

**Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Berenice Project for the Application for Mining Rights, Universal Coal Development II (Pty) Ltd, north of the Soutpansberg Mountains, Makhado Local Municipality, Vhembe District Municipality, Limpopo Province**

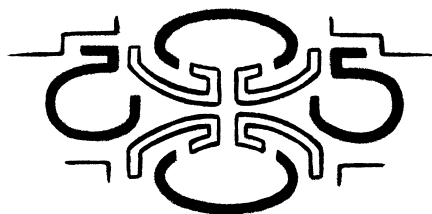


For

<b>Project Applicant</b> Universal Coal Development II (Pty) Ltd PO Box 2423 Brooklyn Square 467 Fehrsen Street, Brooklyn 0075 Tel no: 012 460 0805 <a href="mailto:m.moabi@universalcoal.com">m.moabi@universalcoal.com</a>	<b>Environmental Consultant</b> Jomela Consulting (Pty) Ltd PO Box 415 Celtis Ridge Centurion 0130 Tel no: 012 7722350 <a href="mailto:yvonne@jomela.co.za">yvonne@jomela.co.za</a>
---	--

By

**Francois P Coetzee**  
**Department of Anthropology & Archaeology**  
**University of South Africa**  
**PO Box 392**  
**Pretoria**  
**0003**  
**Tel: (012) 429 6297**  
**Fax: (012) 429 6091**  
**coetzip@unisa.ac.za**



<b>Date:</b>	<b>July 2016</b>
<b>Version:</b>	<b>1 (Final Draft)</b>

## Executive Summary

This report contains a comprehensive 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) and focuses on the survey results from a cultural heritage survey as requested by Nuleaf Planning and Environmental (Pty) Ltd. The survey forms part of a 24G application as stipulated by the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998) and NEMA Regulations.

Please note that no Stone Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts concentrations were recorded during the survey. Also, due to the nature of the topography and openness of the region no rock art sites were recorded.

A total of 15 sites were recorded ranging from a Late Iron Age cattle outpost (Site 9), several farm worker house complexes (Sites 1, 8, 12 and 15), four individual grave and graveyard sites (Sites 2, 6, 7 and 14), a historic trade store (Site 13) situated along an existing ox wagon trade route and to the more recent farmhouse complexes and associated infrastructure (Sites 4, 10 and 11).

As a result please note the following recommendations:

- A destruction permit will have to be applied for from SAHRA for the farm worker house complexes (Sites 1, 8, 12 and 15);
- The site of the historic trade store (Site 13) and Late Iron Age cattle kraal settlement (Site 9) will have to be surveyed and mapped (Phase 2); then an application submitted for a destruction permit from SAHRA;
- The individual graves and graveyards (Sites 2, 6, 7 and 14) will require a Phase 2 investigation (exhumation and reburial).

Site No	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	Farm workers homestead	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction permit SAHRA</li> </ul>
2	Grave	Generally Protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should be fenced off</li> <li>• Phase 2: Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul>
3	Water furrow	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction permit SAHRA</li> </ul>
4	Stone dam with trough	None	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
5	Farm house complex	None	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
6	Graveyard	Generally Protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should be fenced off</li> <li>• Phase 2: Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul>
7	Graveyard	Generally Protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should be fenced off</li> <li>• Phase 2: Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul>
8	Farm workers homestead	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction permit SAHRA</li> </ul>
9	Cattle kraal with vitrified dung	Generally Protected B: Medium Significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2: Surveying and mapping</li> </ul>
10	Farm house complex	None	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>

11	Farm house complex	None	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
12	Farm workers homestead	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction permit SAHRA</li> </ul>
13	Trading outpost/store Graves?	Generally Protected B: Medium Significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2: Surveying and mapping</li> </ul>
14	Grave	Generally Protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should be fenced off</li> <li>• Phase 2: Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul>
15	Farm workers homestead	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction permit SAHRA</li> </ul>

Also please note:

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  
 SAHRIS: South African Heritage Resources Information System  
 PHRA-G: Provincial Heritage Resources Authority - Gauteng  
 GDARD: Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development  
 HIA: Heritage Impact Assessment  
 DMR: Department of Mineral Resources

I, Francois Coetzee, hereby confirm my independence as a cultural heritage specialist and declare that I do not have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of the listed environmental processes, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.




---

Francois P Coetzee  
 Cultural Heritage Consultant  
 Accredited Archaeologist for the SADC Region  
 Professional Member of ASAPA (CRM Section) Reg no: 28

## Contents

1. Introduction.....	6
2. Objectives.....	6
3. Study Area.....	6
4. Proposed Project Activities.....	11
5. Legal Framework.....	12
6. Study Approach/Methods.....	14
6.1 Review of existing information/data.....	15
6.2 Site visits.....	18
6.3 Impact assessment.....	18
6.4 Assumptions, restrictions and gaps in knowledge.....	18
7. Description and Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Sites.....	19
8. Locations and Evaluation of Sites.....	21
9. Recommendations and Conclusions.....	21
10. References.....	23
Addendum 1: Archaeological and Historical Sequence.....	24
Addendum 2: Description of Recorded Sites.....	28
Addendum 3: Surveyor General Farm Diagram.....	58

## Figures

Figure 1: Regional context of the survey area (indicated by the red area).....	7
Figure 2: Location of the survey area north of Soutpansberg Mountains.....	8
Figure 3: Contextual location of survey area.....	8
Figure 4: Survey area as indicated on Google Earth (2016).....	9
Figure 5: Survey area indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic maps 2229CD, 2229CB and 2229DA.....	10
Figure 6: The general views of the farm Gezelschap 395MS.....	11
Figure 7: General view of the farm Berenice 548MS (Brak River on the right).....	11
Figure 8: General view of the farms Matsuri 358MS Longford 354MS (Brak River on the left).....	11
Figure 9: General views of the farms Doorvaardt 355MS and Longford 354MS.....	11
Figure 10: Location of the various components of proposed open cast coal mine.....	12
Figure 11: Recorded survey tracks for the project.....	15
Figure 12: Jeppe's Map dating to 1899 clearly indicates the boundaries of the relevant six farms.....	16
Figure 13: Trade routes in the northern regions of the old Transvaal (of relevance is Route E, especially towards the north when running along the Brak River) (after Du V. Pienaar 1990:48 & Bergh 1998:9).....	17
Figure 14: The location of various known Middle Iron Age sites and early Venda settlements in the region (after Huffman 2007:418 & Bergh 1998:7).....	17
Figure 15: The location of important early Venda settlements relative to the survey area....	18
Figure 16: The location of the recorded cultural heritage sites within the survey area.....	19
Figure 17: Detail of the location of heritage sites in the southern section of the survey area (the water furrow is clearly positioned in the agricultural field (Site 3)).....	20
Figure 18: Detail of the location of heritage sites in the northern section of the survey area.....	20
Figure 19: Detail of a foundation of one of the rondavel-shaped houses.....	29
Figure 20: General view of the site with a section of a square foundation in the foreground.....	29

<i>Figure 21: The large midden on the eastern periphery of the settlement.....</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>Figure 22: The extent of the grave indicated by loose stones and a single headstone.....</i>	<i>32</i>
<i>Figure 23: Detail view of the outlets from the main water furrow.....</i>	<i>33</i>
<i>Figure 24: The extent of the water furrow with irrigation outlets.....</i>	<i>34</i>
<i>Figure 25: General view of the dam with water trough for livestock.....</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Figure 26: Cement trough used for dipping cattle .....</i>	<i>36</i>
<i>Figure 27: General view of the main farm house (alterations and additions are clearly visible).....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Figure 28: General view of the associated outbuildings near the main house .....</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Figure 29: The graves are indicated by a brick base and cement headstones (damaged).....</i>	<i>40</i>
<i>Figure 30: The extent of the fenced off graveyard.....</i>	<i>42</i>
<i>Figure 31: Detail of a foundation of one of the rondavel-shaped houses .....</i>	<i>43</i>
<i>Figure 32: Detail of the remains of one of the square houses at the site (poles indicate the entrance).....</i>	<i>44</i>
<i>Figure 33: General view of the deposits of a cattle kraal .....</i>	<i>45</i>
<i>Figure 34: Detail view of the vitrified dung that was recorded on the surface of the cattle kraal .....</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>Figure 35: General view of farmhouse complex.....</i>	<i>47</i>
<i>Figure 36: General view of the north-eastern side of the farm house (note extensive veranda) .....</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Figure 37: Detail of a surface bricks recorded in association with a possible foundation of one of the houses.....</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Figure 38: Detail of some of the metal artefacts, glass and ceramics at the site.....</i>	<i>51</i>
<i>Figure 39: Detail of the store's steps and the circular water tank.....</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Figure 40: General view of the site with a section of a square foundation in the foreground</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Figure 41: The single grave as indicated by a cement base (note wagon axles used as fence posts).....</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Figure 42: General view of the remaining structures at the site.....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Figure 43: General view of a foundation wall; The bottom of a Talana beer bottle recorded at the site.....</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Figure 44: Surveyor General's map of the farm Berenice 548MS which was surveyed in 1905 .....</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Figure 45: Surveyor General's map of the farm Celine 547MS which was surveyed in 1905</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Figure 46: Surveyor General's map of the farm Doorvaardt 355MS which was surveyed in 1905.....</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Figure 47: Surveyor General's map of the farm Longford 354MS which was surveyed in 1905 .....</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Figure 48: Surveyor General's map of the farm Matsuri 358MS which was surveyed in 1905 .....</i>	<i>62</i>

## **Tables**

<i>Table 1: Rating the significance of sites .....</i>	<i>14</i>
<i>Table 2: Description and evaluation of the recorded sites.....</i>	<i>21</i>

## **1. Introduction**

Universal Coal Development II (Pty) Ltd has appointed Jomela Consulting (Pty) Ltd, an independent consulting company, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed project. The applicant intends to establish an opencast coal mining operation, located in the Limpopo Province of South Africa, some 120 km to the north of Polokwane and to the east of Alldays.

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1997), in addition to the mining right application submitted to the DMR an Environmental Authorisation will also be applied for. This will include the mining area and any associated surface infrastructure. This application will follow the Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment process in terms of the National Environmental Management ACT (NEMA): EIA Regulations 2014. An application for Environmental Authorisation in term of Section 16 of the NEMA EIA 2014 regulations was submitted to the DMR on 4th of December 2015 and subsequently accepted on the 8th of December 2015.

## **2. Objectives**

The general aim of this cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of both tangible and intangible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), settlements and oral traditions of cultural significance.

As such the terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

- Identify and provide a detailed description of all artefacts, assemblages, settlements and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the study area,
- Estimate the level of significance/importance of the these remains in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value,
- Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the proposed development activities, and
- Propose possible mitigation measures which will limit or prevent any impact provided that such action is necessitated by the development.

## **3. Study Area**

The heritage survey focussed on the following farms, which are roughly 7 700 ha in extent:

- Berenice 548MS;
- Celine 547MS;
- Doorvaardt 355MS (Portion 1 and Remainder of portion);
- Matsuri 358MS;
- Longford 354MS; and
- Gezelschap 395MS.

The project area may be reached via a gravel road that branches off from the tar road, the R584, between Alldays and Waterpoort. The area is approximately 50 km by road from Alldays and about 30 km by road from Waterpoort. The nearest sizeable town is Louis Trichardt some 80 km by road to the southeast. The nearest accessible railway siding is at

Waterpoort, roughly 30 km southeast. The area is situated north of the Southpansberg Mountains in the Makhado Local Municipality, Vhembe District Municipality, Limpopo Province.

In general the area is characterised by open flat, undulating valley areas (roughly 700 – 780 metres above sea level) with the Sand River situated further to the east. The Brak River (non-perennial) runs through four of the six farms under investigation. There are a few rocky ridges along the north-eastern regions of the farm Berenice 548MS and on the southern periphery of Longford 354MS. The farms are currently used as game farms with hunting taking place during the winter months. Historically the farms were utilised for raising cattle with indications of small sections of agricultural fields. Infrastructure consists mostly of fences, power lines, dirt tracks providing access and a few farm houses built during the mid to late 20<sup>th</sup> century. The survey area falls within the Savanna Biome, particularly the Mopane Bioregion and specifically the Musina Mopane Bushveld (poorly protected) (Mucina & Rutherford 2006).

