

**Cultural Heritage Assessment of a Portion of Portion 1 of the Farm  
Vischgat 467IR, Sedibeng District Municipality, Midvaal Local  
Municipality, Gauteng**

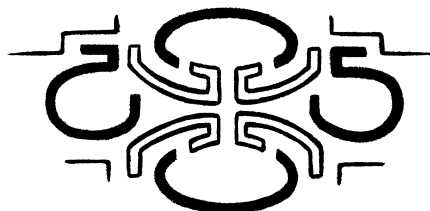


For

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## Executive Summary

This report contains a comparative heritage impact assessment investigation in accordance with the provisions of Sections 38(1) and 38(3) of the *National Heritage Resources Act* (Act no 25 of 1999). This report focuses on the preliminary results from a cultural heritage survey that was conducted for the proposed prospecting on a Portion of Portion 1 of the farm Vischgat 467 IR, located southeast of Vereeniging, Sedibeng District Municipality, Midvaal Local Municipality. The survey was requested by Umhlaba Environmental Consulting cc on behalf of the client, Prime Spot Trading 11 (Pty) Ltd.

### *Iron Age settlements*

No Iron Age settlements, structures, features or artefacts were recorded in the survey area.

### *Rock Art*

No rock art was recorded.

### *Stone Age settlements*

No Stone Age knapping sites or artefacts were recorded

### *Buildings*

One modern house was recorded that is not older than 60 years.

Four homesteads and a livestock enclosure were recorded featuring the foundations of several single-room square stone houses. These sites indicate an early 1900s occupation of the site and can probably be associated with farm labourers. These structures are all older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

### *Cemeteries and Graveyards*

Two graveyards were recorded. However only Site 1 falls within the survey area as Site 8 is located outside the survey area. According to the inscriptions the graves are mostly dated to the early to mid-1900s. However, most graves are unmarked and because the date is unknown they are by default protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999). It is unclear whether they are formal graveyards that were administered by a local authority.

The graveyard should be fenced off with an access gate installed. A minimum buffer zone of 50 metres should be adhered to during drilling (prospecting).

If impact will occur in the near future, mitigation measures may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation of the graves will entail a social consultation process. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to

contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Site	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	26.764657 °S 28.047881 °E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Social consultation</li> </ul>
2	26.760597 °S 28.053202 °E	Modern house	None	None: Outside survey area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
3	26.763879 °S 28.045104 °E	Homestead Complex	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Social consultation</li> <li>Survey and mapping</li> </ul>
4	26.764272 °S 28.045113 °E	Livestock enclosure	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Social consultation</li> <li>Survey and mapping</li> </ul>
5	26.766086 °S 28.043862 °E	Homestead Complex	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Social consultation</li> <li>Survey and mapping</li> </ul>
6	26.7674 °S 28.044485 °E	Homestead Complex	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Social consultation</li> <li>Survey and mapping</li> </ul>
7	26.767052 °S 28.043938 °E	Homestead Complex	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Social consultation</li> <li>Survey and mapping</li> </ul>
8	26.768025 °S 28.045289 °E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None: Outside survey area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>

Also note the following:

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

**Definitions and abbreviations**

- Midden: Refuse that accumulates in a concentrated heap.  
Stone Age: An archaeological term used to define a period of stone tool use and manufacture  
Iron Age: An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture  
NHRA: National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999)  
SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency  
PHRA-G: Provincial Heritage Resources Authority - Gauteng  
HIA: Heritage Impact Assessment



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## 1. Introduction

The aim of this cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of visible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements of cultural significance (including rock art) within the boundaries of a Portion of Portion 1 of the farm Vischgat 467IR which is situated southeast of Vereeniging, Gauteng. The report was requested by Umhlaba Environmental as part of the Environmental Management Plan for a prospecting right application on behalf of the client.

