

**Cultural Heritage Survey of Proposed Agricultural Museum,
Equestrian and Country Estate on a Part of Portion 106 IR of the Farm
Klipriviersberg (Meyer's Farm), Gauteng Province**

For
Planning Development Environmental Services cc

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Executive Summary

This report focuses on the results from a cultural heritage investigation of the remaining section of the Meyer family farm (Meyersdal) on a Part of Portion 106 IR of the Farm Klipriviersberg.

Iron Age settlements

At least 6 large Iron Age settlements were recorded. They form part of the Klipriviersberg settlement sequence and are highly significant (scientific value). The sites are located on elevated slopes overlooking the valley below and fall outside the main area of development. Please note that any future impact will necessitate a Phase 2 archaeological investigation.

Stone Age settlements

Although isolated stone tools were noted during the survey no Stone Age settlements (knapping sites) and features were recorded in the area.

Historical buildings and features

The central section of the survey area comprises several historic farm buildings associated with late 19th century occupation. Most of the farm houses and outbuildings from this period are therefore older than 60 years and highly significant in terms of their vernacular architecture. Please note that any future impact will necessitate a Phase 2 archaeological investigation.

Graveyards

One large graveyard was recorded containing 13 graves of the Meyer family. Most of these graves are older than 60 years. According to the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) four general categories of graves can be identified, which are:

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

Most of the graves are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Also note the following relevant legislation which should be adhered to when impact is envisaged on graves:

- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws

However, also note the following:

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

Definitions and abbreviations

- Midden: Refuse that accumulates in a concentrated heap.
- Stone Age: An archaeological term used to define a period of stone tool use and manufacture (see Table 3)
- Iron Age: An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture (see Table 3)

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References

1. Introduction

The aim of this cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of visible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements of cultural significance (including rock art) within the defined area of the proposed development. The proposed equestrian and country estate development is situated at the remaining section of the original Meyer family farm (of Meyersdal) and date back to at least the 1870s. The heritage survey was requested by Planning Development Environmental Services cc.

2. Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

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

3. Nature of the Proposed Activity or Development

The proposed development is known as the Equestrian and Country Estate, and will consist of the following:

- Equestrian Zone: Equestrian centre, club house, hotel, agricultural museum and offices
- Country Zone: 66 residential holdings (each comprising at least 0.8 hectares)
- All associated infrastructure and amenities

The proposed layout plan is depicted in Map 1.



Map 1: Layout of the proposed equestrian and country estate.

4. Definitions and Approach

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

- Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.
- Human remains older than 60 are protected by the **NHRA**, with reference to Section 36. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the **Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.
- **Mitigation guidelines (The significance of the site):**

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

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

Table 1: Rating the significance of sites.

- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.
- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.

