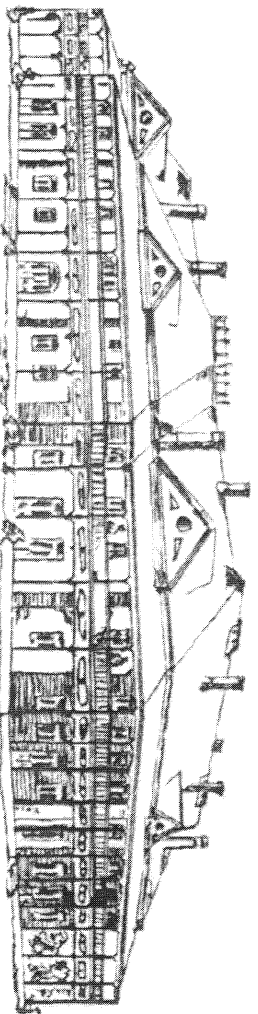

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: (Southern Portion of)
Camp 3, Erf 1, Windsorton, Barkly-West District,
Northern Cape, South Africa

2005-06-08



McGREGOR MUSEUM, KIMBERLEY

Our Ref: 2824BC 2005.001

DME Ref:

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: (Southern Portion of)
Camp 3, Erf 1, Windsorton, Barkly-West District,
Northern Cape, South Africa

Report to -
Melville M. van Wyk
Vernon Diamonds
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Cell: 073 768 6622

Prepared by -
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EXTRACTS from the NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT
(No 25 of 1999)

For the Attention of -

- 2) Mary Leslie
Contact Details: South African Heritage Resources Agency
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1) Project Brief

The McGregor Museum, Archaeology Department, CRM Unit, was contacted by the developer, Vernon Diamonds, to conduct a Phase 1 Cultural Resources Management (CRM) impact assessment. The impact assessment was requested in compliance with requirements set by the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002, represented by the Department of Minerals and Energy (DME) and the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999, represented by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

THE PROPERTY:

The proposed development is situated on the 350 ha property described as Camp 3, Erf 1, Windsorton, in the Barkly-West District of the Northern Cape, South Africa (1:50,000: 2824 BC Windsorton).

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT:

Vernon Diamonds is intending to submit an application to DME to mine the total of the property. The impact of the proposed development on the natural and cultural environment will be total.

The Phase 1 CRM impact assessment covered approximately half (175 ha) of the property.

This document reports on the findings of the assessment.

2) Methodology

One McGregor Museum CRM Unit staff member, assisted by Koot Msawula, visited the site on 2005-06-02. The assessment was limited to a Phase 1 surface survey. No excavation or subsurface testing was done since a permit from SAHRA is required to do so. GPS co-ordinates were taken with a Garmin e-trex vista GPS (5-7 m error margin). Photographic documentation was done with a Casio exilim EX-S2 camera.

In accordance with current legislation no development started prior to the CRM impact assessment.

3) The CRM assessment

The assessment covered approximately half (175 ha) of the property. Except for a narrow strip (≤ 30 m) along the southern border of the property, the area is characterised by un-rehabilitated open cast mine dumps, mines and trenches. One grave site (G1) and four structures (H1-4) relating to earlier mining / current land use were identified.

Dump material was inspected and besides a few identified stone flakes and cores did not bring much to the fore. Sections of open cast mines and trenches (generally 1-1.5 m deep) proved to be artefactually sterile. The Windsorton area is known for its rich Stone Age assemblages, however these seem to be concentrated in the Vaal River gravels (Morris 2003).

