

Heritage Impact Assessment

Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed 24 Rivers
Rural Village Development on the farm Vier-en-Twintig
Riviere east of Vaalwater, Limpopo Province.

Compiled for:

Tekplan Environmental

Survey conducted & Report compiled by:

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March 2013

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Executive Summary

Site name and location: Proposed development of a rural village on the Remainder of Portion 1 and Portion 7 of the Farm Vier-en-Twintig Riviere 102 KR, approximately 15km east of Vaalwater in the Limpopo Province.

Local Authority: Waterberg District Municipality.

Developer: Twenty Four Rivers Trust.

Date of field work: 04 February 2013.

Date of report: March 2013.

Findings: Six sites with the remains of historical farm worker homesteads were identified during the investigations. These sites were abandoned during the 1960's as the farm workers were offered alternative accommodation elsewhere. These sites are not older than 60 years and are therefore not protected in terms of the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999). The identified structures have very little heritage value or significance and do not need to be protected.

The proposed area to be developed was largely undisturbed and was previously used for cattle grazing. No further site-specific actions or any further heritage mitigation measures are recommended as no other sites or finds with significant heritage value or importance were identified in the indicated study area.

The proposed development of the rural village and its associated services in the indicated area can continue from a heritage point of view.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Hutten Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

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1. Introduction

Hutten Heritage Consultants was contracted by TEKPLAN ENVIRONMENTAL to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) on the proposed development of a rural village on the Remainder of Portion 1 and Portion 7 of the Farm Vier-en-Twintig Riviere 102 KR, approximately 15km east of Vaalwater in the Limpopo Province.

The aim of the study was to identify all heritage sites, to document and to assess their significance within Local, Provincial and National context. The report outlines the approach and methodology implemented before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Information collection from various sources and social consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

This HIA forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by various Acts and Laws as described under the next heading and is intended for submission to the provincial South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) for peer review.

Minimum standards for reports, site documentation and descriptions are set by the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) in collaboration with SAHRA. ASAPA is a legal body representing professional archaeology in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region. As a member of ASAPA, these standards are trying to be adhered to.

The extent of the proposed development sites were determined as well as the extent of the areas to be affected by secondary activities (access routes, construction camps, etc.) during the development.

2. Legislative Requirements

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact or find in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998

National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999

Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002

Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995

The following sections in each Act refer directly to the identification, evaluation and assessment of cultural heritage resources.

National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998

Basic Environmental Assessment (BEA) – Section (23)(2)(d)

Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) – Section (29)(1)(d)

Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) – Section (32)(2)(d)

Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – Section (34)(b)

National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999

Protection of Heritage resources – Sections 34 to 36; and

Heritage Resources Management – Section 38

Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002

Section 39(3)

Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995

The GNR.1 of 7 January 2000: Regulations and rules in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995. Section 31

3. Proposed Project

Members of the Twenty Four Rivers Trust have proposed the development of a rural village on the Remainder of Portion 1 and Portion 7 of the Farm Vier-en-Twintig Riviere 102 KR, approximately 15km east of Vaalwater in the Limpopo Province.

This development will consist of the demarcation of 24 individual 0.5ha stands. The stands will be demarcated in two clusters of 12 stands each and each cluster of 12 stands will be connected with a circular access road. A house will be developed on each of the individual 0.5ha stands. The plans for the individual houses have not been finalized. Associated engineering infrastructure such as access points and roads, water-, sewerage- and electrical lines will also be installed.

The proposed development will be situated in two clusters which covered an area of approximately 40ha each. The footprint of the development will cover an area of 6ha within each cluster.

The purpose of the study was to determine if the proposed area was suitable for the development of the rural village and its associated services from a heritage point of view.

The project was tabled during November 2012 and the developer intends to commence as soon as possible after receipt of the ROD from the Department of Environmental Affairs.

4. Project Area Description

The proposed development of a rural village will be situated on the Remainder of Portion 1 and Portion 7 of the Farm Vier-en-Twintig Riviere 102 KR, approximately 15km east of Vaalwater in the Limpopo Province.

The proposed location for the new development was situated adjacent and on the western side of the D2747 gravel road, which divided the Farm Vier-en-Twintig Riviere basically in two halves.

The area sloped gently from the north to the south. The proposed area was sandy and covered with typical Bushveld vegetation associated with the region (photo 1). A few shallow erosion dongas were also encountered on the property (photo 2).

The area was used for the grazing of cattle and was largely undisturbed except for small tracks which followed the boundary fences and crossed the site. A power line (photo 3)

was also situated on the eastern extent of the study area and it followed the D2747 from north to south. Other parts of the farm were used for a missionary and a school as well as for residential purposes (see Fisher, R.C. report). The proposed area is currently and was previously used for the grazing of cattle.

The proposed development will be situated in two clusters which covered an area of approximately 40ha each. The footprint of the development will cover an area of 6ha within each cluster. The proposed development will be situated on the Heuningfontein 2428 AD 1:50 000 topographical map (See Appendix B: Location Maps).

5. Archaeological History of the Area

The examination of heritage databases, historical data and cartographic resources represents a critical additional tool for locating and identifying heritage resources and in determining the historical and cultural context of the study area. Therefore an internet literature search was conducted and relevant archaeological and historical texts were also consulted. Relevant topographic maps and satellite imagery were studied. Researching the SAHRA APM Report Mapping Project records and the SAHRIS online database (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris>), it was determined no previous archaeological studies had been carried out in the study area. However, a number of previous archaeological or historical studies had been performed within the wider vicinity of the study area.

Previous Studies

Previous studies listed in the APM Report Mapping Project for the four Quarter Degree Squares surrounding the study area (specifically 2428AA, 2428AB, 2428AC & 2428AD), included the following studies:

Roodt, F., 2001. **Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Proposed Share Title Development on the Farm Weltevreden 135Kr.** An unpublished report by R & R Cultural Resource Consultants on file at SAHRA as: 2001-SAHRA-0106.

