



PGS

HERITAGE

**PROJECT NAME: BEATRIX MINING AREAS OF SIBANYE GOLD, BETWEEN WELKOM AND THEUNISSEN,
LEJWELEPUTSWA DISTRICT, ORANGE FREE STATE PROVINCE**

HERITAGE STUDY: HERITAGE AUDIT REPORT

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**FOR
SIBANYE GOLD (PTY LTD)**

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Polke Birkholtz', written over a horizontal line.

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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND SUMMARY OF EXPERTISE

The report has been compiled by PGS Heritage, an appointed Heritage Specialist for Sibanye Gold (Pty) Ltd. The views stipulated in this report are purely objective and no other interests are displayed during the decision-making processes discussed in this assessment.

HERITAGE CONSULTANT: PGS Heritage



CONTACT PERSON: Polke Birkholtz

SIGNATURE:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Birkholtz', is written over a solid horizontal line.

SUMMARY OF EXPERTISE:

Polke D. Birkholtz, has a BA Honours (cum laude) in Archaeology from the University of Pretoria (1997) and has been actively involved in the heritage industry since that year. He has been responsible for managing and undertaking more than 280 heritage and archaeological impact assessments across South Africa and is well versed in the applicable legislation as it relates to heritage in South Africa. Polke Birkholtz has also managed and conducted a large number of Phase 2 mitigation projects, including archival and historical research on various projects across the country, archaeological excavations on Late Iron Age sites in Gauteng, Mpumalanga and the Limpopo as well as archaeological excavations on historic sites in Gauteng, Free State and the Northern Cape. He has also managed and conducted a large number of grave relocation projects in Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Limpopo and the Free State. Polke Birkholtz is registered with the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) as a professional archaeologist and is a member of the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Section of ASAPA.

Report Title	Heritage Audit for the Beatrix Mining Areas of Sibanye Gold, Between Welkom and Theunissen, Lejweleputswa District, Orange Free State, Province		
Control	Name	Signature	Designation
Author/s	Jennifer Kitto		Heritage Specialist / PGS Heritage
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Overview of Heritage Audit

PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Sibanye Gold (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Heritage Audit and develop an associated Heritage Management Policy (HMP) for the heritage resources identified during the audit process. The Heritage Audit was undertaken for the Beatrix mining area properties owned by Sibanye Gold, which are located on various farms situated between the towns of Welkom and Theunissen, in the Matjhabeng and Masilonyana Local Municipalities in the Free State Province. The study area is approximately 13,877.41 ha in extent.

The purpose of the Heritage Audit is to compile a database of known heritage resources within a particular area as the foundation block for the management of such identified resources. This is important because heritage resources are protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999, (NHRA) from inter alia, destruction or damage, excavation or removal, or other disturbance, without a permit from the responsible heritage resources authority. The National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999, (NHRA) states that heritage resources are unique and non-renewable and, as such, any impact on such resources must be seen as significant (NHRA, section 5(1)(a)). The NHRA specifically protects certain categories of heritage resources, i.e.: structures, archaeological and paleontological (including meteorological) sites and material and graves and burial grounds (NHRA, sections 34, 35 and 36). Furthermore, Section 38 of the NHRA provides for and regulates the compilation of impact assessment reports of heritage resources that may be affected by construction or development activities.

This Audit follows on an Archaeological and Historical Desktop Study that was recently completed for the project area. This study revealed that the project area and surrounding landscape have a long and diverse historical and archaeological history and that significant potential exists for archaeological and historical sites and material to be located within the study area. The study also identified specific heritage sensitive areas within the study area.

This report includes the findings and recommendations of the archaeological and heritage field surveys undertaken of the Beatrix mining area properties owned by Sibanye Gold. As will be shown below, these surveys identified a large number of sensitive heritage resources on these properties.

Findings of the Fieldwork undertaken during the Heritage Audit

A total of 66 heritage sites were identified within the total study area. These heritage sites were numbered from Site 001 to Site 066. This fieldwork was undertaken during June, July and August 2017.

These identified heritage sites comprise nine (9) graves or burial grounds, 30 historical structures believed to be

older than 60 years, of which eleven (11) are believed to be older than 100 years, and 12 archaeological (Stone Age) sites. Sites where possible unmarked (infant) graves could occur were also identified (15). These sites include the remains of black homesteads. In terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents.

One of the historic structures that is believed to be 100 years old, with a nearby cemetery, is associated with one of the early Voortrekker families who lived in the area. The cemetery (Site 042) is assessed to be of **High significance** with a significance of **Grade III (Local) Heritage Significance**. The main farmstead site (Site 043) is assessed to be of **Medium – High Significance** and an associated second farmstead site (Site 044), is assessed to be of **Medium Significance**.

General Observations and Recommendations

The Heritage Management Policy document provided together with this Heritage Audit report outlines the mitigation measures required in the case of any proposed construction or mining activities on the heritage resources identified, as well as the Action Plan by way of which mitigation measures must be implemented.

Conclusions

This Heritage Audit report provides a database of known information regarding the tangible heritage resources from the study area, and as such represents a foundation block for the future management of these heritage resources. The Heritage Management Policy document, provided together with this Heritage Audit report, outlines the mitigation measures required in the case of any proposed construction or mining activities on the heritage resources identified, as well as the Action Plan by way of which mitigation measures must be implemented.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	8
2. SCOPE OF WORK	12
3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY	14
4. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA	16
5. FIELDWORK FINDINGS	20
6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	174
7. REFERENCES	176

1. INTRODUCTION

PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd was appointed by Sibanye Gold (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Heritage Audit and develop an associated Heritage Management Policy (HMP) for the heritage resources identified during the audit process. The Heritage Audit was undertaken for the Beatrix mining area properties owned by Sibanye Gold which are located between Welkom and Theunissen in the Lejweleputswa District Municipality, Free State Province. The Audit identified a large number of heritage resources located on these properties. This report contains a record of the heritage sites identified during the fieldwork component of the Heritage Audit of the Sibanye Beatrix properties study area.

1.1 Specialist Qualifications

This Heritage Impact Assessment was compiled by PGS Heritage (PGS).

The staff at PGS has a combined experience of nearly 70 years in the heritage consulting industry. PGS and its staff have extensive experience in managing HIA processes and will only undertake heritage assessment work where they have the relevant expertise and experience to undertake that work competently.

Polke Birkholtz, the Project Manager and author, is registered with the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) as a Professional Archaeologist and is accredited with the CRM Section of ASAPA. He has 18 years' experience in the heritage assessment and management field and holds a B.A. (cum laude) from the University of Pretoria specialising in Archaeology, Anthropology and History as well as a B.A. (Hons.) in Archaeology (cum laude) from the same institution.

Jennifer Kitto, co-author, has 16 years' experience in the heritage sector, a large part of which involved working for a government department responsible for administering the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999. She is therefore well-versed in the legislative requirements of heritage management. She holds a BA in Archaeology and Social Anthropology and a BA (Hons) in Social Anthropology.

1.2 Assumptions and Limitations

The following assumptions and limitations exist:

- This report is a Heritage Audit report compiled for the proposed Sibanye Beatrix Heritage Management project. The Sibanye Beatrix owned properties within the study area, as illustrated in **Figure 8**, **Figure 9** and **Figure 10**, represent the only areas assessed for the purposes of this heritage audit. Both the desktop assessment and the fieldwork undertaken for the Audit focussed only on the Sibanye-owned mining areas of the Beatrix study area (green-shaded areas within the overall study area). No fieldwork was undertaken over

sections of the study area that are privately owned. Should any properties additional to the ones illustrated in these two figures be added to the Sibanye Beatrix mining area, additional heritage fieldwork and reporting will have to be undertaken.

- Due to the extent of the study area assessed, during both the desktop study component of this work and the fieldwork component (approximately 13,877.41 hectares), it is clear that not all possible heritage resources located within the study area could be included in this report. This is due to various factors, including accessibility of some of the areas, as well as dense vegetation growth in certain areas and the subterranean nature of most archaeological sites.
- For the purposes of this report, and especially in terms of the proposed Heritage Management Policy, a 'heritage specialist' is viewed as someone with experience in archaeology. Similarly, when the term 'archaeologist' is used in these sections, the understanding is that such a person has experience in heritage audits and assessments as well.
- It should be noted that this report is **not** a Heritage Impact assessment report and should not be read as such.

1.3 Terminology/Abbreviations

Table 1- Abbreviations

ACRONYMS	DESCRIPTION
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM	Cultural Resources Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
DWA	Department of Water Affairs
DMR	Department of Mineral Resources
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
ESA	Early Stone Age
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HMP	Heritage Management Policy

I&AP	Interested & Affected Party
LSA	Later Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
PSSA	Palaeontological Society of South Africa
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System

Please note the following definitions of terms used in this report:

Archaeological resources

- i. material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- ii. rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- iii. wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the republic as defined in the Maritimes Zones Act, and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;
- iv. features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the site on which they are found.

Cultural significance

This means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value.

Development

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

- i. construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change in use of a place or a structure at a place;
- ii. carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- iii. subdivision or consolidation of land comprising a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- iv. constructing or putting up for display signs or boards;
- v. any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- vi. any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil

Fossil

Mineralised bones of animals, shellfish, plants and marine animals. A trace fossil is the track or footprint of a fossil animal that is preserved in stone or consolidated sediment.

Heritage

That which is inherited and forms part of the National Estate (Historical places, objects, fossils as defined by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999).

Heritage resources

This means any place or object of cultural significance

Palaeontology

Any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

Study Area

For the purposes of this report, the term study area refers to the properties owned by Sibanye Gold (Pty) Ltd in their Beatrix section, and is 13,877.41 hectares in extent.

2. SCOPE OF WORK

The aim of the heritage audit is to identify heritage sites and finds that occur in the Beatrix mining area properties owned by Sibanye Gold. The main aim of this document is the recording of identified heritage sites within the study area, which will contribute to the prevention and management of primary and secondary impacts on the identified heritage resources before and after any construction or mining related activity. The Heritage Audit will assist the landowner (Sibanye Gold) to manage the identified heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA).

2.1 Site Location

2.1.1 Sibanye Beatrix Study Area

The study area comprises the Sibanye-owned portions of the following farms, which comprise the mining area properties of the Beatrix Mine. The greater study area is divided into three separate sections: a Northern section, located 6.50 km south-west of the town of Welkom; a Middle Section, located 15 km south of the town of Welkom (and 6 km west of the town of Virginia) and a Southern Section, located 11 km north of the town of Theunissen. The table below lists the farms that fall into each of the separate sections.

Northern Section	Middle Section	Southern Section
Katboschdraai 22	Helpmekaar 47	Doorndeel 236
Rietpan 123	Kleinbegin 134	Leeuwarden 171
Wolwepan 85	Annex Glen Ross 562	Harmonie 579
Walkersvlei 133	Toulon 368	Leeuwfonteinswerf 51
	Zonderzorg 342	Leeuwbult 52
	Kalkoenkrans 225	Leeuwvlei 115
	Palmietkuil 328	Goedemoed 143

The coordinates defining the overall study area boundary are as follows:

- Northern Section
 - Northernmost point: S 28.010347 E 26.662172
 - Westernmost point: S 28.051208 E 26.623515
 - Easternmost point: S 28.040956 E 26.688991
 - Southernmost point: S 28.064028 E 26.635430

- Middle Section
 - Northernmost point: S 28.119640 E 26.712674
 - Westernmost point: S 28.195055 E 26.672083
 - Easternmost point: S 28.155659 E 26.824340
 - Southernmost point: S 28.233947 E 26.726155

- Southern Section
 - Northernmost point: S 28.227631 E 26.816220
 - Westernmost point: S 28.296485 E 26.719563
 - Easternmost point: S 28.271942 E 26.809810
 - Southernmost point: S 28.311934 E 26.767168

The extent of the Northern Section is 1,958.09 ha

The extent of the Middle Section is 3,321.46 ha

The extent of the Southern Section is 8,597.86 ha.

As such, the overall study area for the present Heritage Background covers an area of approximately 13,877.41 ha. A locality map depicting the study area within its regional context can be seen in **Figures 1 & 2**.



Figure 1 - The study area within its regional context, showing the three sections that comprise the total study area.

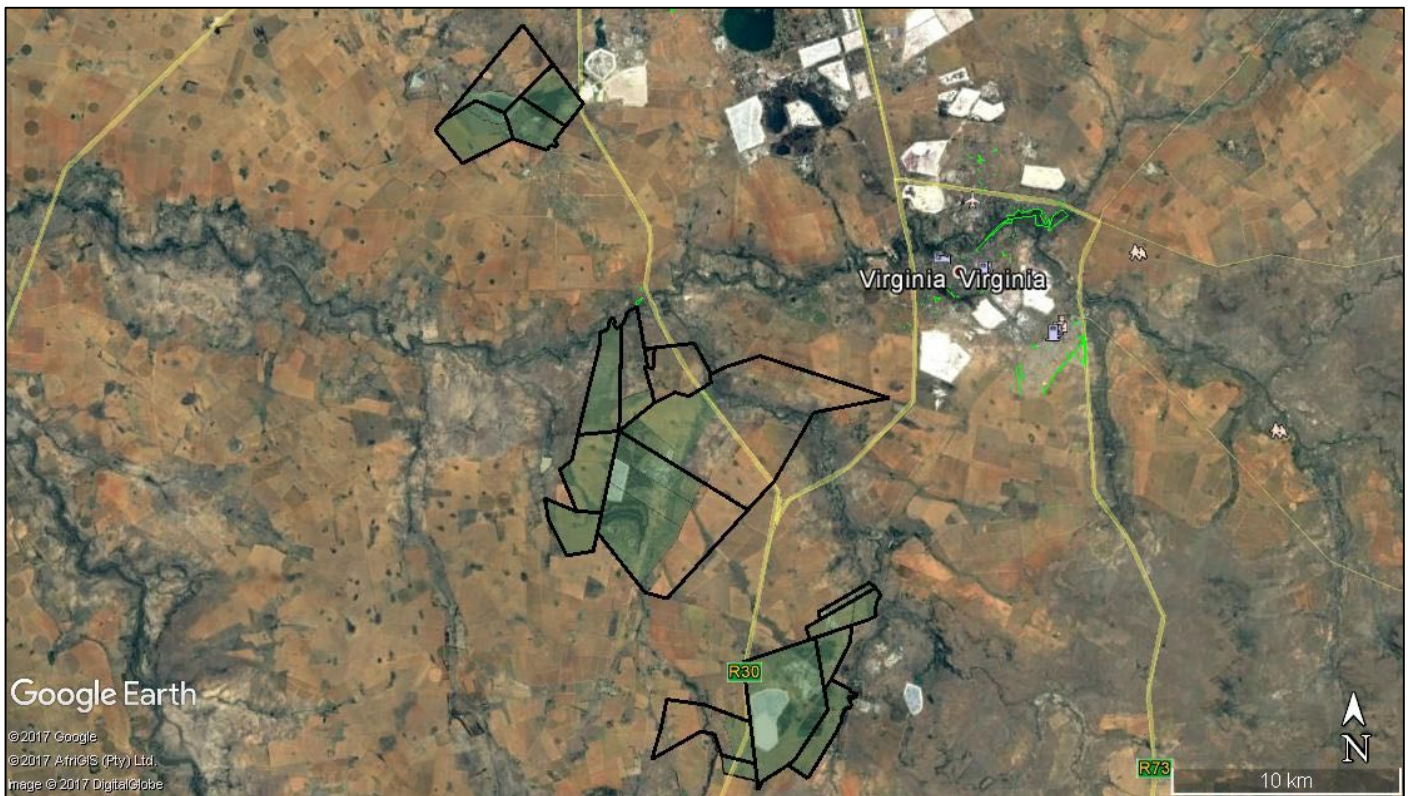


Figure 2 – Closer view of the three sections that comprise the study area. The green-shaded areas are owned by Sibanye.

3. ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The section below outlines the assessment methodologies utilised in the study.

3.1 Methodology for Assessing Heritage Site Significance

PGS Heritage was appointed by Sibanye Gold (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Heritage Audit to identify heritage resources existing on the properties comprising the Beatrix mining area. This Heritage Audit report documents the findings and observations made during the archaeological and heritage field surveys of the Sibanye Beatrix study area. In practical terms, the Heritage Audit process consisted of three steps:

Step I – Desktop Study: a desktop historical background study was undertaken prior to the fieldwork for the Heritage Audit. An evaluation of the archaeological and historical background of the study area was required to establish the possible heritage resources to be found. Therefore, a literature search of published sources, archival sources and internet sources was undertaken to compile a general background of the study area and surrounding landscape. This was followed by study area specific research to identify potential heritage resources which could be located within the study area. This component comprised an assessment of archival and historical maps as well as an examination of Google Earth satellite imagery. The desktop study findings were used to identify possible heritage resources to be

verified during the fieldwork survey. This desktop study information is provided as a separate Historical Background Report (Birkholtz & Kitto 2017).

Step II – Fieldwork: Fieldwork was initially conducted during June and July 2017. The survey was undertaken by an experienced team comprising a professional archaeologist and heritage specialist (Lineree de Jager) and two fieldwork assistants (Derrick James and Ilan Smeyatsky). The fieldwork comprised both a vehicle and pedestrian survey of the study area. Track logs were recorded by the fieldwork team throughout the fieldwork.

A second fieldwork component was undertaken in August 2017. This fieldwork was focussed on the section of the study area where the Beatrix Mine is situated. The fieldwork was undertaken by an experienced team comprising a professional archaeologist and heritage specialist (Polke Birkholtz) and one fieldwork assistant (Derrick James).

Step III – Report: The final step involved the recording and documentation of relevant heritage resources, as well as report writing, including mapping and management recommendations.

The significance of identified heritage sites was based on four main criteria:

- Site integrity (i.e. primary vs. secondary context),
- Amount of deposit, range of features (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures),
- Density of scatter (dispersed scatter)
 - Low - <10/50m²
 - Medium - 10-50/50m²
 - High - >50/50m²
- Uniqueness; and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

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

A - No further action necessary;

B - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;

C - No-go or relocate development activity position;

D - Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping of the site; and

E - Preserve site.

3.1.1 Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the SAHRA (2006) and approved by the ASAPA for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

Table 2: Site significance classification standards as prescribed by SAHRA.

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

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The study area is located between Welkom and Theunissen and falls within the Matjhabeng and Masionjana Local Municipalities, Lejweleputswa District Municipality, Free State Province. It covers an area of approximately 13,877.41 hectares.

Significant components of the application area are characterized by extensive farming activities in the form of extensive agricultural fields with pivot irrigation also present. For the most part maize production is undertaken within this area, although other crops such as soya beans are also grown. The Middle and Southern Sections of the study area are associated with mines and mining activities of the Beatrix Mine of Sibanye Gold, with both the Beatrix Mine Shaft 2 and Beatrix Mine Shaft 4 located within the study area. All of these mines were established during the second half of the twentieth century.

Apart from the agricultural and mining activities, infrastructural disturbance in the form of tar roads (the R30 between Welkom and Theunissen cuts through the area), provincial gravel roads, farm roads, electricity transmission lines, telephone lines, fences, buildings and structures are found within the study area. In terms of buildings and structures, several farmsteads are located within the study area. These farmsteads can be expected to comprise farmhouses of varying ages as well as farm worker accommodation, sheds, barns, silos, livestock enclosures, etc.

In a topographic sense, the entire study area, apart from the river valleys, can be described a relatively flat. The Sand River cuts across the northern component of the application area, with the Boschluis Spruit running across a

significant component of the application area further to the south. Several water pans and man-made dams are also located within this area.

Significant sections of the undisturbed components of the study area comprise open grassland, interposed by scattered pockets of trees. Planted vegetation, which includes exotic trees and plants, are found in proximity to farmsteads and human occupation areas. Lanes of such planted exotic trees were also strategically planted as wind-breaks and are found all over the study area.

A number of photographs depicting aspects of the study area and its characteristics are illustrated below. These images were all taken at the time of the fieldwork.



Figure 3 - General view of some of the agricultural fields located within the study area.



Figure 4 – General view of study area around the Doorn River.



Figure 5 – General view of a wetland found within the study area.



Figure 6 – General view of the Wolwepan, which covers a large section of the Northern Section of the study area.



Figure 7 -General view of study area showing the dense grass cover, interposed with occasional patches of trees.

5. FIELDWORK FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

The fieldwork undertaken focussed on the Sibanye-owned mining areas of the Beatrix study area only. These areas are shaded green on the cartographic images depicted in this document. No fieldwork was undertaken over sections of the study area that are privately owned.

A total of 66 heritage sites were identified within the total study area. These heritage sites were numbered from Site 001 to Site 066. The fieldwork was undertaken during June, July and August 2017. The methodology utilised during the fieldwork was as follows:

- The work was undertaken by experienced teams comprising an archaeologist/heritage specialist and one or more field assistants.
- Pedestrian and vehicle surveys were undertaken of the study areas.
- Tracks logs were recorded by the fieldwork team throughout the fieldwork.
- Areas which had been disturbed by mining and other activities were avoided during the fieldwork.

It should be noted that the study area is comprised of three distinct areas, for the purposes of this report, they are referred to as the Northern Section, the Middle Section and the Southern Section (**Figure 8, Figure 9, Figure 10**).

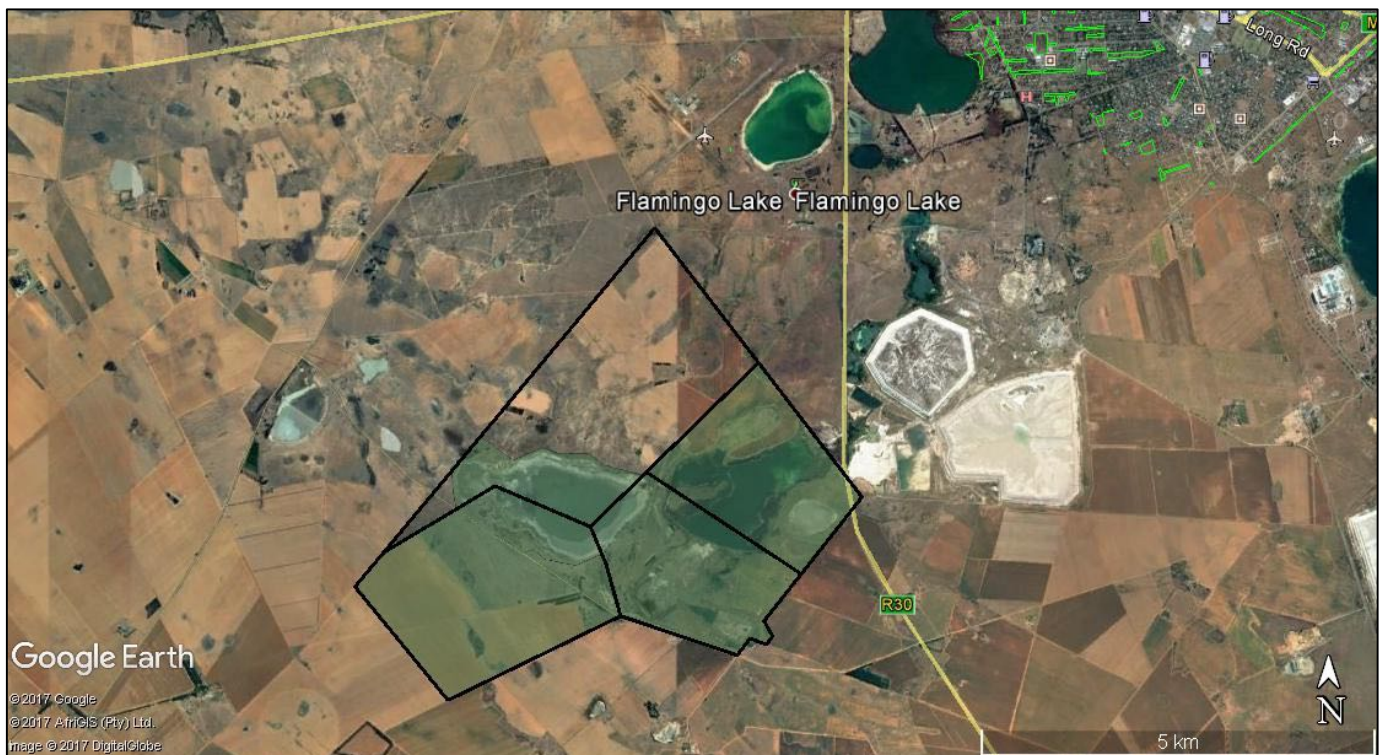


Figure 8 – The Northern Section of the Sibanye Beatrix Study. The areas shaded in green are owned by Sibanye.

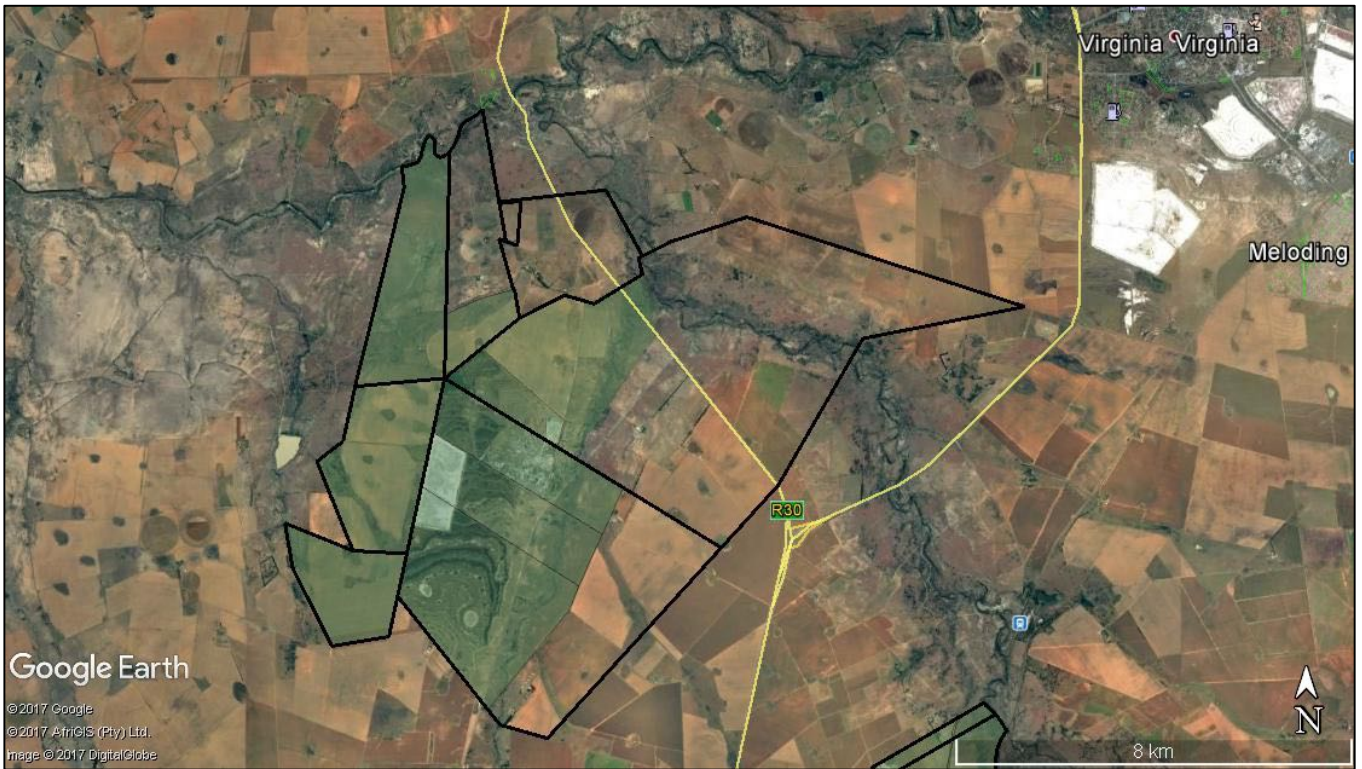


Figure 9 – The Middle Section of the Sibanye Beatrix Study Area. The areas shaded in green are owned by Sibanye.

