

3.6.11. ORWRDP II Proposed Borrow Pit 11

4.6.11.1 Details of the area surveyed

The proposed Borrow Pit 11 is associated with the ORWRDP Phase 2F alignment and consists of a linear area, approximately 1.2km long, in the bed of the Thlopeng River at the north eastern foot of Clapham Hill.

4.6.11.2 Location Data

Farm Twyfelaar 119.

4.6.11.3 Location Maps

Refer Figure 26 for locality map of Borrow Pit 11.

4.6.11.4 Area surveyed

The area surveyed corresponds directly with the indicated proposed borrow pit area. Refer Figure 27 for a transect log plot indicating the survey.

Figure 26. Locality map of Borrow Pit 11.

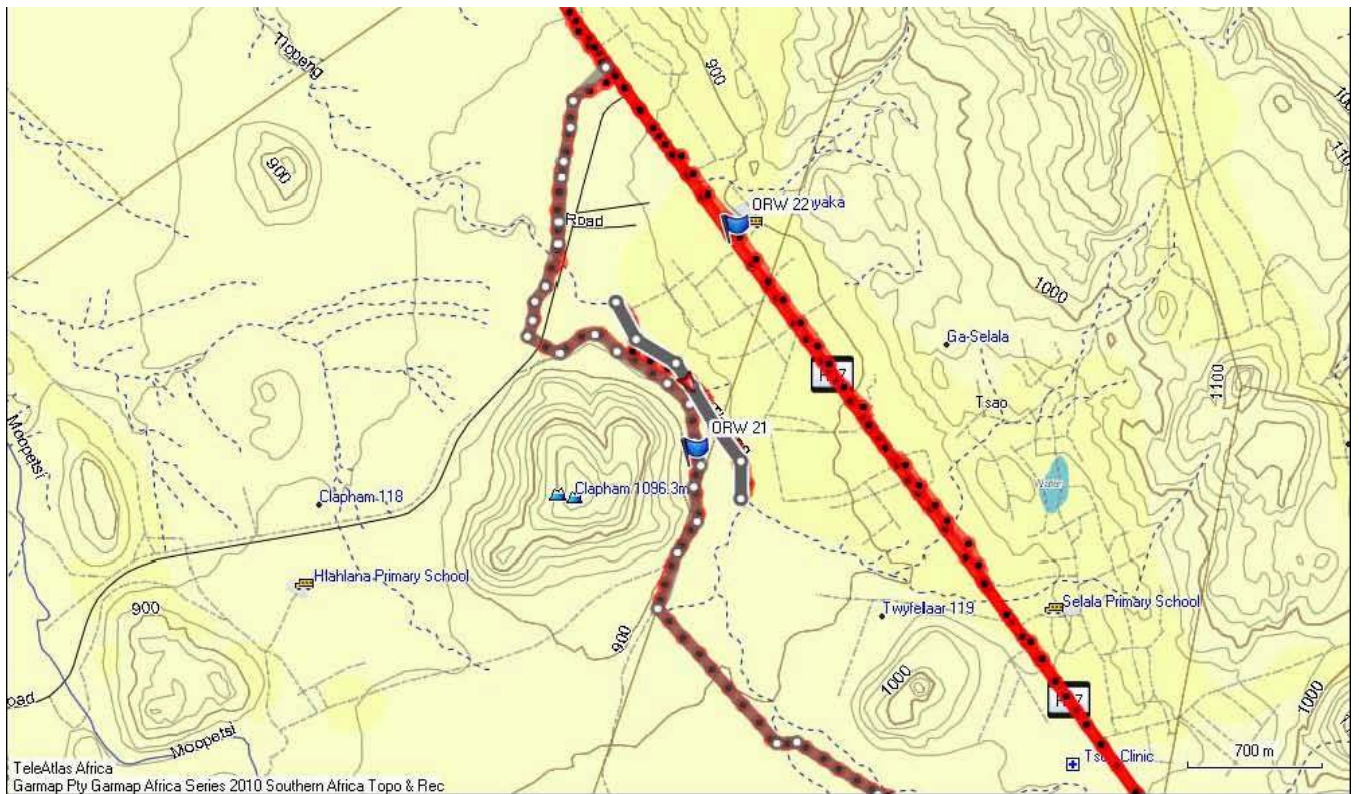


Figure 27. Transect log plot indicating the survey.



4. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The indicated proposed alignments were surveyed on foot by between three and four two man teams consisting of a suitably accredited archaeologist and an experienced field hand over a period of two weeks from 3 – 17 October 2010. The alignments were plotted on hand held GPS receivers and team members leap-frogged each other to cover the total alignment. The indicated construction impact is a 40m wide linear area along the alignment which mostly followed an existing road, or other existing infrastructure such as a power line or other pipeline. To ensure the coverage of the construction footprint team members employed a survey strategy of parallel transects where applicable and necessary. All transects were recorded as track logs and are enclosed as Appendix B.

No sampling was conducted. Where applicable cultural materials were collected from the surface and grouped for photography, but were left on site in all cases.

No restrictions to the study were encountered. In some areas the alignment route had previously been disturbed by natural processes and other infrastructure development. Where these disturbances were encountered they were taken to indicate possible exposed sub-surface indications of heritage resources in the area. On account of the season vegetation was almost non-existent and provided ideal conditions for observation.

