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**A PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR THE ESTATE D'AFRIQUE
NEW ACCESS ROAD PROJECT ON PORTIONS OF THE FARMS
HARTEBEESTPOORT 482JQ & WELGEGUND 491JQ
NEAR HARTEBEESTPOORT DAM, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: APAC019/101

by:

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October 2019

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APELSER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Prescali Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Estate D'Afrique New Access Road Development Project. The proposed development and study area is located on portions of the farms Hartebeestpoort 482JQ & Welgegund 491JQ near Hartbeespoort Dam in the Northwest Province.

A number of known cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) sites exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. No sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified during the assessment in the study area. The report will discuss the results of the desktop & field assessment and provide recommendations on the way forward at the end of the document.

From a Cultural Heritage perspective it is recommended that the proposed road development be allowed to continue taking cognizance of the recommendations put forward at the end of the report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Prescali Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Estate D’Afrique New Access Road Development Project. The proposed development and study area is located on portions of the farms Hartebeestpoort 482JQ & Welgegund 491JQ near Hartbeespoort Dam in the Northwest Province.

A number of known cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) sites exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. No sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified during the assessment in the study area.

The client indicated the location and the boundaries of the study area and the assessment concentrated on this. A representative of Estate D’Afrique accompanied the Heritage Specialist during the assessment of the new road location.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;
4. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources; and
5. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended.

3.1. The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The National Estate includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial)

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the SAHRA. In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from the SAHRA will also be needed.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated to) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

3.2. The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Survey of literature

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2. Field survey

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.

4.3. Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

4.4. Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified are documented according to a general set of minimum standards. Co-ordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The study area is located at Estate D’Afrique close to Hartbeespoort Dam in the Northwest Province. A new access road, linking up with an existing road from Meerhof, is being planned at the Estate. The general area has been extensively developed in the recent past by residential development (housing and related infrastructure). As a result if any significant archaeological and/or historical sites, features or material did exist here in the past it would have been disturbed or completely destroyed as a result.

The location/route followed by the proposed new road is along the edge of a hill with a fairly steep elevation. Human occupation/settlement here in the archaeological and more recent historical past would have been difficult and highly unlikely. A number of small “shelters” and overhangs situated here were investigated for evidence of prehistoric utilization and the possible presence of rock art, but none was found.

The survey was done on foot, following the marked route of the proposed new road. Although vegetation (grass and tree/shrub cover) was fairly dense, visibility on the ground was good.