## 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:

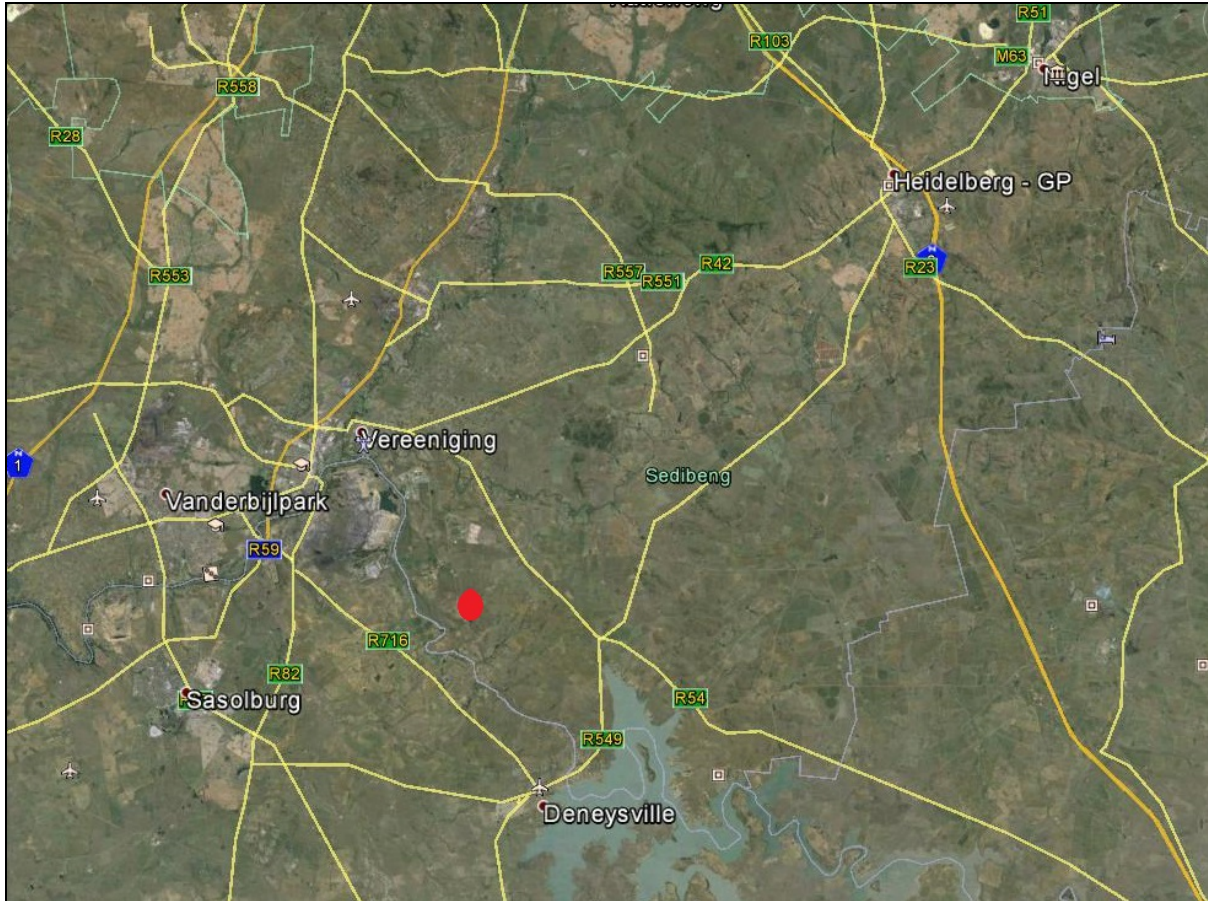
- Provide a detailed description of known archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), features and settlements
- Estimate the level of significance/importance of the these remains within the study area
- Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains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

## 3. Study Area

The survey area is characterised as open grassland with a small rocky outcrop and is situated just east of the Vaal River. The site contains a defunct mining operation which consisted of a pit, crusher and various stock piles.

