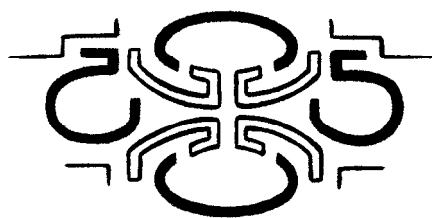


Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Schmidtsdrift Renewable PV Project on the Farm Schmidtsdrift 248/0000, Northern Cape



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January 2011
Version 2: Revised Report



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	12/12/20/
NEAS Reference Number:	DEAT/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010

PROJECT TITLE

PROPOSED SCHMIDTSDRIFT RENEWABLE PV PROJECT ON THE FARM
SCHMIDTSDRIFT 248/0000

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4.2 The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations_

I, FP Coetzee, declare that --

General declaration:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.



Signature of the specialist:

Name of company (if applicable):

03/03/2011

Date:

Executive Summary

This report contains a comparative heritage impact assessment investigation in accordance with the provisions of Sections 38(1) and 38(3) of the *National Heritage Resources Act* (Act no 25 of 1999). This report focuses on the results from a cultural heritage survey that was conducted for the proposed renewable PV Project on a section of portion 000 of the farm Schmidtsdrift 248.

Stone Age settlement

Although isolated surface scatters of Early, Middle and Later Stone Age tools were noted during the survey no manufacturing or basecamp sites were identified.

Iron Age settlements

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

Graves

One possible grave was recorded. It is situated within the servitude of a powerline and is also outside the area of development.

Historical structures

The foundations of one historic house were recorded.

Recommendations

In terms of the possible grave (Site 1) a buffer zone of 10 metres must be observed and the area must be fenced off to prevent any possible impact.

The historical house foundations are of low local significance and no further action is required.

It is recommended that the proposed development can proceed as long as the mitigation measures are adhered to.

However, also note the following:

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

Definitions and abbreviations

Midden: Refuse that accumulates in a concentrated heap.

Stone Age:	An archaeological term used to define a period of stone tool use and manufacture
Iron Age:	An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999)
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resources Agency
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment

Contents

1. Introduction.....	5
2. Objectives.....	5
3. Study Area	5
4. Proposed Project Activities	10
5. Legal Framework.....	10
6. Study Approach/Methods	13
6.1 Review of information/data	13
6.2 Site visit	13
6.3 Impact assessment	13
6.4 Assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge	13
7. Description of Cultural Heritage Sites.....	14
8. Summary of Sites	16
9. Recommendations and Conclusions.....	16
References.....	17
Addendum 1: Archaeological Sequence.....	19
Addendum 2: Site Evaluation	23

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. The survey is part of a Basic Assessment Process for the proposed PV Project on portion 0000 of the farm Schmidtsdrift 248. An archaeological assessment was conducted for the area in 2002 which formed part of the EIA process for the local NDC Mine (see Coetzee 2002). The survey was requested by V&L Landscape Architects CC on behalf of the client, Sunspot SA (Pty) Ltd.

