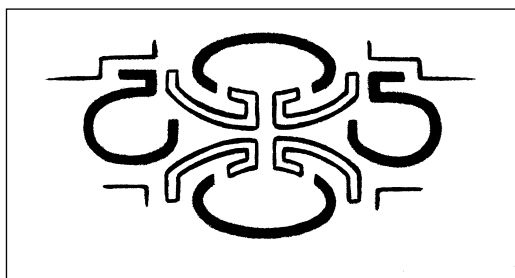


**Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:  
Phase 1 Investigation of the Proposed Gold Mine Operation by Gold One Africa Limited, Ventersburg Project, Lejweleputswa District Municipality, Matjhabeng Local Municipality, Free State**



For

<p><b>Project Applicant</b> Gold One Africa Limited PO Box 262 Corner, Cloverfield &amp; Outeniqua Roads Petersfield, Springs 1566 Tel: 011 726 1047 Fax: 087 231 7021 SAMRAD No: FS 30/5/1/2/2/10036 MR</p>	<p><b>Environmental Consultant</b> Prime Resources (Pty) Ltd 70 7<sup>th</sup> Avenue Parktown North Johannesburg, 2193 PO Box 2316, Parklands, 2121 Tel No.: 011 447 4888 Fax No. : 011 447 0355 e-mail: prime@resources.co.za</p>
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<b>Date:</b>	<b>April 2017</b>
<b>Version:</b>	<b>1 (Final Report)</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 Prime Resources (Pty) Ltd. The survey forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed gold mining application in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). The proposed gold mining operation is situated north west of Ventersburg is located on the Remaining Extent (RE) of the farm Vogelsrand 720, the RE and Portions 1, 2 and 3 of the farm of Klippan 77, the farm La Rochelle 760, Portion 1 of the farm Uitsig 723, and RE and Portion 1 of Whites 747, Lejweleputswa District Municipality, Matjhabeng Local Municipality, Free State Province.

Site No	Site Type	Field Rating of Significance	Direct Impacts	Significance of Impact before Mitigation	Significance of Impact after Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation
1	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
2	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
3	Historical farmhouse complex	Generally protected B: Medium significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
4	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None (peripheral)	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
5	Graves and Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None (peripheral)	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
6	Family Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None (peripheral)	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
7	Historical farmhouse complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	None (peripheral)	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
8	Historical farmhouse complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	None (peripheral)	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>

### *Stone Age settlements*

No Stone Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts were recorded during the survey.

### *Iron Age settlements*

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

### *Graveyards*

A total of 5 graveyards were recorded during the survey and they are associated with farm workers and the farmers that settled in the area since the 1880s. Note that some graves do not have inscriptions and that in terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) graves without inscriptions are by default regarded as older than 60

years and are therefore protected by the Act. In the case of this survey this only holds if no descendants could be located to provide detailed information about the graves.

Although no impact is envisaged with the current mining plan any future impacts will result in mitigation measures which may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. If the exhumation and reburial of the graveyards are envisaged it will entail social consultation and permit application. Other legislative measures which may be pertinent include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925), 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, Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place. Note that unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and therefore falls under the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36).

### *Historical structures*

A total of 3 historical farmhouse complexes were recorded during the survey (Sites 3, 7, and 8) dating to the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

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

No direct impact is envisaged during the construction, operational and rehabilitation phases of the mining operations. It is therefore recommended, from a cultural heritage perspective that the proposed mining activities may proceed.

However, 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
LIA:	Late Iron Age sites are usually demarcated by stone-walled enclosures
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS:	South African Heritage Resources Information System

Coetzee, FP

HIA: Proposed Gold Mine Operation, Ventersburg District, Free State

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

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## 1. Introduction and Terms of Reference

Prime Resources (Pty) Ltd was contracted by Gold One Africa Limited as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the Scoping and EIA process for listed activities that have been triggered by applications in terms of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA) (as amended). The proposed gold mining operation is situated north west of Ventersburg is located on the Remaining Extent (RE) of the farm Vogelsrand 720, the RE and Portions 1, 2 and 3 of the farm of Klippan 77, the farm La Rochelle 760, Portion 1 of the farm Uitsig 723, and RE and Portion 1 of Whites 747, Lejweleputswa District Municipality, Matjhabeng Local Municipality, Free State Province. A Cultural heritage Impact Assessment was requested by Prime Resources on behalf of the client to evaluate the potential impact of the proposed gold mining activities. File reference (SAMRAD): FS30/5/1/2/2/10036MR.

## 2. Objectives

The general objective of the 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 these remains in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value,
- Assess any impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the development activities, and
- Propose recommendations to mitigate heritage resources where complete or partial conservation may not be possible and thereby limit or prevent any further impact.

Also note that a previous heritage impact assessment was done of the area in 2011. An additional aim of this report is therefore to update and revise this study (Coetzee 2011).

## 3. Description of Physical Environment of Study Area

The heritage survey focussed on an area situated 2.8 km south-west of Phomolong, 8.4 km south of Hennenman and 9.2 km north-west of Ventersburg in the Free State Province.

Farm Name(s) and Portions	The Remaining Extent (RE) of the farm Vogelsrand 720* The RE and Portions 1, 2 and 3 of the farm of Klippan 77* The farm La Rochelle 760* Portion 1 of the farm Uitsig 723* RE and Portion 1 of the farm Whites 747* (*farms comprising surface infrastructure area)
Size of Survey Area	Approximately 250 hectares (surface infrastructure) Discharge Pipeline 5.3 km
Magisterial Districts	Matjhabeng Local Municipality Lejweleputswa District Municipality

1:50 000 Map Sheet	2827AA
1:250 000 Map Sheet	2826
Central Coordinates of the Development	27.05490°E 28.04580°S

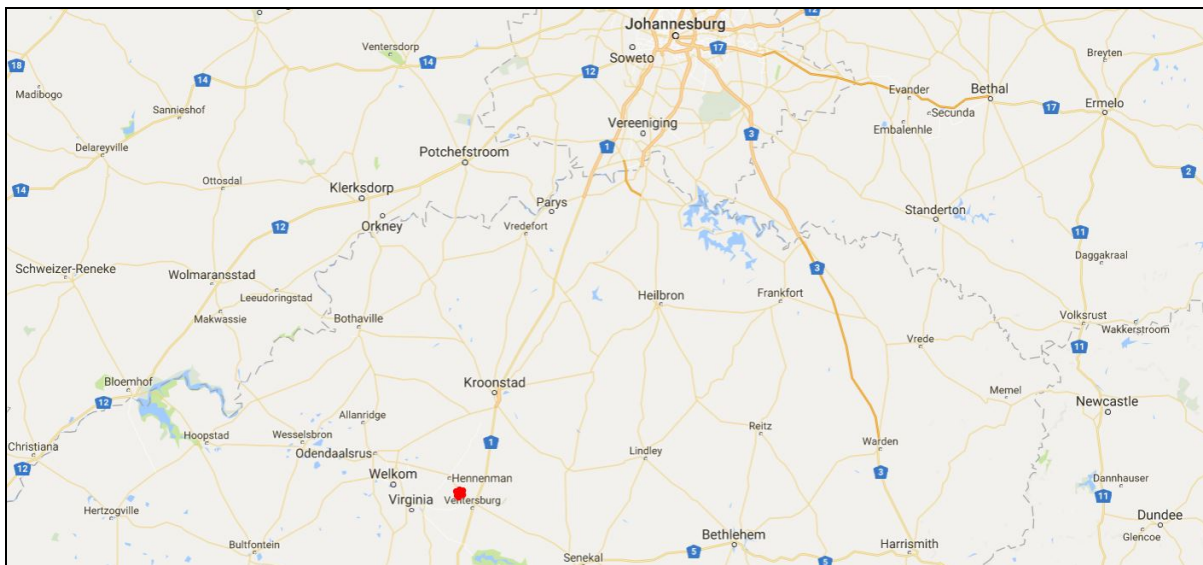
The survey area falls within the Grassland Biome, particularly the Eastern Kalahari Bushveld Bioregion and more specifically the Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland (Gh10) and Central Free State Grassland (Gh6) (Mucina & Rutherford 2010). The survey area is characterised by plains, slightly undulating plains and some hills. The Riet River (a tributary of the Sand River) runs through the western periphery of the survey area. Infrastructure consists of the R70 and several dirt roads that provide access to the area, as well as power lines, fences, and extensive agricultural fields (both used and fallow).

The study area falls within a summer rainfall and cool-temperate region with thermic continentality (i.e. high extremes between maximum summer and minimum winter temperatures). There are also large thermic diurnal differences (especially in autumn and spring). Winters are very dry with frequent frost. The predominant vegetation type in the region is characterized by mean annual precipitation of 530mm, with peak rainfall in summer i.e. December-January. Overall mean annual temperature is approximately 16.4°C. Summer temperatures can be high (>30°C), and frost is frequent in winter (37 to 43 frost days per annum on average) (Mucina & Rutherford 2010).

Current Zoning	Agricultural
Economic activities	Farming (Cultivation and Cattle grazing (pastoralism))
Soil and basic geology	The area is classified predominantly as land types Bc30 and Dc12 (AGIS 2017). Land type Bc30 features plains-dominated landscapes with some scattered, slightly irregular undulating plains and hills. Aeolian and colluvial sands overly sandstone, mudstone and shale of the Karoo Supergroup, as well as the older Ventersdorp Supergroup (Mucina & Rutherford 2010). Soil forms are mostly Avalon, Westleigh and Clovelly. Land type Dc12 features undulating plains, and the underlying geology is characterized by sedimentary mudstones and sandstone of the Adelaide Subgroup (Beaufort Group, Karoo Supergroup) as well as those of the Ecca Group (Karoo Supergroup). The geology supports soils of the Arcadia, Bonheim, Kroonstad, Valsrivier and Rensburg forms, which are vertic, melanic and red in nature (Mucina & Rutherford 2010).
Hydrology	The Ventersburg Project is situated in the Middle Vaal Water Management Area (WMA) 9 and the Sand-Vet Catchment area, where the Sand-Vet River system varies from fair to poor health. More specifically, the Project is situated in quaternary catchment C42J, between the Slotspruit River in the east, and the Erasmusspruit in the west and south. The Rietspruit is immediately to the north of the study area. The proposed pipeline would discharge into the Rietspruit, which is a tributary of the Sand River, which is a tributary of the Vet River.
Prior activities	Farming activities Gold and limestone mining