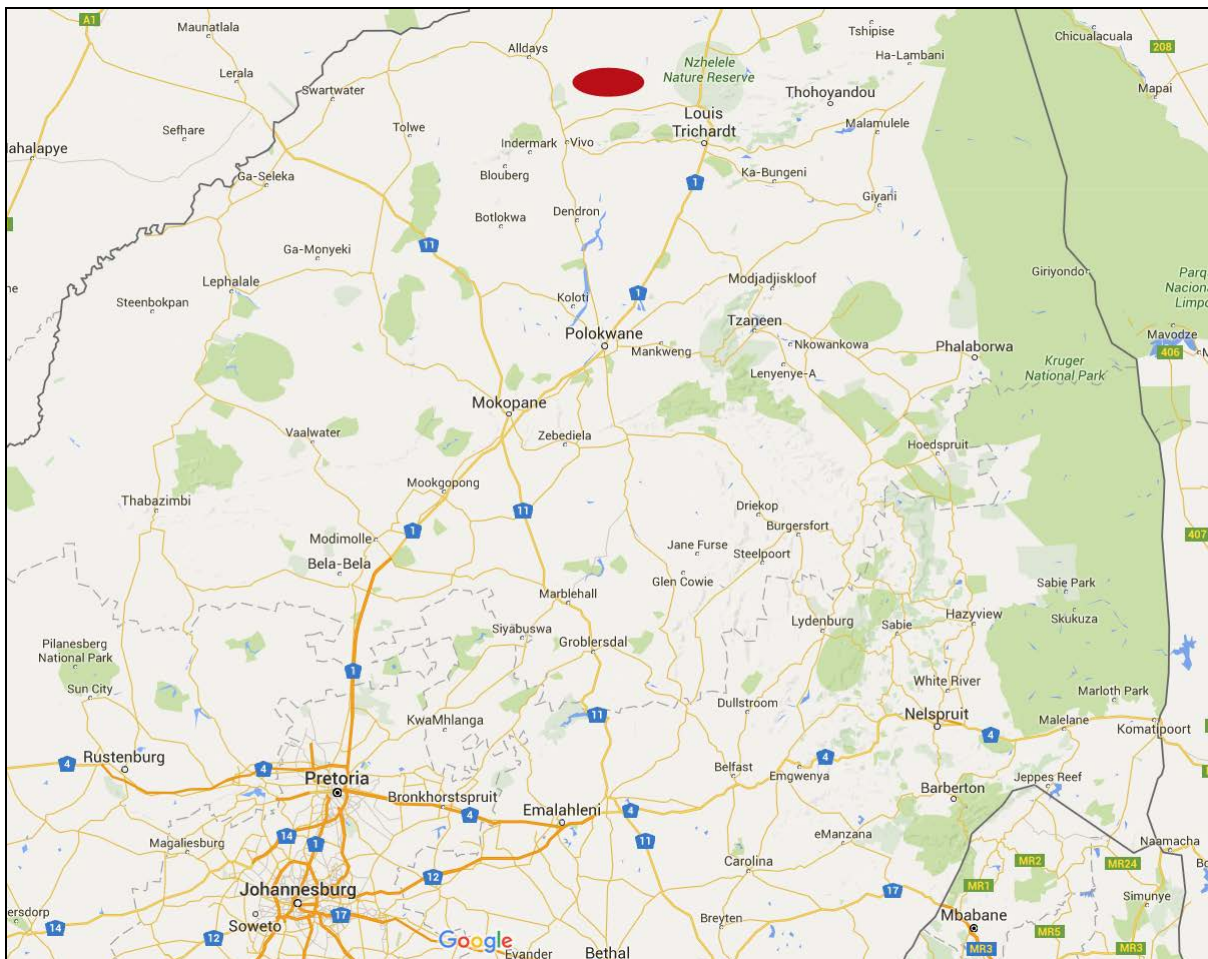


Figure 1: Regional context of the survey area (indicated by the red area)

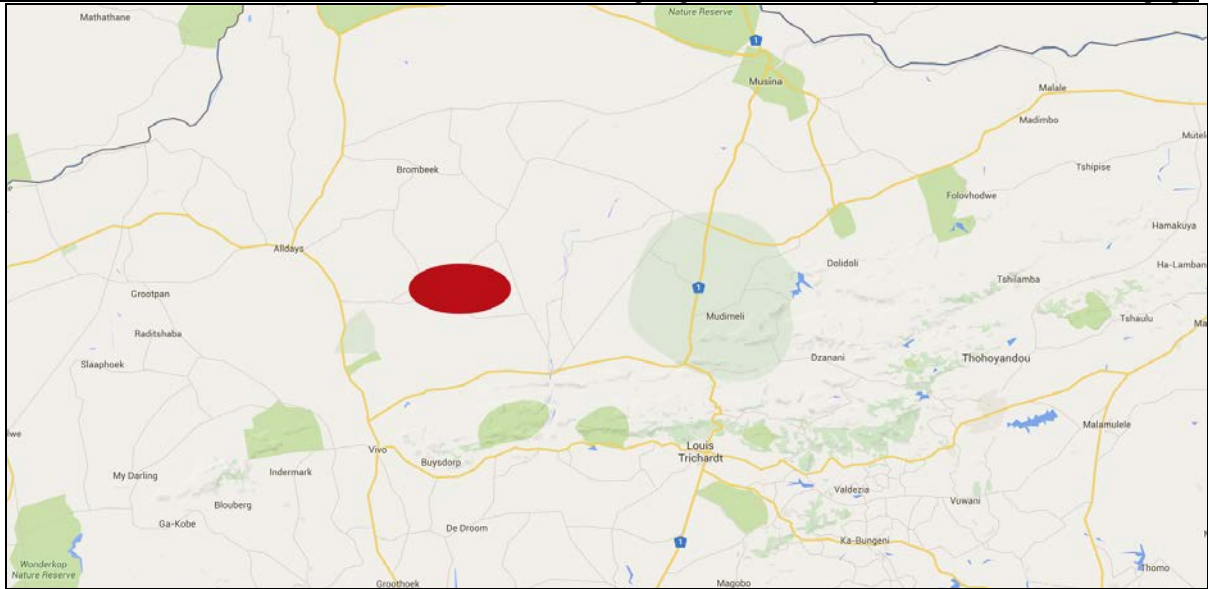


Figure 2: Location of the survey area north of Soutpansberg Mountains

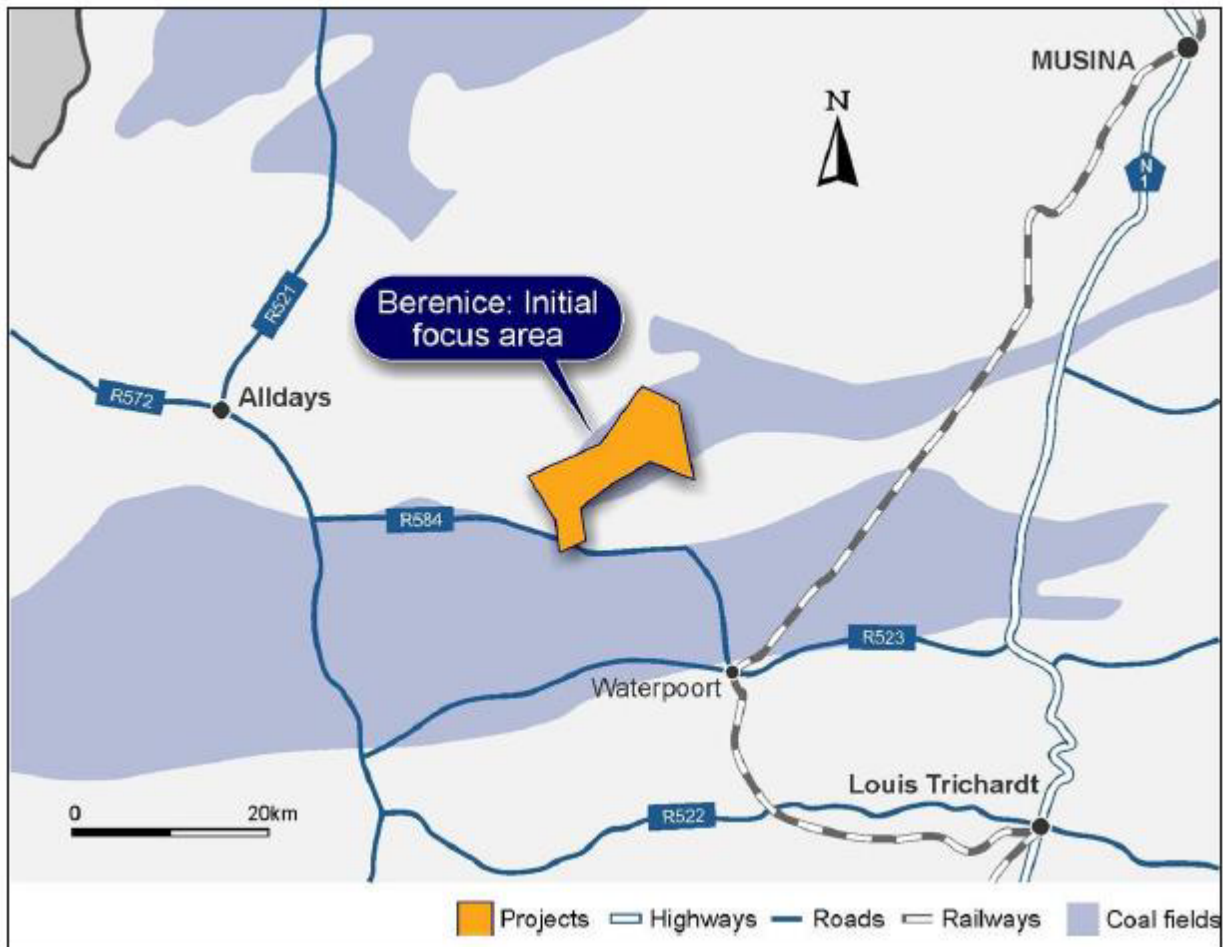


Figure 3: Contextual location of survey area





**Figure 4: Survey area as indicated on Google Earth (2016)**

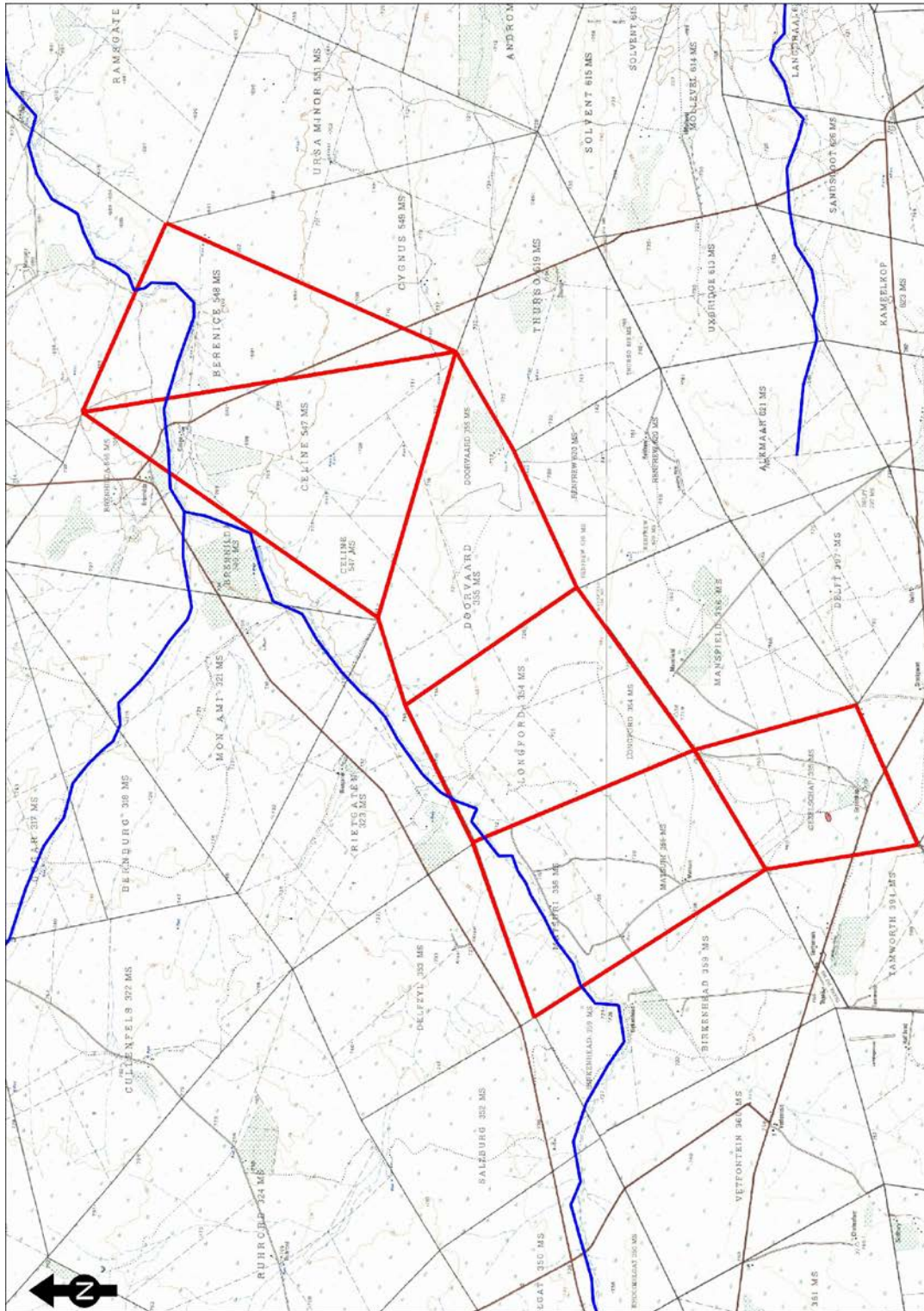


Figure 5: Survey area indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic maps 2229CD, 2229CB and 2229DA



Figure 6: The general views of the farm Gezelschap 395MS



Figure 7: General view of the farm Berenice 548MS (Brak River on the right)



Figure 8: General view of the farms Matsuri 358MS Longford 354MS (Brak River on the left)



Figure 9: General views of the farms Doorvaardt 355MS and Longford 354MS

#### 4. Proposed Project Activities

Berenice has a JORC compliant coal resource of 1.35Bt (gross tonnes in situ) of which 424.91Mt are measured, 800.92Mt indicated and 124.29Mt inferred. Concept Study on the project completed by DRA in Q1/2012 – confirmed that the project is viable and can support a sustainable 10 million tonne per annum (run of mine) operation with a life of mine (open

cast) well in excess of 25 years, producing both primary soft coking and secondary thermal coal products.