2. Objectives

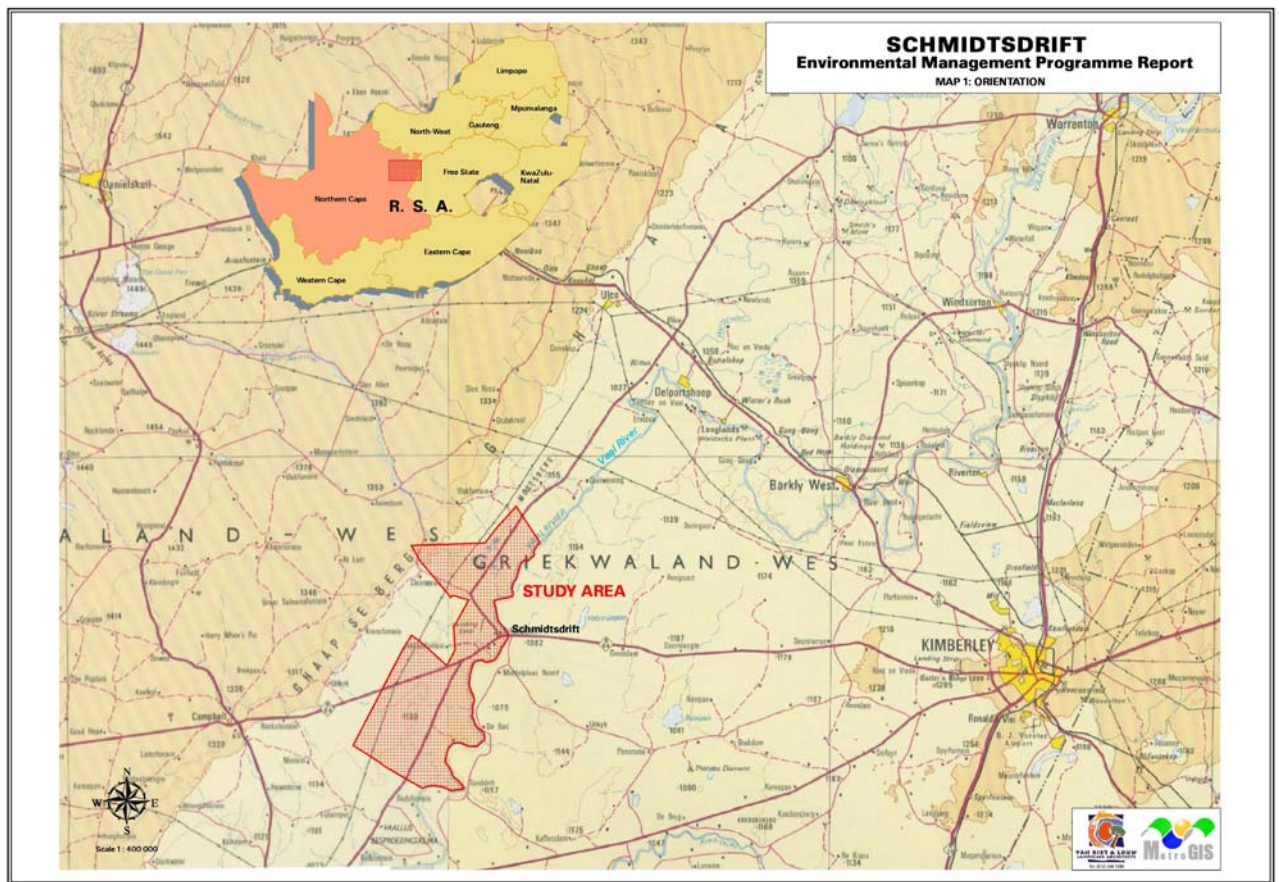
The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

- Provide a detailed description of known archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), features and settlements
- Estimate the level of significance/importance of these remains within the study area
- Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the proposed development activities
- Propose possible mitigation measures which will limit or prevent any impact provided that such action is necessitated by the development