Pistorius, J.C.C., 2005. **A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study for Eskom's Proposed New Development Project Involving: Extending the Vaalwater Substation, Constructing the New Proposed Dorset Substation and Building a New Proposed 132 kV Power Line Between the Vaalwater and Dorset Substations in the Limpopo Province of South Africa.** An unpublished report by Archaeologist and Cultural Heritage Management Consultants on file at SAHRA as: 2005-SAHRA-0134.

Van Schalkwyk, J.A., 2006. **Heritage Impact Assessment: Leudrift 89 KT.** An unpublished report by the National Cultural History Museum on file at SAHRA as: 2006-SAHRA-0413.

Coetzee, F.P., 2007. **Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Thaba Lesodi Golf and Game Estate Development, Modimolle Local Municipality, Waterberg District,**

Limpopo Province. An unpublished report by the Archaeology Contracts Unit, University of south Africa, on file at SAHRA as: 2007-SAHRA-0003.

Van der Walt, J., 2008. **Archaeological Impact Assessment a Portion of the Remainder of Portion 29 of the Farm Vaalwater 137 KR, Vaalwater, Limpopo Province.** An unpublished report by Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd on file at SAHRA as: 2008-SAHRA-0030.

Hutten, M., 2008. **Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Road Upgrade of the Alma-Marakeli Road (Route P240-1).** An unpublished report by Archaeo-Info on file at SAHRA as: 2008-SAHRA-0196.

Some of the studies listed above located a number of heritage sites of various categories whereas others did not locate any heritage sites or artefacts (e.g. Hutten 2008; Van der Walt 2008). Coetzee (2007) surveyed the farms Boshhoek and Suikerboschplaat approximately 6 km to the south of the study area and located one MSA site, surface scatterings of artefacts in association with stone walling (considered to be fairly recent), brick and mud houses also considered to be fairly recent but possibly older than 60 years, a number of cemeteries of marked and unmarked graves and surface finds including grinding stones. Roodt (2001) surveyed the farm Weltevreden approximately 11 km to the south-west of the study area and identified 16 sites of low significance, some which had been substantially disturbed by previous landuse including ploughing. Sites included grinding stones with or without associated surface scatterings of un-diagnostic (un-decorated) pottery and remains of buildings thought to be old farm labourer's cottages. Pistorius (2005) surveyed proposed power lines to the west of the study area and located three graveyards with either or both recent and historical graves, a MSA site (characterised by cores, scrapers, points and blades) and historical structures including a farmhouse and labourers cottages. Van Schalkwyk (2006) surveyed the farm Leeudrift approximately 13 km to the west of the study area and located an informal graveyard.

Researching the SAHRIS online database (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris>) it was confirmed that the current study area forms part of an ongoing SAHRA case, number 913, and that a specialist report on the property, detailing the heritage sites, had already been conducted. No other more recent cases were identified in the vicinity of the study area. The following details pertain to the identified case:

Status: Studies Pending

Heritage Authority(s): SAHRA

Case Type: Section 38 (8) - Statutory Comment Required

Development Type: Housing

Proposal Description: PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF THE 24 RIVERS RURAL VILLAGE LOCATED ON THE REMAINDER OF PORTION 1 OF THE FARM VIER-EN-TWINTIG-RIVIER 102 KR, MODIMOLLE MUNICIPALITY AREA.

Application Date: Friday, November 16, 2012 - 08:32

Case ID: 913

Official Reference: 9/2/281/000

Specialist study: Fisher, R.C., **Twenty Four Rivers Farm-Limpopo Province. Heritage Assessment - Phase 1.**

Fisher undertook a detailed survey of historical structures on Vier En Twintig Riviere 102 KR including the areas that form a part of this study. In addition he traced the historical ownership of the property and the use of the buildings by the succeeding generations of owners. Fisher identified the following historical and other sites:

- 1) Farm store and 24 Rivers postal agency, the former in existence in 1910 and the latter built at some stage thereafter. Both were demolished in 2008 and only foundations remain.
- 2) Farm house: built in 1910, it is in the “Transvaal vernacular style”.
- 3) Farmstead outbuildings including rondavels built in the 1970s, an old wagon house and tobacco barn, a smithy (demolished in 2008) and an old cattle dip built of stone.
- 4) E.A. (sic) Davidson Memorial Farm School (First Complex) made up of a number of buildings of which a number at least are presumably older than 60 years. The first building was in existence in 1936 as it was visited by the then local Inspector of Education.
- 5) St. Anne’s Anglican Church: an old structure given that it partially burnt down in the 1880s and associated graveyard.
- 6) St. John the Baptist Anglican Church consecrated in 1914 and associated graveyard and buildings, including a kiosk and hall, with no date given.
- 7) Farm workers settlement with, apparently, old structures including those representing “typical forms and development of the Northern Sotho”.
- 8) A.E. (sic) Davidson Memorial Farm School (Second Complex) built after 1976.

Fisher (no date) makes mention of the remains of further historical settlements, one built on the foundations of earlier settler farmhouses and since ruined as well as the presence of MSA sites and rock paintings in the region and scatterings of Iron Age pottery on the property which may indicate a “temporary transhumance occupation”. The report can be downloaded from the SAHRIS website at: <http://www.sahra.org.za/content/twenty-four-rivers> (accessed 6th March 2013).

Archaeological & Historical Sequence

The historical background and timeframe of the study area and other areas in Southern Africa can be divided into the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical period. These can be divided as follows:

Stone Age

The Stone Age is divided into the Early; Middle and Late Stone Age. The *Early Stone Age* (ESA) includes the period from 2.5 million years B.P. to 250 000 years B.P. and is associated with Australopithecines and early *Homo* species who practiced stone tool industries such as the Oldowan and Acheullian. The *Middle Stone Age* (MSA) covers various tool industries, for example the Howiesons Poort industry, in the period from 250 000 years B.P. to 25 000 years B.P. and is associated with archaic and modern *Homo*

sapiens. The *Late Stone Age* (LSA) incorporates the period from 25 000 years B.P. up to the Iron Age and Historical Periods and contact between hunter-gatherers and Iron Age farmers or European colonists. This period is associated with modern humans and characterised by lithic tool industries such as Smithfield and Robberg.

