

**PROPOSED PROSPECTING AND MINING RIGHT ON THE FARM
KATLANI 236 NEAR DOUGLAS, SIYANCUMA LOCAL
MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE**

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Prepared by

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ABBREVIATIONS

CPA	Community Property Association
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LSA	Late Stone Age
LIA	Later Iron Age
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

GLOSSARY

Archaeological material: remains older than 100 years, resulting from human activities left as evidence of their presence, which are in the form of structure, artefacts, food remains and other traces such as rock paintings or engravings, burials, fireplaces etc.

Artefact: Any movable object that has been used modified or manufactured by humans.

Catalogue: An inventory or register of artefacts and / or sites.

Conservation: All the processes of looking after a site or place including maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Cultural Heritage Resources: refers to physical cultural properties such as archaeological sites, palaeontological sites, historic and prehistoric places, buildings, structures and material remains, cultural sites such as places of rituals, burial sites or graves and their associated materials, geological or natural features of cultural importance or scientific significance. These include intangible resources such as religious practices, ritual ceremonies, oral histories, memories, indigenous knowledge.

Cultural landscape: a stretch of land that reflects “the combined works of nature and man” and demonstrates “the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and / or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both internal and external”.¹

Cultural Resources Management (CRM): the conservation of cultural heritage resources, management and sustainable utilization for present and future generations.

Cultural Significance: is the aesthetic, historical, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.

¹ This definition is taken from current terminology as listed on the World Heritage Convention website, URL: <http://whc.unesco.org/en/culturallandscape/#1> accessed 17 March 2016.

Early Iron Age: refers to cultural remains dating to the first millennium AD associated with the introduction of metallurgy and agriculture.

Early Stone Age: a long and broad period of stone tool cultures with chronology ranging from around 3 million years ago up to the transition to the Middle Stone Age around 250 000 years ago.

Excavation: a method in which archaeological materials are extracted from the ground, which involves systematic recovery of archaeological remains and their context by removing soil and any other material covering them.

Historic material: means remains resulting from human activities, which are younger than 100 years and no longer in use; that include artefacts, human remains and artificial features and structures.

Historical: means belonging to the past, but often specifically the more recent past, and often used to refer to the period beginning with the appearance of written texts.

Intangible heritage: something of cultural value that is not primarily expressed in material form e.g. rituals, knowledge systems, oral traditions or memories, transmitted between people and within communities.

In situ material: means material culture and surrounding deposits in their original location and context, for instance archaeological remains that have not been disturbed.

Later Iron Age: The period from the beginning of the 2nd millennium AD marked by the emergence of complex state society and long-distance trade contacts.

Late Stone Age: The period from ± 30 000 years ago up until the introduction of metals and farming technology around 2000 years ago, but overlapping with the Iron Age in many areas up until the historical period.

Middle Stone Age: a period of stone tool cultures with complex chronologies marked by a shift towards lighter, more mobile toolkit, following the Early Stone Age and preceding the Late Stone Age; the transition from the Early Stone Age was a long process rather than a specific event, and the Middle Stone Age is considered to have begun around 250 000 years ago, seeing the emergence of anatomically modern humans from about 150 000 years ago, and lasting until around 30 000 years ago.

Monuments: architectural works, buildings, sites, sculpture, elements, structures, inscriptions or cave dwellings of an archaeological nature, which are outstanding from the point of view of history, art and science.

Place: means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, together with pertinent contents, surroundings and historical and archaeological deposits.

Preservation: means the protecting and maintaining of the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary.

Rock Art: various patterned practices of placing markings on rock surfaces, ranging in Southern Africa from engravings to finger paintings to brush-painted imagery.

Sherds: ceramic fragments.

Significance grading: Grading of sites or artefacts according to their historical, cultural or scientific value.

Site: a spatial cluster of artefacts, structures, organic and environmental remains, as residues of past human activity.

Site Recording Template: a standard document format for site recording.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This document is a Management Plan for the conservation of heritage sites that have been identified for protection in terms of Sections 34, 35 and 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25/1999). Heritage Management Plans are necessary for the protection and sustainable management of heritage resources. This is to establish a point of reference against which to measure success or failure of protection programmes. Management Plans therefore contribute significantly in lowering the risk of uncertainty inherently present in ad hoc decision making and reactive interventions.

2. The heritage resources on the farm Katlani 236 include the following typologies:

- (i) Burial grounds
- (ii) Historical buildings and structures
- (iii) Cultural landscapes
- (iv) Rock engravings

3. *Statement of Significance of the heritage resources*

The above sites have been selected to be in a sustainable conservation programme as they are good representatives of the spectrum of heritage resources found in this part of the Northern Cape. The buildings representing the sterling efforts of the Pioneer Boer farmers to settle in the semi-hospitable Karoo environs and venture into commercial farm and contribute in the economic development of the region. The petroglyphs found in this part of the Northern Cape executed on glaciated pavements close to the bank of the Vaal and Orange Rivers are of a rare type and much treasured. If they are placed under and conservation monitoring programme they last indefinitely contributing immensely to our understanding of the Late Stone Age Communities who lived in the area several thousand years ago.

4. The Heritage Management Plan is the outcome of consultation process during which key stakeholders were engaged and general consensus reached.