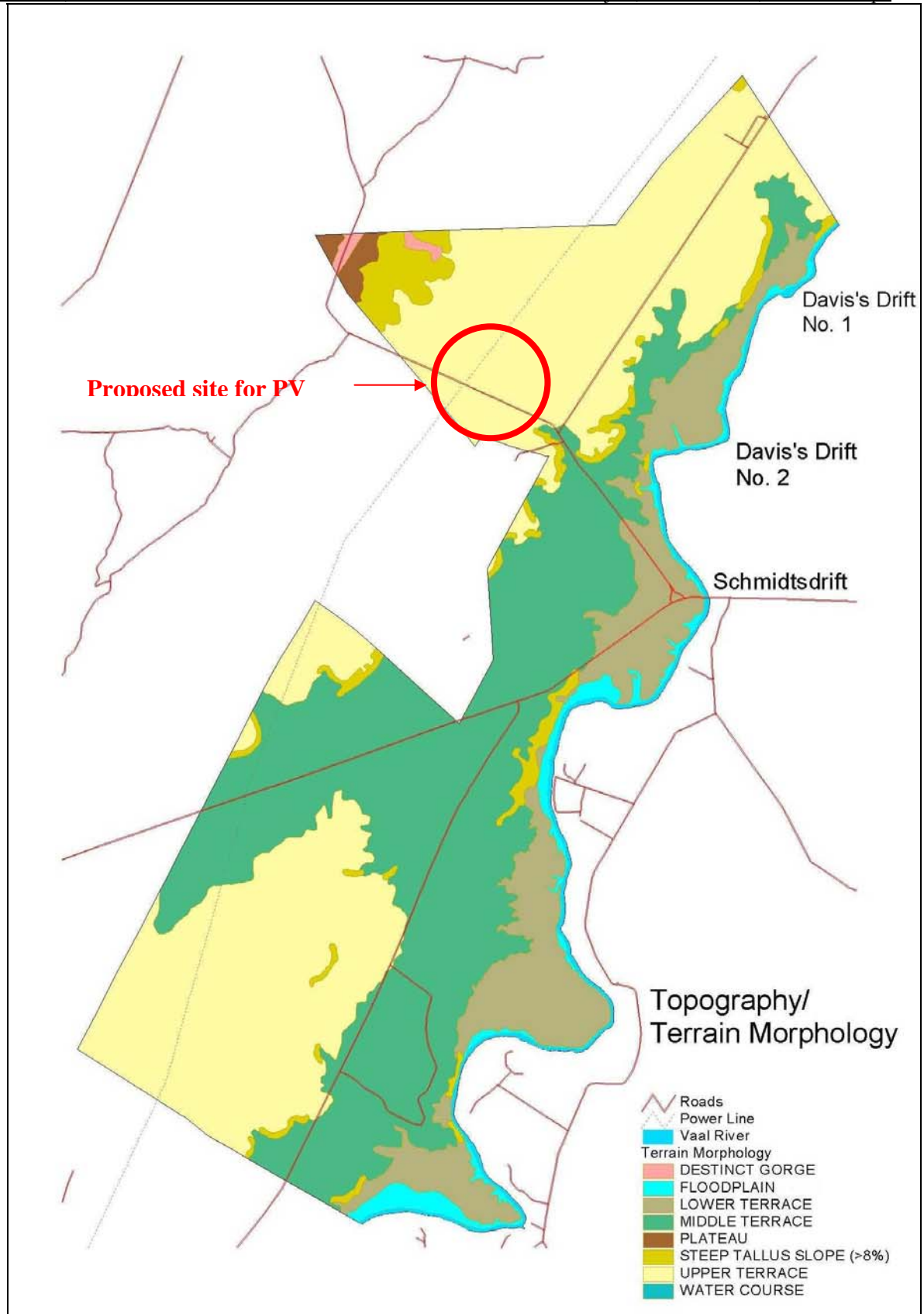
3. Study Area

The survey area is situated on a small section of portion 0000 of the farm Schmidtsdrift 248, about 8 km west of the Schmidtsdrift settlement and the NDC Diamond Mine. Regionally, the proposed site is located approximately 50km north east of Douglas, 50km south west of Barkly West and 80 km west of Kimberley (see Map 1 & 2).

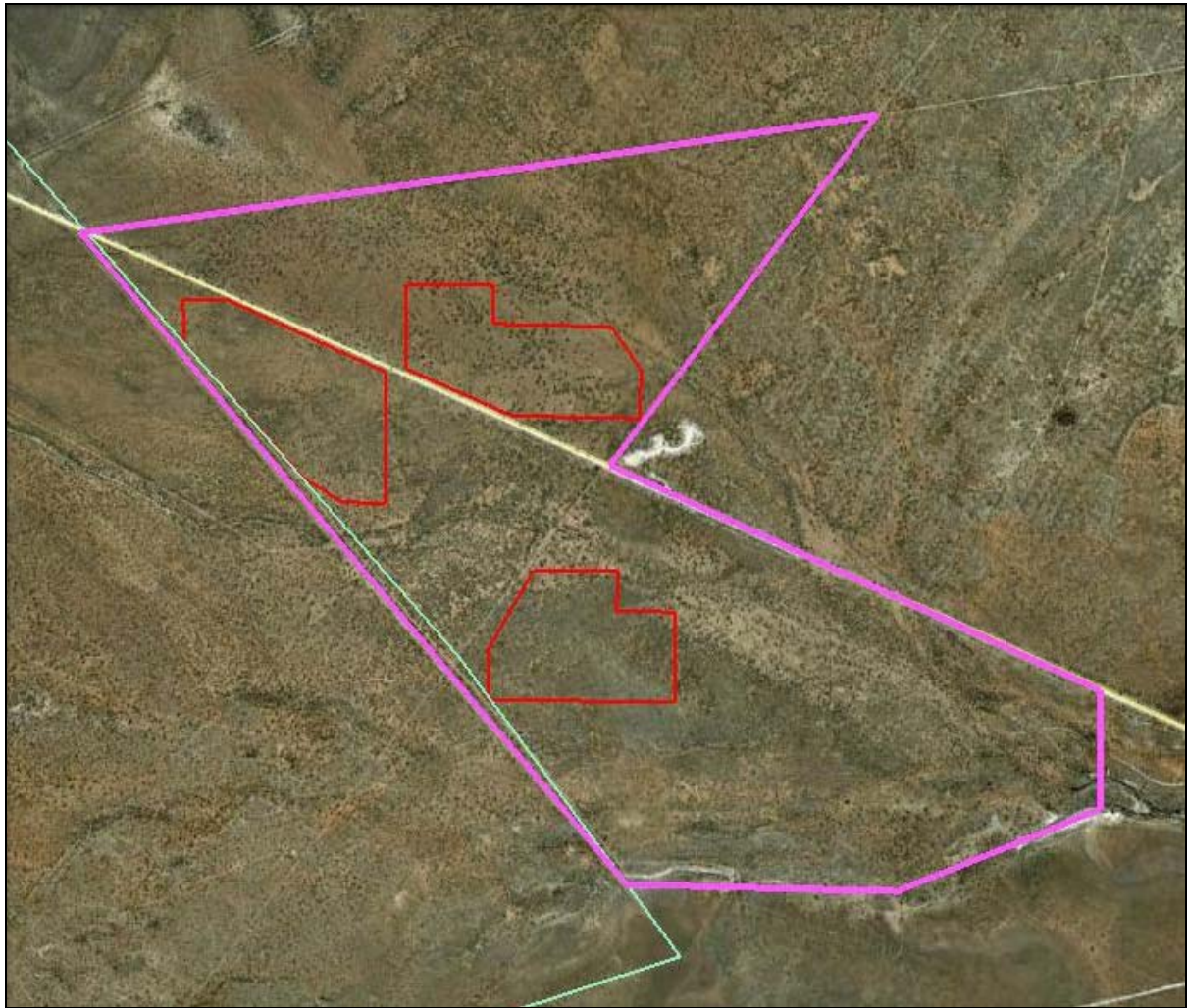
The survey area is mostly open and flat and used for grazing of livestock. The area is fenced and is divided in two parts by a major gravel road (running northwest to southeast) that provides access to local farms. A power line (with servitude) also traverses the survey area (running northeast to southwest) and is positioned perpendicular to the gravel road. The southern boundary is demarcated by a non-perennial stream (see Map 3).



