

**Cultural Heritage Survey for the Nungu Trading 672 (Pty) Ltd Prospecting
Application, East London, Eastern Cape**

For

Index
277 Eridanus Street
Waterkloof Ridge
Pretoria
Tel: (012) 346 5307
Fax: 086 550 2274

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

Although no Iron Age settlements, structures, features or artefacts were recorded during the survey, several Later Stone Age hunter-gatherer shell middens (Site 14) were recorded at Cove Rock. Also note that Site 14 is not situated in the survey area, but is included for regional context.

Buildings

Most of the recorded historic houses in the survey have been altered or added to. In most cases the structures have lost their intrinsic value due to these changes. The rest of the houses, outbuildings, sheds, etc. are modern.

Only Site 11 is regarded as highly significant and should be recorded if further impacts are considered.

Graves

A total of six grave sites have been recorded. These graves should be fenced with a minimum 20 metres buffer zone. 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. 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 an application for a prospecting permit and was requested by Index on behalf of the client, Nungu Trading 672 (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

The client is applying for a prospecting permit to be able to mine sand in the demarcated area.

4. Definitions and Approach

- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.
- Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and they are valuable, finite non-renewable and irreplaceable.
- All archaeological remains, artificial features and structures older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory. No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.
- Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.
- Human remains older than 60 are protected by the **National Heritage Resources Act**, with reference to Section 36. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are

protected by the **Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

- **Mitigation guidelines:**

Significance Rating	Action
Not protected	1. None
Low	2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site adequate; no further action required
	2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, augering), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, C ¹⁴ dating,), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [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]

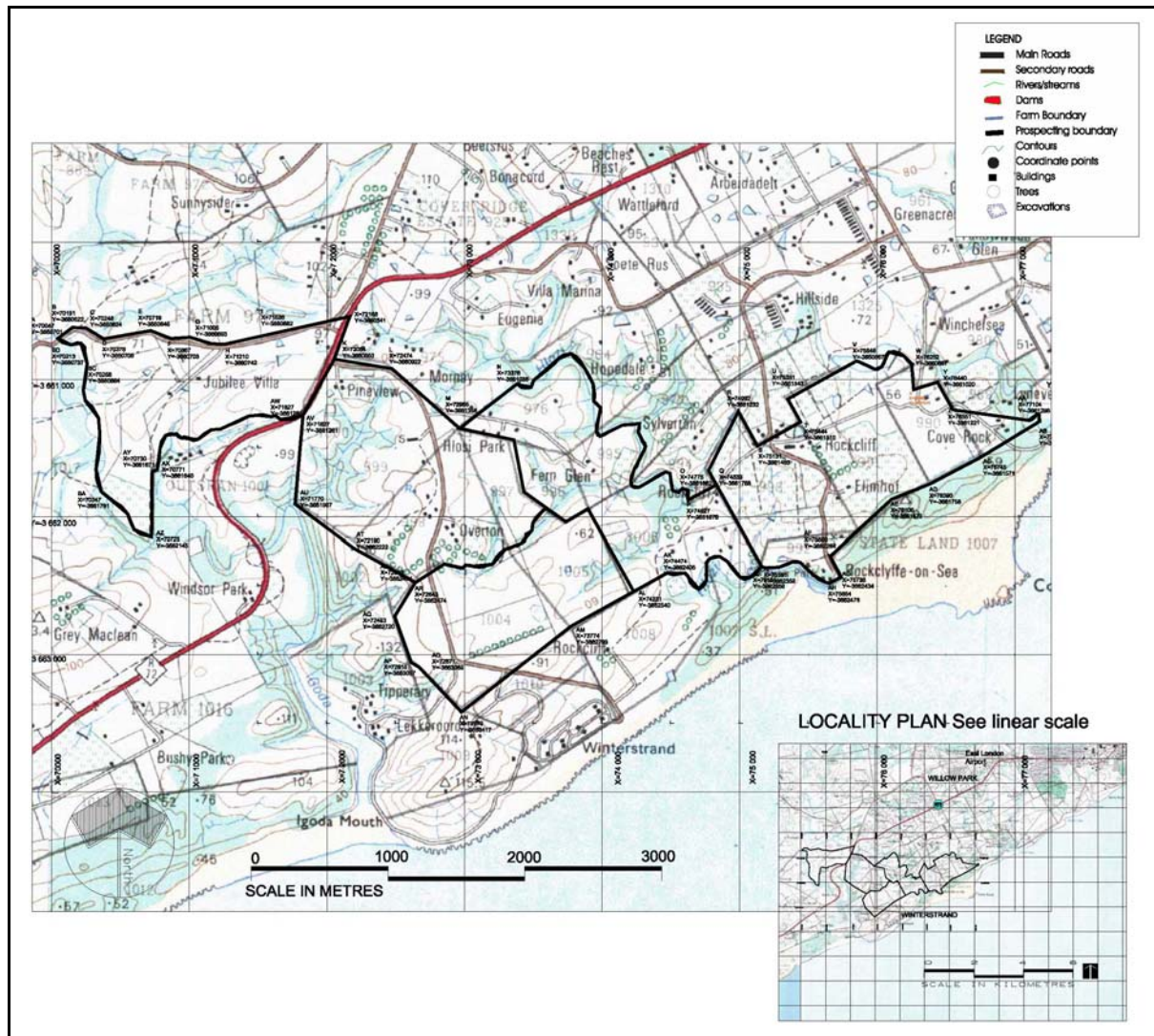
- Rating the **significance of the impact** on a historical or archaeological site is linked to the significance of the site itself. If the significance of the site is rated high, the significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the 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 site is located on detailed maps provided by the client. The total survey area is indicated on Map 1.