The mining reserves will be mined by utilising truck and shovel opencast method of mining due to the reserves being shallow. One box cut, located in the south and with an east to west orientation, has been designed in the mine layout for OC 1, with two proposed waste dump sites. This design has ensured that the hauling of overburden material over excessive distances, even during the start-up period, will be largely minimised. Rollover of overburden material will be implemented after the first strip has been mined. Drilling and blasting will be undertaken for hard material. Rehabilitation will form an integral part of the mining process. A second box cut will be established in OC 2 in Year 20 of the Project. This box cut will be located in the south with an east to west orientation.

Infrastructure will consist of the following aspects:

- electricity supply;
- water supply;
- access roads; and
- offices, workshops and change houses.

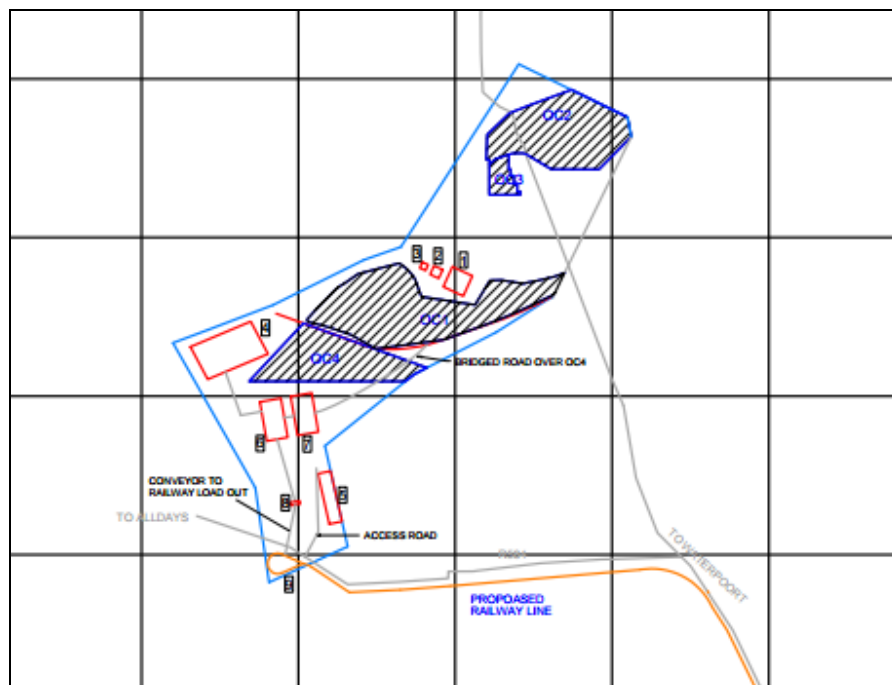


Figure 10: Location of the various components of proposed open cast coal mine

## 5. Legal Framework

- Section 38 of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) stipulates that the following activities trigger a heritage survey:
  - the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
  - the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
  - any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—
    - (i) exceeding 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or

- (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
  - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
  - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
  - the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or
  - any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority,
- 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 years are protected by the **NHRA**, with reference to **Section 36**. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains (GNR 363 of 22 May 2013) made in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003 as well as local Ordinances and regulations.
  - **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, augering), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction

Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, <sup>14</sup> C 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)).
- A copy of this report will be lodged with the **SAHRA** as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4) and the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA).
- Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the SAHRA (or relevant PHRA).

## **6. Study Approach/Methods**

Regional maps and other geographical information (ESRI shapefiles and KML) were supplied by Jomela Consulting. The most up-to-date Google Earth images and topographic maps were used to indicate the survey area. The survey area is localised on the 1:50 000 topographic maps 2229CD, 2229CB and 2229DA. Please note that all maps are orientated with north facing upwards (unless stated otherwise).

The strategy of the field survey was primarily underpinned by local oral testimony utilising the profoundly intimate knowledge of local farm managers, owners and trackers. On most of the farms staff has been assisting hunting endeavours for a number of years even decades.

Especially the knowledge base of Mr Louwrens Swanepoel who has been the owner of four of the farms (Celine, Doorvaart, Matsuri and Longford) for the last 30 years, played a vital role in locating known historical features. Specifically in two cases where settlements were indicated that are linked to a land claim (Sites 12 and 15) investigation. This local knowledge of known structures, graves and features was combined with selective pedestrian surveys at certain locals, using existing access roads.

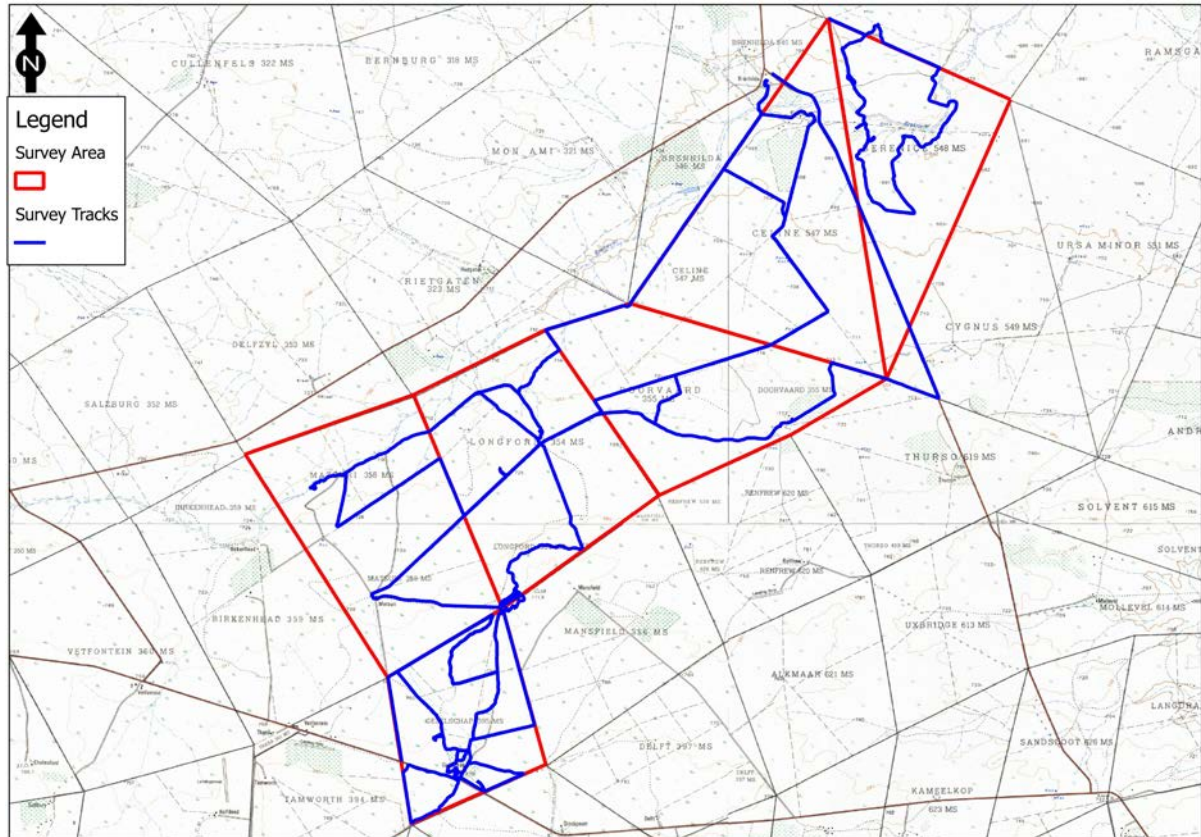


Figure 11: Recorded survey tracks for the project

## 6.1 Review of existing 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);
- Online SAHRIS database;
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client; and
- Published and unpublished material on the area (see Millais 1986 & Pistorius 2007)

The early naturalistic traveller John Guille Millais traversed the area north of the Soutpansberg in 1893. He described the area north of the Soutpansberg as very unhealthy (due to Tsetse Fly), desolate and waterless. While hunting along the Brak River he recounts hearing of a well-known trading station (outpost) next to the Blougat ('Blauw Ghat') water hole (Millais 1986:118). Today the site (Site 13) is situated on the farm Longford 354MS.

On 24 May 1893 he writes:

‘... though at Braek [Brak] River hard by, there is a miserable sort of store where a poor fever-stricken wretch of a German ekes out a miserable existence. When I saw him, he was dead white and looked as if he was dying on his feet. He had already lost his wife and three children and was annually a victim to severe attacks of fever, but nothing would induce him to leave. He should stick there, he said, until his time came’ (Millais 1986:119).

This trading outpost (Site 13) served as a stop-over for traders on the wagon route that started in Rooiberg (Thabazimbi area) in the south, and stretched northwards, passing through Polokwane, skirted the western edge of the Soutpansberg and then ran along the Brak River further on into Zimbabwe (see Figure 13; Route E) (Bergh 1998 & Du V. Pienaar 1990).

Generally, we know from ethnographic studies that the area is generally associated with early Shi-Venda speaking communities and early hill-top settlements such as Machedema, Verulam, Verdun and Dzata (located further towards the east) are well known.

Although indicated on Jeppe’s Map of 1899 (Figure 12), the earliest survey data from the Surveyor General’s database for the farms Berenice 548MS, Celine 547MS, Doorvaardt 355MS, Matsuri 358MS, Longford 354MS and Gezelschap 395MS date back to 1905 (see Addendum 3).

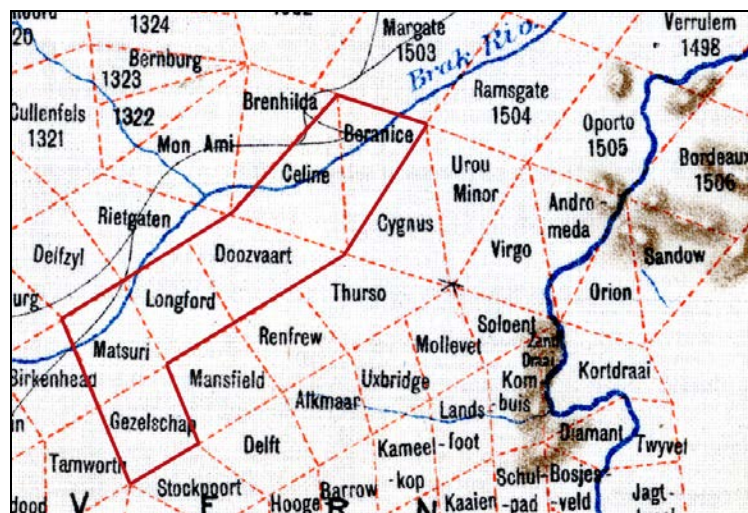


Figure 12: Jeppe’s Map dating to 1899 clearly indicates the boundaries of the relevant six farms



