



Shasa Heritage Consultants

PHASE 1 HERITAGE RESOURCES SCOPING REPORT

PROJECT TITLE:

**Portion 3 of the farm Coniston 699 MS,
Waterpoort, Limpopo Province**

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CONTENTS

4	1	Introduction and terms of Reference
6	2	Method
	2.1	Sources of information and methodology
	2.2	Survey maps
	2.3	Limitations
	2.4	Categories of significance
	2.5	Terminology
10	3	Description of the proposed development and terrain
14	4	Results of the scoping survey and discussion
	4.1.	Intangible Heritage and Social consultation
	4.2	Recent Historical Period and built environment
	4.3.	Graves
	4.4.	Iron Age/Early Farmer remains
	4.5.	Stone Age remains
	4.6	Palaeontological sensitivity
	4.7.	Summary of Heritage resources and impacts
56	5	Background information
57	6	Evaluation and Statement of significance
14	7	Discussion and Recommendations
14	8	Bibliography
7		Map 1. Survey path in white 2019 (Heritage team), Dark blue (2019 with community), red (2020), orange (2022 with community)
65		Map 2. Google map close view of demarcated areas
65		Map 3. Recorded features north
66		Map 4. Recorded features central
66		Map 5. Recorded features south
67		Map 6. All recorded features
67		Map 7. Map showing social areas
68		Map 8. Map showing archaeological areas
68		Map 9. Map showing proposed project in relation to wider geography
69		Appendix A
70		Appendix B
71		Appendix C
72		Appendix D

List of figures

Fig 1	9	View of area (2019)
Fig 2	9	View of area (2019)
Fig 3	9	View of area (2019)
Fig 4	9	View of area (2019)
Fig 5	11	View of area (2019)
Fig 6	11	View of area (2019)
Fig 7	10	View of area (2019)
Fig 8	10	View of area (2019)
Fig 9	10	View of S24G croplands (2020)
Fig 10	10	View of S24G croplands (2020)
Fig 11	13	View of family area being pointed out
Fig 12	13	View of general family area
Fig 13	14	View of cattle area- modern
Fig 14	14	View of general family area
Fig 15	14	Mr Tshivhula showing family areas
Fig 16	14	Family area
Fig 17	14	Family area
Fig 18	14	Mr Tshivhula's son showing family areas
Fig 19	16	View of Mr Khumalo showing where his bedroom was (22.10)
Fig 20	16	View of social area as shown by the Khumalo brothers (22.11)
Fig 21	16	View of 1 st Khumalo residence (22.12)
Fig 22	16	View of family homestead unknown near baobab (22.13)
Fig 23	19	View of child grave by building (no 8)
Fig 24	21	View of John Molozi grave and Zimbabwean (no 9)
Fig 25	25	Mr Tshivhula showing us the family cemetery
Fig 26	27	Mr Tshivhula showing us the grave in approximate position of the shrub (22.1)
Fig 27.	29	Mr Tshivhula showing us the grave in approximate position of the shrub (22.2)
Fig 28.	31	Mr Tshivhula showing us the grave. Mrs Salina Nancy Khumalo is beside him.
Fig 29.	33	Mr Tshivhula showing us the grave. (22.4)
Fig 30.	35	Mr Tshivhula showing us the grave (22.5)
Fig 31.	37	Mr Tshivhula showing us the grave (22.6)
Fig 32.	37	View of the teaspoon
Fig 33.	39	Mr Tshivhula showing us the grave (22.7)
Fig 34.	39	Mr Tshivhula showing us the grave goods
Fig 35.	41	The community showing us the cemetery (22.8)
Fig 36.	43	Mr Tshivhula pointing out the position of the grave (22.9)
Fig 37.	45	Mr Tshivhula pointing out the position of the grave (22.14)
Fig 38.	48	View of area where archaeological Iron Age materials were recorded (no 12)
Fig 39.	48	Mr Roodt checking ceramic shards (no 14)
Fig 40.	48	One of 3 grain bin stands (no 15)
Fig 41.	50	Mr Roodt checking ceramic shards (no 16)
Fig 42.	50	Grain bin stand (no 17)
Fig 43.	50	Upper grinder (18)
Table 1	53	Summary of recorded heritage resources

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AGES Geo and Environmental Services contracted the author to survey the proposed area for development of new croplands and to scope the S24G rectification area where croplands have been developed prior to acquiring the land and produce a scoping report for a Phase 1 heritage study to advise on potential impacts and mitigation measures. The area to be developed is approximately 7 km east-north-east of Waterpoort directly north of the R523 road, Limpopo Province.

The expansion is necessary to provide adequate space for a crop rotation cycle of 3 years.

The proposed project parameters are as follows:

The proposed clearance of approximately 450 ha of indigenous vegetation for tomato croplands and an S24G rectification process for 59 ha of existing tomato croplands on the Remainder of Portion 3 of the farm Coniston 699 MS in the Waterpoort area, Makhado Local Municipality, Vhembe District, Limpopo Province.

Survey was conducted on foot (2019 and 2020) and sections were surveyed with Mr. Samuel Tshivhula (in 2019), a member of the local community, who personally has ancestor graves on the farm. Mr. Tshivhula, showed us where graves are located, as well as where families lived up until roughly 1958. One cemetery and 2 grave sites were recorded as well as a number of residential areas.

In 2020, during public participation for another project on a nearby farm, community members stated that they had additional graves on Coniston. Some friction was experienced so Ms. Stegmann suggested including social consultants in the fieldwork team. A meeting was called for on 19 February 2022, to show the fieldwork team the new graves. The heritage consultant Liesl Stegmann was accompanied by Linky Wendel from Ages, Marius Botha and Antonie van Staden from ZZ2 and Pearl Methi and Motlatjo Shivambu from Bapuleng Social Resources. It was then decided to reconvene on 15 April 2022, Good Friday to allow community members from out of town to attend.

In total an additional cemetery and 10 individual graves were recorded. Recommendations are that graves remain *in situ* and be fenced with a 30m buffer zone, especially where exact position is no longer well remembered. Newly recorded residential areas were also recorded. All are of Medium to High significance.

Archaeological Iron Age/ Early farmer's heritage resources were also recorded along a drainage line running roughly N-S across the farm. This area has already been excluded due to ecological reasons by Dr Henning. Due to the calcareous soils in this area, the area is not arable, and due to archaeological remains, the excluded area has been widened to prevent any impacts in these heritage resources.

The area has also been extended to the N-NW to exclude the area where human settlement existed until the 1950's, to prevent any impact on potential burials, that may not have remembered, especially child graves. The area is also significant at the community level on an intangible heritage basis.

The remaining area consists of homogenous soil color and grass types in the northern section and homogenous sandy mopane type veld in the south and no heritage remains or areas of social consequence were further recorded. The area where the S24G rectification is taking place, has been impacted on by agricultural activities in stages since 2007, by previous owners. No heritage

remains could be identified, partially due to the severely disturbed nature of the existing croplands in the S24G rectifications area. A grave with no markings was recorded during the 15 April 2022 survey with community members.

From a heritage resources point of view, we have no objection to the development taking place, on consideration and approval of the mitigation measures as set out in section 7.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Application purpose: Establishment of new croplands and S24G rectification of previously disturbed and cultivated areas.

Area: Waterpoort, Limpopo Province

Size: 450 ha- new croplands; and 59 ha existing croplands (S24G)

GPS: 5 point S22° 52' 08.6" E29° 40' 06.5"
S22° 51' 42.0" E29° 41' 51.0"
S22° 53' 03.6" E29° 41' 59.3"
S22° 53' 13.9" E29° 41' 20.5"
S22° 52' 59.7" E29° 40' 42.5"

Centre GPS points for 3 S24G rectification areas:

S22° 53' 01.4" E29° 41' 04.5"
S22° 53' 02.4" E29° 41' 31.2"
S22° 52' 54.0" E29° 41' 47.5"

Map reference number: 2229 DC

This report will enable the Applicant to take pro-active measures to limit the adverse effects that the development could have on heritage resources.

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) the following is of relevance:

Historical remains

Section 34(1) No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

Archaeological remains

Section 35(4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority-

(a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface, or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite

Burial grounds and graves

Section 36 (3)(a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-

(c) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or

- (b) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.

Culture resource management

Section **38(1)** Subject to the provisions of subsection (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development* ...

must at the very earliest stages of initiating such development notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature, and extent of the proposed development.

***development** means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including-

- (a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- (b) carry out any works on or over or under a place*;
- (e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land, and
- (f) any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

***place** means a site, area or region, a building or other structure* ...”

***structure** means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the ground, ...”

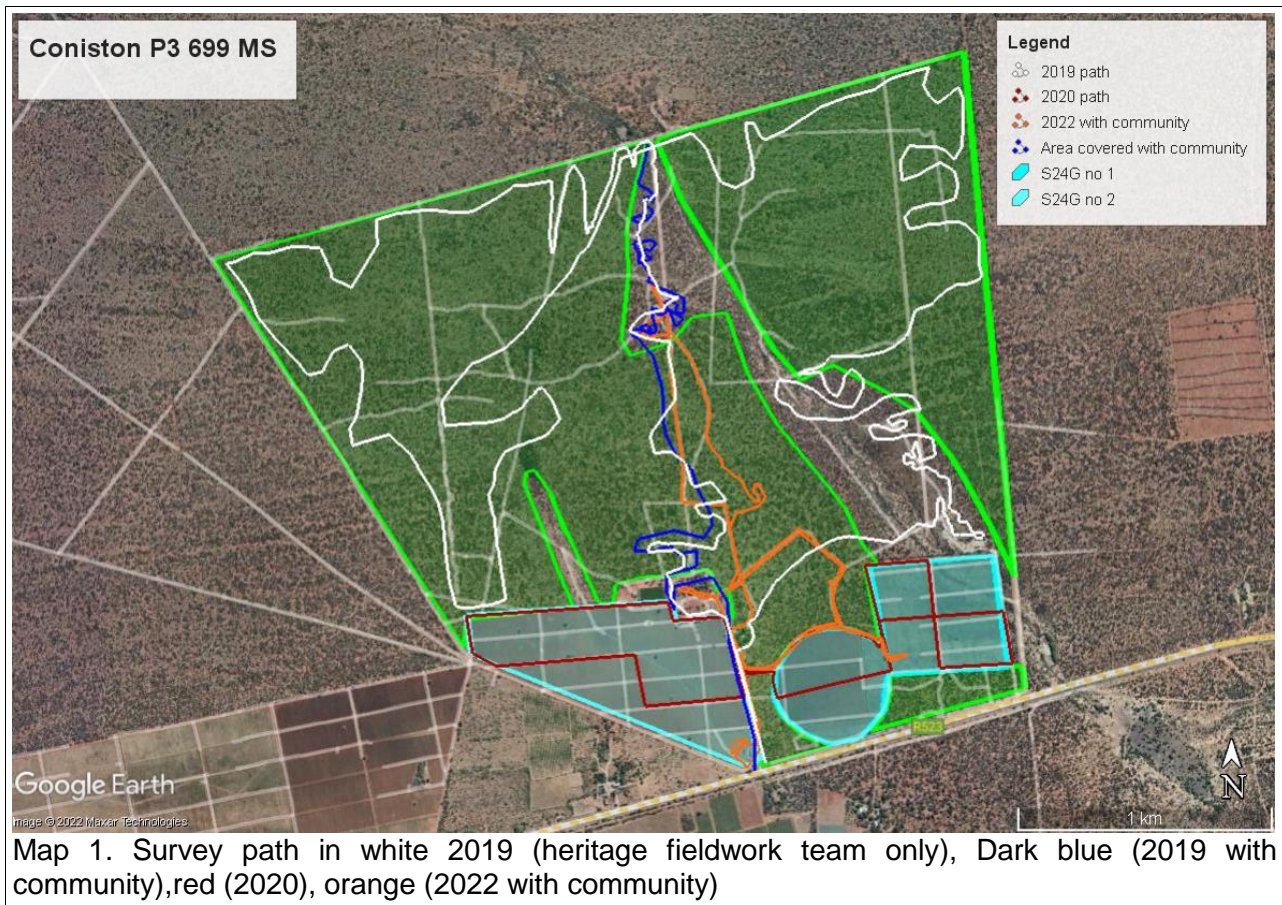
2. METHOD

2.1 Sources of information and methodology

The source of information was primarily the field reconnaissance, community participation and referenced literary sources.

