

Archaeological Impact Assessment

**PORTIONS OF ZOETVLEI, RAAFFIE,
MOOIHOEK AND ERFHOEK, DISTRICT
HEILBRON, FREE-STATE PROVINCE**

Prepared For

Vaalplan Town & Regional Planners

By



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Executive summary

Site name and location: Proposed subdivision of Portion Known As Elizabeth's Deel Nr 1685 Of The Farm Zoetvley Nr 555, District Heilbron. Portion Known As Turksvykraal Nr. 1725 Of The Fam Raaffie Nr 428, District Heilbron. Portion Known As Mooihoek B Nr. 1737 (Of Portion Known As Erfhoek Nr 1731) Of The Farm Mooihoek Nr 868, District Heilbron. Portion Known As Mooihoek Nr 1730 Of The Farm Mooihoek Nr 868, District Heilbron. Subdivision 1 Of Portion Known As Johannesrust Nr 1688 Of The Farm Zoetvley Nr 555, District Heilbron. Subdivision 1 Of Portion Known As Mooidraai Nr 1686 Of The Farm Zoetvley Nr 555, District Heilbron

1:50 000 Map: 2728 AB

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Date of Report: 28 August 2008

Findings of the Assessment: Five sites of heritage significance were identified during the survey. The following recommendation and assessment is applicable to the sites.

Cemetery: Site 1

It is recommended that the site is preservation in situ. The site will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated. This must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process.

Historical Sites: Site 2, Site 3, Site 5

Site 2 is of low significance due to the poor preservation of the site and the fact that the site is not of a unique nature. Low impact is envisaged on the site and no further action is necessary for the site.

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If Site 3 is impacted upon the site needs to be investigated archaeologically (excavation). The site contains elements of the so called “contact period” and this relationship must be established. The site must also be documented in the form of scaled plan sketches before a destruction permit can be applied for..

If Site 5 is impacted upon the site must be assessed by a conservation architect who will make suitable recommendations before development can commence.

Possible Iron Age Site: Site 4

The site has definite Late Iron Age elements but some aspects indicates a possible historic occupation thus a multi-component site. Preliminary the site is classified as a Type V settlement as defined by Maggs 1976. If impacted upon by the proposed development the site must be documented in the form of scaled plan sketches and test excavated before a destruction permit can be applied for.

If these recommendations are adhered by there is from a Heritage point of view no reason why the development can not commence.

General

Other heritage significant sites occur on the farm Erfhoek but was not documented as it is understood that this portion do not form part of the proposed development. If that portion is included those sites must be assessed. If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

The possibility of the occurrence of informal or unmarked graves can not be excluded. It is important to note that the scope of service was to survey only the development area and not the entire property. Special attention was given to the waterfront, since this is the area that will be developed.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Wits Heritage Contracts Unit and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

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- The results of the project;
- The technology described in any report
- Recommendations delivered to the Client.

CONTENTS

• 1. INTRODUCTION	8
1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE	9
1.3 Nature of the development	10
1.4 Description of study area	10
2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	10
2.1 PHYSICAL SURVEYING	10
3. Abbreviations and definitions.....	11
3.1 Abbreviations	11
3.2 Definitions	12
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEGISLATION AND BEST PRACTICE	13
•	16
• 5. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	16
5.1 Evaluation of Heritage sites	16
5.1.1 Heritage Site Significance and Mitigation Measures.....	16
• 5. Archaeological Context of study area	18
5.2 Probability of occurrence of sites	20
• 6. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	22
• 7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS	28
8. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	33
• 9. LIST OF PREPARES.....	35
• 10. REFERENCES.....	35
10.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAPERS.....	35
10.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE PAPERS.....	35

ANNEXURE

Annexure A – Locality Map

FIGURES

Figure 1: General site conditions in portion B	22
Figure 2: General site conditions	23
Figure 3: Stone wall foundations	23
Figure 4: Headstone of Daniel Setungoane who passed away in 1982.....	24
Figure 5: Rectangular structure of stone	25
Figure 6: Location of site.....	26
Figure 7: Cultural material on site	27
Figure 8: Lower Grinder	27
Figure 9: Stone wall enclosure	28
Figure 10: Undecorated ceramics	29
Figure 11: Cattle Kraal	29