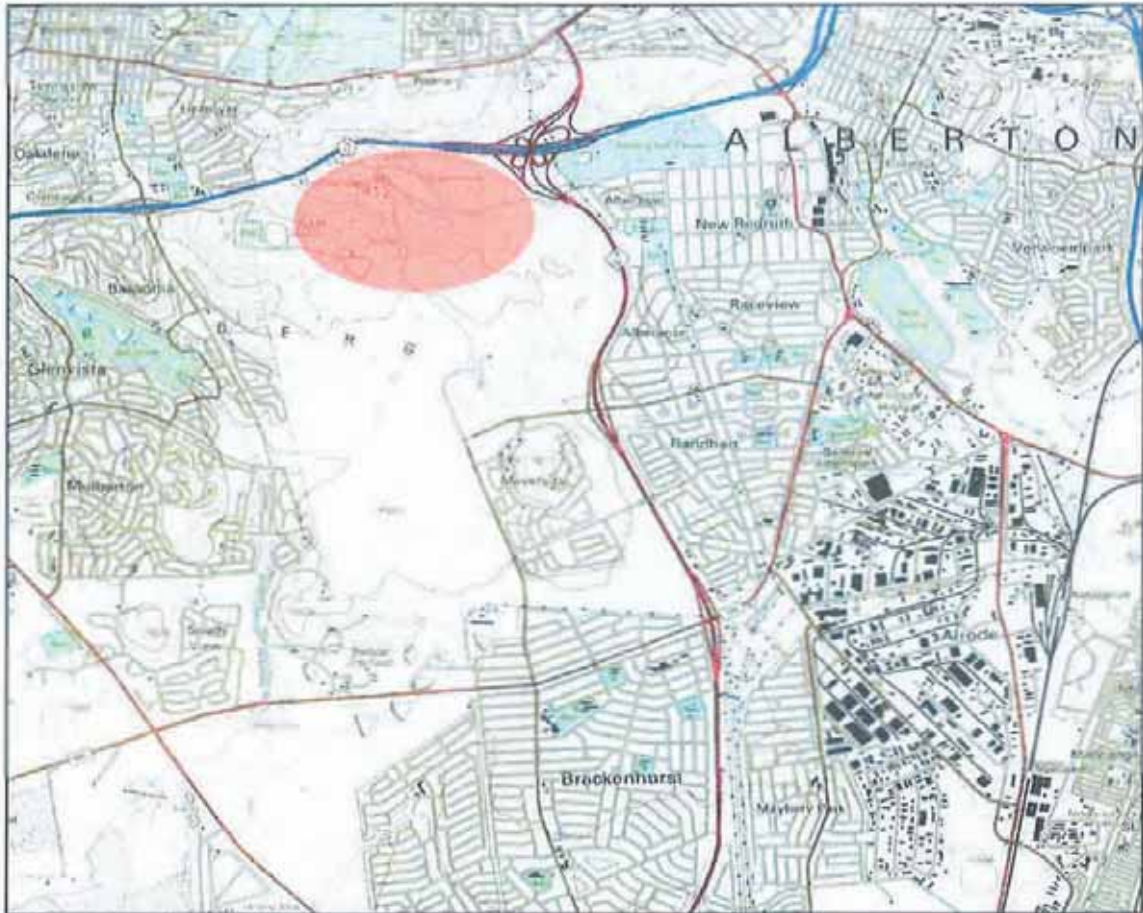
- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during prospecting and mining activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)).
- A copy of this report will be lodged with the SAHRA as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4).
- Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the SAHRA (or relevant PHRA).

5. Methodology

5.1 Maps and Other Sources

The survey area was localised by using the 1:50 000 topographic map 2628AC, aerial images and maps supplied by the client (see Maps 1 & 2).

A report entitled: 'Archaeological assessment of stone-walled settlements on the Meyersdal Nature Reserve, Klipriviersberg, Alberton' was compiled by TN Huffman in May 2002, was used to provide contextual information of the region (see Huffman 2002). The Meyersdal Nature Reserve is situated south of the survey area.



Map 2: General geographical context of the survey area.

5.2 Fieldwork

An intensive site visit was conducted 1 February 2010. The area was accessed by using existing roads and trails. Selected areas were investigated in more detail by using pedestrian survey techniques.

5.3 Visibility and Constraints

No severe physical restrictions were encountered.

Also note that due to the subterranean nature of cultural remains this report should not be construed as a record of all archaeological and historic sites in the area.

6. Description of Study Area

Topographically the survey area is characterised as an open grassland valley with several streams running through it. The southern section is elevated with rocky outcrops. The remaining section of the original Meyer farm hosts an active equestrian centre with the

associated infrastructure. As a result the valley section has been severely disturbed by various activities for a number of years.

Extensive Iron Age settlements were recorded in the southern elevated section (see Figure 5).



Figure 1: Fenced areas for horses.



Figure 2: Rocky outcrops typical of the elevated areas to the south.



Figure 3: One of the rivers running through the valley.



Figure 4: A water pipeline runs through the valley region.



Figure 5: Several Late Iron Age settlements can be seen on the Google image.

7. Archaeological Sequence

Table 2 provides a general overview of the chronological sequence of the archaeological periods in South Africa.

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

Table 2: Chronological sequence of archaeological sites in South Africa.

