

**Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Gold Mine Operation by
Gold One Africa Limited, Ventersburg Project,
Lejweleputswa District Municipality, Free State**

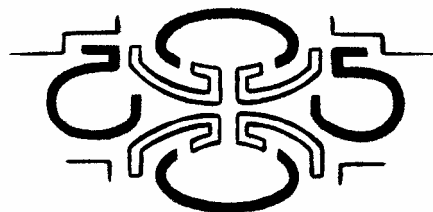


For

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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 as a result of the proposed gold mining by Gold One Africa Ltd in an area south of Hennenman in the Free State.

Stone Age settlement

No Stone Age tools were noted and no manufacturing or basecamp site was identified.

Iron Age settlements

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

Graves

A total of 5 individual grave sites (including cemeteries) were recorded. Note that some graves do not have inscriptions and that in terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) graves without inscriptions are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the Act. In the case of this survey this only holds if no descendants could be located to provide detailed information about the graves.

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

Historical structures

Site 3 contains a historical house that dates to the 1910s and is associated with a period when the local farmer was involved in breeding race horses. Several outbuildings are associated with the houses. These historical structures are all older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999). A more recent house dating to the 1940s (still occupied) but which has been constantly altered and expanded is situated adjacent to the earlier house.

Description of and Impacts on Heritage Sites

Site No	Site Description	Impact
1	Cemetery	None (Peripheral)
2	Cemetery	None (Peripheral)
3	Historical farmhouse complex	Peripheral (Utilise)
4	Cemetery	None
5	Cemetery	None
HC1	Farmhouse complex	None
HC2	Farmhouse complex	None

Recommendations

Please refer to Table 3 for individual mitigations measures. Please take note that a Phase 2 Heritage Investigation entails the following aspects:

- Surveying and mapping of the site
- Compiling a detailed report of the affected sites
- Application for a permit from SAHRA

In terms of graves it usually entails a comprehensive social consultation and permit application process for the exhumation and reburial of the graves.

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

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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. Gold One Africa Ltd is currently undertaking a feasibility project for the establishment of a new gold mine in the Free State referred to as its Ventersburg Project. Extensive prospecting activities (drilling) have yielded results that might lead to the establishment of a new gold mine close to Hennenman in the Free State. The heritage survey was requested by Umhlaba Consulting CC on behalf of the client.

2. Objectives

The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

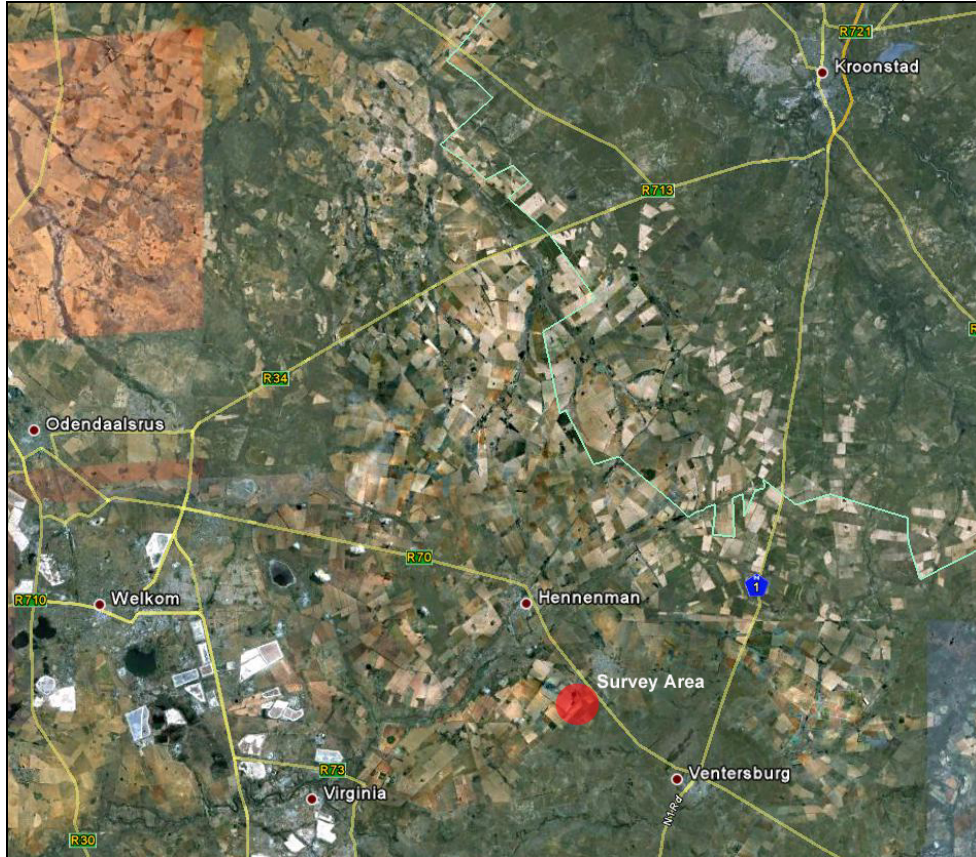
- Provide a detailed description of known archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), features and settlements
- Estimate the level of significance/importance of the these remains within the study area
- Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains 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