A pedestrian survey of the entire area was undertaken by Mr FE Roodt, Ms L Stegmann and Ms K Roodt, on 11 May 2019, in the early morning to late afternoon, during which standard methods of observation were applied. Ms L Stegmann revisited the site on 10 June 2020, in the morning to survey the S24G areas, when it was decided to include the S24G areas as part of the wider survey. The site was again visited on 19 February 2022 (to meet with community) and 15 April 2022 by Ms L Stegmann. Mr S Tshivhula and his son accompanied the field team in 2019 and the wider community, Bapuleng Social Resources and representatives from ZZ2 accompanied the fieldworker in 2022. The area was carefully covered and traversed and special attention given to any areas displaying soil and or vegetative changes. As the area is large, it is not possible to cover every square meter. Thus the field team is guided by community members and geographical and biological indicators for areas that would likely yield the best results. A Google Earth search was also conducted prior to fieldwork in case anything was noticed. As most archaeological material occurs in single or multiple stratified layers beneath the soil surface, special attention was given to disturbances, both man-made such as roads and clearings, as well as those made by natural agents such as burrowing animals and erosion. Locations of heritage remains were recorded by means of Google maps pin location technology, correct to 3 meters. A Garmin Etrex handheld GPS was used in 2019, which may account for some differences in position. To circumvent this limitation, where possible a photograph showing the wider area should accompany the GPS as a tree or fence can assist in finding the position at a later date. Heritage material and the general conditions on the terrain were photographed with a Samsung S9.

2.2 Survey maps



2.3 Limitations

The scoping survey was thorough, but limitations were experienced due to the fact that archaeological sites are subterranean and only visible when disturbed. Vegetation was moderate to dense in 2019. Moderate in 2020 and 2022. As many of the family areas were indicated to us by Mr Tshivhula, it must be noted that he was a young man when the family left the area. He may well not remember infants who may have been buried traditionally near the house or be aware of any new grave sites established after he has left the farm.

2.4 Categories of significance

The significance of heritage resources is ranked into the following categories.

Significance rating	Action required
Not protected	1a. No action required
Low	2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site adequate; no further action required 2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, auger sampling), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, 14C dating, mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b]
High	4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism 4b. Graves: Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinternment [including 2a, 2b & 3]

Nomination and protection levels of significance:

Level	Details	Action
National (Grade 1)	Site is considered to be of National Significance	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade 2)	Site is considered to be of Provincial Significance	Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority
Local Grade 3A	Site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	Site should be retained as a heritage site
Local Grade 3B	Site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be mitigated and part retained as a heritage site
Generally Protected A	High to Medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction
Generally Protected B	Medium significance	Site needs to be recorded before destruction
Generally Protected C	Low significance	No further recording before destruction

The significance of heritage resources is based on the amount of deposit, the integrity of the context, the kind of deposit and the potential to help answer present research questions. Historical structures are defined by Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, while other historical and cultural significant sites, places and features, are generally determined by community preferences.

A crucial aspect in determining the significance and protection status of a heritage resource is often whether or not the sustainable social and economic benefits of a proposed development outweigh the conservation issues at stake. Many aspects must be taken into consideration when determining significance, such as rarity, national significance, scientific importance, cultural and religious significance, and not least, community preferences. When, for whatever reason the protection of a heritage site is not deemed necessary or practical, its research potential must be assessed and mitigated in order to gain data / information which would otherwise be lost. Such sites must be adequately recorded and sampled before being destroyed. These are generally sites graded as of low or medium significance.

2.5 Terminology

- Early Stone Age:** Predominantly the Acheulean hand axe industry complex dating to + 1Myr yrs – 250 000 yrs. before present.
- Middle Stone Age:** Various lithic industries in SA dating from ± 250 000 yr. - 30 000 yrs. before present.
- Late Stone Age:** The period from ± 30 000-yr. to contact period with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.
- Early Iron Age:** Most of the first millennium AD
- Middle Iron Age:** 10th to 13th centuries AD
- Late Iron Age:** 14th century to colonial period. *The entire Iron Age represents the spread of Bantu speaking peoples.*
- Historical:** Mainly cultural remains of western influence and settlement from AD1652 onwards – mostly structures older than 60 years in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA, though more recent remains can be termed historically significant should the remains hold social significance for the local community.
- Phase 1 assessment:** Scoping surveys to establish the presence of and to evaluate heritage resources in a given area
- Phase 2 assessments:** In depth culture resources management studies which could include major archaeological excavations, detailed site surveys and mapping / plans of sites, including historical / architectural structures and features. Alternatively, the sampling of sites by collecting material, small test pit excavations or auger sampling is required.
- Sensitive:** Often refers to graves and burial sites although not necessarily a heritage place, as well as ideologically significant sites such as ritual / religious places. *Sensitive* may also refer to an entire landscape / area known for its significant heritage remains.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND TERRAIN

Vegetation: Musina Mopane Bushveld (Mucina et al. 2006)

Geology: The entire study area is underlain by Carboniferous-Jurassic rocks of the Tshidzi, Madzaringwe, Mikambeni, Fripp, Solitude, Klopperfontein, Bosbokpoort and Clarens formations of the Karoo Supergroup.

Terrain: Slight undulating plain north of the foothills of the Soutpansberg Mountains

Proposed development: To clear vegetation and establish new croplands; S24G rectification on croplands already established.



Fig 1: View of area (2019)



Fig 2: View of area (2019)



Fig 3: View of area (2019)



Fig 4: View of area (2019)



Fig 5: View of area (2019)



Fig 6: View of area (2019)



Fig 7: View of area (2019)



Fig 8: View of area (2019)



Fig 9: View of existing croplands (S24G) 2020



Fig 10: View of existing croplands (S24G) 2020

4. RESULTS OF THE SCOPING SURVEY AND DISCUSSION

4.1 SOCIAL and/or RELIGIOUS INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

4.1.1 Con 19.01- 19.07

A. General site description: Con 19/01

<u>Number allocated</u>	<u>Type site</u>	<u>GPS</u>	<u>Notes</u>
19.1	Seshokane family area	S22° 52' 01.6" E29° 41' 06.9"	All family, kraal areas were shown to the field team by Mr Samuel Tshivhula, and GPS designates roughly the center of each family settlement area
19.2	Ratshikane kraal area	S22° 52' 04.0" E29° 41' 06.0"	
19.3	Frans Tshivhula (Samuel) father's cattle kraal area	S22° 52' 15.3" E29° 41' 09.9"	
19.4	Mmboyi family area	S22° 52' 15.9" E29° 41' 07.8"	
19.5	Frans Tshivhula (Samuel) father built with bricks from local soil- family area	S22° 52' 16.0" E29° 41' 09.3"	
19.6	Machete family area	S22° 52' 17.6" E29° 41' 06.7"	
19.7	Ramavhila family area	S22° 52' 18.8" E29° 41' 05.4"	

Mr Samuel Tshivhula, was asked by the field team if he had objection to the development and ploughing of the area where families stayed. He replied that he did not have an issue with the area being ploughed. However, it was decided by the field team to rather exclude the area, as child graves etc, may be in the area that are perhaps not well remembered.

2022 addendum- it is the view of the community that they do not want the social areas ploughed as they have a deep familial link to the land.

The wider area has been occupied by the Tshivhula family since around 1910. During conversations with Mr Samuel Tshivhula on site on the day, he explained that his grandfather had a family home approximately 2 farms over on the southern side of the road. He was unsure of exact dates but estimated it to be around 1910. As sons grew of age and settled nearby land, his father- Frans eventually settled on Coniston, where the development is proposed to take place. Family graves are also located on adjoining and adjacent farms.

B. Site evaluation

B1. Heritage value	Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>		
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		X
<u>Scientific value</u>		
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	X	



landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			
Social value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	X		
Tourism value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
Rarity value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
Representative value			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X		
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Intangible history		
C. Sphere of significance	High	Medium	Low
International			X
Provincial			X
Local			X
Specific community	X		
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			X
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			X
High			
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			X
Uncertain			
G. Recommended mitigation			
It is recommended that the area be excluded from development. Although the Tshivhula family did not have objection to development occurring there is still a chance of infant burials where homesteads existed.			
H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements: National heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.			
I. Images			
			
Fig 11. View of family area being pointed out		Fig 12. View of general family area	



Fig 13. View of old cattle area- modern



Fig 14. View of family area



Fig 15. Mr Tshivhula showing family areas



Fig 16. General family area



Fig 17. General family area



Fig 18. Mr Tshivhula's son showing family areas

4.1.2

A. General site description: Con 22.10- Con 22.13

<u>Number allocated</u>	<u>Type site</u>	<u>GPS</u>	<u>Notes</u>
22.10	Edward Khumalo childhood homestead	S22° 52' 51.0" E29° 41' 11.9"	Mr Khumalo stated that his family left the homestead in roughly the 1990's Mr Khumalo stated that his family moved from here
22.11	Social area for the community	S22° 52' 51.1" E29° 41' 13.5"	
22.12	A homestead- 1 st for Mr Khumalo	S22° 52' 53.0" E29° 41' 17.2"	
22.13	A homestead- unknown- near baobab	S22° 52' 54.9" E29° 41' 03.2"	

B. Site evaluation

B1. Heritage value	Yes	No	
<u>Historic value</u>			
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	
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		X	
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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		
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	X		
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		X	
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		X	
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		X	
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X		
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Intangible history		
C. Sphere of significance	High	Medium	Low
International			X
Provincial			X
Local			X
Specific community	X		
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			

Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	X
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. General statement of site significance	
Low	
Medium	X
High	
F. Rating of potential impact of development	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	X
Uncertain	
G. Recommended mitigation	
It is recommended that the area be excluded from development. Mr Khumalo stated that he would prefer the area not be ploughed. In this respect 22.11 is located in a residential garden. There remains a possibility that child graves may not all be remembered and associated with the homesteads.	
H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements: National heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.	

I. Images



Fig 19. View of Mr. Khumalo showing where his bedroom was (22.10)



Fig 20. View of social area as shown by the Khumalo brothers (22.11)



Fig 21. View 1st Khumalo residence (22.12)



Fig 22. View of family homestead unknown near baobab (22.13)

Significance: Generally protected B

4.2 HISTORICAL PERIOD AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

No remains from the historical period or the built environment were recorded. Where family areas are concerned- these have been recorded under social history point 4.1 above.

Significance: None- no further action required
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4.3 GRAVES

All graves were shown to the heritage surveyor by Mr Samuel Tshivhula and family in 2019. He further accompanied the community group in 2022. A representative of the descendant family was asked to point out the graves and point to the approximate position in a photograph. In this regard, graves were shown in 2022 by Ms Selina Nancy Khumalo (accompanied by Mr Tshivhula) and Edward Khumalo and the wider community.

2019- mapped with yellow pins

In the 1st cemetery, site 11, it is primarily the family members of Mr. Samuel Tshivhula, who are interred there. Prior to entrance, Mr. Tshivhula asked for privacy to pray before entering, and to ask permission for the field team to enter. He then pointed out exactly who was buried in each grave, and their personal relationship to him and to each other.

The original delineation of the cemetery was approximately 20m further south than currently, Mr. Tshivhula pointed out the original fence pole. Currently the graves are within a fence and ZZ2 has protocols in place for visits to graves and for new burials. It is a legal document that they have instituted at all their farms across the country. Families can make an appointment with the HR liaison, (Margareth Makhadi) at each farm to discuss issues and permission (Mr. A van Staden: personal communication).

2022 update

ZZ2 has extended the fence delineation for the cemetery. The area is larger. At present there seems to still be a little dissatisfaction regarding the exact position of the fence. It does however fall within the excluded area; thus the community can negotiate with ZZ2.

After calling the SAHRA BGG (July 2022) unit, it was established that a 30m buffer would be instituted.

4.3.1

A. General site description: Graves Site 8			
GPS: S22° 52' 53.7" E29° 41' 11.3"			
Child grave near building			
This grave is situated to the western side of a building. The grave is not marked.			
Mr Tshivhula pointed out the grave			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Has possibly been impacted on by the building	
C. Sphere of significance		High	Medium
International			X
Provincial			X
Local			X
Specific community		X	
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			X
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High			X
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral			X
Destruction			
Uncertain			

G. Recommended mitigation

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded.