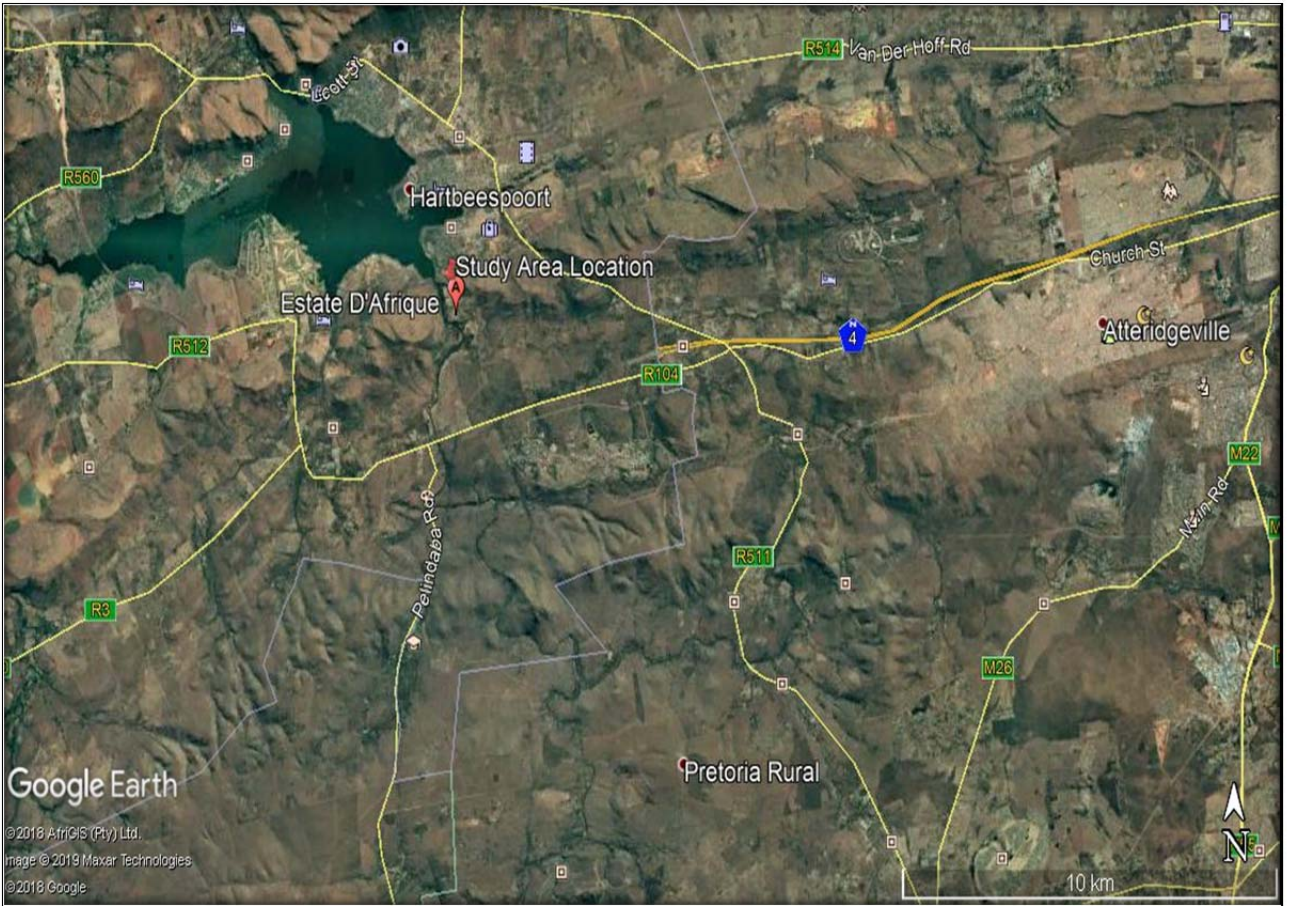


Figure 1: General location of Estate D'Afrique & the study area (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 2: Closer view of study area location (Google Earth 2019).