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Figure 12: Structure 1 at site 5	30
Figure 13: Structure 3 at site 5	31
Figure 14: Structure 2 at site 5	32

.1. INTRODUCTION

Wits Heritage Contracts Unit was contracted by Vaalplan Town & Regional Planners to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed subdivision of Proposed subdivision of Portion Known As Elizabeth's Deel Nr 1685 Of The Farm Zoetvley Nr 555, District Heilbron. Portion Known As Turksvykraal Nr. 1725 Of The Farm Raaffie Nr 428, District Heilbron. Portion Known As Mooihoek B Nr. 1737 (Of Portion Known As Erfhoek Nr 1731) Of The Farm Mooihoek Nr 868, District Heilbron. Portion Known As Mooihoek Nr 1730 Of The Farm Mooihoek Nr 868, District Heilbron. Subdivision 1 Of Portion Known As Johannesburg Nr 1688 Of The Farm Zoetvley Nr 555, District Heilbron. Subdivision 1 Of Portion Known As Mooidraai Nr 1686 Of The Farm Zoetvley Nr 555, District Heilbron

The report forms part of the EIA for the proposed project. The aim of the study is to identify all heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within Local, Provincial and national context. To assess the impact of the proposed project on non renewable heritage resources and to submit appropriate recommendations with regard to the responsible cultural resources management measures that might be required to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilized before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Information collection from various sources and consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey, three sites of heritage significance was identified. General site conditions and features on sites were recorded by means of photos, GPS location, and description. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

This report must also be submitted to SAHRA provincial office for peer review.

1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

Conduct brief desktop study to:

Review available literature, previous heritage studies and other relevant information sources. Gather data and compile a background history of the area. Identify all known and recorded archaeological and cultural sites; and determine whether the area is renowned for any cultural and heritage resources, such as Stone Age sites, Iron Age sites, informal graveyards or historical homesteads.

Conduct a field study to:

Consult with locals residing in the study area to gather information on oral history, local history, possible informal graves, cemeteries, and other areas of cultural significance. Systematically survey the proposed project area to locate, identify record, photograph and describe sites of archaeological, historical or cultural interest; and record GPS points of significant areas identified. Determine the levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources recorded in the project area;

Reporting

Identify the anticipated impacts, as well as cumulative impacts, of the operational units of the proposed project activity on the identified heritage resources for all 3 phases of the project, i.e. construction, operation and decommissioning phases. Consider alternatives should any significant sites be impacted adversely by the proposed project. Ensure that all requirements of the local South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) are met; and ensure that all studies and results are sufficient to comply with ALL the relevant requirements of the Equator Principles, World Bank Standards and IFC Principles and Performance Standards and National legislation. To assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

1.3 Nature of the development

The application is for the subdivision of the farm for the development of 47 residential stands at the waterfront.

1.4 Description of study area

The area is extensively used for agricultural purposes.. Refer to main EIA report for geographical, environmental and demographic issues.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study is to extensively cover all data available to compile a background history of the study area; this was accomplished by means of the following phases.

2.1 PHYSICAL SURVEYING

Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority that occurs below surface, a physical walk through of the study area was conducted. Wits Heritage Contract Unit was appointed to conduct a survey of the proposed development. The study area of approximately 165 ha was surveyed over a period of one day, by means of vehicle and extensive surveys on foot.

Aerial photographs and 1:50 000 maps of the area were consulted and literature of the area were studied before undertaking the survey. The purpose of this was to identify topographical areas of possible historic and pre-historic activity. All sites discovered both inside and bordering the proposed development area was plotted on 1:50 000 maps and their GPS co-ordinates noted. 35mm photographs on digital film were taken at all the sites.

