

Archaeological Impact Assessment

**PROPOSED VAAL RIVER CASINO, ON A PART
OF PORTION 9 OF THE FARM RIETFontein
251 SASOLBURG, FREE STATE PROVINCE**

Prepared For

Vuka Planning Africa Inc

By



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG
CENTRE FOR CULTURE AND LANGUAGES IN AFRICA
TEL: +27 82 373 8491. E-MAIL JACO.HERITAGE@GMAIL.COM

**VERSION 1
16 MAY 2011**

VAAL CASINO - AIA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

CLIENT: Vuka Planning Africa Inc

CONTACT PERSON: Henri Cullinan
TEL (011) 475 3423 FAX (011) 475 3962
E –mail: henri@vukaplan.co.za

SIGNATURE: _____

LEADING CONSULTANT: Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC

CONTACT PERSON: Jaco van der Walt
Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting
Professional Member of the Association of Southern
African Professional Archaeologist (#159)

I, Jaco van der Walt as duly authorised representative of Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC, hereby confirm my independence as a specialist and declare that neither I nor the Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which Epoch Resources was appointed as Environmental Assessment practitioner, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.



SIGNATURE: _____

Executive summary

Site name and location: Proposed Vaalriver Casino on a part of Portion 9 of the Farm Rietfontein, Sasolburg, Free State Province.

Town Planners: Urban Dynamics Gauteng Inc

AIA Consultant: Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC). Tel: +27 82 373 8491. E –mail: jaco.heritage@gmail.com

1:50 000 Map number: 2627 DD

Date of Survey: 19 April 2011

Date of Report: 16 May 2011

Findings of the Assessment: A locality map is provided in **Annexure A**

One cemetery site of high social significance was identified during the survey. The following recommendations are applicable for the site:

The best option and first prize would be the preservation of the cemeteries/graves *in situ*. If the development is of such a nature that the sites will be impacted on the cemeteries/graves will have to be relocated before development commence. This must be seen as the last resort when no other option is viable.

If the cemeteries/graves were to be preserved *in situ*, it 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 cemeteries/graves as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance that the cemeteries/graves need 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. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project. Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting can facilitate such a process.

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

General

Low ground visibility is present on portions of the site due to high vegetation growth and the possibility of the occurrence of unmarked or informal graves and subsurface finds can not be

VAAL CASINO - AIA

excluded. 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.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify 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. Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

Copyright: Copyright in all documents, drawings and records whether manually or electronically produced, which form part of the submission and any subsequent report or project document shall vest in Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC. None of the documents, drawings or records may be used or applied in any manner, nor may they be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means whatsoever for or to any other person, without the prior written consent of Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC. The Client, on acceptance of any submission by Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC and on condition that the Client pays to Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC the full price for the work as agreed, shall be entitled to use for its own benefit and for the specified project only:

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

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	6
1.2 TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	7
1.3 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT.....	8
1.4 DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA.....	8
2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY.....	8
2.1 PHYSICAL SURVEYING.....	8
3. ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS.....	9
3.1 ABBREVIATIONS.....	9
3.2 DEFINITIONS.....	10
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEGISLATION AND BEST PRACTICE.....	11
5. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA.....	14
5.1 EVALUATION OF HERITAGE SITES.....	14
5.1.1 HERITAGE SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND MITIGATION MEASURES.....	14
5.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT OF STUDY AREA.....	16
5.3 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF SITES.....	18
6. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	20
7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS.....	22
8. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	23
9. LIST OF PREPARES.....	25
10. REFERENCES.....	25

ANNEXURE

Annexure A – Locality Map

FIGURES

Figure 1: Google image showing the study area in red.....	20
Figure 2: Graves on adjacent property.....	21
Figure 3: Headstone of stone packed grave.....	22
Figure 4: Residential dwelling on property.....	22

1. INTRODUCTION

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC was contracted by Vuka Planning Africa Inc to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed development known as Vaalriver Casino on a part of Portion 9 of the Farm Rietfontein, Sasolburg, Free State Province.

The report forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment 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, one cemetery of heritage significance were 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:

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 studies and results are sufficient to comply with the relevant legislation and the code of ethics and guidelines of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA).

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 proposed project entails an industrial development known as Vaal Casino. The proposed project is situated on a part of Portion 9 of the Farm Rietfontein no 251, Sasolburg, Free State Province.

The site is located just south of the Vaalriver and can be reached by the R57. The footprint of the study area is approximately 21 ha.