Although no ESA sites were recorded within Marakele National Park (Birkholtz & Steyn 2002), excavations at several well known sites in the region attest to ESA occupation. Makapansgat (a Provincial Heritage Site) provided evidence of long occupation, initially by *Australopithecus africanus* from approximately 3.3 million years B.P. (Bergh 1999) while the Olieboompoort shelter indicated the presence of ESA people from between 1 million to 400 000 years B.P. (Birkholtz & Steyn 2002). A number of MSA sites are known from Marakele National Park as well as the wider region including an MSA layer in the Olieboompoort Shelter dated to 33 000 year B.P. (Mason 1962) and MSA sites at New Belgium 608 LR, Schurfpoort 112 KR and Goergap 113 KR (Birkholtz & Steyn 2002).

Interestingly, research on the LSA in the Waterberg Plateau suggests a discontinuity between MSA and LSA settlement of several thousand years, with settlement of the area by LSA hunter gatherers occurring in the 11th and 12th Centuries and coinciding with settlement by Iron Age peoples (van der Ryst 1998). While the relationship between stone-age people and Iron Age settlers was initially characterised by peaceful interaction and trade, the relationship seems to have degraded into one of subjugation of the former, exacerbated by increasing numbers of white settlers (van der Ryst 1998; Birkholtz & Steyn 2002). In Southern Africa the Late Stone Age is characterised by the appearance of rock art in the form of paintings and engravings and the Waterberg is known for its many rock art sites including those containing shaded paintings such as at Haakdoordraai (Pager, 1973), the depiction of a fat tailed sheep at Dwaalhoek 185 KQ (van der Ryst 1998) and the large yellow ochre painted crocodile on the farm Sterkstroom approximately 30 km to the west of the study area (South African Archaeological Bulletin, 2005).

Iron Age

The Iron Age incorporates the arrival and settlement of Bantu speaking people and overlaps the Pre-Historic and Historical Periods. It can be divided into three phases. The *Early Iron Age* includes the majority of the first millennium A.D. and is characterised by traditions such as Happy Rest and Silver Leaves. The *Middle Iron Age* spans the 10th to the 13th Centuries A.D. and includes such well known cultures as those at K2 and Mapungubwe. The *Late Iron Age* is taken to stretch from the 14th Century up to the colonial period and includes traditions such as Icon and Letaba.

The earliest Iron Age site in the region is located at Ongelukskraal 48 KR, dated to 140 A.D. and is associated with the Bambata ceramic typology (van der Ryst 1998). Research on the Waterberg Plateau to the north-west and in the Rooiberg area to the west has indicated three phases of Early Iron Age settlement. The first phase is characterised by ceramics of the Western Stream similar to those from Happy Rest and Klein Africa and dated to Circa 570 A.D. (Huffman 1990; van der Ryst 1998). The second phase, circa 700

A.D., is similar to the Rooiberg Unit 1 (Hall 1981; Huffman 1990) ceramics described from a site to the north-east of the study area and the third phase, circa 1000 A.D. is associated with the Eiland tradition, marking the end of the Early Iron Age in the area (Huffman 1990). The site at Diamant on the western edge of the Waterberg has yielded Middle Iron Age imported glass beads like those excavated at Schroda on the Limpopo, the latter being the likely centre of distribution for this early trade (Huffman 2007).

Several Sotho-Tswana communities settled in the North-west Province, Gauteng, Limpopo Province and in Botswana during the 14th and 15th centuries. These communities spread over the region as several lineages developed under their separate leaders. One of these lineages was the Bahurutshe-Bakwena which divided into the Bakwena, Bahurutshe and Bakgatla chiefdoms. The Bakgatla settled at first in the Hammanskraal area during the 17th century. Over the years and after several succession disputes, the divided and separated Bakgatla tribes settled in a much wider region. This region extended to the north of Pretoria up to the Waterberg and further to the north-west to the Marico River (Bergh, 1999; Huffman, 2007). Later Iron Age presence in the region was associated with the arrival in the area of the Northern Ndebele in the 16th and 17th Centuries with characteristic hilltop settlements (van der Ryst 1998). It must be noted that the influx of Ndebele people was not to uninhabited country given the established Kwena and Kgatla groups of Sotho-Tswana lineage, Kgatla people still predominating in the study area today (Hall 1981; Birkholtz & Steyn 2002).

There is quite some evidence, in the form of defensive hilltop settlement and aggregation that the Late Iron Age in the region was a time of upheaval and conflict, initially as a result of the influx of the Ndebele and later by European settlers (Hall 1985). The Difaqane period saw Mzilikazi settling in the Marico River valley in the 1830's, unsettling many people who fled east to seek refuge (Huffman 1990) where the Kransberg were known as 'Marakeli' or 'place of refuge' (Coetzee undated).

Historical Period

The beginning of the Historical Period overlaps the demise of the late Stone and Iron Ages and is characterised by the first written accounts of the region from 1600 A.D. A number of early European travellers visited the area from the early 19th Century onwards including Cowan & Donovan in 1808, David Hume in 1825, Cornwallis Harris in 1836, Livingstone in 1847 and Carl Mauch in 1869 (Birkholtz & Steyn 2002). Carl Mauch described how he found himself at the base of the "Marikele Point...a mighty mountain mass with its three peaks" (Burke 1969).