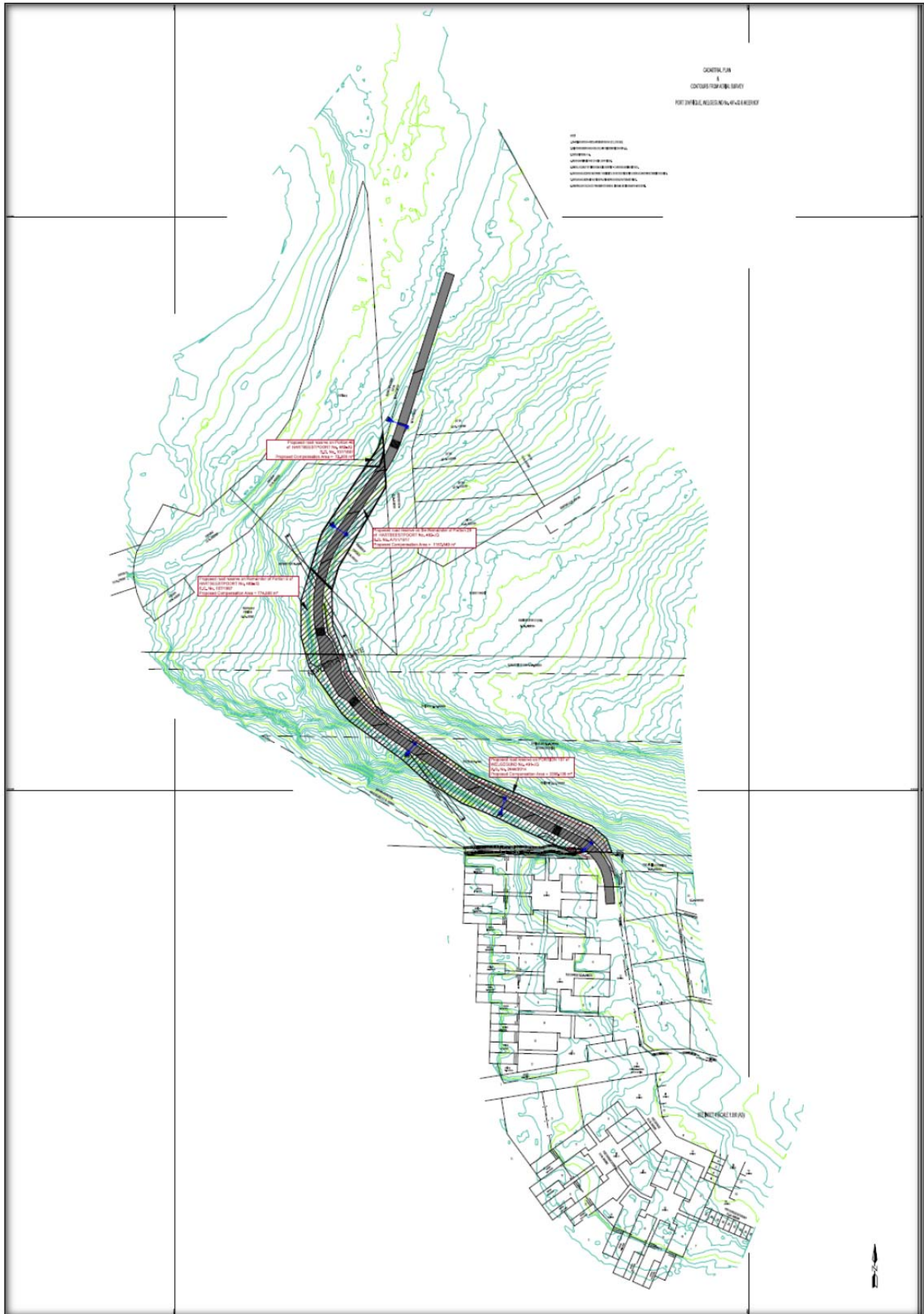


Figure 3: Location and Layout Map of proposed new road (courtesy Prescali Environmental).



Figure 4: A view of the general topography of the area followed by the proposed road.



Figure 5: Another view of a section of route.



Figure 6: A view of a section showing the general topography of the route.



Figure 7: A general view of the surrounding area below the proposed road. Part of the Estate is also visible.



Figure 8: A section of the proposed road will pass under an existing Powerline.



Figure 9: Another view showing the topography of the study area.



Figure 10: A view from the top. An old railway bridge is visible here.



Figure 11: The topography on top of the ridge where the road will cross as well.



Figure 12: Estate D’Afrique boundary fence. The proposed road will link up at the bottom with an existing road at the Meerhof side.



Figure 13: A closer view of the old Railway Bridge. The proposed road will not impact on the site.



Figure 14: A view of a small overhang/shelter close to the proposed road. No evidence of prehistoric or more recent human utilization of the area was found.

6. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can basically be divided into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago

Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago

Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

The closest known Stone Age sites in the larger area are found in the so-called Magaliesberg Research Area. It consists of a number of sites including rock shelters such as Jubilee Shelter F and Kruger Cave south of Brits. These sites date back to the Middle and Later Stone Age and include rock engravings (Bergh 1999: 4 – 5).

There are no known Stone Age sites (including rock art) in the area, and none was found during the survey. If any Stone Age material is to be located here it would be single, out of context stone tools scattered across the area.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.

Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

Late Iron Age sites have been identified in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. In a band stretching roughly from Brits in the east to Zeerust in the west many Iron Age sites have been discovered previously (Bergh 1999: 7-8). These all belong to the Later Iron Age (Bergh 1999: 8-9). A copper smelting site was identified along the Hex River to the northwest of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 8). The closest Earlier Iron Age site is located at Broederstroom near Brits (Bergh 1999: 6).

During earlier times the area was settled by the Fokeng. In the 19th century this group inhabited this area with other Tswana groups including the Kwena and the Po (Bergh 1999: 9-10). During the difaqane (the time of upheaval in South Africa during the 1820's), these people moved further to the west, but they returned later on (Bergh 1999: 11).

According to the research of Tom Huffman the following Iron Age traditions could be present in the area: (a) the Mzonjani facies of the Urewe tradition (Broederstroom) dating to AD450 – AD750 (b) Olifantspoort facies of the same tradition AD1500 – AD1700 (c) Uitkomst facies of Urewe AD1650 – AD1820 and (d) Buispoort facies of Urewe dating to around AD1700 - AD1840 (Huffman 2007: 127; 171; 191 & 203).

No Iron Age sites, features or cultural material was identified during the assessment of the study area.

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. Early travelers have moved through this part of the North West Province. This included David Hume in 1825, Robert Scoon and William McLuckie in 1829 and Dr. Robert Moffat and Reverend James Archbell in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12, 117-119).

Hume again moved through this area in 1830 followed by the expedition of Dr. Andrew Smith in 1835 (Bergh 1999: 13, 120-121). In 1836 William Cornwallis Harris visited the area. The well-known explorer Dr. David Livingstone passed through this area between 1841 and 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13, 119-122).

The area also saw some action during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), with a number of skirmishes between the Boer and British forces (Bergh 1999: 51; 54).