<p><b>Socio Economic Environment</b></p>	<p><b>The Free State Province Spatial Development Framework (PSDF) (2014)</b> provides a framework to guide decision-making regarding land-use at all levels of planning. The mining sector in the Free State's contributes 12.6 % to the provincial GDP. Mining represents a major employer in the province. Approximately 160 000 people are employed in the gold mining sector alone (this represents 32 % of the mining sector). The project area falls within Goldfields Region. Mining, especially gold mining, is the most important activity in this area, and is mostly confined to northern Free State. It is also the most important maize-growing area in South Africa.</p> <p>According to the PSDF the project area is located in Spatial Planning Category (SPC) Cb, an area earmarked for intensive agricultural areas. The highest priority must be given to the protection of high potential agricultural land from non-agricultural development and measures must be instituted to create and maintain circumstances conducive to sustainable agriculture. Any non-agricultural development on a SPC C area is subject to an appropriate environmental off-set. Such off-set could be in the form of designated SPC B land being formally designated as SPC A, or mitigation banking.</p> <p><b>The Lejweleputswa District Municipality (LDM) Integrated Development Plan (IDP) (2015-2016)</b> provides the regional socio-economic context of the project area. The IDP states that MLM is largely populated by mining and residential structures. The area also supports intensive maize cultivation. From a spatial development perspective, the intention is to exploit existing unused mining properties</p> <p><b>The Matjhabeng Local Municipality (MLM) IDP (2015-2016)</b> provides the regional socio-economic context of the project area. The IDP states that the compilation of the SDF for MLM is in progress. However, encouraging core areas of the Goldfields Region to develop as a compact integrated sub-region has been identified as key to the future spatial development. It has been noted in the IDP that environmental restrictions such as radiation, acid mine drainage, subterranean water quality, general contamination and geotechnical restrictions be identified before land is to be developed for urban land usage post mining.</p>
<p><b>Evaluation of Impact</b></p>	<p>An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 38(3d)): Positive</p>



**Figure 1: Regional context of the survey area near Ventersburg, Free State (indicated by the red area)**

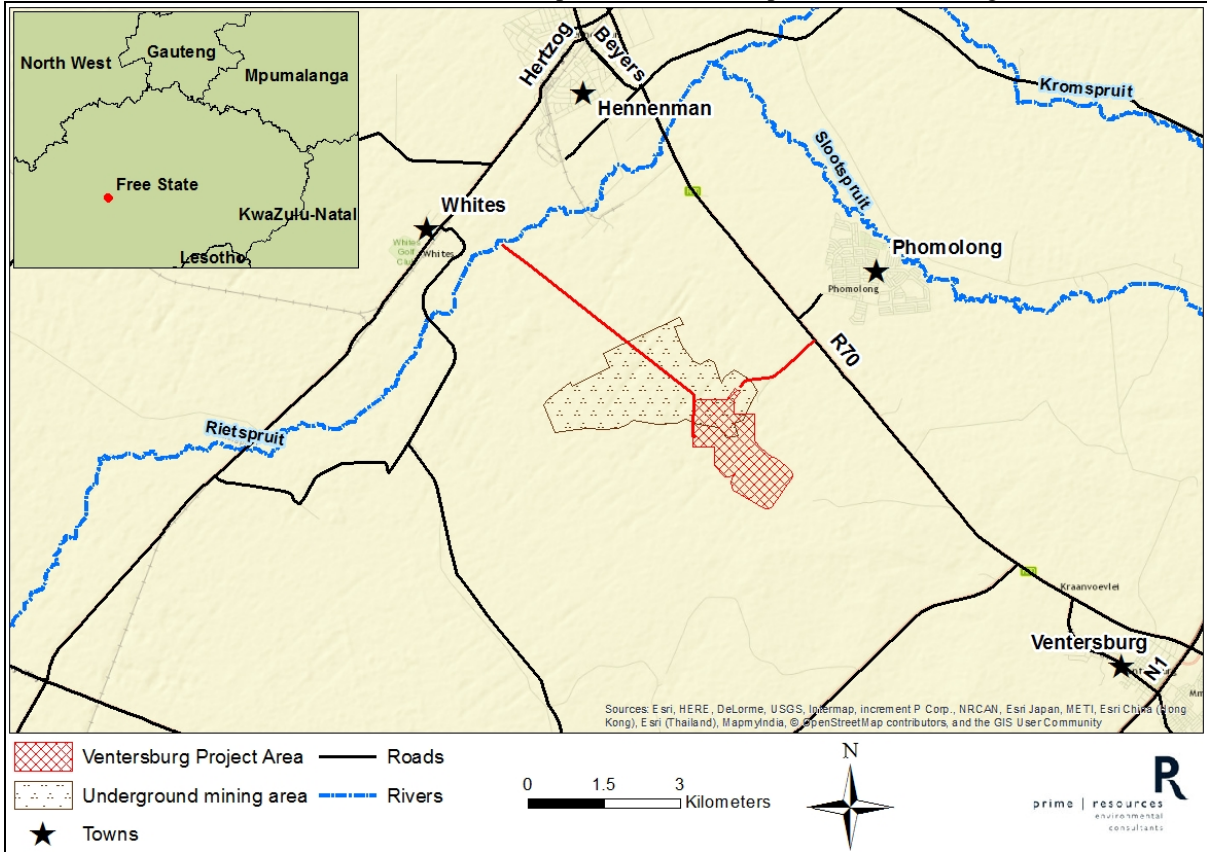


Figure 2: General location of the proposed mine

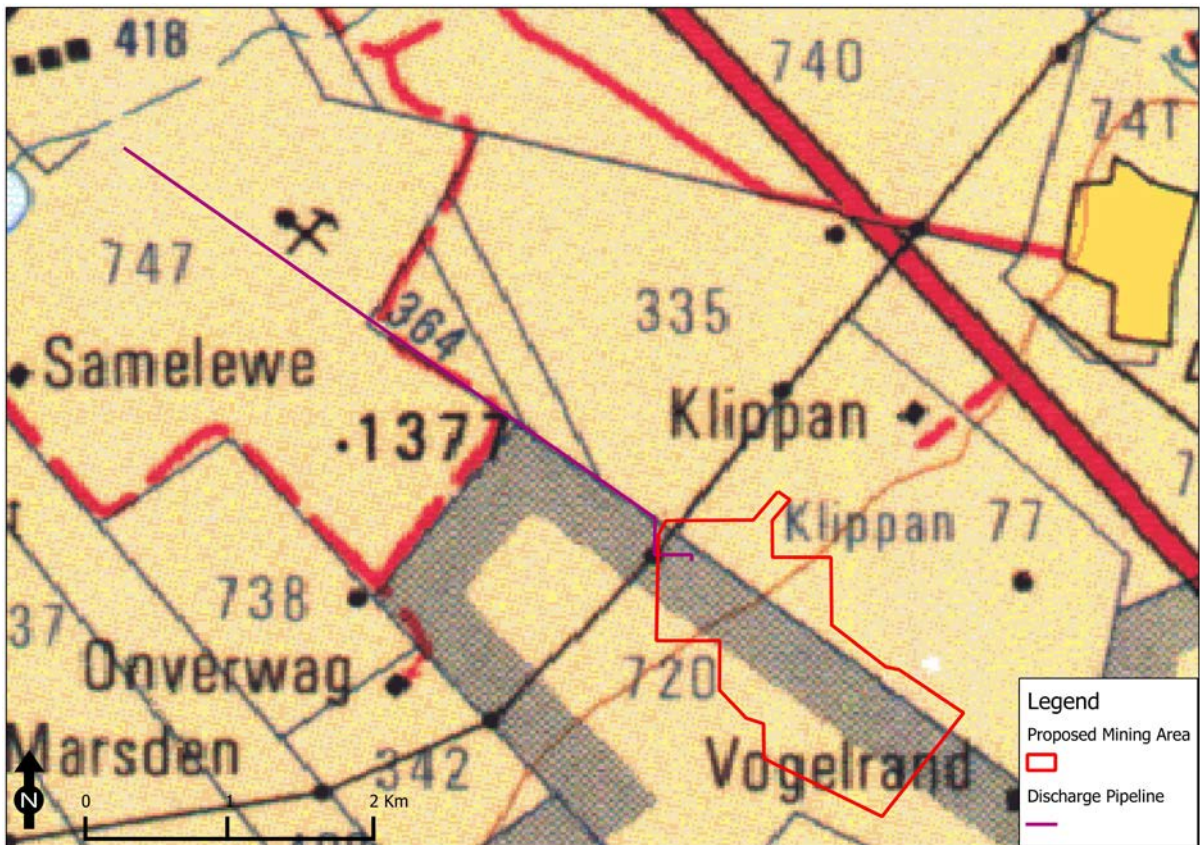


Figure 3: Local context of the survey area (1:250 000 Map 2826)

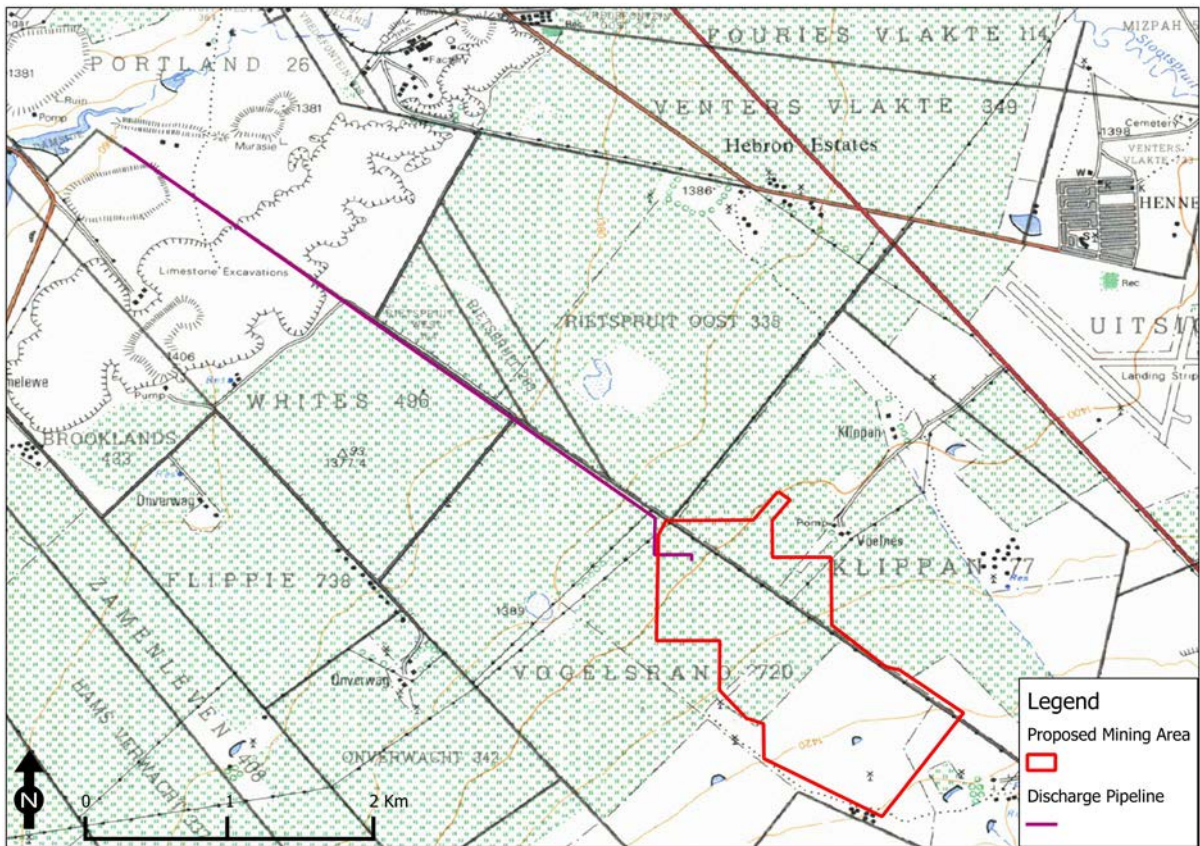


Figure 4: General location of the survey area as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2827AA