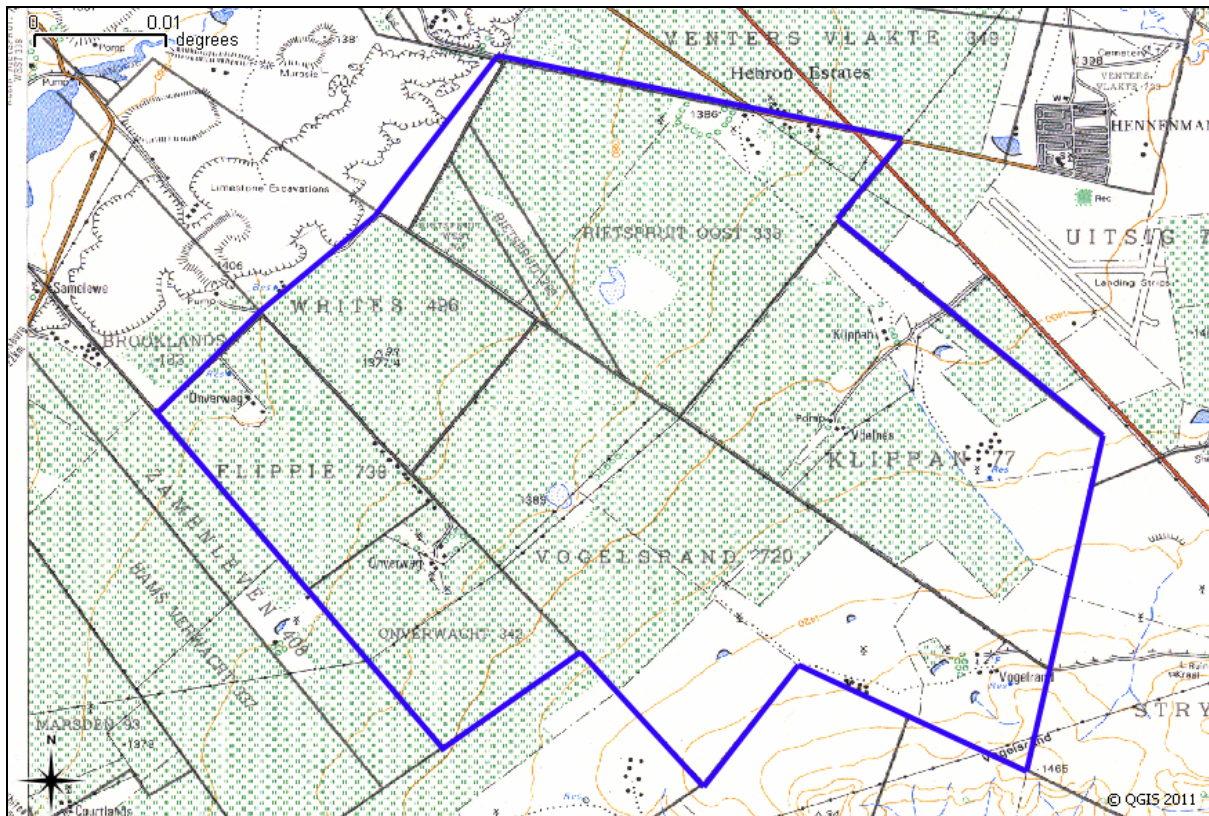
The survey area is situated halfway between Ventersburg and Hennenman and includes the following farms:

- Rietspruit Oost 338
- Rietspruit 299
- Rietspruit West 364
- Klippan 77
- Vogelsrand 720
- Onverwacht 342
- Flippie 738
- Whites 496

The area is characterised by inactive and active agricultural fields as well as other infrastructure developments associated with farming. As a result various dirt roads, fences, power lines, farm houses, sheds and worker accommodation occur in the area. The survey area is also generally open grassland with undulating hills and intermittent trees. Agricultural fields dominate the landscape.



Map 1: Regional context of the survey area



Map 2: Demarcation of the survey area



Figure 1: General view of the northern sections of the survey area

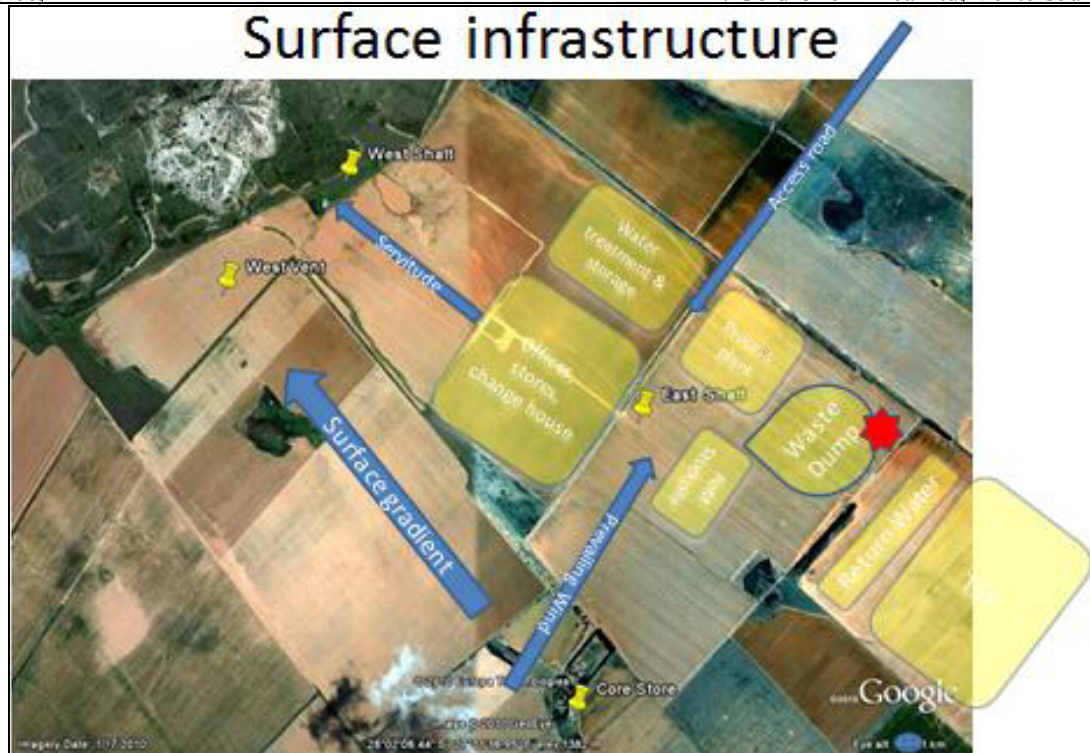
4. Proposed Project Activities

The proposed Ventersburg operation will be an underground gold mining operation. The waste rock from the mine will be deposited in a waste rock dump. Ore extracted from the mine will be processed at an onsite processing plant. In addition a tailing facility will be developed for the disposal of the waste from the processing plant.