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA 25 of 1999.

I. Images



Fig 23. View of child grave by building (no 8)

4.3.2

A. General site description: Graves Site 9			
GPS: S22° 52' 46.2" E29° 41' 07.1"			
2 graves, 1 John Molozwi and 1 unnamed Zimbabwean			
2022 addendum: A new lined water storage dam was built in the interim 3 years between 2019 and 2022. The grave had been fenced, but directly against the grave. It now lies at the foot of the dam wall. The grave has not been damaged, as can be seen on face value. The dam did not trigger an EIA and at the time, this heritage report was not finalised as it has been stop start over the past 3 year and impacted by lockdown in the interim. 9?? is the GPS position as taken in 2019. This correlates in terms of what the community said is marked as 9. It is essentially the same grave. Both are left on the map. Technology improves at a great speed, thus perhaps it is simply technology that gives a slightly different reading. Thus showing the importance of including a photograph to assist in determination of position.			
B. Site evaluation			
		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	X		
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X		
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Has possibly been impacted on by the building		
C. Sphere of significance	High	Medium	Low
International			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community	X		
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			X
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			

Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. General statement of site significance	
Low	
Medium	
High	X
F. Rating of potential impact of development	
None	
Peripheral	X
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. Recommended mitigation Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded.	
H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements NHRA 25 of 1999.	

I. Images



Fig 24. View of John Molozi grave and Zimbabwean (no 9)

4.3.3

A. General site description: Graves Site 10			
GPS: S22° 52' 15.4" E29° 41' 09.7"			
Grave of unnamed child			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Has possibly been impacted on by the building	
C. Sphere of significance		High	Medium
International			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community		X	
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			X
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High			X
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral			X
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. Recommended mitigation			

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded.

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements
NHRA 25 of 1999.

4.3.4

A. General site description: Graves Site 11			
GPS: S22° 52' 06.6" E29° 41' 07.5"			
Family cemetery. The cemetery is fenced and is still used for burials. There has been a dispute regarding the boundary and this was marked in 2019 as per what Mr Samuel Tshivhula showed the fieldworkers. It appears that the majority of Mr Tshivhula's family are interred in the cemetery marked here and appropriate respect and tribute was adhered to. The Ratshikani also have family in the cemetery.			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Good integrity and maintained by families	
C. Sphere of significance			
	High	Medium	Low
International			X
Provincial			X
Local	X		
Specific community	X		
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		X	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High		X	
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral		X	

Destruction

Uncertain

G. Recommended mitigation

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA 25 of 1999.

I. Images



Fig 25. Mr. Tshivhula showing us the family cemetery

2022

Graves were shown by the wider community with Mr. Samuel Tshivhula being the primary representative. These are marked by using blue pins and numbered 22.1 etc. A wider community engagement was decided at a community meeting on 19 February 2022, and the major grave showing day was decided for 15 April 2022, Easter Friday.

4.3.5

A. General site description: Graves Site 22.1			
GPS: S22° 53' 13.6" E29° 41' 19.9"			
The grave is unmarked. Is remembered by Salina Nancy Khumalo, who was first showed the grave in 1979. It is estimated that the grave dates to approximately the 1940's. The grave is located near the road, gate and a farm building.			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Good integrity and maintained by families	
C. Sphere of significance		High	Medium
International			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community		X	
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			X
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			

Low	
Medium	
High	X
F. Rating of potential impact of development	
None	
Peripheral	X
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. Recommended mitigation	
Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..	
H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements	
NHRA 25 of 1999.	

I. Images



Fig 26. Mr Tshivhula showing us the grave in the approximate position of the shrub.

4.2.6

A. General site description: Graves Site 22.2			
GPS: S22° 52' 49.9" E29° 41' 33.4"			
The grave is unmarked. Is remembered by Salina Nancy Khumalo. The grave is situated in the vicinity of the large shrub.			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Good integrity and maintained by families	
C. Sphere of significance		High	Medium
International			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community		X	
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			X
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High			X
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral			X
Destruction			
Uncertain			

G. Recommended mitigation

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA 25 of 1999.

I. Images



Fig 27. Mr. Tshivhula showing us the grave in the approximate position of the shrub.

4.2.7

A. General site description: Graves Site 22.3			
GPS: S22° 52' 55.6" E29° 41' 30.2"			
The grave is unmarked. Is remembered by Salina Nancy Khumalo. The grave is of 1 person (Makongodza) and dates to approximately the 1940's.			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value	Yes	No	
<u>Historic value</u>			
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	
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		X	
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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	
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	X		
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		X	
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		X	
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		X	
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X		
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Good integrity and maintained by families		
C. Sphere of significance	High	Medium	Low
International			X
Provincial			X
Local	X		
Specific community	X		
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	X		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High	X		
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral	X		
Destruction			
Uncertain			

G. Recommended mitigation

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA 25 of 1999.

I. Images



Fig 28. Mr. Tshivhula showing us the grave. Ms. Selina Nancy Khumalo is beside him.

4.2.8

A. General site description: Graves Site 22.4			
GPS: S22° 52' 06.6" E29° 41' 05.9"			
The grave is unmarked. The grave is remembered by Mr Samuel Tshivhula. It had been graded over to clear the road, prior to it having been pointed out. Does not appear to be damaged, by sight only. Is currently fenced. The grave possibly belongs to Tshihangwa. The family was unfortunately not present to show the exact position.			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Good integrity and maintained by families	
C. Sphere of significance		High	Medium
International			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community		X	
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		X	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High		X	
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral		X	

Destruction

Uncertain

G. Recommended mitigation

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA 25 of 1999.

I. Images



Fig 29. Mr. Tshivhula showing us the grave.

4.2.9

G. General site description: Graves Site 22.5			
GPS: S22° 52' 15.6" E29° 41' 09.6"			
The grave is unmarked and was shown to us by Mr Tshivhula. He stated that the grave is that of a child bitten by a snake. Tshavhubwa was the name supplied. It may be the same as 2019 no 10, but this supposition is unconfirmed. To remain on the safe side- it is marked as a separate grave.			
H. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Good integrity and maintained by families	
I. Sphere of significance		High	Medium
International			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community		X	
J. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		X	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
K. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High		X	
L. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral		X	
Destruction			

Uncertain

J. Recommended mitigation

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..

K. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA 25 of 1999.

L. Images



Fig 30. Mr. Tshivhula showing us the grave.

4.2.10

A. General site description: Graves Site 22.6			
GPS: S22° 52' 18.2" E29° 41' 06.5"			
A spoon from the mid 1900's was recorded <i>en route</i> to the grave, substantiating that the area was an occupation area.			
The grave was shown to us by Mr Samuel Tshivhula. Not much is remembered about the deceased. It is possibly the Machete family child who also died from a snake bite.			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Good integrity and maintained by families	
C. Sphere of significance		High	Medium
International			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community		X	
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		X	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High		X	
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral		X	

Destruction

Uncertain

G. Recommended mitigation

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA 25 of 1999.

I. Images



Fig 31. Mr. Tshivhula showing us the grave.



Fig 32. View of the teaspoon

4.2.11

A. General site description: Graves Site 22.7			
GPS: S22° 52' 17.9" E29° 41' 07.0"			
The grave was shown to us by Mr Samuel Tshivhula. Not much is remembered about the deceased. The area has recently been fenced. Mr Tshivhula pointed out grave goods near the end of the fenced area. The exact position of the grave is unknown.			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Good integrity and maintained by families	
C. Sphere of significance		High	Medium
International			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community		X	
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			X
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High			X
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral			X
Destruction			
Uncertain			

G. Recommended mitigation

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA 25 of 1999.

I. Images



Fig 33. Mr. Tshivhula showing us the grave.



Fig 34. Mr. Tshivhula showing us the grave goods.

4.2.12

<p>A. General site description: Graves Site 22.8 GPS: 4 point- estimated to be the outer edges of the cemetery. S22° 52' 39.6" E29° 41' 21.9" S22° 52' 37.7" E29° 41' 22.9" S22° 52' 38.7" E29° 41' 22.0" S22° 52' 38.8" E29° 41' 22.8"</p> <p>S22° 52' 38.1" E29° 41' 22.4" Pin</p> <p>The cemetery was shown to us by Mr Tshivhula and the wider community. The graves are located under the trees. The 4 point GPS is what is presumed to be the outer edges. There are 12+ marked graves and it is unknown how many unmarked graves. Direct family members were not present at the time.</p>			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value	Yes	No	
<u>Historic value</u>			
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	
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		X	
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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	
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	X		
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		X	
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		X	
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		X	
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X		
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Good integrity and maintained by families		
C. Sphere of significance	High	Medium	Low
International			X
Provincial			X
Local	X		
Specific community	X		
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	X		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			

E. General statement of site significance	
Low	
Medium	
High	X
F. Rating of potential impact of development	
None	
Peripheral	X
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. Recommended mitigation	
Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..	
H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements	
NHRA 25 of 1999.	

I. Images



Fig 35. The community showing us the cemetery

4.2.13

A. General site description: Graves Site 22.9			
GPS: S22° 52' 39.8" E29° 41' 21.6"			
The grave was shown to us by Mr Tshivhula. He stated that the grave is where the ashy soil is. And that it is a child's grave. No further information was available.			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value	Yes	No	
<u>Historic value</u>			
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	
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		X	
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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	
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	X		
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		X	
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		X	
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		X	
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X		
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Good integrity and maintained by families		
C. Sphere of significance	High	Medium	Low
International			X
Provincial			X
Local	X		
Specific community	X		
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	X		
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High	X		
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral	X		
Destruction			
Uncertain			

G. Recommended mitigation

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA 25 of 1999.

I. Images



Fig 36. Mr. Tshivhula pointing out the position of the grave

4.2.14

G. General site description: Graves Site 22.14			
GPS: S22° 52' 59.5" E29° 40' 43.0"			
Mr Tshivhula remarked that the pin represents the place where a woman was murdered and buried. As far as the community could remember the female's name was Modjadji Machete, the mother of the child bitten by a snake. She was reportedly murdered by Adam Machete and Modjadji's family forced him to bury her at his family grave. The Machete were not available to substantiate the claim.			
H. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value	Yes	No	
<u>Historic value</u>			
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	
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		X	
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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	
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	X		
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		X	
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		X	
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is important in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		X	
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X		
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Good integrity and maintained by families		
I. Sphere of significance	High	Medium	Low
International			X
Provincial			X
Local	X		
Specific community	X		
J. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	X		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
K. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			
High	X		
L. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			
Peripheral	X		

Destruction

Uncertain

J. Recommended mitigation

Grave to remain in situ. Area to be fenced with a buffer of 30m. It is recommended to fall within the area to be excluded..

K. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA 25 of 1999.

L. Images



Fig 37. Mr. Tshivhula pointing out the position of the grave/murder

Significance: High for all graves and cemeteries

4.4 IRON AGE/EARLY FARMING COMMUNITIES REMAINS

According to the most recent archaeological cultural distribution sequences by Huffman (2007), this area falls within the distribution area of various cultural groupings originating out of both the Urewe Tradition (eastern stream of migration) and the Kalundu Tradition (western stream of migration). The facies that may be present are:

Urewe Tradition: Kwale branch- *Mzonjani facies AD 450 – 750*
Moloko branch- *Icon facies AD 1300 - 1500*

Kalundu Tradition: Happy Rest sub-branch -

Happy Rest facies AD 500 – 750
Tavhatshena facies AD 1450- 1600.
Letaba facies AD 1600-1840
Mutamba facies AD 1250- 1450

Decorated ceramics recorded totaled 6 sherds. Due to their fragmented nature, it is not possible to diagnostically attribute them to exact facies. They do display strong elements of the Icon facies, however as Tavhatshena facies is also dominant in the wider area and originates out of a combination of Icon and Khami, the small sample cannot be used to positively determine facies.

It does not appear that the current community remembers the archaeological area or it is no longer part of living memory as all homestead sites that the community remembers is on the western side of the calcareous area, and Iron Age materials are to the east. The residential areas as described by the community, was laid out in a similar manner to what one would find archaeologically, rondavels with stone animal enclosures. However, no mention was made of the eastern side.