The first settlers in the area and up to the Waterberg established themselves in the late 1830's and initially sustained themselves through hunting, particularly of elephant, before the emergence of cattle farming and later, agriculture (Pont 1965; Naudé 1998). The town of Nylstroom (now renamed Modimolle), 50 km to the south-east of the study area, was established in 1865/6 when a group of Voortrekkers, the 'Jerusalem-gangers', convinced by the north flowing river and the resemblance of 'Kranskop' hill to a pyramid believed that they had reached Egypt. (Kranskop, the original name of which was Modimolle, is considered a sacred site (Modimolle Local Municipality, 2008)) and the Waterberg

District was declared in 1866. The Dutch Reformed Church built in the town in 1889, possibly the earliest church north of Pretoria, is listed on the Provincial Heritage Register (another Provincial Heritage site in the town of Modimolle is Strijdom Huis, the residence of JG Strijdom, the 6th Prime Minister of South Africa). The outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 had a considerable impact on the region with many Boer homesteads abandoned or destroyed as part of the British scorched earth policy and many women and children interned in concentration camps, one located in then-Nylstroom the entrance to which and the adjacent cemetery are still in existence. Black involvement in the war in the region was significant with the Kgatla under Linchwe 1 taking the side of the British and becoming actively involved in the fighting (Birkholtz & Steyn 2002).

The discovery of iron ore deposits at Thabazimbi to the west and the Merensky Reef with platinum and chrome deposits at Rustenburg in the south during the 1920's introduced the region to mining activities. These mining activities continued to grow and expand up to what we see today (Bergh, 1999).

6. Methodology

Physical Survey

The extent of the proposed development sites were determined as well as the extent of the areas to be affected by secondary activities (access route, construction camp, etc.) during the development.

The physical survey was conducted on foot over the entire area proposed for development. Priority was placed on the undisturbed areas. A systematic inspection of the area on foot along linear transects resulted in the maximum coverage of the proposed area. The survey was conducted on February 04, 2013 and was performed by M. Hutten and field worker T. Mulaudzi. Most of the day was spent during the survey.

No sampling was done as no sites or finds of heritage value or significance were found.

Interviews

An owner of the property, Ms. Liz Hunter, was interviewed during the survey. She indicated that farm workers used to stay in the area proposed for the development and that the remains of their homesteads are still visible. She also indicated that the farm workers did not bury their deceased near their homesteads, but made use of the cemetery of the nearby missionary.

Restrictions

Vegetation proved the major restriction in accessibility to some of the areas and also contributed to poor surface visibility after the spate of recent good rains.

Documentation

All sites/findspots located during the foot surveys were briefly documented. The documentation included digital photographs and descriptions as to the nature and condition of the site and recovered materials. The sites/findspots were plotted using a Global Positioning System (GPS) (Garmin GPSmap 60CSx) and numbered accordingly.

7. Assessment Criteria

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites. The significance of archaeological and heritage sites were based on the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The amount/depth of the archaeological deposit and the range of features (stone walls, activity areas etc.)
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The preservation condition and integrity of the site
- The potential to answer present research questions.

Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected (GP.A)	Grade 4A	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction

Generally Protected (GP.B)	B	Grade 4B	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected (GP.C)	C	Grade 4C	Low Significance	Destruction

Impact Rating

VERY HIGH

These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually permanent change to the (natural and/or cultural) environment, and usually result in severe or very severe effects, or beneficial or very beneficial effects.

Example: The loss of a species would be viewed by informed society as being of VERY HIGH significance.

Example: The establishment of a large amount of infrastructure in a rural area, which previously had very few services, would be regarded by the affected parties as resulting in benefits with a VERY HIGH significance.

HIGH

These impacts will usually result in long term effects on the social and /or natural environment. Impacts rated as HIGH will need to be considered by society as constituting an important and usually long term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. Society would probably view these impacts in a serious light.

Example: The loss of a diverse vegetation type, which is fairly common elsewhere, would have a significance rating of HIGH over the long term, as the area could be rehabilitated.

Example: The change to soil conditions will impact the natural system, and the impact on affected parties (e.g. farmers) would be HIGH.

MODERATE

These impacts will usually result in medium- to long-term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as MODERATE will need to be considered by the public or the specialist as constituting a fairly unimportant and usually short term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are real, but not substantial.

Example: The loss of a sparse, open vegetation type of low diversity may be regarded as MODERATELY significant.

Example: The provision of a clinic in a rural area would result in a benefit of MODERATE significance.

LOW

These impacts will usually result in medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as LOW will need to be considered by society as constituting a fairly important and usually medium term change to the (natural and/or

social) environment. These impacts are not substantial and are likely to have little real effect.

Example: The temporary changes in the water table of a wetland habitat, as these systems are adapted to fluctuating water levels.

Example: The increased earning potential of people employed as a result of a development would only result in benefits of LOW significance to people living some distance away.

NO SIGNIFICANCE

There are no primary or secondary effects at all that are important to scientists or the public.

Example: A change to the geology of a certain formation may be regarded as severe from a geological perspective, but is of NO SIGNIFICANCE in the overall context.

Certainty

DEFINITE: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data exist to verify the assessment.

PROBABLE: Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

POSSIBLE: Only over 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

UNSURE: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

Duration

SHORT TERM: 0 – 5 years

MEDIUM: 6 – 20 years

LONG TERM: more than 20 years

DEMOLISHED: site will be demolished or is already demolished

Mitigation

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be classified as follows:

- **A** – No further action necessary
- **B** – Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required
- **C** – Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping required; and
- **D** – Preserve site

8. Assessment of Sites and Finds

This section will contain the results of the heritage site/find assessment.