The following activities are planned during the construction and operation of the Ventersburg mining operation:

- **Construction will include:**
 - Two access shafts (East and West shaft);
 - Two ventilation shafts;
 - Surface infrastructure (entire surface infrastructure area to be concrete fenced);
 - Tailings facility; and
 - Gold processing plant.

- **Operational activities:**
 - All surface activities to take place within fenced area;
 - Underground traditional gold mining methods will be implemented (drilling and blasting);
 - Production rate proposed at 80 000 tons per month;
 - Waste rock dump;
 - Tailing facility; and
 - Dewatering from the mine.



Map 3: Proposed infrastructure development

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).
- 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 Umhlaba Consulting CC and Gold One Africa Ltd. Google images and topographic maps were also used to indicate the survey area and to plot heritage sites. The sites were localised on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2827AA.

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

6.2 Site visit

The area was surveyed on 19 October 2011. The survey area was accessed by a network of dirt roads and agricultural areas. Specific areas were surveyed on foot using intensive pedestrian survey techniques. A local representative from the mine also facilitated access to the various farms and known sensitive areas.

6.3 Assessment of Impact

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.

6.4 Assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge

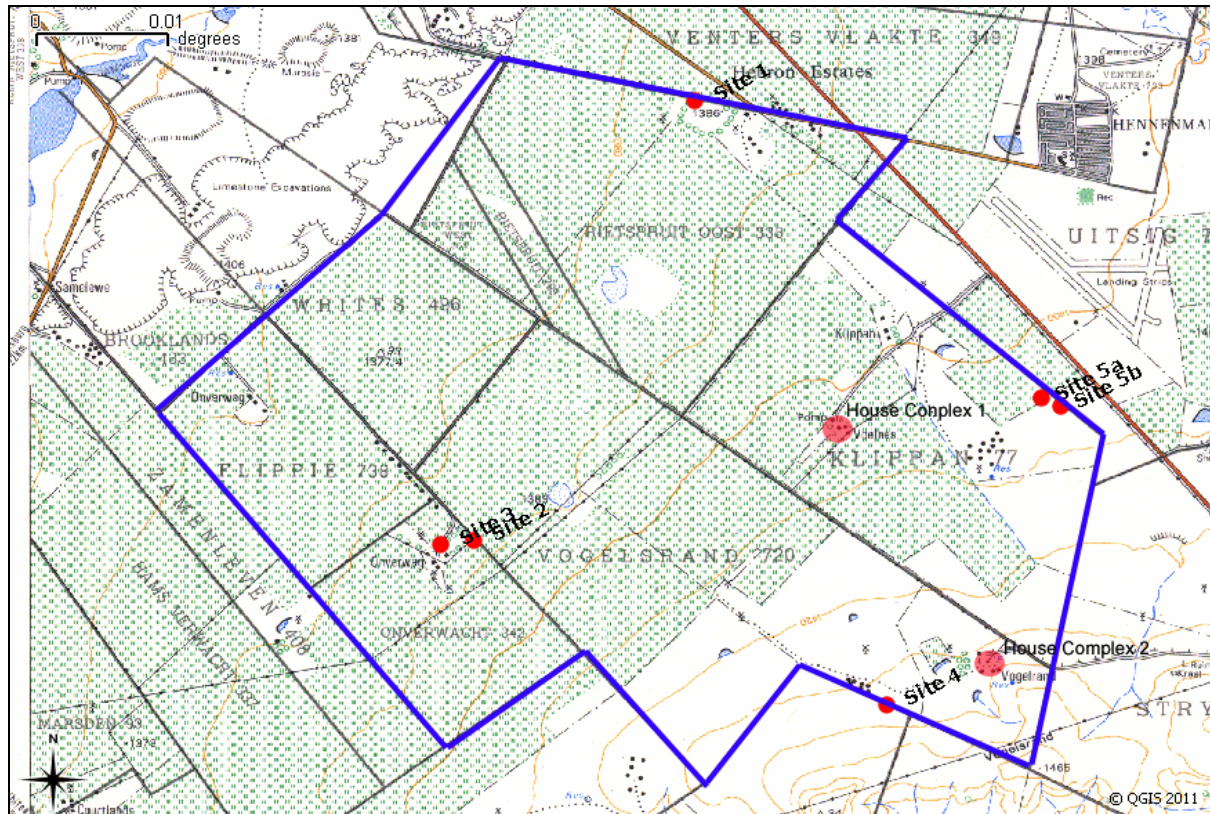
Although most areas were fenced, no severe physical restrictions were encountered. A major assumption for this study is that most of the agricultural fields have been worked for several generations and are severally disturbed and therefore highly unlikely to yield heritage features. However, care should be taken not to over generalise this aspects. Also 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.