5. The following are Strategic Objectives of the Heritage Management Plan:
- SO 1: To raise awareness and appreciation about the heritage sites and strengthen capacity to protect the heritage resources on the farm.
 - SO 2: To provide the farm managers with the capacity to monitor & assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of activities on heritage resources on the farm in the present and future.
 - SO 3: To encourage collaboration between stakeholders to conserve the heritage resources.
 - SO 4: To raise awareness and appreciation of the potential economic value of the heritage resources through the development of responsible tourism to the rock engravings.
6. A simple Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Intervention (MELI) tool should be established for the HMP. Such a MELI standard is described as follows: Monitoring is the action of determining where implementation of the Action Plan stands. It is the ongoing, systematic collection of data to provide management and the main stakeholders with a good indication of the progress in terms of the Action Plan. Evaluation informs the manager and stakeholders of the degree of effectiveness in terms of outcomes and impacts of the activities. Evaluation must also assess unplanned outcomes and impacts for which established baseline values may not exist. Learning refers to continuous learning from, and the insights gained from the results of the monitoring and evaluation. Intervention is the evidence-based action on the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning that must be taken to overcome obstacles or challenges faced during the implementation of the HMP. The MELI is a system of adaptive management, where collective ownership is encouraged, transparency is promoted, and a greater degree of cooperation and support from all stakeholders can be expected.

1. INTRODUCTION

This Heritage Management Plan (HMP) has been prepared in support of a mine prospecting right application on the farm Katlani 236 located 17 km southwest of Douglas in the Siyancuma Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province. The scale of the project and the attendant physical works entail such a precaution to be taken as heritage resources may be directly or indirectly affected by the increased human activity.

1.1. What is an integrated Heritage Management Plan?

Heritage Management Plans are necessary for the protection and sustainable management of heritage resources. This is to establish a point of reference against which to measure success or failure of protection programmes. Management Plans therefore contribute significantly in lowering the risk of uncertainty inherently present in ad hoc decision making and reactive interventions.

Generically, Heritage Management Plans (also referred to as Conservation Management Plans) are prepared with the following aims:

- (i) Develop and implement a sound management system based on the respect of best international practices in the conservation of cultural heritage sites,
- (ii) Set out priorities for sustainable conservation and development of heritage resources,
- (iii) Encourage research to shed more light on the history of the resources as well as well as the best means of preserving them,
- (iv) Create local and national awareness, and building an understanding of the conservation planning process among stakeholders,
- (v) Encourage partnership initiatives and collaboration with key stakeholders such as local communities, government departments and research institutions and
- (vi) Develop educational, cultural and visitation programmes that will create an appreciation among the public for the value of the heritage resources, thereby reinforcing protection measures.

1.2. Heritage and conservation

This HMP takes a conservation approach. Conservation is a broad concept which encompasses all the process of looking after a place (such as the graves and burial grounds) so as to retain its cultural significance. With respect to the sites on the farm Kaltani 236 conservation would imply maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction, repair and adaptation, presentation and interpretation. Ceremonies, public programmes, financing and many other associated with the management of heritage sites are be part of conservation.² This HMP *will* be a conservation plan for the graves and other heritage resources

2. APPROACH TO HMP PLANNING AND METHODOLOGY

2.1. Structure of the Heritage Management Plan

The structure of this Heritage Management Plan is prescribed in the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) *Guidelines for Conservation Management Plans for Heritage Sites* (Updated 2014).

2.2. Situational analysis

The success of a heritage management planning process is predicated on a clear understanding of the nature/type of heritage resources to be managed and the locations thereof. A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment was undertaken in 2019 and forms the foundation for understanding the heritage sensitivity of the area and isolation sites worthy of protection:

(i) Petroglyphs

The Late Stone Age petroglyphs at Site KAT13 and KAT14 which located close to each other exemplify a remarkable art heritage found in this part of this Northern Cape.

(ii) Burial grounds

Two burial grounds on the farm (KAT01, KAT28). The first site holds more than 30 graves all those buried there of Griqua stock and connected with the farm. Those interred at the second site are reported to be victims of a mining accident in the 1940s on the Orange River 300 m away when attempt to divert the channel in order to extract diamonds from the river bed failed with some of the miners having been swept away by sudden flooding and drowning.

² The Illustrated Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance (2004). Articles 1.4 – 1.9, Article 14.

(iii) *Buildings and structures*

The buildings at the homestead include 2 structures with Cape Dutch style gables (KAT12), a church KAT17. In the central area of the farm there is an old enclosure of undressed (un-coursed) stonework KAT36. These were recommended for protection.

(iv) *Cultural landscape types*

A significant population of mature shepherd's tree (*Boscia albitrunca*) with remarkably good crowns occurs towards in the south central area of the farm (KAT07). The Shepherd's tree is referred to as Tree of Life as it offers sustenance to both humans and animals.³ It is traditional herb for the treatment of various conditions in both humans and domestic animals. As a protected species in South Africa it comes a significant part of the landscape. Equally significant in this respect are circular fields under centre pivot irrigation, as a cultural landscape of commercial farming which quite commonly occurring along the banks of Orange and Vaal Rivers (KAT35).

3. STATEMENT OF CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE (OR VALUE) OF THE HERITAGE

The purpose of the heritage management plan is to put in place measures to retain the value of a heritage resource. It is therefore necessary to prepare a statement of cultural significance of the heritage to justify the allocation of resources (time, money, and personnel) to their conservation and management. Cultural value or significance underpins the relationship between the heritage, local communities and the broader public.

The above sites have been selected to be in a sustainable conservation programme as they are good representatives of the spectrum of heritage resources found in this part of the Northern Cape. The buildings representing the sterling efforts of the Pioneer Boer farmers to settle in the semi-hospitable Karoo environs and venture into commercial farm and contribute in the economic development of the region. The petroglyphs found in this part of the Northern Cape executed on glaciated pavements close to the bank of the Vaal and Orange Rivers are of a rare type and much treasured. If they are placed under and conservation monitoring programme

³ <http://pza.sanbi.org/boscia-albitrunca> Consulted July 2019.

they last indefinitely contributing immensely to our understanding of the Late Stone Age Communities who lived in the area several thousand years ago.

4. LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Farm Katlani 236 is a large property more than 4000 ha in extent located against the northern bank of the Orange River. The locality is geographically significant in being 3 km downstream of the confluence of the two great rivers, the Orange and the Vaal. The Orange River rises near Mokhotlong in Lesotho in the Drakensberg (Maluti) Mountains where it is known by the name Senqu, and traverses the Highveld on a westerly course to join the Vaal River near Douglas. The river continues in a meandered course for more than 1000 km to the Atlantic Ocean. It was known by the local Khoisan people as the Gariiep. On the other hand the Vaal River (known in seSotho as 'Lekwa') runs on the north side of the Orange also meandering across the semi-arid southern plains from its sources on the western foot of the Drakensberg Mountains, only 240km from the Indian Ocean. It flows west some 1 120km to its confluence with the Orange River. Both rivers have provided water, as a scarce and strategic resource for these semi-arid parts of South Africa.

From the banks of the Orange River the ground rises in a series of plains or plateaus punctuated by mini-escarpments or ridges running roughly parallel with the course of the Orange River. It culminates in the great Ghaap Plateau, a vast elevated plain c 1300 m AMSL straddling the Northwest and Northern Cape Provinces. On the property in question, the superficial geology is quite varied with exposures of calcrete gravels and hardpans, dolomite hardpan and areas with red-brown soils in places overlain by grit/gravel and stones. Vegetation is karoo scrub dominated by acacia. The short hooked thorn, *Acacia mellifera subsp. Detinens* (*haakbos* in Afrikaans) is quite prevalent in varying density. Drainage consist of several seasonal channels running directly south into the Orange River (Figures 2-4).

Evidence is found of a past glacial event and in one locality ice-sculpted and polished surface (glaciated pavement) on the southeast facing slope of a ridge can be seen. Late Stone Age hunter-gatherers found this an opportunity to etch drawings depicting animals and other abstract figures not identifiable (Sites KAT13

and KAT14). The erosional impact of the ice can also be seen in the deposition of tillite or gravels overlying a horizon of shale (Figure 5).



Figure 1: Google-Earth map shows the location the Farm Katlani 236 near the confluence of the Orange and Vaal Rivers, Douglas, Northern Cape Province.



Figure 2. View south from a ridge towards the Orange River.



Figure 3: Calcrete grave and hardpan in south central part of the farm. Scattered Shepherd's (*Boscia albitrunca*) trees.



Figure 4: Ice sculpted dolomite (glaciated pavements), view facing southeast towards the Orange River. *Haakbos* below the ridge.



Figure 5: Glacially deposited gravels overly shale, profile seen on the banks of a stream.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The cultural context the older sites, the rock engravings is a sequence based on archaeological reconstruction, and characterises the broader area.

The Stone Age Period

On the farm Katlani forty-three (43) occurrences of Stone Age artifacts were recorded all of which scattered observations. The stone tools, which comprise mainly cores, scrapers, flakes and blades are spread throughout the property without any significant concentrations to indicate regular activity. The occurrence of cores indicate possible raw material source areas, but no specific settlement locales could be defined to warrant further investigation. All finds are date to the Middle Stone Age (MSA) to Late Stone Age continuum, dating from 250 000 years ago to c 3000 years BP. The MSA is marked by the introduction of a new tool kit which included prepared cores, parallel-sided blades and triangular points hafted to make spears. During the Late Stone Age technology shifted significantly to microlithic scrapers and segments made from very fine-grained rock. The rock engravings on Katlani were executed on an ice-sculpted dolomite surface (glacial pavement) (Sites KAT13, KAT14). These

engravings belong to the same artistic tradition as those at Driekopseiland on the Riet River near its confluence with the Vaal, a distance of 30 km where more than 3000 individual subjects have been counted (Morris 2002)

The Iron Age

Potsherds were found in two places close to the bank of the Orange River (KAT31, KAT32). A later Iron Age date is proposed. Pot making and use may be attributed to the BaTlhaping who lived in the area in the 18/19th century may descend from earlier Later Iron Age communities. The finds do not warrant further action.

Otherwise there is little evidence of human activity during the Iron Age. That being a generally accepted theoretical position the attribution of pottery manufacture to the Iron Age periods is also problematic as it is more than likely that the Stone Age communities had mastered the technology ahead of the Iron Age. Suffice here to mention that a number of potsherds have been found on the Farm Katlani 236 which with the reservations stated is assigned to the Later Stone Age 1000AD to the 19th Century.

Historical Context

The study area is historically home to the BaTlhaping segment of the Tswana, who descended from the Iron Age people and probably from as far back as the Stone Age. The early 19th century was a political turning point with an increasingly uncertain security situation developing and internal displacements. The first of these episodes was the Difaqane characterised by inter-tribal raids.

The Griqua people occupied the area at the confluence of the Vaal and Orange in the 19th century. Historically their cradle was in the north-eastern Cape Colony being predominantly of Khoi-Khoi stock with an infusion through marriage of other groups in the area from the 19th century. Adam Kok 1 is considered the founding leader. He moved his people north from the Cape Colony as the colonial frontier was expanding northward. His successor, Andries Waterboer settled with his people in what became Griqualand West and therein comes the historical connection between the BaTlhaping and the Griqua. The Griqua established a town called Klaarwater and subsequently renamed Griquatown. Meanwhile white hunters, traders and missionaries also entered the area. A little later the Afrikaners arrived bringing their

stock as part of a mass exodus from the Cape called the Great Trek. The discovery of diamonds at Kimberley sparked the “rush”. The area which became known as Griqualand West was subsequently incorporated into the Cape Colony in the 1880s.