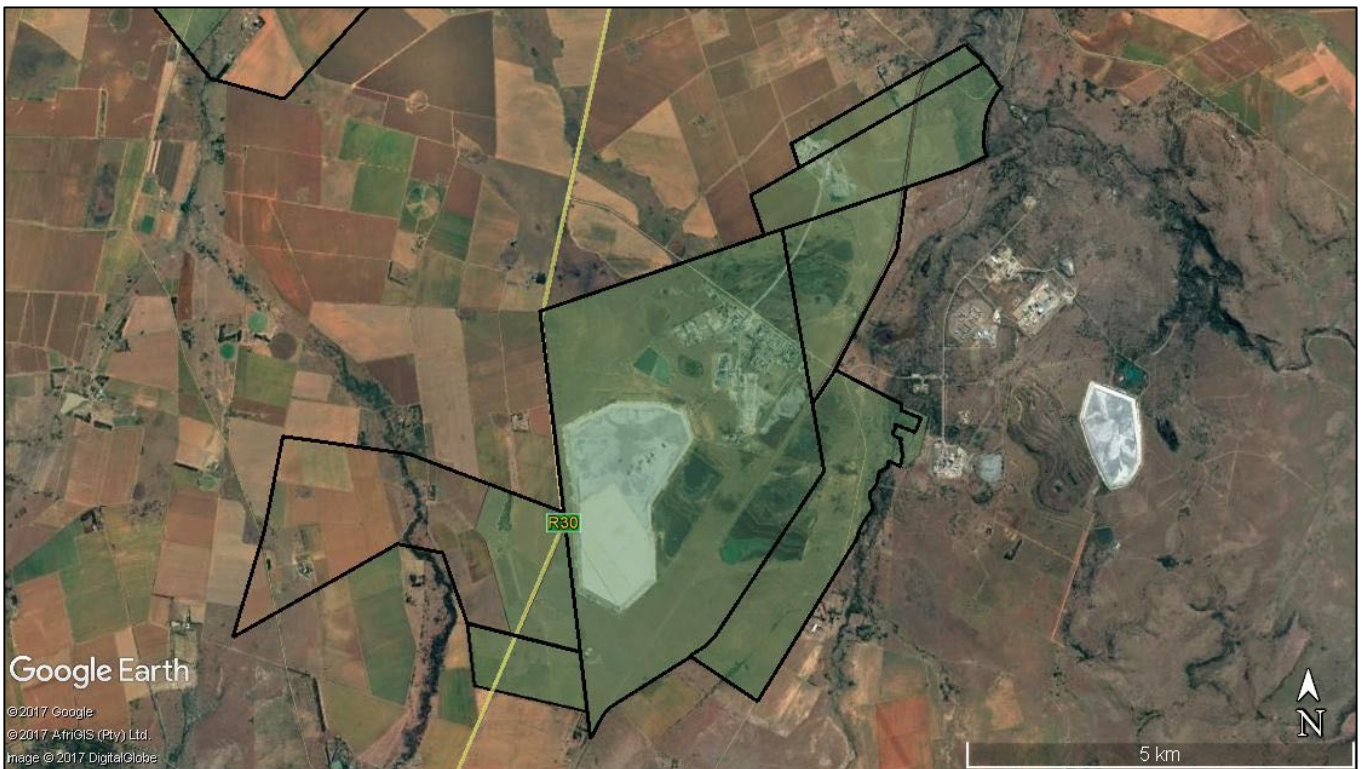


Figure 10 – Southern Section of the Sibanye Study Area. The areas shaded in green are owned by Sibanye.

5.2 Fieldwork Findings during the Heritage Audit

The maps presented on the following pages depict the recorded GPS track logs as well the identified heritage sites.

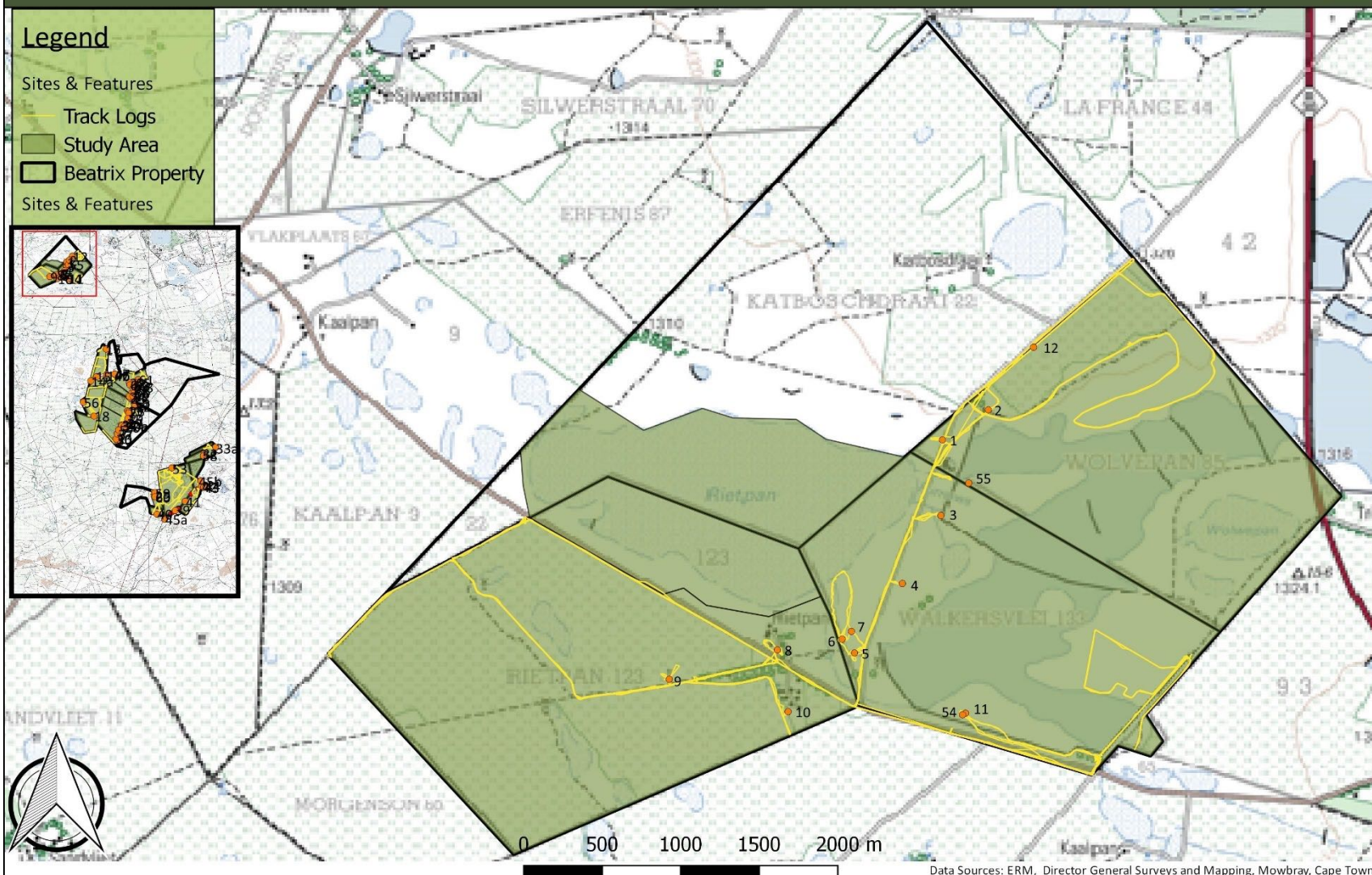


Figure 11 - Map of the Northern Section of the Study area, showing tracklogs (yellow) and heritage sites identified during the fieldwork (orange dots).

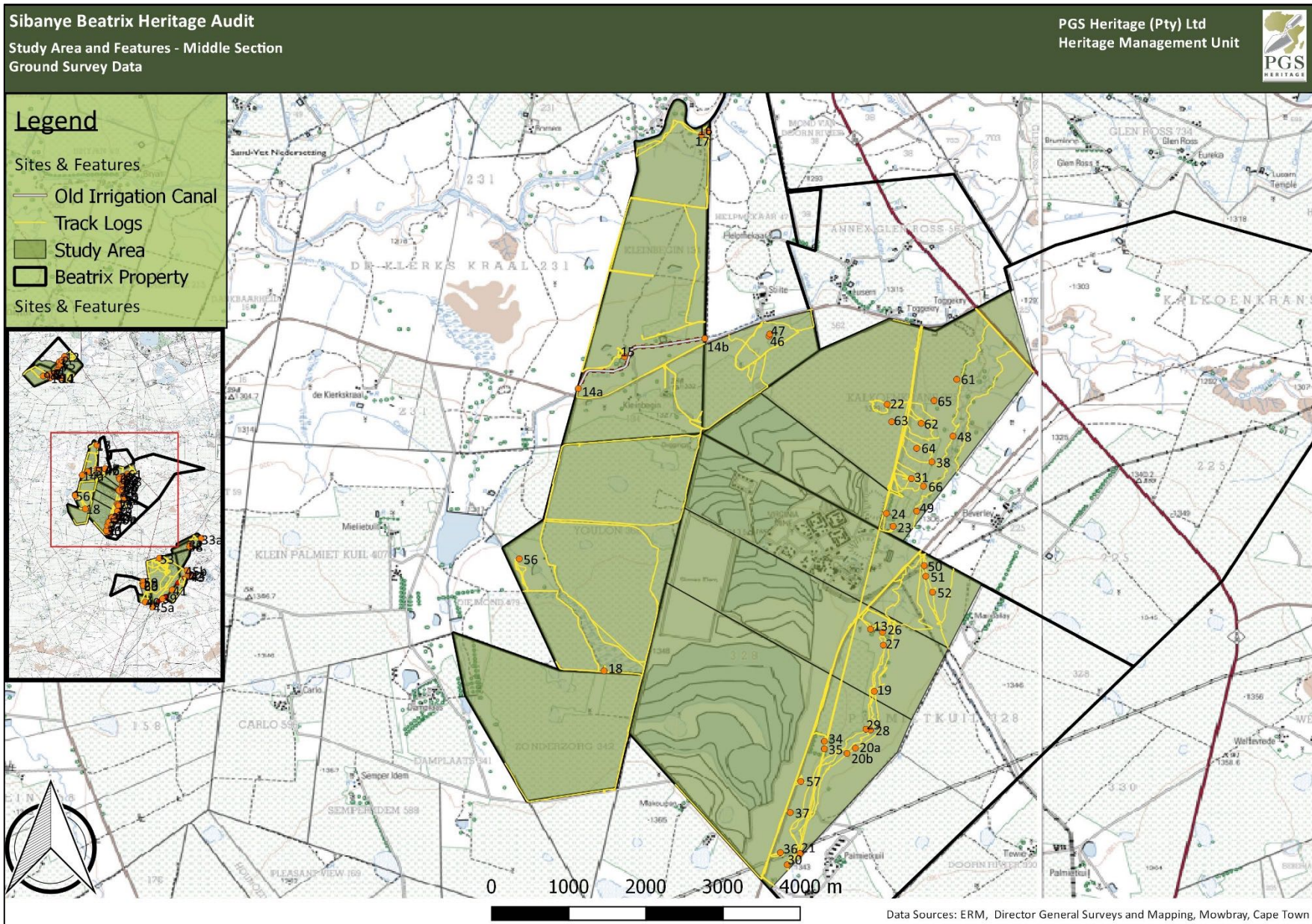


Figure 12 - Map of the Middle Section of the Study area, showing tracklogs (yellow) and heritage sites identified during the fieldwork (orange dots).

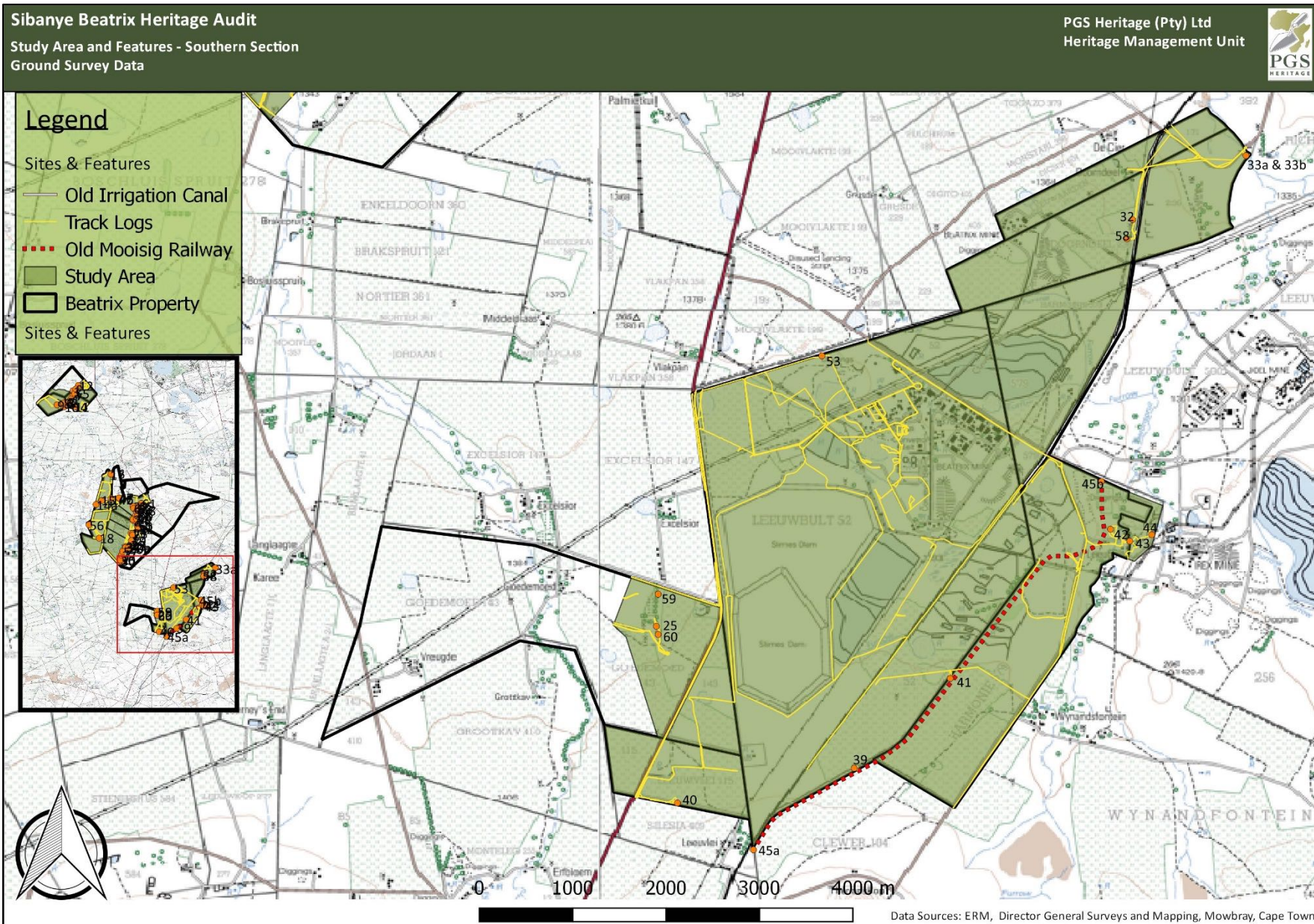


Figure 13 - Map of the Southern Section of the Study area, showing tracklogs (yellow) and heritage sites identified during the fieldwork (orange dots).

Site Descriptions

5.2.1 Site 001

Site Coordinates:

S 28.037281

E 26.663155

Site Type: Historical structure/s – Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 8 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop feature consists of a cluster of huts depicted on an early topographic map sheet that was surveyed during the 1940s. These depicted huts may have been farm worker houses.

The site is relatively overgrown with grass, making the visibility of surface remains difficult. While there are no significant structures remaining, some lines of packed stones were observed on the surface of the site which could be the remains of the huts. It must be noted that, in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here.