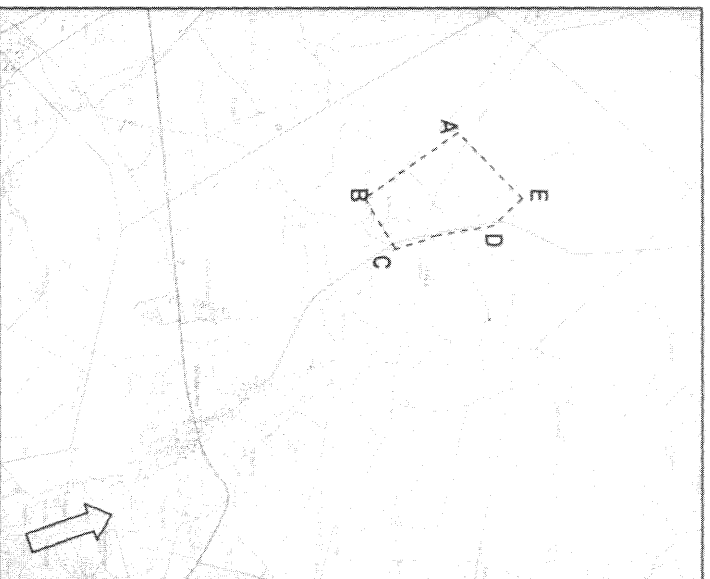
1) THE GRAVE SITE (G1):

The grave site is a formal cemetery and in accordance with the Act can be defined as a site of high significance. The site comprises of 50+ graves and was formerly fenced, evident from the *in situ* fence poles, however the fence itself had disappeared in the interim. Three graves have headstones; one being a single metal cross without any inscription. Two graves with inscribed headstones belongs to Maria Jacoba Swanepoel (4 Dec 1873 - 22 Feb 1939) and Lucas Daniel (20 Sept 1874 - 28 July 1947). The remainder of the graves are marked by piled stones, including one double grave. Four cement and stone graves were identified.

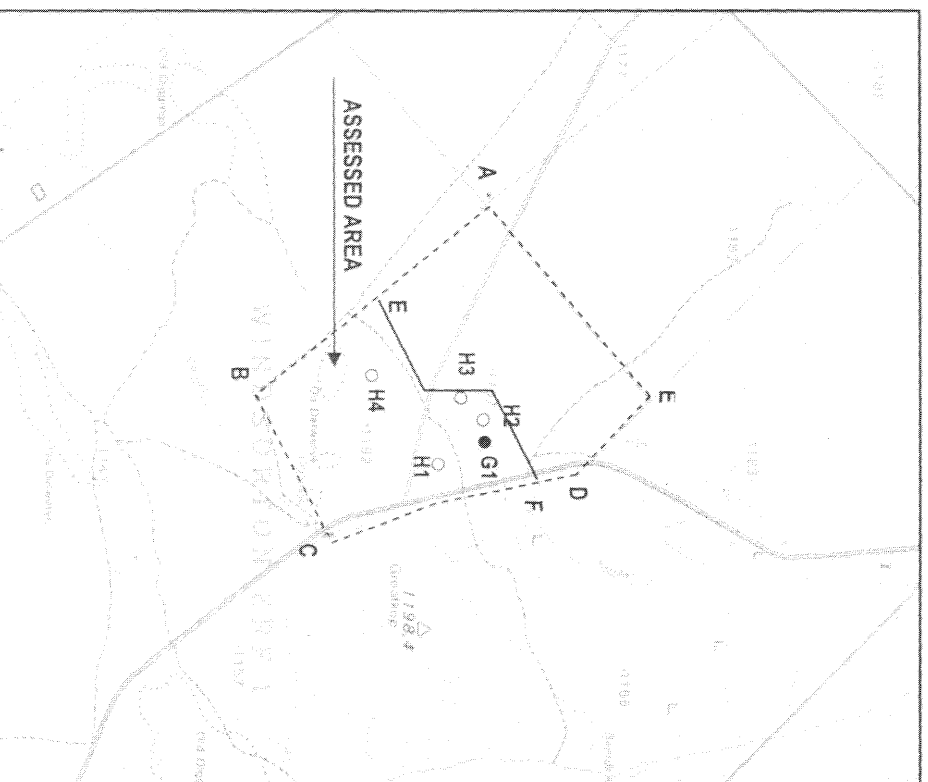
Former mining did not impact on the site. Smaller dumps are however bordering the site right next to where the fence once stood.