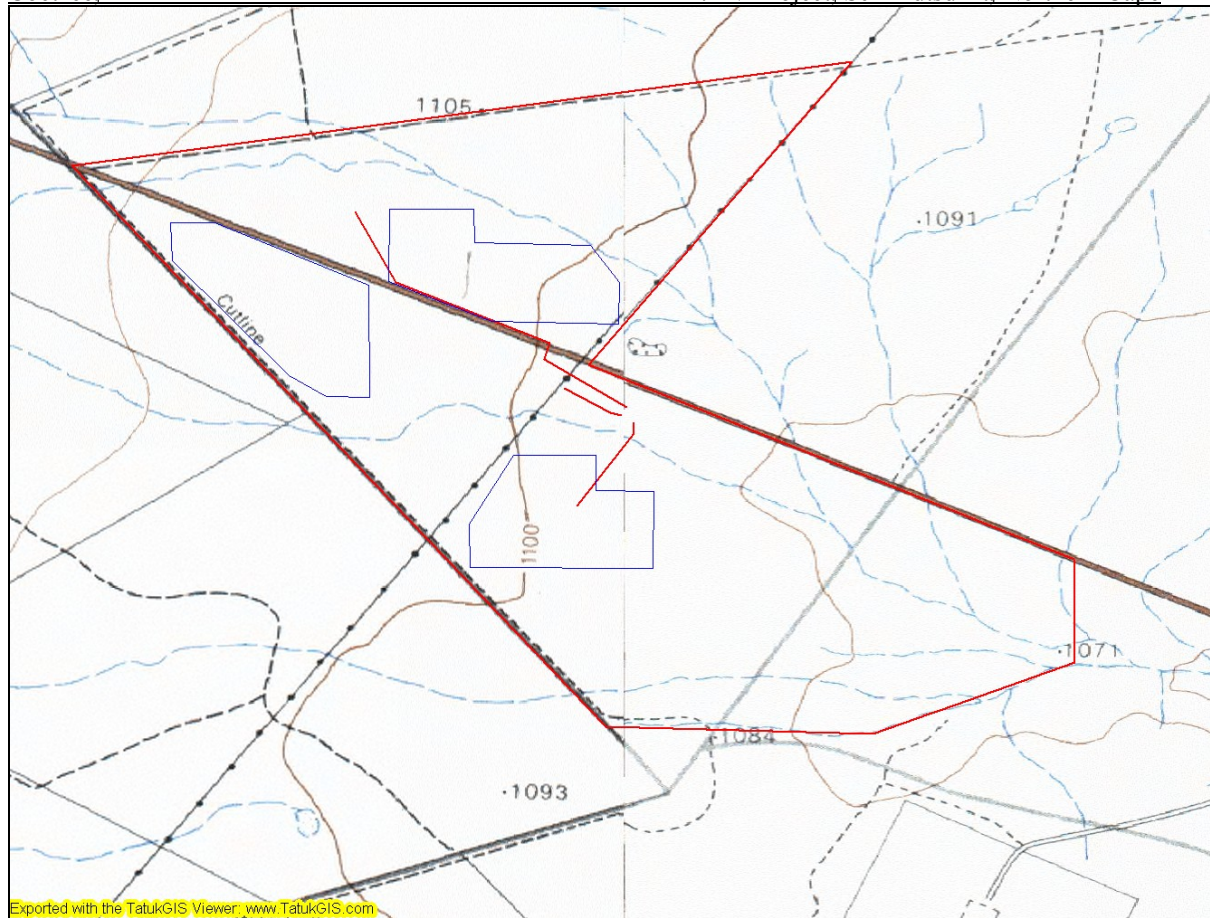
Map 1: Regional context of the survey area