Site size: Approximately 5x5m

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located and their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any other provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. The site is of **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**.



Figure 14 – View of one of the lines of packed stones which could indicate the remains of a homestead at Site 001.

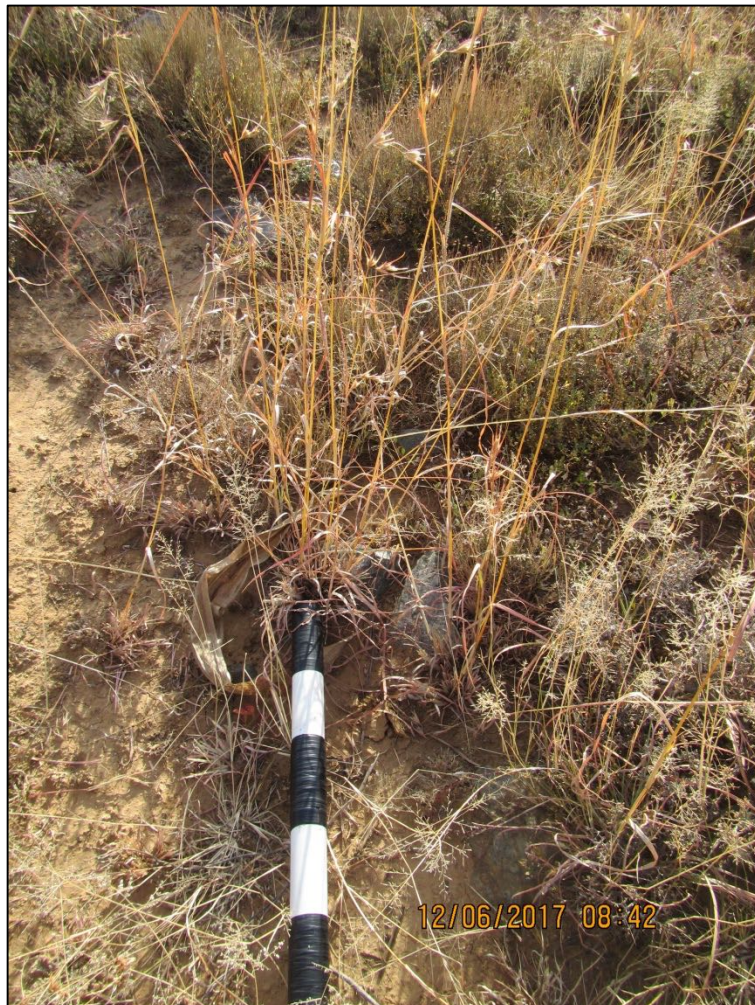


Figure 15 - Another line of packed stones which may represent the remains of a homestead at Site 001.

5.2.2 Site 002

Site Coordinates:

S 28.03531

E 26.66611

Site Type: Historical structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 9 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a single building depicted on an early topographic map sheet that was surveyed during the 1940s. This depicted building may have been the farmhouse for this particular property.

The site is heavily overgrown with grass, making it difficult to locate any visible features. The remains of a concrete foundation, as well as wall foundations, were detected. Evidence for the use of brick and mortar is visible, as well as the use of ceramic tiles. It is likely that this structure was a farmhouse. Although the exact age of the structure is not presently known, it is certainly older than 60 years.

Site size: Approximately 10x7m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority.

Site Significance:

Due to the structures being demolished, the site possesses a low level of significance with a rating of **GP. C – Low Significance**.



Figure 16 – View of concrete foundation and brick with mortar at Site 002. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 17 – Closer view of concrete foundation and brick with mortar at Site 002. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.3 Site 003

Site Coordinates:

S 28.042183

E 26.663056

Site Type: Historical structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 10 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a cluster of huts depicted on an early topographic map sheet that was surveyed during the 1940s. These depicted huts may have been farm worker houses.

The site has been completely submerged by dam water and therefore is probably destroyed. According to Mr Van Jaarsveld, the previous owner of the property upon which this site is located, the dam was constructed during the 1960s. The dam wall is earth-packed and lined with stone on the water side. The spillway is lined with stone and concrete.

With the hut features more than likely destroyed, it is only the dam wall that still represents a tangible component of the site.

Site size: The dam spillway is approximately 20m in length.

Current Protection Status:

The possibility exists for the dam wall to be older than 60 years. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

Site Significance:

The site possesses a low level of significance with a rating of **GP. C – Low Significance**.



Figure 18 – General area of Site 003, where the remains of Feature 10 from the desktop study have been destroyed by the construction of a dam.



Figure 19 - View of the stone-packed spillway of the dam at Site 003.

5.2.4 Site 004

Site Coordinates:

S 28.046629

E 26.660566

Site Type: Historical structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 6 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a cluster of buildings depicted on an early topographic map sheet that was surveyed during the 1940s. It is not presently certain what the function of this cluster of buildings may have been. It is possible that these buildings were outbuildings associated with the nearby farmstead (see Site 005 below), or alternatively worker housing.

The site is very overgrown, yet multiple discernible features are visible. Wall foundations are clearly visible, as well as slate flooring. Within the main structure, evidence of an additional circular structure is visible. The structure was built out of brick and mortar, with evidence that some of the walls were built as double walls packed with stone. The remains of an old borehole were also observed, the surrounding concrete was clearly inscribed with the date "1929.09.04" and name "JP. Odendaal", thus giving the likely date for the site. However, Mr Van Jaarsveld, the current landowner, had no information about "JP. Odendaal".

Site size: The extent of the site is approximately 15x20m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act also states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

Due to the structure being demolished, the site has a rating of **GP. C/GP.B – Low to Medium Significance**.



Figure 20 – General view of Site 004, with wall foundation in the foreground. Scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 21 – Remains of borehole at Site 004 with "J.P. Odendaal 1929.9.4" inscription. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.5 Site 005

Site Coordinates:

S 28.051089

E 26.657518

Site Type: Archaeological site / Historical structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same area where Site Feature 4 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This feature consists of a cluster of buildings with an associated kraal that is depicted on an early topographic map surveyed during the 1940s. It seems that this cluster of buildings was the farmstead at Wolwepan.

The site contains the remains of a structure ($\pm 15 \times 10 \text{m}$) with various outbuildings. Evidence of a sandstone foundation and earthenware sewage piping suggests that this structure may have been the main farmstead at Wolwepan. A large midden ($\pm 5 \times 4 \text{m}$) was found in a clearing amongst the trees at the back of the farmstead. Among the surface finds at the midden are empty bottles, broken pieces of ceramic, pieces of rusted metal and discarded sheep bones. The sandstone foundation together with the ceramics indicate that the site may very well be older than 100 years. Additionally, an associated cemetery of the Fourie family also supports this suggested date.

Site size. The overall site extent is approximately $40 \times 30 \text{m}$.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site possesses moderate levels of historic and architectural significance and probably represents the remains of the main farmstead of Wolwepan. As a result, the site has a **GP. B – Medium Significance**.



Figure 22 – Remains of structure at Site 005. Scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 23 – Sandstone foundation of structure at Site 005. Scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 24 – Sample of glass bottles identified on the surface of the midden at Site 005. These bottles were more than likely used as medicine bottles. Scale in 1cm and 5cm increments.



Figure 25 – Imported ceramic shards from the midden at Site 005. Scale in 1cm increments.

5.2.6 Site 006

Site Coordinates:

S 28.050224

E 26.656725

Site Type: Grave or Burial Ground

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 5 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a cemetery depicted on an early topographic map sheet that was surveyed during the 1940s.

The site comprises a cemetery and is situated approximately 100m from the farmstead located at Site 005. It is therefore clear that the cemetery can be associated with the Wolwepan cemetery and that the people buried in this cemetery would have lived in the nearby farmstead.

The cemetery is enclosed with a metal picket fence with solid fence posts decorated with ball-shaped finials. From the information that could be read from the headstones, the cemetery contains the graves of five members of the Fourie family, namely Johan Louis Fourie (1863-1949), Sarah Maria Alice Fourie (born Bosch) (1868 – 1942), Johannes C.N. Fourie (1891-1919), Ben Fourie (1893-1920) and Robert Fourie (1944-1945). It is therefore clear that the Wolwepan farmstead (Site 005) is directly associated with the Fourie family.

The dates of death on the headstones make it clear that the graves are all older than 60 years. Two of the headstones are made of granite and the remainder are of marble.

The overgrown state of the vegetation inside the fencing and the disrepair of the gate mechanism indicates that the cemetery has not been visited in many years.

Site size: Approximately 5x2m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. In addition, the graves are between 60 and 100 years old.

Site Significance:

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**



Figure 26–General view of the cemetery at Site 006.



Figure 27 – Headstone on the grave of Johannes C.N. Fourie (1891-1919). Scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 28 – Granite headstone on the grave of Johan Louis Fourie (1863-1949).



Figure 29 - Granite headstone on the grave of Sarah Maria Alice Fourie (born Bosch).

5.2.7 Site 007

Site Coordinates:

S 28.049654

E 26.657301

Site Type: Historical structure/s

Site Description:

The site is comprised of the poorly preserved remains of a structure. The only tangible remains of the structure that could be seen are the foundation and a few bricks. The structure is relatively small with an extent of 5x5m. It is close enough to sites 005 and 006 to be part of the Wolwepan farmstead. As such, it was more than likely a small outbuilding.

Site size: Approximately 5x5m in total.

Current Protection Status:

If the structure was part of the Wolwepan farmstead, it may not be much more than 60 years old. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority.

Site Significance:

As a probable component of the farmstead of Wolwepan, the site has a grading and significance of **GP. C - Low Significance**.



Figure 30 - General view of Site 007. Scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 31 – Remains of structure foundation at Site 007. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.8 Site 008

Site Coordinates:

S 28.050872

E 26.652493

Site Type: Historical structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same proximal area where Site Feature 2 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a cluster of buildings that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s. It seems likely for the site to have been the farmstead at Rietpan.

According to information that is presently available, this farmstead was demolished by a previous landowner. The only surviving visible feature is the remains of a stone-packed wall ($\pm 5 \times 4$ m), in all likelihood the boundary wall around the demolished structures. Apparently, cemetery had also been relocated from the area previously.

A much later extension to the original property was identified nearby. It is clear from the remains of the one demolished structure that it was built post-1960s and therefore would not be 60 years or older. Piles of sandstone stones, which could have been salvaged from the main demolished structure, were found as well as an auto-repair ramp and an old grape-vine pergola. The site extent is approximately 10x10m.

Site size: The overall extent of the site is approximately 200x150m.

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Current Protection Status:

The remains of the boundary wall could be protected as a structure older than 60 years which falls under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

As all the previous structures have been demolished and only the remains of the boundary wall survive, the site has a rating of **GP. C –Low Significance**.



Figure 32 - Remains of stone-packed wall identified at Site 008.



Figure 33 – Another view of the stone-packed wall at Site 008



Figure 34 – Remains of the more recent building identified at Site 008.



Figure 35 - Possible evidence for the salvage of the original building materials at Site 008.

5.2.9 Site 009

Site Coordinates:

S 28.052826

E 26.645526

Site Type: Grave or Burial Ground

Site Description:

A reasonably large cemetery for farm workers' graves is located here. The site is heavily overgrown with grass. The heavy overgrowth of grass made it impossible to determine the exact number of graves, however, it was possible to identify a number of stone-packed graves while walking through the burial ground. The site may consist of as many as 100 graves. The graves that do have visible headstones are dated from the 1950s to the 1970s and are made of granite (four), cement (three) and metal (one), respectively.

Many of the graves from the site do not possess any inscriptions or details of the deceased. It is therefore likely for the cemetery to be considerably older than the 1950s.

Site size: The extent of the site is approximately 50x30m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Site Significance:

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**



Figure 36–General view of the cemetery at site 009.



Figure 37– Granite headstone on the grave of Jan Mokhoma (1939 – 1977).



Figure 38– Cement headstone on the grave of Ntate July Matouaneat (d. 23 September 1967).



Figure 39- Metal plate as headstone on the grave of Mariet Sehaole.

5.2.10 Site 010

Site Coordinates:

S 28.054940

E 26.653249

Site Type: Historical Structure/s – Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 3 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a cluster of huts that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s.

The site contains the remains of approximately five structures that were in all likelihood farm labourer homesteads. Visible remains include concrete foundations, bricks and painted mortar. The site also contains refuse and has been partially used as a dumping site in recent years. The site may be just older than 60 years. It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn graves are indeed located here.

Site size: Approximately 10x5m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**. The structural remains have a relatively low significance.



Figure 40– Brick and painted mortar remains at Site 010.



Figure 41– Poorly preserved remains of a structure at Site 010.

5.2.11 Site 011

Site Coordinates:

S 28.055041670

E 26.66472222

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 7 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a cluster of huts that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s. This said, no visible evidence of any structures could be identified at the coordinates for Site Feature 7. However, a short distance away from the GPS point for this desktop feature a concrete block was observed.

Although no clear tangible remains could be identified in the field, the risk of unmarked graves still exists. It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn graves are present.

Site size: Approximately 3x1.5m

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any relevant provisions, laws and by-laws.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**



Figure 42 –View of Site 011, showing the concrete block that was identified in the field. As discussed in the text, this concrete block represents the only tangible remains of the site that could be found. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.12 Site 012

Site Coordinates:

S 28.031306

E 26.669051

Site Type: Grave or Burial Ground

Site Description:

A cemetery containing two graves was found along the border fence between the farms Katboschdraai and Wolwepan. The cemetery is located on the Katboschdraai side. The small size of the headstones from the cemetery suggests that the graves of children are located here. The headstones are constructed of cement and stone. The graves are heavily overgrown by vegetation. Although a search of the immediate area did not reveal additional graves, there is a possibility that more may be present.

Site size: approximately 5x2m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Site Significance:

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**



Figure 43– Cement headstone at one of the two graves from Site 012.



Figure 44– Cement headstone at one of the two graves from Site 012.

5.2.13 Site 013

Site Coordinates:

S 28.194522

E 26.727243

Site Type: Archaeological site / Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 13 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a cluster of buildings that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s.

The site constitutes a farmstead with multiple outbuildings, that is still currently in use by the Ferreira family. These buildings appear to have formed part of what was one of the original farmsteads on the farm Palmietkuil. The site comprises six components:

- 013a) Sandstone outbuilding that is still in use. The structure is built on a stone foundation and has stone lintels. The structure likely dates to the period before c. 1920. The structure is approximately 10x5m.
- 013b) Sandstone and brick outbuilding that is in a poor condition. The structure is built on a stone foundation, a feature that could date the structure to at least the early twentieth century. The walling alongside this structure is of a similar age. The structure is approximately 5x3m and the walling approximately 15m in length.
- 013c) Remains of a very old sandstone outbuilding, likely the oldest structure at the site. The structure was built on a stone foundation and has stone lintels. The structure is approximately 5x4m.
- 013d) Main farmhouse that is being used as the family home by the Ferreira family. Its fascia board decoration is pre-Art Deco (late 1925-1940). The design of the windows is also of a typical design from the 1930s. The house has a part sandstone/granite foundation, like the outbuildings, which gives an indication that the original component of the dwelling was built before the 1920s. The corners of the structure show quoining detail of dressed sandstone blocks. The interior of the house still has its original wooden flooring, lintels and chimney. The structure is approximately 30x20m.