The area was probably originally used for farming activities such as agriculture and pastoralism. However, sand and aggregate mining have been conducted in the general area for the last few years. The area is partially underlain by alluvium, which is typically made up of a number of materials such as silt, clay, sand, and gravel. These sediments are typically deposited by a river. In this case, due to the proximity of the site to the Vaal River, the source of the alluvium is probably the Vaal River at an earlier stage in its history. The prospecting area is predominantly underlain by the Klipriviersberg Group. The basal Klipriviersberg Group is essentially comprised of volcanic rocks of basaltic to andesitic composition. The Klipriviersberg Group is unconformably overlain by the volcano-sedimentary Platberg Group that has been subdivided into the Kameeldoorns, Makwassie and Rietgat Formations. The Kameeldoorns Formation consists of volcanogenic and siliciclastic conglomerates, greywacke, reworked tuff beds, and small volumes of stromatolitic carbonate rocks, intercalated with volcanic rocks of mafic to intermediate composition. The Makwassie Formation comprises intermediate to felsic porphyry lava and fine-grained volcanoclastites, while the Rietgat Formation consists of intermediate volcanic rocks with rare volcanogenic conglomerates.

The farm Vischgat was originally occupied by white farmers since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. According to the Survey General document the original Title Deed owner was H Jansen van Nieuwenhuis who occupied the farm since 25 November 1897. The farm was only surveyed later in June 1914 (see Addendum 2). However, most of the graves and farm labour accommodation date between 1910 and 1960.



