

**Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Goosebay Eco Estate situated on
Portions 1 and 3 and a Remainder of the Farm Woodlands 407RD,
Free State Province**

For

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Executive Summary

Stone Age & Iron Age settlements

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

Buildings

Although several stone-walled enclosures were recorded in the survey area, none are older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999). No further action is required.

Of importance is Site 1 which is a strategic entrenchment (redoubt) that probably dates to the South African War (Anglo-Boer War) of 1899 – 1902. The structure is therefore older than 60 years and as a result protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). Any impact on the site will have to be mitigated by a Phase 2 investigation.

Graves

A cemetery with 48 graves was recorded. Although some of the graves do have inscriptions on the headstones, some of them do not and as a result are also protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).

If impact will occur in the near future, mitigation measures may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

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 construction 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)).

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 within the boundaries of the proposed area of development. The study area is located on Portions 1 and 3 and a Remainder of the Farm Woodlands 407RD. This report forms part of the EIA process and was requested by Van Wyk Land Developments Corporation.

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 activity consists of the following aspects:

- Residential stands (228)
- Syndicated stands (high density developments) (7)
- Communal stands (6)
- Lodge stand (1)

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 **National Heritage Resources Act**, 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:**

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, augering), 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]

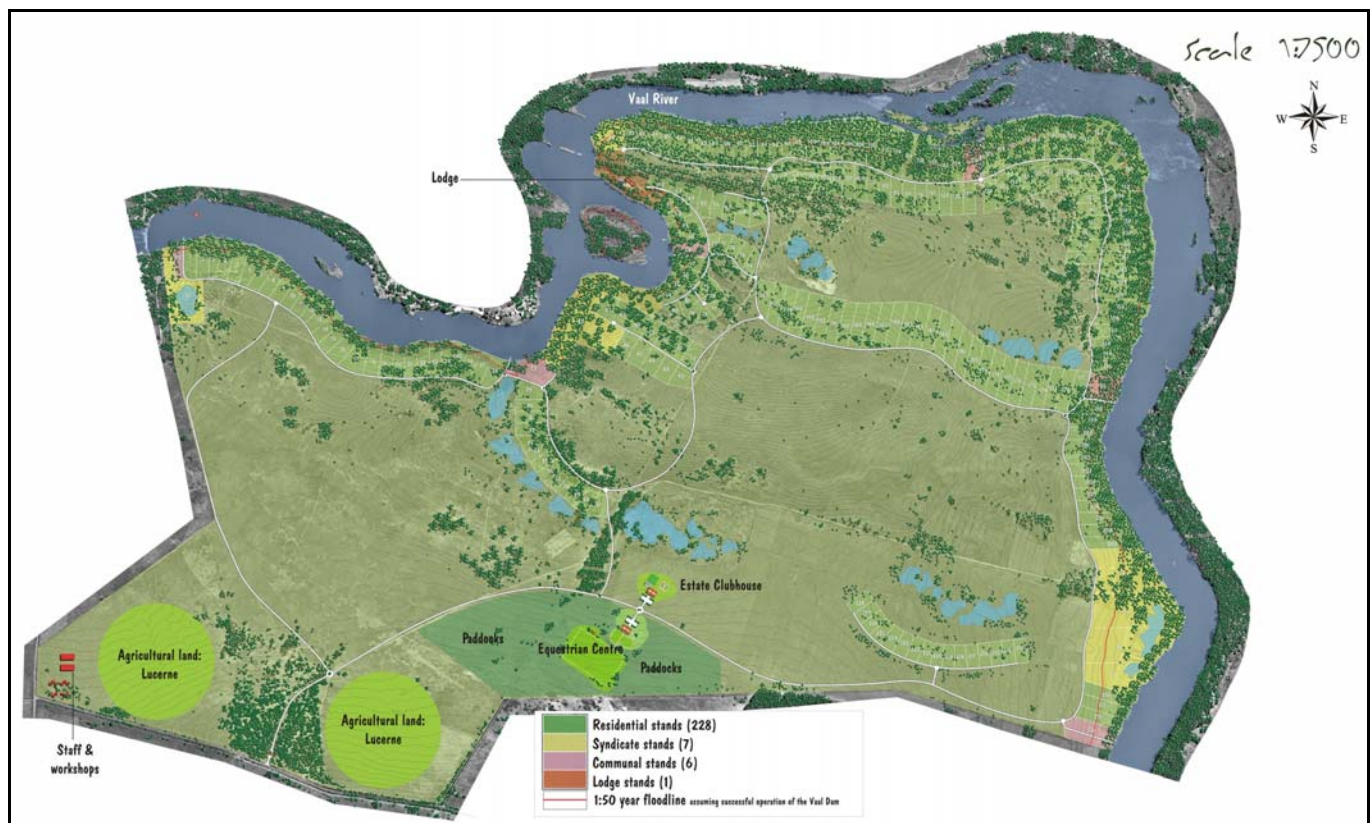
- Rating the **significance of the impact** on a historical or archaeological site is linked to the significance of the site itself. If the significance of the site is rated high, the significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the site is low.
- 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 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 construction 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 **South African Heritage Resources Agency (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 South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (or relevant PHRA).