24 Rivers Rural Village Development

Site 24R 001:

GPS 24,24969° S
28,27222° E

The dilapidated remains of a mud brick settlement were identified at this location (photo 4). The settlement was identified within a clearing in the natural bush which measured approximately 40m in diameter. The dilapidated remains of this mud brick settlement covered an area of approximately 20m x 20m and consisted of several structures which formed part of the larger settlement. Most of the structures were in a very dilapidated state and were very difficult to identify. The number, size and shape of the structures of this settlement were not clearly identifiable. Rocks were used in the foundations to support the mud brick walls of the structures. Several modern metal artefacts, such as wire, corrugated iron and a cast iron pot (photo 5) were found scattered around the site.

Field Rating:	Generally Protected C. Grade 4C
Heritage Significance:	Low
Impact:	Low
Certainty:	Possible
Duration:	Demolished
Mitigation:	A – No further action necessary

Site 24R 002:

GPS 24,25016° S
28,27078° E

The dilapidated remains of another mud brick settlement were identified at this location (photo 6). The settlement was also identified within a clearing in the natural bush which measured approximately 60m in diameter. The dilapidated remains of this mud brick settlement covered an area of approximately 30m x 30m and consisted of several structures which formed part of the larger settlement. Most of the structures were in a very dilapidated state and were very difficult to identify. The number, size and shape of the structures of this settlement were not clearly identifiable. Rocks were used in the foundations to support the mud brick walls of the structures. Several modern metal artefacts, such as wire, corrugated iron and cans were found scattered around the site (photo 7).

Field Rating: Generally Protected C. Grade 4C
Heritage Significance: Low
Impact: Low
Certainty: Possible
Duration: Demolished
Mitigation: A – No further action necessary

Site 24R 003:

GPS 24,25133° S
28,27177° E

The dilapidated remains of another mud and pole built homestead were identified at this location (photo 8). The remains of the homestead were found in a clearing in the natural bush which measured approximately 50m in diameter. The dilapidated remains of the mud and pole built homestead (photo 9) consisted of two rectangular structures which measured approximately 4m x 6m in size each and a lapa which measured approximately 6m x 10m. The walls of the lapa were built with mud bricks and fragments of ant hill materials (photo 10). Another square structure which measured approximately 6m x 6m was attached to the lapa. This structure was most probably the cooking hut. Several modern metal artefacts, such as wire, corrugated iron and cans were found scattered around the site.

Field Rating: Generally Protected C. Grade 4C
Heritage Significance: Low
Impact: Low
Certainty: Possible
Duration: Demolished
Mitigation: A – No further action necessary

Site 24R 004:

GPS 24,25340° S
28,27164° E

The dilapidated remains of another mud and pole built homestead were identified at this location (photo 11). The remains of the homestead were found in a clearing in the natural bush which measured approximately 40m in diameter. The dilapidated remains of the mud and pole built homestead consisted of three rectangular structures which were placed in a line next to each other. The structures measured approximately 4m x 5m in size each and a lapa which measured approximately 7m x 15m was placed in front of the structures. The walls of the lapa were built with mud bricks and fragments of ant hill materials (photo 12). Several modern metal artefacts, such as wire, corrugated iron and cans were found scattered around the site.

Field Rating:	Generally Protected C. Grade 4C
Heritage Significance:	Low
Impact:	Low
Certainty:	Possible
Duration:	Demolished
Mitigation:	A – No further action necessary

Site 24R 005:

GPS 24,25438° S
28,27142° E

The dilapidated remains of another mud brick built homestead were identified at this location (photo 13). The remains of the homestead were found in a clearing in the natural bush which measured approximately 40m in diameter. The dilapidated remains of the mud brick built homestead consisted of a rectangular structure which measured approximately 6m x 12m in size. A lapa which measured approximately 7m x 12m was placed in front of the structure. The walls of the lapa were built with mud bricks and fragments of ant hill materials (photo 14). Several modern metal artefacts, such as wire, corrugated iron and cans were found scattered around the site.

Field Rating:	Generally Protected C. Grade 4C
Heritage Significance:	Low
Impact:	Low
Certainty:	Possible
Duration:	Demolished
Mitigation:	A – No further action necessary

Site 24R 006:

GPS 24,25705° S
28,26371° E

The dilapidated remains of a mud brick settlement were identified at this location (photo 15). The settlement was identified within a clearing in the natural bush which measured approximately 40m in diameter. The dilapidated remains of this mud brick settlement covered an area of approximately 20m x 20m and consisted of several structures which formed part of the larger settlement. Most of the structures were in a very dilapidated state and were very difficult to identify. The number, size and shape of the structures of this settlement were not clearly identifiable. Rocks were used in the foundations to support the mud brick walls of the structures. An upper grinding stone (photo 16) and several modern metal artefacts, such as wire, corrugated iron and a cast iron pot were found scattered around the site.

Field Rating:	Generally Protected C. Grade 4C
Heritage Significance:	Low
Impact:	Low
Certainty:	Possible
Duration:	Demolished
Mitigation:	A – No further action necessary

9. Recommendations

The following steps and measures are recommended regarding the investigated area:

24 Rivers Rural Village Development

During the interview with Ms. Liz Hunter, she mentioned that the farm workers used to stay on this part of the farm. She also mentioned that some of the remains of these homesteads were still visible. She said that the farm workers all moved to the southern side of the farm during the 1960's when alternative accommodation and a school were offered to them at that location. The farm workers also did not bury their deceased near their old homesteads as they were encouraged to use the cemetery at the missionary and church to the south of the study area.

Sites 24R 001 - 24R 006:

The identified sites were all similar in use, construction techniques and approximate age and the recommendations for all the sites will also be similar.. The following is thus recommended for the identified sites and study area:

- The identified structures were abandoned during the 1960's and they were therefore not older than 60years and are not protected in terms of the National Heritage Act (No. 25 of 1999).
- The identified structures have very little heritage value or significance and do not need to be protected.
- The proposed area to be developed was largely undisturbed and was previously used for cattle grazing.
- No further site-specific actions or any further heritage mitigation measures are recommended as no sites or finds with significant heritage value or importance were identified in the indicated study area.
- The proposed development of the rural village and its associated services in the indicated area can continue from a heritage point of view.