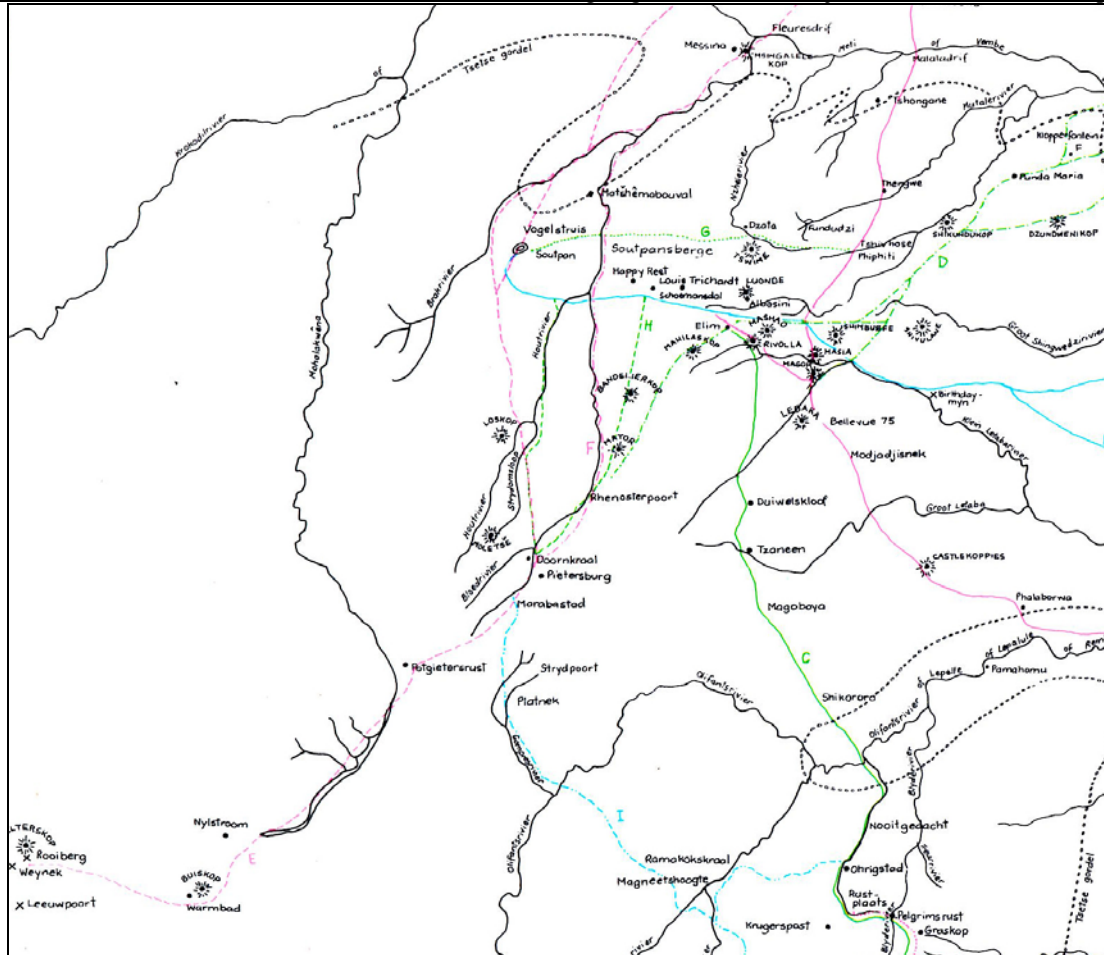


Figure 13: Trade routes in the northern regions of the old Transvaal (of relevance is Route E, especially towards the north when running along the Brak River) (after Du V. Pienaar 1990:48 & Bergh 1998:9)

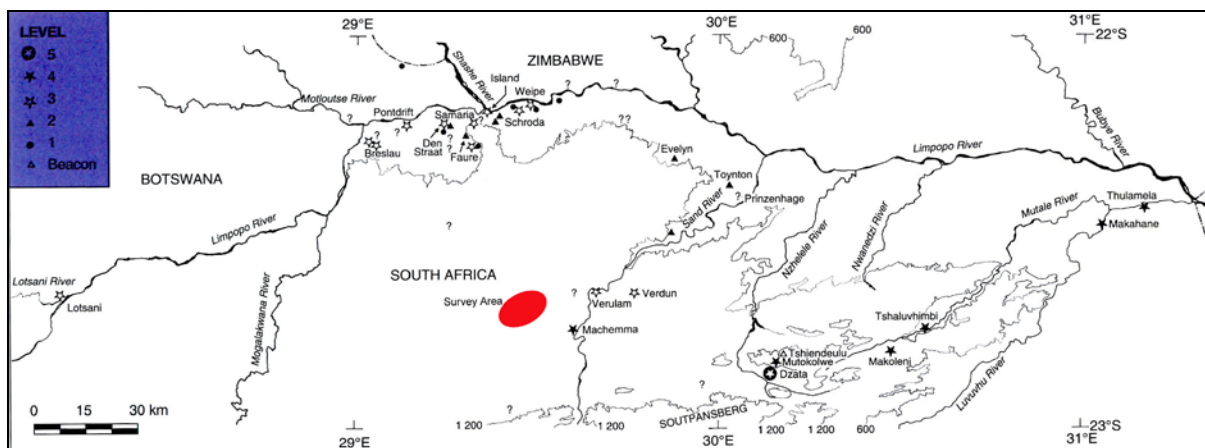


Figure 14: The location of various known Middle Iron Age sites and early Venda settlements in the region (after Huffman 2007:418 & Bergh 1998:7)

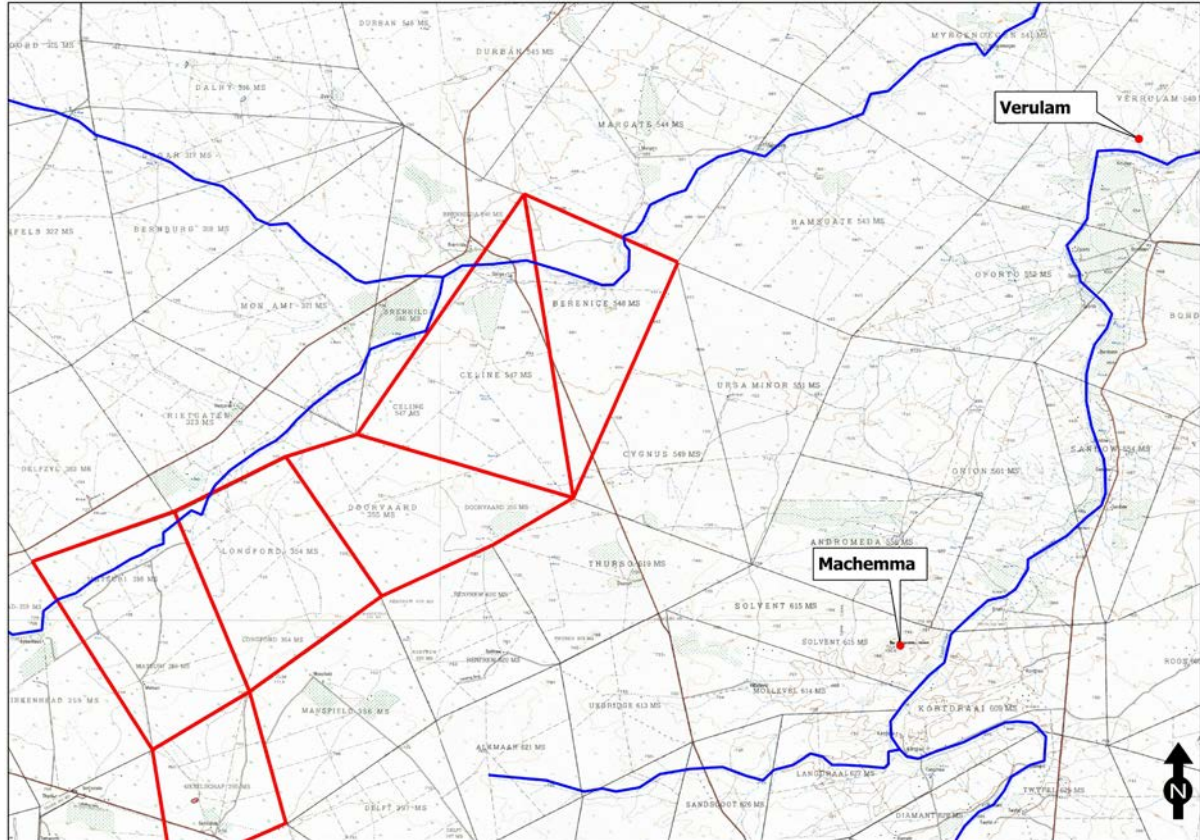


Figure 15: The location of important early Venda settlements relative to the survey area

## 6.2 Site visits

The field survey was conducted from 13 to 16 June 2016.

## 6.3 Impact assessment

The criteria used to describe heritage resources and to provide a significance rating of recorded sites are listed in the NHRA (Act No. 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 and updated requirements in 2012.

## 6.4 Assumptions, restrictions and gaps in knowledge

No severe physical restrictions were encountered as gravel roads provided access to the survey areas. The underlying premise during the survey was to rely intensively on local knowledge of the landscape and oral testimonies of the location of various heritage sites. Apart from some early Venda sites (e.g. Machedemma, Verulam and Verdun) very little archaeological and historical research have been done in this specific valley area just north of the Soutpansberg. However, intensive research has been conducted for several decades further north along the Limpopo River basin and further east in the Nzhelele River valley.

## 7. Description and Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Sites

Generally very little is known about the archaeological sites in the specific region of the study area. Although several hill-top Venda settlements are known further to the east, no such sites were recorded during the survey. In addition, although several surface scatters of Later Stone Age (LSA) and Middle Stone Age (MSA) artefacts were noted no substantial manufacturing/knapping sites with at least a low density concentration, were recorded in the survey area.

During the survey a Late Iron Age cattle kraal outpost was recorded (Site 9) which is probably associated with other Venda settlements in the region. A total of 4 historical farm workers house complexes were noted (Sites 1, 8, 12 and 15). Site 3 is a water furrow that was used to irrigate the agricultural lands. Also note that a total of three farmhouse complexes were recorded (Sites 5, 10 and 11) but they are probably not older than 60 years and/or do not have any cultural significance (also see Site 4, which is associated infrastructure). The trading outpost is one of the more significant sites recorded during the survey (Site 13), moreover there is also the possibility that at least another four graves may be associated with the site. A total of four grave sites were also recorded (Sites 2, 6, 7 and 14) (for more details see Addendum 2).

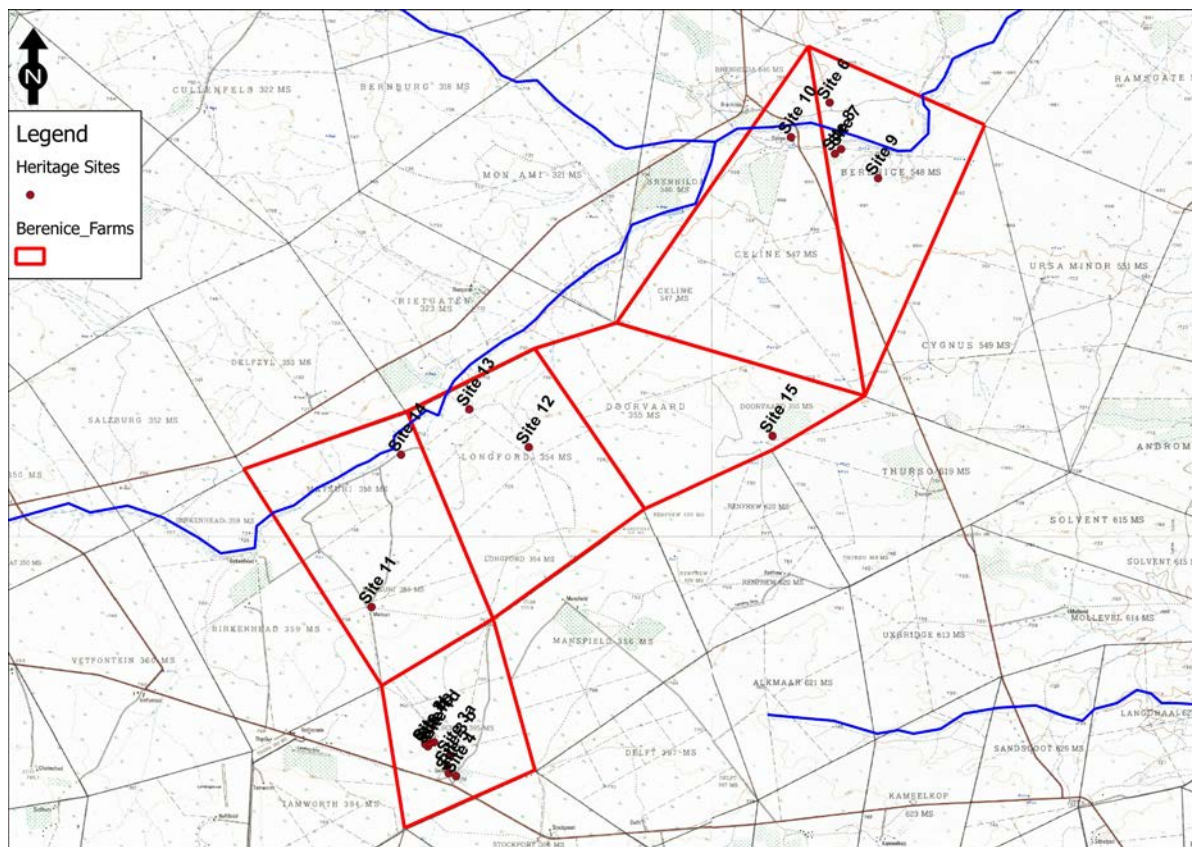


Figure 16: The location of the recorded cultural heritage sites within the survey area