3. Abbreviations and definitions

3.1 Abbreviations

<i>ASAPA</i> : Association of South African Professional Archaeologists	<i>BPEO</i> : Best Practicable Environmental Option
<i>CRM</i> : Cultural Resource Management	<i>DEA&DP</i> : Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning
<i>DEAT</i> : Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism	<i>DWAF</i> : Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
<i>EIA practitioner</i> : Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner	<i>EIA</i> : Environmental Impact Assessment
<i>EIA</i> : Early Iron Age	<i>ESA</i> : Early Stone Age
<i>GPS</i> : Global Positioning System	<i>HIA</i> : Heritage Impact Assessment
<i>I&AP</i> : Interested & Affected Party	<i>IDP</i> : Integrated Development Plan
<i>LSA</i> : Late Stone Age	<i>LIA</i> : Late Iron Age
<i>MSA</i> : Middle Stone Age	<i>MIA</i> : Middle Iron Age
<i>NEMA</i> : National Environmental Management Act	<i>NHR Act</i> : National Heritage Resources Act
<i>PHRA</i> : Provincial Heritage Resources Agency	<i>PSSA</i> : Palaeontological Society of South Africa
<i>ROD</i> : Record of Decision	<i>SACLAP</i> : South African Council for the Landscape Architect Profession
<i>SAHRA</i> : South African Heritage Resources Agency	<i>SAIA</i> : South African Institute of Architects
<i>SAPI</i> : South African Planning Institute	<i>SDF</i> : Spatial Development Framework

3.2 Definitions

Archaeological resources:

This includes material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;

Rock art:

Being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;

Wrecks:

Being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the republic as defined in the Maritimes Zones Act, and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;

Military:

Features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the site on which they are found.

Cultural significance:

This means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance

Development:

This means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in the change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place or influence its stability and future well-being, including:

- construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change in use of a place or a structure at a place;

- carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- subdivision or consolidation of land comprising a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;
- any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land;
- any removal or destruction of trees, or removal or vegetation or topsoil

Heritage resources:

This means any place or object of cultural significance

Stakeholders:

A subgroup of the public whose interests may be positively or negatively affected by a proposal or activity and/or who are concerned with a proposal or activity and its consequences. The term includes the proponent, authorities and all interested and affected parties.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEGISLATION AND BEST PRACTICE

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessments or Heritage Impact Assessments are a pre-requisite for development in South Africa as prescribed by SAHRA and stipulated by legislation. The overall purpose of a heritage specialist input is to:

- Identify any heritage resources, which may be affected;
- Assess the nature and degree of significance of such resources;
- Establish heritage informants/constraints to guide the development process through establishing thresholds of impact significance;
- Assess the negative and positive impact of the development on these resources;
- Make recommendations for the appropriate heritage management of these impacts.

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The AIA or HIA, as a specialist sub-section of the Environmental Impact Assessment [EIA] is required under the National Heritage Resources Act NHRA of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999), Section 38(1), Section 38(8) the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) and the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA).

The AIA should be submitted, as part of the EIA, BIA or Environmental Management Plan [EMP], to the PHRA if established in the province or to SAHRA. SAHRA will be ultimately responsible for the professional evaluation of Phase 1 AIA reports upon which review comments will be issued. 'Best practice' requires Phase 1 AIA reports and required additional development information, as per the EIA, BIA / EMP, to be submitted in duplicate to SAHRA after completion of the study. SAHRA accepts Phase 1 AIA reports authored by professional archaeologists, accredited with ASAPA. Minimum accreditation requirements include an Honours degree in archaeology or related discipline and 3 years post-university CRM experience (field supervisor level).

Minimum standards for reports, site documentation and descriptions are set by the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists [ASAPA] in collaboration with SAHRA. ASAPA is a legal body, based in South Africa, representing professional archaeology in the Southern African Development Community [SADC] region. ASAPA is primarily involved in the overseeing of archaeological ethical practice and standards. Membership is based on proposal and secondment by other professional members.

Phase 1 AIA's are primarily concerned with the location and identification of sites situated within a proposed development area. Identified sites should be assessed according to their significance. Relevant conservation or Phase 2 mitigation recommendations should be made. Recommendations are subject to evaluation by SAHRA.