Orange and Vaal River alluvial diamond diggings

Mining of alluvial diamonds was the first dramatic point of contact with Europeans. The first diamonds were discovered in 1867 near Hopetown near the Orange River in what was then the Cape Colony. Another find was made on a farm called Paarde Kloof on the Orange River, also in the locality of Hopetown (Payton 1872, p1). Thereafter the alluvial diamonds along the Vaal River Valley gained spotlight starting in 1869 when a party of prospectors from Natal organised by the British Army started exploration and diggings. As they continued the search for the gemstones along the valley they struck good finds at Klipdrift (Barkly West). These finds sparked South Africa's first diamond rush. Following the news men began to flock from Britain and elsewhere to the new diggings. By April 1871 c. 5000 men had swarmed the Vaal, Modder, and Orange Rivers. The alluvial stones from the region proved to be of high quality. The miners staked claims while the local Griqua chiefs and the Boer Republics of the Transvaal and Orange Free State also joined in the fray. Ownership rights were initially given to local chiefs and Boer Trekkers. But the diggers proclaimed the Klipdrift Republic on 30th July 1870 with Stafford Parker as its elected president. In 1872, the British annexed the diamond fields and proclaimed Griqualand West as a crown state. It was subsequently incorporated into the Cape Colony in 1880. The majority of the prospectors abandoned the various Vaal River claims in the wake of richer finds at Kimberley in 1871. Mining of the river gravels has been going on sparking sporadic rushes over the last nearly one and half centuries.⁴

The Farm Katlani 236

The early history of the farm is largely sketch dating back to the pioneering period of the Great Trek in the 1830s characterised by the mass movement of Boer farmers northwards leaving the jurisdiction of the Cape colony. At about the same time the Griqua people also settled in the area. The Boers divided the land into farms.

⁴ The Barkly West & Vaal River Diggings. Found at: <http://www.on-the-rand.co.uk/Diamond%20Grounds/Barkly%20West.htm>

Subsequently Katlani was bought by British Jews under the corporate name Readrof Company. They were reported to be absentee owners; thus in the middle 20th century the farm was run by a manager known as Harry. The Farm was sold to Mr Niklaas Jacobs. The Katlani- Mazelsfontein acquired land rings in 2009 through an application to the Land Claims Court in 2009.

4. KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND CONTACT DETAILS

Stakeholder engagement is a critical process to integrate social concerns to environmental and cultural planning. The HMP is a product of an inclusive and transparent stakeholder involvement process followed which provide all relevant stakeholders (in particular local communities) an opportunity to contribute their opinions and influence in the preparation of the grave relocation protocols. The interests, needs and values of all relevant stakeholders have been included as far as possible. A participatory approach cultivates buy-in and contributes to the long-term support of relevant stakeholders to the principles that will be agreed upon. The nature of these consultations included face-to-face conversations, emails, and telephone conversations. The various views of the stakeholders have been debated in an open and transparent manner and balanced through *inter alia* i) appropriate conflict resolution procedures; ii) relevant legal instruments; and iii) respect for cultural rights in accordance with the Constitution of South Africa.

Table 1: The key stakeholders and their contact details are listed below:

NAME	ORGANISATION	POSTAL ADDRESS	CONTACT DETAILS
Mr Willie Williams	Mazelsfontein-Katlani CPA	265 Bloem Straat, Rainbow Valley Griekwastad 8365	073 936 7724
Mr Johannes Nero	Mazelsfontein-Katlani CPA	30 Hobson Street, South Ridge, Kimberley 8301	082 719 3932
Mr Williem Gous	Mazelsfontein-Katlani CPA	437 Fuchia Laan Breipaal, Douglas 8730	084 6098384
Mr Elton Kalani	Mazelsfontein-Katlani CPA	524 Tierong Straat, Rainbow Valley Griekwastad 8365	073 520 0750
	SAHRA	111 Harrington Street CAPE TOWN 8001	Email: info@sahra.org.za Tel: (021) 462 4502 Fax: (021) 462 4509
	Department: Sport, Arts and Culture	22 Abattoir Road, Ashburnham, Kimberley	(053) 831 4152
	Department of Mineral Resources	41 Schmidtsdrift Street, Telkom Building, KIMBERLEY, 8300	(053) 807 1700
	Department of Environmental Affairs and Nature Conservation	90 Long Street, Kimberley, Northern Cape Private Bag x6102, Kimberley 8301	053 807 7300 pmogotsi@ncpg.gov.za

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

RE: Stakeholder Consultation for the preparation of a Heritage Management Plan – Farm Katlani 236

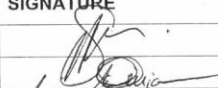
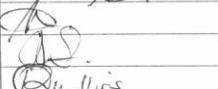
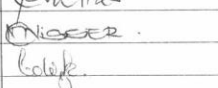
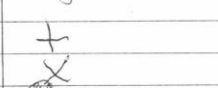
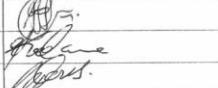
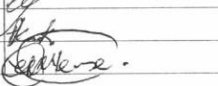







DATE	NAME	ORGANISATION	PHONE / EMAIL	SIGNATURE
14/10/2019	Johannes NERO	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	082 719 3932	
14/10/2019	Murie Williams	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	073 936 7724	
14/10/2019	Andries Dinkwain	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	076 652 5908	
14/10/2019	Jacqueline Jans	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	078 367 9939	
14/10/2019	Rosita Jullies	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	065 190 7034	
14/10/2019	MATHON NISER	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	051 078 0638	
14/10/2019	Pauline van Wyk	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	079 311 5563	
14/10/2019	Paul September	"	072 439 8343	
14/10/2019	Neels Hendricks	"	078 724 2903	
14/10/2019	Miljie Zaai	"	084 068 2496	
14/10/2019	Cladius Soar	Mazelstfontein/Katlani	071 257 9703	
14/10/2019	Eron KARANIE	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	073 520 0750	
14/10/2019	WILLEM GOUS.	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	084 609 8384	
14/10/2019	Sisto Kaka	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	0712541041	
14/10/2019	HENRY WILLEMSE	Mazelstfontein/Katlani CPA	0733303720	

Figure 6: Conservation Management Stakeholder meeting Attendance Register.