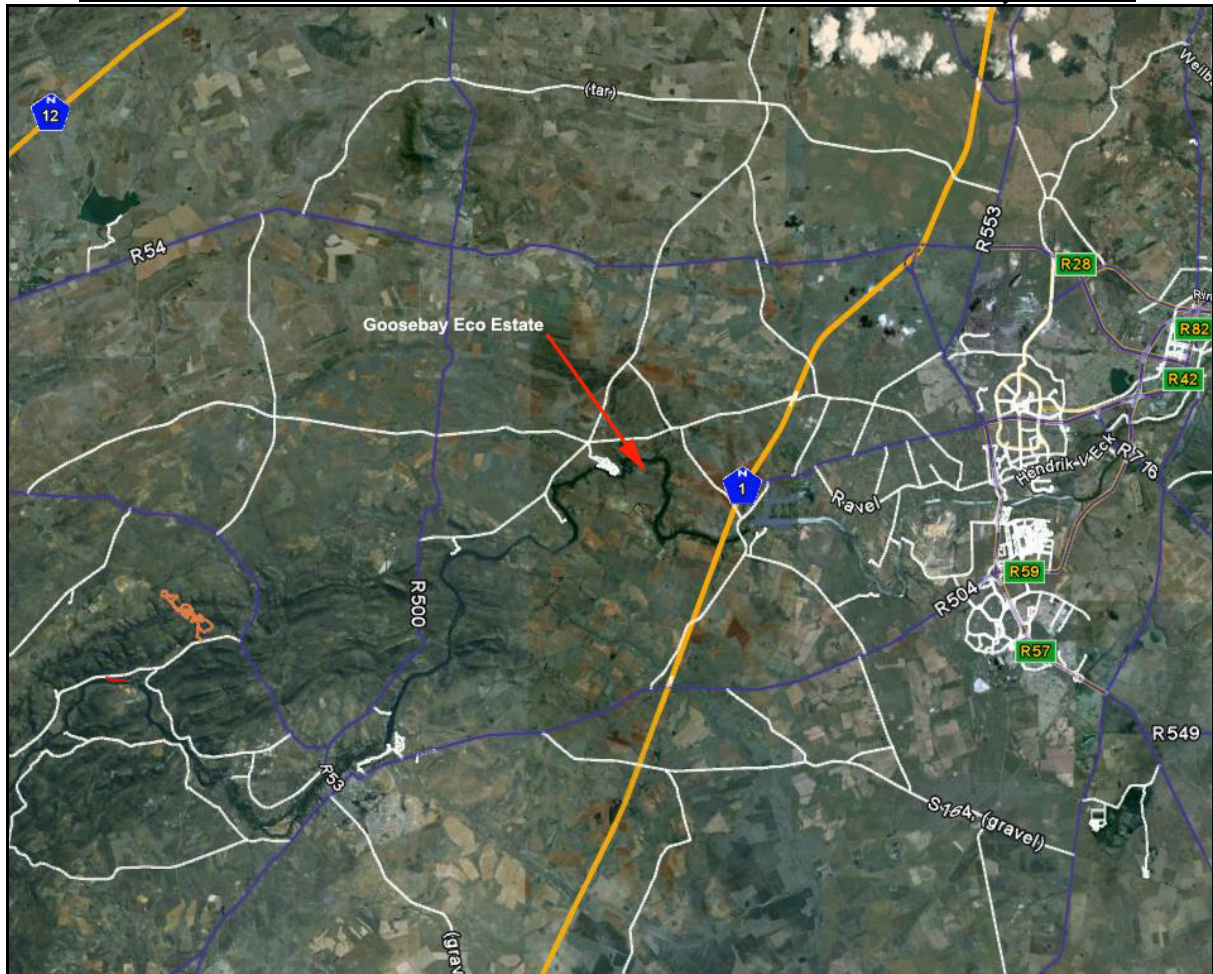
5. Methodology

5.1 Maps and Other Sources

The proposed area of development is situated approximately 35 km northeast of Parys, on the southern banks of the Vaal River in the Free State Province. The area is localised on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2627DA (Lindequesdrif). The location of the survey area is indicated on Map 1 & 2.