8. Archaeological Context

8.1 Stone Age Sequence

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

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

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

8.2 Iron Age Sequence

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as **Happy Rest** (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase of **Diamant**

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

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

Substantial archaeological research has been done in the Klipriviersberg region for some time (see Mason 1962, Huffman & Lathy 1997, Huffman & Marimbika 2001 and Mason 1986). The stone-walled Late Iron Age settlements in the region can be classified as either Group I or Group II. Group I (dated to AD 1600 to AD 1700) settlements consists of a central kraal surrounded by a smooth outer periphery wall incorporating small stock enclosures. Group II (dated AD 1700 to 1830s) settlements seem to have developed from Group I and are characterised by more central enclosures and the outer wall includes some embayments for houses along with the typical small stock enclosures. Both settlement types are associated with the Bafokeng, a division of the Sotho-Tswana.

9. Location of Sites



Map 3: Location of identified heritage sites.

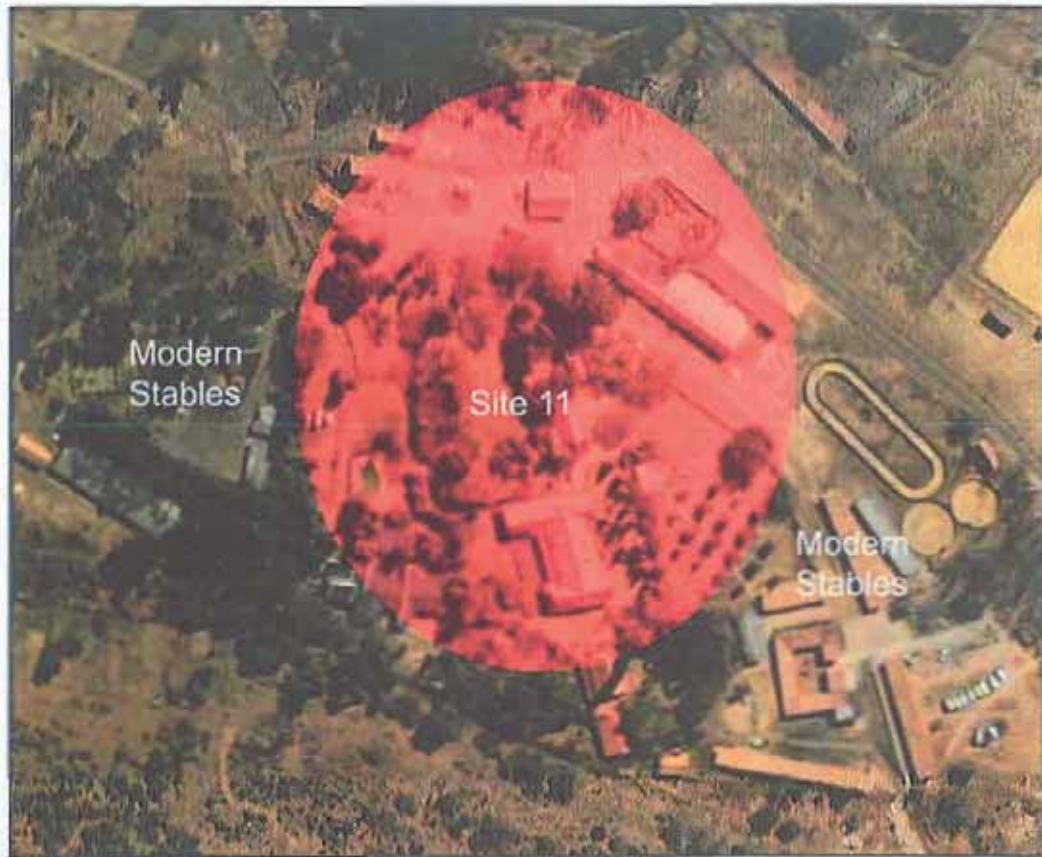


Figure 6: Detailed image of the structures associated with Site 11.