Map 2: Survey area within context of the farm Schmidtsdrift 248



Map 3: Boundary of survey areas with locations of proposed PV panels



Map 4: Survey area located on the 1:50 000 topographic map



Figure 1: General view of the survey area



Figure 2: General view of the survey area

4. Proposed Project Activities

The development proposed by Sunspot SA (Pty) Ltd will consist of a 30 MW PV Plant (see Map 3 for proposed layout and position of plant). The aim is to link up to the national grid and a substation is planned in the near future and will be located less than 1 km from the plant.

5. Legal Framework

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

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

Mitigation guidelines (The significance of the site):

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

Significance Rating	Action
Not protected	1. None
Low	2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site adequate; no further action required
	2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, auguring), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, C ¹⁴ dating, mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b]
High	4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism 4b. Graves: Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinterment [including 2a, 2b & 3]

Table 1: Rating the significance of sites

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

- **Architectural significance:**
 - Does the site contain any important examples of a building type?
 - Are any of the buildings important examples of a style or period?
 - Do any of the buildings contain fine details and or reflect fine workmanship?
 - Are any of the buildings the work of a major architect or builder?
 - Are the buildings important examples of an industrial, technological or engineering development?
 - What is the integrity of the buildings?
 - Are the buildings still utilised?
 - Has the buildings been altered and are these alterations sympathetic to the original intent of the design?
- **Spatial significance of architecture:**
 - Is the site or any of the buildings a landmark in the city or town?
 - Does the plant contribute to the character of the neighbourhood/region?
 - Do the buildings contribute to the character of the street or square?
 - Is the place or building part of an important group of buildings?
- **Architecture: Levels of significance are:**
 - Protect
 - Highly significant
 - Possible significance
 - Least significance
 - No significance
- **Architecture: Levels of protection are:**

Retain and protect	Considered to be of high significance. The building or structure can be used as part of the development but must be suitably protected. Should not include major structural alterations. If the building is older than 60 years a modification permit is required from SAHRA.
Retain and re-use	Considered to be of moderate significance. The building or structure can be altered to be accommodated within the development plans. Structural alterations can be included. If the building is older than 60 years a modification permit is required from SAHRA.
Alter and re-use	Considered to be of low significance. The building or structure can be structurally altered or destruction can be considered following further documentation. If the building is older than 60 years a modification/destruction permit is required from SAHRA.
Can be demolished	Considered to be of negligible significance and can be demolished. If the building is older than 60 years a destruction permit is required from SAHRA.

Table 2: Level of protection of buildings/structures

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

6. Study Approach/Methods

Regional maps and other geographical information were supplied by V&L Landscape Architects CC. In addition Google images and topographic maps were used to indicate the survey area. The survey area was localised on the 1:50 000 topographic maps 2823DB and 2824CA.

The survey area was surveyed on foot using both systematic and intuitive pedestrian survey techniques.

6.1 Review of information/data

Additional information on the cultural heritage of the area was sourced from the following records:

- National Mapping Project by SAHRA (which lists heritage impact assessment reports submitted for South Africa)
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client
- Published literature

6.2 Site visit

The site investigation took place on 14 January 2012.

6.3 Impact assessment

The criteria used to describe heritage resources and to provide a significance rating of recorded sites are listed in the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) specifically Section 7(7) and Section 38). SAHRA also published various regulations including: Minimum standards: Archaeological and palaeontological components of impact assessment reports in 2006.

Please note that no alternatives have been proposed in terms of the project proposal.

6.4 Assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge

No severe physical restrictions were encountered. Please note that due to the subterranean nature of cultural remains this report should not be construed as a record of all archaeological and historic sites in the area.

7. Description of Cultural Heritage Sites

Criteria used for the recording Stone Age sites include:

- Substantive deposits (at least a concentration);
- Variety of knapping remains (e.g. cores, debitage, flakes, formal tools);
- Extent of stone tool concentration; and
- Regional density of stone tool scatters

The survey revealed isolated surface scatters (find spots) of formal tools and cores, but no knapping (manufacturing) or long-term occupation Stone Age settlements.