Figure 5: Detail of survey area as indicated on Google Earth (2017)



**Figure 6: General view of fallow agricultural fields in the central area**



**Figure 7: General view of active agricultural fields**



**Figure 8: General view Riet River and previous mining activities in the background**



**Figure 9: General view of central area with agricultural fields**

#### **4. Proposed Project Description**

The proposed mine will consist of the following surface infrastructure:

- Processing plant area
- Shaft and workshops
- Store and salvage yard
- Offices and change house
- Main substation
- Water handling area (includes water treatment plant area)

The mine will consist of the Main Shaft which will be a single twin shaft complex situated at the far-east section of the ore body. The primary access system will be a twin vertical shaft system to the sub outcrop with a trackless decline accessing the vertical extent of the ore body from this point. The secondary access will be trackless mechanised footwall development. Conventional breast stope layouts will be used. A 60 metre vertical level interval will be used and cross-cuts are planned at 195 m intervals. In addition there will be a Ventilation Shaft; a downcast on-reef ventilation raise, with appropriate support to ensure it remains open for the Life of Mine (LoM). The Main Shaft and the Ventilation Shaft will be located approximately 75 m apart. The sinking of both shafts is scheduled to be carried out concurrently.

Processing route will consist of the following:

- RoM milling
- Cycloning
- Pre-leach thickening
- Leaching/carbon-in-pulp (CIP) or carbon-in-leach (CIL)
- Elution
- Carbon regeneration
- Acid washing of the carbon
- Smelting
- Tailings disposal

The Ventersburg Project is expected to have a 17 year (LoM). Construction of the mine will be completed within four years. Full production will be reached in year 9 at 80,000 tonnes of

Run of Mine (RoM) ore per month which will be maintained for 7 years. An estimated 30,000 tonnes of waste rock will be generated per month at steady state

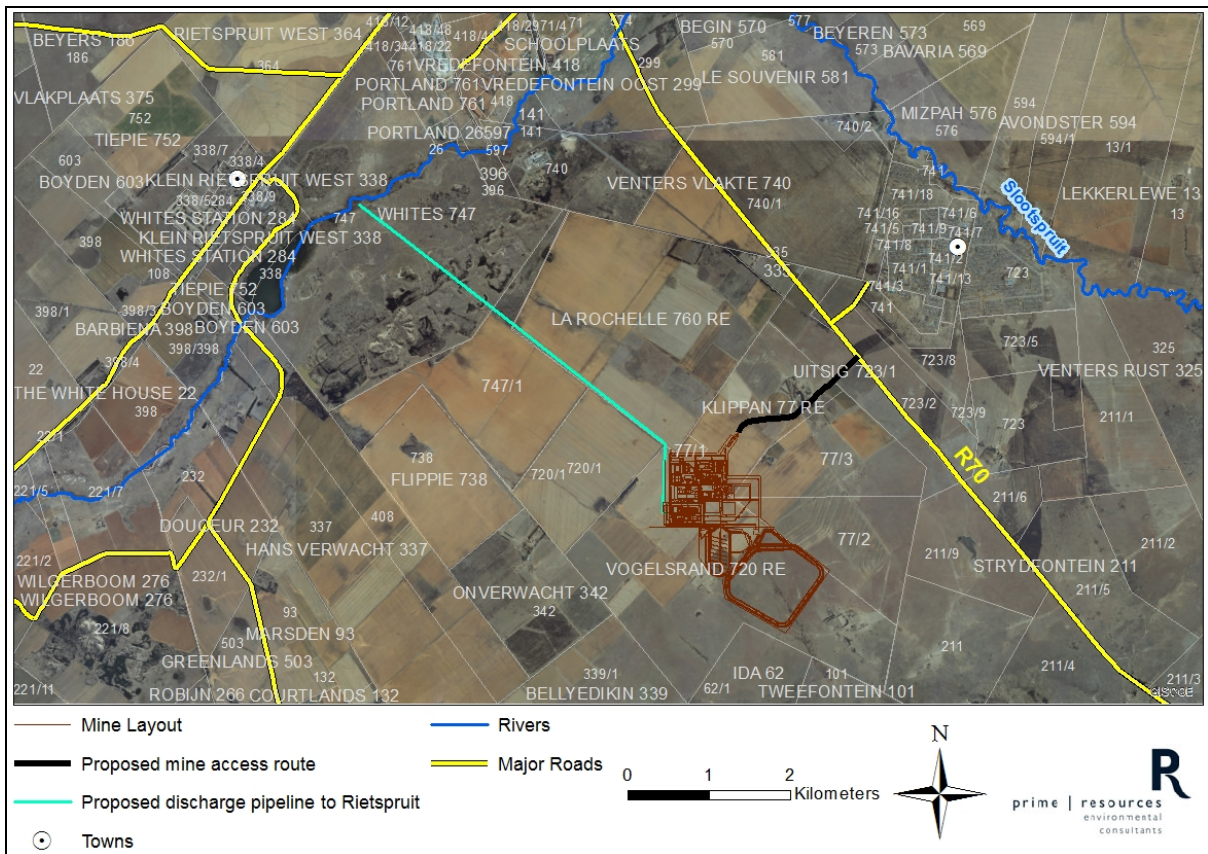


Figure 10: The position of the proposed mine and location on farms

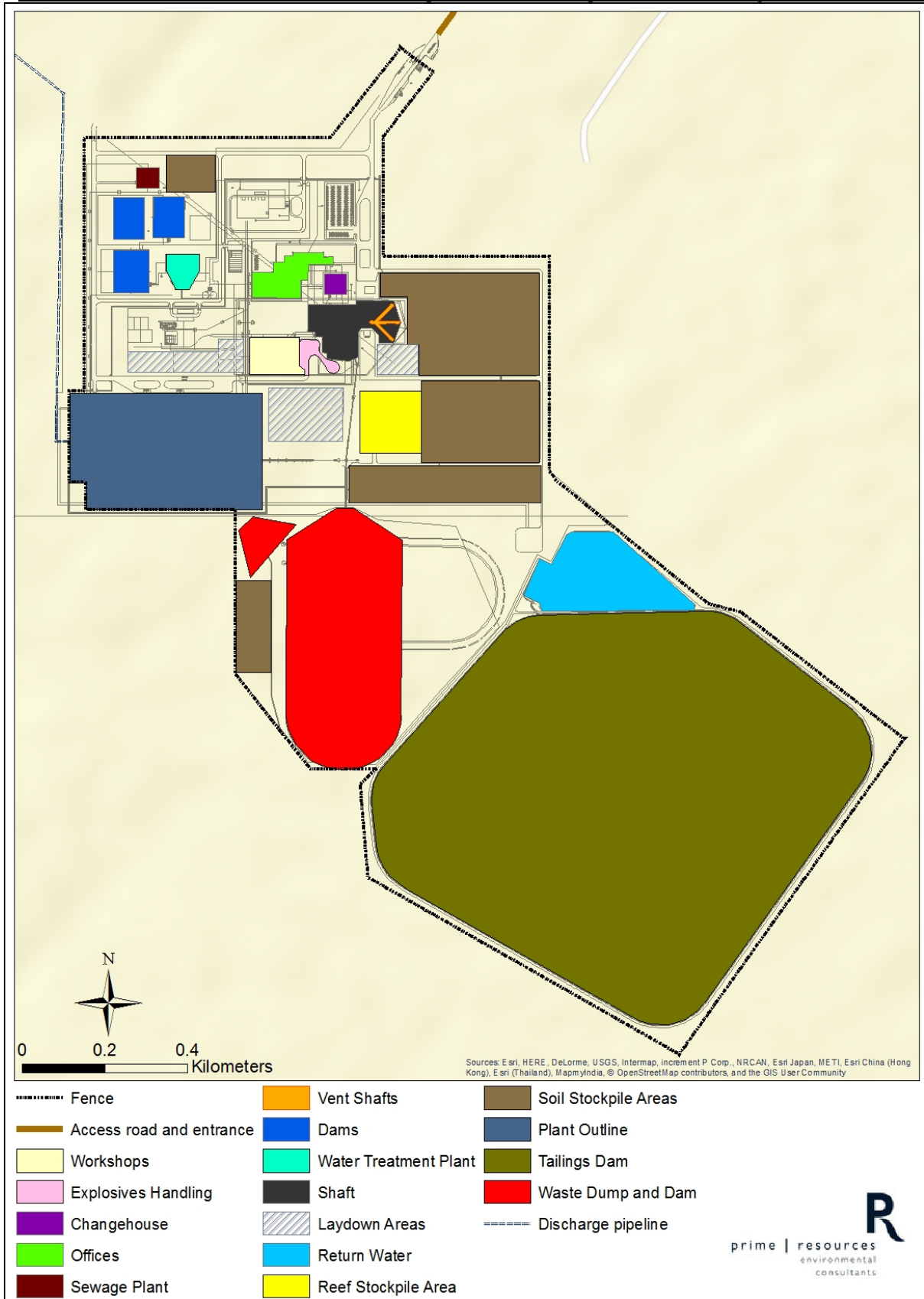


Figure 11: General layout of the mine infrastructure

## 5. Legal Framework

- Section 38 of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) stipulates that the following activities trigger a heritage survey:

Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1a-e) of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)	Yes/No
Construction of road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length	Yes
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length	Yes
Development exceeding 5000 m <sup>2</sup> in extent	Yes
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions	Yes
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 m <sup>2</sup>	Yes
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	No

- Field rating system as recommended by SAHRA:

Field Rating	Grade	Significance	Recommended Mitigation
National Significance	Grade I	High significance	Conservation by SAHRA, national site nomination, mention any relevant international ranking. No alteration
Provincial Significance	Grade II	High significance	Conservation by provincial heritage authority, provincial site nomination. No alteration whatsoever without permit
Local Significance	Grade III-A	High significance	Conservation by local authority, no alteration whatsoever without permit from provincial heritage authority. Mitigation as part of development process not
Local Significance	Grade III-B	High significance	Conservation by local authority, no external alteration without permit from provincial heritage authority. Could
Generally Protected A	Grade IV-A	High/medium significance	Conservation by local authority. Site should be mitigated before destruction. Destruction permit required from
Generally Protected B	Grade IV-B	Medium significance	Conservation by local authority. Site should be recorded before destruction. Destruction permit required from provincial heritage authority.
Generally Protected C	Grade IV-C	Low significance	Conservation by local authority. Site has been sufficiently recorded in the Phase 1 HIA. It requires no further recording before destruction. Destruction permit

- 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.
- 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.
- A copy of this report will be submitted on SAHRIS 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/Methodology**

Geographical information (ESRI shapefiles) on the proposed prospecting areas was supplied by Prime Resources. The most up-to-date Google Earth images and topographic maps were used to indicate the survey area. Topographic maps were sources from the Surveyor General. Please note that all maps are orientated with north facing upwards (unless stated otherwise).