The oldest map for the Farm Hartebeestpoort 482JQ (for Portion 9) that could be obtained from the database of the Chief Surveyor General dates to 1897 (www.csg.dla.gov.za – CSG Document A18991). It shows that the farm was then numbered as No.68 and that it was located in the District of Pretoria and in the Crocodile River Ward of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR). It shows that the whole farm was originally granted by Government Transport to one J.J. Klopper on the 24th of January 1868. Portion 9 was surveyed in October 1896. The Portion 29 map dates to 1917 (CSG Document 10G9GI01). This portion was given to one M.C. Barnard by Deed of Transfer on the 10th of November 1904 and was surveyed between November & December 1916. For Portion 46 the map dates to 1925 (CSG Document 10G8YI01). This portion was given by Deed of Transfer to the Government of the Union of South Africa on the 5th of November 1918. The portion was surveyed in July 1925. A 1951 map for Portion 1 for the farm Welgegund 491JQ (then numbered as 481 and located in the Pretoria District of the Transvaal Province) show that it was surveyed in July 1951 (CSG Document 10G9VU01). No historical sites or features could be identified on any of these two maps.

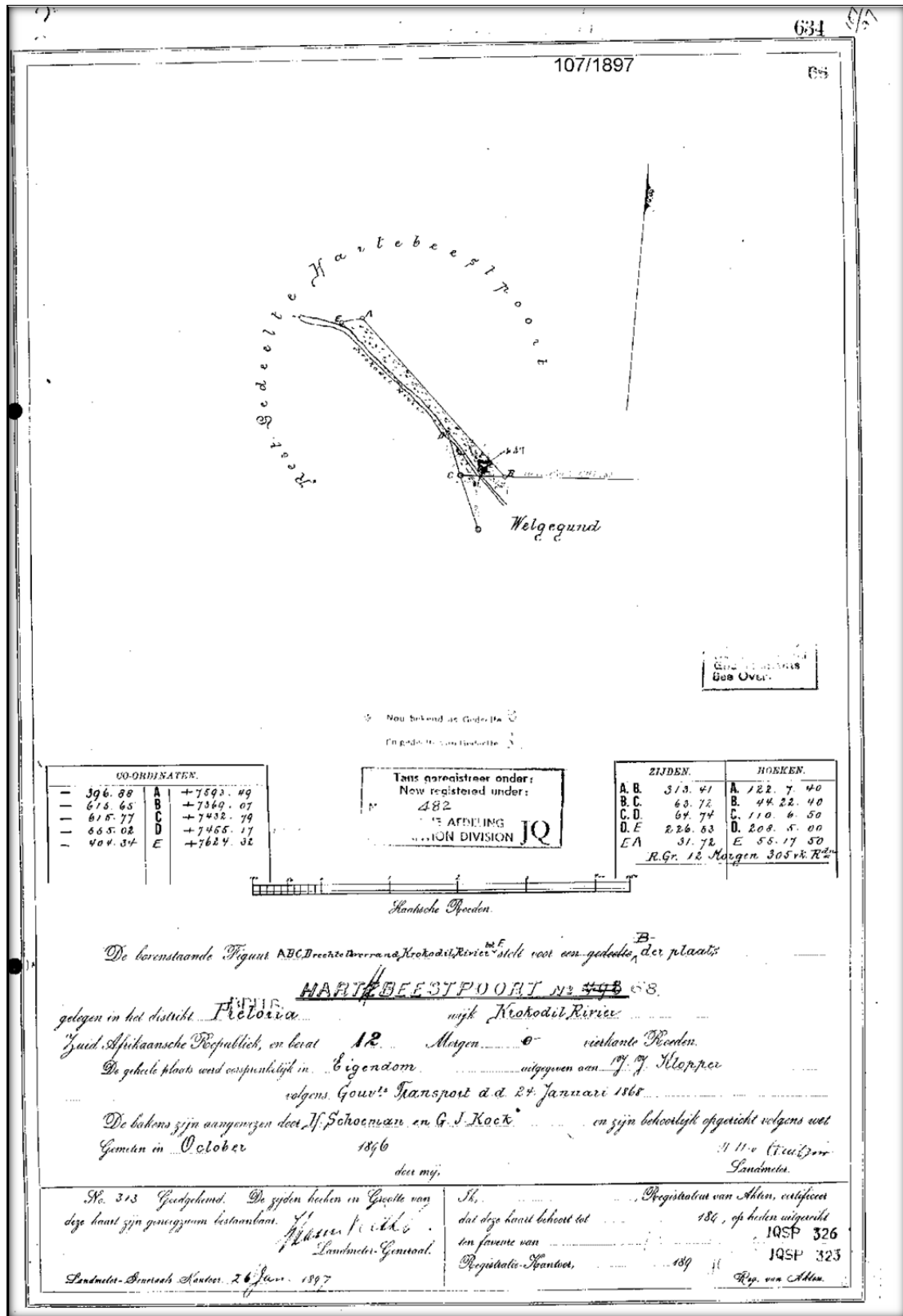
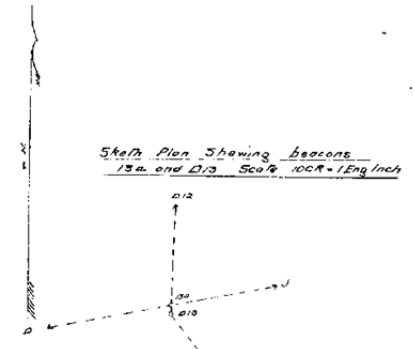
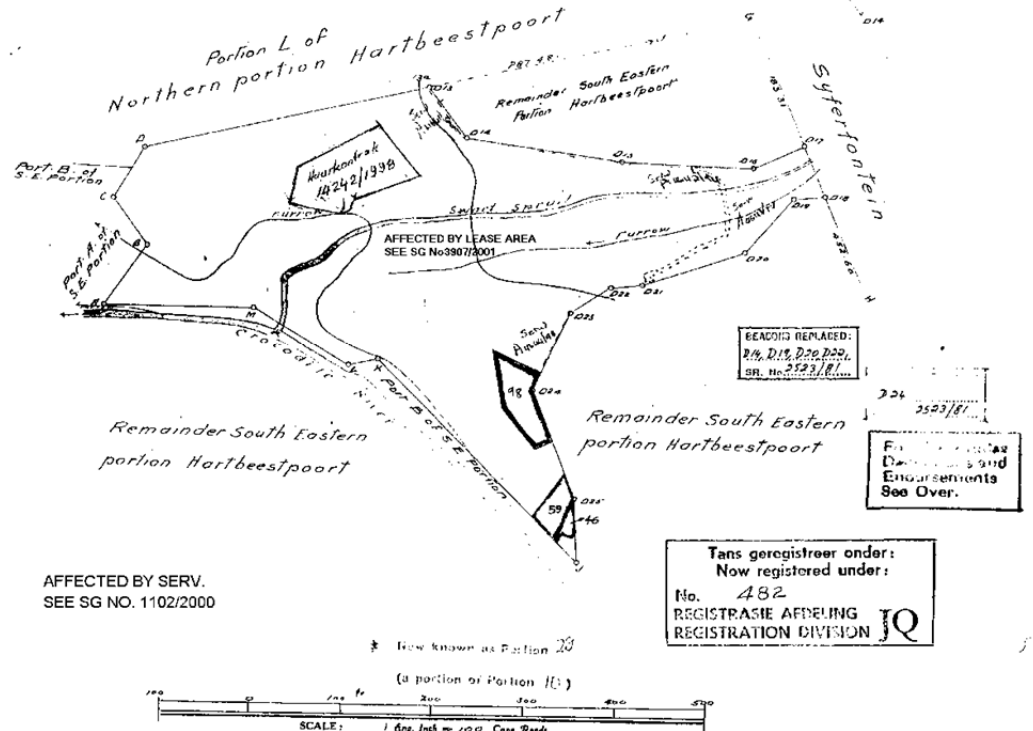