1.4 Description of study area

The study area is flat undulating terrain and is extensively disturbed by previous agricultural activities. A Single house and associated outbuilding occurs on site. Refer to main EIA report for geographical, environmental and demographic issues.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study is to cover archaeological databases 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. Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting was appointed to conduct a survey of the proposed development. The study area was surveyed over 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.

VAAL CASINO - AIA

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.

VAAL CASINO - AIA

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).

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. The recommendations for each site should be read in conjunction with section 8 of this report.

<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination

VAAL CASINO - AIA

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

5.2 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.

Several Rock Engraving sites and Stone Age sites are on record around the study area

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.

Several Iron Age Sites are on record around the study area.

Historic Timeframe

17th Century to present AD (1600 – 2000)

VAAL CASINO - AIA

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

Wits Archaeological Data Base

On the 1:50 000 map sheet 2627 DD no recorded sites are on record close to the study area.

SAHRA Report Mapping Project

Several previous Archaeological Impact studies was conducted in the area by (Dreyer 2005 and van der Walt 2009).

Genealogical society and Google Earth Monuments

The genealogical society has the graves of the Claasen Family on record well to the west of the study area (Fig 1.). The monuments database at Google Earth that also mentions some archaeological sites and battlefields do not have any recorded sites in or close to the study area.

Public Consultation

The author consulted with the current tenant in the residential dwelling Mr. Robin Pater who is aware of a cemetery in the study area.

5.3 Probability of occurrence of sites

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

A. PALAEOONTOLOGICAL 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: *Unknown*

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: Medium Probability*
- *LSA –Herder: Low-medium Probability*

Iron Age Finds

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

VAAL CASINO - AIA

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 - High Probability*

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

6. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The study area is disturbed by agricultural activities in the past. Due to high grass cover archaeological visibility is low throughout the study area. A single residential dwelling occurs on the site with an associated outbuilding at Longitude 27.81537 Latitude -26.75751. It is unlikely that the dwelling is older than 60 years and the building is also of little architectural value.



Figure 1: Google image showing the study area in red

6.1 Site.1

Longitude 27.81537 Latitude -26.75244

This is the location of an informal cemetery that is still in use by the local community. The site is overgrown and the graves are scattered over an area of approximately 8 x 15 meters. There are approximately 12 graves visible but bush clearing might expose several more. The graves are aligned east – west and grave dressings varies between stone packed graves and modern granite graves. A recent headstone bears the inscription of Mr Malindi 1928 - 2005. The fence between the proposed development and the adjacent residential development cuts right through the site.

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



Figure 2: Graves on adjacent property



Figure 3: Headstone of stone packed grave



Figure 4: Residential dwelling on property

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. Low ground visibility is present on parts of the study area due to exceptional high vegetation growth where in other places ground works might have impacted on the surface remains of heritage sites and the possibility of the occurrence of unmarked graves and cultural material can not be excluded. Although Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting 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.

8. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

Findings of the Assessment. One site of high heritage significance was identified during the survey. The following recommendation and assessment is applicable to the site.

The best option and first prize would be the preservation of the cemeteries/graves *in situ*. If the development is of such a nature that the sites will be impacted on the cemeteries/graves will have to be relocated before development starts. This must be seen as the last resort when no other option is viable.

If the cemeteries/graves were to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced off 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 cemeteries/graves as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance that the cemeteries/graves need 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. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project. Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting can facilitate such a process.

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

VAAL CASINO - AIA

General

Low ground visibility is present on portions of the site due to high vegetation growth and the possibility of the occurrence of unmarked or informal graves and subsurface finds can not be excluded. 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

Jaco van der Walt, BA (Hon) Archaeology (Wits)

10. REFERENCES

Australia ICOMOS. The Burra Charter (The Australian ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance). 2002.

Australian Historic Themes. A Framework for use in Heritage Assessment and Management. Australian Heritage Commission. 2001.

Documents on Cultural Heritage Protection. 2002

Dreyer, C. 2005. First Phase Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Residential Developments at Amelia 518, Sasolburg .

Dreyer, C. 2005. First Phase Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Development of the Heron Banks Golf and River Estate, Sasolburg, Free State.

International Council of Monuments & Site Documents. Conventions, Charters and Guidelines. 2002.

International Council of Monuments & Site Documents. Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy. 1985.

International Council of Monuments & Site Documents. Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance. 1984.