The strategy during this survey was survey area specific (proposed mining area and pipeline) on the relevant sections of the listed farms. During the initial survey in 2011 a farm worker accompanied me to indicate all the known graves. As a result of this detailed knowledge of the farms certain features and sites were recorded first. Certain areas were surveyed by conducting pedestrian (foot) surveys. However the area is characterised by demarcated ploughed agricultural fields and fallow lands with the result that most of these farms are clearly divided into accessible blocks. The northern section of the trajectory of the proposed drainage pipeline runs through old limework mining. The area is extensively disturbed and is currently managed as a game farm. Due to these environmental factors this section was not surveyed but assessed using Google Earth Pro.

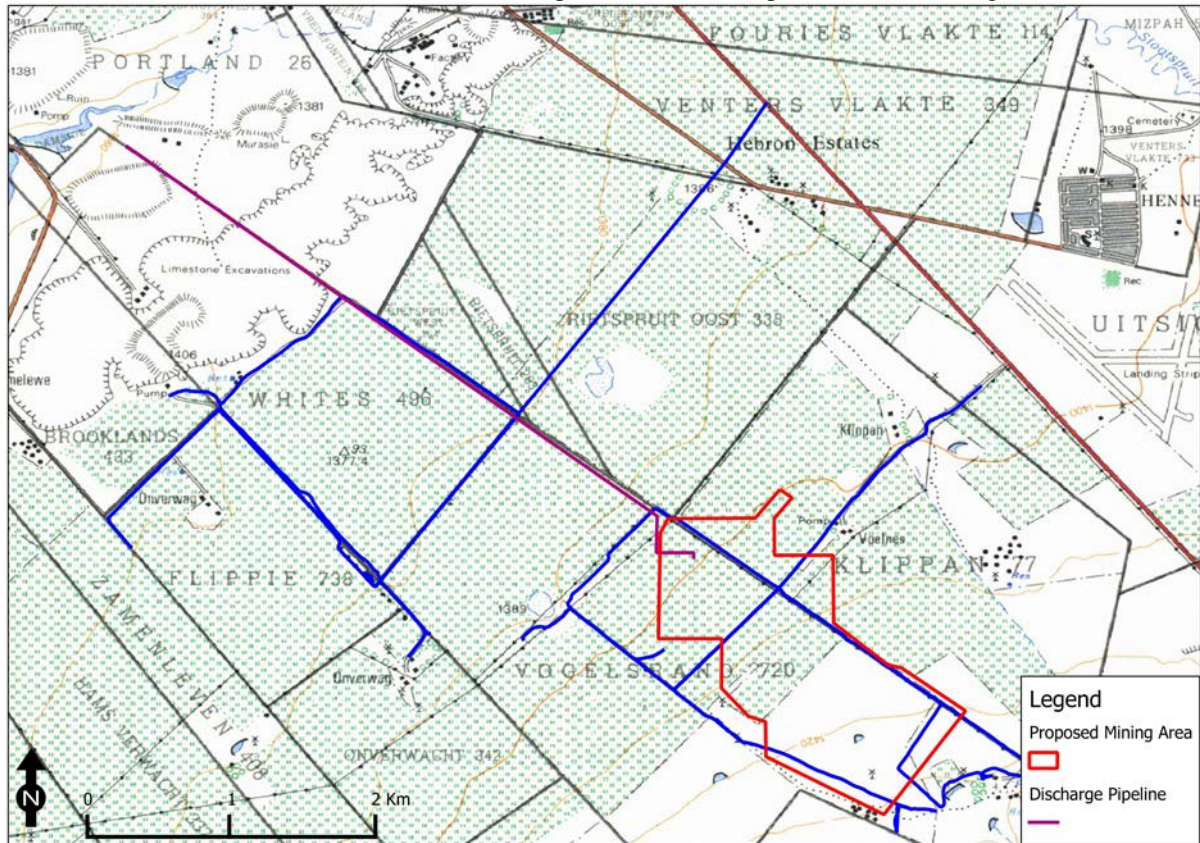


Figure 12: Recorded survey tracks for the project

## 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);
- Environmental Potential Atlas (ENPAT)
- Online SAHRIS database;
- National Automated Archival Information retrieval System (NAAIRS)
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client; and
- Heritage surveys conducted in the vicinity of the survey area (published and unpublished material on the area) (Coetzee 2011, Dreyer 2004 and Rossouw 2016).

According to the Surveyor General's database the farm Vogelsrand 720 and Klippan 77 were originally surveyed in 1942 and 1889 respectively (see Addendum 3). As a result the farmhouse complexes on these farms (Sites 3, 6, 7, 8) and some of the graveyards are probably associated with the late-19<sup>th</sup> century and early 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation of the region.



Figure 13: Jeppe's Map dating to 1899 clearly indicates that the boundaries of the farms under investigation

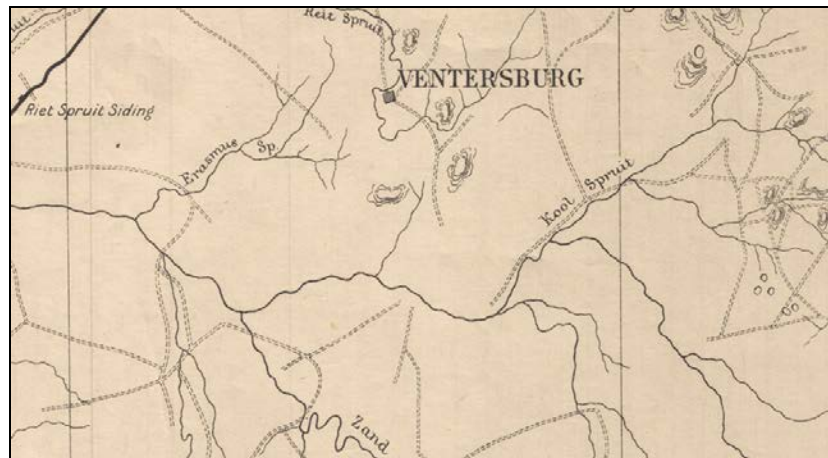
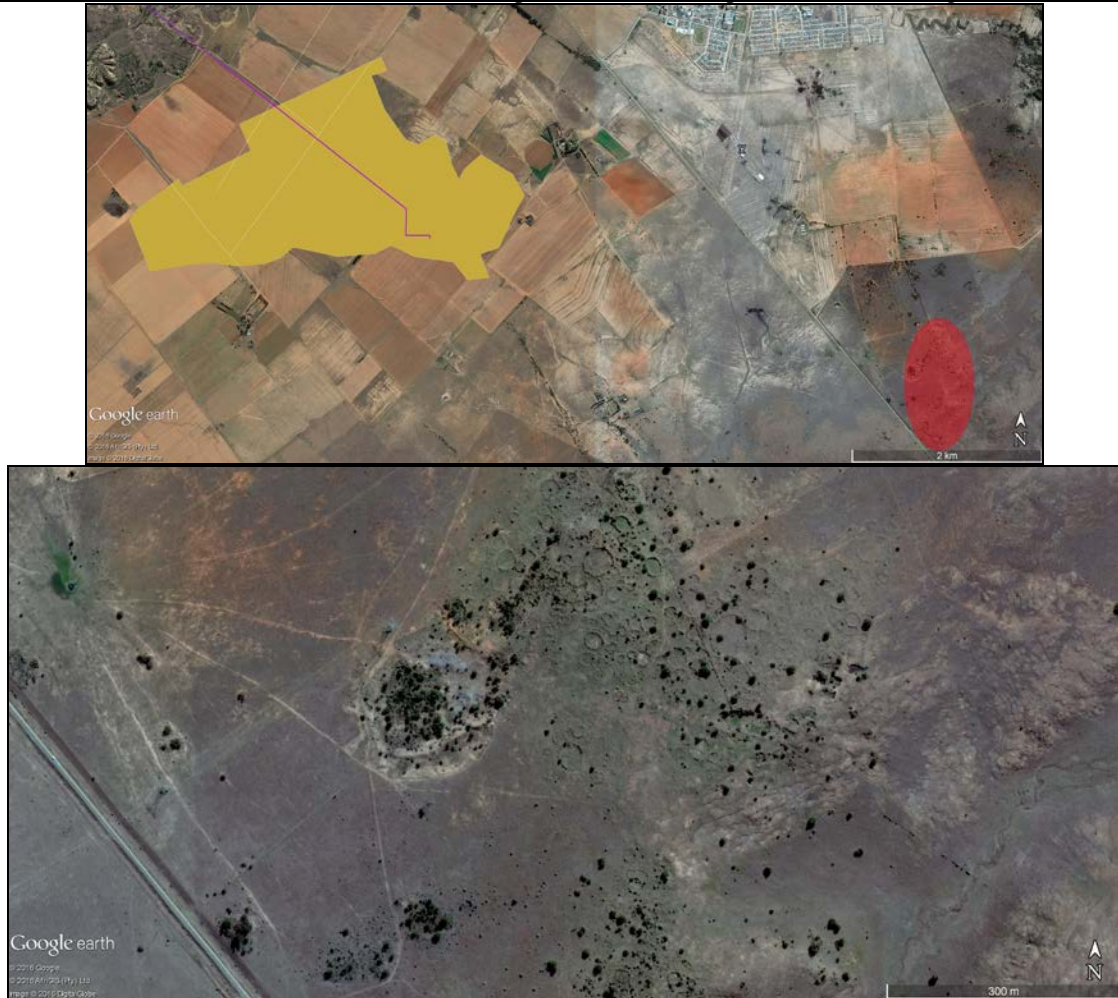


Figure 14: War Office Map indicating the probable location of the survey area in 1900

Extensive Late Iron Age stone-walled sites are known to occur in the region of the survey area. According to Maggs (1976) both Type Z and Type R settlements have recorded in the area. The aerial survey (Google Earth) indicated that several Type Z stone-walled settlements occur further to the east of the survey area. These settlements are categorised according the Central Cattle Pattern (CCP) with a large cattle kraal at the centre of the homestead and bilobial houses surrounding it (See Addendum 1; also see Rossouw 2016).



**Figure 15: Late Iron Age stone-walled settlements located to the east of the survey area (red area enlarged below)**

## 6.2 Site visits

The field surveys were conducted on 19 October 2011 and again on 6 April 2017.

## 6.3 Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

Public participation did not form part of the initial site screening assessment. A copy of the final EIA report will be made available for comment by interested and affected parties.