4.4.1

A. General site description: Sites marked 12; 13; 14 and 15			
GPS:			
12- S22° 52' 29.9" E29° 41' 40.6" Iron Age ceramic sherd scatter			
13- S22° 52' 34.0" E29° 41' 43.0" Ash deposit			
14- S22° 52' 33.7" E29° 41' 44.8" Iron Age ceramics, medium density			
15- S22° 52' 35.1" E29° 41' 43.6" Grain bin stand foundations- 3. Each approximately 1.2m in diameter			
The above sites have been recorded together due to their close proximity.			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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	
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			X
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		The integrity of the deposit can be considered fair.	
C. Sphere of significance		High	Medium
International			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community			X
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			X
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			X
High			
F. Rating of potential impact of development			

None	
Peripheral	X
Destruction	
Uncertain	

G. Recommended mitigation

It is recommended that the heritage resources remain *in situ*. The area has been excluded from development on ecological grounds and is supported in archaeological terms to be included in the excluded area.

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA acct 25 of 1999.

I. Images



Fig 38. View of area where archaeological Iron Age materials were recorded (no 12)



Fig 39. Mr. Roodt checking ceramic shards (no 14)



Fig 40. One of 3 grain bin stands (no 15)

4.4.2

A. General site description: Sites marked 16; 17 and 18			
GPS:			
16- S22° 52' 41.0" E29° 41' 49.0" Iron Age ceramic sherd medium density			
17- S22° 52' 42.2" E29° 41' 50.3" Grain bin stand 1 only			
18- S22° 52' 43.7" E29° 41' 52.1" Ceramic scatter- medium density and upper grinding stone			
The above artefacts have been recorded together due to their close proximity.			
B. Site evaluation			
B1. Heritage value		Yes	No
<u>Historic value</u>			
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
<u>Aesthetic value</u>			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
<u>Scientific value</u>			
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		
<u>Social value</u>			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			X
<u>Tourism value</u>			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
<u>Rarity value</u>			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
<u>Representative value</u>			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. Regional context			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X		
B3. Condition of site			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	The integrity of the deposit can be considered fair.		
C. Sphere of significance		High	Medium
International			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community			X
D. Field Register rating			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			X
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. General statement of site significance			
Low			
Medium			X
High			
F. Rating of potential impact of development			
None			

Peripheral	X
Destruction	
Uncertain	

G. Recommended mitigation

It is recommended that the heritage resources remain *in situ*. The area has been excluded from development on ecological grounds and is supported in archaeological terms to be included in the excluded area.

H. Applicable legislation and legal requirements

NHRA act 25 of 1999.

I. Images



Fig 41. Mr. Roodt checking ceramics (no 16)



Fig 42. Grain bin stand (no 17)



Fig 43. Upper grinder (no 18)

Significance: Medium

4.5 STONE AGE REMAINS

No Stone Age remains were recorded.

The below mentioned is generic background to the area adapted from Deacon and Deacon: 1999:

The Stone Age covers most of southern Africa and the earliest consist of the Oldowan and Acheul artefacts assemblages. Oldowan tools are regularly referred to as “choppers”. Oldowan artefacts are associated with *Homo habilis*, the first true humans. In South Africa definite occurrences have been found at the sites of Sterkfontein and Swartkrans. Here they are dated to between 1.7 and 2 million years old. This was followed by the Acheulian technology from about 1.4 million years ago which introduced a new level of complexity. The large tools that dominate the Acheulian artefact assemblages range in length from 100 to 200 mm or more. Collectively they are called bifaces because they are normally shaped by flaking on both faces. In plain view they tend to be pear-shape and are broad relative to their thickness. Most bifaces are pointed and are classified as hand axes, but others have a wide cutting end and are termed cleavers. The Acheulian design persisted for more than a million years and only disappeared about 250 000 years ago.

The change from Acheulian with their characteristic bifaces, hand axes and cleavers to Middle Stone Age (MSA), which are characterized by flake industries, occurred about 250 000 years ago and ended about 30 000 – 22 000 years ago. For the most part the MSA is associated with modern humans; *Homo sapiens*. MSA remains are found in open spaces where they are regularly exposed by erosion as well as in caves. Characteristics of the MSA are flake blanks in the 40 – 100 mm size range struck from prepared cores, the striking platforms of the flakes reveal one or more facets, indicating the preparation of the platform before flake removal (the prepared core technique), flakes show dorsal preparation – one or more ridges or arise down the length of the flake – as a result of previous removals from the core, flakes with convergent sides (laterals) and a pointed shape, and flakes with parallel laterals and a rectangular or quadrilateral shape: these can be termed pointed and flake blades respectively. Other flakes in MSA assemblages are irregular in form. Researched Middle Stone Age sites nearest the proposed area are found west of Mapungubwe, 80km north (Kuman *et al* 2005).

The change from Middle Stone Age to Later Stone Age (LSA) took place in most parts of southern Africa little more than about 20 000 years ago. It is marked by a series of technological innovations or new tools that, initially at least, were used to do much the same jobs as had been done before, but in a different way. Their introduction was associated with changes in the nature of hunter-gatherer material culture. The innovations associated with the Later Stone Age “package” of tools include rock art – both paintings and engravings, smaller stone tools, so small that the formal tools less than 25mm long are called microliths (sometimes found in the final MSA) and Bows and arrows. Rock art is an important feature of the LSA and is abundant in the Waterberg and the Makgabeng, south of the proposed area.

The current development is located on flatlands with no overhangs. The drainage calcareous area was carefully surveyed, but no Stone Age remains were recorded.

Significance: None- no further action required

4.6 PALAEONOTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The area falls within a red sector of the SAHRIS Paleo Map. The below statement has been taken from the palaeontological report by Bruce Rubidge, June 2019:

“The entire study area is underlain by Carboniferous-Jurassic rocks of the Tshidzi, Madzaringwe, Mikambeni, Fripp, Solitude, Klopperfontein, Bosbokpoort and Clarens formations of the Karoo Supergroup. Although fossils have not yet been reported from this specific locality the Karoo Supergroup is known to host fossil plants and tetrapods.

However, as these rocks do not outcrop in the study area because of alluvium and vegetation cover, it is unlikely that rocks are exposed in the affected area and thus, in my opinion, this development will not negatively affect palaeontological heritage. However, if rock outcrops are exposed in the course of stabling the tomato croplands, a qualified palaeontologist must be contacted to assess the exposure for fossils so that the necessary rescue operations are implemented.”

Significance: Low- no further action required

4.7 SUMMARY OF RECORDED HERITAGE RESOURCES AND IMPACTS

Type	Number As on map	GPS	Recorded artefact/feature/grave	Impact WITH mitigation		
				High	Medium	Low/ None
Social	1	S22° 52' 01.6" E29° 41' 06.9"	Traditional residential		Due to community living memory intrinsically linked to land	
Social	2	S22° 52' 04.0" E29° 41' 06.0"	Traditional residential		Due to community living memory intrinsically linked to land	
Social	3	S22° 52' 15.3" E29° 41' 09.9"	Traditional residential		Due to community living memory intrinsically linked to land	
Social	4	S22° 52' 15.9" E29° 41' 07.8"	Traditional residential		Due to community living memory intrinsically linked to land	
Social	5	S22° 52' 16.0" E29° 41' 09.3"	Traditional residential		Due to community living memory intrinsically linked to land	
Social	6	S22° 52' 17.6" E29° 41' 06.7"	Traditional residential		Due to community living	

					memory intrinsically linked to land	
Social	7	S22° 52' 18.8" E29° 41' 05.4"	Traditional residential		Due to community living memory intrinsically linked to land	
Grave	8	S22° 52' 53.7" E29° 41' 11.3"	Grave	X		
Grave	9	S22° 52' 46.2" E29° 41' 07.1"	Graves	X		
Grave	10	S22° 52' 15.4" E29° 41' 09.7"	Grave	X		
Grave	11	S22° 52' 06.6" E29° 41' 07.5"	Cemetery	X		
Archaeological	12	S22° 52' 29.9" E29° 41' 40.6"	Ceramics scatter- medium density			X
Archaeological	13	S22° 52' 34.0" E29° 41' 43.0"	Ashy deposit			X
Archaeological	14	S22° 52' 33.7" E29° 41' 44.8"	Ceramic scatter- medium density			X
Archaeological	15	S22° 52' 35.1" E29° 41' 43.6"	Grain bin stand		X	
Archaeological	16	S22° 52' 41.0" E29° 41' 49.0"	Ceramic sherd medium density			X
Archaeological	17	S22° 52' 42.2" E29° 41' 50.3"	Grain bin stand		X	
Archaeological	18	S22° 52' 43.7" E29° 41' 52.1"	Ceramic scatter			X
Grave	22.1	S22° 53' 13.6" E29° 41' 19.9"	Grave	X		
Grave	22.2	S22° 52' 49.9" E29° 41' 33.4"	Grave	X		
Grave	22.3	S22° 52' 55.6" E29° 41' 30.2"	Grave	X		
Grave	22.4	S22° 52' 06.6" E29° 41' 05.9"	Grave	X		
Grave	22.5	S22° 52' 15.6" E29° 41' 05.4"	Grave	X		
Grave	22.6	S22° 52' 18.2" E29° 41' 06.5"	Grave	X		
Grave	22.7	S22° 52' 17.9" E29° 41' 07.0"	Grave	X		
Grave	22.8	S22° 52' 38.1" E29° 41' 22.4"	Cemetery	X		
Grave	22.9	S22° 52' 39.8" E29° 41' 21.6"	Grave	X		
Social	22.10	S22° 52' 51.0" E29° 41' 11.9"	Traditional residential		Due to community living memory intrinsically linked to land	

Social	22.11	S22° 52' 51.1" E29° 41' 13.5"	Traditional residential		Due to community living memory intrinsically linked to land	
Social	22.12	S22° 52' 53.0" E29° 41' 17.2"	Traditional social		Due to community living memory intrinsically linked to land	
Social	22.13	S22° 52' 54.9" E29° 41' 03.2"	Traditional residential		Due to community living memory intrinsically linked to land	
Grave	22.14	S22° 52' 59.5" E29° 40' 43.0"	Grave	X		

5. BACKGROUND ON THE AREA

5.1 4578. 2013 The Chapudi Project forms part of the Greater Soutpansberg Projects (GSP) situated to the north of the Soutpansberg in the Limpopo Province. Pikirayi.

A few of the same heritage resources were recorded by Pikirayi in 2013. The grave of John Molozwi, and a reference to the area where Iron Age materials were recorded, but very little detail was mentioned.

5.2 Declared sites within the wider area of the proposed development area:

Machema Ruins are situated approximately 20km NW of the project area. Declared a National monument in 1965, it is affiliated with the Shi-Venda who had a cultural affinity with the Great Zimbabwe culture.

Mapungubwe is situated nearly 80km north of the proposed area, as the crow flies.

Dzata is located 40km east of the proposed area, situated between Makhado and Thohoyandou. This site was declared a National Monument on 29 June 1938. The site consists of the remains of the old capital of the chiefs of the Venda people dating back to 1400 AD.

Buysdorp is located south of the Soutpansberg and was declared as National Monument. It is situated on the R522 road to Vivo, a settlement where the descendants of Coenraad du Buys lived. President Paul Kruger allocated this area to the Buys community in 1888.

By Jeppe 1899 map, the area encompassing the Soutpansberg mountains was at that time unsurveyed. General trade routes either went west of the mountain, near the Vivo area, or went east near what is now known as Giyani.

6. EVALUATION AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

6.1	<u>Significance</u>	<u>Rating</u>
1	The importance of the cultural heritage in the community or pattern of South Africa's history (Historic and political significance)	Low
2	Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage (Scientific significance).	Low
3	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage (Research/scientific significance)	Medium
4	Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects (Scientific significance)	Low
5	Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group (Aesthetic significance)	Low
6	Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period (Scientific significance)	Low
7	Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (Social significance)	High- can be mitigated
8	Strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa (Historic significance)	Low
9	The significance of the site relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	Low

6.2 Section 38(3) (c) An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources.

Areas where heritage resources were recorded have been recommended to be excluded from the development area. This will maintain the context and integrity of the heritage resources. See recommendations for further assessment.