Figure 17: Detail of the location of heritage sites in the southern section of the survey area (the water furrow is clearly positioned in the agricultural field (Site 3)

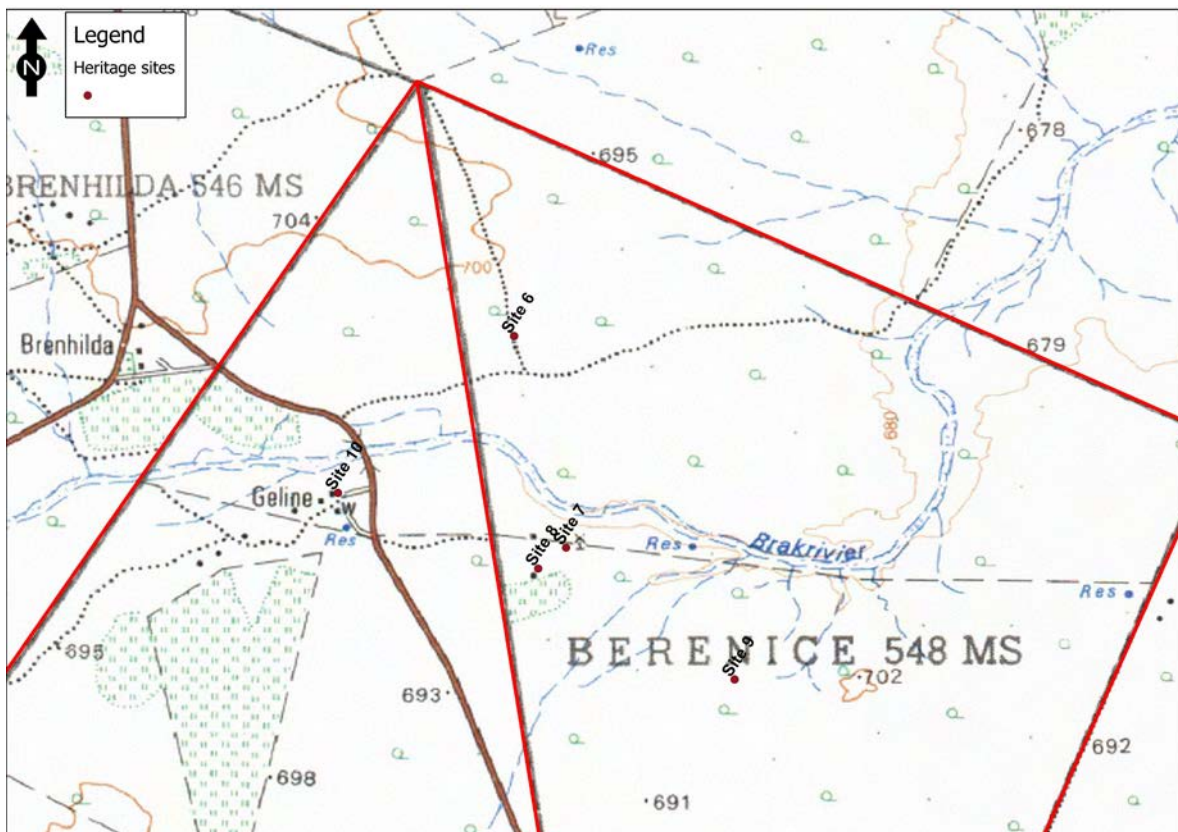


Figure 18: Detail of the location of heritage sites in the northern section of the survey area

## 8. Locations and Evaluation of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	22.789681°S 29.447198°E 22.790051°S 29.445712°E	Farm workers homestead	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction permit SAHRA</li> </ul>
2	22.790085°S 29.445525°E	Grave	Generally Protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should be fenced off</li> <li>• Phase 2: Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul>
3	22.792188°S 29.450186°E 22.794176°S 29.449768°E	Water furrow	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction permit SAHRA</li> </ul>
4	22.796087°S 29.451331°E	Stone dam with trough	None	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
5	22.795554°S 29.449952°E	Farm house complex	None	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
6	22.668855°S 29.522063°E	Graveyard	Generally Protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should be fenced off</li> <li>• Phase 2: Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul>
7	22.677661°S 29.524220°E	Graveyard	Generally Protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should be fenced off</li> <li>• Phase 2: Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul>
8	22.678533°S 29.523062°E	Farm workers homestead	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction permit SAHRA</li> </ul>
9	22.683149°S 29.531226°E	Cattle kraal with vitrified dung	Generally Protected B: Medium Significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2: Surveying and mapping</li> </ul>
10	22.675382°S 29.514741°E	Farm house complex	None	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
11	22.764134°S 29.435347°E	Farm house complex	None	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>
12	22.733950°S 29.465099°E	Farm workers homestead	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction permit SAHRA</li> </ul>
13	22.726780°S 29.453853°E	Trading outpost/store Graves?	Generally Protected B: Medium Significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2: Surveying and mapping</li> </ul>
14	22.735371°S 29.440926°E	Grave	Generally Protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Should be fenced off</li> <li>• Phase 2: Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul>
15	22.731833°S 29.511246°E	Farm workers homestead	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction permit SAHRA</li> </ul>

**Table 2: Description and evaluation of the recorded sites**

## 9. Recommendations and Conclusions

Please note that no Stone Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts concentrations were recorded during the survey. Also, due to the nature of the topography and openness of the region no rock art sites were recorded.

A total of 15 sites were recorded ranging from a Late Iron Age cattle outpost (Site 9), several farm worker house complexes (Sites 1, 8, 12 and 15), four individual grave and graveyard sites (Sites 2, 6, 7 and 14), a historic trade store (Site 13) situated along an existing ox wagon

trade route and to the more recent farmhouse complexes and associated infrastructure (Sites 4, 10 and 11).

As a result please note the following recommendations:

- A destruction permit will have to be applied for from SAHRA for the farm worker house complexes (Sites 1, 8, 12 and 15);
- The site of the historic trade store (Site 13) and Late Iron Age cattle kraal settlement (Site 9) will have to be surveyed and mapped (Phase 2); then an application submitted for a destruction permit from SAHRA;
- The individual graves and graveyards (Sites 2, 6, 7 and 14) will require a Phase 2 investigation (exhumation and reburial).

Also please note:

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)).

## 10. References

Bergh, J.S. (ed.) 1998. *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid-Afrika: Die Vier Noordelike Provinsies*. Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers.

Cameron, T. & Spies, S.B. (eds.) 1986. *New History of South Africa in Word and Image*. Cape Town: Human & Rousseau.

De V. Pienaar, U. 1990. *Neem uit die Verlede*. Pretoria: National Parks Board.

Huffman, T. N. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age: the Archaeology of Pre-Colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa*. University of KZN Press: Pietermaritzburg.

Jeppe, F. 1899. *Jeppe's Map of the Transvaal*. London: Edward Stanford.

Lastovica, E. & Lastovica, A. 1982. *Bottles and Bygones: A guide for South African Collectors*. Cape Town: Don Nelson.

Millais, J.G. 1899 (Reprinted 1986). *A Breath from the Veldt*. London: Henry Sotheran and Co.

Mucina, L. & Rutherford, M.C. 2010. *The Vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland. Strelitzia 19*. Pretoria: South African National Biodiversity Institute.

National Heritage Resources Act. Act No. 25 of 1999. Government Printer: Pretoria.

Office of the President. 27 November 1998. *National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998)*. Government Gazette Vol 401 (19519). Pretoria: Government Printer.

Pistorius, J.C.C. 2007. *A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) Study for Rio Tinto's Exploration Activities on Various Farms in the Chapudi Project Area North of the Soutpansberg in the Limpopo Province of South Africa*. Unpublished report.

SAHRA, 2005. *Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and the Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports, Draft version 1.4*.

South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). *Report Mapping Project. Version 1.0, 2009*.

### *Internet Sources*

<http://www.krugerpark.co.za/kruger-park-news-the-greater-mapungubwe-route-25584.html>  
(Accessed: July 2016)

### **Addendum 1: Archaeological and Historical Sequence**

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

<b>PERIOD</b>	<b>APPROXIMATE DATE</b>
Earlier 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 200 - c. AD 900
Middle Iron Age	c. AD 900 – c. AD 1300
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites)	c. AD 1300 - c. AD 1840 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1840)

#### **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**

Tom Huffman's research work shows a settlement sequence throughout the EIA, MIA and LIA for this area, which include various settlements. Focussing on the potsherd analysis of the region these settlement will include the Mzonjani facies of the Urewe Tradition dating to between AD 450 and AD 750 (Huffman 2007:127); the Leokwe facies of the same tradition dating to between AD 1050 and AD 1220 (2007:147); the Moloko facies of AD 1300-AD 1500 (2007:183); the K2 facies of the Kalundu Tradition dating to AD 1000-AD 1200 (2007:279); the Mapungubwe facies of the same dating to between AD 1300 and AD 1420 (2007:285); the Happy Rest facies of the Kalundu Tradition, dating to between AD 500 and AD 750 (2007:219). Finally it is possible that the Letaba facies of the Kalundu tradition (AD 1600 – AD 1840) could also be located in the area (Huffman 2007:267).

Later 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*).

## **Ethno-historical Context**

The Soutpansberg Mountain Range stretches from east to west for approximately 130 km and is situated towards the north of Louis Trichardt (Makhado). Its width varies from 18 km to 32 km and there are several peaks with an elevation that exceed 1 400m above sea level, including Hanglip (2 550m) and Lejuma (1 753m), although the average elevation is 600m above sea level. The name of the mountain is derived from a large salt pan located near the western periphery of the mountain range. The pan is fed by a strong spring and served as a source of salt from time immemorial. The plateau of the Soutpansberg is fertile and well watered. It is suitable for the cultivation of a large range of crops. The annual rainfall is as high as 2000 mm in places. The plateau and many ravines are forested with indigenous trees such as the fern tree, Cape chestnut, ironwood, stinkwood, and yellowwood. These forests are augmented by large tracks of exotic pine and blue gum plantations. The Sand River cuts through the Soutpansberg from north to south creating a valley through which a railway line runs. The N1 ('Great North Road') cuts through Wyllies Poort, situated to the north of Louis Trichardt (Makhado). The new road includes the two of the longest tunnels (Verwoerd tunnels) in the former Transvaal (450m and 274m). The poort was named for Lieutenant C. H. Wyllie who surveyed the first pass in 1904 (see Pistorius 2007).

## **VERDUN**

The Verdun ruins are situated six kilometres west of Mopani station on the farm Verdun between Musina and Louis Trichardt. These Venda ruins comprise of strong walls, which attract the attention, of the Khotla or council-chamber, a typical chair for the chief. Behind the chair on the opposite side of the walls, is a short piece of wall with check patterns. These ruins are like the Machedema and Dzata ruins and form an important connection in the prehistory of South Africa. This is of great value to the archaeologist and the ethnologist.

## **BUYSDORP**

Buyisdorp has been declared as National Monument. It is situated on the R522 road to Vivo, a settlement where the descendants of the patriarch Coenraad du Buys lived. President Paul Kruger allotted this area to the Buys community in 1888. It includes the farm Kalkoven as

well as the surrounding farms up to 1000 hectares. This territory, known as Mara, is still occupied by the Buys community today.

#### TSHIENDEULU

An archaeological site dating back to the Late Iron Age period. The site has not yet been declared as National Monument. Tshiendeulu consist of ruins that were the original settlement of the Shi-Venda Royalty before their migration to Dzata.

#### DZATA RUINS

The Dzata ruins are situated between Makhado and Thohoyandou. This site was declared a National Monument on 29 June 1938. The site consists of the remains of the old capital of the chiefs of the Venda people dating back to 1400 AD.

#### ELIM HOSPITAL

The Elim Hospital is soon to be declared as a National Monument. It is located east of Makhado and it is the oldest Medical institution in the Limpopo Province, established in 1898.