Map 1: General location of the proposed mining area.

5.2 Fieldwork

An intensive site visit was conducted between 6 and 9 June 2008. The area is accessible through a network of gravel and tar roads. 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 proposed area of mining is located on the southern outskirts of East-London. The area encompasses the following farms and portion of farms:

- Portion 3 of the Farm 988
- Remaining extent of Farm 991
- Portion 1 of Farm 992
- Farm Rockcliff 993
- Remaining extent of Farm 990
- Portion 2 of Farm 992
- Portion 1 of the Farm 976
- Remaining extent of Farm 976
- Farm 995, 996, 998, 999, 1000 & 1006
- Remaining extent of Farm 1004
- Remaining extent of Farm 1005
- Remaining extent of Farm 997
- Remaining extent of Farm 907

The area borders the sea on the eastern side and consists mostly of small plots. Uses included farming, residential, guest houses and even a school. Infrastructural development ranges from roads and power lines to grazing pens, ploughed field and farm sheds. Note also that some of the plots have been occupied since the mid AD 1800s which signifies a long period of occupation and development.

The area is generally open and flat with undulating hills and valleys. The built environment consists of various houses (old and mostly modern), farm buildings and a school. The total area is approximately 700 hectares in extent.



Figure 1: General views of the survey area.



Figure 2: General views of farm buildings in the survey area.

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

Diagnostic pottery assemblages are mainly used to construct a temporal-spatial framework which can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. In the eastern coastal regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as **Msuluzi** (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified). The second phase namely, **Ndondondwane** developed from Msuluzi. The third phase is called **Ntshekane** and is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) in the area. 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 classified as Blackburn (c. AD 1050) and later Moor Park (c. AD 1350) typify this period. Later sites (such as Umgazana c. AD 1700) are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops. This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Zulu and Xhosa (Nguni-speaking) people in the region. These settlements can in many instances be correlated with oral traditions and population movements.

9. Ethno-historical sequence

The history of the area is linked to an important historical event which mainly revolves around the vision of the sixteen-year old Xhosa prophetess Nongqawuse that resulted in the death of thousands Xhosa people in 1856 - 1857. According to the prophecy the sea would rise and save them if all cattle were slaughtered and no fields were ploughed. Oral history

indicates that one of the places where cattle were driven into the sea was at Cove Rock (Gompo or Rock Cliff), which makes it a very significant place in the region. Furthermore, several shell middens, which are associated with the Later Stone Age, have been recorded on the rocks. As such the site is also a protected archaeological site and has a high regional significance.

9. Description of Sites

Figure 1: Location of the sites.

Site 1

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a single grave marked with an elaborate granite base and headstone. The grave is also demarcated with a brick wall and gate. The grave has an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. The inscription on the headstone is as follows:

- Esther Ntombizodwa Nombasa Mjali, 1939 – 2006

Although the grave is not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999), the human remains are still protected under the Human Tissue Act (Act no. 65 of 1983).

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE		Yes	No
Historic Value			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			√
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√	
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to 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.			√
Social Value			
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		√	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			

Low	
Medium	
High	√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	√
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	

G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

- Grave is also ready fenced
- A buffer zone of at least 20 should by maintained during mining activities
- No further action required, however if direct impact is planned in the near future, please note the following:
 - Phase 2 investigation
 - 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

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 3: Grave with granite headstone

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a multi-room cement brick house with corrugated asbestos roof. Both the windows and the doors have wooden frames. The house is in a dilapidated state. The ceiling has also collapsed revealing wooden trusses in some places. Additions have been made to the structure on the northern side (enclosed veranda) and the southern side (kitchen and scullery). The original structure is approximately 4 x 8 metres in extent. No middens were recorded. A modern house was recorded on the same plot.