Map 1: General layout of the proposed development.



Map 2: Aerial view of the regional context of the proposed area of development.

5.2 Fieldwork

An intensive site visit was conducted on 24 March 2008. The existing road network was used and selected areas were investigated on foot.

5.3 Visibility and Constraints

Notwithstanding the dense vegetation along the banks of the Vaal River, no severe 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

The natural vegetation and surface structure have been severely altered due the cumulative effects of different land-use practices ranging from commercial farming (large areas have been tilled), game ranching, diamond mining, earth works and Blue gum plantations. The survey area consists mostly of flat, featureless sandy plains. However, the main attribute of the property is the Vaal River (approximately 9km of river front) forming the northern border of the property. Most of the river bank consists of rocky gradients, in places overgrown by large indigenous trees. Upstream the river bank has been converted for recreational use,

including holiday chalets. Further downstream past diamond mining activities resulted in unsightly excavations where diamond-bearing gravel was processed and never rehabilitated.

Existing infrastructure includes the farm manager's house and outbuildings, a caravan park, lodges, camping sites and a bush hut. Secondary aspects include dirt roads, power lines and fences.



Figure 1: General view of the southern section of the survey area



Figure 2: General view of the banks of the Vaal River

7. Archaeological Sequence

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)

8. Archaeological Context

8.1 Stone Age

Concentrations of Early Stone Age (ESA) sites are usually present on the flood-plains of perennial rivers and may date to over 2 millions 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. However, please note that there are no EIA sites in the Free State.

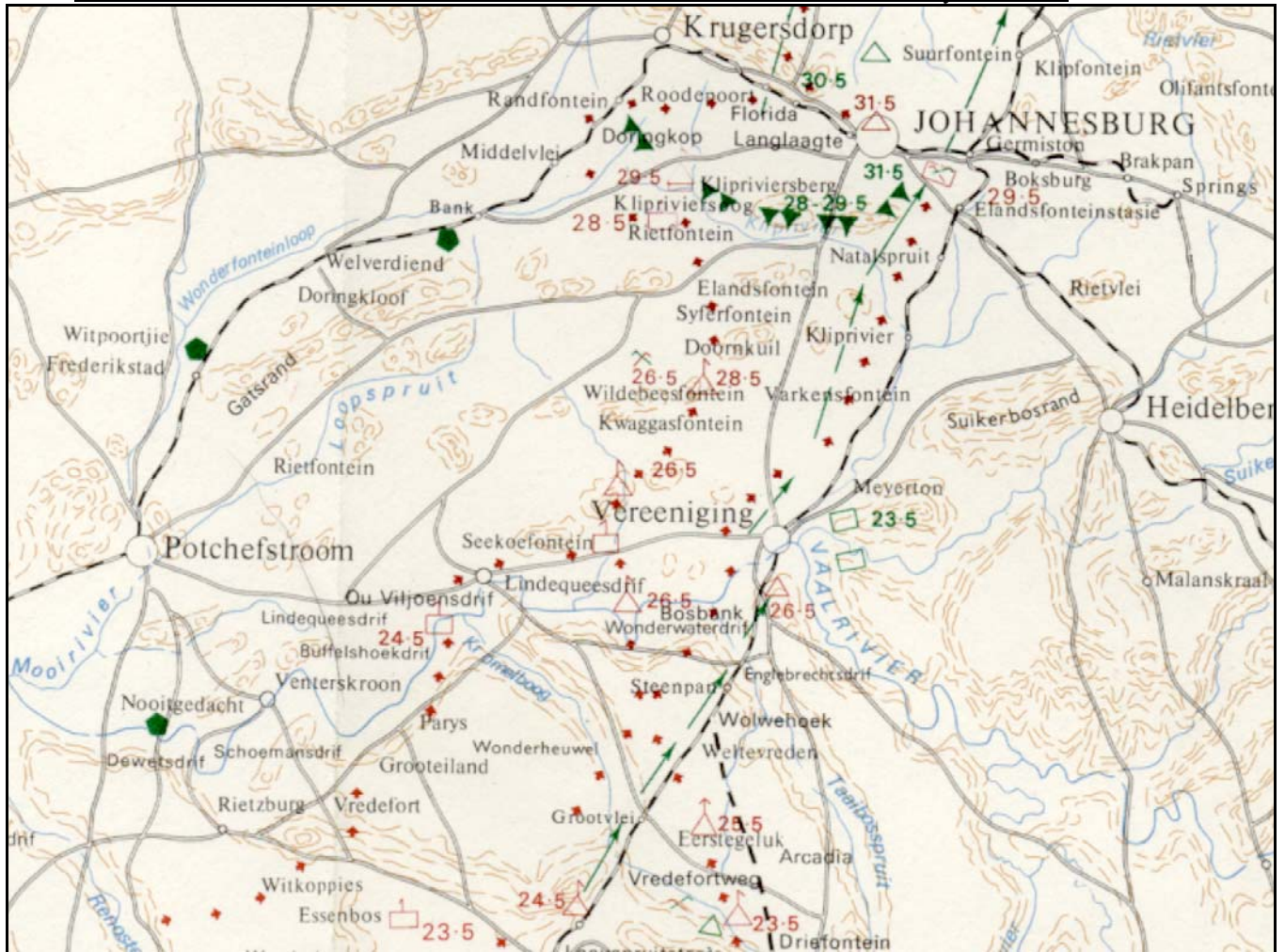
The **Late Iron Age** (LIA) settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops c. AD 1640 - AD 1830). This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Northern Sotho, Tswana and Southern Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) in the northern and Waterberg regions, and dates from the sixteenth to 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*).