## 6.4 Assumptions, restrictions, gaps and limitations

No severe physical restrictions were encountered as the survey area was fairly accessible. Please note that the two main farmhouse complexes could not be accessed (Sites 7 and 8).

## 6.5 Methodology for assessment of potential impacts

All impacts identified during the EIA stage of the study will be classified in terms of their significance. Issues were assessed in terms of the following criteria:

- The **nature**, a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected;
- The **physical extent**, wherein it is indicated whether:
  - 1 - the impact will be limited to the site;
  - 2 - the impact will be limited to the local area;
  - 3 - the impact will be limited to the region;
  - 4 - the impact will be national; or
  - 5 - the impact will be international.
- The **duration**, wherein it is indicated whether the lifetime of the impact will be:
  - 1 - of a very short duration (0–1 years);
  - 2 - of a short duration (2-5 years);
  - 3 - of a medium-term (5–15 years);
  - 4 - of a long term (> 15 years); or
  - 5 - permanent.
- The **magnitude** of impact, quantified on a scale from 0-10, where a score is assigned:
  - 0 - small and will have no effect;
  - 2 - minor and will not result in an impact;
  - 4 - low and will cause a slight impact;
  - 6 - moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way;
  - 8 - high, (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease); or
  - 10 - very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes;
- The **probability** of occurrence, which describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring and is estimated on a scale where:
  - 1 - very improbable (probably will not happen);
  - 2 - improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood);
  - 3 - probable (distinct possibility);
  - 4 - highly probable (most likely); or
  - 5 - definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures);
- The **significance**, which is determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above (refer formula below) and can be assessed as low, medium or high;
- The **status**, which is described as either positive, negative or neutral;
  - The degree to which the impact can be reversed;
  - The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and
  - The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

The significance is determined by combining the criteria in the following formula:

$S = (E+D+M) \times P$ ; where:

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent

D = Duration

M = Magnitude

P = Probability

Points	Significance Weighting	Discussion
< 30 points	Low	Where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area.
31-60 point	Medium	Where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated.
> 60 points	High	Where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area.

## 7. Description and Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Sites

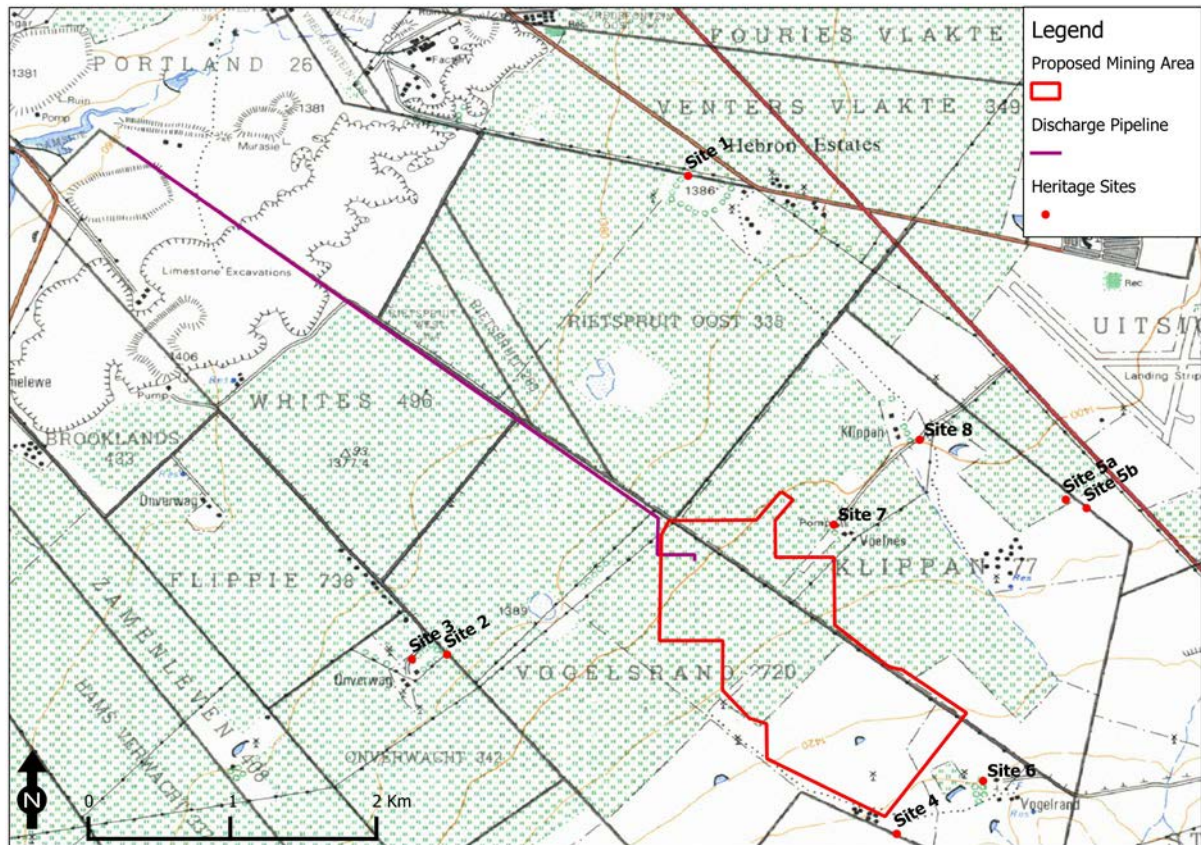


Figure 16: Location of the various heritage sites

## 8. Locations and Evaluation of Sites

### *Stone Age settlements*

No Stone Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts were recorded during the survey.

### *Iron Age settlements*

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

### *Graveyards*

A total of 5 graveyards were recorded during the survey and they are associated with farm workers and the farmers that settled in the area since the 1880s. Note that some graves do not have inscriptions and that in terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) graves without inscriptions are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the Act. In the case of this survey this only holds if no descendants could be located to provide detailed information about the graves.

Although no impact is envisaged with the current mining plan any future impacts will result in mitigation measures which may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. If the exhumation and reburial of the graveyards are envisaged it will entail social consultation and permit application. Other legislative measures which may be pertinent include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925), 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, Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place. Note that unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and therefore falls under the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36).

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

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

### ***Historical structures***

A total of 3 historical farmhouse complexes were recorded during the survey (Sites 3, 7, and 8) dating to the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

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

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Field Rating of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	27.049787°E 28.012642°S	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
2	27.033052°E 28.045875°S	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
3	27.030616°E 28.046187°S	Historical farmhouse complex	Generally protected B: Medium significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
4	27.064269°E 28.058324°S	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None (peripheral)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
5	27.076008°E 28.035122°S 27.077444°E 28.035709°S	Graves and Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None (peripheral)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
6	28.054646°E 27.070263°S	Family Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None (peripheral)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
7	28.036864°E 27.059904°S	Historical farmhouse complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	None (peripheral)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>

8	28.030968°E 27.065858°S	Historical farmhouse complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	None (peripheral)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres during prospecting and mining phase</li> </ul>
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## 9. Management Measures

Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment, occurring within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon them is permanent and non-reversible. Those resources that cannot be avoided and that are directly impacted by the proposed development can be excavated/recorded and a management plan can be developed for future action. Those sites that are not impacted on can be written into the management plan, whence they can be avoided or cared for in the future.

### 9.1 Objectives

- Protection of archaeological, historical and any other site or land considered being of cultural value within the project boundary against vandalism, destruction and theft.
- The preservation and appropriate management of new discoveries in accordance with the NHRA, should these be discovered during construction activities

The following shall apply:

- Known sites should be clearly marked in order that they can be avoided during construction activities.
- The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction activities.
- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer shall be notified as soon as possible;
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the Environmental Control Officer will advise the necessary actions to be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and
- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 51. (1).

### 9.2 Control

In order to achieve this, the following should be in place:

- A person or entity, e.g. the Environmental Control Officer, should be tasked to take responsibility for the heritage sites and should be held accountable for any damage.
- Known sites should be located and isolated, e.g. by fencing them off. All construction workers should be informed that these are no-go areas, unless accompanied by the individual or persons representing the Environmental Control Officer as identified above.
- In areas where the vegetation is threatening the heritage sites, e.g. growing trees pushing walls over, it should be removed, but only after permission for the methods proposed has



been granted by SAHRA. A heritage official should be part of the team executing these measures.

## 10. Recommendations and Conclusions

<i>Nature:</i> No archaeological (both Stone Age and Iron Age) deposits, features, structures, assemblages or settlements were recorded. Several graveyards and historical buildings associated with the landowners and farm workers were recorded.		
	<b>Without mitigation</b>	<b>With mitigation</b>
<b>Construction Phase</b>		
<i>Probability</i>	Very improbable (1)	Very improbable (1)
<i>Duration</i>	Short (1)	Short (1)
<i>Extent</i>	Limited to the site (1)	Limited to the site (1)
<i>Magnitude</i>	Minor (2)	Minor (2)
<b>Significance of Impact</b>	<b>4 (Low)</b>	<b>4 (Low)</b>
<i>Status (positive or negative)</i>	Neutral	Neutral
<b>Operational (Mining) Phase</b>		
<i>Probability</i>	Improbable (2)	Very improbable (1)
<i>Duration</i>	Long term (4)	Long term (4)
<i>Extent</i>	Limited to the site (1)	Limited to the site (1)
<i>Magnitude</i>	Minor (2)	Minor (2)
<b>Significance of Impact</b>	<b>14 (Low)</b>	<b>7 (Low)</b>
<i>Status (positive or negative)</i>	Neutral	Positive
<b>Reversibility</b>	Low	Low
<i>Irreplaceable loss of resources?</i>	Low	Low
<i>Cumulative impacts and indirect impacts</i>	Mining activities result in extensive heavy vehicle traffic, extraction of deposits, movements of heavy machinery which culminate in vibrations and dust which could indirectly affect the heritage remains	
<i>Can impacts be mitigated?</i>	Yes, buffer zones (100 metres) are recommended	

No direct impact is envisaged during the construction, operational and rehabilitation phases of the mining operations. It is therefore recommended, from a cultural heritage perspective that the proposed mining activities may proceed.

However, 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)).

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Google Earth Pro 2017

<http://www.sahistory.org.za/places/reneke> (Accessed: April 2017)

National Archives (NAAIRS)

### Addendum 1: Archaeological and Historical Sequence

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

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATE
Earlier Stone Age	More than c. 2 million years ago - c. 250 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age	c. 250 000 years ago – c. 40 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes San Rock Art)	c. 40 000 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

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 sites without stone walls (Early Moloko settlements such as Icon (AD 1350 – 1500) and stone-walled sites such as Madikwe (AD 1500 – 1700) and Buispoort (AD 1700 – 1800) situated on defensive hilltops. This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Tswana speakers and 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*).