Figure 15: An 1897 map of Portion 9 of Hartebeestpoort 482JQ (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Sides.	Angles.	(Y) Co-ordinates (X)
130a	61.29.10	130a + 7.35 + 260.38
131a	238.47.50	131a + 6.75 + 260.53
132a	218.18.30	132a - 4.6.45 + 208.11
133a	186.49.0	133a - 66.77 + 45.32
134a	206.16.50	134a - 67.53 - 101.22
135a	88.35.30	135a - 41.228 - 155.188
136a	85.15.20	136a - 95.411 - 179.986
137a	206.54.50	137a - 107.31 - 146.97
138a	153.32.40	138a - 162.47 - 95.04
139a	167.26.20	139a - 204.09 + 15.66
140a	206.0.00	140a - 209.05 + 50.76
141a	273.83.0	141a - 238.45 + 94.25
142a	189.29.28	142a - 326.67 + 132.41
143a	228.25.58	143a - 445.22 + 80.92
144a	41.23.10	144a - 514.46 + 74.62
145a	287.52.20	145a - 299.08 + 302.28
146a	137.25.20	146a - 306.98 + 339.995
147a	208.43.20	147a - 247.63 + 443.87
148a	35.9.50	148a - 249.83 + 610.06
149a	250.23.50	149a - 182.411 + 664.444
150a	114.49.30	150a - 130.030 + 603.084
151a	133.3.20	151a + 71.830 + 571.140
152a		152a - 104.687
153a		153a - 104.687
154a		154a - 104.687
155a		155a - 104.687
156a		156a - 104.687
157a		157a - 104.687
158a		158a - 104.687
159a		159a - 104.687
160a		160a - 104.687
161a		161a - 104.687
162a		162a - 104.687
163a		163a - 104.687
164a		164a - 104.687
165a		165a - 104.687
166a		166a - 104.687
167a		167a - 104.687
168a		168a - 104.687
169a		169a - 104.687
170a		170a - 104.687
171a		171a - 104.687
172a		172a - 104.687
173a		173a - 104.687
174a		174a - 104.687
175a		175a - 104.687
176a		176a - 104.687
177a		177a - 104.687
178a		178a - 104.687
179a		179a - 104.687
180a		180a - 104.687
181a		181a - 104.687
182a		182a - 104.687
183a		183a - 104.687
184a		184a - 104.687
185a		185a - 104.687
186a		186a - 104.687
187a		187a - 104.687
188a		188a - 104.687
189a		189a - 104.687
190a		190a - 104.687
191a		191a - 104.687
192a		192a - 104.687
193a		193a - 104.687
194a		194a - 104.687
195a		195a - 104.687
196a		196a - 104.687
197a		197a - 104.687
198a		198a - 104.687
199a		199a - 104.687
200a		200a - 104.687
G		G + 125.478 - 78.952
H		H - 507.01 - 368.20
J		J + 78.33 - 19.20