RECOMMENDATIONS: Human remains older than 60 years as well as traditional burial places and graves are protected by the Act (NHRRA). In accordance with the Act I would recommend that the developer –

- Creates a no-go buffer zone in line with the original graveyard fence. The developer should erect the fence and provide for one entrance / access gate before development starts; or
- The developer may decide to remove the remains. The process should be in accordance with the Act and be preceded by a public participation process, exhumation of remains by a professional archaeologist and under a permit issued by SAHRA and reburial in accordance with requirements set by SAHRA and the public process.



MAP 1: Location of Camp 3, Erf 1, Windsorton (extract of the 1:50,000 2824 BC Windsorton Map)



MAP 2: The assessed area indicating identified sites and features

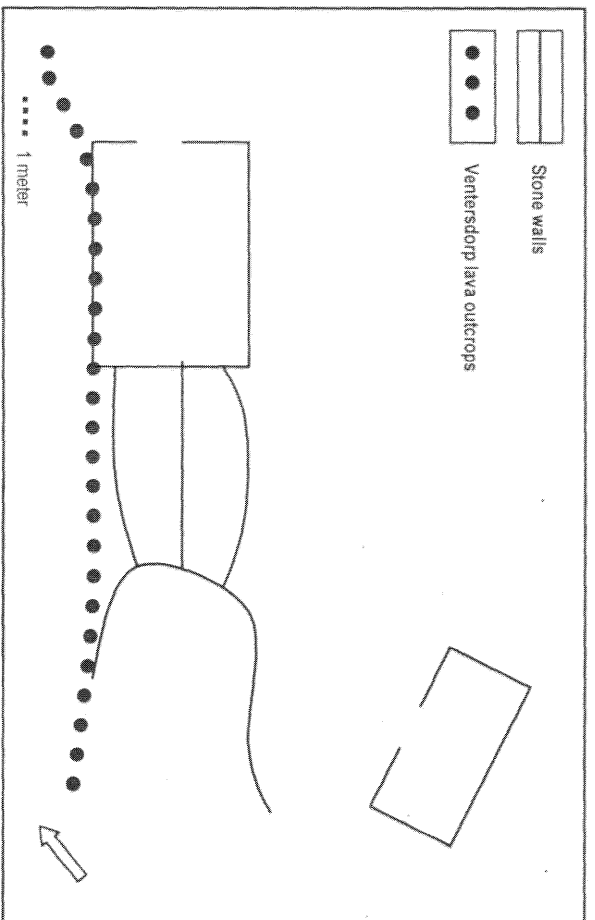
2) THE FOUR HISTORICAL / CURRENTLY USED SITES (H1-H4):

HOUSE (H1):

The structure covers an area of approximately 4x4 m². The entrance faces south east. Stone walls are standing to a height of approximately 1 + m. Remains are associated with earlier mining in the area.

STONE WALLED COMPLEX (H2):