Sites that were identified during the survey are archaeological sites dated to the later (stone walled) phase of the Late Iron Age (c. AD 1640 - AD 1830s) also known as the Late Moloko. These sites all conform to a general settlement layout that forms part of a certain worldview. As such, the livestock enclosures are situated in the central area of a settlement. The court (kgotla) is also located in this central area and is associated with men (men are usually also buried here). The surrounding scalloped walling is where the houses are situated and is associated with women. This type of settlement layout is generally known as the Central Cattle Pattern (CCP) (Huffman 2006).

Extensive surveying by Tim Maggs in the Free State during the 1970s culminated in an extensive framework for Late Iron Age stone-walled settlements. Maggs established the following classification of sites (Maggs 1976):

- Type N (Ntuanatsatsi): Occurring mostly in the north eastern Free State
- Type V (Makgwareng): Occurring mostly in the eastern Free State towards the Drakensberg
- Type Z (OXF1): Occurring mostly in the north western regions of the Free State
- Type R (OFD 1): Riet River area of the Free State.

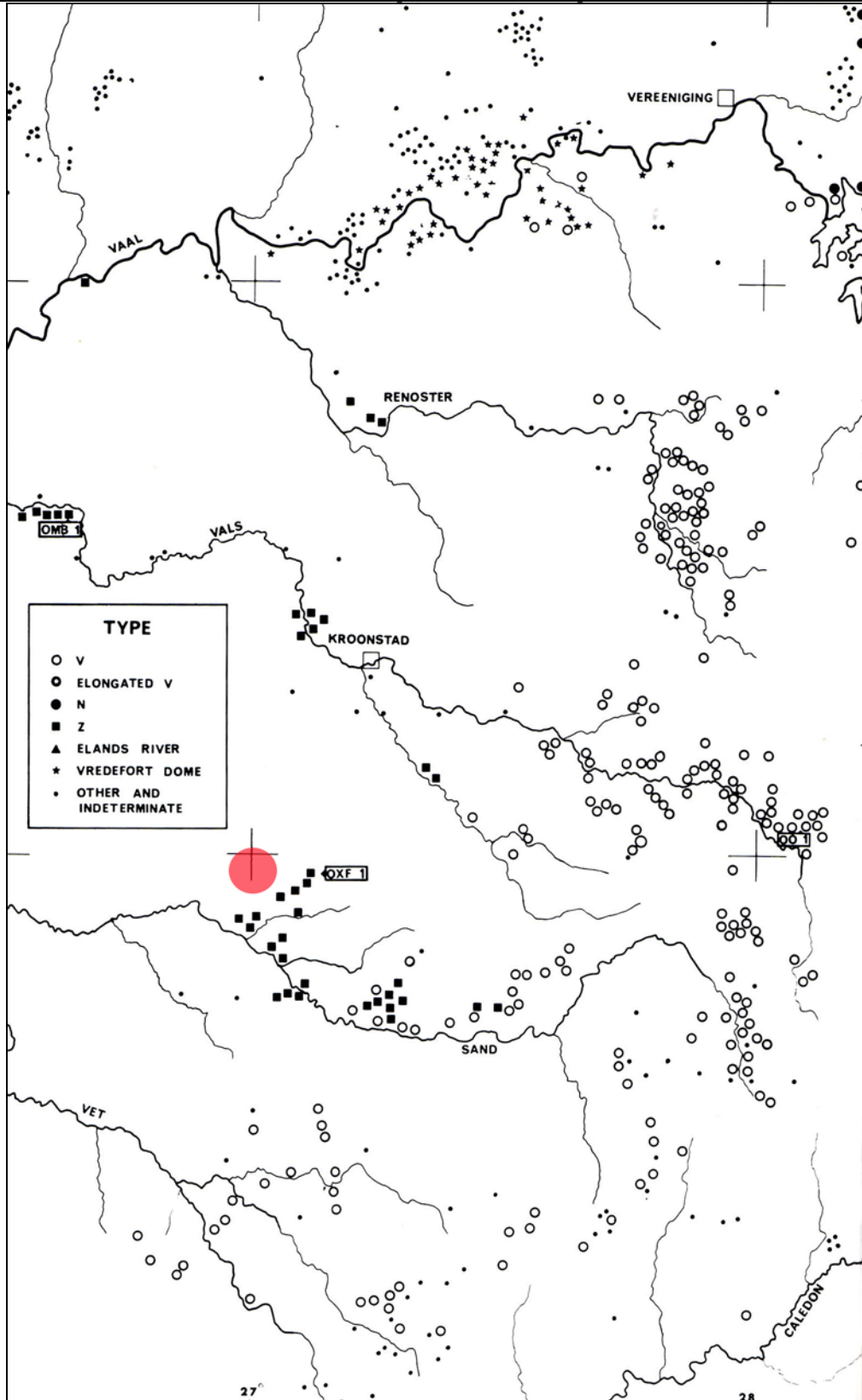


Figure 17: Distribution of Iron Age sites in the north western Free State (survey area indicated by red circle) (Maggs 1976)

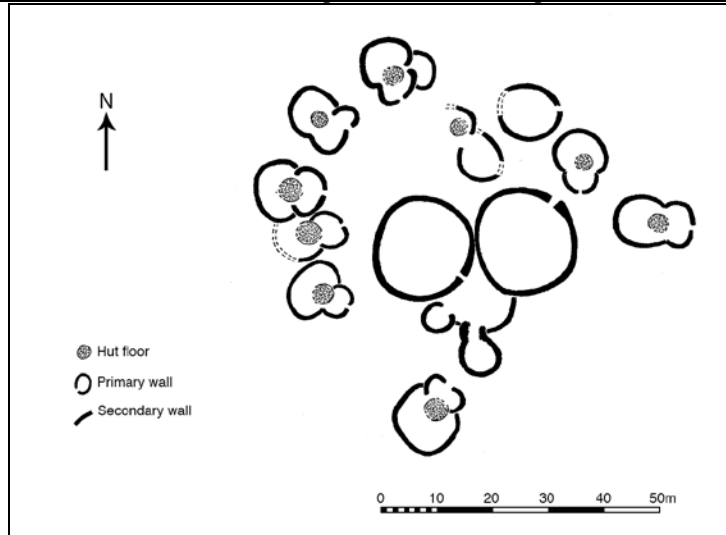


Figure 18: Type Z homestead (after Maggs 1976)

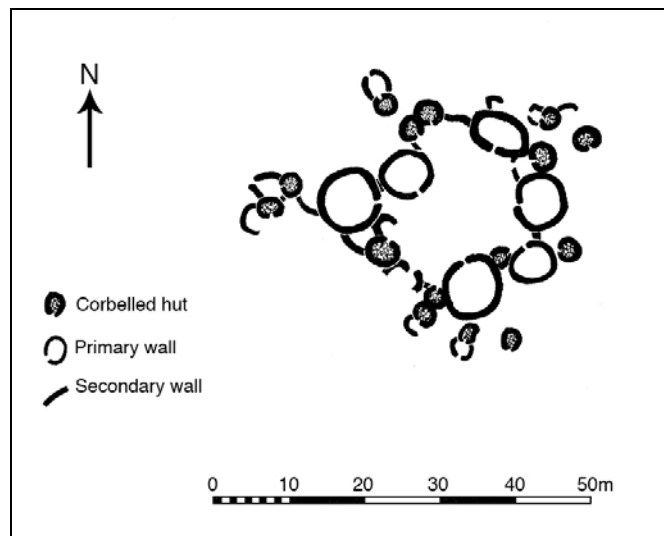


Figure 19: Type V homestead (after Maggs 1976)

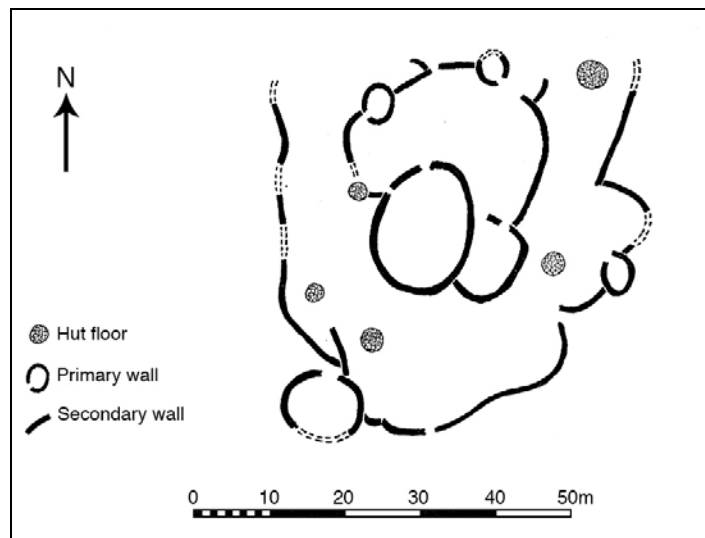


Figure 20: Type N homestead (after Maggs 1976)

**Ethno-historical Context**

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

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

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



## Addendum 2: Description of the Recorded Sites

A system for grading the significance of heritage sites was established by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) and further developed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA 2007) and has been approved by ASAPA for use in southern Africa and was utilised during this assessment.

### Site 1

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
<b>Site type</b>	Historical Graveyard			
<b>Site Period</b>	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century			
<b>Physical description</b>	<p>The site comprises a graveyard which consists of at least 52 graves with an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. Most of the graves are demarcated with packed stone/sand bases with no headstone. A few graves have granite bases and headstones. Although most graves have no inscriptions the following details were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Toloki Joshua Moseme (Born: 12/04/1912, Died: 10/11/1968)</li> <li>• Moselantje Jacobeth Motsumi (No dates)</li> <li>• Stimela Adam Motsumi (No dates)</li> <li>• No Name (Stone broken) (14/12/1879, Died: 10/05/1966)</li> </ul> <p>Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999, Section 36).</p>			
<b>Integrity of deposits or structures</b>	Stable, some headstones broken			
<b>Site extent</b>	Approximately 50 m x 50 m			
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.				X
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.				X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				X
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				X
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.				X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			X	
<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).			X	
<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.				X
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				X
<b>Representative Value</b>				
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South				X

Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.					
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>					
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.				X	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	
International				X	
National				X	
Provincial			X		
Local		X			
Specific community		X			
<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]				X	
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				X	
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>					
None				X	
Peripheral					
Destruction					
Uncertain					
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No direct impact on the site</li> <li>• Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres</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 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> </ul>					
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>					



Figure 21: Some of the graves with granite bases and headstones




Figure 22: Some of the unmarked graves


## Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION	
Site type	Historical graveyard
Site Period	Mid-20 <sup>th</sup> Century
Physical description	The site comprises a graveyard which consists of at least 40 graves with an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. Most of the graves are demarcated with packed stone/sand bases with no headstone. A few graves have granite bases and