SERVITUDE SG No. 4927/2005



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S.R. No. 2523/81

For further details
Diagrams and
Enclosures
See Over.

Tans geregistreer onder:
Now registered under:
No. 482
REGISTRASIE AFDDELING
REGISTRATION DIVISION JQ

The above Figure lettered 13a, 131a, 132a, 133a, 134a, 135a, 136a, 137a, 138a, 139a, 140a, 141a, 142a, 143a, 144a, 145a, 146a, 147a, 148a, 149a, 150a, 151a, 152a, 153a, 154a, 155a, 156a, 157a, 158a, 159a, 160a, 161a, 162a, 163a, 164a, 165a, 166a, 167a, 168a, 169a, 170a, 171a, 172a, 173a, 174a, 175a, 176a, 177a, 178a, 179a, 180a, 181a, 182a, 183a, 184a, 185a, 186a, 187a, 188a, 189a, 190a, 191a, 192a, 193a, 194a, 195a, 196a, 197a, 198a, 199a, 200a, G, H, J, represents 279 Morgen 3/3 Square Roods of Land, being portions of portion 4 of Southeastern portion of the Farm **HARTBEESTPOORT N° 488 68**.

as appears on the Diagram S. G. No. A 2713/04 framed by Surveyor W. Ross Piers relating to Deed of Transfer No. 10301/04 dated 10-11-1904 made in favour of M. C. Barnard situate in the District of **REBEVIES** 10 Ward Crocodile River Province of Transvaal and bounded as indicated above. The beacons were pointed out by X. O. Tennessen and A. B. Roffel and have been properly erected according to Law. Surveyed in Nov. & Dec. 1916 by me, *[Signature]* Land Surveyor.

No. A 751 Examined. The numeral data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent. *[Signature]* Examiner of Diagrams, Surveyor-General's Office, Pretoria.

Approved *[Signature]* Surveyor-General. MORRISON'S, PRETORIA.

This Diagram belongs to Deed of Transfer No. made this day in favour of *[Signature]* Registrar of Deeds, JOSEPH 148, JOSEPH 149, JOSEPH 149.

Figure 16: A 1917 map of Portion 29 of Hartbeestpoort 482JQ (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS.