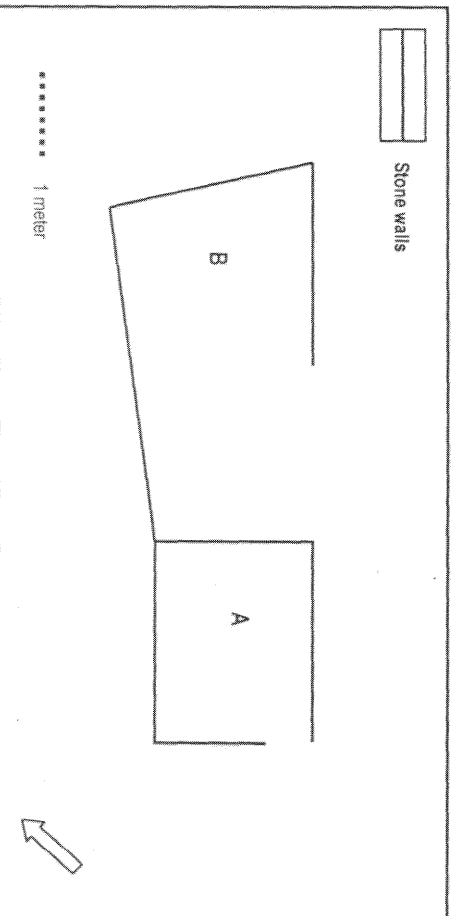
The complex is situated at the foot of a Ventersdorp lava outcrop. Stone walls are standing to a height of 0.7-1 m. Remains are associated with earlier mining in the area, and may have well been used as stock pens.



MAP 4: Rough sketch of the Stone walled complex (H2)

TWO KRAALS (H3):

The kraals are situated at the foot of a Ventersdorp lava outcrops. The walls of kraal A is standing to a height of 1.2 m. It is evident that the kraal is still in use. The walls of kraal B is standing to a height of 0.8 m in places while some parts of the wall have collapsed to a pile of stones.



KRAAL (H4):

The site can be described as a large rectangular kraal of 17x20 m² with a west facing entrance. Walls are standing to a height of 1.2 m. It is evident that the kraal is still in use.

RECOMMENDATIONS: All structures older than 60 years are protected by the Act.

The house (H1) and stone walled complex (H2) probably date to the period of early mining activities in the area (1920's). The structures are thus older than 60 years and therefore protected by the Act. However, both sites are

of low significance and do not relate to a culturally significant period of the past as defined in the Act. I would recommend that the developer –

- Creates a no-go buffer zone of 5-7 m around each site. Each no-go area should be demarcated by a fence and one entrance / access gate; or
- Application should be made to the Northern Cape PHRA / SAHRA Built Environment for each site to be destroyed under a destruction permit. Sites may only be destroyed after the permits have been issued.

The two kraals (H3) and kraal (H4) may well be older than 60 years. The sites have been maintained and are currently in use. The heritage value has been lost through maintenance. Both sites can be classified as sites of low significance. In the event of development impacting on the sites I would recommend that the developer –

- Arrange impact / destruction of the sites directly with the landowner.
- The developer need not apply for destruction permits from the Northern Cape PHRA / SAHRA Built Environment prior to impact / destruction of the sites.

Development section	Sites / features situated within the proposed development area	Related sites outside the development area	Co-ordinates	
			South	East
E-B-C-F	Grave site (G1)		S 28°17'25.7"	E 24°40'22.7"
	House (H1)		S 28°17'34.2"	E 24°40'33.5"
	Stone walled complex (H2)		S 28°17'21.6"	E 24°40'18.8"
	Two kraals (H3)		S 28°17'31.3"	E 24°40'17.0"
	Kraal (H4)		S 28°17'56.6"	E 24°39'58.3"

TABLE 1: GPS co-ordinates of the proposed development area, identified and associated sites and features