013e) Brick-built outbuilding on a brick foundation. This structure is possibly of a more recent date. The structure is approximately 10x5m.

013f) The remains of a stone structure that is built in a similar style to 013d, is situated approximately 60m away from the main cluster of buildings and is likely to be one of its outbuildings. However, much of the upper part of the structure has been destroyed. The structure is approximately 15x10m.

Site size: The extent of the total site is approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site possesses moderate levels of historic and architectural significance as it contains several surviving structures comprising the main farmstead of the farm Palmietkuil. As a result, the site has a **GP. B – Medium Significance**.



Figure 45 – Sandstone outbuilding, Site 013a.



Figure 46 – Poorly preserved sandstone and brick outbuilding, Site 013b.



Figure 47 - Sandstone outbuilding, Site 013c. Scale is in 10cm increments



Figure 48 - Main farmhouse, Site 013d.



Figure 49 - Brick outbuilding, Site 013e.



Figure 50 - Sandstone structure, Site 013f.

5.2.14 Site 014

Site Coordinates:

Starts S 28.16270 Ends: S 28.15609
 E 26.68860 E 26.70530

Site Type: Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

This site contains the remains of a concrete irrigation canal that was likely built in the 1930s. The canal begins approximately 2.5km from the study area and runs through the study area and across several properties owned by Sibanye Beatrix. The canal runs through the Kleinbegin, Kalkoenkrans and Helpmekaar farms alongside a road. The canal is in a relatively good state of repair for most of its length and seems to have been well maintained; it may have been used until relatively recently. A number of cattle crossings were built every 200m to 300m along its length. The canal made use of sluice gates that diverted water from the main canal into smaller channels that ran through the properties to irrigate the farmlands.

Site size: The approximate length of the canal within the Sibanye Beatrix properties is 5.5km.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)

Site Significance:

The site possesses some levels of historic and architectural significance and represents a unique tangible remnant of historic farming activities in this area. The site has a **GP. C /GP.B – Low to Medium Significance**.



Figure 51 – One of the cattle crossings built along the canal, Site 014.



Figure 52 – Sluice-gate at canal, Site 014.



Figure 53 – View of a section of the irrigation canal with an associated smaller channel visible in the back.

5.2.15 Site 015

Site Coordinates:

S 28.158473

E 26.694744

Site Type: Historical Structure/s – Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 11 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of the farmstead for Kleinbegin as depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s.

The remains of several farming-related structures were identified, however, none of these seem to have been the main farmstead. The site comprises five components:

- 015a) The remains of five cement-brick structures, in varying degrees of disrepair. The type of brick used in their construction is a relatively modern cement type of metric dimensions, therefore these structures are likely to have been built post-1950/60s and used as farm labourer housing. Each structure is approximately 5x3m in size.
- 015b) The remains of three cement-brick structures which were partially constructed out of broken pieces of the canal concrete. As the same brick type used in 015a was used in these structures, they are likely to also date from after the-1950s/60s. They were also most likely used as farm labourer housing. They are each approximately 4x3m in size.
- 015c) The remains of a kraal with an attached cattle shed and cattle ramp. All that remains of the kraal are the poles with remnants of wire and the foundation poles of the cattle shed. Some poles and stone remains of the cattle ramp are also visible. Some of the kraal poles used appear to be sections of cart track used in the mines, which could indicate a connection between the mines and the owners of the farm. The kraal is likely to date from post-1960s. The size of the kraal and cattle shed together is approximately 45x30m.
- 015d) The remains of an old diesel tank that was repurposed as a water tank for livestock. The structure it was housed in was made of relatively modern cement bricks.

- 015e) A mostly intact dam with a trough used for providing water to the livestock. It was made out of good quality, baked red bricks, which are characteristic of buildings from the 1930s. The imperial sizes of the bricks (in inches rather than centimetres) are also an indicator that the structure was built at least before the 1960s.

Two of the components from the site can more than likely be associated with black African farm workers. It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are present.

Site size: The total site extent is approximately 100x50m.

Current Protection Status:

The single structure 015e (dam and cattle trough) that probably dates to the 1930s/1940s would fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. The other structures are likely to be less than 60 years old.

In terms of the possible presence of stillborn graves, graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any relevant provisions, laws and by-laws.

Site Significance:

The structures from the site are of **GP.C/GP.B – Low to Medium significance**. In terms of the possible unmarked stillborn graves, until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**.



Figure 54 - Cement brick structure at Site 015a.



Figure 55 - Cement bricked and canal concrete structure at Site 015b.



Figure 56 - Red brick reservoir with trough at Site 015e.



Figure 57 - Coronation brick used in the construction of the reservoir at Site 015e.

5.2.16 Site 016

Site Coordinates:

S 28.128662

E 26.705698

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

This site comprises a low density scatter of Later Stone Age lithics. The lithics comprise pieces of stone that are essentially the waste products of stone tool manufacture, such as flakes, chunks and cores. The raw materials used in the manufacturing process were mostly CCS (Cryptocrystalline Silicates). However, a few Hornfels and Quartzite specimens were also identified. The site is extensively disturbed by erosion and alluvial processes, as the pieces were found scattered on the surface near the banks of the Doorn River. Eight lithics were observed over an area approximately 100m².

The entire area along the river should be treated with caution as it is likely that there are more Stone Age sites along its banks.

Site size: Approximately 100x100m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The site has a **GP. C – Low Significance**.



Figure 58 - General view of Site 016.



Figure 59 – View of LSA material from Site 016. Scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments.

5.2.17 Site 017

Site Coordinates:

S 28.129186

E 26.704875

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

This site comprises a medium density scatter of Later Stone Age lithics. The lithics comprise pieces of stone that are essentially the waste products of stone tool manufacture, such as flakes, chunks and cores. The raw materials used in the manufacturing process were mostly CCS (Cryptocrystalline Silicates). However, a few Hornfels and Quartzite specimens were also identified. The site is extensively disturbed by erosion and alluvial processes, as the pieces were found scattered on the surface near the banks of the Doorn River. Roughly 17 lithics were observed over an area of approximately 400m².

The entire area along the river should be treated with caution as it is likely that more Stone Age sites are located along its banks.

Site size: Approximately 20x20m

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The site has a **GP. C – Low Significance.**



Figure 60 – LSA stone tool waste materials from Site 017. Scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments

5.2.18 Site 018

Site Coordinates:

S 28.199973

E 26.692015

Site Type: Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

The site comprises a brick reservoir with a trough around its base for watering livestock. It is constructed with good quality, baked red bricks which were characteristic of buildings in the 1930s. The imperial sizes of the bricks (in inches rather than centimetres) are also an indicator that the structure was built at least pre-1960s. It is of the same style as the reservoir at site 015e.

Site size: Approximately 5m x 5m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

Site Significance:

The structure would rate as **GP.C/GP.B – Low to Medium significance.**



Figure 61 – Red brick reservoir with trough, identified at Site 018. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.19 Site 019

Site Coordinates:

S 28.202688

E 26.727714

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

A low density surface scatter of Later Stone Age lithics was identified within the point bar of the meander of the Doorn River. The material found scattered over the surface had most likely been washed out from the soil close to the river banks (from fluvial processes and rain) over many years and is therefore in a secondary context. Raw material types recovered were those of Cryptocrystalline Silicates (CCS), Hornfels and Silcrete. Tool types recovered were a series of flakes and a CCS bladelet core.

Site size: Approximately 20x10m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The site context is poor and as a result, the site has a **GP. C – Low Significance**.



Figure 62 – Sample of LSA materials observed on the surface of Site 019. Scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments.



Figure 63 – LSA bladelet core from Site 019. Scale is in increments of 1cm and 5cm.

5.2.20 Site 020

Site Coordinates:

Start: S 28.21020 End: S 28.21089
E 26.72520 E 26.72410

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

A relatively high density surface scatter of Later Stone Age (LSA) and Middle Stone Age (MSA) lithics was identified within the point bar of this meander of the Doorn River. The material found scattered over the surface had most likely been washed out from the soil close to the river banks (from fluvial processes and rain) over many years and is therefore in a secondary context. The LSA material consists of flakes and chunks made from Cryptocrystalline Silicates (CCS), Quartzite and Hornfels. The MSA material consists of blades and flakes manufactured from Hornfels and Quartzite.

In excess of 50 lithics were observed over an area of approximately 150m x 100m.

Site size: approximately 100mx150m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The site has a **GP. B – Medium Significance**.



Figure 64 - General view of site 020.



Figure 65- Another general view of site 020.



Figure 66 – MSA lithics observed on the surface of the site. Scale is in increments of 1cm and 5cm.



Figure 67 – LSA lithics observed on the surface of the site. Scale is in increments of 1cm and 5cm

5.2.21 Site 021

Site Coordinates:

S 28.224134

E 26.717930

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

A low density surface scatter of Later Stone Age lithics was identified over a point bar within the meander of the Doorn River. The material found scattered over the surface had most likely been washed out from the soil close to the river banks (from fluvial processes and rain) over many years and is therefore in a secondary context. The tools consist of flakes, chunks and a bladelet core made from Cryptocrystalline Silicates (CCS). Roughly 10 lithics were observed over an area of approximately 400m².

Site size: Approximately 20x20m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The secondary context of the material observed at the site as well as its low density site mean that the site has a **GP. C – Low Significance**.

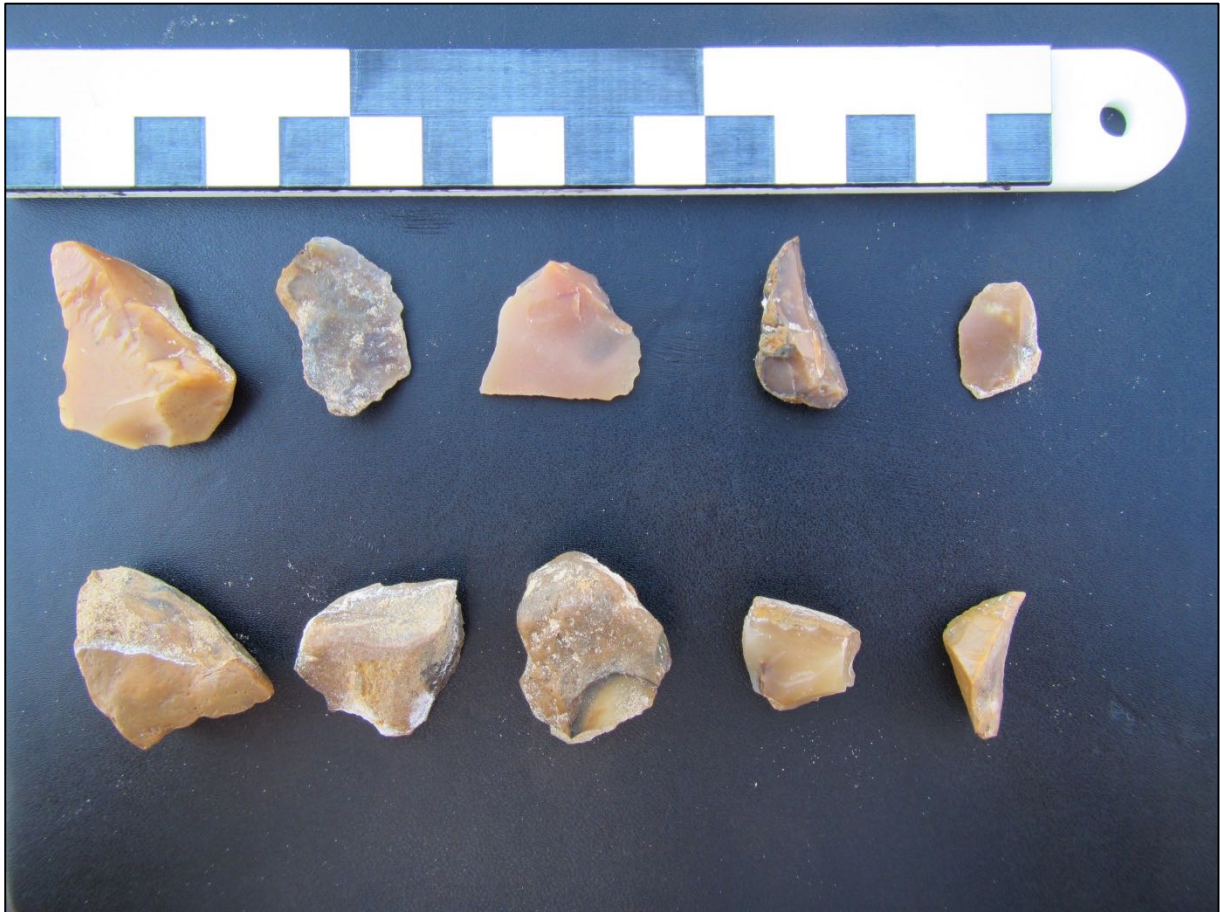


Figure 68 – View of LSA materials observed at Site 021. Scale is in increments of 1cm and 5cm.

5.2.22 Site 022

Site Coordinates:

S 28.16484167

E 26.72944444

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

An extremely low density surface scatter of Later Stone Age lithics was identified here. These lithics were found around a grassy, over-grown pan situated within a ploughed field. The pan itself was too overgrown to be able to detect any surface materials. The material recovered is heavily out of context so does not hold much significance, however, the possibility exists for more material to be located in the surrounding area.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The site has a **GP. C – Low Significance.**



Figure 69 - View of the pan at site 022.



Figure 70 – View of the field around the pan at site 022, showing the dense grass cover.

5.2.23 Site 023

Site Coordinates:

S 28.180930

E 26.730159

Site Type: Archaeological site /Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

A concrete and brick foundation of an old farmhouse (approx. 20 square meters) and an outbuilding (approx. 10 square meters) were identified here. The remains of the walling on the farmhouse indicates that a brick-laying technique known as header bond was used in the construction of the building. This brick-laying technique results in 11-inch thick internal walls and is typical of the period before the 1940s. The remains of linoleum flooring and earthenware piping also indicate that the structure was probably built in the 1930s. A possible midden was also identified in the area. The site is, in all likelihood, between 60 and 100 years old.