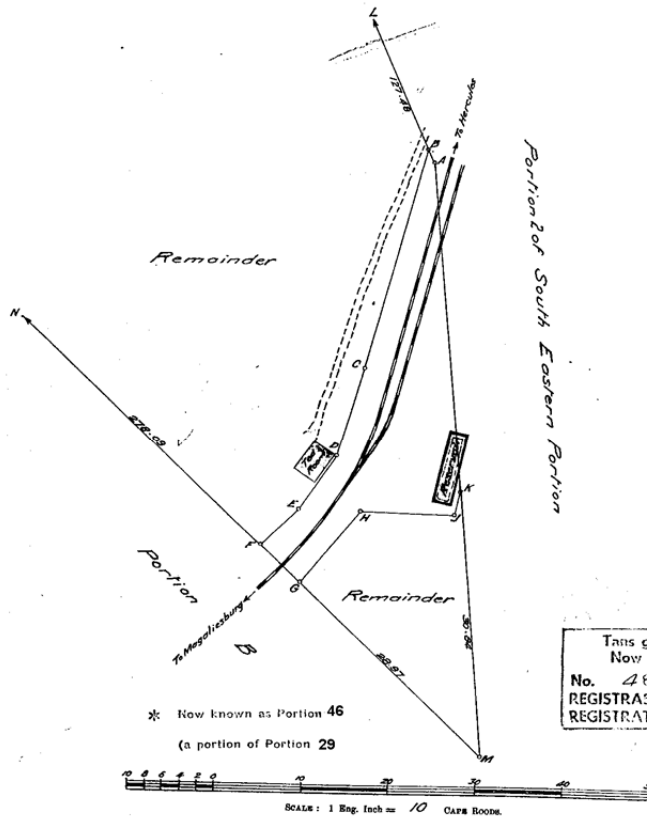
4554 / 25

S.G. No. A.

Land Acquired for Schoemansville Station & Right of Way.

T/1900.

SIDES	ANGLES	(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)
AB 1.77	A 161.43.20	A - 445.22, + 80.92
BC 26.59	B 38.38.10	B - 443.60, + 81.62
CD 10.79	C 181.15.40	C - 469.27, + 88.58
DE 7.67	D 197.8.50	D - 479.62, + 91.63
EF 6.07	E 192.58.40	E - 486.01, + 95.87
FG 6.35	F 86.54.10	F - 490.19, + 100.27
GH 10.88	G 85.35.50	G - 494.55, + 95.66
HJ 10.79	H 232.3.0	H - 486.10, + 89.82
JN 2.62	J 102.33.40	J - 486.30, + 79.03
KA 38.69	K 161.10.40	K - 483.75, + 77.41
		L - 326.67, + 132.41
		M - 514.46, + 74.62
		N - 299.06, + 302.28



Tans geregistreer onder:
Now registered under:
No. 482
REGISTRASIE AFDeling
REGISTRATION DIVISION JQ

The above Figure lettered **ABCDEFGHIJK** represents
— Morgen **410** Square Rods of Land, being **Portion of Portion of Portion of Portion of South Eastern Portion of the Farm**
HARTEBESTPOORT No 482 68
as appears on the Diagram S.G. No. A **751/17** framed by Surveyor **A. G. Relief** in **November & December 1916**
relating to Deed of Transfer No. **10517/1918** dated **5.11.1918** made in favour of **Government of the Union of South Africa**
Situate in the District of **BRITIA** Ward **Crocodile River** Province of **Transvaal**. Bounded as indicated above,
The beacons were pointed out by **F. Strugnell** and have been properly erected according to Law
Surveyed in **July 1925** by me

F. Strugnell
Land Surveyor.

4627/1925 Examined. The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent.

Approved.

This Diagram belongs to Deed of Transfer No. **JQSP 326** made this day in favour of

C. J. J. J.
18/12/25
Examiner of Diagrams.

8 JAN 1926

Chas. McQueen
Surveyor-General.

Deeds Office,
Pretoria.

Registrar of Deeds.

1139-28/1925-600 (S.G. 1810)

Figure 17: A 1925 map of Portion 46 of Hartebeestpoort 482JQ (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