Conservation or Phase 2 mitigation recommendations, as approved by SAHRA, are to be used as guidance in the developer's decision making process:

Phase 2 archaeological projects are primarily based on salvage / mitigation excavations preceding development destruction or impact on a site. Phase 2 excavations should be done under a permit issued by SAHRA to the appointed archaeologist. Permit conditions are prescribed by SAHRA and includes as minimum requirements reporting back strategies to SAHRA and deposition of excavated material at a accredited repository.

In the event of a site conservation option being preferred by the developer a site management plan, prepared by a professional archaeologist and approved by SAHRA, will suffice as minimum requirement.

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After mitigation is conducted on a site, a destruction permit must be applied for from SAHRA before development may proceed.

Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act, with reference to Section 36. Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA). The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

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.5. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

5.1 Evaluation of Heritage sites

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites. The following criteria were used to establish site significance:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Uniqueness of the site and
- potential to answer present research questions.

5.1.1 Heritage Site Significance and Mitigation Measures

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

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FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low Significance	Destruction

.5. Archaeological Context of study area

The historical background and timeframe of the study area can be divided into the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical timeframe. These can be divided as follows:

Stone Age

The Stone Age is divided in Early; Middle and Late Stone Age and refers to the earliest people of South Africa who mainly relied on stone for their tools.

Early Stone Age: The period from ± 2.5 million yrs - $\pm 250\ 000$ yrs ago. Acheulean stone tools are dominant.

Middle Stone Age: Various lithic industries in SA dating from $\pm 250\ 000$ yrs – 25 000 yrs before present. This period is first associated with archaic *Homo sapiens* and later *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Material culture includes stone tools with prepared platforms and stone tools attached to handles.

Late Stone Age: The period from $\pm 25\ 000$ -yrs before present to the period of contact with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists. This period is associated with *Homo sapiens sapiens*. Material culture from this period includes: microlithic stone tools; ostrich eggshell beads and rock art.

Iron Age

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the Pre-Historic and Historic periods. Similar to the Stone Age it can be divided into three periods:

The Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium AD.

The Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD

The Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period.

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Historic Timeframe

17th Century to present AD (1600 – 2000)

The historic timeframe intermingles with the later parts of the Stone and Iron Age, and can loosely be regarded as times when written and oral recounts of incidents became available.

5.2 Probability of occurrence of sites

From the above information it is clear that a medium possibility of the occurrence of cultural heritage sites could be expected in the study area.

A. PALAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

CONTEXT

Fossil remains. Such resources are typically found in specific geographical areas, e.g. the Karoo and are embedded in ancient rock and limestone/calcrete formations. Exposed by road cuttings and quarry excavation: *Low Probability*

B. ARCHAEOLOGICAL LANDSCAPE

CONTEXT

NOTE: *Archaeology is the study of human material and remains (by definition) and is not restricted in any formal way as being below the ground surface.*

Archaeological remains dating to the following periods can be expected with in the study area:

Stone Age finds

- *ESA: Medium Probability*
- *MSA: Medium Probability*
- *LSA: Low - Medium Probability*
- *LSA –Herder: Low Probability*

Iron Age Finds

- *EIA: Low Probability*
- *MIA: Low Probability*
- *LIA: Medium Probability*

Historical finds

- Historical period: *Medium Probability*
- Historical dumps: *Medium Probability*
- Structural remains: *Medium Probability*

Military Finds

- *Battle and military sites: Medium Probability*

Burial/Cemeteries

- *Burials over 100 years: Medium Probability*
- *Burials younger than 60 years: Medium Probability*

Subsurface excavations including ground levelling, landscaping, and foundation preparation can expose any number of these.

.6. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The study area is divided in tow parts, hereafter referred to as Portion A and Portion B. Portion A is used for grazing and portion B is mostly under intensive cultivation.



Figure 1: General site conditions in portion B

6.1 Site.1

Co ordinates S27.107116 E028.293561

This is the location of approximately 50 graves in an informal cemetery. Grave dressings consist mostly of stones although some graves do contain headstones of cement with inscriptions. The graves are aligned east to west and are located on the border of the study area. Associated with the site is several square stone foundations of farm labourer dwellings

<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High to Medium-Significance	Mitigation before Destruction.