#### SCHOEMANSDAL MUSEUM

Declared as National Monument on 23 July 1978. It is an open air museum situated approximately 17 km west of Makhado. The settlement originally known as Zoutpansberg or Oudedorp, was established by pioneer leaders Louis Trichardt and Andries Potgieter. In 1855 the settlement was renamed in honour of Stefanus Schoeman, successor of General Andries Potgieter, and became known as Schoemansdal, and was rebuilt to the north of the original settlement. Schoemansdal was a progressive town with a mild climate and trade took place with products from hunting activities such as ivory, with enough water and grazing for their livestock and yellow wood trees to make furniture. The reconstruction of the first settlement, which now serves as a reconstructed open air museum, illustrates the lifestyle of the pioneers between 1848 and 1852. Domestic animals such as Nguni cattle, Pedi sheep, goats and pigs can be seen. The grave of Voortrekker leader Andries Hendrik Potgieter can be seen in the cemetery. A large variety of pioneer structures can be seen at the museum such as the well known "hartbees" house. The museum collection consists of some 2500 pieces.

### **MACHEMMA RUINS**

The ruins are an archaeological site that was declared as a National Monument on 22 January 1965. The site is located 20 km north west of the Waterpoort Station, on the farm Solvent off the Mopane road. The ruins are believed to have belonged to the Shi -Venda people, and illustrate an unmistakable affinity with the Great Zimbabwean ruins.

### **VALDEZIA MISSION STATION**

This is the first settlement of the Swiss Missionaries in the north which became the cradle of development in the area. The Valdezia Mission station was established in 1875 by two theological students namely, Henri Bertroud and Ernest Cruex. The work was part of the Swiss Mission evangelical work aimed at touching Southern Africa with the Word of God. "Valdezia" was named after "Vaud" canton in Switzerland. The farm "Klipfontein" was bought from Mr. Watt for this purpose. The aim of the Swiss Missionaries, was to evangelize the Shangaan people. It is soon to be declared as National Monument.

### **FUNDUDZI**



Natural and spiritual site of importance. Lake Fundudzi is situated in the upper catchment of the Mutale River, on the R523 between Sibasa and Fondwe, inside Thate Vondo forest. It is a sacred lake where, according to Venda legend, a white crocodile lives. This lake is unique in Africa due to the fact that it has been formed by a landslide. The northern bank of the Mutale River was undercut by the eroding river and then collapsed into the river valley, creating a lake behind it with an underground outlet. When the lake is full it is more than 3 km long and more than half a km wide with a maximum depth of 27 m.

### **HAPPY REST**

The name of Happy Rest is derived from the Happy Rest culture of the Soutpansberg area. It is an early Iron Age site dating back to approximately AD 300 – 600.

**Addendum 2: Description of Recorded Sites****Site 1**

<b>A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION</b>				
The site comprises farm worker homesteads consisting of at least four clusters of houses. The site is roughly 170 m x 100 m (1.2 ha) in extent. The layout and size of the structure are indicated by foundations stone and bricks and remnants of cement floors. Both square and rondavel-shaped houses were noted, each house cluster also had a front courtyard. Several surface scatters of a variety of metal fragments, ceramic pieces, broken glass and other artefacts were recorded. Two extensive middens were also recorded at the site, one on the eastern periphery and the other on the western edge. A single grave (Site 2) was also recorded on the western edge of the site, some distance from the houses.				
<b>B. SITE EVALUATION</b>				
<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>				
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.				√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
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.				√
<b>Social Value</b>				
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
<b>Tourism Value</b>				
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.				√
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
<b>Representative Value</b>				
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Exposed and unstable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International				√
National				√
Provincial				√
Local				√
Specific community				√
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>				
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]	√
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>	
Low	√
Medium	
High	
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	√
Uncertain	
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No further mitigation required</li> <li>• Application for destruction from SAHRA</li> </ul>	
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 19: Detail of a foundation of one of the rondavel-shaped houses</b></p>	
	
<p><b>Figure 20: General view of the site with a section of a square foundation in the foreground</b></p>	



**Figure 21: The large midden on the eastern periphery of the settlement**

## Site 2

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a single grave that was recorded at the western periphery of Site 1. The grave is probably associated with the farm worker settlement. The grave has an east-west orientation and is demarcated by loosely packed stones with a headstone on the western side. However, the grave has no inscription which means it is, by default, regarded as older than 60 years and therefore fall under the protection of 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.					
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>					
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.				√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>					
Integrity of deposits/structures.			Unstable, exposed		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	
International				√	
National			√		
Provincial			√		
Local		√			
Specific community		√			
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>					
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]					
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>					
Low					
Medium					
High					√
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>					
None					
Peripheral					
Destruction					√
Uncertain					
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The grave should be fenced off with an access gate installed</li> </ul> <p>If the grave is to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits.</p>					
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36)</li> <li>Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003</li> <li>Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)</li> <li>Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980)</li> <li>Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>					
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>					



**Figure 22: The extent of the grave indicated by loose stones and a single headstone**

### Site 3


#### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a water furrow that was used to irrigate a single agricultural field. The furrow is positioned at the centre of the field (see Figure 17) allowing for outlets on both sides of the canal to irrigate the whole field. The water furrow is approximately 230 metres in length and constructed of cement. It seems that the water flow was probably from the south towards the north. The furrow probably dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Generally it seems that this field was relatively small and probably signifies specific crops such as vegetables.

#### B. SITE EVALUATION

<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
<b>Scientific Value</b>		
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.	√	
<b>Social Value</b>		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
<b>Tourism Value</b>		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
<b>Rarity Value</b>		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
<b>Representative Value</b>		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South		√



Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.					
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>					
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.					√
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>					
Integrity of deposits/structures.			Stable, possibility of erosion		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	
International				√	
National				√	
Provincial				√	
Local				√	
Specific community				√	
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>					
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]					√
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>					
Low					√
Medium					
High					
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>					
None					
Peripheral					
Destruction					√
Uncertain					
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No further mitigation required</li> <li>• Application for destruction from SAHRA</li> </ul>					
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>					
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>					
					
<p><b>Figure 23: Detail view of the outlets from the main water furrow</b></p>					



**Figure 24:**The extent of the water furrow with irrigation outlets

#### Site 4

##### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a dam and drinking trough, probably for cattle and other livestock. The structure was built with large dressed rock and cement with the inside sealed off with cement. It is roughly 10 m x 10 m in extent. Adjacent to this structure a cattle dipping trough was also recorded. These structure were probably later additions to the farm infrastructure and not older than 60 years.

##### B. SITE EVALUATION

##### B1. HERITAGE VALUE

##### 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.

√

<b>Social Value</b>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
<b>Tourism Value</b>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			
National			
Provincial			
Local			
Specific community			
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			
High			
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			



**Figure 25: General view of the dam with water trough for livestock**



**Figure 26: Cement trough used for dipping cattle**

**Site 5**

**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site comprises a historical farmhouse complex which probably dates to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. However, the multi-room house has recently been completely changed with extensive alterations and extensions on the outside and inside. Although the original corrugated iron roof is still visible, extensive cladding and alterations to modernise that house have completely changed the appearance and historic value of the house. The interior has also been upgraded to make it more modern. No heritage significance can be ascribed to the building at present. All the fittings (window and door frames) are steel and no wooden floors were noted. Several smaller outbuildings were also recorded in association as well as fences and electricity poles.

**B. SITE EVALUATION**

**B1. HERITAGE VALUE**

**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**

	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.		√

It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
<b>Scientific Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Social Value</b>		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
<b>Tourism Value</b>		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
<b>Rarity Value</b>		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
<b>Representative Value</b>		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable occupied	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>
International		
National		
Provincial		
Local		
Specific community		
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>		
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]		
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>		
Low		
Medium		
High		
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>		
None		
Peripheral		
Destruction		√
Uncertain		
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No further mitigation required</li> </ul>		
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>		
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>		



**Figure 27: General view of the main farm house (alterations and additions are clearly visible)**



**Figure 28: General view of the associated outbuildings near the main house**

**Site 6**

**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site comprises a graveyard containing 2 graves. Graves are indicated with brick bases and cement headstones. The following inscriptions were recorded:

- Susara Fredrika Duvenage (Born: 27/06/1871; Died: 19/11/1927)
- Johannes Duvenage (Born: 10/07/1867; Died: 30/06/1931)

Please note that the graves have been damaged. No other structures were recorded in association.

**B. SITE EVALUATION**

**B1. HERITAGE VALUE**

	Yes	No
<b>Historic Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular		√

community or cultural group.			
<b>Scientific Value</b>			
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.		√	
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
<b>Tourism Value</b>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Unstable, exposed	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The grave should be fenced off with an access gate installed</li> </ul> <p>If the grave is to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits.</p>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36)</li> <li>Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003</li> </ul>			

- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws
- Permit from SAHRA

## I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 29: The graves are indicated by a brick base and cement headstones (damaged)

## Site 7

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a graveyard containing 5 graves. The two graves with granite bases and headstones have an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. The following inscriptions were recorded:

- Frank Makobololo (Born: 2/11/1910; Died: 24/08/2007)
- Dina Mudau Makobololo (Born: 12/12/1935; Died: 10/02/1989)

The remaining three graves have a north-south orientation and are demarcated by loosely packed calcrete stones with headstones on the northern side. However, these graves have no inscription which means they are, by default, regarded as older than 60 years and therefore fall under the protection of 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.	√	
---	---	--



<b>Social Value</b>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
<b>Tourism Value</b>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable fenced off		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			√
National		√	
Provincial		√	
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The grave should be fenced off with an access gate installed</li> </ul> <p>If the grave is to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits.</p>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36)</li> <li>Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003</li> <li>Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)</li> <li>Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980)</li> <li>Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			



**Figure 30: The extent of the fenced off graveyard**

## Site 8

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a farm workers homestead which consists of the foundations of several square and circular houses. The site is roughly 80 metres in diameter and features a number of house foundations built with calcrete rocks. All the features have completely collapsed with roof and door poles still evident in some cases. Small scatters of pieces of broken metal, glass and European ceramics were noted. A large extensive midden was recorded at the site.

### B. SITE EVALUATION

<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
<b>Scientific Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Social Value</b>		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
<b>Tourism Value</b>		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
<b>Rarity Value</b>		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
<b>Representative Value</b>		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	


<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Exposed and unstable	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			√
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			√
Medium			
High			
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No further mitigation required</li> <li>Application for destruction from SAHRA</li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34)</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			
			
<p><b>Figure 31: Detail of a foundation of one of the rondavel-shaped houses</b></p>			



Figure 32: Detail of the remains of one of the square houses at the site (poles indicate the entrance)

## Site 9

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a large cattle kraal and adjacent stone-walled enclosures. The kraal is indicated by substantial dung deposits (no poles or fence present) with clusters of vitrified dung (dung deposits that burnt at such high temperatures that it caused the silica in the dung (originally from the grass) to smelt resulting in a cluster of burnt dung with glass-type surfaces). The kraal is approximately 50 metres in diameter.

Adjacent to the kraal is also a multi-enclosure stone-walled structure. The site probably functioned as a cattle outpost during the Late Iron Age (circa AD 1600 – AD 1830s) and although no decorated pottery pieces were found the site can probably be associated with the Venda people living in the area since even before AD 1600. Cattle outposts were a common feature during this time as large herds were not kept at the larger capital sites. Small groups of young boys lived and looked after the cattle while staying at these types of sites.

### B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
<b>Historic Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
<b>Scientific Value</b>		
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.	√	
<b>Social Value</b>		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
<b>Tourism Value</b>		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√


<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Exposed and unstable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			√
High			
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation and the site should be surveyed and mapped (possible sampling)</li> <li>Application for destruction from SAHRA</li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35)</li> <li>Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			
			
<p><b>Figure 33: General view of the deposits of a cattle kraal</b></p>			



Figure 34: Detail view of the vitrified dung that was recorded on the surface of the cattle kraal

## Site 10

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a modern farmhouse complex. The main house is a brick and cement multi-room structure with a corrugated iron roof. All the fittings (window and door frames) are steel. According to oral testimony the house was built in the late 1960s. Also note that several additions and renovations have also been done recently. Several smaller outbuildings were also recorded in association as well as fruit trees, fences and electricity poles.