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APPENDIX A

Photographs



Photo 1: View of the site and the general vegetation.



Photo 2: View of an erosion donga on the site.



Photo 3: View of the power line across the site.



Photo 4: General view of site 24R 001.



Photo 5: View of the metal artefacts at site 24R 001.



Photo 6: General view of site 24R 002.



Photo 7: View of the metal artefacts from site 24R 002.



Photo 8: General view of site 24R 003.



Photo 9: View of the mud and pole construction technique at site 24R 003.



Photo 10: View of mud brick walls at site 24R 003.



Photo 11: General view of site 24R 004.



Photo 12: View of the mud brick walls at site 24R 004.



Photo 13: General view of site 24R 005.



Photo 14: View of the mud brick walls at site 24R 005.



Photo 15: General view of site 24R 006.

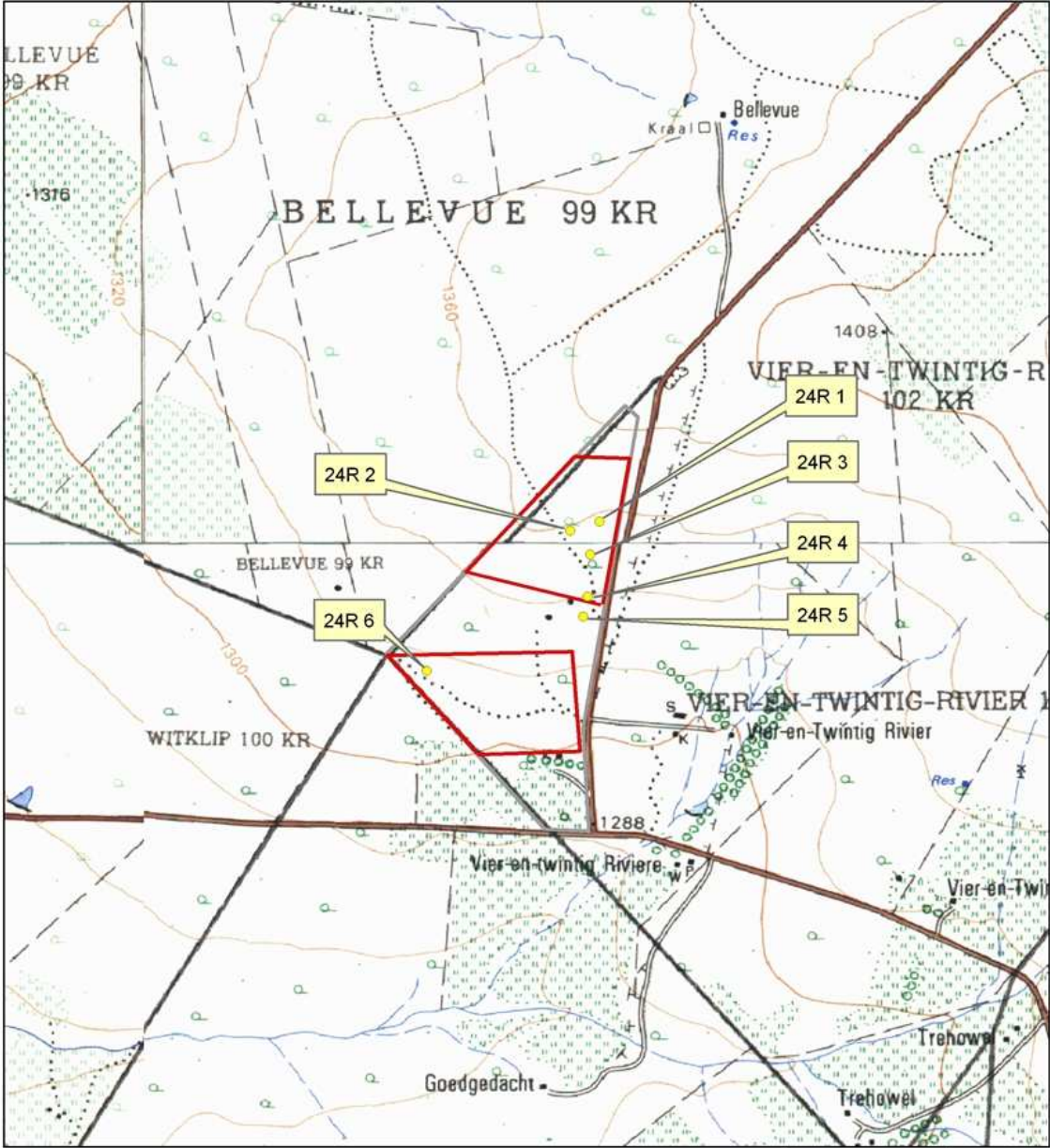


Photo 16: View of the upper grinding stone at site 24R 006.