6.3 Section 38(3) (d) An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable economic benefits to be derived from the development.

Negligible, as areas where resources were located and recorded have been excluded. Tomato croplands use huge swaths of land, due to crop rotation. It has been recommended to exclude areas where heritage resources were recorded, to prevent impact. This is supported by the community who wish for graves to remain *in situ* to maintain the connection between the living and their ancestors.

6.4 Section 38(3) (e) The results of consultation with the communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources.

Social consultative process is ongoing as part of EIA. The farming company also have protocols in place to negotiate any community concerns through their farm HR liaison. The land is under land claim, 2 lodges have been made, neither have been resolved as of yet and land department states that they are still under investigation.

Social consultation has been ongoing for the past 3 years.

The author met with community members on 19 February 2022. At this meeting they decided to meet on 15 April 2022, Easter Friday- so that out of town community members who may remember something can have a chance to show their graves. The community at large includes the Waterpoort community who all lived over the various farms as children.

6.5 Section 38(3)(f) If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development the consideration of alternatives.

An alternative was sought to prevent any impact on the recorded heritage resources. The areas will be cordoned off, to prevent impact.

6.6 Section 38(3)(g) Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

Refer to recommendations for mitigation measures.

Impact significance and potential impacts are determined using the following:

<u>Nature</u>		
Cropland establishment on 450 ha. Development would be agricultural in nature. Graves and social areas, with associated intangible memories were reported for the area.		
<u>Topographical Extent</u>		
At what level will development have an impact.		
1	Site	Impact limited to site
2	Local/District	Impact limited to district
3	Province/Region	Impact will affect region
4	International/National	Impact is on a national or international scale
<u>Probability</u>		
The probability of the impact occurring		
2	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than 25% chance of occurrence).
4	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).
6	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
8	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than 75% chance of occurrence).
<u>Reversibility</u>		

The degree to which the impact on heritage resources can be reversed after the activity has been completed.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with minor mitigation measures.
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures will be required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible regardless of mitigation measures.
<u>Permanent loss of heritage resources</u>		
Will heritage resources be entirely lost, or only partial- such as when excavation occurs, the objects are preserved but the context is irreversibly destroyed.		
1	No loss of resource	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.
2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of any resources.
3	Severe loss of resource	The impact will result in significant loss of resources.
4	Complete loss of resource	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.
<u>Duration</u>		
Will the impact be continuous or only applicable over a short period.		
1	Short	The impact and its effects will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in span shorter than the construction phase (0-1 years).
2	Medium	The impact and effects will continue for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2-10 years).
3	Long	The impact and its effects will continue or last for entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10-50 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of the impact that will non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered to be fleeting, the impact is permanent.
<u>Cumulative effect</u>		
The cumulative effect of the impacts on the heritage resource. A cumulative impact may not on its own be significant, but added to other impacts and time, may become cumulative in nature.		
1	Negligible Cumulative Impact	The impact would negligible.
2	Low Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects
3	Medium Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in major cumulative effects

4	High Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects.
Magnitude		
The severity of the impact- it must be considered that once a heritage resource is removed from its original context much of its significance is lost.		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the Heritage resource, with little to no adverse effects thereupon.
2	Medium	Impact alters integrity of the heritage resource but heritage resource still continues and maintains general intact.
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the heritage resource and context of heritage resource is severely impacted and cost prohibits remediation.
4	Very High	Impact affects the continued viability of the heritage resource and the quality, use, integrity and context of the heritage resource permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired. Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. For example the destruction of graves, this is difficult and costly to rehabilitate and intangible heritage is affected.
Significance		
It provides an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both tangible and intangible characteristics. (S) is formulated by adding the sum of numbers assigned to Topographical effect (E), Duration (D), and Magnitude (M) and multiplying the sum by the Probability. S= (E+D+M) P		
<20	Low	Mitigation of impacts is easily achieved where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area.
20-50	Medium	Mitigation of impact is both feasible and fairly easy. The impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated.
>50	High	Significant impacts. The impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area.

Impact and rating- This rating is based on pre-mitigation measures. WITH mitigation, the impact is low

<u>Impact</u>	<u>Rating</u>
Nature	450 ha vegetation clearance for new croplands 59ha S24G rectification for existing croplands
Topographical effect	1- limited to site
Reversibility	3
Permanent loss of heritage resources	3

Cumulative effect	3
Duration	4 no mitigation, 1 with mitigation
Magnitude	4- graves
Probability	3
Significance S= (E+D+M) P	<p>3+4+4 x3 =33</p> <p>The area is considered of medium significance. Due to the possible impacts being on graves the impact would be HIGH- and thus significance is HIGH</p>
Mitigation	<p><i>2019. Mitigation was sought and discussed with the consultants and landowner to prevent any adverse impact on the recorded heritage resources. The areas will be excluded and cordoned off to prevent impact.</i></p> <p><i>2022. Further consultation and mitigation is ongoing.</i></p>

7. DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Discussion

The farm Coniston 699 MS was first registered as an official farm in 1946. This dates to around the time many of the graves are remembered. A starting point to this discussion must begin with a brief explanation of transfer of ownership of the farm as it is pertinent later on.

BJ Saayman and MS Saayman (Appendix A) owned the farm during which the title deed was amended in 2001. The farm was then purchased by HJ Breytenbach and M Breytenbach (Appendix B) who then sold the property to ZZ2 who only took possession in November 2018.

During the early stages of this project, AGES Limpopo (Pty) Ltd conducted their public participation as per regulations for an EIA. Mr. Samuel Tshivhula registered as an interested and affected party (Appendix c). As can be noted, he stated to have 19 graves on Coniston P3.

ZZ2 has a policy regarding burials and grave visits across all their farms, but application has to be made and procedures followed.

A standard site visit and survey in 2019 resulted in Mr. Samuel Tshivhula accompanying the field team for a part of the day, he pointed out graves and residential areas, and memories from growing up on and near the farm.

A report was compiled, the 1st version of this report. Then in 2019/2020 it became apparent that some lands on the southern sections were illegally cultivated in terms of Environmental legislation, by the previous owners and ZZ2 replanted the areas not realizing the lands were never authorized. An S24G environmental rectification process was started and again a site visit to scope the fields was conducted.

During 2020 public participation by AGES Limpopo for a project on another farm nearby, saw greater community involvement and it was realized that there were still further graves on Coniston P3. It was decided that the community would meet on Coniston P3 on 19 February 2022 to show their graves to the heritage consultant. Community dissatisfaction about a number of issues surpassing this project led to Ms. L Stegmann suggesting that a Social consultant be present for the 19 February 2022 meeting. Bapuleng Social Resources was included in the project team. On 19 February 2022, it was decided by the community to postpone grave showing till 15 April 2022 as family from further afield would be returning home for the Easter long weekend.

The community met on 15 April 2022 and showed further graves and residential areas.

Conclusions that can be drawn from the various meetings is that life on the farm and wider farming area is still well entrenched in living memory, many community members still have traditional belief systems that include a reverence for their ancestors, observed through prayers and ritualized activities around the grave before entering an area and tribute being left for loved ones.

The land is under land claim by 2 parties (Appendix D).

The crux of the matter is that there needs to be a balance between protecting and preserving heritage and keeping communities linked with their past and heritage and development (food security and financial stability-jobs) in this regard, in an attempt to maintain a balance between these two vitally important aspects of South African life:

The following is recommended:

1. The areas where archaeological materials were recorded be excluded from development and cordoned off to prevent farm machinery accidentally impacting archaeological resources. KMZ files can be provided to the developer so that they know where to cordon off. Fencing the area would be appropriate. This will result in the site/s still being available if future research on this understudied region is required.
2. The areas where social/family areas were recorded be excluded from development and cordoned off to prevent farm machinery accidentally impacting social resources and possibly graves.
3. The family cemeteries: Access to the graves needs to be provided to the descendants as the ancestors still play a role in the lives of the living family. 2022 cemetery 2 marked as 22.8 should be adequately fenced.
4. All grave areas indicated that fall inside or outside the excluded area- should be fenced off, with access for families allowed.
5. A buffer zone of 30m has been provided for the graves. Grouped together these areas should be included in the excluded area.
6. The center strip along the calcareous drainage lines has already been excluded due to ecological and environmental reasons. In terms of heritage this area has been extended to include archaeological, grave and social areas.
7. Monitoring should take place when ground works begin. Although the community has stated that they know of no further graves, there remains a possibility that other graves, especially those of children and babies, may still be found during ploughing and general ground works, vigilance therefore needs to be maintained.
8. *Should palaeontological materials be uncovered during construction, a qualified palaeontologist is to be contacted to conduct rescue operations.*

The discovery of previously undetected subterranean heritage remains on the terrain must be reported to the Limpopo Heritage Authority or the archaeologist, and may require further mitigation measures. Provided that community graves are respected and fenced and that other mitigation measures are observed, then we do not have an objection to the development.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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SAHRIS website for reports in immediate area



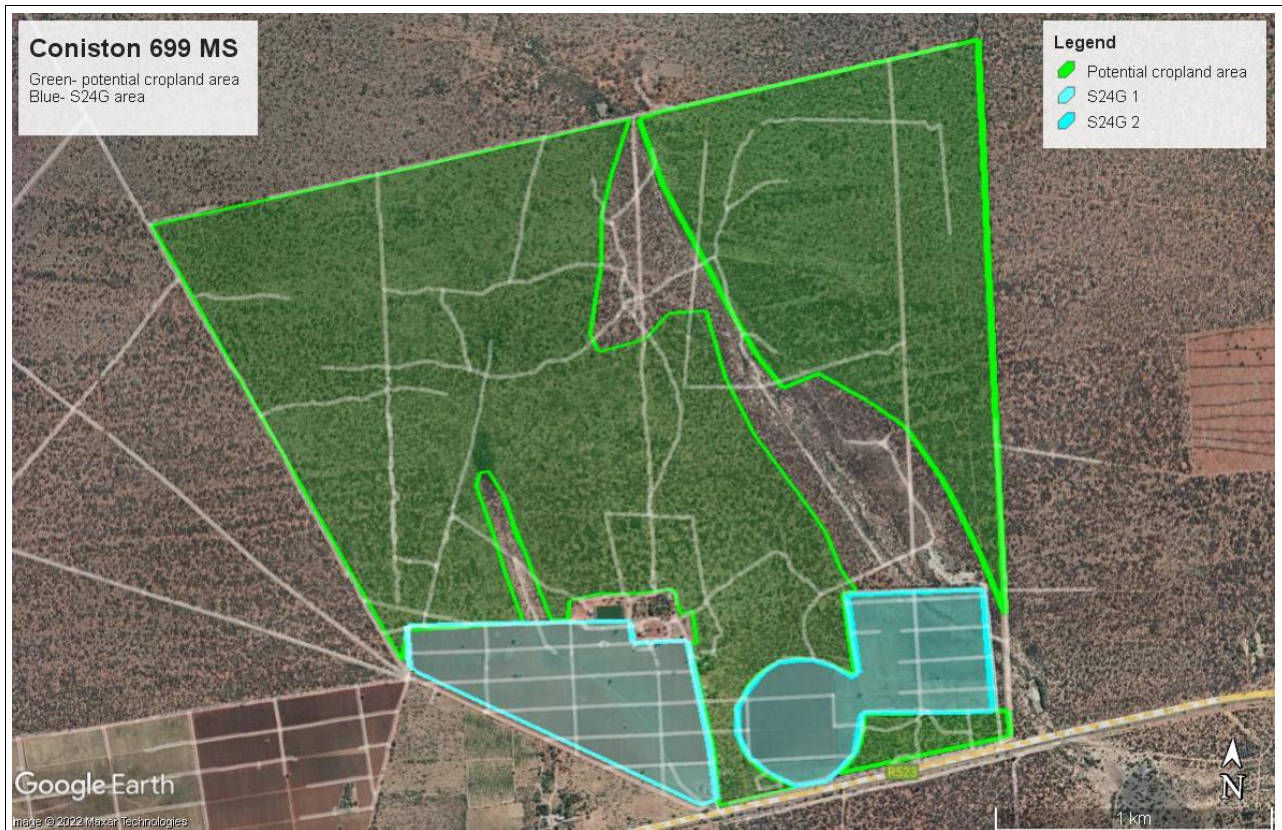
Liesl Stegmann
BA Hons Archaeology Unisa,