Figure 3: Isolated finds: Two Middle Stone Age cores found on the surface



Figure 4: Isolated finds: Later Stone Age flakes and debitage



Figure 5: Isolated finds: Middle and Later Stone Age formal tools and flakes

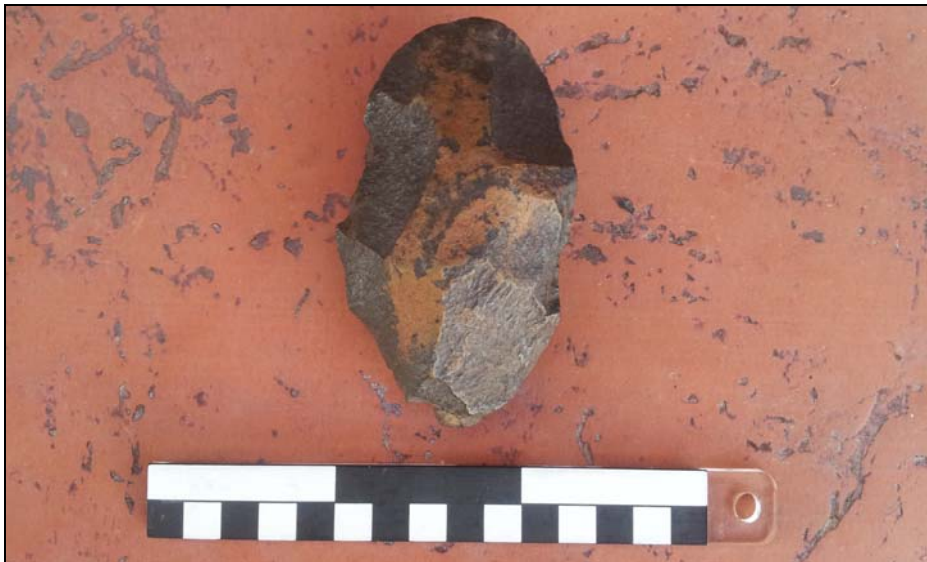
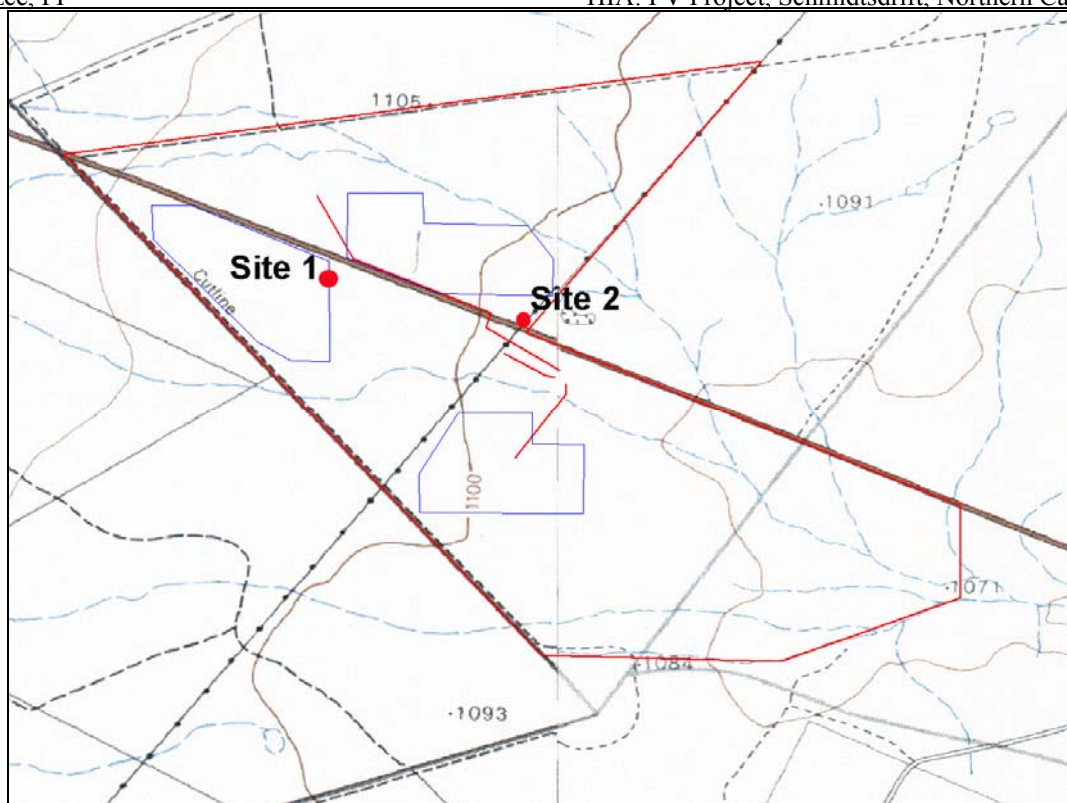


Figure 6: Isolated find: Small (reduced) Early Stone Age handaxe

One possible grave was located at the junction of the gravel road and powerline and the foundation of a historic house was also recorded (see Appendix 2).