Please note that the funeral proceedings of one of the prominent members of the local farming community took place during the survey. As a result two main farm complexes could not be accessed and assessed. These are:

- House Complex 1 (HC1) on the farm Klippan 77; and
- House Complex 2 (HC2) on the farm Vogelsrand 720.

7. Description of Cultural Heritage Sites

A total of 7 cultural heritage sites were identified during the survey. Please note that although three farmhouse complexes were recorded (Site 3, House Complex 1 and 2) that are probably older than 60 years they are all still occupied with the resultant ongoing alterations and maintenance.



Map 4: Location of heritage sites within the survey area

7.1 Cemeteries and Individual Graves (see Appendix 2)

Sites 1, 2, 4, 5a and 5b all comprise cemeteries which contain a mixture of old and new graves. Most of the graves are either demarcated by packed stones, cement and brick or granite bases and headstones. The cemeteries are all partially fenced and relatives still seem live in the area (substantiated by cleared graves with recent offerings). A high significance rating (local level) has been awarded to these sites.

7.2 Historical Structures (see Appendix 2)

Sites 3, HC1 and HC2 comprise historical structures which are probably older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999). However it should be noted that extensive alterations and additions have been made to most of the original structures. As such most house structures have not retained their original heritage value, in fact it has been severely diminished. As a result all recorded farmhouse complexes received a low significance rating (local level), except for the farm house dating to the 1910s which forms part of Site 3 which was rated medium (provincial level). The house has also been severely

altered, renovated and expanded with the result that it also lost most of its significance and heritage value.

7.4 Summary of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	27.049787°E 28.012642°S	Cemetery	High (Local level)	Peripheral (None)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 60 metres
2	27.033052°E 28.045875°S	Cemetery	High (Local level)	Peripheral (None)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 60 metres
3	27.030616°E 28.046187°S	House Complex	Medium (Provincial level)	Peripheral (Utilized)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phase 2: Survey, mapping and archival research ▪ Permit from SAHRA
4	27.064269°E 28.058324°S	Cemetery	High (Local level)	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 60 metres
5a	27.076008°E 28.035122°S	Graves and Cemetery	High (Local level)	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 60 metres
5b	27.077444°E 28.035709°S				
HC1	29.111483°E 26.601773°S	House Complex	Low (Local level)	None	None
HC2	29.131425°E 26.604563°S	House Complex	Low (local level)	None	None

Table 3: Summary of sites with ratings, significance and mitigation measures

8. Management (Mitigation) Measures

Although no direct impact is envisaged on the heritage sites all the recorded cemeteries (Sites 1, 2, 4 and 5) should be fenced off with palisade fencing (with access gate). Furthermore a buffer zone of at least 60 metres should be observed as a precautionary measure to prevent any secondary or cumulative impacts on the graves.