For location and transect purposes, in addition to compasses and printed maps, Garmin MAP60sx hand held GPS receivers with GARMAP SAS Topo TMC base maps were used. No observations were recorded unless the instrument indicated accuracy higher than 4m. Location information was plotted and

manipulated with Garmin MAPSource version 6.16.2 and Arcview version 8.1 software. Photography was with CANON A30 digital cameras and images were managed using Microsoft Office 2007 Picture Manager.

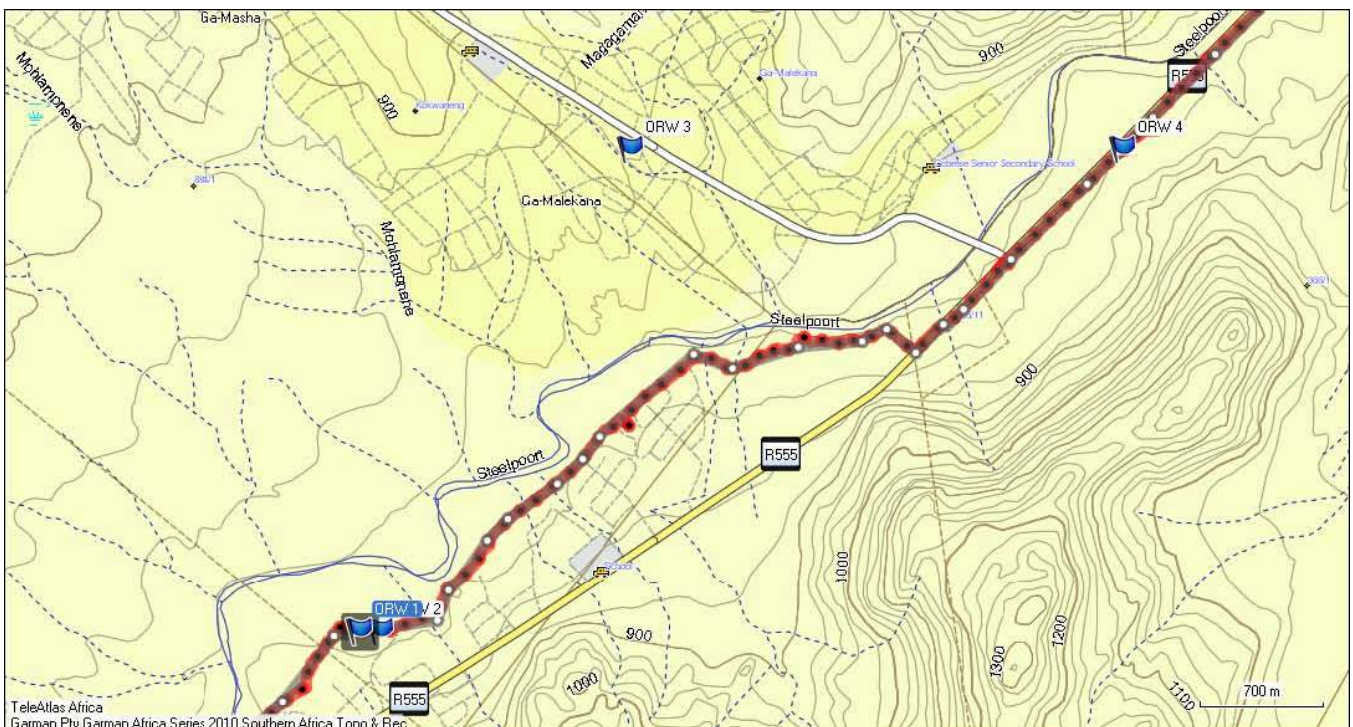
5. DESCRIPTION OF SITES

5.1. Site ORW 1 ORWRDP Phase 2C

6.1.1 Location of site

S24 54 47.2 E29 59 03.1 – Refer Figure 28 for locality map, and Appendix B for survey transect logs.

Figure 28. Locality map for site ORW 1, 3 and 4.



6.1.2 Description of site

6.1.2.1 Type of site

- Potshard scatter

6.1.2.2 Site category

- Late Iron Age

6.1.2.3 Context

- Disturbed

6.1.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.1.2.5 Extent

- Approximately 30m in diameter, no directional alignment.

6.1.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Surface scatter only, no associated deposits

6.1.2.7 Possible sources of information about past environments

- None

6.1.2.8 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Figure 29.

6.1.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Construction activities.

6.1.4 Description of the Artefacts, Faunal, Botanical or Other Finds and Features associated with the site

- Non diagnostic potsherds were found at the site (Fig. 30).

6.1.5 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

- Due to disturbed context and non-diagnostic ceramics the site has no heritage value.

6.1.6 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected C (Field Rating IV C): this site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

6.1.7 Recommendations

6.1.7.1 Assessment of the potential impact of the development on the site, relative to sustainable social and economic benefits

- No possible benefit to be derived from the mitigation or conservation of this site.

6.1.7.2 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- None.

6.1.7.3 Action/s required at the site

- None

Figure 29. Site ORW 1.



Figure 30. Artifacts at Site ORW 1.