No Iron Age settlements, structures, features or artefacts were recorded.



Map 5: Location of recorded sites on 1:50 000 topographic map

8. Summary of Sites

Site	Coordinates	Site Type	Significance Rating	Impact	Mitigation
1	28.64455°S 23.99816°E	Possible grave	High	None (in servitude of powerline)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fence off
2	28.64257°S 23.98933°E	House foundation	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None Sufficiently recorded

Table 3

9. Recommendations and Conclusions

Stone Age settlement

Although isolated surface scatters of Early, Middle and Later Stone Age tools were noted during the survey no manufacturing or basecamp sites were identified.

Iron Age settlements

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

Graves

One possible grave was recorded. It is situated within the servitude of a powerline and is also outside the area of development.

Historical structures

The foundations of one historic house were recorded.

Recommendations

In terms of the possible grave (Site 1) a buffer zone of 10 metres must be observed and the area must be fenced off to prevent any possible impact.

The historical house foundations are of low local significance and no further action is required.

It is recommended that the proposed development can proceed as long as the mitigation measures are adhered to.

However, also note the following:

It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development 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)).

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Addendum 1: Archaeological Sequence

The table provides a general overview of the chronological sequence of the archaeological periods in South Africa.

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

Archaeological Context

Stone Age Sequence

As a result of extended periods of erosion and deposition of geological material in the Vaal River basin over millions of years, the Stone Age sequence of the area is not always visible on the landscape. The underlying premise is that Stone Age people usually had their activity areas near or on the banks of the current river. As the position of the riverbed fluctuated through time stone tools from different periods (e.g. Early, Middle and Late Stone Age) may be found in different geological deposits. To be able to predict which archaeological horizon is associated with which geological layer the following framework is proposed. This predictive model will assist in making generalised conclusions.

First, all geological deposits older than 2,5 million years (from the early phase of the Pliocene Epoch) will be excluded from this framework as this is the start of the Early Stone Age sequence in South Africa. Older deposits from the later Tertiary Period will therefore not contain stone tools. Thus, only gravels dating to the later phase of the Pliocene, Pleistocene and Holocene (Quaternary Period) are included in this discussion.

Secondly, researchers recognise terrace development above the present level of the Vaal River. As a result, the alluvial deposits of the Lower Vaal basin have been subdivided into Older (Nooitgedacht, Holpan, Proksch Koppie and Wedburg) terrace deposits and Younger (Rietputs and Riverton Formations) gravels.

The Older gravels are divided in Basal Older Gravels (*in situ* aggradation) and Older Gravels (eluvial concentrations). Although no archaeological artefacts have been found in the diabasic Basal Older Gravels (older than 2,5 million years), several fossils finds have been recorded. The diamond rich Older Gravels are frequently referred to as the 'Red Gravels' due to exposure and subsequent oxidation (Van Riet Lowe 1953:142). The Wedburg terrace (dated to the later Pliocene) is also rich in Early Stone Age Olduvian pebble tools (choppers) and Acheulian handaxes. Note that the Wedburg terrace is less calcified indicating less arid prevailing climates during the late Pliocene (*cf.* Helgren 1979).

The Younger gravels (dated to the Pleistocene and Holocene) consist of Rietputs A, B and C, as well as the Riverton formations. These terraces contain an abundance (high density) of Middle Stone Age artefacts with sporadic scatters (low density) of Late Stone Age artefacts. Note that Rietputs B formation indicates a climate more arid than today and that during Rietputs C it fluctuated from semi-arid to humid (*cf.* Helgren 1979).

The Vaal River is also part of an erosion process which releases quartzites, quartz, chert, agate and jasper from upstream conglomerates making these materials readily available for Stone Age people to manufacture stone tools (Van Riet Louw 1952:135, 137). As a result prehistoric people were not only attracted to the river area for the water and game but also to obtain raw material for tool manufacture.

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

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

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

7.2 Iron Age

The Northern Cape is characterised by a low Iron Age presence on the landscape, as a result of the general high aridity of the region. Arid areas are usually not conducive to cattle rearing and agriculture. During prehistoric times these areas were mostly occupied by Stone Age hunter-gatherers (San) and nomadic pastoral Khoekhoen (KhoiKhoen) groups.