### B. SITE EVALUATION

#### B1. HERITAGE VALUE

	Yes	No
<b>Historic Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
<b>Scientific Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Social Value</b>		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
<b>Tourism Value</b>		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
<b>Rarity Value</b>		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
<b>Representative Value</b>		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	

#### 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.

<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable, occupied	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>
International			
National			
Provincial			
Local			
Specific community			
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			
High			
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No further mitigation required</li> <li>The house is probably not older than 60 years and has also been renovated and extended recently</li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			
			
<p><b>Figure 35: General view of farmhouse complex</b></p>			

**Site 11**

<b>A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION</b>				
The site comprises a modern farmhouse complex. The main house is a brick and cement multi-room structure with a corrugated iron roof. All the fittings (window and door frames) are steel. According to oral testimony the house was built in the late 1960s. Several smaller outbuildings were also recorded in association as well as fruit trees, fences and electricity poles.				
<b>B. SITE EVALUATION</b>				
<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>				
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.				√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
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.				√
<b>Social Value</b>				
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
<b>Tourism Value</b>				
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.				√
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
<b>Representative Value</b>				
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International				
National				
Provincial				
Local				
Specific community				
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>				
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]				
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>				



Low	
Medium	
High	
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	√
Uncertain	
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No further mitigation required</li> <li>• Building probably not older than 60 years</li> </ul>	
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 36: General view of the north-eastern side of the farm house (note extensive veranda)</b></p>	

## Site 12

<b>A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION</b>		
<p>The site comprises a farm workers homestead that was identified during a site visit by land claimants about 2-3 years ago. The site is roughly 100 metres in diameter and features a number of brick foundations and other unidentified structures. In fact it was noted that there is very little preservation of any feature or structure at the site. All the features are completely collapsed with only a few concentrations of stone scatters. Very little other surface artefacts apart from a few pieces of broken metal and glass were noted. No midden was recorded at the site. It seems that it may be assumed that this settlement was probably contemporaneous with Site 15.</p>		
<b>B. SITE EVALUATION</b>		
<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√

<b>Scientific Value</b>			
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.			√
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
<b>Tourism Value</b>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Exposed and unstable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			√
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			√
Medium			
High			
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No further mitigation required</li> <li>• Application for destruction from SAHRA</li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			



**Figure 37: Detail of a surface bricks recorded in association with a possible foundation of one of the houses**



**Figure 38: Detail of some of the metal artefacts, glass and ceramics at the site**

## Site 13



### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a multi-component trading store complex which functioned as an outpost along the wagon trade route which started near Rooiberg (Thabazimbi area) and continued along the Brak River towards Zimbabwe (see Figure 13: Route E) (also Bergh 1998 & Du V. Pienaar 1990). The site was visited by the early naturalist travel John Millais in 1893 and he described the wretched conditions of the store owner at the time.

The site seems to have consisted of a main store building and then a house and possibly a storeroom. A large circular water tank constructed of bricks and cement is still visible at the site. The main structure is the store of which the foundations are still visible and was constructed using dressed sandstone with a cement floor. The steps of cement leading up to the entrance are also still visible. Only the foundations of the house (also dressed sandstone) and storeroom are visible. Interestingly a toilet constructed entirely of cement was also recorded next to the store building. The ablutions were probably contained within its own small building (out-house) and might have operated with water, as the water tank is also situated next to it.

Extensive surface scatters of glass, European ceramics, metal pieces and bone were noted throughout the site. Oral testimony also indicates that several 19<sup>th</sup> century glass bottles have also been recovered at the site. Given that this store was on an established ox wagon trade route this is to be expected, although a clearly defined midden area was not found at the site. Also note that in John Millais' account he states that the German store owner had already lost

his wife and three children (Millais 1986:119; also see Section 6.1). This opens up the possibility that there might also be graves at this site.				
<b>B. SITE EVALUATION</b>				
<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>			<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>				
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.				√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
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.			√	
<b>Social Value</b>				
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
<b>Tourism Value</b>				
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.				√
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√	
<b>Representative Value</b>				
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Exposed and unstable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International				√
National				√
Provincial				√
Local			√	
Specific community			√	
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>				
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]				
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>				
Low				
Medium			√	
High				
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>				
None				
Peripheral				

Destruction	√
Uncertain	
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Phase 2 mitigation process is recommended (excavations, surveying and mapping of structures)</li> <li>• Application for destruction from SAHRA</li> </ul>	
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 39: Detail of the store's steps and the circular water tank</b></p>	
	
<p><b>Figure 40: General view of the site with a section of a square foundation in the foreground</b></p>	

## Site 14

<b>A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION</b>			
<p>The site comprises a single grave of a hunter that was allegedly killed by a lion in the 1920s – 1930s. The grave has a north-south orientation and is demarcated by a cement base with a headstone that was probably located on the southern side. The grave is also demarcated by four ox wagon axles that were planted upright as posts for a fence. No other structure or feature was recorded in association. However, the grave has no inscription which means it is, by default, regarded as older than 60 years and therefore fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999, Section 36).</p>			
<b>B. SITE EVALUATION</b>			
<b>B1. HERITAGE VALUE</b>		<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Historic Value</b>			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<b>Aesthetic Value</b>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√
<b>Scientific Value</b>			
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.			√
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
<b>Tourism Value</b>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Unstable, exposed		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			√
National		√	
Provincial		√	
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The grave should be fenced off with an access gate installed</li> </ul> <p>If the grave is to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits.</p>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36)</li> </ul>			

- Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws
- Permit from SAHRA

## I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 41: The single grave as indicated by a cement base (note wagon axles used as fence posts)

## Site 15

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a farm workers homestead that was identified during a site visit by land claimants about 2-3 years ago. The site is roughly 100 metres in diameter and features a number of stone and brick foundations and other unidentified structures. All the features are completely collapsed with only a few concentrations of stone scatters. Very little other surface artefacts apart from a few pieces of broken metal and glass were noted. No midden was recorded at the site.

A significant find at the site is the bottom of a brown beer bottle (South African Breweries) with the embossing 'Talana 1944'. The glass factory at Talana near Dundee in KwaZulu- Natal was started by Union Glass Ltd in early 1918 (Lastovica & Lastovica 1982:23). The site is therefore probably associated with farm workers living on the farm during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, but the site has been deserted for a number of decades.

### B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
<b>Historic Value</b>		
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.		√
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
<b>Scientific Value</b>		
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.			√
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
<b>Tourism Value</b>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
<b>B3. CONDITION OF SITE</b>			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Exposed and unstable		
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
<b>D. FIELD REGISTER RATING</b>			
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]			√
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			√
Medium			
High			
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			√
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No further mitigation required</li> <li>• Application for destruction from SAHRA</li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			





Figure 42: General view of the remaining structures at the site



Figure 43: General view of a foundation wall; The bottom of a Talana beer bottle recorded at the site

**Addendum 3: Surveyor General Farm Diagram**

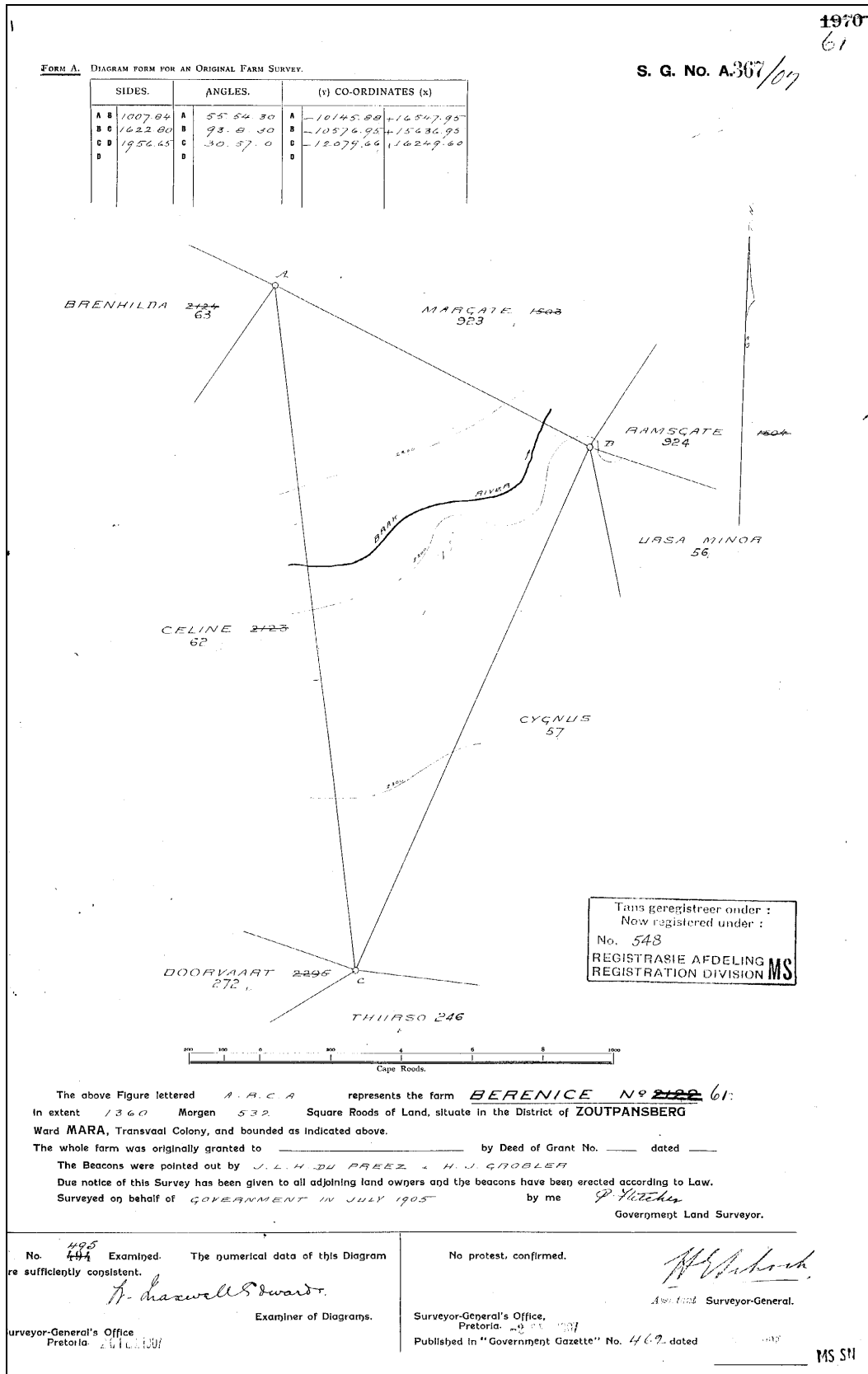


Figure 44: Surveyor General's map of the farm Berenice 548MS which was surveyed in 1905

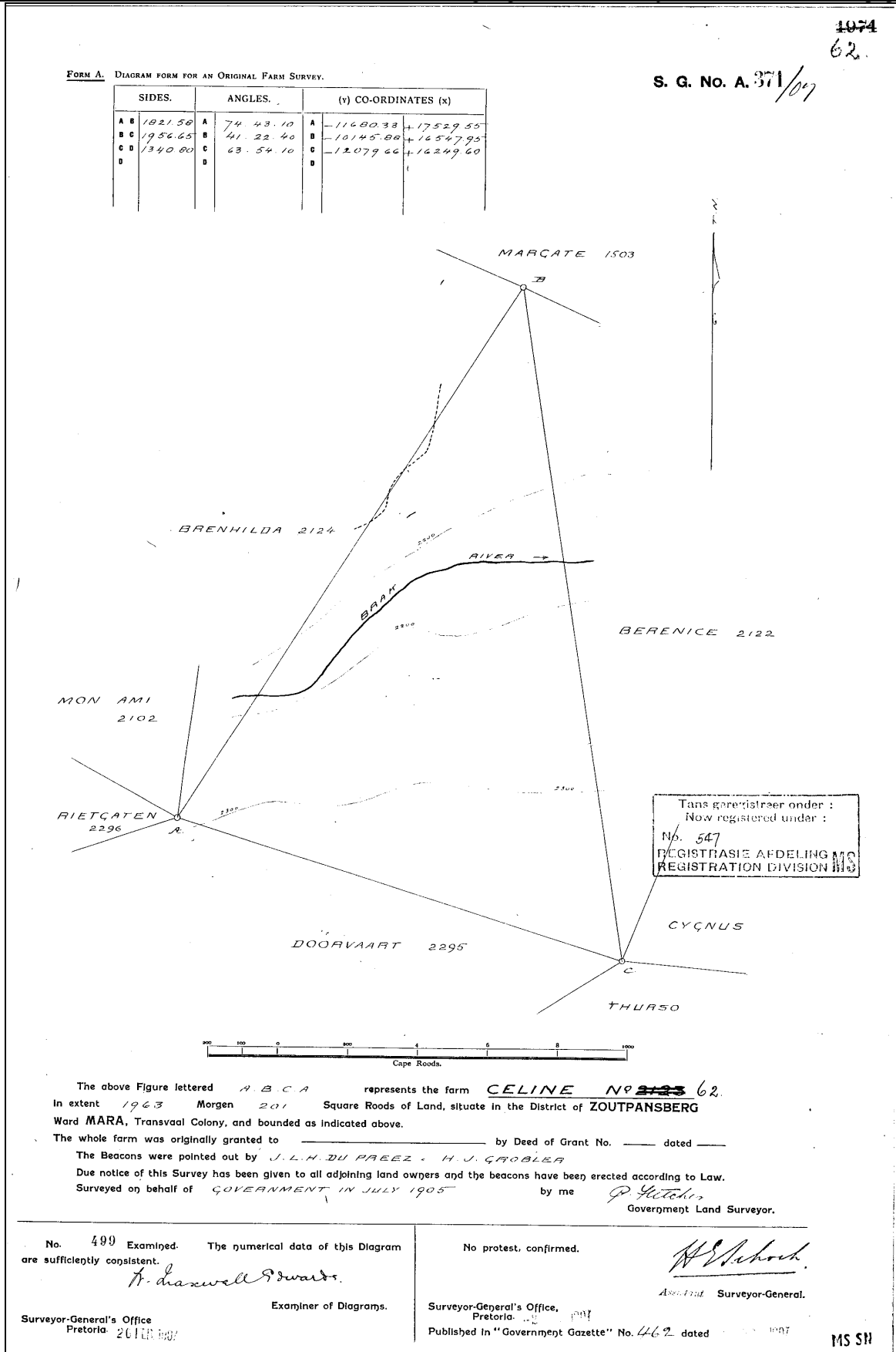


Figure 45: Surveyor General's map of the farm Celine 547MS which was surveyed in 1905