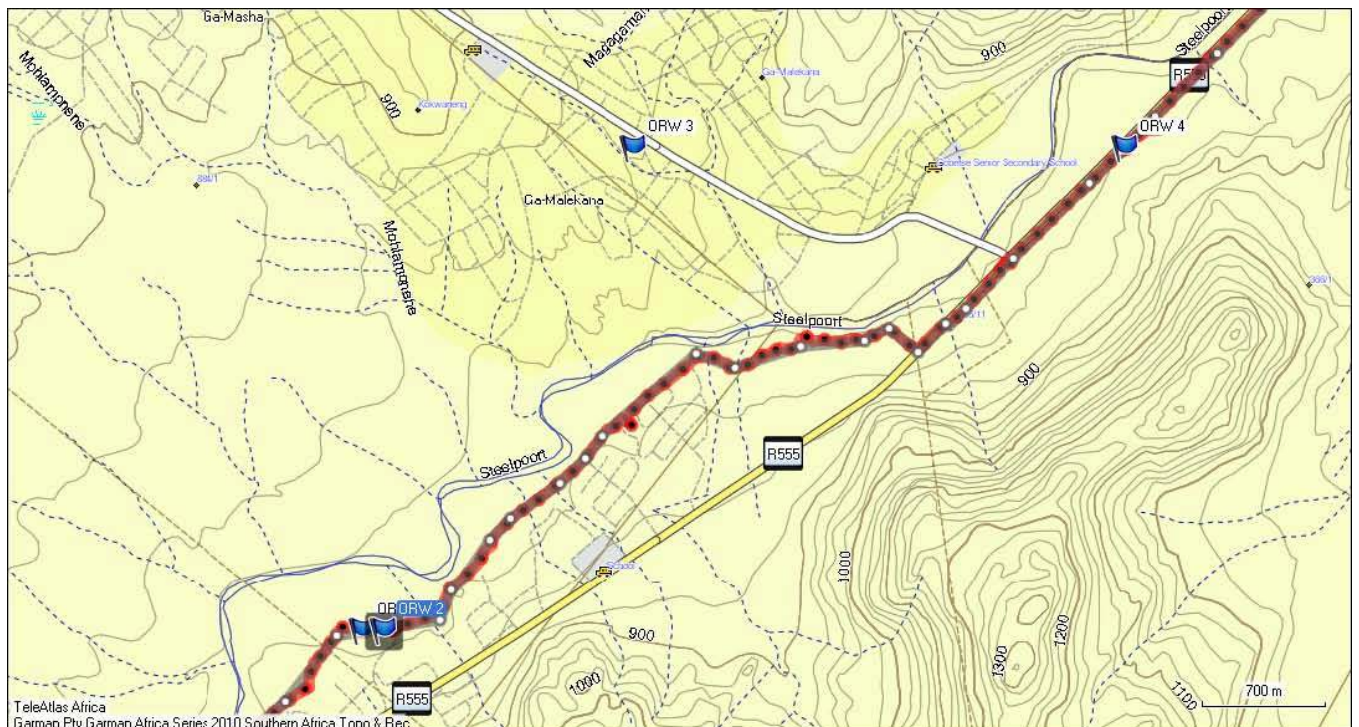


5.2. Site ORW 2 ORWRDP Phase 2C

6.2.1 Location of site

S24 54 47.2 E29 59 07.3 – Refer Figure 31 for locality map, and Appendix B for survey transect logs.

Figure 31. Locality map for site ORW 2.



6.2.2 Description of site

6.2.2.1 Type of site

- Potshard scatter.

6.2.2.2 Site category

- Late Iron Age

6.2.2.3 Context

- Disturbed.

6.2.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.2.2.5 Extent

- Approximately 30m in diameter.

6.2.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Surface occurrence only, no evidence for any deposits.

6.2.2.7 Possible sources of information about past environments

- None.

6.2.2.8 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Figure 32.

6.2.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Construction activities.

6.2.4 Description of the Artefacts, Faunal, Botanical or Other Finds and Features associated with the site

- Non-diagnostic potsherds were found at the site (Fig. 33).

6.2.5 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

- Due to disturbed context and non-diagnostic ceramics the site has no heritage value.

6.2.6 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected C (Field Rating IV C): this site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

6.2.7 Recommendations

6.2.7.1 Assessment of the potential impact of the development on the site, relative to sustainable social and economic benefits

- No possible benefit to be derived from the mitigation or conservation of this site.

6.2.7.2 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- None.

6.2.7.3 Action/s required at the site

- None

Figure 32. Site ORW 2.



Figure 33. Artifacts at Site ORW 2.



5.3. Site ORW 4 ORWRDP Phase 2C

6.3.1 Location of site

S24 53 19.1 E30 01 31.0 – Refer Figure 28 for locality map, and Appendix 2 for survey transect logs.

6.3.2 Description of site

6.3.2.1 Type of site

- Potshard scatter.

6.3.2.2 Site category

- Late Iron Age.

6.3.2.3 Context

- Primary but severely weathered.

6.3.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.3.2.5 Extent

- Low density scatter over an area of approximately 30m in circumference.

6.3.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Surface indications only, no indications of deposits of any depth.

6.3.2.7 Possible sources of information about past environments

- None.

6.3.2.8 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Figure 34 for a general view of the site.

6.3.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Construction activities.

6.3.4 Description of the Artefacts, Faunal, Botanical or Other Finds and Features associated with the site

- Non-diagnostic ceramics (Fig. 35).