The current proposed areas earmarked for mining activities will not affect the farmhouse complexes (Sites 3, HC1 and HC2). However structures associated with Site 3 might be utilised as site offices in the future. In case this materialises in the future the old farm house dating to the 1910s must be recorded, mapped and assessed by a conservation architect and a permit for any further renovations and alterations must be obtained from SAHRA.

9. Recommendations and Conclusions

Stone Age settlement

No Stone Age tools were noted and no manufacturing or basecamp site was identified.

Iron Age settlements

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

Graves

A total of 5 individual grave sites (including cemeteries) were recorded. Note that some graves do not have inscriptions and that in terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) graves without inscriptions are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the Act. In the case of this survey this only holds if no descendants could be located to provide detailed information about the graves.

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

Also note that four categories of graves can be identified. These are:

- Graves younger than 60 years;
- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years;
- Graves older than 100 years; and
- Graves of victims of conflict or of individuals of royal descent.

Historical structures

Site 3 contains a historical house that dates to the 1910s and is associated with a period when the local farmer was involved in breeding race horses. Several outbuildings are associated with the houses. These historical structures are all older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999).

Recommendations

Please refer to Table 3 for individual mitigations measures. Please take note that a Phase 2 Heritage Investigation entails the following aspects:

- Surveying and mapping of the site
- Compiling a detailed report of the affected sites
- Application for a permit from SAHRA

In terms of graves it usually entails a comprehensive social consultation and permit application process for the exhumation and reburial of the graves.

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)).

References

Dreyer, C. 2004. *Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the Proposed Developments at Ventersburg, Free State*. An unpublished report on file at SAHRA as: 2004-SAHRA-0050.

SAHRA. 2009. Report Mapping Project Ver 1 (DVD)

Addendum 1: Archaeological Sequence & Regional History

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

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.

Iron Age Sequence

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as **Happy Rest** (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase of **Diamant** is dated to AD 600 - AD 900 and was first recognized at the eponymous site of Diamant in the western Waterberg. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the **Eiland** tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of the North West Province, Northern Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. These sites are usually located on low-lying spurs close to water.

The **Late Iron Age** (LIA) settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops c. AD 1640 - AD 1830). This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Northern Sotho, Tswana and Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) in the northern regions of South Africa with associated sites dating between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries AD. The terminal LIA is represented by late 18th/early 19th century settlements with multichrome Moloko pottery commonly attributed to the Sotho-Tswana. These settlements can in many instances be correlated with oral traditions on population movements during which African farming communities sought refuge in mountainous regions during the processes of disruption in the northern interior of South Africa, resulting from the so-called *difaqane* (or *mfecane*).

History of the region

Ventersburg is a small town in the Lejweleputswa District Municipality of the Free State province in South Africa. It was established on the farm Kromfontein which was owned by PA Venter who died in 1857. His son allowed a Reform Church to be established on the farm in 1864 and by 1871, the first plots of the original farm were sold. Ventersburg was declared as a town on 6 May 1873. The Dutch Reform Church was built in Ventersburg in 1891 but it was burnt down in 1900 by the British forces during the Boer War. The church was later rebuilt in 1912.

In 1903, Ventersburg became a municipality but on the 5 December 2000 it was incorporated into the Matjhabeng Local Municipality along with the city of Welkom and the towns of Allanridge, Hennenman, Odendaalsrus, and Virginia.