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



Map 2: Extent of the survey area





Map 3: Local context of the survey area on the topographic map 2628CC



Figure 1: General view of the survey area



**Figure 2: General view of the defunct mining operation**

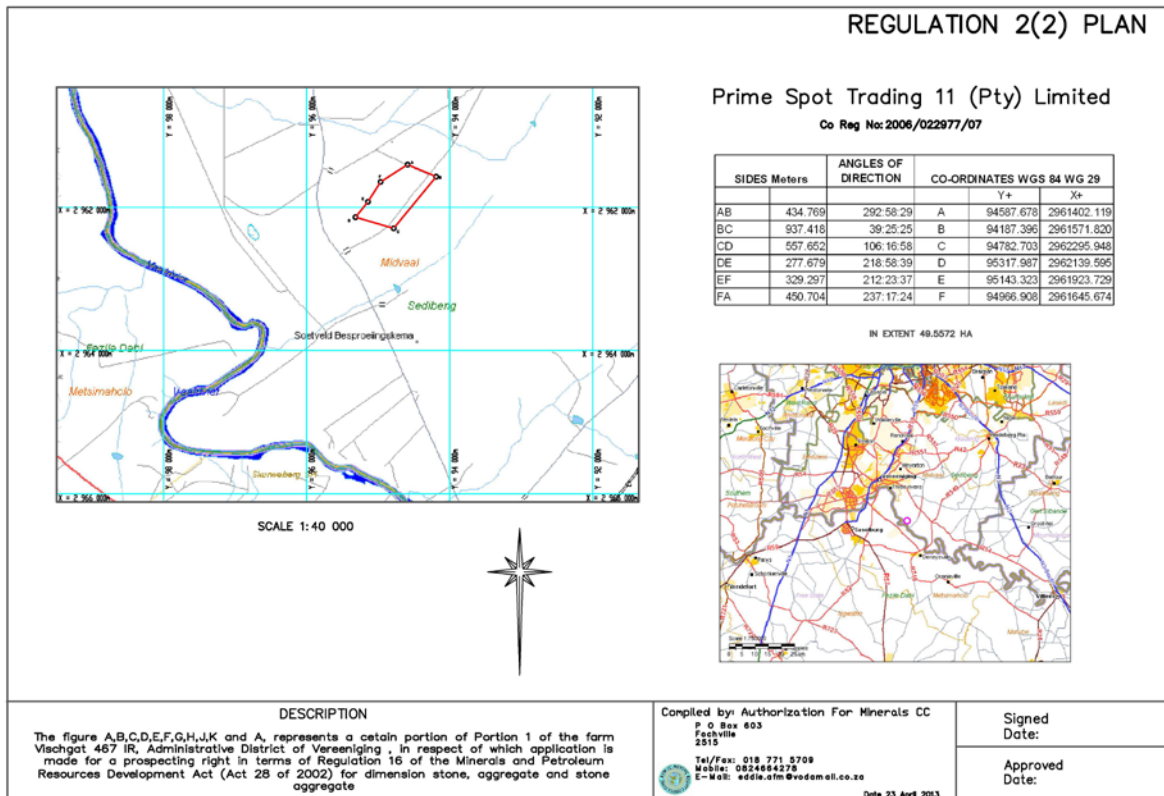
#### **4. Proposed Project Activities**

The main proposed activity is prospecting. The mineral to be prospected for is Dimension Stone (General) M, Aggregate (RM) and Stone Aggregate, Gravel (St).

It is anticipated that approximately 16 boreholes will be drilled, each to a depth of between 10m and 30m, using an 89mm drill-bit. These boreholes will be evenly distributed throughout the prospecting area, however the exact locations of these boreholes have not yet been finalized and as such has not been indicated.

Each borehole will be plugged or properly covered after drilling, to prevent animals and people from injuring themselves. In addition to the drill rig at a drill site there will be:

- a temporary shack,
- a water tanker,
- a chemical toilet, and
- a mobile diesel bowser.



Map 4: Proposed area for the prospecting activities

## 5. Legal Framework

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

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

**Mitigation guidelines (The significance of the site):**

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

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

**Table 1: Rating the significance of sites**

- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.
- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.
- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).
- **Architectural significance:**

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

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

**Table 2: Level of protection of buildings/structures**

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

## 6. Study Approach/Methods

Regional maps and other geographical information (ESRI shapefiles) were supplied by Umhlaba Environmental Consulting. In addition Google images and topographic maps were used to indicate the survey area. The survey area was localised on the 1:50 000 topographic maps 2628CC. Please note that all maps are orientated with north facing upwards.

The survey area was preliminary surveyed and selected areas were investigation on foot using both systematic and intuitive pedestrian survey techniques. Local oral geographies were also recorded.



Map 5: 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
- Various heritage surveys conducted in the survey area (see References)
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client
- Published material on the area

## **6.2 Site visit**

The site investigations took place on 12 September 2013.

## **6.3 Impact assessment**

The criteria used to describe heritage resources and to provide a significance rating of recorded sites are listed in the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) specifically Section 7(7) and Section 38). SAHRA also published various regulations including: Minimum standards: Archaeological and palaeontological components of impact assessment reports in 2006 and updated requirements in 2012.

## **6.4 Assumptions, restrictions and gaps in knowledge**

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

## **7. Description and Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Sites**

Four homesteads (Sites 3, 5, 6, & 7) were recorded featuring the foundations of several single-room square stone houses. One livestock enclosure (Site 4) was recorded that is probably associated with the homesteads. These sites indicate an early 1900s occupation of the site and can probably be associated with farm labourers. These structures are all older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Two graveyards (Sites 1 & 8) were recorded, although only Site 1 falls within the survey area. According to the inscriptions they are mostly dated to the early to mid 1900s. However, most graves are unmarked and because the date is unknown they are by default protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999). It is unclear whether they are formal graveyards that were administered by a local authority.

Note that no Stone Age or Iron Age settlements, structures, features or artefacts were recorded during the survey.