6.3.5 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

- Due to disturbed context and non-diagnostic ceramics the site has no heritage value.

6.3.6 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected C (Field Rating IV C): this site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

6.3.7 Recommendations

6.3.7.1 Assessment of the potential impact of the development on the site, relative to sustainable social and economic benefits

- No possible benefit to be derived from the mitigation or conservation of this site.

6.3.7.2 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- None.

6.3.7.3 Action/s required at the site

- None

Figure 34. Site ORW 4.



Figure 35. Artefacts at site ORW4.



5.4. Site ORW 5 ORWRDP Phase 2C

6.4.1 Location of site

S24 51 06.5 E30 04 32.5 – Refer Figure 36 for locality map, and Appendix 2 for survey transect logs.

Figure 36. Locality map for site ORW 5, 6, 7 and 8.



6.4.2 Description of site

6.4.2.1 Type of site

The remains and the foundations of a cluster of dilapidated structures were identified at this location. The remains consisted basically of packed lines of rocks which were used in the foundations of these structures on which mud-brick walls were built. These structures were predominantly square or rectangular in shape and the rooms measured approximately 5m x 5m. A few metal artefacts such as wire and cans were observed amongst the remains of the structures.

6.4.2.2 Site category

- Recent modern.

6.4.2.3 Context

- Primary.

6.4.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.4.2.5 Extent

- In total an area of approximately 40x40m is covered by the ruined homestead.

6.4.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Single phase habitation with very sub-surface features.

6.4.2.7 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Figure 37 for site photograph.

6.4.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Damage through proposed construction.

6.4.4 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

Through experience of similar sites and a knowledge of cultural customs and traditions it is known that stillborn babies and deceased infants occasionally were being buried within the occupational settlement. These children were sometimes buried underneath the floors and walls of houses and huts. These burials were not marked, but were known to the immediate family.

Customs and traditions like these were common in the rural African communities even up to the later parts of the 20th century. It is therefore not only possible, but rather likely that some of these structures may be on top of some of these infant remains.

Significance: Moderate significance. The structures themselves have little or no heritage value or significance due to their relevant recent origins from within the last 60 years. The structures, however should be avoided, but if this deems not to be possible, a watching brief is recommended due to the possibility of infant human remains underneath the remains of the structures.

6.4.5 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected A (Field Rating IV A): this site should be mitigated before destruction (generally High/Medium significance);

6.4.6 Recommendations

6.4.6.1 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- If the structures can not be avoided during construction a suitably accredited archaeologist should be present when they are destroyed to ensure that no human remains are inadvertently discovered.
- If human remains are uncovered during the course of archaeological work this usually entails that excavations affecting the burial must be stopped. SAHRA should then be consulted and depending on the situation, the remains are either covered and left *in situ*, exposed (but not removed) and studied *in situ*, or fully excavated and studied with the consent and participation of the interested parties. It is, therefore, advisable that if it is foreseen that any archaeological research will uncover human remains an agreement with the interested parties and a permit for burials be obtained beforehand.
- For human remains inadvertently discovered in other situations, the legal requirement is that all activities affecting the burial must be stopped and that the discovery must be reported to the SAPS and SAHRA. The status of the remains is then ascertained. If it is found to be forensic in nature

(nominally younger than 60 years and perceived to be the victim of crime or a person that have died of unnatural causes) recovery by the Provincial Forensic Pathology Services in conjunction with the SAPS is mandated. If the remains are of cultural, historical or archaeological origin recovery is usually facilitated by SAHRA by means of a Rescue Permit.

6.4.6.2 Action/s required at the site

- Appoint a suitably accredited archaeologist on a watching brief to monitor construction activities.

Figure 37. General photograph of Site ORW 5.



5.5. Site ORW 6 ORWRDP Phase 2C

This structure was initially recorded and subsequently assessed to fall outside of the provisions of the NHRA, i.e. younger than 60 years and with no indicated heritage value.

No recommendations for mitigation are applicable and no actions are required.

5.6. Site ORW 7 ORWRDP Phase 2C

This structure was initially recorded and subsequently assessed to fall outside of the provisions of the NHRA, i.e. younger than 60 years and with no indicated heritage value.

No recommendations for mitigation are applicable and no actions are required.

5.7. Site ORW 8 ORWRDP Phase 2C

This structure was initially recorded and subsequently assessed to fall outside of the provisions of the NHRA, i.e. younger than 60 years and with no indicated heritage value.

No recommendations for mitigation are applicable and no actions are required.

5.8. Site ORW 10 ORWRDP Phase 2C

6.8.1 Location of site

S24 44 38.6 E30 11 02.6 – Refer Figure 38 for locality map, and Appendix 2 for survey transect logs.

Figure 38. Locality map for site ORW 9 and 10.



6.8.2 Description of site

6.8.2.1 Type of site

- Potshard scatter

6.8.2.2 Site category

- Late Iron Age

6.8.2.3 Context

- Disturbed

6.8.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.8.2.5 Extent

- Approximately 80m in diameter, no directional alignment.

6.8.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Due to the disturbance by previous ploughing the sub-terranean features of the site has been destroyed. Some indications of possible grain bin foundations and habitational structures were observed, but none are intact.

6.8.2.7 Possible sources of information about past environments

- None

6.8.2.8 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Figure 39.