Early Iron Age (EIA) settlements (dated between c. AD 400 - 1025) are usually located on low-lying below foothills, close to water. During this period settlements are not characterised by stone walls.

Late Iron Age (LIA) occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of the Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho, Tswana and Nguni-speaking groups between the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries AD. Later settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops (especially c. AD 1640 - AD 1830s) and multichrome Moloko pottery.

7.3 Ethnohistorical Sequence

The BaTlhaping originally lived near the confluence of the Vaal and Harts Rivers (known as Dikgatlong). In 1650 there was a great famine and they were forced to eat fish and were thereafter named 'the people of the place of the fish' (ba-tlhapi-ng). Their original tribal name is unknown but their totem *thôlô* (kudu) is the same as that of the BaRolong (Breutz 1963:38). The establishment of the BaTlhaping as an autonomous grouping is associated with a period of rule under chief Phuduhutswana, or his son Mmile (born between 1530-1600). Their third chief was Modukanêlô and his senior son was Molokedi (born between 1626-1660). The various branches of the BaTlhaping probably originated during the reign of Mokgosi (born 1690-1710). The father of chief Maida (of the BaTlhaping *baga* Maida) was Tawana who possibly was the son of the BaRolong chief Tau (may be confused with Tau son the BaTlhaping chief Mamae). However, the BaTlhaping *baga* Marumo branch is usually regarded as the most senior (the *baga* Muduwane (Moduana (Muduwane) is regarded as part of this group) (Breutz 1963:154 & 155; 1968:31-43). As a result of their early history, the BaTlhaping, have been living in the Schmidtsdrift area generations before the arrival of missionaries, European farmers and miners. According to the local community the following groups have lived (some have returned) in the area: BaTlhaping *baga* Muduwane (Moduana), *Baga* Phuduhutswana, *baga* Maida and the BaRolong *baga* Botolo and *baga* Minastipi.

In 1968 most of the BaTlhaping people were forcefully removed from the area. Thirty years later in 1998, after reclaiming their ancestral lands, were they allowed to return. Under their present chief *Kgosi* Gift Seonelo some of the BaTlhaping opted to resettle in an area that is approximately 32 000 hectares in extent.

However, during the absence of BaTlhaping an initiative was taken by the previous government to temporarily settle 4000 San (Bushman) people near Schmidtsdrift during February and March 1990. This community consists of two groups namely !Xû (counting 2853) and Khwe (counting 1148) (Steyn 1994:31). These people have been promised new homes and a quality lifestyle for some years which have not materialised. Currently tension is mounting between the San groups and the BaTlhaping people.

Between 1811 and 1840 several early travellers (traversed the area between Griquatown, Douglas and Campbell, focussing on areas along the Vaal River (Figure 2). In October and November 1811 William Burchell undertook a journey through this region and gave a detailed description of a series of pits excavated by the San (Bushman) people for ensnaring game. Several of these *Kysi*-pits were recorded by Burchell near Spuigslang Fontein: 'The pits were generally about six feet in depth, and as much in length. They were nearly three feet wide at the surface, but contracted gradually to the bottom, where they did not measure much

more than a foot. Sometimes a stake, having a very sharp point upwards, is fixed in the bottom...'. A line of these pits continued for 3 - 4 kilometres. Burchell also recorded these linearly arranged pits along the wooded western riverbanks of the Vaal River. They were, however, placed in the paths made by the Hippopotami with the aim to entrap them. These pits were also several times larger and deeper than those described at Spuigslang Fontein. Interestingly, when an animal was caught, the San moved their houses to the killing site to take full advantage of the available food. Fishing along the riverbanks as well as stone fish traps were noted by both Burchell and John Campbell (Humphreys 1975:19-22, 32).

Addendum 2: Site Evaluation**Site 1**

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
The site consists of a possible grave situated of the junction of the gravel road and the powerline. The grave is demarcated by a slight small mound and a piece of corrugated iron is placed at the head to function as a headstone. No inscriptions were noted. Note that unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 by the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999). The grave is situated in the servitude of the powerline and should not be affected by the development.			
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			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A buffer zone of 10 metres must be observed • The area must be fenced off and an access gate installed 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) • Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended). • Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) • Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) • Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws • Permit from SAHRA 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 7: Piece of corrugated used as headstone for a possible grave

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a multi-room historic house foundation. The main structure was approximately 9 x 5 metres in extent but there are also at least three external rooms that were added later. Although an enamel beaker and some iron pieces were recorded on the surface no substantial was recorded in association. The remaining foundation only consists of an alignment of upright stones and no other internal features of structures could be seen.

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				√	
Uncertain					
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None 					
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 					

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 8: Enamel beaker at the site



Figure 9: Extent of house foundations