Figure 2: General site conditions



Figure 3: Stone wall foundations

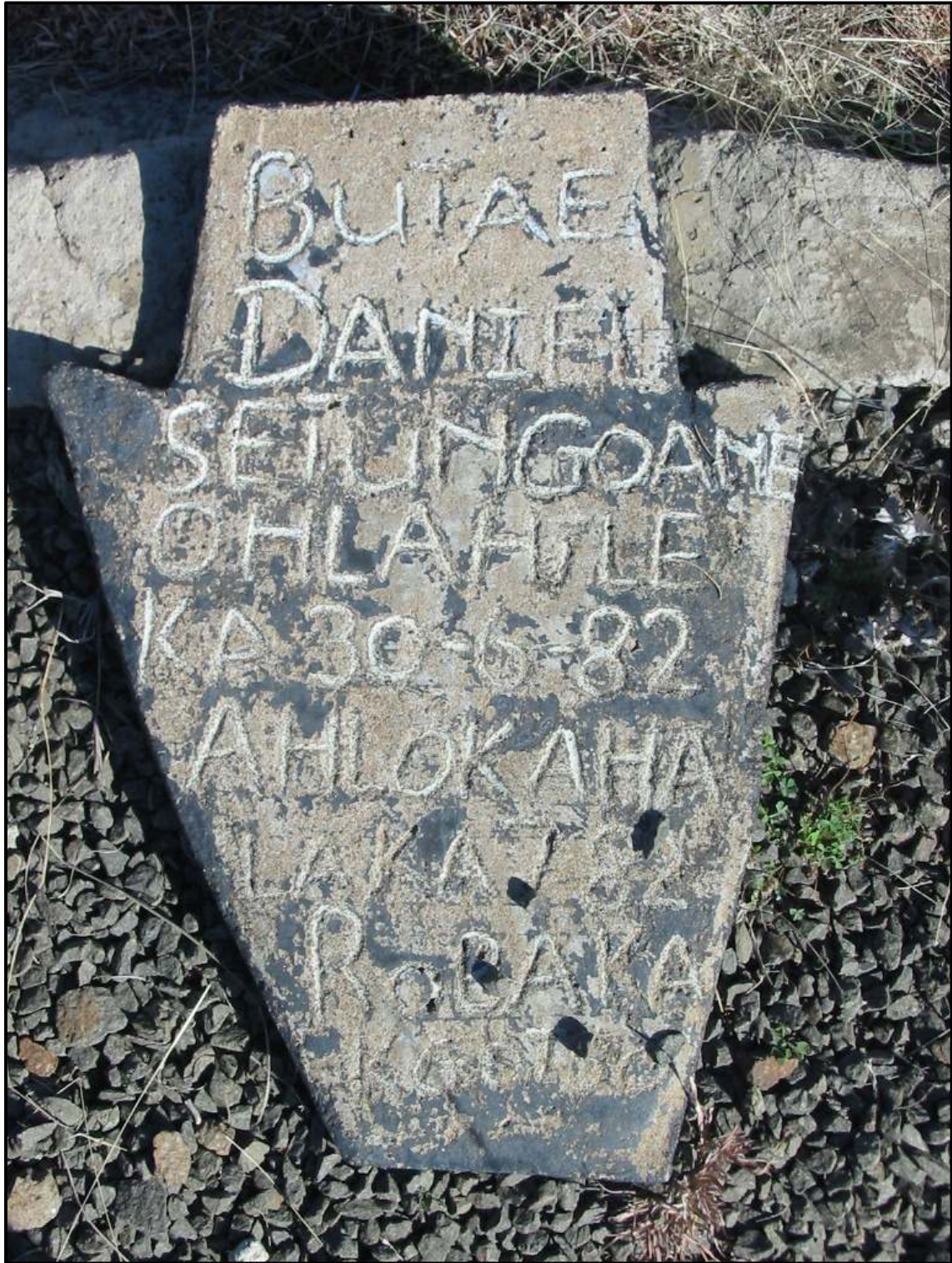


Figure 4: Headstone of Daniel Setungoane who passed away in 1982

6.2 Site.2

Co ordinates S27.108532 E028.294954

This is the location of a rectangular stone walled settlement. The site consists of rectangular dwellings and an enclosure interpreted as a cattle kraal. The site is located on the border of the study area.