10. Summary of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	28.080317°E 26.266612°S	Graveyard	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be incorporated into Special Zone
2	28.080305°E 26.266299°S	Small barn with midden	Medium	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should be incorporated into Special Zone
3	28.084609°E 26.265086°S	Dip tank and kraal	Low	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
4	28.085298°E 26.265141 °S	Washing area	Low	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None
5	28.086346°E 26.264623°S 28.086037°E 26.264782°S	Historical Structure and Midden	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None If impacted on in future: Full Phase 2 investigation

6	28.087022°E 26.265249°S	Historical Structure and Midden	Medium	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • If impacted on in future: Full Phase 2 investigation
7	28.092665°E 26.27077°S	Modern midden	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
8	28.082308°E 26.268858°S	Stone platform	Low		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
9	28.082006°E 26.268471°S	Terracing and stone walling	Low	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
10	28.083507°E 26.267063°S	Farm structure	Medium	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • If impacted on in future: Full Phase 2 investigation
11	28.082109°E 26.267315°S	Main house and associated farm structures	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • If impacted on in future: Full Phase 2 investigation
12	28.095745°E 26.273688°S	Iron Age stone-walled site	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • If impacted on in future: Full Phase 2 investigation
13	28.096863°E 26.273156°S	Iron Age stone-walled site	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • If impacted on in future: Full Phase 2 investigation
14	28.097447°E 26.272672°S	Iron Age stone-walled site	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • If impacted on in future: Full Phase 2 investigation
15	28.092852°E 26.274581°S	Iron Age stone-walled site	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • If impacted on in future: Full Phase 2 investigation
16	28.092369°E 26.275993°S	Iron Age stone-walled site	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • If impacted on in future: Full Phase 2 investigation
17	28.08704°E 26.274316°S	Iron Age stone-walled site	High	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • If impacted on in future: Full Phase 2 investigation

Table 3: Summary of sites with rating, significance and mitigation measures.

11. Conclusions and Recommendations

Iron Age settlements

At least 6 large Iron Age settlements were recorded. They form part of the Klipriviersberg settlement sequence and are highly significant (scientific value). The sites are located on elevated slopes overlooking the valley below and fall outside the main area of development. Please note that any future impact will necessitate a Phase 2 archaeological investigation.

Stone Age settlements

Although isolated stone tools were noted during the survey no Stone Age settlements (knapping sites) and features were recorded in the area.

Historical buildings and features

The central section of the survey area comprises several historic farm buildings associated with late 19th century occupation. Most of the farm houses and outbuildings from this period are therefore older than 60 years and highly significant in terms of their vernacular architecture. Please note that any future impact will necessitate a Phase 2 archaeological investigation.

Graveyards

One large graveyard was recorded containing 13 graves of the Meyer family. Most of these graves are older than 60 years. According to the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) four general categories of graves can be identified, which are:

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

Most of the graves are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

However, also note the following:

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

Addendum 1: List and description of sites

Site 1

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
Family graveyard				
This site comprises 13 well-maintained Meyer family graves dating from the late 19 th century through the 20 th century. The graveyard is not marked on the "Proposed Township Meyersdal Equestrian and Country Estate" map and falls within the boundaries of the proposed erf 53.				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√	
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.				√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√	
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
Tourism Value				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low

International		√	
National		√	
Provincial		√	
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			√
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36). Human remains less than 60 years old are protected by the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended). We recommend that erf 53 be incorporated within the erven scheduled for special use (Special Zone) and that the graveyard remain undisturbed.			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) • Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial • Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended). • Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) • Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) • Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 7: The Meyer family graveyard.

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

Historical Structure and Midden



This site comprises a small stone building and a midden. The building, which is not marked on the "Proposed Township Meyersdal Equestrian and Country Estate" map, falls within the boundaries of the proposed erf 52. Constructed from dressed sandstone, wood and corrugated iron it forms part of the cluster of historically significant farm structures located east of erf 52 and scheduled for special use. If the building cannot be incorporated with those intended for conservation and special use it should be recorded and assessed in detail (photographs and plan drawings). The midden comprises a scatter of mid-late 20th century material and includes crown top bottles, screw top bottles, blue-glazed ceramic and undecorated industrial wares. The midden does not require further archaeological investigation.