The old house is probably older than 60 years and is therefore protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999, Section 34). However, the structure is not unique and does not hold any specific significance.

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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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.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Unstable, dilapidated	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		√	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low		√	
Medium			
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction		√	
Unknown			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficiently recorded • None 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) • Permit from SAHRA for removal 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 4: Dilapidated old house.

Site 3

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site consists of a school with two buildings. The main building is divided into four classrooms and the smaller structure houses only one classroom. The buildings are not older than 60 years and are therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to 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.	√	
Social Value		

It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local		√
Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		√
Medium		
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		
Destruction		√
Unknown		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficiently recorded • None 		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 		
II. PHOTOGRAPHS		



Figure 5: Local school building.

Site 4

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a multi-room brick house with a veranda on the northern side. Several alterations have been made to the main structure. A modern house is also situated on the same plot. No middens were recorded in associated with the structure. The house is probably not older than 60 years and is therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).

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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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	√	
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landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.					
Social Value					
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).					√
Tourism Value					
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.					√
Rarity Value					
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.					√
Representative Value					
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.					√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT					
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.				√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE					
Integrity of deposits/structures.			Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low	
International				√	
National				√	
Provincial				√	
Local				√	
Specific community				√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING					
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]					
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]					
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]					
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]					
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]					
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]					
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]					
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE					
Low				√	
Medium					
High					
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT					
None					
Peripheral					
Destruction				√	
Unknown					
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficiently recorded • None 					
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 					
III. PHOTOGRAPHS					



Figure 6: Vacated house.

Site 5

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a dilapidated multi-room cement brick house. The roof and most of the fittings have been removed. The house was probably used as accommodation for farm workers. No middens were recorded. According to oral tradition (farm owner) the house is not older than 60 years and is therefore not protected under 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).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Demolished		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			√
Medium			
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Unknown			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficiently recorded • None 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 			
IV. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 7: Remains of demolished house.

Site 6

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a single grave that is situated adjacent to a tree. No grave base or headstone is visible. According to oral tradition the person was apparently a local farm worker who died of natural causes. He was buried by Johan Swanepoel's father in 1975 (estimated date). Although the grave is not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999), the human remains are still protected under the Human Tissue Act (Act no. 65 of 1983).

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).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable, no headstone		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	√		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High	√		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None	√		
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Unknown			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grave should be fenced • A buffer zone of at least 20 should by maintained during mining activities • No further action required, however if direct impact is planned in the near future, please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • 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

V. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 8: Remains of demolished house.

Site 7

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a single grave situated in an abandoned cattle kraal. According to oral tradition the burial took place approximately 15 years ago. No clear headstone or grave base was recorded.

Although the grave is not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999), the human remains are still protected under the Human Tissue Act (Act no. 65 of 1983).

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.			√
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.	√		
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	√		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High	√		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None	√		
Peripheral			
Destruction			

Unknown

G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

- The grave should be fenced
- A buffer zone of at least 20 should be maintained during mining activities
- No further action required, however if direct impact is planned in the near future, please note the following:
 - Phase 2 investigation
 - 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

VI. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 9: Grave in old cattle kraal.

Site 8**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a single grave situated in an abandoned cattle kraal. According to oral tradition the burial took place approximately 15 years ago. No clear headstone or grave base was recorded.

Although the grave is not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act

25 of 1999), the human remains are still protected under the Human Tissue Act (Act no. 65 of 1983).

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.

	√
--	---

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).

	√
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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.

	√
--	---

Representative Value

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

	√
--	---

B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Other similar sites in the regional landscape.

√	
---	--

B3. CONDITION OF SITE

Integrity of deposits/structures.

Stable

C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE

High	Medium	Low
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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]	
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Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]	
---	--

Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]	
---	--

Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	
Medium	
High	√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	√
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Unknown	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grave should be fenced • A buffer zone of at least 20 should be maintained during mining activities • No further action required, however if direct impact is planned in the near future, please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • Social consultation • Exhumation and reburial 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	

Site 9

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site consists of two graves of two young girls that drowned in the river approximately 10 years ago. The graves are situated adjacent each other near the bank of the river. No headstones were recorded.</p> <p>Although the grave is not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999), the human remains are still protected under the Human Tissue Act (Act no. 65 of 1983).</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a		√

particular community or cultural group.			
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to 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.	√		
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√	
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√	
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√	
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√		
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	√		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High	√		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None	√		
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Unknown			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			

- The grave should be fenced
- A buffer zone of at least 20 should be maintained during mining activities
- No further action required, however if direct impact is planned in the near future, please note the following:
 - Phase 2 investigation
 - 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

Site 10

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a single grave situated in an abandoned cattle kraal and the foundations of a house. According to oral tradition the burial took place approximately 20 years ago. No clear headstone or grave base was recorded.