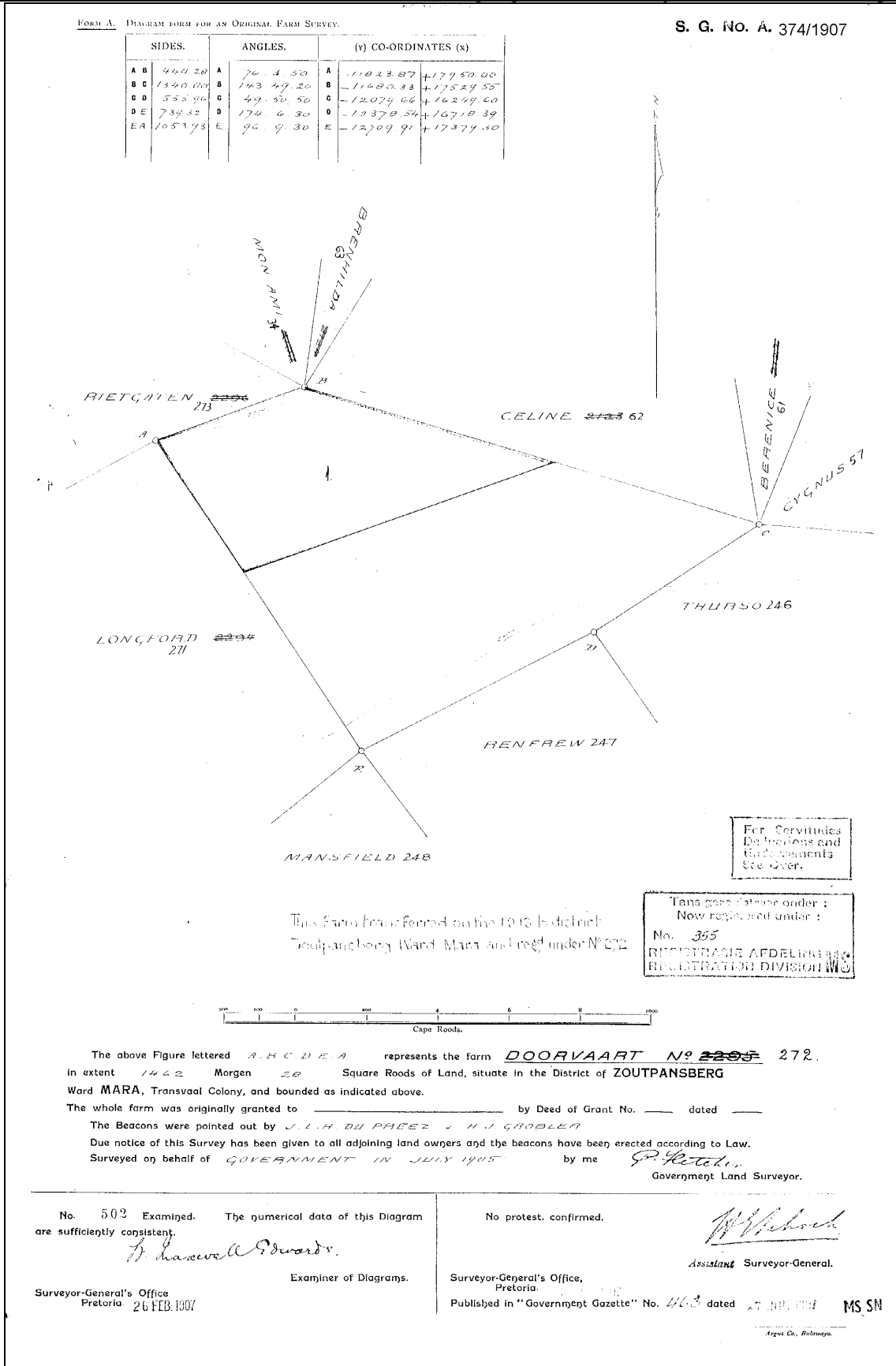


Figure 46: Surveyor General's map of the farm Doorvaardt 355MS which was surveyed in 1905

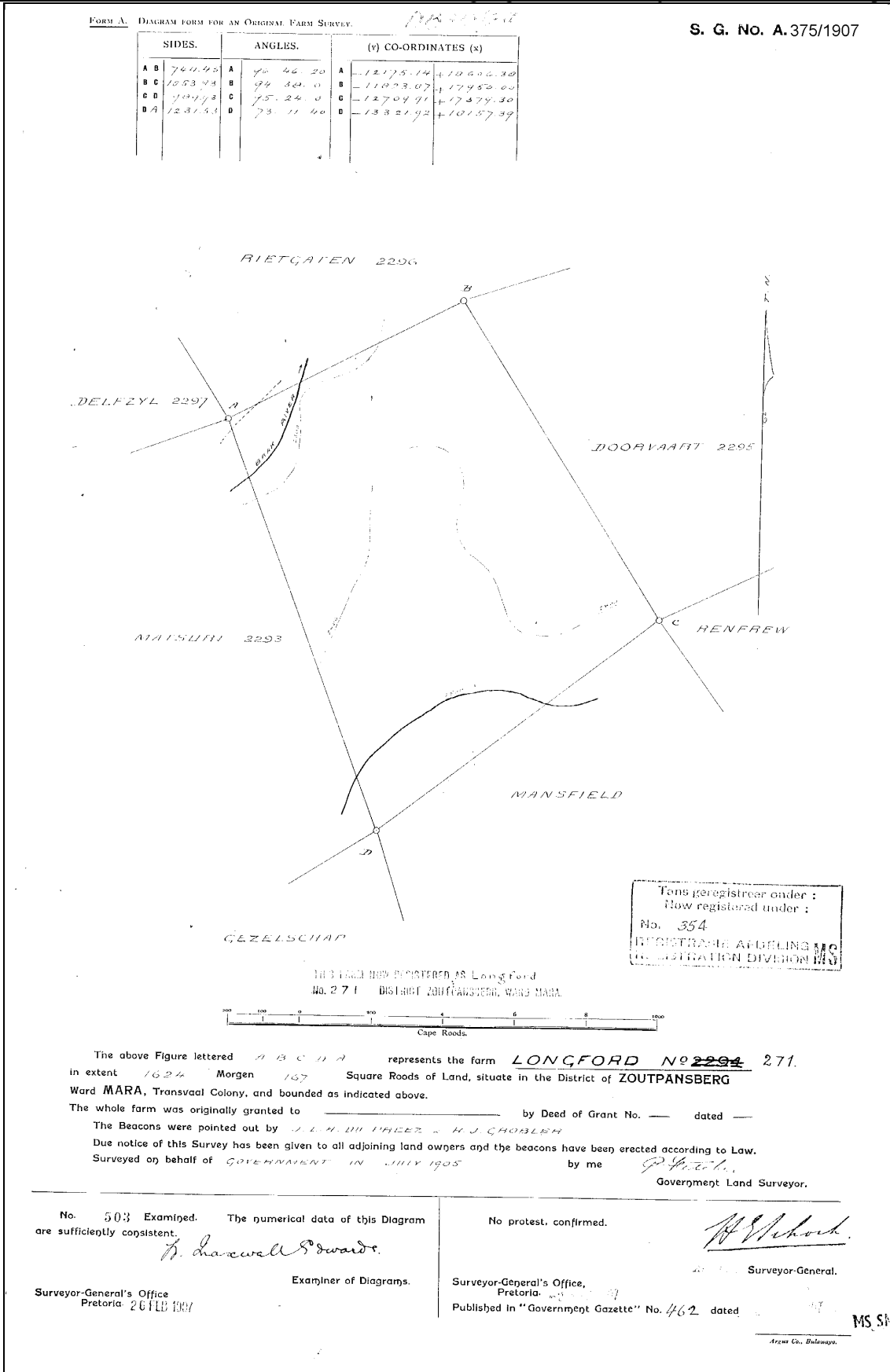


Figure 47: Surveyor General's map of the farm Longford 354MS which was surveyed in 1905

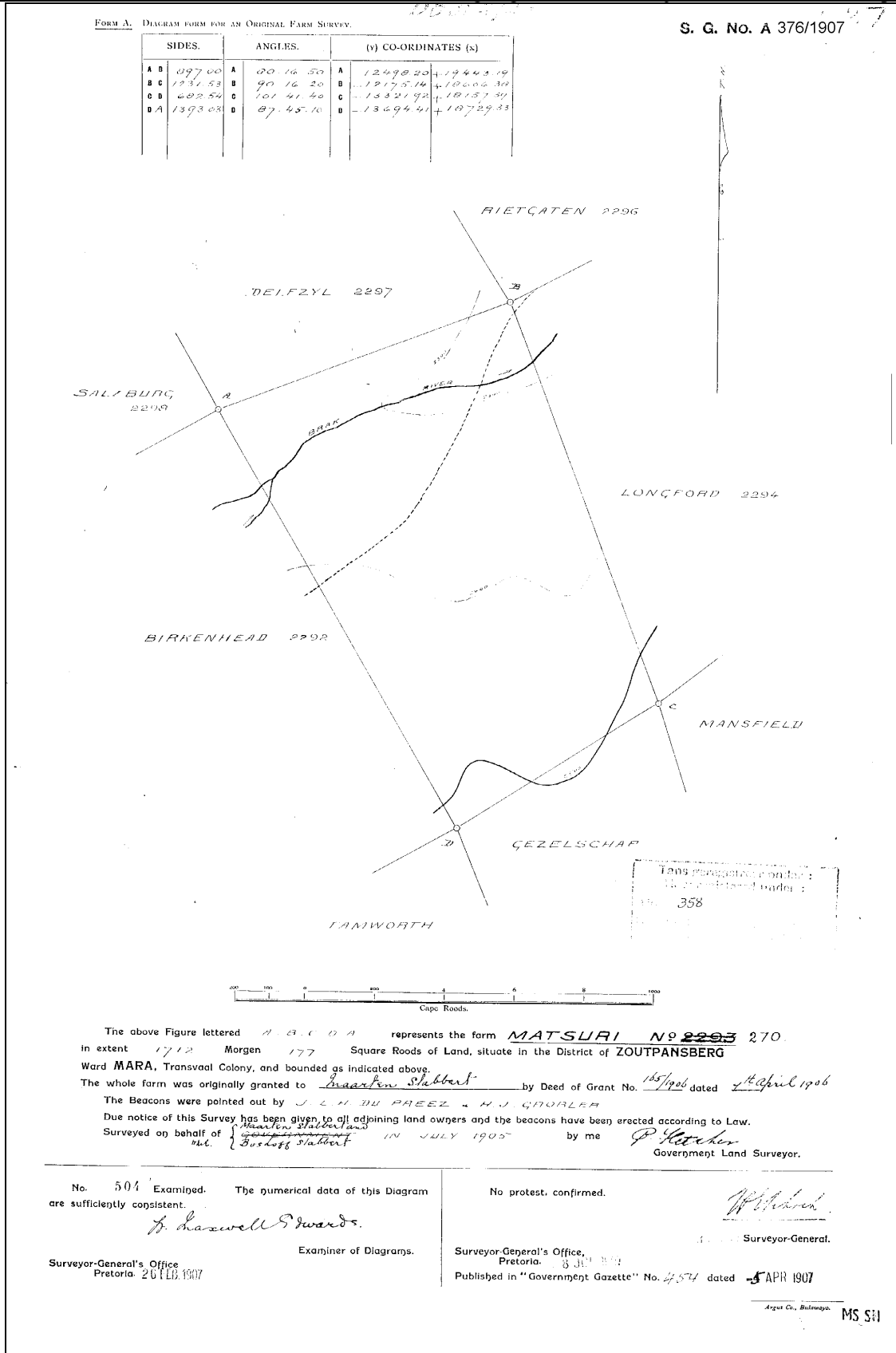


Figure 48: Surveyor General's map of the farm Matsuri 358MS which was surveyed in 1905