8.3 Historical Context

Although the general area near the Vaal River has been severely utilised over the millennia and more intensely during the last few centuries, the focus here is specifically on the skirmishes and movement of soldiers during the South African War (Anglo-Boer War) (1899-1902). Site 1 was identified as a possible entrenchment (redoubt) that was used during the War.

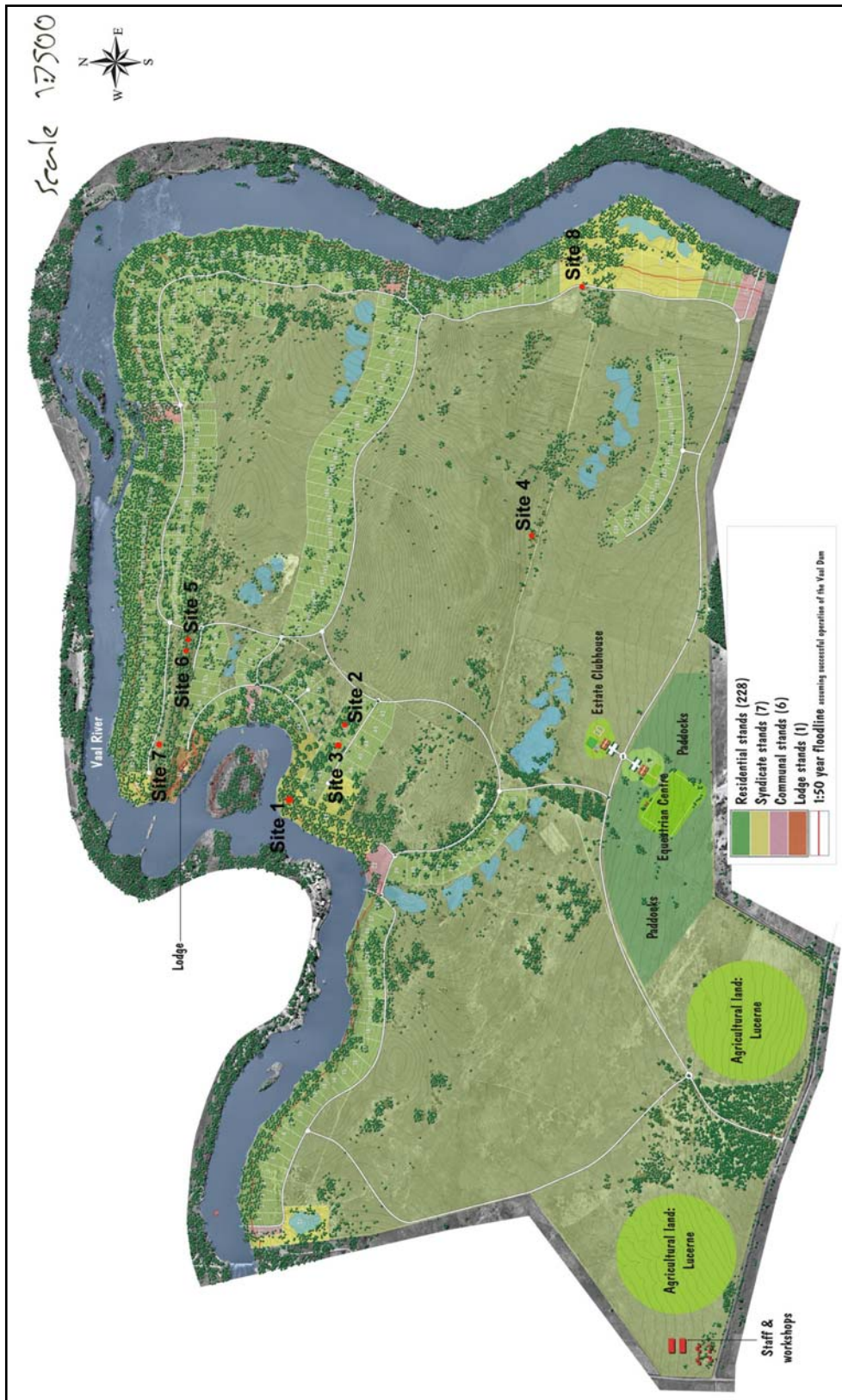
An overall northern march of the British forces from the Free State to Pretoria started early May 1900. It seems that on 24 May 1900 Lord Roberts gave orders to Generals French and Hamilton to cross the Vaal River near Parys. The cavalry of General French crossed at Ou Viljoensdrif at the confluence of the Kromelmboog Stream and the Vaal River. His cavalry safely guarded the northern banks of the river which made it possible to bring over the rest of his column at Lindequesdrif. The strength of this position on the northern banks of the Vaal River enabled General French to provide cover for the crossing of General Hamilton at a drif on the farm Wonderwater (Breytenbach 1983:517-518) (see Map 3).