Map 6: Location of the recorded site on the 1:50000 Topographic Map 2628CC

## 8. Summary of Sites

Site	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	26.764657 °S 28.047881 °E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Social consultation</li> </ul>
2	26.760597 °S 28.053202 °E	Modern house	None	None: Outside survey area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None</li> </ul>
3	26.763879 °S 28.045104 °E	Homestead Complex	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Social consultation</li> <li>Survey and mapping</li> </ul>
4	26.764272 °S 28.045113 °E	Livestock enclosure	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Social consultation</li> <li>Survey and mapping</li> </ul>
5	26.766086 °S 28.043862 °E	Homestead Complex	Low: Specific community Generally	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>Social consultation</li> <li>Survey and mapping</li> </ul>



			Protected C		
6	26.7674 °S 28.044485 °E	Homestead Complex	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Survey and mapping</li> </ul>
7	26.767052 °S 28.043938 °E	Homestead Complex	Low: Specific community Generally Protected C	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Survey and mapping</li> </ul>
8	26.768025 °S 28.045289 °E	Graveyard	High: Specific community Generally Protected A	None: Outside survey area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• None</li> </ul>

**Table 3: Summary of the site coordinates**

## 9. Recommendations and Conclusions

### *Iron Age settlements*

No Iron Age settlements, structures, features or artefacts were recorded in the survey area.

### *Rock Art*

No rock art was recorded.

### *Stone Age settlements*

No Stone Age knapping sites or artefacts were recorded

### *Buildings*

One modern house was recorded that is not older than 60 years.

The four historical homesteads and livestock enclosure should be recorded.

### *Cemeteries and Graveyards*

The graveyard should be fenced off with an access gate installed. A minimum buffer zone of 50 metres should be adhered to during drilling (prospecting).

If impact will occur in the near future, mitigation measures may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on

Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

According to the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) four general categories of graves can be identified, which are:

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

Also note the following:

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

## References

Naude, M. 1994. Rondavels and rondavel houses in the Transvaal. *Africana Society of Pretoria* (Vol 12): 24-31.

SAHRIS Website: [www.sahra.org.za](http://www.sahra.org.za)

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

Viljoen, M.J. & Reinhold, W.U. 1999. *An introduction to South Africa's geological and mining heritage*. Mintek: Randburg.

**Addendum 1: Site Descriptions****9.1 Site 1****A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a graveyard which contains approximately 56 graves. Most of the graves are demarcated by packed stones, but cement and granite bases and headstones were also used. All the graves, except one, have an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. The single grave has a north-south orientation.

Most of the graves that have headstones with inscriptions date to the first two decades of the 1900s. The remaining graves are mostly unmarked. Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore also protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

The following names and dates were recorded:

- Izak M. Hlalele (Born: 1897, Died: 1934)
- David E. Hlapolosa (Born: 10/10/1876; Died: 3/09/1914)
- Aukoel Hlapolosa (Died: 02/09/1902)
- Pholoana Herman Hlapolosa (Died: 15/09/1902)
- Elia Motsiri (Died: 10/10/1918)
- Belina A. Hlapolosa (Born: 12/09/1880; Died: 04/10/1918)
- Nkisané Hlapolosa (Died: 1898)
- S.S. Msimakigo? (Born: 19/01/1933; Died: 21/03/1960)
- William M. Makgajane (Bron: 1876; Died: 1922)
- Daniel Macholo (Died: 1969)
- Jane Hlapolosa (Died: 16/01/1918)

The graveyard is fenced and clearly demarcated.

**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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√

**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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.

<b>Social Value</b>			
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a 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 of importance in demonstrating the principal 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>• A buffer zone of minimum 50 metres should be maintained during current activities</li> <li>• The graveyard must be fenced off and a gate installed for access</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			

Please note that because most of the graves are older than 60 years and also undated they default under the following legislation and provisions.