<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Low - Medium Significance	Recording before Destruction.



Figure 5: Rectangular structure of stone

6.3 Site.3

Co ordinates S27.105157 E028.294520

This is the location of a large stone walled settlement located on a small ridge. The site stretches over an area of approximately 100 x 150 meters. Stone walling is rectangular with several features consisting of small enclosures probably for small live stock to cattle kraals. Cultural material associated with the early 1900's is found in a large refuse midden. Artefacts range from mark 6 Kynoch gun shells, porcelain, undecorated ceramics and a lower grinder..

<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	Medium Significance	Mitigation before Destruction.



Figure 6: Location of site



Figure 7: Cultural material on site



Figure 8: Lower Grinder

6.4 Site.4

Co ordinates S27.102438 E028.293473

This is the location of a large Late Iron Age stone walled settlement located on a small ridge. The site stretches over an area of approximately 200 x 150 meters. Stone walling is well preserved with several features consisting of a cattle kraal with deposit. Cultural material consists of undecorated ceramics.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	Medium Significance	Mitigation before Destruction.



Figure 9: Stone wall enclosure



Figure 10: Undecorated ceramics



Figure 11: Cattle Kraal

6.5 Site.5

This is the location of a large historical settlement. The site consists of 5 structures ranging from houses to sheds. The masonry and skill that can be seen from the construction of these structures are exceptional. Most of the structures are dilapidated but 1 or two examples are still in a high state of preservation. The sites are located at the following coordinates.

1. S27.099558 E028.295346
2. S27.099252 E028.295438
3. S27.099031 E028.295130
4. S27.098832 E028.295734
5. S27.099062 E028.296535

<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	Medium Significance	Mitigation before Destruction.



Figure 12: Structure 1 at site 5



Figure 13: Structure 3 at site 5



Figure 14: Structure 2 at site 5

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Due to the nature of cultural remains that occur, in most cases, below surface, the possibility remains that some cultural remains may not have been discovered during the survey. Medium ground visibility is present on the site but the possibility of the occurrence of informal and unmarked graves can not be excluded. Although Wits Heritage Contracts unit surveyed the area as thorough as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains be unearthed or laid open during the process of development. It is important to note that the scope of service was to survey only the development area and not the entire property. Special attention was given to the waterfront area since this is the area that will be developed.

8. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*A locality map is provided in **Annexure A***

Findings of the Assessment. Five sites of heritage significance were identified during the survey. The following recommendation and assessment is applicable to the sites.

Cemetery: Site 1

It is recommended that the site is preservation in situ. The site will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated. This must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process.

Historical Sites: Site 2, Site 3, Site 5

Site 2 is of low significance due to the poor preservation of the site and the fact that the site is not of a unique nature. Low impact is envisaged on the site and no further action is necessary for the site.

If Site 3 is impacted upon the site needs to be investigated archaeologically (excavation). The site contains elements of the so called “contact period” and this relationship must be

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established. The site must also be documented in the form of scaled plan sketches before a destruction permit can be applied for..

If Site 5 is impacted upon the site must be assessed by a conservation architect who will make suitable recommendations before development can commence.

Possible Iron Age Site: Site 4

The site has definite Late Iron Age elements but some aspects indicates a possible historic occupation thus a multi-component site. Preliminary the site is classified as a Type V settlement as defined by Maggs 1976. If impacted upon by the proposed development the site must be documented in the form of scaled plan sketches and test excavated before a destruction permit can be applied for.

If these recommendations are adhered by there is from a Heritage point of view no reason why the development can not commence.

General

Other heritage significant sites occur on the farm Erfhoek but was not documented as it is understood that this portion do not form part of the proposed development. If that portion is included those sites must be assessed. If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

.9. LIST OF PREPARES

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ANNEXURE A: Locality Map

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