It would seem that Site 1 (a stone-walled entrenchment or redoubt) might be associated with this northern march of British forces. This is substantiated by the fact that Site 1 is situated on the southern banks of the Vaal River, covering the northern bank. It can therefore be inferred that Site 1 was built and utilised by the British forces to provide additional cover and strategic control during the river crossings that took place in the general area.



Map 3: Northern march of General French of the British Forces (red dots on the left, river crossing at the red square).

9. Description of Sites



Map 4: Location of recorded sites.

9.1 Site 1

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site consists of stone-walled enclosures and terraces overlooking the Vaal River. Several terraces (Figure 3) were recorded as well as a small enclosure (3 metres in diameter). The site is probably a strategic entrenchment (redoubt) dating to the South African War (1899 – 1902) (see 8.3 for contextual information). No surface finds (insignia) were recorded. The structures are older than 60 years and therefore protected by the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).				
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 principle 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"> • If further impact is envisaged, please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation (survey and mapping) • Destruction permit form SAHRA 			
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 3: One of the stone-walled enclosures near the banks of the Vaal River.</p>			



Figure 4: Sign erected at the site.

9.2 Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of two attached stone-walled circular enclosures that were probably used to keep livestock. The walls are approximately 0.5 metres high (in some places the foundations only) and packed with large boulders. The two enclosures are 18 metres and 10 metres in diameter, respectively. Deposit was recorded in the larger enclosure. No other cultural material was noted on the surface. The enclosures are probably associated with recent farming activities by workers living in the area. The structures are probably not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999).

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 the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle 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		√
Unknown		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feature sufficiently recorded. • None 		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 		

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 5: A section of the wall of one of the enclosures.

9.3 Site 3

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a stone-walled circular enclosure that was probably used to keep livestock. The walls are approximately 0.5 metres high and the enclosure is approximately 13 metres in diameter. No deposit was recorded in the enclosure. No other cultural material was noted on the surface. The enclosures are probably associated with recent farming activities by workers living in the area. The structures are probably not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999).

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.		√
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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.		√
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It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
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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 the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√		√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle 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			√

Unknown

G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

- Feature sufficiently recorded
- None

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- None

II. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 6: A section of the enclosure.

9.4 Site 4**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of a cemetery which contains about 48 graves. The graves have an east-west orientation, with the headstones on the western side. Some of the graves are demarcated by packed rock and heaps of sand while others have a cement/brick base and headstone (one with granite).