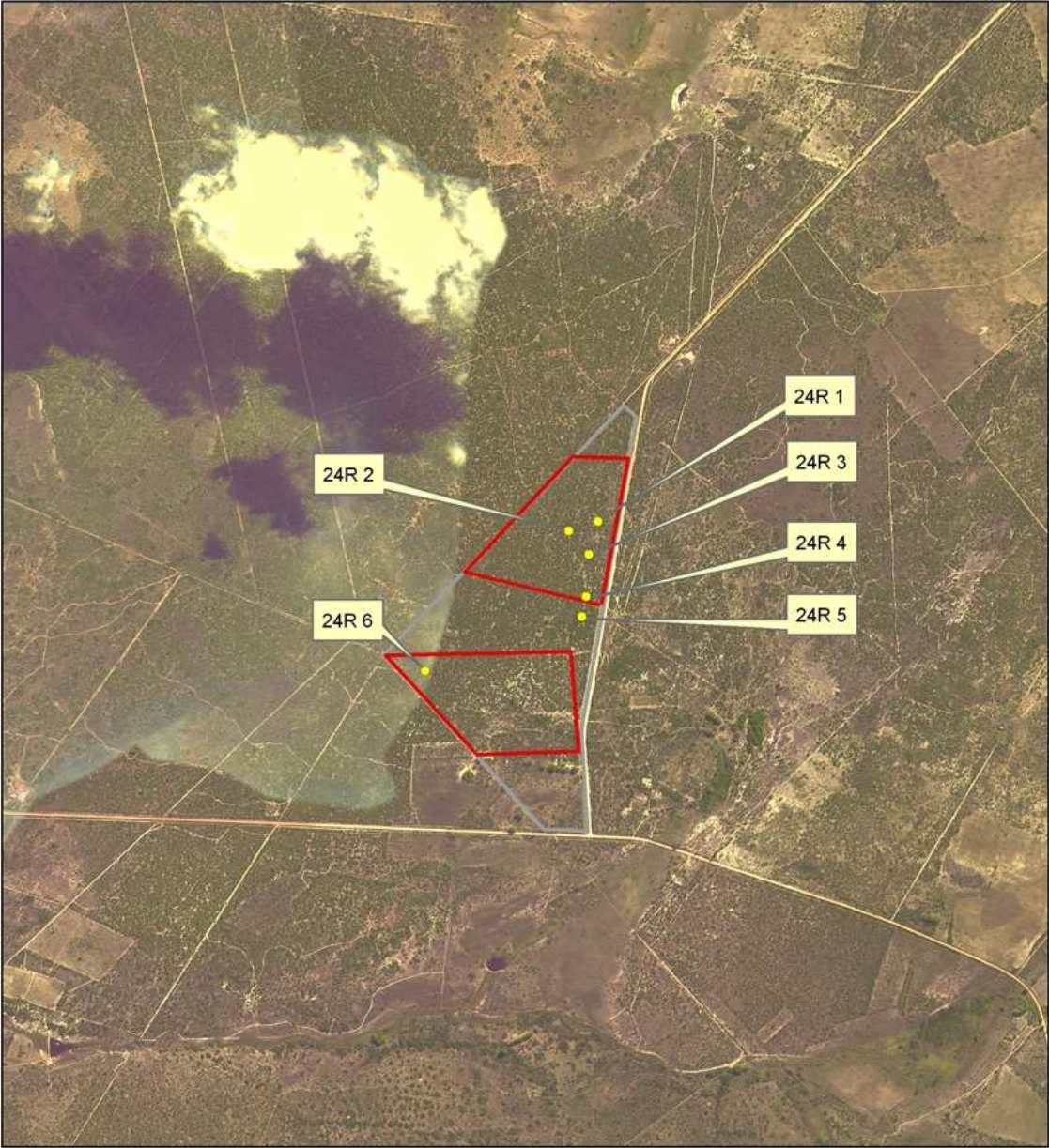
APPENDIX B

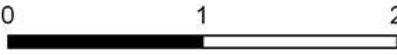

Location Maps

24 Rivers Rural Village

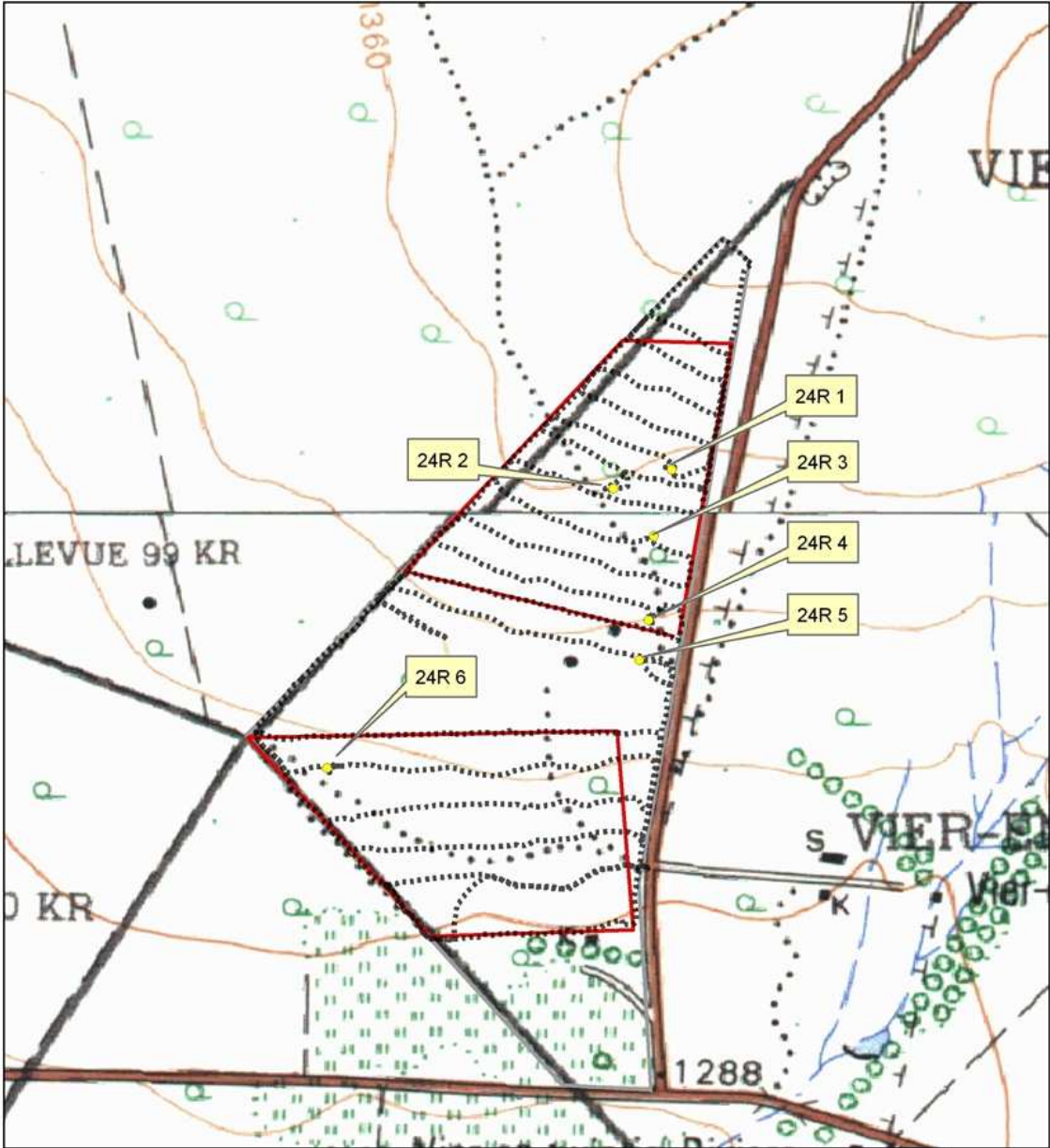


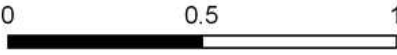

24 Rivers Rural Village



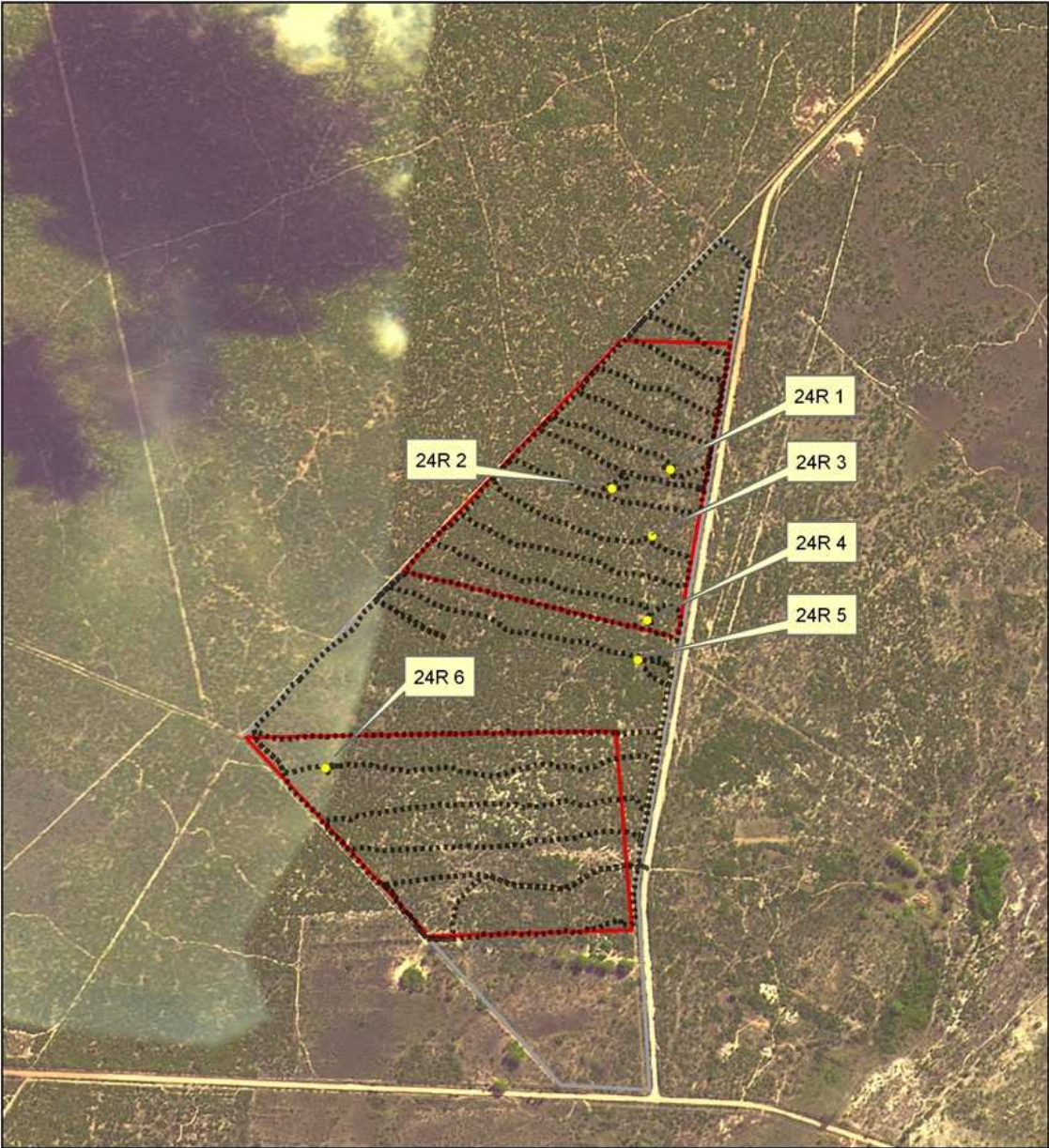
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24 Rivers Rural Village



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Heritage Site Track Log — Study Area — Part of Vier-En-Twintig Rivier 102 KR 	Images: WGS2428AB.TIF & WGS2428AD Source: Chief Directorate: National Geo-spatial Information Datum: WGS84 Study Area: Part of Remainder of Portion 1 & Portion 7 Vier-En-Twintig Rivier 102 KR	

24 Rivers Rural Village



	1:15,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Heritage Site Track Log — Study Area — Part of Vier-En-Twintig Rivier 102 KR 	<p>Image: 2428A.jp2 Source: Spot Image/CSIR Datum: WGS84 Study Area: Part of Remainder of Portion 1 & Portion 7 Vier-En-Twintig Rivier 102 KR</p>	