Site size: Approximately 10x10m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

As most of the structures have been demolished, the site has a rating of **GP. C –Low Significance.**



Figure 71 - General view of the remains of the old farmhouse, Site 023



Figure 72 - Example of linoleum flooring within the old farmhouse. Scale is in 10cm increments



Figure 73 - The foundation remains of the outbuilding at site 023



Figure 74 - Fragments of earthenware piping. Scale is in 10cm increments

5.2.24 Site 024

Site Coordinates:

S 28.179151

E 26.729295

Site Type: Archaeological site / Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

This site consists of an old reservoir with an associated furrow located between several trees. It most likely supplied water to the farmhouse identified at site 023. The brick used in its construction was a baked red brick of imperial dimensions with large holes to facilitate the pouring of cement. This brick design was used before the 1940s.

Site size: Approximately 5x5m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site has a rating of **GP. C – Low Significance**.



Figure 75 – View of the reservoir identified at Site 024. Scale is in 10cm increments



Figure 76 – Closer view of one of the bricks with which the reservoir was built.

5.2.25 Site 025

Site Coordinates:

S 28.284109

E 26.756087

Site Type: Archaeological site / Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

The remains of an old wagon shed was identified here. The structure is rectangular with two large entrances, allowing the easy entrance and exit of wagons. It was built out of stone and red brick, with sandstone cornerstones, a stone foundation and stone flooring. This structure is likely to be 100 years or older. A newer brick-based extension with a stone foundation was added to the structure at a later stage. Immediately adjacent to the wagon shed a plantation of trees is located that is likely older than 60 years.

Site size: Approximately 10x10m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

Although the structure is poorly preserved, it is certainly older than 100 years and represent one of the older historic structures identified during the fieldwork. As a result, the site is of **GP. B – Medium Significance**.



Figure 77 – View of the wagon shed, Site 025. Scale is in 10cm increments



Figure 78 – View showing the brick foundation of the later extension to the wagon shed. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.26 Site 026

Site Coordinates:

S 28.194911

E 26.728751

Site Type: Archaeological site / Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

This is the remains of a dry stone-packed wall found within dense vegetation and overgrowth. This stone wall is located in proximity to the historic farmstead at Site 013, and was more than likely associated with it.

Site size: Approximately 5x2m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

As only the remains of the boundary wall has survived, the site has a rating of **GP. C – Low Significance**



Figure 79 – View of the stone-packed wall, Site 026. Scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 80 – Another view showing a tree growing through the wall.

5.2.27 Site 027

Site Coordinates:

S 28.196559

E 26.728876

Site Type: Archaeological site / Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

A low dry stone-packed wall was identified here. This wall runs alongside the flood banks of the Doorn River for some 50 meters. The wall is in a poor state of repair. This stone wall is located in proximity to the historic farmstead at Site 013, and was more than likely associated with it.

Site size: Approximately 50m long by 1m wide.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

As only the remains of this wall have survived, the site has a rating of **GP. C – Low Significance**



Figure 81 – General view of dry stone wall, Site 027. Scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 82 – Side view of wall. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.28 Site 028

Site Coordinates:

S 28.207828

E 26.727179

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

A low density surface scatter of Later Stone Age (LSA) lithics is located here. Only some 10 lithics were recovered over a 400m² area. These lithics consisted of flakes and chunks made using Cryptocrystalline Silicates (CCS) and Quartz.

Site size: Approximately 20x20m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The low density character of the site means that it has a **GP. C – Low Significance**.



Figure 83 – View of LSA waste material, Site 028. Scale is in increments of 1cm and 5cm.

5.2.29 Site 029

Site Coordinates:

S 28.207709

E 26.726645

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

The site comprises a high density Later Stone Age (LSA) surface scatter with a smaller number of Middle Stone Age (MSA) flakes also observed. The site is primarily located on the land mass between the river and a non-perineal tributary, and is fairly undisturbed.

The finds are concentrated on this land mass between the river and a non-perennial stream, but pieces were recovered from the inner bank of the main river and the inner bank of the non-perineal tributary. LSA flakes, cores, chunks and a possible scraper made from Cryptocrystalline Silicates (CCS) and a few MSA flakes made from Hornfels were recovered. Some formal lithics appear to be present. Roughly 60 lithics were observed over an area of approximately 2,000m².

The site extends for some distance and continues beyond the boundary of the study area.

Site size: Approximately 50x40m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The relatively high density of the site as well as its relatively undisturbed character, mean that the site has a **GP. B – Medium Significance**.



Figure 84 – Sample of LSA waste materials at Site 029. Scale is in increments of 1cm and 5cm.



Figure 85 – Sample of MSA waste materials. Scale is in increments of 1cm and 5cm.

5.2.30 Site 030

Site Coordinates:

S 28.225584

E 26.716225

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

This site comprises a low-density scatter of possible Middle Stone Age (MSA) stone tools over a relatively small area. One possible Later Stone Age core made using Quartz was also recovered. Roughly 10 lithics were observed over an area of approximately 100m². No formal lithics were identified and the context of the site is disturbed.

Site size: approximately 10x10m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The secondary context of the material observed at the site as well as its low density site mean that the site has a **GP. C – Low Significance**.



Figure 86 - MSA waste materials from Site 030. Scale is in increments of 1cm and 5cm.

5.2.31 Site 031

Site Coordinates:

S 28.174615

E 26.732561

Site Type: Grave or Burial Ground

Site Description:

A cemetery consisting of approximately 47 graves was identified here. The graves are mostly stone-packed with some brick and cement packed graves also evident. Twenty-two of the graves had cement headstones. Some of the graves are East-West facing while others are South-North facing. The dates depicted on the grave dressings range between 1906 and 1967, meaning that some of the graves pre-date the recent mining activities and are likely to be farm worker graves. At least one of the graves is being visited as the grass on and around it has been cut and there is evidence of glass grave goods on the grave dressing.

Site size: Approximately 20x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Site Significance:

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**



Figure 87 - General view of informal cemetery, Site 031



Figure 88 - The one grave at the cemetery that has obvious signs that it is being visited by the family. Note, for example, the cut grass.



Figure 89 – The cement headstone on the grave of Kornelius Mohlakoana (1887 – 1967). Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 90 – The sandstone headstone on the grave of Anna Matlebe (12 May 1906). This grave appears to be one of the oldest graves from the cemetery. Scale in 10cm increments.

5.2.32 Site 032

Site Coordinates:

S 28.239735

E 26.808105

Site type: Historical Structure/s – Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same area where Site Feature 24 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop feature is depicted as two huts on an early topographic map surveyed in the 1940s.

No structures or structural materials are visible at the site. However, two areas of hard-packed dirt without any vegetation growth, in all likelihood represent the floors of the huts. A midden was identified in the area between the two possible hut floors. It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here.

Site size: Approximately 20x10m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**



Figure 91 - General view of Site 032.



Figure 92 – View of the midden at Site 032.

5.2.33 Site 033

Site Coordinates:

S 28.232669

E 26.820454

Site type: Archaeological site / Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same area where Site Feature 22 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop feature is depicted as two bridges on an early topographic map surveyed during the 1940s.

The following features were identified during the fieldwork:

033a) The remains of an old railway bridge was identified here. The original sandstone foundations represent the only surviving remnant of the bridge today. This bridge allowed the railway line between Johannesburg and Cape Town to cross over the Doorn River. The original component of the railway bridge (namely the sandstone foundation) appears to date from the early 1890s when the railway line was first built. This railway line between Bloemfontein and Johannesburg was built during the early 1890s, and eventually reached Johannesburg during September 1891 and Pretoria in January 1892 (Schoeman, 1980). It is therefore clear that components of this structure is roughly 127 years old.

033b) The old concrete road bridge was also identified. Although still in use today, this concrete bridge allowed the main road between Theunissen and Kroonstad to cross over the Doorn River. While the exact age of this concrete bridge is not presently known, it was more than likely built during the early 1900s, and quite possibly dates to the 1920s. It is certainly older than 60 years, but not likely older than 100 years.

Both bridges are within very close proximity to each other, and are approximately 50m apart.

Site size: Approximately 70x60m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

As indicated above, the original component of the railway bridge is roughly 127 years old, whereas the concrete road bridge is certainly older than 60 years but not older than 100 years. Despite the significant age of especially the railway bridge, it is in a poor condition and certainly not very unique with bridges such as this one built all along the line. The same can be said for the concrete road bridge. As a result, the site significance is rated as **GP.B - Medium Significance**.



Figure 93 – General view of the railway bridge at Site 33a.



Figure 94 – Another view of the remains of the railway bridge.



Figure 95 – General view of the concrete road bridge at Site 33b.

5.2.34 Site 034

Site Coordinates:

S 28.209272

E 26.721111

Site type: Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 14 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature is depicted as two buildings on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s.

The site consists of the remains of a southwest facing, small building (8x8m) which is surrounded by an extensive Bluegum tree wind-break (6000m²). The building has baked clay brick walls with concrete lintels, a concrete foundation and steel door frames. It may have been a garage with attached storage areas.

In addition to this main structure, the site contains the remains of several other structures:

- A brick reservoir with a diameter of approximately 10m.
- An old corrugated reservoir situated north-west of the brick reservoir, which had been used as a relatively recent midden containing a large amount of beer bottles and cans dating to the 1960s/1970s.
- Two boreholes and a windmill situated north-east of the brick dam.

Site size: Approximately 300x200m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority.

Site Significance:

Due to the very dilapidated state of the structures, the site is rated **GP.C – Low Significance**.



Figure 96- Front view of the building at Site 034. The concrete lintels are visible.



Figure 97 – Rear view of the same building. The steel doorframes can be seen.



Figure 98 - Remains of old brick reservoir at Site 034.



Figure 99 - Remains of old corrugated reservoir.

5.2.35 Site 035

Site Coordinates:

S 28.210306

E 26.721111

Site Type: Historical Structure/s – Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

This site is located just outside the same Bluegum wind break from Site 034 and is, in all likelihood, the remains of labourers' accommodation associated with Site 034. An upright stone fence post as well as two rectangular stone foundations (6x3m and 8x3m) were identified here. It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here.

Site size: The total site extent is approximately 70x20m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) and local provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act also states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**



Figure 100 – Upright stone fence post at Site 35. Scale is in increments of 10cm.



Figure 101 - Visible remains of stone foundation of the 8x3m structure. Scale is in increments of 10cm.

5.2.36 Site 036

Site Coordinates:

S 28.224040

E 26.715320

Site Type: Historical Structure/s – Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same area where Site Feature 17 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This feature is depicted as a hut on an early topographic map sheet surveyed in the 1940s. The remains identified in the field consist of a 3x12m dressed, packed-stone foundation. Although the exact age of the structure is not known, it is certainly older than 60 years. A nearby electricity pylon may have disturbed sections of the site. It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here.

Site size: Approximately 10x5m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. These sites have high levels of significance. As a result, the site is of **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**.



Figure 102 – General view of the Site 036, showing the Eskom pylon. Scale is in increments of 10cm.



Figure 103 - Visible remains of structure foundation. Scale is in increments of 10cm.

5.2.37 Site 037

Site Coordinates:

S 28.218674

E 26.716572

Site Type: Historical Structure/s – Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 16 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature is depicted as a single hut on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s. The remains of the site identified in the field consist of a stone and mud wall which is approximately 40cm long. Although the exact age of the structure is not known, it is certainly older than 60 years.

It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here.

Site size: Total site extent could be approximately 5x4m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**.



Figure 104 - The remains of the stone and mud wall at Site 037.

5.2.38 Site 038

Site Coordinates:

S 28.17239167

E 26.73527778

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

The site consists of a low density Later Stone Age scatter. Approximately 10 lithics were identified here over an area roughly 10m² in extent.

Site size: Approximately 10mx10m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The secondary context of the material observed at the site as well as its low density site mean that the site has a **GP. C – Low Significance**.



Figure 105 - LSA lithics observed at Site 038. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.39 Site 039

Site Coordinates:

S 28.29964

E 26.77767

Site Type: Grave or Burial Ground and Archaeological site / Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 29 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature is depicted as a cemetery on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s.

During the fieldwork, a cemetery containing three graves was identified in proximity to a clump of reasonably large bluegum trees. Based on the characteristics of the grave dressings, all the graves from the cemetery are those of children. One grave has an upright sandstone block (no inscription) with a brick-lined dressing. The second grave has a dressing comprising three thin sandstone blocks. The third grave has a brick-and-stone dressing with a small cement slab as headstone. None of the graves has an inscription. Although this makes the dating of the site difficult, the cemetery is indicated on the 1945 topographic map. As a result, it is clear that it is at least 72 years old, but may even be older than 100 years as well.

Roughly 40 meters east of the cemetery, the poorly preserved remains of a platelayer's cottage (railway) is located. Only a few sandstone blocks remain of the cottage's foundations and the cottage itself. No cultural material could be identified in association with the structure.

The site is directly associated with the railway line which used to be located only a short distance south of the graves and cottage. This railway line between Bloemfontein and Johannesburg was built during the early 1890s, and eventually reached Johannesburg during September 1891 and Pretoria in January 1892 (Schoeman, 1980). While the platelayer's cottage and associated graves would not necessarily date from the early 1890s, the construction date of the railway line does provide a *terminus post quem* for the site. Furthermore, the depiction of the graves on the 1945 topographic map sheet also provides a *terminus ante quem* for the dating of the construction of the platelayer's cottage. As a result, the site can with certainty be dated to between the early 1890s and 1945.

Site size: Approximately 60x60m in total extent.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**. The remains of the structure have a **GP.C – Low Significance**.



Figure 106 - General view of Site 039 with the cemetery in front. The poorly preserved remains of the platelayer's cottage is located behind the trees in the back.



Figure 107 - The poorly preserved remains of the platelayer's cottage at Site 039 can be seen in the foreground. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 108 - One of the graves identified at Site 039. Scale in 10cm increments.

5.2.40 Site 040

Site Coordinates:

S 28.30339

E 26.75839

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 35 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature is depicted as a cluster of huts on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s.

During the fieldwork, no evidence for the structures could be identified. The only tangible remains of the site that could be found, was a midden located adjacent to a fence. The midden has been extensively utilised by burrowing animals. Glass and imported ceramic fragments, as well as bone pieces, could be seen on its surface. It is difficult to assess the age of the site from available and existing information. However, it is certainly older than 60 years but probably not older than 100 years.

It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**.



Figure 109 - General view of the area at Site 040 where the cluster of huts is depicted on the topographic sheet. As can be seen from this image, no evidence for these huts could be found.



Figure 110 - Sample of artefacts and bones observed at the historic midden. Scale in 1cm increments

5.2.41 Site 041

Site Coordinates:

S 28.28975

E 26.78822

Site Type: Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 30 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature is depicted as the Mooisig Railway Siding. All that remains of this former siding is a flat surface of railway ballast next to the remains of the old railway line. A number of very high pine trees are also located at the site. No cultural material or structural remains could be seen.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act also states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

Due to the fact that only the railway ballast and trees remain, the site is rated **GP.C – Low Significance**.