4.1. Stakeholder Meeting

It was deemed necessary to convene a stakeholder meeting on the Farm Katlani to advise the community about the Conservation Management Plan, why the heritage authority had requested such additional protection measures, and the onus placed on everyone to follow the principles and guidelines (Figure 6). During the meeting it was stressed that etching graffiti on the engravings was criminal offence.

5. LEGAL CONTEXT AND MANAGEMENT CONTEXT

5.1. The statutes

Various pieces of legislation and policies intersect on the protection of heritage Resources.

- Sections 3 of the **National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999)** provides a definition heritage under the rubric of National Estate, and examples of the commonly encountered typologies of heritage resources. Section 3(3) outlines criteria upon which heritage value is ascribed. This Section is useful as a field checklist for the identification of heritage resources.
- Section 34 provides automatic protection for buildings and structures more than 60 years old until it can be proven that they do not have heritage value:
No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.
- Section 35 prohibits the destruction of archaeological and palaeontological resources without an approval permit from a heritage authority.
- Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act is the foundation of heritage impact assessments conducted on the Farm Katlani.
- Section 31 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act (No 108 /1996) on guarantees for the rights of cultural, religious and linguistic communities.
- Section 2(2) of **the National Environmental Management Act (No 107/ 1998)** on principles of sustainable environmental management as they relate to the welfare of communities regarding their physical psychological, developmental, cultural and social interests.

Section 36 of the NHRA provides for the protection of certain graves and burial grounds. Graves are generally classified under the following categories:

- Graves younger than 60 years;
- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years;
- Graves older than 100 years; and
- Graves of victims of conflict
- Graves of individuals of royal descent
- Graves that have been specified as important by the Ministers of Arts and Culture.

This HMP is mindful of public sensibilities about the sanctity of graves and burial grounds whether they are protected by the law or not.

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 affect 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 is a much broader undertaking to cater for cultural and social needs of people. 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.

The Burra Charter on Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance

Generic principles and standards for the protection of heritage resources in South Africa are drawn from international charters and conventions. In particular South Africa has adopted the **ICOMOS Australia Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance (the Burra Charter 1999)** as a benchmark for best practice in heritage management.

5.2. Management Context

Although the Katlani 236 is community property under a Community Property Association (CPA). There is a clearly defined administration under a Board of

Trustees chaired by Mr Willie Williams and there is an appointed resident General Manager. Mr Willem Gous. The farm is divided into paddocks and entry is restricted. With awareness of the significance of the heritage sites the administrative arrangements are considered good enough for the purpose of keeping the sites.

6. THE PAST AND PRESENT USES OF THE HERITAGE

6.1. Structures and buildings

The structures that have been identified at the farmstead for protection are in a current use for storage (KAT12). One building is used as a church (KAT17). The cattle enclosure (KAT36) is no longer being used

6.2. Petroglyphs

Rock Art forms part of the evidence for a long sequence of human settlement in South Africa. There is no attempt here to provide a detailed thesis on the archaeological and heritage significance of Rock Art. Suffice it to mention the genres of rock art as paintings drawn which are in a large majority and relatively few petroglyphs both dating back from 27,500 years BP. In the case of Katlani, the engravings are among the oldest relics to survive in the landscape, and hence the high value attached. A great deal of intellectual effort has focused on developing function theory through interpretation, with shamanism emerging as a popular explanation for the various stylised postures of both human and animal figures, and the many unidentifiable geometric motifs. It also noted Rock art depicts social and economic activities of the time including animals which were part of the environment at the time. Although there are no local communities using these sites for traditional rituals it does not diminish their religious value.

6.3. Burial grounds

People's connection with graves is rooted in a belief system which cuts across many cultures. Living relatives and descendants may be emotionally and religiously connected with graves and oblige visit the in supplication.

7. CONDITION SURVEY/STATE OF CONSERVATION OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCES

SITE NO	COORDINATES		PERIOD
KAT01	29° 6'30.80"S	23°36'30.70"E	19 th -20 th C



DESCRIPTION: Flat area, degraded vegetation, burial ground with c 30 graves dating back to the 1930s -1940s. Families represented: Visser, Riet, Williamson, Kok and descendants of Andries Waterboer.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Section 36 of NHRA
STATE OF CONSERVATION	No routine maintenance, but the fact that graves are sacred is a guarantee preventing tampering.
MITIGATION	100 m buffer zone around graves to be enforced

SITE NO	COORDINATES		PERIOD
KAT12	29° 6'7.14"S	23°36'33.26"E	Modern





DESCRIPTION: Farmstead. The main structures are 2 sheds with Cape Dutch style gables. A modern building with hipped roof.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Buildings commonly found at farmsteads
STATE OF CONSERVATION	The buildings are in a sound condition and in current usage
MITIGATION	Buildings will not be affected by the development.

SITE NO	COORDINATES		PERIOD
KAT17	29° 6'13.46"S	23°36'31.08"E	Modern



DESCRIPTION: At the farmstead. The building is used as a church.