L.G. No. A 8517/51

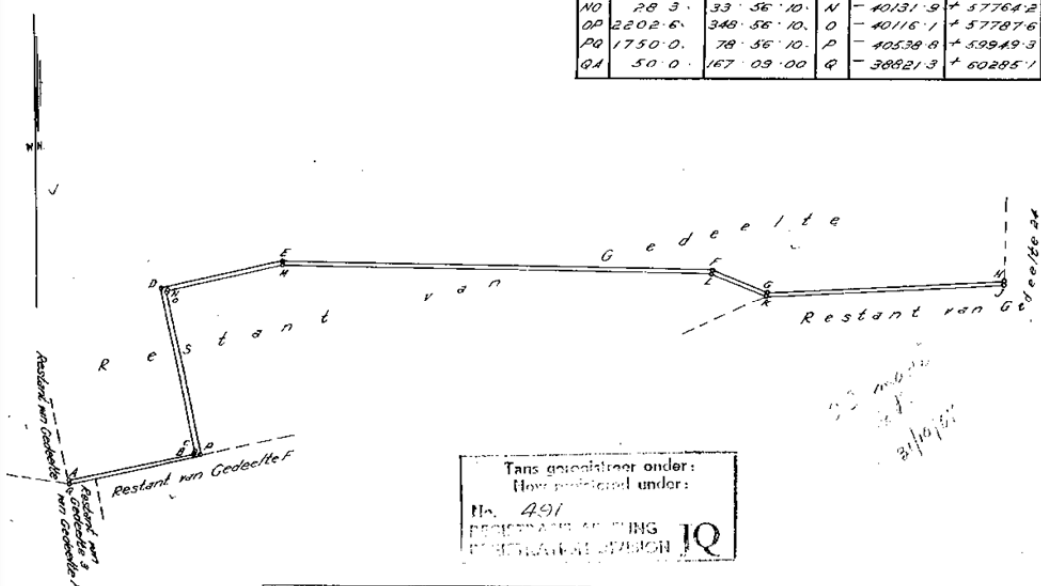
Goedgekeur

Landmeter-Generaal

BAKENBESKRIVING

A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.L.M.N.O.P.Q. 18^o 1/2' Steepen onder Kijpstapel
J.K. 1' Gort in 3' betanbaken

	SYE Kaapse Voet	RIGTINGS- HOEKE	KO-ORDINATE	
			y	x
AA	1681.5	258.56.10	-250.000.0	12.000.000.0
AB	28.3	213.56.10	-38810.2	+60236.4
BC	2202.6	168.56.10	-40460.5	+59913.7
CD	1595.8	258.56.10	-40476.3	+59890.2
DE	5574.5	272.24.00	-40053.6	+57728.5
EF	778.8	291.59.00	-41619.7	+57422.3
FG	3052.8	267.27.30	-47183.3	+57655.7
GH	50.3	3.25.30	-47911.5	+57947.2
HJ	3058.4	87.27.30	-50961.3	+57811.8
JK	781.1	111.59.00	-50958.3	+57862.0
KL	5860.0	92.24.00	-47902.9	+57957.7
LM	1519.9	78.56.10	-47178.6	+57705.3
MN	28.3	33.56.10	-41623.5	+57472.5
NO	2202.6	348.56.10	-40131.9	+57764.2
OP	1750.0	78.56.10	-40116.1	+57787.6
PQ	50.0	167.03.00	-40538.8	+59949.3
QA			-38821.3	+60285.1



Die figuur A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.J.K.L.M.N.O.P.Q. stel voor
8.6394. Morge grond, synde in Reg van Oorpad 50 Kaapse Voet wyd oor Restant van Gedeelte F van die plaas

—WELGUND Nr 481—

geleë in die DISTRIK PRETORIA

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Gemaek in Julie 1951 deur my

Landmeter.

Verswaartj vir swartkruis-oorvinnings

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan Akte van
No. 25/13 gedateer
ten gunste van

Registrateur van Aktes

Die oorspronklike kaart is No. A.1896/04
geheg aan Transport
No. 4707/04 gedateer
ten gunste van

L.G. Lëer No. **759/1/17099/51**
Meetstukke No. **2171/51**
Kompilasie No. 52-6-3
Suiderbreedte Oosterlengte

Figure 18: A 1951 map of Welgund 491JQ (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

No sites from the recent historical time-period were identified in the area during the assessment.

Results of the October 2019 Field Assessment

As indicated no sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) nature or significance were identified in the study area during the field assessment.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the proposed New Estate D’Afrique access road can be allowed to continue. ***It should however be noted that although all efforts are made to cover a total area during any assessment and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural (archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This will include low stone-packed or unmarked graves. This aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (including graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.***

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Prescali Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed New Estate D’Afrique Access Road on various portions of the farms Hartebeestpooort 482JQ & Welgegund 491JQ. The development and study area is located close to Hartbeespoort Dam in the Northwest Province. In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 Desktop HIA was conducted successfully.

A number of known cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) sites exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. No sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified during the assessment in the study area.

From a Cultural Heritage perspective it is recommended that the proposed road development be allowed to continue taking cognizance of the below statement.

It is important to note that although all efforts are made to locate, identify and record all possible cultural heritage sites and features (including archaeological remains) there is always a possibility that some might have been missed as a result of grass cover and other factors. The subterranean nature of these resources (including low stone-packed or unmarked graves) should also be taken into consideration. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward.

8. REFERENCES

General and Closer Views of Study Area Location: Google Earth 2019.

Location of Study Area/Layout of Proposed Road: Provided by Prescali Environmental

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APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B: DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C: SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low: A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium: Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High: Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II: Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- i. National Grade I significance: should be managed as part of the national estate
- ii. Provincial Grade II significance: should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- iii. Local Grade IIIA: should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- iv. Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/medium significance)
- v. General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)
- vi. General protection B (IV B): site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- vii. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D: PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.