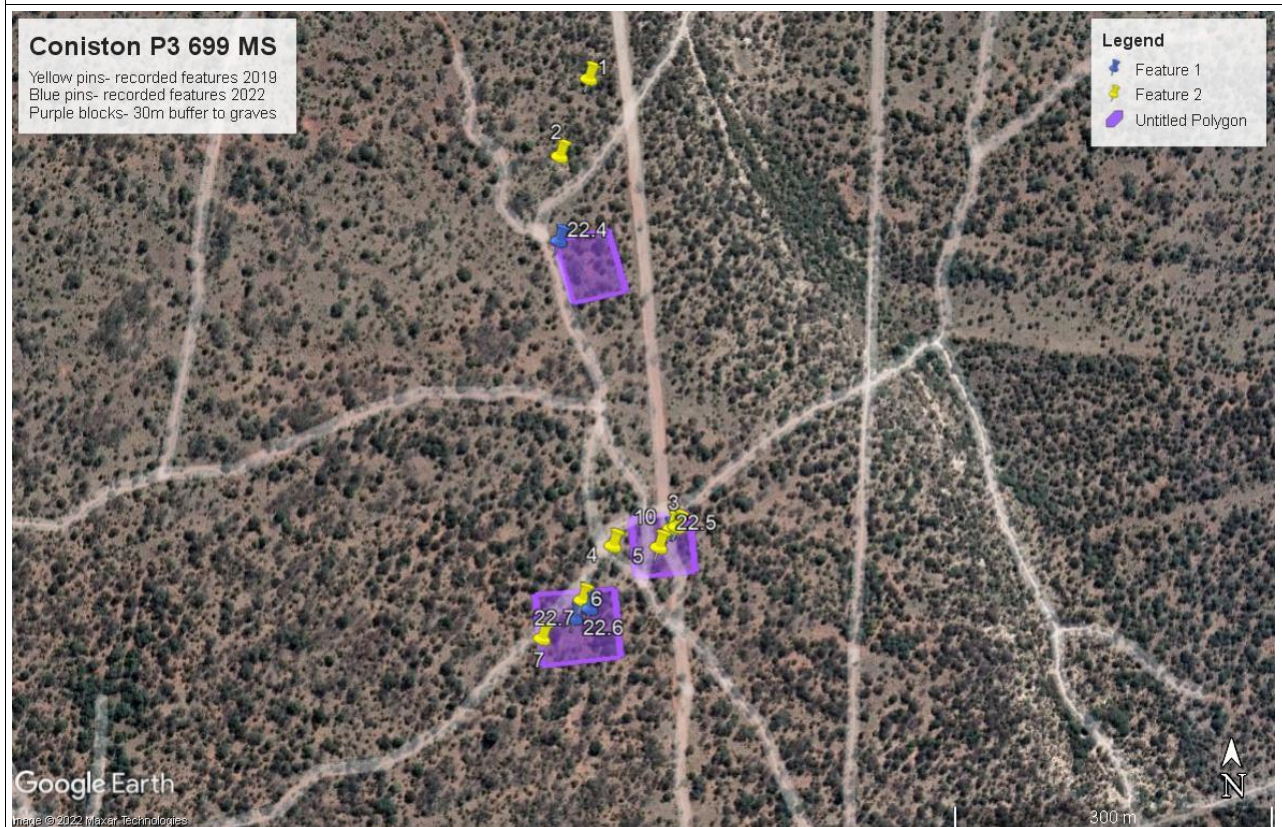
Frans E Roodt
BA Hons Archaeology Unisa



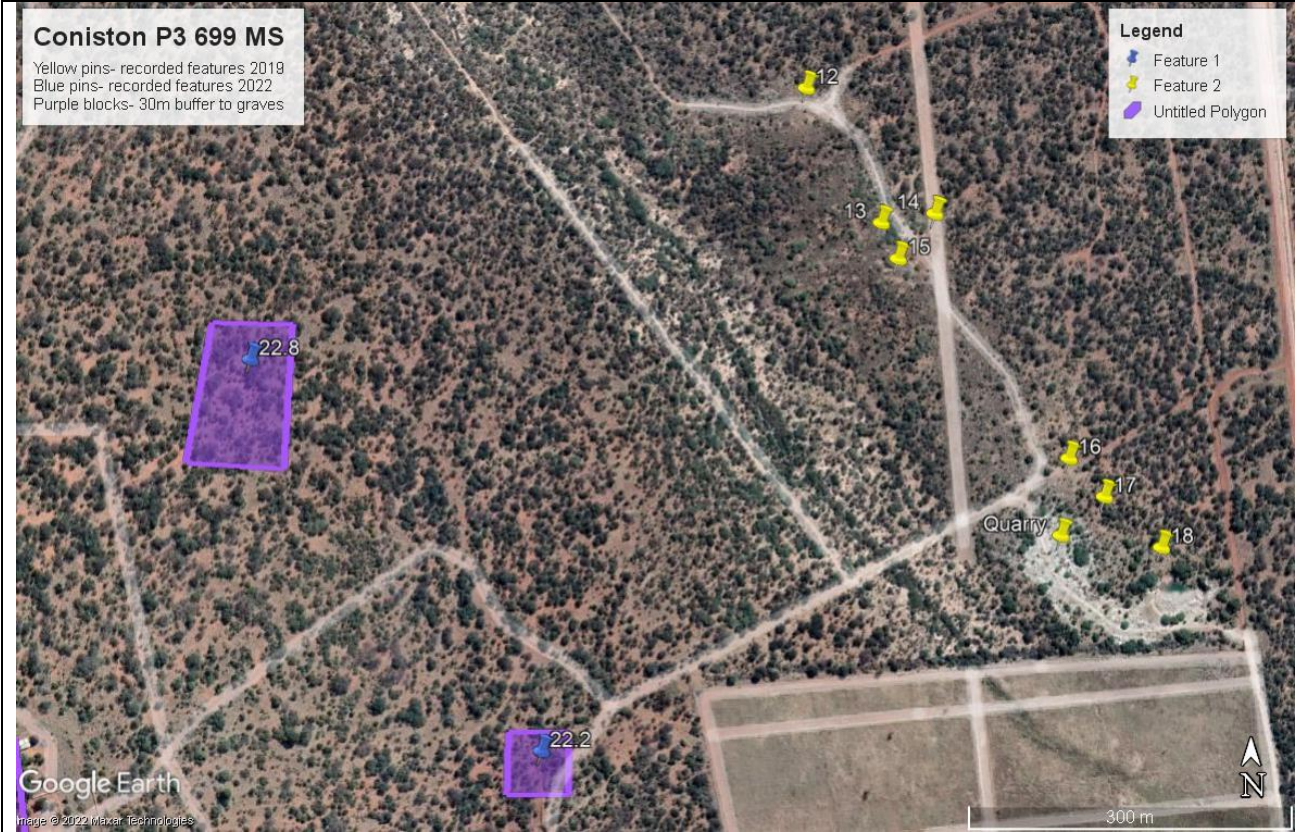
FRANS ROODT (BA Hons, MA Archaeology, Post Grad. Dip. Museology; UP)
Principal Investigator for SHASA Heritage Consultants



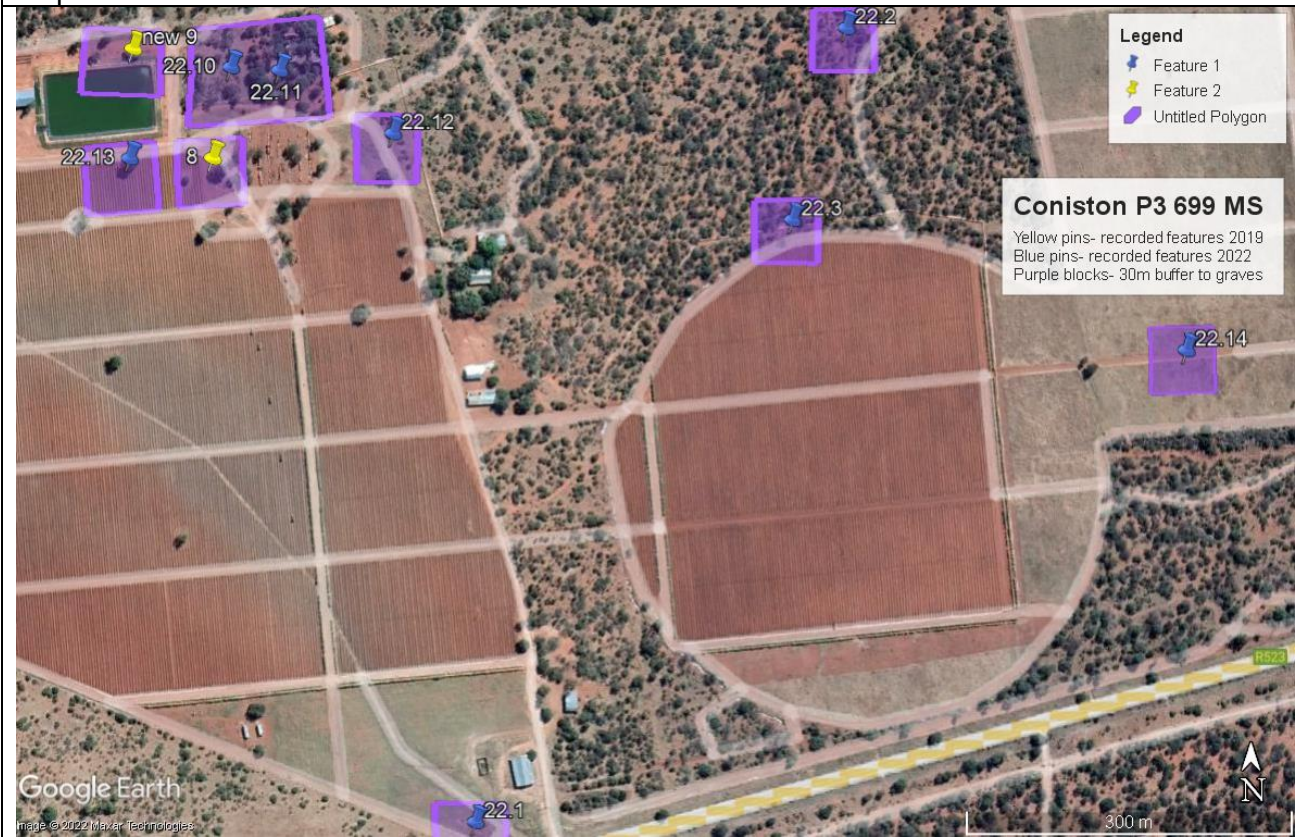
Map 2: Google map close view of demarcated areas