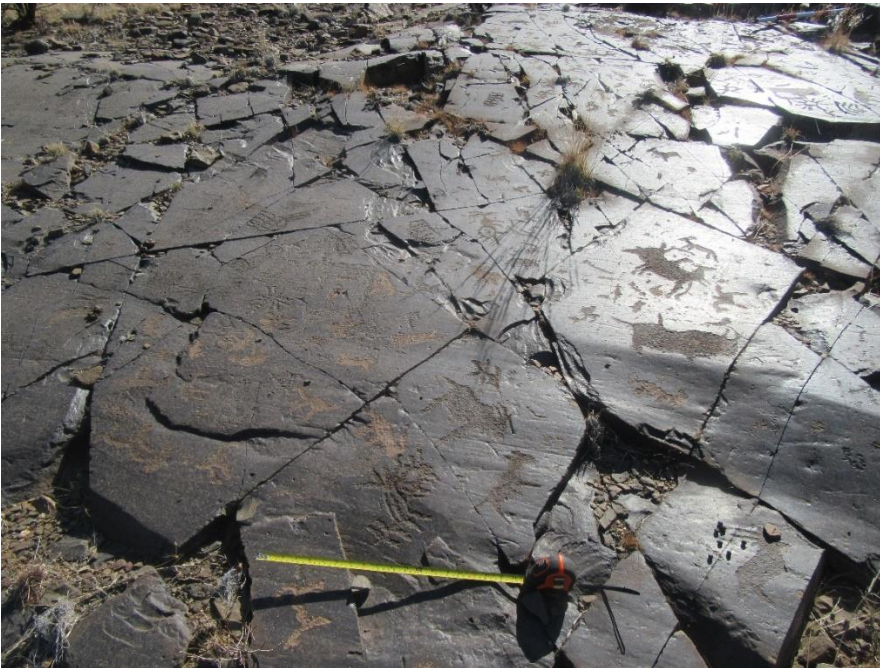
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Religious function
STATE OF CONSERVATION	The building is in a fairly good condition
MITIGATION	Building will not be affected by the proposed development.

SITE NO	COORDINATES		PERIOD
KAT13	29° 5'53.80"S	23°36'17.20"E	MSA/LSA



Farm access runs across the glacially paved bedrock passing a few metres to the south of the pavements.









DESCRIPTION: Glacially sculpted surface forms the eastern slope of a ridge. Stone Age rock engraving. Various naturalistic and abstract images depicted: Anthropomorphic figure (or tree), geometric shapes, sun/star, sable, human, antelope?, kudu etc.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Evidence of hunter-gatherer activities during the MSA/LSA
STATE OF CONSERVATION	Recently etched graffiti, farm road passing close to the engravings
MITIGATION	Additional protection measures required (upgrading to Grade 2), graffiti must stop. The road must be moved 50 m to the south. 100 m buffer zone to be enforced around the petroglyphs.

SITE NO	COORDINATES		PERIOD
KAT14	29° 5'52.50"S	23°36'16.70"E	MSA/LSA





DESCRIPTION: Stone Age rock engravings on glacially sculpted surface forms the eastern slope of a ridge. Various naturalistic and abstract images depicted: Geometric shapes, star/sun, giraffe.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Evidence of hunter-gatherer activities during the MSA/LSA
STATE OF CONSERVATION	Recently etched graffiti
MITIGATION	Additional protection required (grading), graffiti must stop. 100 m buffer zone to be enforced around the petroglyphs.

SITE NO	COORDINATES		PERIOD
KAT28	29° 8'13.10"S	23°36'14.70"E	MSA/LSA



DESCRIPTION: Near the northern bank of the Orange River, silty soil. Burial ground with c 22 graves in two rows, some of the deceased victims of mining accident on the Orange River, washed away by a sudden flooding and strong flow (1940s).

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Graves are sacred
SATE OF CONSERVATION	No routine maintenance, but the fact that graves are sacred is a guarantee preventing tampering
MITIGATION	100 m buffer zone around the burial ground

SITE NO	COORDINATES		PERIOD
KAT29	29° 8'25.20"S	23°36'13.00"E	LIA/Modern



DESCRIPTION: Jewish miners attempted to dam the Orange River to mine diamonds in a groove below the flowing channel. Some miners washed away and drown. Belief of vengeance by a sacred river snake living there. Girls' initiation site.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Sacred, association with modern mining
STATE OF CONSERVATION	Riverbed site, what is treasured is the spirit of the place rather than the tangible aspects.
MITIGATION	Site will not be affected as it is located outside the limits of proposed mining area.

SITE NO	COORDINATES		PERIOD
KAT36	29° 6'34.36"S	23°34'49.22"E	Modern



DESCRIPTION: Located on a plateau, a circular stone enclosure c 20m x 1.10m high. For penning cattle.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Associated with early commercial farming
STATE OF CONSERVATION	Good
MITIGATION	No routine maintenance required. 50 m buffer zone around the site.

SITE NO	COORDINATES		PERIOD
KAT07	29° 9'7.40"S	23°34'21.80"E	Cultural Landscape



DESCRIPTION: Flat area below a ridge located to the north. Scattered trees including Shepherd's tree which is a protected tree species.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Cultural landscape defined by the scattered occurrence of Shepherd's trees.
STATE OF CONSERVATION	Good
MITIGATION	Conserve shepherd trees, post-mining rehabilitation by backfilling around shepherd trees necessary.

SITE NO	COORDINATES		PERIOD
KAT35	29° 6'16.36"S	23°36'48.29"E	Modern Cultural Landscape



DESCRIPTION: Irrigated circular fields on the banks of the Orange River.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	The irrigated circular fields form a cultural landscape.
STATE OF CONSERVATION	Good
MITIGATION	The fields will not be affected.

Table 1: Inventory of heritage sites.