The following inscriptions were recorded:

- Paulinah Lebeko Mmamoya: 19/05/1919 – 06/96/1969
- Name not discernable: Died: 1968
- Abel Motsetse Ntsoelengoe: Died: 23/12/1967 (Age: 69)
- April Radebe: Died: 27/09/1972
- Paulinah Mmamohau: No date
- Abram Tsholo Qai: Died: 11/05/1961
- ?? Kadi: Died: 28/10/1983

Please note that most of the graves do not have inscriptions on their headstones and are therefore regarded by default as older than 60 years. As a result, these unmarked graves are also protected under Section 36 the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). No other structures or features were recorded in association with the cemetery.				
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 the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
Tourism Value				
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is importance in demonstrating the principle 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	
Unknown	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The graves must be fenced • A minimum 10 metres buffer zone should be maintained around the graves • If further impact is envisaged, please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • Social consultation • Exhumation and reburial 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 regional provisions, laws and by-laws • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) • Permit from SAHRA for removal 	
III. PHOTOGRAPHS	



Figure 7: Graves in the cemetery.

9.5 Site 5

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a small stone-walled square enclosure. The dimensions of the structure are 5x12 metres and the walls are 0.5 high. Some deposit was recorded in the enclosure. No other cultural material was noted on the surface. The enclosures are probably associated with recent farming activities by workers living in the area. The structures are probably not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999).

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.		√
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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.		√
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It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
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Aesthetic Value

It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
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Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa’s natural and cultural heritage.		√
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It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
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It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle 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.	Demolished, foundations	
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		√
Unknown		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feature sufficiently recorded. • None 		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 		
IV. PHOTOGRAPHS		



Figure 8: Section of the foundation.

9.6 Site 6

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a small stone-walled circular enclosure. The structure is 12 metres in diameter and the walls are 0.5 high. No deposit was recorded in the enclosure. No other cultural material was noted on the surface. The enclosures are probably associated with recent farming activities by workers living in the area. The structures are probably not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999).

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.		√
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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.		√
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It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
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Aesthetic Value

It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
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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 the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle 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.		Demolished, foundations	
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			√
Unknown			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feature sufficiently recorded. 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

9.7 Site 7

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site consists of a small stone-walled circular enclosure. The structure is 10 metres in diameter and the walls are 0.3 high. No deposit was recorded in the enclosure. No other cultural material was noted on the surface. The enclosures are probably associated with recent farming activities by workers living in the area. The structures are probably not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under 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 the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle 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		√	
Unknown			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feature sufficiently recorded. • None 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 			

9.8 Site 8

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site consists of a multi-room, brick house with corrugated iron roof. A few associated outbuildings were also recorded.</p> <p>The structure is not older than 60 years and therefore not protected under 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 the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle 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	√
Unknown	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feature sufficiently recorded. • None 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 	
V. PHOTOGRAPHS <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Figure 9: Multi-room stone house.</p>	

10. Summary of Sites

Site	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	26°44.386'S 27°36.652'E	SA War redoubt	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey & mapping • Permit from SAHRA
2	26°44.487'S 27°36.813'E	Two circular enclosure	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
3	26°44.476'S 27°36.770'E	Circular enclosure	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

4	26°44.885'S 27°37.270'E	Cemetery	High	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation • Permit from SAHRA
5	26°44.133'S 27°37.000'E	Square enclosure	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
6	26°44.129'S 27°36.948'E	Circular enclosure	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
7	26°44.098'S 27°36.775'E	Circular enclosure	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
8	26°45.001'S 27°37.898'E	Modern house	Low	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

11. Conclusions and Recommendations

Stone Age & Iron Age settlements

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

Buildings

Although several stone-walled enclosures were recorded in the survey area, none are older than 60 years and therefore not protected under the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999). No further action is required.

Of importance is Site 1 which is a strategic entrenchment (redoubt) that probably dates to the South African War (Anglo-Boer War) of 1899 – 1902. The structure is therefore older than 60 years and as a result protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999). Any impact on the site will have to be mitigated by a Phase 2 investigation.

Graves

A cemetery with 48 graves was recorded. Although some of the graves do have inscriptions on the headstones, some of them do not and as a result are also protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).

If impact will occur in the near future, mitigation measures may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws

and by-laws that may be in place.

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 construction 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)).

Bibliography

Breytenbach, J. H. 1983. *Die Geskiedenis van die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog in Suid-Afrika, 1899-1902: Deel V: Die Britse Opmars tot in Pretoria*. Pretoria: The Government Printer.