6.8.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Construction activities.

6.8.4 Description of the Artefacts, Faunal, Botanical or Other Finds and Features associated with the site

- Non- diagnostic potsherds were found at the site (Fig. 40). Although some fragments showed possible decoration, this was not sufficient to ascribe the site to a particular ceramic facies or tradition.

6.8.5 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

- Due to disturbed context and non-diagnostic ceramics the site has no heritage value.

6.8.6 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected C (Field Rating IV C): this site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

6.8.7 Recommendations

6.8.7.1 Assessment of the potential impact of the development on the site, relative to sustainable social and economic benefits

- No possible benefit to be derived from the mitigation or conservation of this site.

6.8.7.2 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- None.

6.8.7.3 Action/s required at the site

- None

Figure 39. Site ORW 10.



Figure 40(a). Artefacts at Site ORW 10.



Figure 40(b). Artefacts at Site ORW 10.

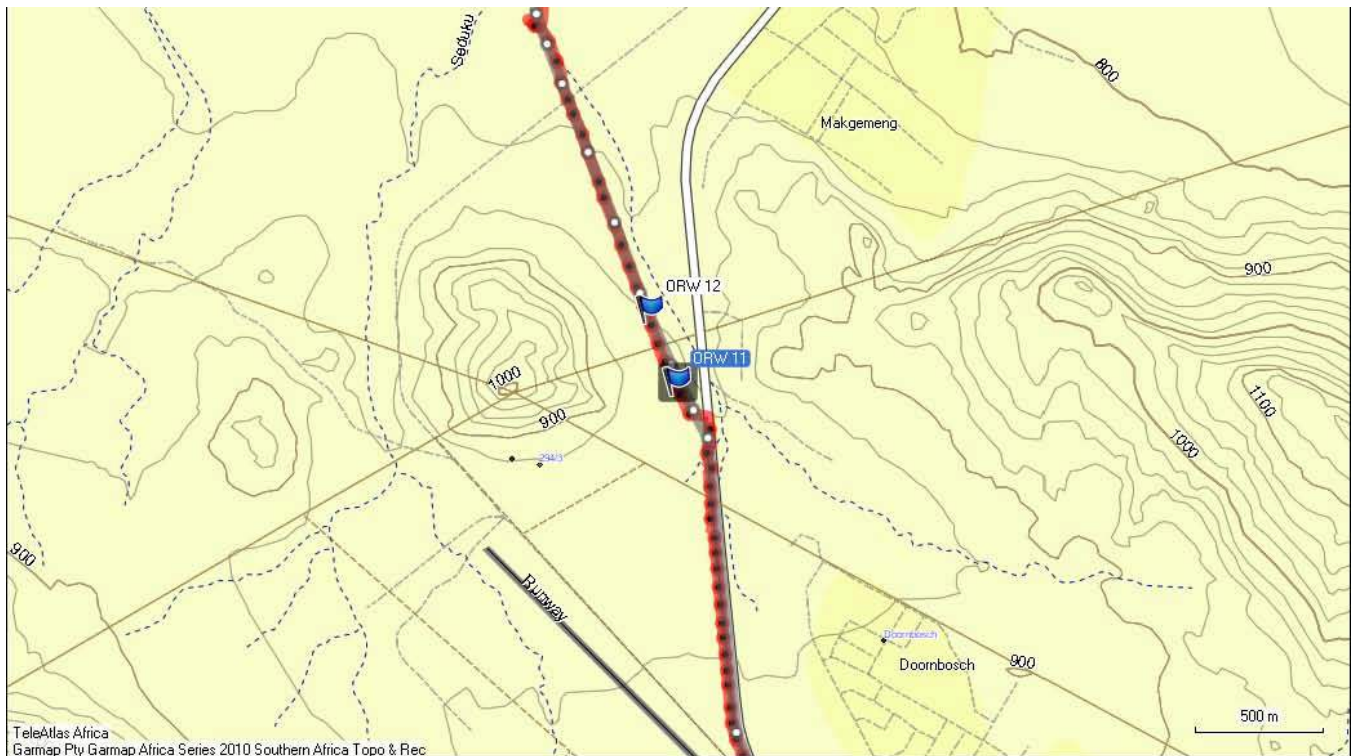


5.9. Site ORW 11 ORWRDP Phase 2D

6.9.1 Location of site

S24 38 58.6 E30 10 56.9 – Refer Figure 41 for locality map, and Appendix 2 for survey transect logs.

Figure 41. Locality map for site ORW 11 and 12.



6.9.2 Description of site

6.9.2.1 Type of site

The remains and the foundations of a cluster of dilapidated structures were identified at this location. The remains consisted basically of packed lines of rocks which were used in the foundations of these structures on which mud-brick walls were built. These structures were predominantly square or rectangular in shape and the rooms measured approximately 5m x 5m. A few metal artefacts such as wire and cans were observed amongst the remains of the structures.

6.9.2.2 Site category

- Recent modern.

6.9.2.3 Context

- Primary.

6.9.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.9.2.5 Extent

- In total an area of approximately 50 m in diameter is covered by the ruined homestead.

6.9.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Single phase habitation with very sub-surface features.

6.9.2.7 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Fig. 42 for site photograph.

6.9.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Damage through proposed construction.