SITE NO	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION	RANKING	MITIGATION
KAT01	29° 6'30.80"S	23°36'30.70"E	19th 20th C	Flat area, degraded vegetation, burial ground with c 30 graves dating back to the 1930s -1940s. Families represented: Visser, Riet, Williamson, Kok and descendants of Andries Waterboer.	High	Must be protected under Section 36 of NHRA
KAT12	29° 6'7.14"S	23°36'33.26"E	Modern	Farmstead. The main structures are 2 sheds with Cape Dutch style gables. A modern building with hipped roof.	Medium B	Must be protected
KAT17	29° 6'13.46"S	23°36'31.08"E	Modern	At the farmstead. The building is used as a church.	Medium B	Must be protected
KAT13	29° 5'53.80"S	23°36'17.20"E	LSA	Glacially sculpted surface forms the eastern slope of a ridge. Stone Age rock engraving. Various naturalistic and abstract images depicted: Anthropomorphic figure (or tree), geometric shapes, sun/star, sable, human, antelope?, kudu etc.	High	Additional protection measures required (upgrading to Grade 2), graffiti must stop.
KAT14	29° 5'52.50"S	23°36'16.70"E	LSA	Glacially sculpted surface forms the eastern slope of a ridge. Stone Age rock engraving. Various naturalistic and abstract images depicted: Geometric shapes, star/sun, giraffe.	High	Additional protection measures required (upgrading to Grade 2), graffiti must stop.
KAT28	29° 8'13.10"S	23°36'14.70"E	20th C	Near the northern bank of the Orange River, silty soil. Burial ground with c 22 graves in two rows, some of the deceased victims of mining accident on the Orange River, washed away by a sudden flooding and strong flow (1940s).	High	Must be protected under Section 36 of NHRA
KAT29	29° 8'25.20"S	23°36'13.00"E	LIA/20th C	Jewish miners attempted to dam the Orange River to mine diamonds in a groove below the flowing channel. Some miners washed away and drown. Belief of vengeance by a sacred river snake living there. Girls' initiation site.	Medium B	Located outside the limits of mining area

KAT36	29° 6'34.36"S	23°34'49.22"E	Modern	Located on a plateau, a circular stone enclosure c 20m x 1.10m high. For penning cattle.	Medium B	Must be protected
KAT07	29° 9'7.40"S	23°34'21.80"E	Cultural Landscape	Flat area below a ridge located to the north. Scattered trees including Shepherd's tree which is a protected tree species	Medium A	Must be protected
KAT35	29° 6'16.36"S	23°36'48.29"E	Cultural Landscape	Irrigated circular fields on the banks of the Orange River.	Medium A	Must be protected

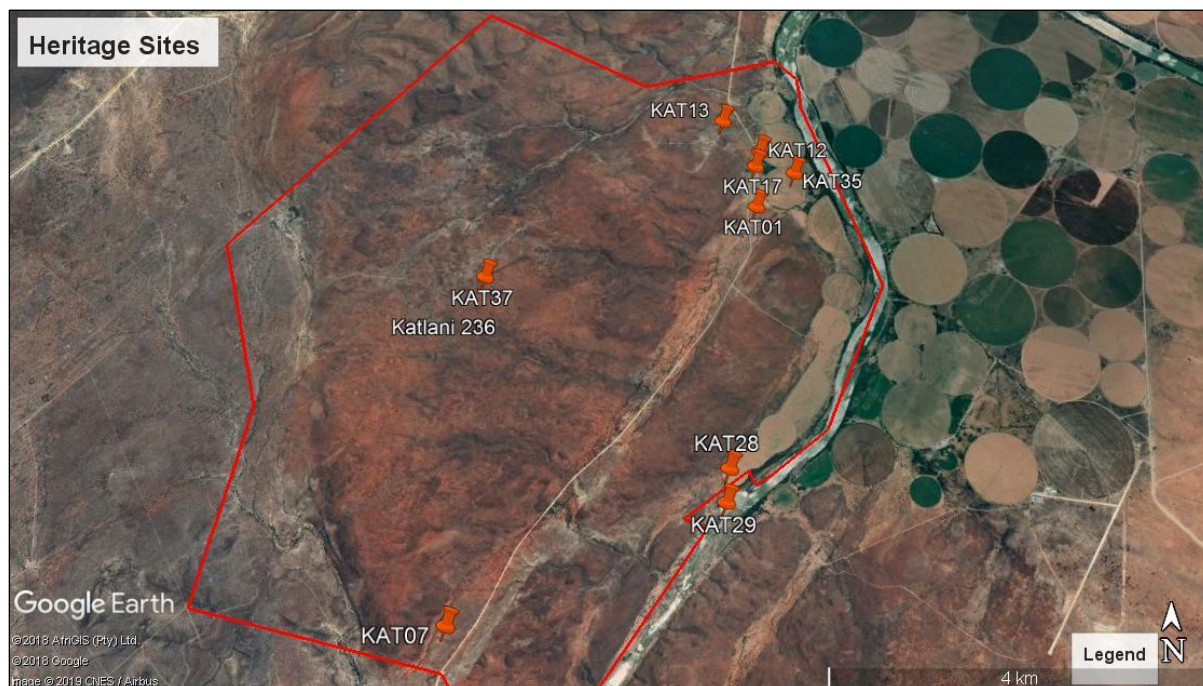


Figure 6: Katlani 236, location of heritage sites.

5.1. Ranking of sites and Risk Assessment

	RANKING	SIGNIFICANCE	NO OF SITES
1	High	National and Provincial heritage sites (Section 7 of NHRA). All burials including those protected under Section 36 of NHRA. They must be protected.	2 burial grounds 2 sites with engravings
2	Medium A	Substantial archaeological deposits, buildings protected under Section 34 of NHRA. Footprint of early modern mining. Cultural Landscapes. These may be protected at the recommendations of a heritage expert.	2 examples of cultural landscapes
3	Medium B	Sites exhibiting archaeological and historical characteristics of the area, but do not warrant further action after they have been documented.	4
		TOTAL	10

6. SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	OPPORTUNITIES
Sites on private property, visits to sites can be controlled	Development of the sites for tourism, potential for the creation of a trail network of similar sites of the Vaal-Orange
Management has expressed commitment to protect the sites and treasure the rock engravings	Legal protection for rock engravings could be reviewed to accord Grade II status
WEAKNESSES	THREATS
Funding is limited	Graffiti and other forms of vandalism. Public ignorance about conservation of heritage

8. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

Principles of conservation are derived from the Burra Charter:

- (i) Conservation is based on a respect for the existing *fabric, use, associations* and *meanings*. It requires a cautious approach of changing as much as necessary but as little as possible (Article 3.1).
- (ii) Changes which reduce *cultural significance* should be reversible, and be reversed when circumstances permit (Article 15.2).

