Feature 3

This is the location where the old farm house used to be. The structure has been entirely demolished and is only marked by building rubble. The site is of no heritage significance. The site is given a Generally Protected C (GP.C) field rating (See Figure 7.11 and Figure 7.12 below).
Figure 7.11 Feature 3 General site conditions

Figure 7.12 Feature 3 Building rubble
Feature 4

This is the location of a large cattle kraal constructed from stone (Figure 7.13). The rectangular kraal measures approximately 27 X 27 meters and the height of the wall is approximately 1.10 meter. The kraal has an entrance on the northern side and the western wall has partly collapsed. A water or feeding trough from cement is located on the inside adjacent to the wall. The site is of low heritage significance. The site is given a Generally Protected B (GP.B) field rating.

Figure 7.13 Feature 4 Viewed from the West
Feature 5

This is the location of ephemeral rectangular stone packed foundations. Most of the walling has been removed but the feature seems to have measured 4 X 8 meters. Several other upright standing stones occur in this area forming part of a demolished wall (Figure 7.15. It is assumed that Feature 4 and 5 form part of the same site. The site has been demolished to the extent that it is of low heritage significance. The site is given a Generally Protected C (GP.C) field rating. It must however be kept in mind that sites like these might contain unmarked graves.
Figure 7.15  Upright standing Stones at Feature 5

Figure 7.16  Linear Wall at Feature 5
Feature 6

This is the location where the old farm house used to be (Figure 7.17). The structure has been entirely demolished and is only marked by building rubble. The site is of no heritage significance. The site is given a Generally Protected C (GP.C) field rating.

Figure 7.17 General Site Conditions Feature 6

7.6.2 Archaeological and palaeontological resources (Section 35 of the NHRA)

No archaeological sites of significance were recorded during the survey. However widely dispersed isolated lithics was recorded. These are made entirely from quartzite and consist of cores and flakes with faceted platforms characteristic of the Middle Stone Age. These artefacts are not in-situ and are scattered too sparsely to be of any significance apart from noting their presence which have been done in this report. The proposed development footprint is underlain by the basal Rooihoogte and Timeball Hill Formations of the Pretoria Group of the carbonate-rich Transvaal Supergroup. Finely-laminated ferruginous shale with thin stromatolitic carbonate interbeds have been recorded in the Timebal Hill Formation. Stromatolites are >2.5 Ga old fossilized algal colonies (microbial mounds) made up of single-celled organisms that functioned as the earliest oxygen producers and is actually quite common in the Malmani dolomites (subgroup at the base of the Transvaal Supergroup). The proposed project could impact on fossil remains.
Figure 7.18  Core with Removal Visible

Figure 7.19  Ventral View of Large Flake
7.6.3 Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36 of the NHRA)

Feature 3

In terms of Section 36 of the Act a single grave was recorded (Figure 7.30 - Figure 7.32). The grave is that of Elisabeth Gezina Prinsloo, born on the 12th of October 1879 and who passed away on the 30th June 1985. The site is of high social significance and given a field rating of Generally Protected A (GP.A). If any graves are located in future they should ideally be preserved in-situ or alternatively relocated according to existing legislation.
Figure 7.21  Grave Viewed from the South

Figure 7.22  Grave viewed from the north east
7.6.4 Cultural Landscapes, Intangible and Living Heritage

The surrounding area consists of an intensely mined area that has already impacted on the cultural landscape of the area that used to consist of a rural/farming landscape. These mining activities also reduce the visual impacts to scenic routes and sense of place.

7.6.5 Battlefields and Concentration Camps

An Anglo Boer War battle known as the Battle of Doornkop took place in the greater area on 29 May 1900. The British were advancing toward Johannesburg led by General John French. De La Rey and his men held the Klipriviersberg Ridge for the first two days but on the third day the Boers were outflanked by French’s cavalry to the West, where General Sarel Oosthuizen’s commando was forced to withdraw. This opened the road to Johannesburg and the British took the city peacefully on 30 May 1900.