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial
- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws

## I. PHOTOGRAPHS




**Figure 3: Some of the graves have granite bases and headstones.**



**Figure 4: One of the cement base graves.**

**9.2 Site 2**

<b>A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION</b>				
The site is a modern homestead complex and consists of a main multi-room brick house with corrugated iron roof and an outbuilding. The structures are probably not older than 60 years as is evident from modern building materials (i.e. metal framed windows and doors). No middens were recorded in association.				
The site does not contain structures that are older than 60 years and they are therefore not protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).				
Certainty of prediction: Probable				
<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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
<b>Social Value</b>				
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a 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 of importance in demonstrating the principal 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>	<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>			
○ None			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			
● None			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			
			
<b>Figure 5: The north facing side of the house.</b>			





**Figure 6: An outbuilding adjacent to the house.**

### 9.3 Site 3

#### **A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is a homestead complex which consists of three single-room square houses. Only the stone foundations of the houses are still visible. The measurements of the foundations are roughly 4x8 metres with some sections as high as 0.5 metres. The three houses are clustered together with the door openings (front) facing each other to form a small courtyard. Several smaller foundations were noted situated at the front of the houses which probably are the verandas. Although no substantial middens were recorded several pieces of glass and whiteware were recorded on the surface. The structures were probably associated with early farm labourers. The site is situated adjacent to Site 4.

The structures are probably older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Certainty of prediction: Probable


#### **B. SITE EVALUATION**

##### **B1. HERITAGE VALUE**

Yes	No
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Historic Value		
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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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
<b>Social Value</b>		
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a 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 of importance in demonstrating the principal 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	
<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 site should be fenced off and a 20 metres buffer zone should be maintained</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Survey and mapping of the site</li> <li>○ Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>○ Permit from SAHRA for destruction</li> </ul> </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)</li> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 7: A section of the foundation walling of one of the houses.</b></p>	



**Figure 8: The corner of one of the square stone houses**

#### 9.4 Site 4

##### **A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a large square stone-walled livestock enclosure which is roughly 15 m x 15 m in extent. The enclosure is roughly 0.7 metres in height in some places and does not contain deep deposits. The structures were probably associated with early farm labourers. The site is situated adjacent to Site 4 and probably functioned as a unit.

The structure is probably older than 60 years and is therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Certainty of prediction: Probable

##### **B. SITE EVALUATION**

##### **B1. HERITAGE VALUE**

##### **Historic Value**

	Yes	No
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
<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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a 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 of importance in demonstrating the principal 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		
<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 site should be fenced off and a 20 metres buffer zone should be maintained</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Survey and mapping of the site</li> <li>○ Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>○ Permit from SAHRA for destruction</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			

**H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

- National Heritage resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)

**9.5 Site 5****A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is a homestead complex which consists of two single-room square houses. Only the stone foundations of the houses are still visible. The measurements of the foundations are roughly 3x6 metres with some sections as high as 0.5 metres. The three house are clustered together with the door openings (front) facing each other to form a small courtyard. Several smaller foundations were noted situated at the front of the houses which probably are the verandas. The structures were probably associated with early farm labourers. Although no substantial middens were recorded several pieces of glass and whiteware were recorded on the surface.

The structures are probably older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Certainty of prediction: Probable

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

Yes	No
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**Historic Value**

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
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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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
--	--	---

**Social Value**

It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
---	--	---

**Rarity Value**

It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's		√
---	--	---

natural or cultural heritage.			
<b>Representative Value</b>			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal 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		
<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 site should be fenced off and a 20 metres buffer zone should be maintained</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Survey and mapping of the site</li> <li>○ Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>○ Permit from SAHRA for destruction</li> </ul> </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)</li> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			



**Figure 9: A section of the foundation of one of the houses.**



**Figure 10: A section of the foundation of one of the houses.**


## 9.6 Site 6

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is a homestead complex which consists of 3 or even 4 single-room square houses. Only the stone foundations of the houses are still visible. The measurements of the foundations are roughly 4x8 metres with some sections as high as 0.5 metres. The three houses are clustered together with the door openings (front) facing each other to form a small courtyard. Several smaller foundations were noted situated at the front of the houses which probably are the verandas. The structures were probably associated with early farm labourers. Although no substantial middens were recorded several pieces of glass, whiteware, corrugated iron and other



metal pieces were recorded on the surface.				
The structures are probably older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).				
Certainty of prediction: Probable				
<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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.				√
<b>Social Value</b>				
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a 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 of importance in demonstrating the principal 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	
<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 site should be fenced off and a 20 metres buffer zone should be maintained</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Survey and mapping of the site</li> <li>○ Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>○ Permit from SAHRA for destruction</li> </ul> </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)</li> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 11: The corner of the foundation of one of the houses.</b></p>	