6.9.4 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

Through experience of similar sites and a knowledge of cultural customs and traditions it is known that stillborn babies and deceased infants occasionally were being buried within the occupational settlement. These children were sometimes buried underneath the floors and walls of houses and huts. These burials were not marked, but were known to the immediate family.

Customs and traditions like these were common in the rural African communities even up to the later parts of the 20th century. It is therefore not only possible, but rather likely that some of these structures may be on top of some of these infant remains.

Significance: Moderate significance. The structures themselves have little or no heritage value or significance due to their relevant recent origins from within the last 60 years. The structures, however should be avoided, but if this deems not to be possible, a watching brief is recommended due to the possibility of infant human remains underneath the remains of the structures.

6.9.5 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected A (Field Rating IV A): this site should be mitigated before destruction (generally High/Medium significance);

6.9.6 Recommendations

6.9.6.1 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- If the structures can not be avoided during construction a suitably accredited archaeologist should be present when they are destroyed to ensure that no human remains are inadvertently discovered.
- If human remains are uncovered during the course of archaeological work this usually entails that excavations affecting the burial must be stopped. SAHRA should then be consulted and depending on the situation, the remains are either covered and left *in situ*, exposed (but not removed) and studied *in situ*, or fully excavated and studied with the consent and participation of the interested parties. It is,

therefore, advisable that if it is foreseen that any archaeological research will uncover human remains an agreement with the interested parties and a permit for burials be obtained beforehand.

- For human remains inadvertently discovered in other situations, the legal requirement is that all activities affecting the burial must be stopped and that the discovery must be reported to the SAPS and SAHRA. The status of the remains is then ascertained. If it is found to be forensic in nature (nominally younger than 60 years and perceived to be the victim of crime or a person that have died of unnatural causes) recovery by the Provincial Forensic Pathology Services in conjunction with the SAPS is mandated. If the remains are of cultural, historical or archaeological origin recovery is usually facilitated by SAHRA by means of a Rescue Permit.

6.9.6.2 Action/s required at the site

- Appoint a suitably accredited archaeologist on a watching brief to monitor construction activities.

Figure 41. General photograph of Site ORW 11.



5.10.Site ORW 12 ORWRDP Phase 2D

6.10.1 Location of site

S24 38 49.5 E30 10 53.3 – Refer Figure 41 for locality map, and Appendix 2 for survey transect logs.

6.10.2 Description of site

6.10.2.1 Type of site

The remains and the foundations of a cluster of dilapidated structures were identified at this location. The remains consisted basically of packed lines of rocks which were used in the foundations of these structures on which mud-brick walls were built. These structures were predominantly square or rectangular in shape and the rooms measured approximately 5m x 5m. A few metal artefacts such as wire and cans were observed amongst the remains of the structures.

6.10.2.2 Site category

- Recent modern.

6.10.2.3 Context

- Primary.

6.10.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.10.2.5 Extent

- In total an area of approximately 50 m in diameter is covered by the ruined homestead.

6.10.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Single phase habitation with very sub-surface features.

6.10.2.7 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Fig. 43 for site photograph.

6.10.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Damage through proposed construction.

6.10.4 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

Through experience of similar sites and a knowledge of cultural customs and traditions it is known that stillborn babies and deceased infants occasionally were being buried within the occupational settlement. These children were sometimes buried underneath the floors and walls of houses and huts. These burials were not marked, but were known to the immediate family.

Customs and traditions like these were common in the rural African communities even up to the later parts of the 20th century. It is therefore not only possible, but rather likely that some of these structures may be on top of some of these infant remains.

Significance: Moderate significance. The structures themselves have little or no heritage value or significance due to their relevant recent origins from within the last 60 years. The structures, however should be avoided, but if this deems not to be possible, a watching brief is recommended due to the possibility of infant human remains underneath the remains of the structures.

6.10.5 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected A (Field Rating IV A): this site should be mitigated before destruction (generally High/Medium significance);

6.10.6 Recommendations

6.10.6.1 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- If the structures can not be avoided during construction a suitably accredited archaeologist should be present when they are destroyed to ensure that no human remains are inadvertently discovered.
- If human remains are uncovered during the course of archaeological work this usually entails that excavations affecting the burial must be stopped. SAHRA should then be consulted and depending on the situation, the remains are either covered and left *in situ*, exposed (but not removed) and studied *in situ*, or fully excavated and studied with the consent and participation of the interested parties. It is, therefore, advisable that if it is foreseen that any archaeological research will uncover human remains an agreement with the interested parties and a permit for burials be obtained beforehand.
- For human remains inadvertently discovered in other situations, the legal requirement is that all activities affecting the burial must be stopped and that the discovery must be reported to the SAPS and SAHRA. The status of the remains is then ascertained. If it is found to be forensic in nature (nominally younger than 60 years and perceived to be the victim of crime or a person that have died of unnatural causes) recovery by the Provincial Forensic Pathology Services in conjunction with the SAPS is mandated. If the remains are of cultural, historical or archaeological origin recovery is usually facilitated by SAHRA by means of a Rescue Permit.

6.10.6.2 Action/s required at the site

- Appoint a suitably accredited archaeologist on a watching brief to monitor construction activities.

Figure 43. General photograph of Site ORW 12.



5.11.Site ORW 14 ORWRDP Phase 2D

6.11.1 Location of site

S24 37 32.6 E30 10 15.4 – Refer Figure 44 for locality map, and Appendix 2 for survey transect logs.