B. SITE EVALUATION

BI. HERITAGE VALUE

	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.	√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a		√

particular community or cultural group.			
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Building in poor condition	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			

Uncertain	√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION If under threat by the development of erf 52 the building should be fully recorded and assessed. No mitigation of the midden is required.	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999)	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 8: The farm structure built with stone.</p>	
	
<p>Figure 9: The associated midden (several pieces of glass were recorded).</p>	

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Site 3

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
Dip tank and kraal		
<p>This site is associated with the discontinued livestock farming activities at Meyer's Farm and comprises a kraaling area and dip tank with associated 'feeder lane'. Extant low stone walling, stone and wooden fence posts and remnants of barbed wire mark the extent of the kraal. Two large stone slabs indicate the path by which animals were channelled towards the brick-and-concrete dip tank.</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.	√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		

Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
No further archaeological work is recommended.			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 10: The cattle dip tank.



Figure 11: Stone monoliths demarcating the entrance to the kraal.

Site 4

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

Possible Washing Area

An area of large, flat rocks adjacent to the Kliprivier tributary is identified as a possible historical washing area. Although no material culture was noted in the immediate vicinity the area lies adjacent to an existing trackway, in close proximity to Site 5 and is favourably situated

with swift-flowing, clean water and large, flat rocks suitable for washing and drying activities. Communal wash areas were typical in historical settlements, both urban and rural, and have attracted the attention of historians and archaeologists for the insights they provide into niche economies and the broader socio-political contexts (e.g. van Onselen 1982; Jordan & Schrire 2004). This site falls within Zone 1 (Private Open Space) and is not threatened by development.				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.				√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.				√
Social Value				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
Tourism Value				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			None identified	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low
International				√
National				√
Provincial				√
Local				√

Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		√
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		√
Medium		
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		√
Destruction		
Uncertain		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
At present no archaeological work is recommended at the site. If the area is re-zoned the site should be exhaustively surveyed for midden deposits.		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 		

Site 5

<p>A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Historical Structure and Midden</p> <p>A six-room rectangular structure (approximately 12m x 8m) built from dressed sandstone with mud-brick-and-plaster internal walling, stone lintels and partially preserved wooden sash window frames; roofing absent; south-facing aspect; located on a gentle slope accessed by four steps on the south side; north-facing walls in an advanced state of disrepair. Site 5 is interpreted as a dwelling and may be the original farmhouse for the Klipriviersberg 106 IR farmstead, or a portion thereof, and plausibly dates to the mid-late 19th century.</p> <p>Approximately 10m north of the structure is a mounded area of kikuyu grass with an ephemeral scatter of undiagnostic glass fragments and undecorated white-bodied refined ware ceramics. The area shows some signs of disturbance / digging that may result from either human or animal agency. Domestic refuse associated with the occupation of the house appears to lie in a broadcast scatter to the front, rear and sides. Fragments of sponge ware, transfer-printed ware and enamelled ware were identified and are commensurate with a late 19th century date. These ceramic sherds lay adjacent to a circular, cemented structure that may indicate a covered well or borehole or be related to the area's modern infrastructure.</p>

The house is an example of Highveld vernacular architectural traditions and the domestic refuse represents an archaeological signature of some of the area's earliest colonial inhabitants. The site is considered to be of high significance but falls within Zone 1 (private open space) and is not under immediate threat.				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√	
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
Tourism Value				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√	
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√	
Representative Value				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.				√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Poor, unstable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low
International			√	
National	√			
Provincial	√			
Local	√			
Specific community	√			


D. FIELD REGISTER RATING	
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]	
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]	√
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]	
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]	
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	
Medium	
High	√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	√
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
In the event of any development a full Phase II archaeological investigation is warranted. The house must be exhaustively photographed and recorded and the adjacent areas must be carefully surveyed with shovel test pit and test excavations undertaken to secure a representative sample of material culture.	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 12: The southern façade of the historical house.</p>	



Figure 13: Sun dried mud bricks were used to subdivide the rooms.



Figure 14: The dressed stone and lintel are clearly visible.