Figure 111 - General view of the remains of Moosig Siding, Site 041. All that presently remains of the old siding is this cluster of pine trees and a level surface covered in railway ballast. The railway line passes the site to the left.



Figure 112 - General view of all that remains of the railway line that passes Moosig Siding. The railway line comprises a foundation of ballast stones, with no evidence of the railway tracks or sleepers. On this image the railway line runs from the immediate foreground in the direction of the tree on the horizon.

5.2.42 Site 042

Site Coordinates:

S 28.27354

E 26.80567

Site Type: Grave or Burial Ground

Site Description:

The site comprises a historic cemetery which is associated with the Theron family. The cemetery contains the graves of at least three generations of the Theron family, starting with the Voortrekker couple Thomas Francois Theron and his wife Martha Magdalena Theron (born Van der Merwe). They were the first owners of the farm on which the cemetery is located, namely Leeuwfonteinswerft 51.

A total of 38 graves are buried in four rows in the cemetery. Twenty-four of these comprise only a single upright uninscribed stone as a headstone, with four of the graves containing slate headstones. Two of the graves have more modern granite-lined dressings, each of which contains a flat granite slab as well as the original poorly preserved inscribed headstone. One grave has an elaborate white marble monumental headstone with an angel on top another grave is a double grave with a white headstone. One grave has a flat white marble headstone and another grave has a granite headstone. Four upright stones which originally had inscriptions are now illegible.

Many of the headstones in the cemetery have deteriorated to such an extent that the dates of death are illegible or broken off. Furthermore, several graves only have upright stones as headstones, without any inscription. One of the oldest graves found with a readable date, is the grave of Thomas Francois Theron who passed away on 4 August 1884. Another headstone, the top of which had been broken off, only bears the date of death, which is August 1854. This said, and due to the reasons mentioned above, some of the graves from this cemetery are likely to be older than 1854. The most recent grave from the cemetery appears to be that of Frederika Johanna Theron (born Van der Hoven) who passed away on 7 July 1907.

Several features and landmarks from the surrounding landscape bear the name Theron, including Theron Station, Theron Hill and Theronspruit. It seems more than likely that the family buried in this cemetery are at least related to the family after whom these local landmarks were named. It should be noted that three of the men buried in the cemetery are named in the book *Voortrekkerstamouers 1835-1845* (Visagie, 2011) as official participants of the Great Trek. These men are Thomas Francois Theron Snr. (7 May 1797 – 11 April 1856), Hendrik Schalk Theron (10

August 1823 – 1 July 1896) and Petrus Jacobus Theron (25 May 1825 – 15 July 1901). These three Voortrekkers (one father and two brothers) originated from the Graaf-Reinet District of the Cape Colony and established themselves in the newly created Winburg Voortrekker Republic.

It is significant to note that the above-mentioned reference work only lists four Theron men as participants of the Great Trek, with three of these men buried in the cemetery at Leeuwfontein. It is therefore clear that the cemetery at Site 042 represents a highly significant landmark for the Theron family and their related family across Southern African and indeed the world.

Site size: Approximately 50 m by 50 m in extent.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Site Significance:

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. In addition, these graves are older than 100 years, are associated with one of the early Voortrekker families who lived in the area and represent a highly significant tangible landmark of the Theron family. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – High Significance** and should be graded as a Grade III (Local) heritage site.



Figure 113 – General view of the cemetery at Site 042. In the foreground, the grave of Voortrekker Thomas Francois Theron snr. (17 April 1797 – 11 April 1856) can be seen.



Figure 114 - The grave of Frederika Johanna Theron (born Van der Hoven) (7 October 1881 – 10 July 1907) has a monumental grave dressing with an angel. In the foreground, two of the graves with only upright stones can be seen.



Figure 115 - The headstone on the grave of Petrus Jacobus Theron (23 May 1825 – 15 July 1901) and Anna Christina Theron (born Du Plessis) (21 December 1837 – 22 July 1904). Petrus Jacobus Theron accompanied his father Thomas Francois Theron snr. during the Great Trek.



Figure 116 - The grave of Jacobus Johannes Pienaar (born 15 September 1809) is shown. A section of the rectangular stone-packed wall that encloses the whole cemetery at Site 042 can be seen in the back.



Figure 117 - The headstone on the grave of Thomas Francois Theron (11 January 1837 – 4 August 1884) is shown. This individual appears to have been the grandson of Voortrekker Thomas Francois Theron snr. Scale in 10cm increments.

5.2.43 Site 043

Site Coordinates:

S 28.274823

E 26.807796

Site Type: Archaeological site / Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

A historic farmstead is located here. It comprises several buildings and structures and was characterised by a landscaped and terraced garden with neatly built stone walls defining the original farmstead. The site is now abandoned. Seven different structures were identified within the farmstead. These will be individually discussed below.

- 043a) At the core of the farmstead is a multiroomed historic farm dwelling which sits on a low ridge and has a stone foundation and walls of sunbaked bricks. The western and eastern facades of the dwelling are characterised by covered verandahs enclosed by gabled wings. The gable on the south-eastern end of the building has a polygonal bay window. Almost all the windows of the dwelling are sash windows and many of these have louvre shutters. The dwelling is in a relatively deteriorated condition with the roof missing and some of the wooden floorboards collapsed.
- 043b) Several buildings and structures are located in close proximity to the original dwelling. Immediately to its north, a cluster of two gabled outbuildings are located. One of these is entirely built of stone, and may represent the oldest building on the farmstead. The second outbuilding comprises a stone foundation with brick walls.
- 043c) A short distance south-west of the original dwelling, a more modern and very extensive dwelling was constructed. According to information obtained from Mr Alfonzo Le Roux of Sibanye Gold, this dwelling was built for a mine manager. The architectural characteristics of the building suggest that it was erected during the 1960s or 1970s.
- 043d) A second modern building is located north-east of the original dwelling, and was built entirely of facebrick.

- 043e) A short distance west of the old dwelling, a cluster of modern mine buildings is located. These mine buildings represent a modern addition to the farmstead and appear to have been used for training purposes by the mine.
- 043f) A rectangular stone kraal is located roughly 130 m south-west of the old dwelling. This kraal was probably added some time after the original dwelling was built.
- 043g) A relatively modern brick garage and storeroom is located south-east of the original dwelling.

The old dwelling, both adjacent gabled outbuildings, as well as the stone walling are certainly older than 100 years. The stone kraal may be older than 60 years, with the remainder of the structures likely to be younger than 60 years.

The historic buildings are located 242 m south-east of the cemetery at (Site 042). This cemetery contains the graves of at least three generations of the Theron family, and dates back to at least the 1850s. Although the oldest remaining dwelling at the farmstead does not date to that long ago, the nearby presence of graves indicates that the site had been used by the Theron family since at least the mid-19th century.

Although no midden was clearly evident during the fieldwork, it seems more than likely for such an archaeological midden to be present on the site.

Site size: Approximately 300m x 250m

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site possesses moderate to high levels of historic and architectural significance, as it contains several surviving structures comprising the main farmstead of the farm. The association with the Theron family for three generations increases its significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. B/GP.A – Medium to High Significance**.



Figure 118 - Section of the eastern façade of the original dwelling at Site 043a. Note the bay window in the gabled wing on the left as well as the sash windows.



Figure 119 - These two gabled buildings at Site 043b are located immediately north of the original dwelling, which can just be seen on the right. The gabled building at the back is entirely built from stone structure.



Figure 120 - This mine manager's dwelling at Site 043c was added to the farmstead during the 1960s or 1970s.



Figure 121 - The stone kraal at Site 043f.

5.2.44 Site 044

Site Coordinates:

S 28.274070

E 26.810185

Site Type: Archaeological site / Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork process in the same proximal area where Site Feature 34 was shown to be located during the desktop study. A cluster of farming-related structures is located approximately 200 m north-east of the farmstead at Site 043 and is associated with it. This site comprises a rectangular dry stonewalled livestock enclosure associated with several poorly preserved grain silos, a pig sty, as well as an almost completely demolished milking shed. A short distance south of the livestock enclosure a small, gabled building is located. This may have been a store-room where poisons and dips for the livestock would have been kept. The livestock enclosure and gabled building appear to be the oldest structures from the site. These are certainly older than 60 years and possibly older than 100 years as well.

Site size: Approximately 200 x 150m.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site possesses moderate levels of historic and architectural significance as it contains several surviving structures associated with the main farmstead of the Theron farm (Site 043). As a result, the site has a **GP. B – Medium**.



Figure 122 - General view of a section of the livestock enclosures at Site 044. Two grain silos can be seen in the back. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 123 - The pig sty at Site 044. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 124 - The poorly preserved remains of the milking shed at Site 044. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 125 - The gable-roofed storeroom in proximity to the livestock enclosures at Site 044. Scale in 10cm increments.

5.2.45 Site 045

Site Coordinates:

Start point:	S 28.30849	End point:	S 28.26830
	E 26.76670		E 26.80470

Site Type: Archaeological site / Historical Structure/s

Site Description:

The poorly preserved remains of an historic railway line is located here. All that remains of this feature is the railway ballast, which was used as a foundation for the railway line. No evidence for the railway tracks, sleepers, etc, remains. This section of the historic railway line has remained reasonably preserved due to the fact that with time the modern railway was built some distance away from the curved line in this section to avoid its bends and corners.

This section of railway line represents possibly the only surviving (though still poorly preserved) section of the historic railway line constructed between Bloemfontein and Johannesburg which was built during the early 1890s. The line eventually reached Johannesburg during September 1891 and Pretoria in January 1892 (Schoeman, 1980).

Site size: The portion of the old railway that runs through the study area is approximately 6.2km in length.

Current Protection Status:

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority. Additionally, in terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site possesses moderate levels of historic significance as possibly the only surviving portion of the historic railway line between Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. As a result, the site has a **GP. B– Medium Significance**.



Figure 126 - General view of the remains of the railway line (Site 045) in proximity to Mooisig Siding. In this image, the remains of the historic railway run directly towards the tree on the horizon.



Figure 127 - This photograph was taken in proximity to Site 045 and shows the remains of the railway line under the fence visible to the left. All that presently remains of the entire historic railway line within the present study area is the railway ballast foundation.

5.2.46 Site 046

Site Coordinates:

S 28.15576

E 26.71384

Site Type: Grave or Burial Ground

Site Description:

The site comprises a cemetery with approximately 30-40 graves, all aligned east-west. One of the graves is fenced off and another has a welded metal railing around it. Most of the graves have rectangular brick dressings and metal plaques. One of the graves is an oval stone-packed grave with an old bicycle frame placed on top of the dressing. From the inscribed headstones, it is evident that the graves from this cemetery include the deceased of the Ramalefane, Mutale and Makhoro families. The site appears to have been a farmworker cemetery.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Site Significance:

All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. The site significance is

GP.A - Medium to High Significance



Figure 128 - General view of some of the graves from the cemetery at Site 046.



Figure 129 - Another general view of some of the graves from the cemetery at Site 046.

5.2.47 Site 047

Site Coordinates:

S 28.15547

E 26.71390

Site Type: Grave or Burial Ground

Site Description:

The site comprises a cemetery with approximately 20 graves. Several of the graves have rectangular brick dressings and metal plaques, other comprise large sand mounds, with metal plaques and grave goods. From the inscribed headstones, it is evident that the graves from this cemetery include the deceased of the Zwane, Mphuthi, Moleko and Ramalefane families. The site appears to have been a farmworker cemetery.

Site size: Approximately 40x20m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Site Significance:

All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. The site significance is

GP.A - Medium to High Significance,



Figure 130 - General view of some of the graves from the cemetery at site 047.



Figure 131 - One of the graves from the cemetery at site 047.

5.2.48 Site 048

Site Coordinates:

S 28.16900

E 26.73808

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

The site is located on the western bank of the Boschluis Spruit in an extensively eroded area marked by various depressions and dongas. It comprises a reasonably high density scatter of Middle and Later Stone Age lithics exposed by erosion activities. The highest density of lithics identified at the site was estimated to be 15 lithics per m².

Site size: Approximately 70m x 60m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The relatively high density of lithics identified at the site increases its significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium Significance**.



Figure 132 - General view along the western bank of the Boschluis Spruit where Site 048 was identified.



Figure 133 - Sample of lithics observed on the surface of the site. Scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments.

5.2.49 Site 049

Site Coordinates:

S 28.17894

E 26.73330

Site Type: Archaeological site / Stone Age

Site Description:

The site is located on the western bank of the Boschluis Spruit in an extensively eroded area marked by various depressions and dongas. The site comprises a medium density scatter of Middle and Later Stone Age lithics exposed by erosion activities. The highest density of lithics identified at the site was estimated to be 15 lithics per m².

Site size: Approximately 100m x 100m.

Current Protection Status:

In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999), man-made features and artefacts older than 100 years are defined as being archaeological. In the same section, the act also states that such archaeological sites and objects may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit.

Site Significance:

The site represents one of 12 known Stone Age sites from the entire study area. The site has a **GP. B – Medium Significance**.



Figure 134 - General view of the site 049.



Figure 135 - Sample of lithics observed on the surface of the site. Scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments.

5.2.50 Site 050

Site Coordinates:

S 28.18613

E 26.73433

Site Type: Historical Structure/s -Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site comprises the poorly preserved remains of farm worker accommodation on the farm Palmietkuil 328. All that remains of the farm worker accommodation at this site are two rectangular stone foundations (050a & 050b) associated with cultural material in the form of glass and metal fragments. A concentration of cultural material in the form of a midden (050c) is also located nearby.

The three components of the site can be described as follows:

- 050a) comprises the remnants of a rectangular stone foundation that is located close to an Eskom pylon. As indicated above, glass and metal fragments were found associated with this structure;
- 051b) comprises a rectangular stone foundation (5m x 4m) with glass and metal fragments found associated with the structure. Two of these glass fragments are from the same clear container and have embossed letters on them. One of these glass fragments contains the embossed word section "...EUR..." and the second fragment the word section "...ON..." It is not presently possible to identify the particular bottle or brand; and
- 051c) represents a midden located roughly 5m from the previous structure. The fragments observed on the surface of the site include the lid of a Consol glass jar, a writing slate fragment as well as the shoulder, neck and rim of a small brown medicine bottle.

The exact age of the site is not known. However, the only time that huts are depicted in proximity to this site on the available topographical map sheets, is on the Second Edition of the 2826BA sheet that was surveyed in 1954. It seems likely therefore for the site to be potentially just older than 60 years. Furthermore, the presence of a Consol glass item provides a *terminus post quem* for this section of the midden in that Consolidated Glass Works was started in May 1946 (www.consol.co.za).