Figure 44. Locality map for site ORW 13, 14 and 15.



6.11.2 Description of site

6.11.2.1 Type of site

The remains and the foundations of a cluster of dilapidated structures were identified at this location. The remains consisted basically of packed lines of rocks which were used in the foundations of these structures on which mud-brick walls were built. These structures were predominantly square or rectangular in shape and the rooms measured approximately 5m x 5m. A few metal artefacts such as wire and cans were observed amongst the remains of the structures.

6.11.2.2 Site category

- Recent modern.

6.11.2.3 Context

- Primary.

6.11.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.11.2.5 Extent

- In total an area of approximately 50 m in diameter is covered by the ruined homestead.

6.11.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Single phase habitation with very sub-surface features.

6.11.2.7 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Fig. 45 for site photograph.

6.11.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Damage through proposed construction.

6.11.4 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

Through experience of similar sites and a knowledge of cultural customs and traditions it is known that stillborn babies and deceased infants occasionally were being buried within the occupational settlement. These children were sometimes buried underneath the floors and walls of houses and huts. These burials were not marked, but were known to the immediate family.

Customs and traditions like these were common in the rural African communities even up to the later parts of the 20th century. It is therefore not only possible, but rather likely that some of these structures may be on top of some of these infant remains.

Significance: Moderate significance. The structures themselves have little or no heritage value or significance due to their relevant recent origins from within the last 60 years. The structures, however should be avoided, but if this deems not to be possible, a watching brief is recommended due to the possibility of infant human remains underneath the remains of the structures.

6.11.5 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected A (Field Rating IV A): this site should be mitigated before destruction (generally High/Medium significance);

6.11.6 Recommendations

6.11.6.1 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- If the structures can not be avoided during construction a suitably accredited archaeologist should be present when they are destroyed to ensure that no human remains are inadvertently discovered.
- If human remains are uncovered during the course of archaeological work this usually entails that excavations affecting the burial must be stopped. SAHRA should then be consulted and depending on the situation, the remains are either covered and left *in situ*, exposed (but not removed) and studied *in*

situ, or fully excavated and studied with the consent and participation of the interested parties. It is, therefore, advisable that if it is foreseen that any archaeological research will uncover human remains an agreement with the interested parties and a permit for burials be obtained beforehand.

- For human remains inadvertently discovered in other situations, the legal requirement is that all activities affecting the burial must be stopped and that the discovery must be reported to the SAPS and SAHRA. The status of the remains is then ascertained. If it is found to be forensic in nature (nominally younger than 60 years and perceived to be the victim of crime or a person that have died of unnatural causes) recovery by the Provincial Forensic Pathology Services in conjunction with the SAPS is mandated. If the remains are of cultural, historical or archaeological origin recovery is usually facilitated by SAHRA by means of a Rescue Permit.

6.11.6.2 Action/s required at the site

- Appoint a suitably accredited archaeologist on a watching brief to monitor construction activities.

Figure 45. General photograph of Site ORW 14.



5.12.Site ORW 15 ORWRDP Phase 2D

6.12.1 Location of site

S24 37 29.1 E30 10 12.4 – Refer Figure 44 for locality map, and Appendix 2 for survey transect logs.

6.12.2 Description of site

6.12.2.1 Type of site

The remains and the foundations of a cluster of dilapidated structures were identified at this location. The remains consisted basically of packed lines of rocks which were used in the foundations of these structures on which mud-brick walls were built. These structures were predominantly square or rectangular in shape and the rooms measured approximately 5m x 5m. A few metal artefacts such as wire and cans were observed amongst the remains of the structures.

6.12.2.2 Site category

- Recent modern.

6.12.2.3 Context

- Primary.

6.12.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.12.2.5 Extent

- In total an area of approximately 50 m in diameter is covered by the ruined homestead.

6.12.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Single phase habitation with very sub-surface features.

6.12.2.7 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Fig. 46 for site photograph.

6.12.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Damage through proposed construction.

6.12.4 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

Through experience of similar sites and a knowledge of cultural customs and traditions it is known that stillborn babies and deceased infants occasionally were being buried within the occupational settlement. These children were sometimes buried underneath the floors and walls of houses and huts. These burials were not marked, but were known to the immediate family.

Customs and traditions like these were common in the rural African communities even up to the later parts of the 20th century. It is therefore not only possible, but rather likely that some of these structures may be on top of some of these infant remains.

Significance: Moderate significance. The structures themselves have little or no heritage value or significance due to their relevant recent origins from within the last 60 years. The structures, however should be avoided, but if this deems not to be possible, a watching brief is recommended due to the possibility of infant human remains underneath the remains of the structures.