Site 6

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

Historical Structure / Outbuilding and Midden

Located south of Site 5 this four-room structure may date, in its original form, to the mid-late 19th century and have functioned as a smaller dwelling or an out-building to the Site 5 farmhouse. The original mud-brick-and-plaster walling is in an advanced state of disrepair and exhibits signs of re-modelling along the southern wall where modern high-fired red bricks have been laid (stretcher bond) over and around the mud brick and dressed sandstone facade. A

dressage and jump area located to the front (south) of the building indicates the area has been used more recently for equestrian activities and it is possible the re-modelling relates to this.			
A small midden is located immediately west of the structure with cinder, glass, ceramic and bone present at the surface. The ceramics and glass suggest a 20 th century date, although older material may be present below the surface deposits.			
B. SITE EVALUATION			
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes No
Historic Value			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			√
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Poor	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE			
	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	

Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium		√
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		√
Destruction		
Uncertain		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
In the event of any development a limited Phase II archaeological investigation is warranted. The house must be photographed and recorded and the adjacent midden must be partially excavated to secure a representative sample of material culture.		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 		
I. PHOTOGRAPHS		
		
<p>Figure 15: The walling of the historical structure with the midden in the foreground.</p>		

Site 7


A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
Midden			
This site comprises a modern mid-late 20 th century dump of tile, concrete and general building rubble. The archaeological significance is low.			
B. SITE EVALUATION			
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No	
Historic Value			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√	
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√	
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√	
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√	
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√	
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√	
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√	
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√

Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			√
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			√
Medium			
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			√
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
No mitigation required.			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 			

Site 8

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
Stone Platform		
<p>This site comprises a neatly-packed, rectangular stone platform and is similar to others located to the west. The stones may have been piled and packed when the area was cleared and terraced for planting /gardening (see Site 9) or they may relate to Anglo-Boer War activities in the area. Further research will be necessary in order to determine the likelihood of the latter suggestion. It is possible that the current landowners may be able to provide information about the platforms but consultation was not possible during the Phase I assessment.</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
BI. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√

It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local		√
Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		√
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		√
Medium		
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		

None	
Peripheral	√
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
The site falls within the erven scheduled for special use and will not be impacted. In the event of subsequent developments the platform and associated platforms should be mapped and photographed.	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
Figure 16: Stone platform.	

Site 9

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION	
Terracing and Stone Walling	
<p>This site comprises an open area of terracing and low stone walling located to the rear (south) of the existing residential units. The site may have been cleared and levelled to create a kitchen garden or for small-scale planting. It is possible that the current landowners may be able to provide information about the purpose and age of the terracing and walling but consultation was not possible during the Phase I assessment. The site is of interest in terms of the proxemics (use of space) of early Transvaal farmsteads.</p>	
B. SITE EVALUATION	
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes No
Historic Value	

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local		√
Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		√
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		


Low	√
Medium	
High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	√
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION No mitigation required.	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 17: Enclosure and terrace walling.</p>	



Figure 18: Stone walling as part of terracing.



Figure 19: Stone platform.


Site 10

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

Historical Structure

This site comprises a small farm structure built from dressed sandstone, wood and corrugated iron. It is not marked on the "Proposed Township Meyersdal Equestrian and Country Estate"

map but falls within the boundaries of the area scheduled for special use. It forms part of the cluster of historically significant farm structures located east of proposed erven 52, 53 and 54.				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.				√
Social Value				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
Tourism Value				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local socio-cultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
	High	Medium	Low	
International			√	
National			√	
Provincial		√		
Local	√			
Specific community	√			
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING				
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]				
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]				
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]				

Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]	
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	√
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	
Medium	√
High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
The building should be incorporated with those intended for conservation and special use. If this is not possible it should be recorded and assessed in detail (photographs and plan drawings).	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 20: Historical structure built with dressed stone.</p>	

Site 11

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
Klipriviersberg Main House		
<p>Dated October 31, 1891 the Klipriviersberg main house is a splendid example of late Victorian Highveld architecture. Access during the Phase I investigation was limited to the front and outside of the house but all evidence suggests the building and out-buildings have been well maintained and are in good condition. It is our understanding that the house will be maintained within the Meyer family and core residential space and is not threatened by any proposed developments.</p> <p>Several of the farm outbuildings probably date from the same period and are part of a working farm. These buildings are all retained and will be maintained in their present condition.</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.	√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.	√	
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	√	
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.	√	
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	√	
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	

B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International		√	
National	√		
Provincial	√		
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]	√		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High	√		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral	√		
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
The site is not threatened by proposed developments. In the event that these circumstances should change the house and any associated out-buildings will require detailed assessment by an architectural historian and/or conservation architect who will provide further recommendations for the appropriate management of this heritage resource.			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 21: The front entrance of the main house.