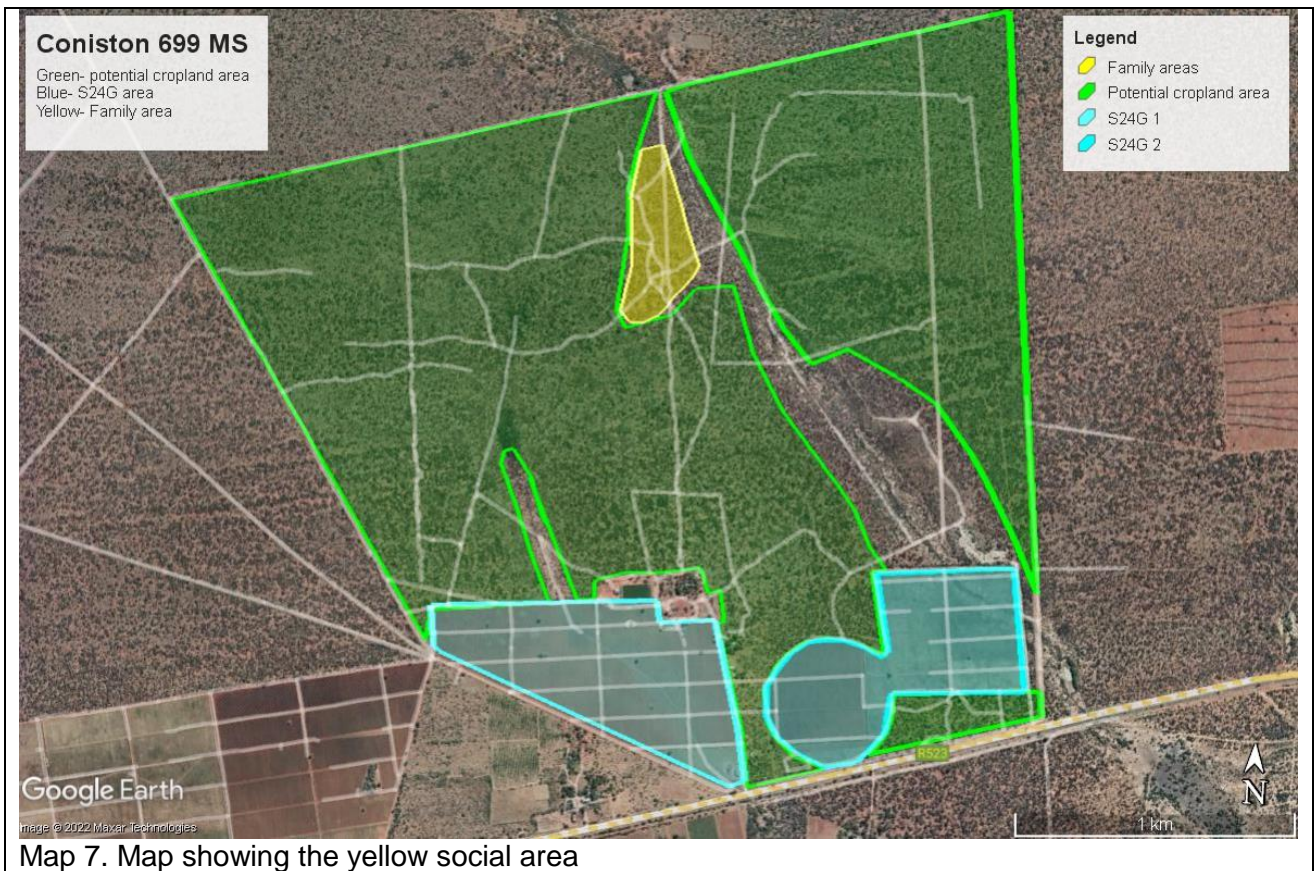
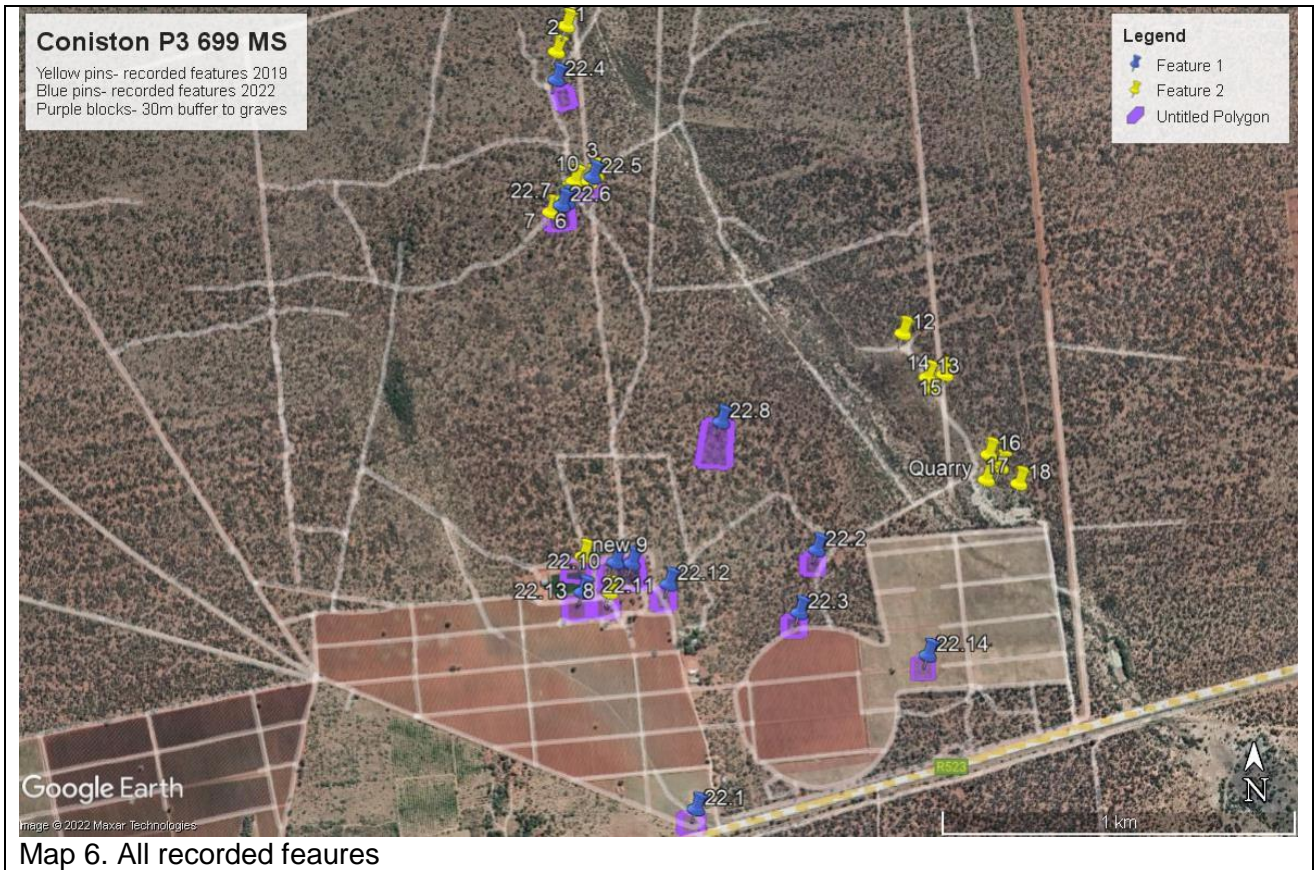
Map 3. Recorded features north

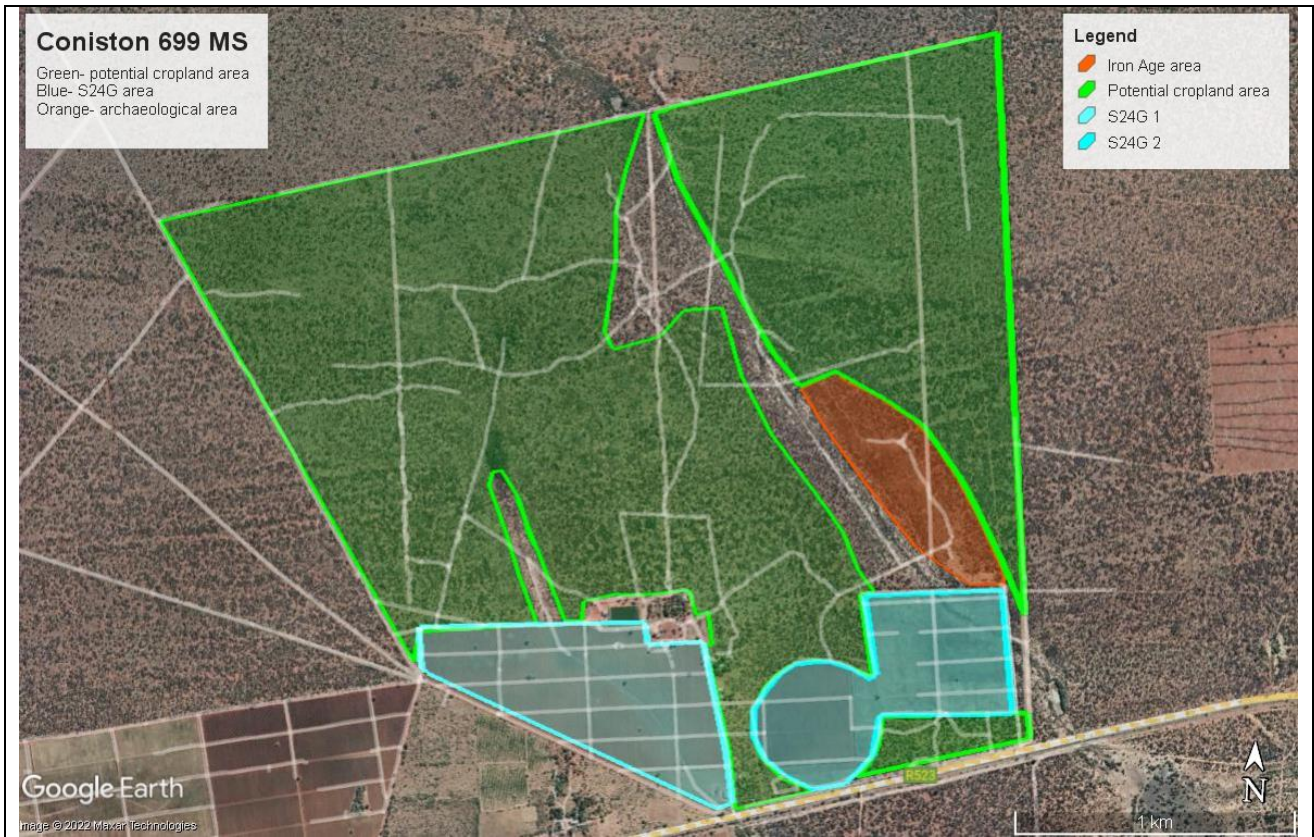


Map 4. Recorded features central

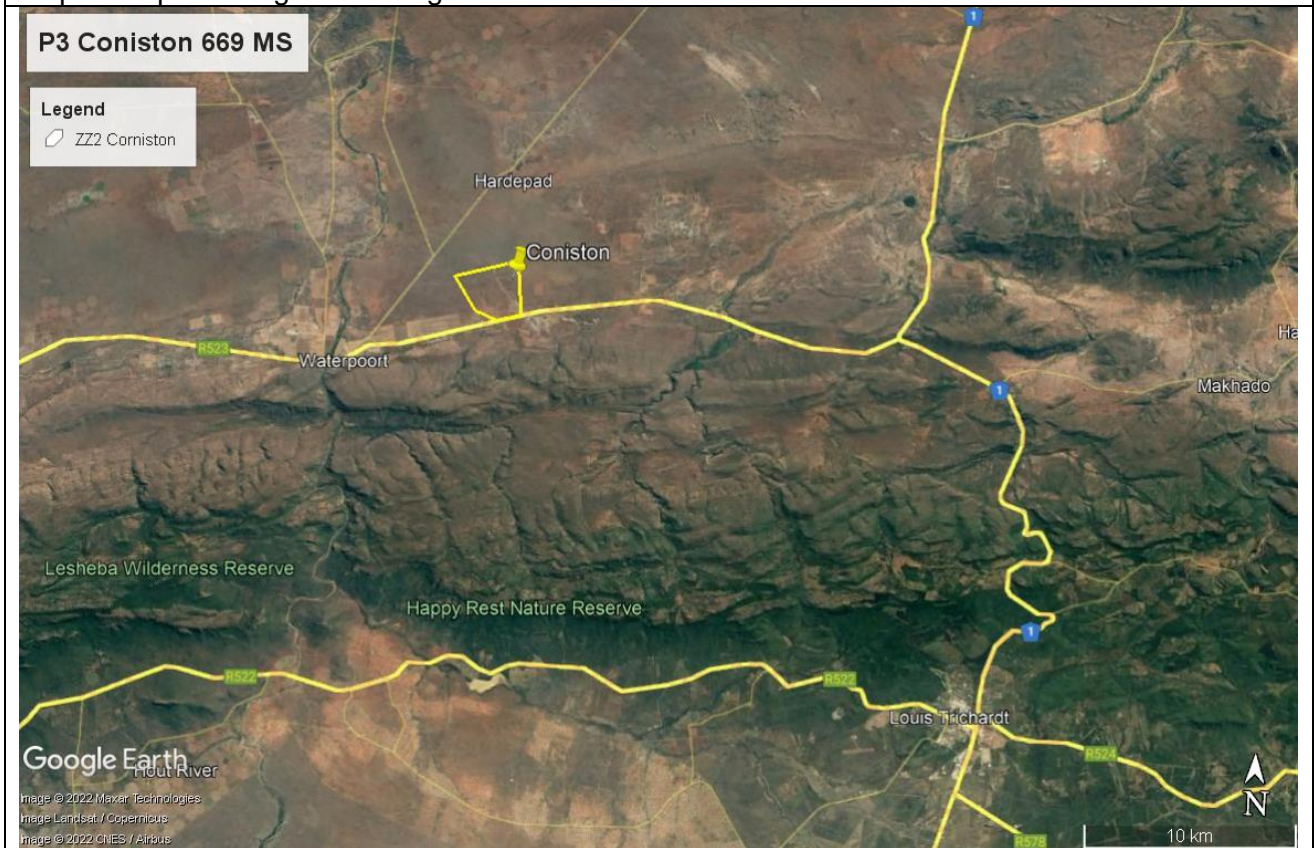


Map 5. Recorded features south





Map 8. Map showing archaeological area



Map 9. Map showing the farm in relation to wider geography

APPENDIX A- TITLE DEED SAAYMAN (pg 1-4 only) redacted section s for POPI compliance