6.12.5 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected A (Field Rating IV A): this site should be mitigated before destruction (generally High/Medium significance);

6.12.6 Recommendations

6.12.6.1 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- If the structures can not be avoided during construction a suitably accredited archaeologist should be present when they are destroyed to ensure that no human remains are inadvertently discovered.
- If human remains are uncovered during the course of archaeological work this usually entails that excavations affecting the burial must be stopped. SAHRA should then be consulted and depending on the situation, the remains are either covered and left *in situ*, exposed (but not removed) and studied *in situ*, or fully excavated and studied with the consent and participation of the interested parties. It is, therefore, advisable that if it is foreseen that any archaeological research will uncover human remains an agreement with the interested parties and a permit for burials be obtained beforehand.
- For human remains inadvertently discovered in other situations, the legal requirement is that all activities affecting the burial must be stopped and that the discovery must be reported to the SAPS and SAHRA. The status of the remains is then ascertained. If it is found to be forensic in nature (nominally younger than 60 years and perceived to be the victim of crime or a person that have died of unnatural causes) recovery by the Provincial Forensic Pathology Services in conjunction with the SAPS is mandated. If the remains are of cultural, historical or archaeological origin recovery is usually facilitated by SAHRA by means of a Rescue Permit.

6.12.6.2 Action/s required at the site

- Appoint a suitably accredited archaeologist on a watching brief to monitor construction activities.

Figure 46. General photograph of Site ORW 15.



5.13.Site ORW 18 ORWRDP Phase 2D

6.13.1 Location of site

S24 32 08.6 E30 08 56.0 – Refer Figure 47 for locality map, and Appendix 2 for survey transect logs.

Figure 47. Locality map for Site ORW 17, 18, 19 and 20.



6.13.2 Description of site

6.13.2.1 Type of site

- Potshard scatter.

6.13.2.2 Site category

- Late Iron Age.

6.13.2.3 Context

- Primary – disturbed by ploughing.

6.13.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.13.2.5 Extent

- Low density scatter over an area of approximately 30m in diameter.

6.13.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Surface indications only, no indications of deposits of any depth.

6.13.2.7 Possible sources of information about past environments

- None.

6.13.2.8 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Figure 48 for a general view of the site.

6.13.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Construction activities.

6.13.4 Description of the Artefacts, Faunal, Botanical or Other Finds and Features associated with the site

- Non-diagnostic ceramics (Fig. 49).

6.13.5 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

- Due to disturbed context and non-diagnostic ceramics the site has no heritage value.

6.13.6 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected C (Field Rating IV C): this site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

6.13.7 Recommendations

6.13.7.1 Assessment of the potential impact of the development on the site, relative to sustainable social and economic benefits

- No possible benefit to be derived from the mitigation or conservation of this site.

6.13.7.2 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- None.

6.13.7.3 Action/s required at the site

- None

Figure 48. Site ORW 18.



Figure 49. Artefacts at site ORW18.



5.14.Site ORW 19 ORWRDP Phase 2D

6.14.1 Location of site

S24 31 59.8 E30 08 49.7 – Refer Figure 47 for locality map, and Appendix 2 for survey transect logs.

6.14.2 Description of site

6.14.2.1 Type of site

- Potshard scatter.

6.14.2.2 Site category

- Late Iron Age.

6.14.2.3 Context

- Primary – disturbed by ploughing.

6.14.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.14.2.5 Extent

- Low density scatter over an area of approximately 30m in diameter.

6.14.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Surface indications only, no indications of deposits of any depth.

6.14.2.7 Possible sources of information about past environments

- None.

6.14.2.8 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Figure 50 for a general view of the site.

6.14.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Construction activities.

6.14.4 Description of the Artefacts, Faunal, Botanical or Other Finds and Features associated with the site

- Non-diagnostic ceramics (Fig. 51). Some fragments of ceramic display graphite burnishing which might indicate an affinity with the Marateng facies.

6.14.5 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

- Due to disturbed context and non-diagnostic ceramics the site has no heritage value.

6.14.6 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected C (Field Rating IV C): this site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

6.14.7 Recommendations

6.14.7.1 Assessment of the potential impact of the development on the site, relative to sustainable social and economic benefits

- No possible benefit to be derived from the mitigation or conservation of this site.

6.14.7.2 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- None.

6.14.7.3 Action/s required at the site

- None

Figure 50. Site ORW 19.



Figure 51. Artefacts at site ORW 19.



5.15.Site ORW 20 ORWRDP Phase 2D

6.15.1 Location of site

S24 31 53.0 E30 08 53.8 – Refer Figure 47 for locality map, and Appendix 2 for survey transect logs.

6.15.2 Description of site

6.15.2.1 Type of site

- Potshard scatter.

6.15.2.2 Site category

- Late Iron Age.

6.15.2.3 Context

- Primary – disturbed by ploughing.

6.15.2.4 Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site

6.15.2.5 Extent

- Low density scatter over an area of approximately 30m in diameter.

6.15.2.6 Depth and stratification of the site

- Surface indications only, no indications of deposits of any depth.

6.15.2.7 Possible sources of information about past environments

- None.

6.15.2.8 Photographs and diagrams

- Refer Figure 52 for a general view of the site.

6.15.3 Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

- Construction activities.

6.15.4 Description of the Artefacts, Faunal, Botanical or Other Finds and Features associated with the site

- Non-diagnostic ceramics (Fig. 53).

6.15.5 Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

- Due to disturbed context and non-diagnostic ceramics the site has no heritage value.

6.15.6 Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected C (Field Rating IV C): this site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

6.15.7 Recommendations

6.15.7.1 Assessment of the potential impact of the development on the site, relative to sustainable social and economic benefits

- No possible benefit to be derived from the mitigation or conservation of this site.

6.15.7.2 Proposals for protection or mitigation

- None.

6.15.7.3 Action/s required at the site

- None