4) Image Gallery

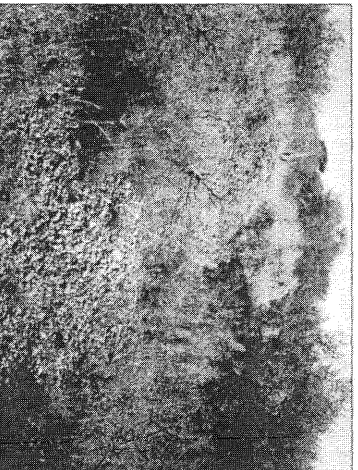


IMAGE 1

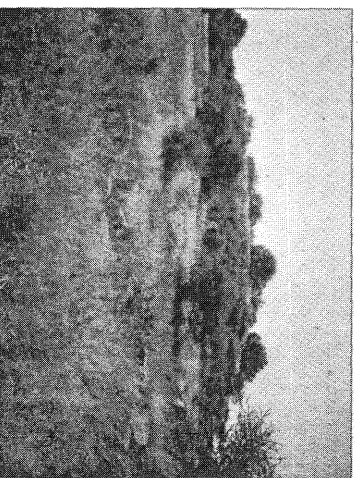


IMAGE 2

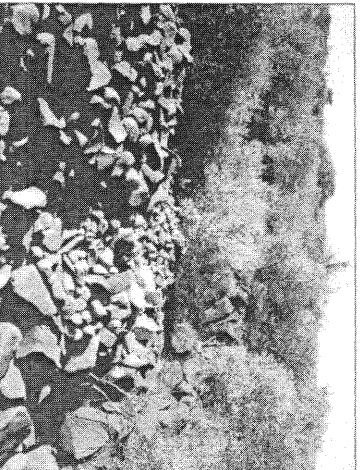


IMAGE 3

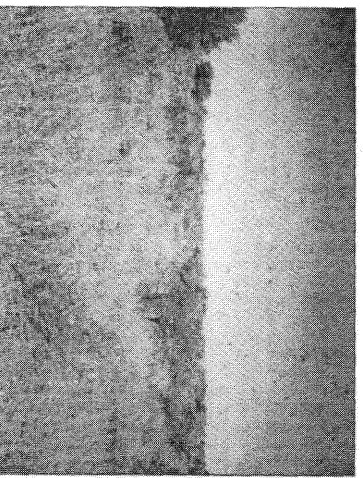


IMAGE 4

IMAGE 1-4: Characteristic un-rehabilitated dumps from former mining operations scattered across the surface of the proposed development area.

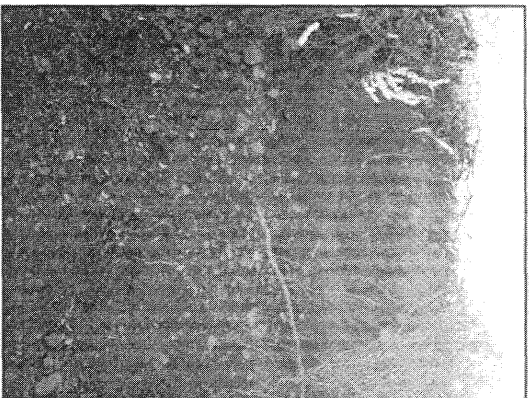


IMAGE 5

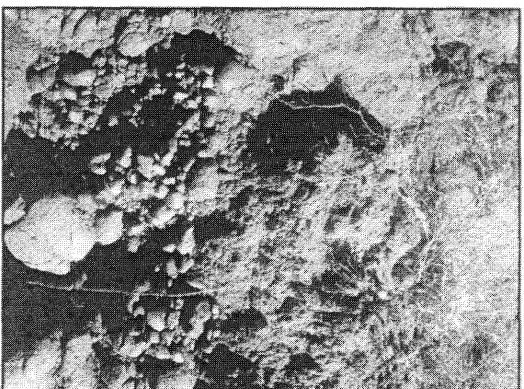


IMAGE 6

IMAGE 5-6: Open sections from former mining operations. Inspection of such sections proved to be artefactually sterile.