The site may be just older than 60 years with some remnants of its stone structures remaining. The cultural material identified here is not older than 100 years and as a result not protected by the available heritage legislation. It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here.

Site size: Approximately 70m x 70m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**. The structural remains have a relatively low significance with the cultural material of low significance.



Figure 136 - General view of the structure at Site 050a. Scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 137 - Three of the glass fragments observed in proximity to Site 050a. Scale is in 1cm increments.



Figure 138 - General view of the structure at Site 050b. Scale is in 10cm increments



Figure 139 - The midden identified at Site 051c. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.51 Site 051

Site Coordinates:

S 28.18746

E 26.73452

Site Type: Historical Structure/s – Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site comprises the poorly preserved remains of farm worker accommodation on the farm Palmietkuil 328. All that remains of the farm worker accommodation is a rectangular stone foundation (5m x 3m) and four stone corner posts of a small camp (5m x 5m), possibly for the keeping of livestock. Cultural material in the form of glass, metal and imported ceramic fragments were identified in association with the rectangular foundation structure. Only one of the stone posts are still in an upright position, with another one leaning over and the remaining two posts lying flat on the ground.

The exact age of the site is not known. However, the only time that huts are depicted in proximity to this site on the available topographical map sheets, is on the Second Edition of the 2826BA sheet that was surveyed in 1954. It seems likely therefore for the site to be potentially just older than 60 years.

The site may be just older than 60 years with some remnants of its stone structures remaining. The cultural material identified here is not older than 100 years and as a result not protected by the available heritage legislation. It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here.

Site size: Approximately 70m x 50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**. The structural remains have a relatively low significance with the cultural material identified at the site of low significance.

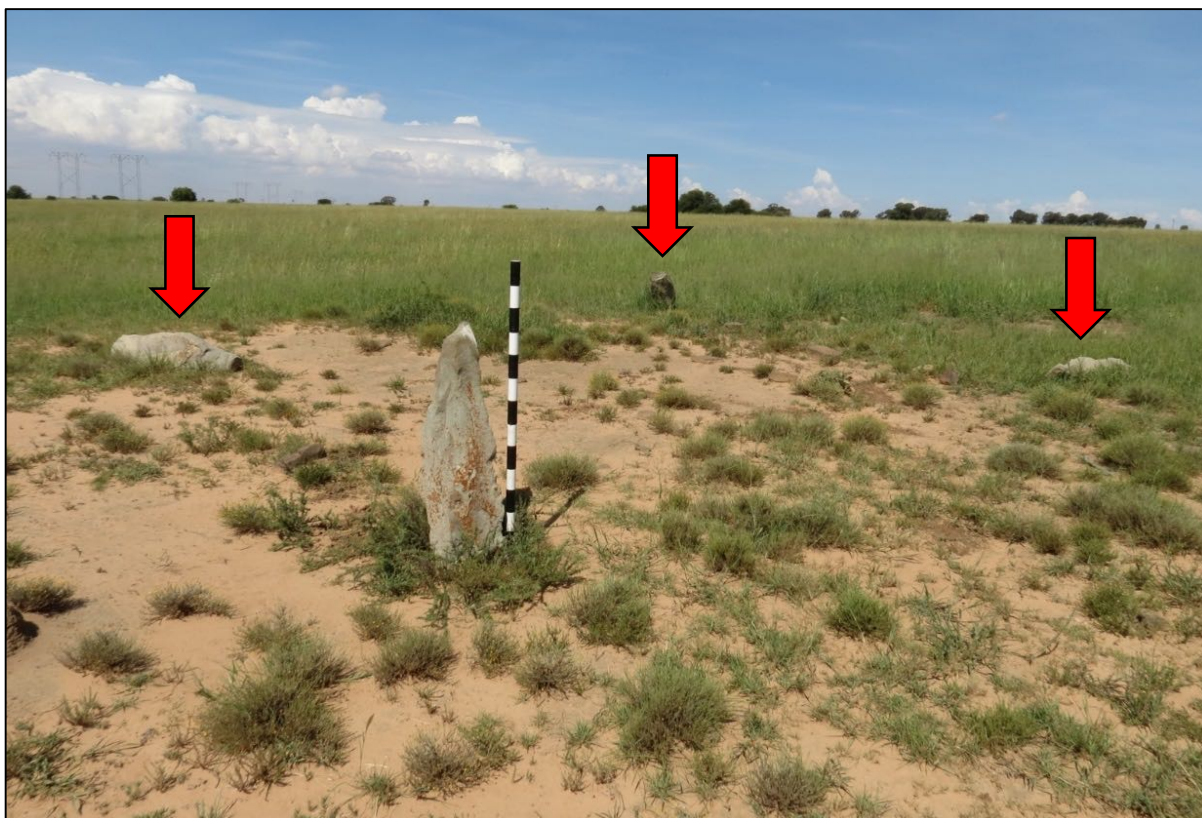


Figure 140- View of the remnants of what seems to have been a livestock camp at Site 051. Apart from the upright corner post visible in the front, the positions of the other corner posts are marked. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 141 - General view of the remains of the structure at Site 051. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.52 Site 052

Site Coordinates:

S 28.18959

E 26.73541

Site Type: Historical Structure/s – Possible Unmarked Graves

Site Description:

The site comprises the poorly preserved remains of farm worker accommodation on the farm Palmietkuil 328. All that remains are scatters of cultural material such as glass and metal fragments. The exact age of the site is not known. However, the only time that huts are depicted in proximity to this site on the available topographical map sheets, is on the Second Edition of the 2826BA sheet that was surveyed in 1954. It seems likely therefore for the site to be potentially just older than 60 years. This said, none of the structures have remained preserved. Furthermore, the cultural material identified here is not older than 100 years. It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here.

Site size: approximately 120m x 70m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, which may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may exist. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In the same section, the act states that such structures may not be disturbed, altered, modified or destroyed without a suitable permit from the relevant heritage authority.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**. The cultural material identified at the site is of low significance.



Figure 142 - General view of the Site 052. Scale is in 10cm increments



Figure 143 - Cultural material in the form of glass and metal fragments is found across the surface of the site. Scale is in 10cm increments.

5.2.53 Site 053

Site Coordinates:

S 28.25457

E 26.77418

Site Type: Grave or Burial Ground

Site Description:

The site comprises a cemetery with approximately 35 graves. The largest majority of the graves from this cemetery are characterised by oval and rectangular stone-packed dressings. This side, five of the graves have brick-lined dressings with cement headstones, two graves have concrete lined dressings with concrete headstones and one grave has only a cement headstone. From the inscribed headstones, it is evident that the graves from this cemetery include the deceased of the Sesollo and Lebethe families. The site appears to have been a farmworker cemetery.

Site size: Approximately 50x30m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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.

Site Significance:

All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. The site significance is **GP.A - Medium to High Significance,**



Figure 144 - General view of the cemetery at Site 053.



Figure 145 – The headstone on the grave of Jacob L. Lebethe (1909 – February 197(?)3) from Site 053.

5.2.54 Site 054

Site Coordinates:

S 28.055074

E 26.664487

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Visited)

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same proximal area where Site Feature 7 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a cluster of huts that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s. No structural remains were detected at this location during the fieldwork. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50mx50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance**.

5.2.55 Site 055

Site Coordinates:

S 28.040068

E 26.664930

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Visited)

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same proximal area where Site Feature 10 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a single hut that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s. No structural remains were detected during the survey as the site has been submerged underwater. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**

5.2.56 Site 056

Site Coordinates:

S 28.185179

E 26.680830

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Visited)

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same proximal area where Site Feature 12 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a single hut that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s. The site itself was unapproachable due to the dense wetlands surrounding its location and no remains were visible from a distance. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**

5.2.57 Site 057

Site Coordinates:

S28.214607

E26.718030

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Visited)

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same proximal area where Site Feature 15 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a single hut that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s. No structural remains were detected during the survey. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**

5.2.58 Site 058

Site Coordinates:

S28.241814

E26.807469

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Visited)

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same proximal area where Site Feature 25 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a single hut that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s. No structural remains were detected during the survey. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**

5.2.59 Site 059

Site Coordinates:

S 28.280558

E 26.756339

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Visited)

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same proximal area where Site Feature 36 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a cluster of huts that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s. No structural remains were detected during the survey however, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**

5.2.60 Site 060

Site Coordinates:

S 28.285007

E26.756339

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Visited)

Site Description:

The site was recorded during the fieldwork in the same proximal area where Site Feature 37 was shown to be located during the desktop study. This desktop study feature consists of a cluster of huts that is depicted on an early topographic map sheet surveyed during the 1940s. No structural remains were detected during the fieldwork. It must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**

5.2.61 Site 061

Site Coordinates:

S 28.16146389

E 26.73861111

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Not Visited)

Site Description:

This site is marked on the historic topographic map as a hut. However, the site was not visited during the fieldwork survey, as it was not initially included in the study area. Due to the risk of unmarked stillborn graves, it has been included in the site inventory. It is clear from satellite imagery that there will be no surface remains as the site lies in an agricultural field which has been heavily ploughed. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this should be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**

5.2.62 Site 062

Site Coordinates:

S 28.16734444

E 26.73388889

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Not Visited)

Site Description:

This site is marked on the historic topographic map as a hut. However, the site was not visited during the fieldwork survey, as it was not initially included in the study area. Due to the risk of unmarked stillborn graves, it has been included in the site inventory. It is clear from satellite imagery that there will be no surface remains as the site lies in an agricultural field and has been heavily ploughed. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**

5.2.63 Site 063

Site Coordinates:

S 28.16706111

E26.73000000

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Not Visited)

Site Description:

This site is marked on the historic topographic map as a hut. However, the site was not visited during the fieldwork survey, as it was not initially included in the study area. Due to the risk of unmarked stillborn graves, it is included in the inventory. It is clear from satellite imagery that there will be no surface remains as the site lies in an agricultural field and has been heavily ploughed. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP.A – Medium to High Significance**.

5.2.64 Site 064

Site Coordinates:

S 28.17061944

E 26.73333333

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Not Visited)

Site Description:

This site is marked on the historic topographic map as a hut. However, the site was not visited during the fieldwork survey, as it was not initially included in the study area. Due to the risk of unmarked stillborn graves, it is included in the inventory. It is clear from satellite imagery that there will be no surface remains as the site lies in an agricultural field and has been heavily ploughed. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**

5.2.65 Site 065

Site Coordinates:

S 28.16430000

E 26.73555556

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Not Visited)

Site Description:

This site is marked on the historic topographic map as a hut. However, the site was not visited during the fieldwork survey, as it was not initially included in the study area. Due to the risk of unmarked stillborn graves, it is included in the inventory. It is clear from satellite imagery that there will be no surface remains as the site lays in an agricultural field and has been heavily ploughed. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **Generally Protected A – Medium to High Significance**.

5.2.66 Site 066

Site Coordinates:

S 28.17563333

E 26.73416667

Site Type: Possible Unmarked Graves (Not Visited)

Site Description:

This site is marked on the historic topographic map as a hut. However, the site was not visited during the fieldwork survey, as it was not initially included in the study area. Due to the risk of unmarked stillborn graves, it is included in the inventory. It is clear from satellite imagery that there will be no surface remains as the site lays in an agricultural field and has been heavily ploughed. However, it must be noted that in terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. Until the presence of such possible graves at the site has been proven or disproven, a worst-case scenario will be adopted within which it is assumed that such stillborn baby graves are indeed located here. As such, this must be considered as a sensitive area and must be given a 50x50m buffer.

Site size: Approximately 50x50m.

Current Protection Status:

Graves and burial grounds fall under various legislative protections, depending on factors such as where the graves are located as well as their age. Such legislation may include the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissue Act 65 of 1983, 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. Structures older than 60 years fall under the protection of Section 34(1) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.

Site Significance:

Until such time that the presence of graves at the site has been tested, the site must be viewed as containing stillborn graves. Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **GP. A – Medium to High Significance.**

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purpose of the Heritage Audit reports is to identify heritage sites and finds that occur in the Beatrix mining area properties owned by Sibanye Gold. The main aim of this document is the recording of identified heritage sites which will contribute to the prevention and management of primary and secondary impacts on the identified heritage resources before and after any construction or mining related activity. The Heritage Audit will assist the landowner (Sibanye Gold) to manage the identified heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA).

This is important because heritage resources are protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999, (NHRA) from *inter alia*, destruction or damage, excavation or removal, or other disturbance, without a permit from the responsible heritage resources authority. The National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999, (NHRA) states that heritage resources are unique and non-renewable and, as such, any impact on such resources must be seen as significant (NHRA, section 5(1)(a)). The NHRA specifically protects certain categories of heritage resources, i.e.: structures, archaeological and paleontological (including meteorological) sites and material and graves and burial grounds (NHRA, sections 34, 35 and 36). Furthermore, Section 38 of the NHRA provides for and regulates the compilation of impact assessment reports of heritage resources that may be affected by construction or development activities.

The desktop research undertaken as part of the the Heritage Audit revealed that the study area and surrounding landscape have a long and diverse historical and archaeological history and that significant potential exists for archaeological and historical sites and material to be located within the study area. The research has also identified specific heritage sensitive areas within the study area.

This Heritage Audit Report includes the findings of the findings and recommendations of the archaeological and heritage field surveys undertaken of the Sibanye Beatrix mining properties within the study area.

Findings of the Fieldwork undertaken during the Heritage Audit

Archaeological and Heritage Survey

A total of 66 heritage sites were identified within the total study area. These heritage sites were numbered from Site 001 to Site 066. The fieldwork was undertaken during June, July and August 2017. These identified heritage sites comprise nine(9) graves or burial grounds, 30 historical structures believed to be older than 60 years, of which eleven (11) are believed to be older than 100 years, and 12 archaeological (Stone Age) sites. Sites where possible unmarked (infant) graves could occur were also identified (15). These sites are associated with probable Black

homestead sites where unmarked infant graves may be located. In terms of black African tradition, stillborn babies were often buried in unmarked graves underneath or adjacent to the homesteads of their parents. .

One of the historic structure sites that is believed to be 100 years, with an adjacent cemetery, is associated with one of the early Voortrekker families who lived in the area. Therefore, the significance of this cemetery (Site 042) is assessed to be of **High significance** with a significance of **Grade III (Local) Heritage Significance**. The main farmstead site (Site 043) is assessed to be of **Medium – High Significance**.and an associated second farmstead site (Site 044), is assessed to be of **Medium Significance**

General Observations and Recommendations

The Heritage Management Policy document provided together with this Heritage Audit report outlines the mitigation measures required in the case of any proposed construction or mining activities on the heritage resources identified, as well as the Action Plan by way of which mitigation measures must be implemented.

7. REFERENCES

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<https://www.consol.co.za/about-us/our-brand>

Google Earth

All the aerial depictions used in this report are from Google Earth.