11/1975; Died: 26/02/1984)

However, most of the graves do not have headstones with inscriptions and therefore the age of the graves could not be determined. According to legislation these graves fall, by default, under the protection of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). Furthermore, two of the graves with inscriptions are older than 60 years and therefore also protected under the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999).

## B. SITE EVALUATION

### B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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#### Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
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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.		√
---	--	---

#### Aesthetic Value

It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.	√	
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#### Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
---	---	--

It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
---	--	---

It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
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#### 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.	√	
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<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>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A buffer zone of minimum 50 metres should be maintained.</li> <li>• The graves must be fenced off.</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 regional provisions, laws and by-laws</li> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA for removal</li> </ul>			
<b>III. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			



Figure 13: Maintained graves in the cemetery.



Figure 14: Graves in the cemetery.



Figure 15: Graves in the cemetery.

**Site 7**

**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is a cemetery and consists of approximately 7 graves, which are demarcated by packed stones and upright headstones only (Figure 15). Most of the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side.

No inscriptions were recorded on the headstones therefore the age of the graves could not be determined. According to legislation these graves fall, by default, under the protection of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). Furthermore, two of the graves with inscriptions are older than 60 years and therefore also protected under the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999).

**B. SITE EVALUATION**

**B1. HERITAGE VALUE**

Yes	No
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**Historic Value**

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.		√
---	--	---

It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
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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.	√	
--	---	--

**Scientific Value**

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa’s natural and cultural heritage.	√	
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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.	√	
<b>Social Value</b>		
It has strong 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 its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as 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 importance in demonstrating the principle 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>
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>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A buffer zone of minimum 50 metres should be maintained.</li> <li>• The graves must be fenced off.</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		

- Social consultation
- Exhumation and reburial

**H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

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

**IV. PHOTOGRAPHS**



**Figure 16: Packed rocks indicating grave with headstone.**

**Site 8**

**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a multi-room house constructed of asbestos panels and a corrugated roof. According to oral tradition the house has been occupied continuously for over 60 years by the local farm worker (Mr Josef Silo Mokwena) and his family. No substantial middens or graves were recorded in the vicinity.

Although the house is older than 60 years and as such falls under the protection of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999), it is not regarded as a highly significant building. Nonetheless a permit must be obtained from SAHRA for destruction and mitigation must include proper recording (i.e. surveying and mapping).

**B. SITE EVALUATION**

**B1. HERITAGE VALUE**

Yes	No
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Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
<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 the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
<b>Social Value</b>		
It has strong 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 its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as 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 importance in demonstrating the principle 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>
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>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The building is older than 60 years.</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged please note the following:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Destruction permit from SAHRA</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)</li> </ul>	
<b>V. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 17: Farm house occupied for the last 60 years.</b></p>	

**Site 9**

**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of various dilapidated buildings and structures which were probably used as a dairy or workshop (Figure 18). The roof and most of the fittings have been removed over the years. No substantial middens or artefacts of significance were recorded in the area.

None of these structures are older than 60 years and therefore do not fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).

<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 the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
<b>Social Value</b>				
It has strong 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 its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as 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 importance in demonstrating the principle 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.			Dilapidated: Unstable	
<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>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sufficiently recorded, no further action required.</li> </ul>	
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>	
<b>VI. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 18: Dilapidated buildings.</b></p>	

## 10. Summary of Sites

Site	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	26°29'20.1"S 27°56'02.4"E	House ruin of stone	Low	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
2	26°29'22.2"S 27°55'42.3"E	Dormitories	Low	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>

3	26°27'54.7"S 27°55'28.3"E	Cemetery	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>
4	26°27'51.7"S 27°54'56.2"E	Cemetery	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>
5	26°28'47.1"S 27°53'03.7"E	Cemetery	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>
6	26°29'24.9"S 27°53'15.9"E	Cemetery	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>
7	26°29'50.2"S 27°53'21.8"E	Cemetery	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>
8	26°28'32.8"S 27°54'30.0"E	House	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>
9	26°28'10.8"S 27°52'36.7"E	Dilapidated building	Low	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>

## 11. Conclusions and Recommendations

### *Stone Age & Iron Age settlements*

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

### *Buildings*

Most of the proposed upgrades (i.e. sewer lines, water pipelines, reservoir and roads) follow the trajectory of existing structures. As such it should be realised that area is severely disturbed and surrounded by various formal and informal settlements. These structures also include several houses, outbuildings on plots and other structures that are not older than 60 years and are, therefore, of no historic value.

However, only one house (Site 8) was found to be older than 60 years and therefore protected under the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999). Mitigation will be required.

### *Graves*

A total of 5 cemeteries were recorded consisting of various numbers of graves, of which most are older than 60 years or unmarked. As a result they are protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). Most of the graves are stable and will require mitigation if impact cannot be avoided.

If impact will occur in the near future, mitigation measures may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance

Francois P Coetzee Doornkuil 369 IQ, Sedibeng District Municipality  
no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Note that 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.

Also note the following:

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