Figure 22: The eastern façade of the main house.



Figure 23: The corner stone of the main house.



Figure 24: A small structure with corrugated iron roof.



Figure 25: A farm outbuilding built with dressed stone.



Figure 26: A farm outbuilding.



Figure 27: One of the farm outbuildings south of the main house.



Figure 28: The western entrance of the main farm shed.



Figure 29: The eastern entrance of the main farm shed.

Site 12

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a very extensive Late Iron Age stone-walled site. The main enclosure is about 15 metres in diameter and contains several smaller enclosures. The site is roughly 100 x 50 metres in extent with the walling up to 1.2 metres high in places. Several areas with midden deposits were noted.

B. SITE EVALUATION

BI. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural	√	

landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE			
	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			√
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • However if future impact is envisaged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surveying and mapping of site ○ Permit from SAHRA ○ Phase 2 investigation 			

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 30: A section of the stone wall.



Figure 31: An aerial view of the settlement.

Site 13

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a single livestock enclosure and is roughly 20 metres in diameter. The walling is about 0.6 metres in height. No deposits were recorded.				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
Tourism Value				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
	High	Medium	Low	
International			√	
National			√	
Provincial		√		
Local	√			
Specific community	√			
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING				
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]				
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]				

Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]	
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]	
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	
Medium	
High	√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	√
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • However if future impact is envisaged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surveying and mapping of site ○ Permit from SAHRA ○ Phase 2 investigation 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 	

Site 14

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site consists of a large Late Iron Age stone-walled site. Several terrace walls, kraals and house remains were recorded. Most enclosures have substantial deposit. The site is roughly 100 x 100 metres with the walling up to 0.8 metres high in places.</p> <p>Unfortunately the prospecting road up the mountain has been constructed through the site, damaging some of the terrace walls.</p> <p>The site is older than 100 years and is therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√

Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√		
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√		
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable but damaged		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			√


Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION <ul style="list-style-type: none">• None• However if future impact is envisaged:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Surveying and mapping of site○ Permit from SAHRA○ Phase 2 investigation	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999)	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS 	
Figure 32: A section of the stone wall.	




Figure 33: An aerial view of the settlement layout.

Site 15

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site comprises an extensive settlement which is approximately 100 metres in length. The walling is 1.2 metres in height in some places. Several areas with midden deposits were recorded.		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
BI. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical		√

achievement at a particular period.			
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√		
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√		
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			√
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • However if future impact is envisaged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surveying and mapping of site 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Permit from SAHRA ○ Phase 2 investigation
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999)
I. PHOTOGRAPHS <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
<p>Figure 34: A section of the stone wall.</p>

Site 16

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises an elongated settlement with at least three central clusters of cattle enclosures with a surrounding periphery wall. The walling is 1.2 metres in height and several middens were recorded in association.</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
BI. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local	√	
Specific community	√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium		
High		√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		√
Peripheral		
Destruction		
Uncertain		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		

- None
- However if future impact is envisaged:
 - Surveying and mapping of site
 - Permit from SAHRA
 - Phase 2 investigation

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 35: A section of the stone wall.



Figure 36: An aerial view of the layout of the settlement.

Site 17

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site comprises several small central cattle enclosures with a smooth periphery wall. Several areas with deep deposits were recorded.		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
BI. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural	√	

landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable but damaged	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE			
	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			√
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None • However if future impact is envisaged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Surveying and mapping of site ○ Permit from SAHRA ○ Phase 2 investigation 			

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 37: A section of the stone wall.



Figure 38: The settlement layout of the stone-walled kraal.

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