Hennenman is a small town also in the Lejweleputswa District Municipality of the Free State. The town is unusual in the district as its economy is based mainly on agriculture not gold. The town, which started out as a railway station, was previously called *Ventersburg Road*. The name was changed in 1927 to Hennenman Station after a prominent local farmer, Mr. P.F. Hennenman of the farm Swartpan. On the 5 December 2000, Hennenman was incorporated into the Matjhabeng Local Municipality with the city of Welkom and the towns of Allanridge, Odendaalsrus, Ventersburg and Virginia (see also Dreyer 2004).

Appendix 2

Site 1

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises cemetery which consists of at least 52 graves with an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. Most of the graves are demarcated with packed stone/sand bases with no headstone. A few graves have granite bases and headstones. Although most graves have no inscriptions the following details were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Toloki Joshua Moseme (Born: 12/04/1912, Died: 10/11/1968) ▪ Moselantje Jacobeth Motsumi (No dates) ▪ Stimela Adam Motsumi (No dates) ▪ No Name (Stone broken) (14/12/1879, Died: 10/05/1966) <p>Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999, section 36).</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class		√

of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable, some headstones broken	
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			
The following is precautionary measures are recommended:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Palisade fencing to demarcate and protect the cemetery ▪ Access gate ▪ Buffer zone of at least 60 metres 			
If future impacts are envisaged a Phase 2 investigation is recommended which includes:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhumation and reburial • Social consultation process 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of 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 2: Some of the graves with granite bases and headstones



Figure 3: Some of the unmarked graves



Figure 4: Some of the unmarked graves demarcated with packed stones

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises cemetery which consists of at least 40 graves with an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. Most of the graves are demarcated with packed stone/sand bases with no headstone. A few graves have granite bases and headstones. Although most graves have no inscriptions the following details were recorded:

- Anacletta Motlabane (Born: 08/11/1926, Died: 06/05/1964)
- Jacob Makhetha (Born: 22/04/1910, Died: 21/01/1975)
- Maria Mmatumelo Mokhoabane (Born: 12/06/1944, Died: 07/03/1978)
- Elisa Mathata (Born: 19/02/1920, Died: 26/12/1977)
- Name faded (Died: 1948?)
- Selonyane Thakamakhooa (no date)
- Moses Gladstone Ntyoko (Born: 24/12/1930, Died: 21/06/2004)
- Mamokete Julia Ntyoko (Born: 20/10/1936, Died: 02/11/2004)
- Jwalane Adelina Manka (Born: 01/01/1904, Died: 01/03/1989)
- Nogate Sanah Ntshoko (Born: 01/01/1937, Died: 05/08/1988)

Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999, section 36).

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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Historic Value

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

precolonial history.			
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			√
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, some headstone broken	
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

The following is precautionary measures are recommended:

- Palisade fencing to demarcate and protect the cemetery
- Access gate
- Buffer zone of at least 60 metres

If future impacts are envisaged a Phase 2 investigation is recommended which includes:

- Exhumation and reburial
- Social consultation process

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of 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 5: Some of the demarcated graves in the cemetery

Site 3**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site comprises a historic farmhouse complex consisting of the following aspects:

- An old multi-room brick house with corrugated iron roof and surrounding veranda (substantial midden situated in front of the house) dating to the 1910s
- Associated outbuildings (especially old horse stables)
- Modern house (occupied) built in the 1940s but renovated and altered through the years

The old farm house is a good example of the early 20th century building style. However, the building has been substantially altered, expanded and renovated which diminishes the significance value of the building. Also internal roof trusses are missing and some of the outer walling is collapsing. The outside of the house has also been covered in a type of cement gladding. Most of the windows and doors have been altered and the veranda has been closed off with brick and cement infill.

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.		1910s house: Unstable 1940s house: Occupied	
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			
Phase 2 investigation is recommended:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and mapping • Archival research for further background 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHRA (Act 25 of 1999), Section 34 • Destruction permit from SAHRA 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 6: Old farm house dating to the 1910s with midden in the forefront



Figure 7: Alterations to the veranda pillars



Figure 8: Additions to the main house



Figure 9: Unstable condition of some of the outer walling



Figure 10: Associated structure, probably stables for the horses (notice alterations)



Figure 11: Adjacent farmhouse built in the mid 1940s (notice additions and alterations which continued until recently)

Site 4**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site comprises cemetery which consists of at least 40 graves with an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. Most of the graves are demarcated with packed stone/sand bases with no headstone. A few graves have granite bases and headstones.