	<p>headstones. Although most graves have no inscriptions the following details were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Anacletta Motlabane (Born: 08/11/1926, Died: 06/05/1964)</li> <li>▪ Jacob Makhetha (Born: 22/04/1910, Died: 21/01/1975)</li> <li>▪ Maria Mmatumelo Mokhoabane (Born: 12/06/1944, Died: 07/03/1978)</li> <li>▪ Elisa Mathata (Born: 19/02/1920, Died: 26/12/1977)</li> <li>▪ Name faded (Died: 1948?)</li> <li>▪ Selonyane Thakamakhoaa (no date)</li> <li>▪ Moses Gladstone Ntyoko (Born: 24/12/1930, Died: 21/06/2004)</li> <li>▪ Mamokete Julia Ntyoko (Born: 20/10/1936, Died: 02/11/2004)</li> <li>▪ Jwalane Adelina Manka (Born: 01/01/1904, Died: 01/03/1989)</li> <li>▪ Nogate Sanah Ntshoko (Born: 01/01/1937, Died: 05/08/1988)</li> </ul> <p>Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999, Section 36).</p>			
<b>Integrity of deposits or structures.</b>	Stable, some headstones broken			
<b>Site extent</b>	Approximately 50 m x 50 m			
<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.				X
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.				X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				X
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				X
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.				X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			X	
<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).			X	
<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.				X
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				X
<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.				X
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			X	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>				
	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>	
International			X	
National			X	
Provincial		X		
Local	X			
Specific community	X			
<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]	X
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	X
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>	
None	X
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct impact on the site</li> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres</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 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> </ul>	
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	
	
<p><b>Figure 23: Some of the demarcated graves in the graveyard</b></p>	

<b>A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION</b>				
<b>Site type</b>	Historical farmhouse complex			
<b>Site Period</b>	Early to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century			
<b>Physical description</b>	<p>The site comprises a historic farmhouse complex consisting of the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A historical multi-room brick house with corrugated iron roof and surrounding veranda dating to the 1910s</li> <li>▪ A substantial midden is situated in front of the abovementioned house</li> <li>▪ Associated outbuildings (especially old horse stables)</li> <li>▪ Modern house (occupied) built in the 1940s but renovated and altered throughout the late 20<sup>th</sup> century</li> </ul> <p>The old farm house is a good example of the early 20th century building style. The house is associated with a former farm owner who was involved in the breeding of race horses in the early 1900s. However, the building has been substantially altered, expanded and renovated which diminishes the significance value of the building. Also internal roof trusses are missing and some of the outer walling is collapsing. The outside of the house has also been covered in a type of cement gladding. Most of the windows and doors have been altered and the veranda has been closed off with brick and cement infill.</p>			
<b>Integrity of deposits or structures.</b>	1910s house: Unstable 1940s house: Occupied			
<b>Site extent</b>	Roughly 30 m x 40 m			
<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.				X
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.				X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				X
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				X
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.				X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			X	
<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).				X
<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.				X
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				X
<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.				X
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			X	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International				X

National			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community		X	
<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]			X
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			
Medium			X
High			
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			X
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No direct impact on the site</li> <li>• Maintain 100 m buffer zone</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> </ul>			
<b>I. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>			
			
<p><b>Figure 24: Old farm house dating to the 1910s with midden in the forefront</b></p>			



**Figure 25: Alterations to the veranda pillars**



**Figure 26: Additions to the main house**





**Figure 27: Unstable condition of a section some of the outer walling**



**Figure 28: Associated structure, probably stables for the horses (notice alterations)**



Figure 29: Adjacent farmhouse built in the mid-1940s (notice additions and alterations which continued until recently)

#### Site 4

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
Site type	Historical graveyard		
Site Period	Middle to late 20 <sup>th</sup> century		
Physical description	<p>The site comprises a graveyard which consists of at least 40 graves with an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. Most of the graves are demarcated with packed stone/sand bases with no headstone. A few graves have granite bases and headstones. Although most graves have no inscriptions the following details were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ntone Jonas Malunga (Born: 10/07/1904, Died: 02/12/1984)</li> <li>▪ Lydia Ramabodu (Born: 18/02/19??, Died: 04/02/????)</li> <li>▪ Ghely Pulani Ramabodu (No date?)</li> <li>▪ Tomas Pheello (Died?: 02/01/1976)</li> <li>▪ ? Mohapi Born: 1963, Died: 1969)</li> <li>▪ Ntlantla Kompi (Born: 10/05/1998, Died: 06/01/1998)</li> <li>▪ Mmalebone Berlina Kompi (Born: 19/12/1965, Died: 31/10/1998)</li> <li>▪ Benak? Dipho (Died: 23/07/1932)</li> </ul> <p>Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999, section 36).</p>		
Integrity of deposits or structures.	Stable, some grave bases broken		
Site extent	Approximately 30 m x 10 m		
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.			X
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.			X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			X

<b>Aesthetic Value</b>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<b>Scientific Value</b>			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	X		
<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).	X		
<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.			X
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<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.			X
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			X
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			X
National			X
Provincial		X	
Local	X		
Specific community	X		
<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]			X
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			X
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			X
Destruction			
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No direct impact on the site</li> <li>• Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres</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 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> </ul>			

- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws

## I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 30: Some of the graves in the graveyard

### Site 5

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
Site type	Historical graveyard and isolated graves	
Site Period	20 <sup>th</sup> century	
Physical description	<p>The site comprises a graveyard containing at least 40 graves and two separate graves situated a few metres to the north. All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. Most of the graves are demarcated with packed stone/sand bases with no headstone. A few graves have granite bases and headstones. Although most graves have no inscriptions the following details were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frans Mahlelehlele Thaele (Died: 1940)</li> <li>• Annatletta Clotsi Makgauta (Born: 1884, Died: 1979)</li> <li>• Sarah Mojabela Mohlouoa (Born: 1820, Died: 1964)</li> <li>• Ntoko Samuel (Born: 01/10/1943, Died: 20/03/1991)</li> <li>• Masabata Elma Mohlouoa (Born: 03/10/1976, Died: 23/03/1978)</li> <li>• Kleinbooi Mohoalali (Died: 17/02/1978)</li> <li>• Serame Mokoena (Died: 23/05/1995)</li> </ul> <p>Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999, section 36).</p>	
Integrity of deposits or structures.	Stable	
Site extent	Approximately 20 m x 170 m	
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.		X

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.		X	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		X	
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		X	
<b>Scientific Value</b>			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		X	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		X	
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	X		
<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).	X		
<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.		X	
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		X	
<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.		X	
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
	<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International			X
National			X
Provincial		X	
Local	X		
Specific community	X		
<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]			X
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			X
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			X
Destruction			
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No direct impact on the site</li> <li>Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres</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 36)</li> <li>Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61</li> </ul>			

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

## I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 31: Some graves in the graveyard

### Site 6

#### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

<b>Site type</b>	Historical family graveyard
<b>Site Period</b>	20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Physical description</b>	<p>The site comprises a graveyard containing at least 10 graves. All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. All the graves are demarcated with granite bases and headstones.</p> <p>The following inscriptions were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gerhardus Cornelius Vogel (Born: 16/05/1907; Died: 30/04/1969)</li> <li>• Christina Johanna Vogel (Born: 24/09/1909; Died: 30/10/2013)</li> <li>• Hermanus Lambertus Vogel (Born: 19/02/1895, Died: 09/04/1895)</li> <li>• Emmarintia Vogel (Born: 16/04/1896, Died: 23/04/1897)</li> <li>• Gerhardus Cornelius Vogel (Born: 13/03/1856, Died: 25/07/1928)</li> <li>• Johanna Christiana Vogel (Born: 24/01/1869; Died: 05/06/1933)</li> <li>• Philip Lodewyk Vogel (Born: 06/08/1880; Died: 06/04/1956)</li> <li>• Cornelia Magrieta Vogel (Born: 09/10/1885; Died: 27/03/1970)</li> <li>• Helene Vogel (nee Pienaar) (Born: 18/09/1933; Died: 18/04/2006)</li> <li>• Gerhardus Cornelius Vogel (Born: 29/11/1930; Died: 14/10/2011)</li> </ul> <p>Associated with the graveyard is a farmhouse. A multi-room brick and plaster house (with corrugated iron roof) is situated 50 metres to the north east of the graveyard. The house probably dates to the 1950s or 1960s and was probably occupied by members of the Vogel family.</p>
<b>Integrity of deposits</b>	Graveyard: Stable, fenced off

<b>or structures</b>	House: Stable			
<b>Site extent</b>	Approximately 80m x 20 m			
<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.				X
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.				X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				X
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				X
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.				X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			X	
<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).			X	
<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.				X
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				X
<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.				X
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			X	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International				X
National				X
Provincial			X	
Local		X		
Specific community		X		
<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]				X
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				X
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>				
None				
Peripheral				X
Destruction				
Uncertain				
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>				

- No direct impact on the site
- Maintain a buffer zone of 100 metres

#### H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36)
- 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

#### I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 32: The Vogel family graveyard



Figure 33: Multi-room farmhouse probably occupied by the Vogel family

#### Site 7

##### A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

Site type	Historical farmhouse complex
Site Period	Early to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century
Physical description	The site comprises an extensive farmhouse complex with associated outbuildings.



	Although the site was not visited it is deduced from the regional history that some of the building date to the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century and will therefore be older than 60 years. However, the structures are still occupied with the resultant maintenance and possible alterations and changes made to the original structures.			
<b>Integrity of deposits or structures.</b>	Complex still occupied			
<b>Site extent</b>	Approximately 80 m x 80 m			
<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.				X
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.				X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				X
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				X
<b>Scientific Value</b>				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.				X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			X	
<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).				X
<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.				X
<b>Rarity Value</b>				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				X
<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.				X
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			X	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>	<b>Low</b>
International				X
National				X
Provincial				X
Local				X
Specific community				X
<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]				X
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>				
Low				X
Medium				
High				

**F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT**

None	
Peripheral	X
Destruction	
Uncertain	

**G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION**

- No direct impact on the site
- Maintain 100 m buffer zone

**H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS**

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34)

**I. PHOTOGRAPHS**

Figure 34: Aerial view of the farmhouse complex

### Site 8

**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

<b>Site type</b>	Historical farmhouse complex
<b>Site Period</b>	Early to mid-20 <sup>th</sup> century
<b>Physical description</b>	The site comprises an extensive farmhouse complex with associated outbuildings. Although the site was not visited it is deduced from the regional history that some of the building date to the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century and will therefore be older than 60 years. However, the structures are still occupied with the resultant maintenance and possible alterations and additions made to the original structures.
<b>Integrity of deposits or structures.</b>	Complex still occupied
<b>Site extent</b>	Approximately 80 m x 100 m

**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.			X
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.			X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			X
<b>Aesthetic Value</b>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<b>Scientific Value</b>			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	X		
<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).			X
<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.			X
<b>Rarity Value</b>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<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.			X
<b>B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT</b>			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
<b>C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>High</b>	<b>Medium</b>
International			X
National			X
Provincial			X
Local			X
Specific community			X
<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]			X
<b>E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE</b>			
Low			X
Medium			
High			
<b>F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT</b>			
None			
Peripheral			X
Destruction			
Uncertain			
<b>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No direct impact on the site</li> <li>• Maintain 100 m buffer zone</li> </ul>			
<b>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</b>			

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34)