**Figure 12: A section of the foundation walling of a house.**

## 9.7 Site 7

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is a homestead complex which consists of at least one single-room square houses. Only the stone foundation of the house is still visible. The measurements of the foundations are roughly 4x6 metres with some sections as high as 0.5 metres. The structures were probably associated with early farm labourers. Although no substantial middens were recorded several pieces of glass, whiteware, corrugated iron and other metal pieces were recorded on the surface.

The structures are probably older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Certainty of prediction: Probable

### 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.			√
<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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√
<b>Social Value</b>			
It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a 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 of importance in demonstrating the principal 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	
<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 site should be fenced off and a 20 metres buffer zone should be maintained</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Survey and mapping of the site</li> <li>○ Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>○ Permit from SAHRA for destruction</li> </ul> </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)</li> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p><b>Figure 13: A section of the foundation of the house.</b></p>	

## 9.8 Site 8

### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a graveyard which contains approximately 65 graves. Most of the graves are demarcated by packed stones, but cement bases and headstones were also used. All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. Most of the graves that have headstones with inscriptions date to early to mid 1900s. The remaining graves are mostly unmarked. Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore

also protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

The following names and dates were recorded:

- Ben Motsamai (Died: 1912)
- Mama Thalatsa Mareamfo? (Died: 1967)
- Latzane Mareea Matzamai

## 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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
--	--	---

#### Social Value

It has marked 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 contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
---	--	---

#### Rarity Value

It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
---	--	---

#### Representative Value

It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
---	---	--

### B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
--	---	--

### B3. CONDITION OF SITE

Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable
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### C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE

	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local	√		
Specific community	√		

### D. FIELD REGISTER RATING

National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]	
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]	
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]	
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]	
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
<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 buffer zone of minimum 50 metres should be maintained</li> <li>• The graveyard must be fenced off and a gate installed for access</li> <li>• If further impact is envisaged please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Phase 2 investigation</li> <li>• Social consultation</li> <li>• Exhumation and reburial</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>	
<p>Please note that because most of the graves are older than 60 years and also undated they default under the following legislation and provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)</li> <li>• Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial</li> <li>• Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).</li> <li>• Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)</li> <li>• Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)</li> <li>• Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws</li> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	



**Figure 14: Grave demarcated with packed stones.**



**Figure 15: Grave demarcated with cement base and headstone.**



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

#### **Archaeological Context**

##### **Stone Age Sequence**

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

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

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

##### **Iron Age Sequence**

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as **Happy**

**Rest** (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase of **Diamant** is dated to AD 600 - AD 900 and was first recognized at the eponymous site of Diamant in the western Waterberg. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the **Eiland** tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of the North West Province, Northern Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. These sites are usually located on low-lying spurs close to water.