Although most graves have no inscriptions the following details were recorded:

- Ntone Jonas Malunga (Born: 10/07/1904, Died: 02/12/1984)
- Lydia Ramabodu (Born: 18/02/19??, Died: 04/02/????)
- Ghely Pulani Ramabodu (No date?)
- Tomas Pheello (Died?: 02/01/1976)
- ? Mohapi Born: 1963, Died: 1969)
- Ntlantla Kompi (Born: 10/05/1998, Died: 06/01/1998)
- Mmalebone Berlina Kompi (Born: 19/12/1965, Died: 31/10/1998)
- Benak? Diphoo (Died: 23/07/1932)

Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999, section 36).

B. SITE EVALUATION**B1. HERITAGE VALUE**

Yes	No
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Historic Value

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

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

It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
---	--	---

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			
The following is precautionary measures are recommended:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Palisade fencing to demarcate and protect the cemetery ▪ Access gate ▪ Buffer zone of at least 60 metres 			
If future impacts are envisaged a Phase 2 investigation is recommended which includes:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhumation and reburial • Social consultation process 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of 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 12: Some of the graves in the cemetery

Site 5

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises cemetery containing at least 40 graves and two separate graves situated a few metres to the north. All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. Most of the graves are demarcated with packed stone/sand bases with no headstone. A few graves have granite bases and headstones.

Although most graves have no inscriptions the following details were recorded:

- Frans Mahlelehlele Thaele (Died: 1940)
- Annatletta Clotsi Makgauta (Born: 1884, Died: 1979)
- Sarah Mojabela Mohlouoa (Born: 1820, Died: 1964)
- Ntoko Samuel (Born: 01/10/1943, Died: 20/03/1991)
- Masabata Elma Mohlouoa (Born: 03/10/1976, Died: 23/03/1978)
- Kleinbooi Mohoalali (Died: 17/02/1978)
- Serame Mokoena (Died: 23/05/1995)

Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999, section 36).

B. SITE EVALUATION

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


Low	
Medium	
High	√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	√
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	
<p>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</p> <p>The following is precautionary measures are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Palisade fencing to demarcate and protect the cemetery ▪ Access gate ▪ Buffer zone of at least 60 metres <p>If future impacts are envisaged a Phase 2 investigation is recommended which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhumation and reburial • Social consultation process 	
<p>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of 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 	
<p>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>	

Figure 13: Some of the graves in the cemetery

Site 6 (House Complex 1)

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site comprises an extensive farmhouse complex with associated outbuildings. Although the site was not visited it is deduced from the regional history that some of the building date to the early 20 th century and will therefore be older than 60 years. However, the structures are still occupied with the resultant maintenance and possible alterations and changes made to the original structures.		
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.		Occupied	
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, sufficiently recorded as no impact it envisaged 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) Destruction permit from SAHRA 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 14: Aerial view of the farmhouse complex

Site 7 (House Complex 2)

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises an extensive farmhouse complex with associated outbuildings. Although the site was not visited it is deduced from the regional history that some of the building date to the early 20th century and will therefore be older than 60 years. However, the structures are still occupied with the resultant maintenance and possible alterations and changes made to the original structures.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Historic Value

	Yes	No
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√

It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a 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.	Occupied	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local		√
Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		√
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		√
Medium		
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		√
Peripheral		

Destruction	
Uncertain	

G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

- None, sufficiently recorded as no impact it envisaged

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- NHRA (Act 25 of 1999)
- Destruction permit from SAHRA

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 15: Aerial view of the farmhouse complex