Klein, R.G. 1984. Southern African Prehistory and Paleoenvironments. A.A. Balkema

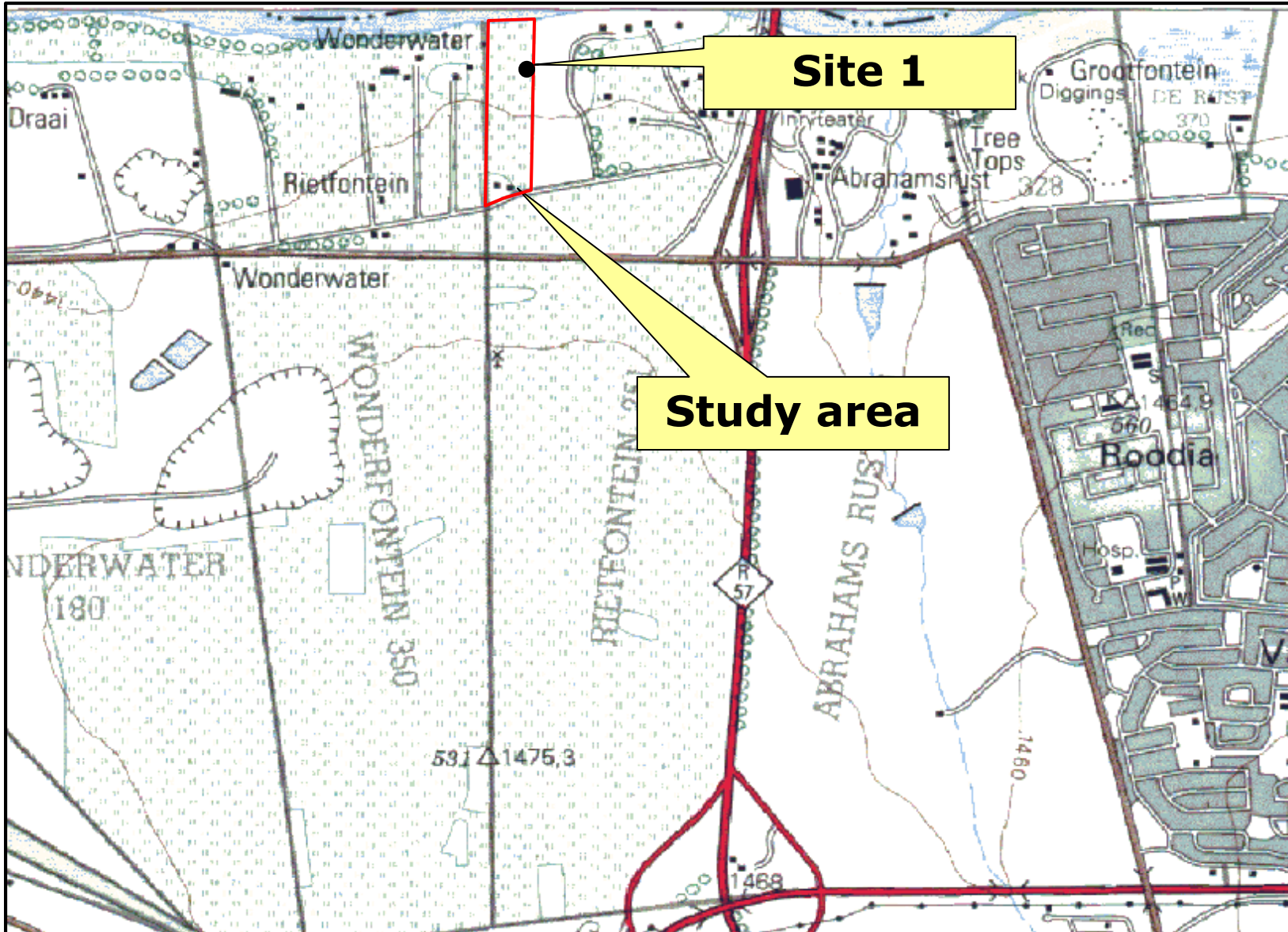
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. 1994

Van der Walt, J. 2009. Archaeological Impact Assessment On Portion 3 Of Portion 2 Of The Farm Wonderfontein 350, Sasolburg, Free-State Province

Van der Walt, J. 2009. Archaeological Impact Assessment On A Portion Of The Farm Bochbank 12, Sasolburg, Free-State Province

ANNEXURE A: Locality Map

VAAL CASINO - AIA



Locality Map

Proposed Vaal
Casino

Property description:

A part of
Portion 9 of the
farm Rietfontein
251.

1:50 000 Map:
2627 DD