Although the grave is not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999), the human remains are still protected under the Human Tissue Act (Act no. 65 of 1983).

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.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			√
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Unknown			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The grave should be fenced • A buffer zone of at least 20 should by maintained during mining activities • No further action required, however if direct impact is planned in the near future, please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • Social consultation • Exhumation and reburial 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Site 11

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site consists of a multi-room house that has been constructed with large stone blocks. Various additions and alterations have been added to the house. The title deed of the farm is dated 1864 and the house was probably built in the 1880s. As such, the house is older than 60 years and therefore falls under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.				√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√	
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to 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.			√	
Social Value				
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
Tourism Value				
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.			Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low

International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			√
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			√
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Unknown			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The house must be surveyed • Detailed sketch map 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999) 			
VII. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 10: Additions to the house are clearly visible.



Figure 11: Veranda and back of house.

Site 12

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of an extensive multi-room brick house and is currently occupied. However, various additions and alterations have been made to the structure in the last few years. The structure is not older than 60 years and therefore does not fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Certainty of prediction: Probable				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.				√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to 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.			√	
Social Value				
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
Tourism Value				
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low
International				√
National				√
Provincial				√
Local				√
Specific community				√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING				
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]				
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]				
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]				
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]				


Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	√
Medium	
High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	√
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Unknown	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficiently recorded • None 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	
VIII. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 13: Front section of the house.</p>	



Figure 14: The back section of the house.

Site 13

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a multi-room brick house with two distinct facades. Various additions and alterations have been made to the structure. The house is currently occupied. No middens have been recorded near the structure. The structure is not older than 60 years and therefore does not fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Certainty of prediction: Probable

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to 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.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local		√
Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		√
Medium		
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		
Destruction		√
Unknown		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficiently recorded • None 		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 		

IX. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 15: Frontal view of multi-room house.

Site 14

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is Cove Rock, which is associated with the Xhosa cattle killings of 1856 to 1857 and occurred as a result of the predictions of the prophetess Nongqawuse. Various shell middens, associated with Later Stone Age hunter-gatherer occupation, have also been recorded on the site. The historic sequence of the site is older than 60 years and fall therefore under the protection of 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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√	
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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	√	
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√	
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South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√	
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√	
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√	
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√	
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National	√		
Provincial	√		
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			√
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			√
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Unknown			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain sense of place • If more people visit the site due to developments in the area active management of the site should be implemented (i.e. walk ways, interpretative signage, etc.). 			

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)

X. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 16: The main section of Cove Rock

10. Summary of Sites

Site	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	33.06672°S 27.78379°E	Grave	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation if impact is foreseen
2	33.06000°S 27.80666°E	House	Low	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
3	33.06528°S 27.79976°E	School building	Low	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
4	33.06409°S 27.79296°E	Old house	Low	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
5	33.06927°S 27.77050°E	Worker houses	Low	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
6	33.07353°S 27.78174°E	Grave	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation if impact is foreseen
7	33.08252°S 27.80225°E	Grave	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation if impact is foreseen

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8	33.08266°S 27.80207°E	Grave	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 investigation if impact is foreseen
9	33.08265°S 27.80204°E	Graves	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 investigation if impact is foreseen
10	33.08209°S 27.80050°E	Grave	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 investigation if impact is foreseen
11	33.07952°S 27.80131°E	Historic house	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 investigation if impact is foreseen
12	33.08214°S 27.78111°E	Old house	Low	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
13	33.07522°S 27.78313°E	Old house	Low	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
14	33.08621°S 27.82253°E	Cove Rock	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 investigation if impact is foreseen

11. Conclusions and Recommendations

Stone Age & Iron Age settlements

Although no Iron Age settlements, structures, features or artefacts were recorded during the survey, several Later Stone Age hunter-gatherer shell middens (Site 14) were recorded at Cove Rock. Also note that Site 14 is not situated in the survey area, but is included for regional context.

Buildings

Most of the recorded historic houses in the survey have been altered or added to. In most cases the structures have lost their intrinsic value due to these changes. The rest of the houses, outbuildings, sheds, etc. are modern.

Only Site 11 is regarded as highly significant and should be recorded if further impacts are considered.

Graves

A total of six grave sites have been recorded. These graves should be fenced with a minimum 20 metres buffer zone. 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. 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.

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)).