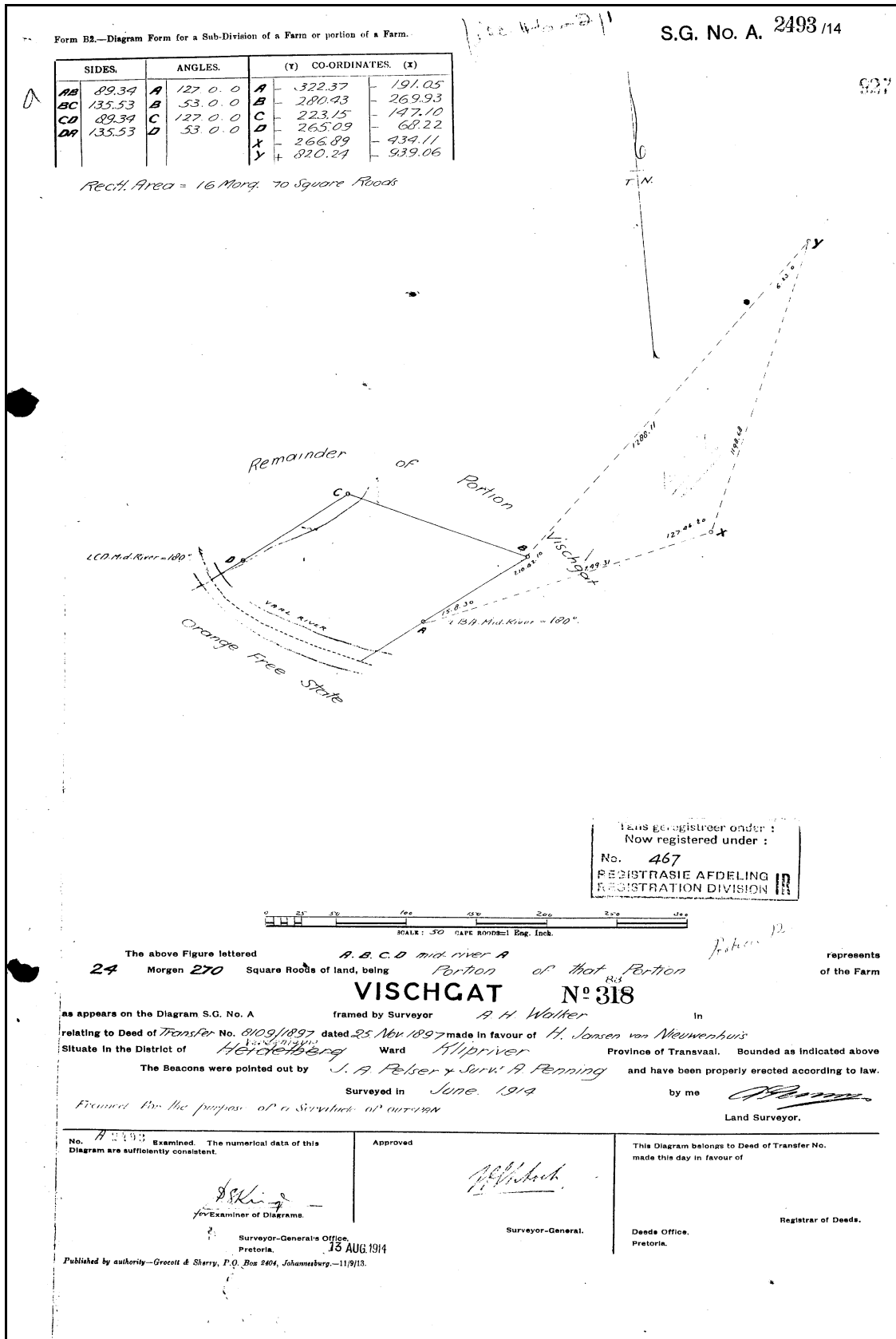
The **Late Iron Age** (LIA) settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops c. AD 1640 - AD 1830). This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Northern Sotho, Tswana and Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) in the northern regions of South Africa with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

Please note that the area around Vereeniging has an extremely rich and long history and archaeological depth. The town was founded in 1892 mainly due to the mining of coal. During the South African War (1899 – 1902) Vereeniging played a pivotal role. Several of the battles took place in the area and a British concentration camp was also erected near the town. The Treaty of Vereeniging was also signed here after the war.

Several archaeological sites are known in the area:

- Redan Rock Art site consists of approximately 244 panels of engravings
- Klip River Terrace is a rich Stone Age site situated to the north of Vereeniging
- Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve (some 20 km to the east) is well known for its rich Late Iron Age stonewalled settlements

**Addendum 2: Surveyor General Map**



Map 7: Surveyor map of the farm Vischgat 467 IR