**I. PHOTOGRAPHS**



**Figure 35: Aerial view of the farmhouse complex**



**Figure 36: Northern face of the main farmhouse**

Addendum 3: Surveyor General Farm Diagram

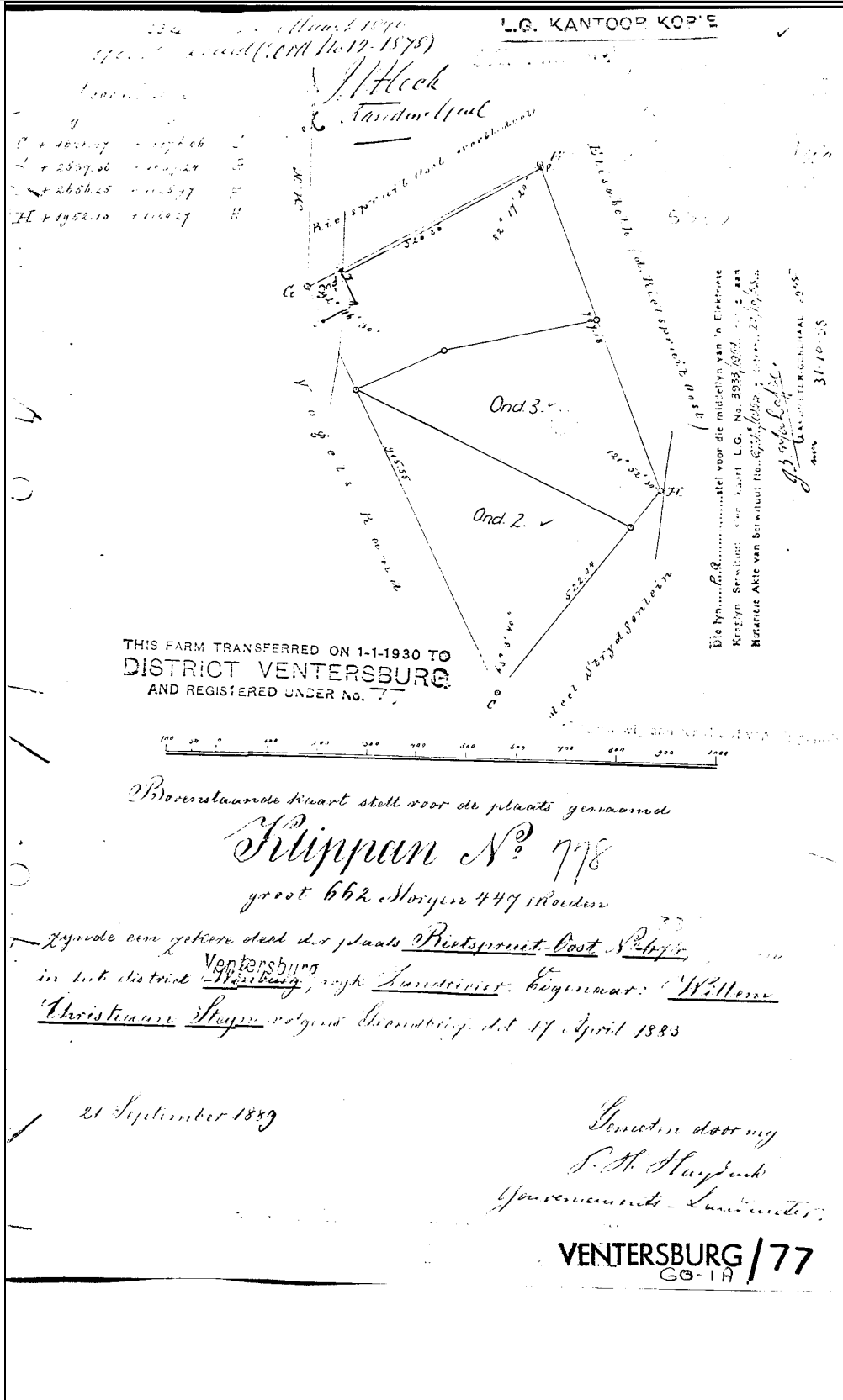


Figure 37: Surveyor General's diagram of the farm Klippan 77 surveyed in 1889

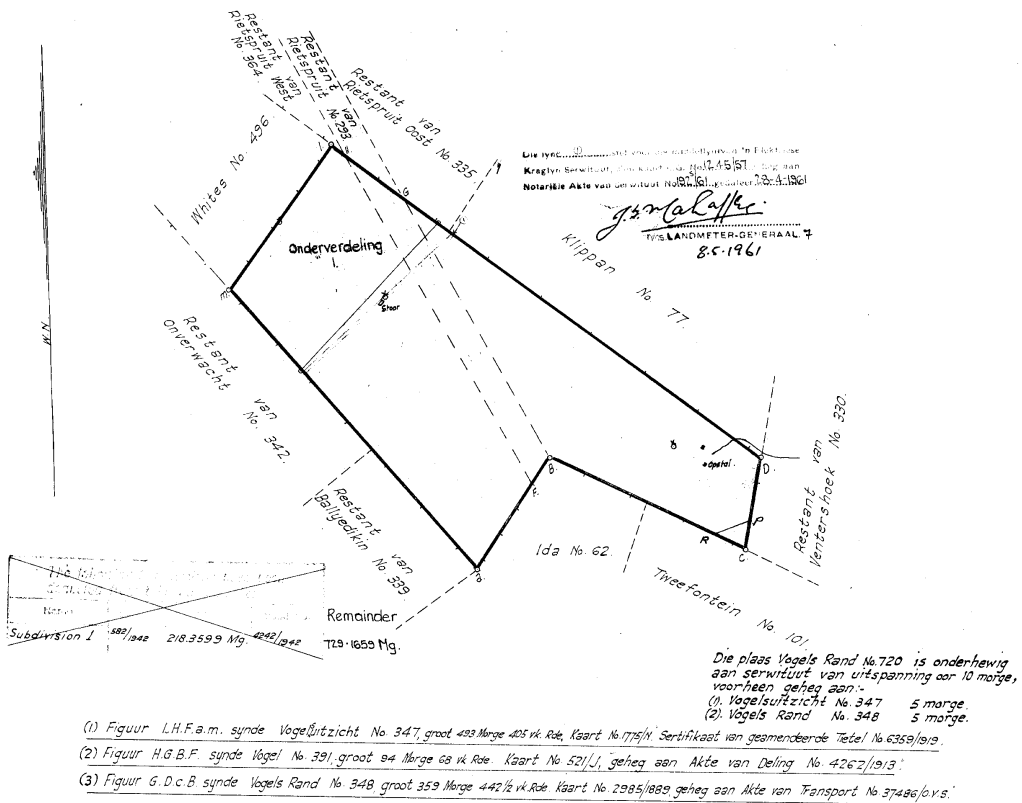
Surveyor-Generals Oors.

Nº 581/1942

Goedgekeur

*Pittascher*  
Landmeter-Generaal.  
1-8-1942

I.D.	SYE Kaapse Voet	RIGTINGS HOEKE	KO-ORDINATE Stelsel		
			Y	Konstant	X
1.D	1271.56	l. 88.26.30			
D.c.	224.87	d. 116.56.20			
c.B	514.40	c. 74.21.30			
B.a	319.50	B. 262.31.0			
a.m.	899.03	a. 73.44.30			
m.l.	426.72	m. 103.57.50			



- (1) Figuur I.H.F.a.m. synde Vogelsrand No. 347, groot 483 Morges 425 vk. Rod. Kaart No. 1775/1, Sertifikaat van gesamenbende Titel No. 6359/189.  
 (2) Figuur H.G.B.F. synde Vogel No. 391, groot 84 Morges 64 vk. Rod. Kaart No. 521/1, geheg aan Akte van Deling No. 4262/1913.  
 (3) Figuur G.D.C.B. synde Vogelsrand No. 348, groot 359 Morges 442 1/2 vk. Rod. Kaart No. 2985/189, geheg aan Akte van Transport No. 37486/v.s.

Die figuur I.D.C.B.a.m.  
 stel voor 947.5258 Morges grond synde die plass  
VOGELS RAND No. 720. en bestaan uit (1) (2) en (3) soos bo aangedui  
 geleë in DISTRIK VENTERSBURG PROVINSIE ORANJE VRYSTAAT  
 Saamgestel vir Sertifikaat van Gekonsolideerde Titel in Junie 1942 deur my  
 Landmeter.

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan Sert van Veren. Titel  
 No. 424/1942 gedateer 20/10/1942  
 ten gunste van Andrew & Kie, Bloemfontein.  
 Registrateur van Aktes.  
 Die oorspronklike kaart is No.           
 geheg aan No.           
 L.G. Omslag No. 1623/4  
 Meetstukke No.           
 Kompilase Senekal A  
 Landkaart Sekel D  
 Suider Breedte 28° 3' Ooster Lengte 27° 3'

VENTERSBURG 720 GQ-1A

Figure 38: Surveyor General's diagram of the farm Vogelsrand 720 surveyed in 1942

## **Addendum 4: Relocation of Graves**

Marked graves younger than 60 years do not fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) with the result that exhumation, relocation and reburial can be conducted by an undertaker. This will include logistical aspects such as social consultation, purchasing of plots in cemeteries, procurement of coffins, etc. Other legislative measures which may be pertinent include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925), 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, Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Marked graves older than 60 years are protected by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) and as a result an archaeologist must be in attendance to assist with the exhumation and documentation of the graves. Note that unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and therefore also falls under the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36).

The relocation of graves entails the following procedure:

- Notices of intent to relocate the graves must be put up at the burial site for a period of 60 days. This should contain contact information where communities and family members can register as interested and affected parties. All information pertaining to the identification of the graves must be documented for the application of a SAHRA permit. All notices must be in at least 3 languages, of which English is one. This is a requirement by law.
- These notices of intention must also be placed in at least two local newspapers and have the same information as above.
- Local radio stations can also be used to try contact family members. This is not required by law, but can be helpful.
- During this time (60 days) a suitable cemetery must be identified near to the development or otherwise one specified by the family of the deceased.
- An open day for family members should be arranged after the period of 60 days so that they can gather to discuss the way forward, and to sort out any problems. The developer needs to take the families requirements into account.
- Once the 60 days have passed and all the information from the family members have been received, a permit can be requested from SAHRA. This is a requirement by law.
- Once the permit has been issued, the graves may be exhumed and relocated.
- All headstones must be relocated with the graves as well as any remains and any additional objects found in the grave.

Information needed for the SAHRA permit application

- The permit application must be done by an archaeologist.
- A map of the area where the graves have been located.
- A survey report of the area prepared by an archaeologist.
- All the information on the families that have identified graves.

- A letter of permission from the landowner granting permission to the developer to exhume and relocate the graves.
- A letter (or proof of purchase of the plots) from the new cemetery confirming that the graves will be reburied there.
- Details of the farm name and number, magisterial district and GPS coordinates of the gravesite.

Graves are generally be classified into four categories. These are:

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