This HMP is a management tool that presents an approach, principles and actions for the sustainable use and conservation of the heritage resources on the farm Katlani 236 and the sum of tangible and intangible heritage it contains. The plan integrates heritage into the proposed mining development. The HMP aims to be concise, accessible and practical. Using straightforward language, it presents a policy reference framework and manual-like management plan. At operational level, the HMP identifies and prioritises management responsibilities and imperatives needed for proper management of the heritage resources. An HMP should conform to the following four basic principles:

- Effectiveness – the HMP should ensure realisation of the objective;
- Coherence – the outlook, objectives, measures and tasks should be consistent;
- Functionality – the HMP should be workable; and
- Realism – the HMP should be achievable and implementable.

This HMP is further based on a local resource management approach to heritage conservation that:

- Embraces the linkages of the site to the broader cultural landscape;
- Strengthens the sense of place of the site and broader cultural landscape;
- Sustainably utilises the site and the resources of the broader landscape;
- Strengthens the link between the historical and present cultural landscape;
- Seeks solutions in close cooperation with stakeholders; and
- Fosters local custodianship.

9. VISITOR MANAGEMENT

The main purpose of visitor management is to enhance the experience of visitors, while ensuring that negative impacts of large numbers are mitigated and avoided. There is no tourism facility or service on the farm although the petroglyphs have potential to attract educational, research and other visitations. All visitors to the petroglyphs, whether they are local people residing on the farm or outsiders must be accompanied. All visitors must be warned against etching graffiti on the pavements.

10. OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES AND ACTION PLANS TO COVER: SITE MANAGEMENT, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION, SAFETY, RESEARCH AND EDUCATION, MARKETING AND CONSERVATION

10.1. Strategic Objectives

The following are Strategic Objectives of the Heritage Management Plan:

SO 1: To raise awareness and appreciation about the heritage sites and strengthen capacity to protect the heritage resources on the farm.

SO 2: To provide the farm managers with the capacity to monitor & assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of activities on heritage resources on the farm in the present and future.

SO 3: To encourage collaboration between stakeholders to conserve the heritage resources.

SO 4: To raise awareness and appreciation of the potential economic value of the heritage resources through the development of responsible tourism to the rock engravings.

Implementing the Strategic Objectives involves detailing things to do under Action Categories with Expected Outcomes, Performance Indicators, Lead Parties and Timeframes. The Action Plan is implemented over 5 years.

10.2. Action Plan

To raise awareness and appreciation about the heritage sites and strengthen capacity to protect the heritage resources on the farm.						
<i>Action Category</i>	<i>Specific Action</i>	<i>Expected Outcome</i>	<i>Performance Indicators</i>	<i>Main Stakeholders</i>	<i>Lead Parties</i>	<i>Timeframe</i>
1. Conservation	1.1 Move the access road 50 m to the south of the petroglyphs	1.1 Elimination of physical threats to the sites	1.1 Conservation of the sites	Farm Management SAHRA	Farm Management	2020-2021
	1.2 Enforce the 100 m buffer zone around the sites	1.2 Eliminate physical threats to the sites	1.2 Conservation of the sites	Farm Management	Farm management	2020-2025
2. Legal measures	2.1 Apply for Grade II status for the engravings	2.1 Statutory guarantees for the protection of the engravings	2.1 Conservation of the sites	Farm Management SAHRA	Farm Management SAHRA	2022-2025

11. A SYSTEM WHEREBY APPROVALS FOR CHANGES ARE OBTAINED

A 100 m buffer zone will be enforced around the sites. If the farm managers plan any activities encroaching into the buffer zone, permission must be obtained from SAHRA.

12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

A simple Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Intervention (MELI) tool should be established for the HMP. Such a MELI standard is described as follows:

Monitoring is the action of determining where implementation of the Action Plan stands.

It is the ongoing, systematic collection of data to provide management and the main stakeholders with a good indication of the progress in terms of the Action Plan.

Evaluation informs the manager and stakeholders of the degree of effectiveness in terms of outcomes and impacts of the activities. Evaluation must also assess unplanned outcomes and impacts for which established baseline values may not exist.

Learning refers to continuous learning from, and the insights gained from the results of the monitoring and evaluation. Intervention is the evidence-based action on the Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning that must be taken to overcome obstacles or challenges faced during the implementation of the HMP. The MELI is a system of adaptive management, where collective ownership is encouraged, transparency is promoted, and a greater degree of cooperation and support from all stakeholders can be expected.

The performance indicators in the Action Plan act as the monitoring and evaluation of the HMP. Learning and insights are derived from measurements of progress against the tasks and deliverables. While an organisation can monitor its progress in terms of the tasks set out in the Action Plan, it is neither appropriate nor credible, and indeed very difficult for the landowner/site manager on its own to measure the effectiveness and impacts of actions. It is therefore highly recommended that the Traditional Council, including potential beneficiaries, be involved at some point in the MELI. This could be achieved through establishing management forums and working groups.

13. DOCUMENTATION OF IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

The Farm Manager will be required to send a report of the condition of the sites to the heritage authority once every 12 months.

SAHRA may undertake occasional inspection visits and assess compliance with the prescripts of the Conservation Management Plan.

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