SELESGE
STAMP DUTY
R 70,00

OPGESTEL DEUR MK
TRANSPORTBESORGER
SMITH P

VERBIND MORTGAGED BC 160090706
GEGANSLELEER
CANCELLED

101072001
15 02 2001
15 11 06

AKTE VAN TRANSPORT T 0000130667201

HIERMEE WORD BEKEND GEMAAK
DAT *Peter Smith* **PETER-WILLEM SMITH**
verskyn het voor my, die Registrateur van Aktes, te Pretoria waartoe hy, die genoemde Komparant behoortlik gemagtig is kragtens 'n volmag aan hom verleen te PRETORIA op 7 Julie 2000 en aan hom verleen deur:

1. Die Kurator in die Insolvente Boedel van **BERNARDUS JOHANNES SAAYMAN**
2. **MARIA SALOMA SAAYMAN**

FOR INFORMATION ONLY
SLEGS VIR INLIGTING

22/6
Sofe

Die nodige ondertekeninge sien
Vir heeler ondertekeninge sien
15/06/2000

Pp1

Pp2 removed due POPI act information

in plaas van 3

Die Resterende Gedeelte van die plaas CONISTON 669 Registrasie Afdeling MS Noordelike Provinsie
Groot: 624,3370 (Seshonderd Vier en Twintig komma Drie Drie Sewe Nul) hektaar

EN NADEMAAL die partye ooreengekorn het om die fout rag te stel;

NOU DERHALWE sodeer en transporteer genoemde Komparant in sy voormelde hoedanigheid hiermee aan en ten gunste van:

KOEDOEJAN BOERDERY BK
CK 1997/046114/23

diese opvolgers in titel of regverkygendes in volle en vrye eilandom:

GEDEELTE 3 van die plaas CONISTON 699 Registrasie Afdeling M S Noordelike Provinsie;
GROOT: 597,5219 (VYFHONDERD SEWE EN NEGENTIG komma VYF TWEE EEN NEGE) hektaar

AANYANKLIK oorgedra kragtens Akte van Transport T.20027/1958 met kaart daaraan geheg en gehou kragtens Akte van Transport T.37723/1986

DIE gemelde plaas CONISTON 699 (n gedeelte waarvan hierny getranspoteer word) is:

A. "Subject to the right of the State President described in Sections Thirty-one and Thirty-four of the Land Settlement Act, 1912, which said

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ROBINSON S
DATA NASHEN

Pp 3

4

Sections include inter alia, the reservation of Mineral Rights in favour of the State in respect of the farm CONISTON No 699, measuring 1652,1760 hectares.

B. The Remaining Extent of the said farm CONISTON No 699 (a portion whereof is hereby transferred) measuring 1607,2952 hectares, is entitled to a right of way 6,30 metres wide over the Remaining Extent of the farm Rochdale No 700 district Zoutpansberg, measuring 1104,1562 hectares, held under Deed of Transfer No 11505/1954 and Portion 1 of the farm Coniston No 699 district Zoutpansberg, measuring 44,8779 hectares, held under Deed of Transfer No 11505/1954 as will more fully appear from the said Deed of Transfer.

C. The said farm Coniston No 699 district Zoutpansberg (of which the property held hereunder forms a portion) is subject to waiver by owner in terms of Section 4(2) of Act 55 of 1926, registered on the 22nd 1946.

D. Subject to Endorsement in terms of Section 38 of Act 55/26 reading as follows:
By Notarial Deed No 22/59 registered in the Office of the Registrar of Mining Titles on 16th June 1959, in the Register of Reserved Minerals and Prospecting Contracts, "Suid-Afrikaanse Yster & Staal Industriële Korporasie Bpk" has been appointed by the owner to prospect for minerals on the withinmentioned property vide Notarial Deed filed with Deed of Transfer No 20029/1958."

EN VERDER ONDERHEWIG aan al sodanige voorwaardes soos in genoemde aktes vermeld staan of na veruus word.

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Pp 4

APPENDIX B OPTION TO PURCHASE first 2 and last 2 pages only

Oorspronklike terug na Jubilee Day

OPSIE OOREENKOMS

MEMORANDUM VAN OOREENKOMS AANGEGAAN DEUR EN TUSSEN:

HENDRIK JACOBUS BREYENBACH
 Identiteitsnommer: [REDACTED]
 (hierna genoem die Eerste Verkoper)


En

MARI BREYENBACH
 Identiteitsnommer: [REDACTED]
 (hierna genoem die Tweede Verkoper)

van: Plaas Coniston
 Musina

(Die Eerste en Tweede Verkopers word hierna genoem die "VERKOPERS")

en


 Breyenbach 834982

Pp 1

2

THOMAS DREYER VAN ZYL of sy genomineerde
 Identiteitsnommer: [REDACTED]

van: PLAAS BOEKENHOUTBULT
 POSBUS 19
 0825 MOOKETS!

(Hierna genoem die "KOPER")


TEN AANSIEN VAN:

KOEDOEPAN BOERDERY BESLOTE KORPORASIE
 Registrasienommer 1997/046114/23

(Hierna genoem "die BK")

NADEMAAL die VERKOPERS die ledebelang en leringrekeninge indien enige in die BK besit en die KOPER begerig is om 'n opsie te verkry om die VERKOPERS se ledebelang en leringrekeninge indien enige in die BK te verkry en die VERKOPERS bereid is om sodanige opsie aan die KOPER te verleen:



DERHALWE KOM DIE PARTEY NOU SOOS VOLG OOREEN:



 Dreyer van Zyl 834982

Pp 2



11


GETEKEN te TZANEEN op hierdie 14 dag van *VIVO* **NOVEMBER 2018**
 AS GETUIES:

1.  
 EERSTE VERKOPER



2. 


GETEKEN te TZANEEN op hierdie 14 dag van *VIVO* **NOVEMBER 2018**
 AS GETUIES:


1.  
 TWEDE VERKOPER

2. 

GETEKEN te TZANEEN op hierdie 14 dag van **NOVEMBER 2018**
 AS GETUIES:

1.  
 BESLOTE KORPORASIE



2. 



 Breyenbach 834982

Pp 11



12


VIVO
 GETEKEN te TZANEEN op hierdie 14 dag van **NOVEMBER 2018**
 AS GETUIES:


1.  
 BESLOTE KORPORASIE

2. 

GETEKEN te TZANEEN op hierdie 14 dag van **NOVEMBER**
 AS GETUIES:

1.  
 KOPER

2. 


 Breyenbach 834982

Pp 12

APPENDIX C MR TSHIVHULA PPP RESPONSE

1

RESPONSE FORM

Proposed short name: Coniston 450 ha tomato lands

CONTACT DETAILS:

Title: M. R.

First Name: AIFHEZI SAMUEL

Surname: TSHIVHULA

E-mail: [REDACTED]

Cell: [REDACTED]

Telephone: N/A

Fax: N/A

Organization (if applicable):

Capacity (e.g. Chairperson, member, etc):

Physical Address: CONISTONE Farm 699ms Position 4

Town: WATERBOORT Code: 0905

Postal Address: [REDACTED]

Town: WATERBOORT Code: 0905

YOUR INTEREST IN THE MATTER:

1. What is your main area of interest with regards to the project?

2. Are there any concerns you would like to raise, at this stage, regarding the project?

We HAVE 19 Grants in side Coniston Farm 699ms Position 3

3. Are there any additional role-players whom we should involve in the process? If "yes", please provide us with their contact details (Name, address & telephone numbers):

[Signature] 25-04-2019

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME Please add more pages if necessary

APPENDIX D COMMUNICATION BETWEEN AGES LIMPOPO AND DEPT. LAND AFFAIRS



COMMISSION ON RESTITUTION OF
LAND RIGHTS

OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: LIMPOPO
61 Biccard Street/96 Kagiso House Cnr. Rissik and Schoeman, Polokwane, 0700
Private Bag X9552, Polokwane, 0700
Tel: (015) 284 6300/287 2600 Fax No: (015) 295 7404/7403

Enq: Pleasant Gavhi
Our Ref: 12/R - KRP 10672

AGES LIMPOPO (PTY) LTD
120 Marshall Street
Polokwane
0699

E-mail: lwendel@ages-group.com

Dear Sir/Madam

**ENQUIRIES REGARDING LAND CLAIMS IN TERMS OF THE RESTITUTION OF
LAND RIGHTS ACT, 1994 (ACT NO. 22 OF 1994)**

1. Your enquiry dated the 30th of May 2019 has reference and is acknowledged.
2. Kindly take note that there is a restitution land claims lodged prior 1998 on the property appearing on your letter. The land claims are as follows:

Property/ Farm Name	Claimant (s)	KRP(s)	Claim Status
Remainder of Portion 3 of the farm Coniston 699 MS	Mulambwane Community	10672	Research Report Approved

The Project Manager is Mr Tuwani Tshotheli and he can be contacted at (015) 287 2600 or Tuwani.Tshotheli@drdlr.gov.za

Yours Faithfully,

Mr. S S MABEBA
DIRECTOR QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
DATE: 31/05/2019



OFFICE OF THE REGIONAL LAND CLAIMS COMMISSIONER: LIMPOPO
61 Biccard Street/96 Kagiso House Cnr. Rissik and Schoeman, Polokwane, 0700
Private Bag X9552, Polokwane, 0700
Tel: (015) 284 6300/287 2600 Fax No: (015) 295 7404/7403

Enq: Pleasant Gavhi
Our Ref: 12/R - R/5/123/464/158118

AGES LIMPOPO (PTY) LTD
120 Marshall Street
Polokwane
0699

E-mail: lwendel@ages-group.com

Dear Sir/Madam

**LAND CLAIMS ENQUIRY – REMAINDER OF PORTION 3 OF THE FARM
CONISTON 699 MS**

We refer to your e-mail dated the 30th of May 2019.

We confirm that there is an existing land claim against the property. The claim was lodged by Matahe Community with Ref No. R/5/123/464/158118 on 24/06/2016.

The claim was lodged in terms of the Restitution of Land Rights Amendment Act, 2014 (Act No 15 of 2014) ("the Amendment Act") which, amongst others, reopened the lodgement of claims for a period of five years.

The validity of the Amendment Act was challenged in the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court found the Amendment Act to be invalid because of the failure of Parliament to facilitate public involvement as required by the Constitution. The Amendment Act ceased to be law on 28 July 2016.

The Constitutional Court ordered that the claims that were lodged between 1 July 2014 and 27 July 2016 are validly lodged, but it interdicted the Commission from processing those claims until the Commission has finalised the claims lodged by 31 December 1998 or until Parliament passes a new law providing for the re-opening of lodgement of land claims.

The Commission will therefore not be processing the above claim until it finishes claims lodged by 31 December 1998 or until Parliament passes a new law providing for re-opening of lodgement of claims.

It is important to note that the provisions of section 11 (7) of the Restitution of Land Rights Act, 1994 do not apply until after the Commission has accepted the claim for investigation and published its details in the Government Gazette. That will only be done on the happening of either event in the previous paragraph.

Yours faithfully,



MR. S S MABEBA

DIRECTOR QUALITY ASSURANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

DATE: 21/05/2019