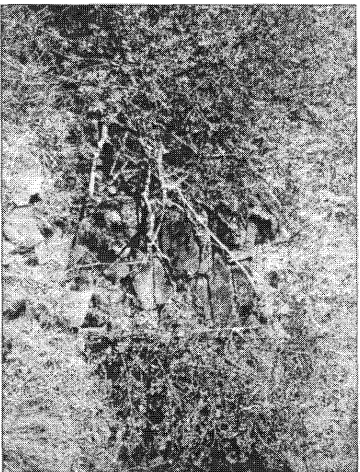


IMAGE 7: Identified site H1

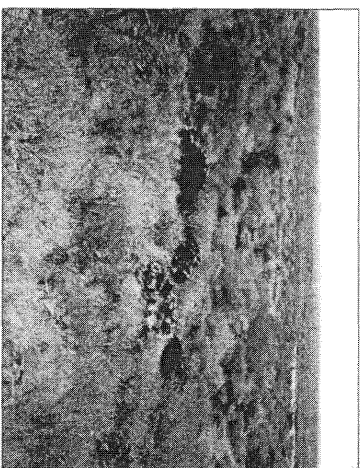


IMAGE 8: Identified site H2

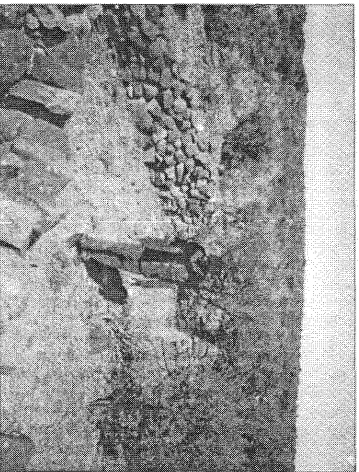


IMAGE 9: Identified site H3, Kraal A



IMAGE 10: Identified site H4



IMAGE 11

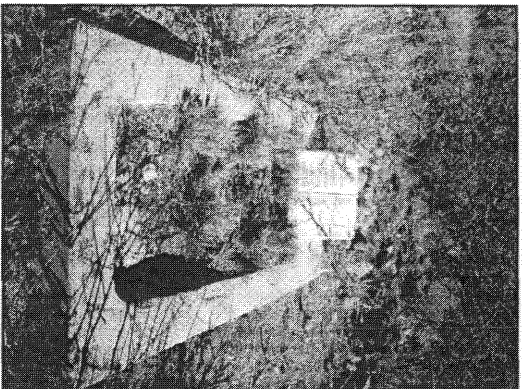


IMAGE 12



IMAGE 13

IMAGE 11-13: Identified grave site (G1): Image 11-Double stone piled grave; Image 12-The grave of Maria Jacoba Swanepoel; Image 13-Grave with non-inscribed metal cross headstone

5) Summarised Recommendations

Five sites were identified during the course of the assessment namely one grave site (G1) and 4 historical / currently used sites (H1-4).

The grave site (G1) is protected by the Act and can be classified as a site of high significance. I would recommend that the developer –

- Creates a no-go buffer zone in line with the original graveyard fence. The developer should erect the fence and provide for one entrance / access gate before development starts; or
- The developer may decide to remove the remains. The process should be in accordance with the Act and be preceded by a public participation process, exhumation of remains by a professional archaeologist and under a permit issued by SAHRA and reburial in accordance with requirements set by SAHRA and the public process.

The house (H1) and stone walled complex (H2) are older than 60 years and thus protected by the Act. The sites can be classified as of low significance. I would recommend that the developer –

- Creates a no-go buffer zone of 5-7 m around each site. Each no-go area should be demarcated by a fence and one entrance / access gate; or
- Application should be made to the Northern Cape PHRA / SAHRA Built Environment for each site to be destroyed under a destruction permit. Sites may only be destroyed after the permits have been issued.

The two kraals (H3) and Kraal (H4) may well be older than 60 years. The sites have been maintained and are currently in use, having greatly contributed to the loss of their heritage value. I would recommend that the developer -

- o Arrange impact / destruction of the sites directly with the landowner.
- o The developer need not apply for destruction permits from the Northern Cape PHRA / SAHRA Built Environment prior to impact / destruction of the sites.

NOTE: The developer should ensure that the remainder of the property, in accordance with the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002 and the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999, be assessed prior to and no later than submission for a prospecting / mining right.

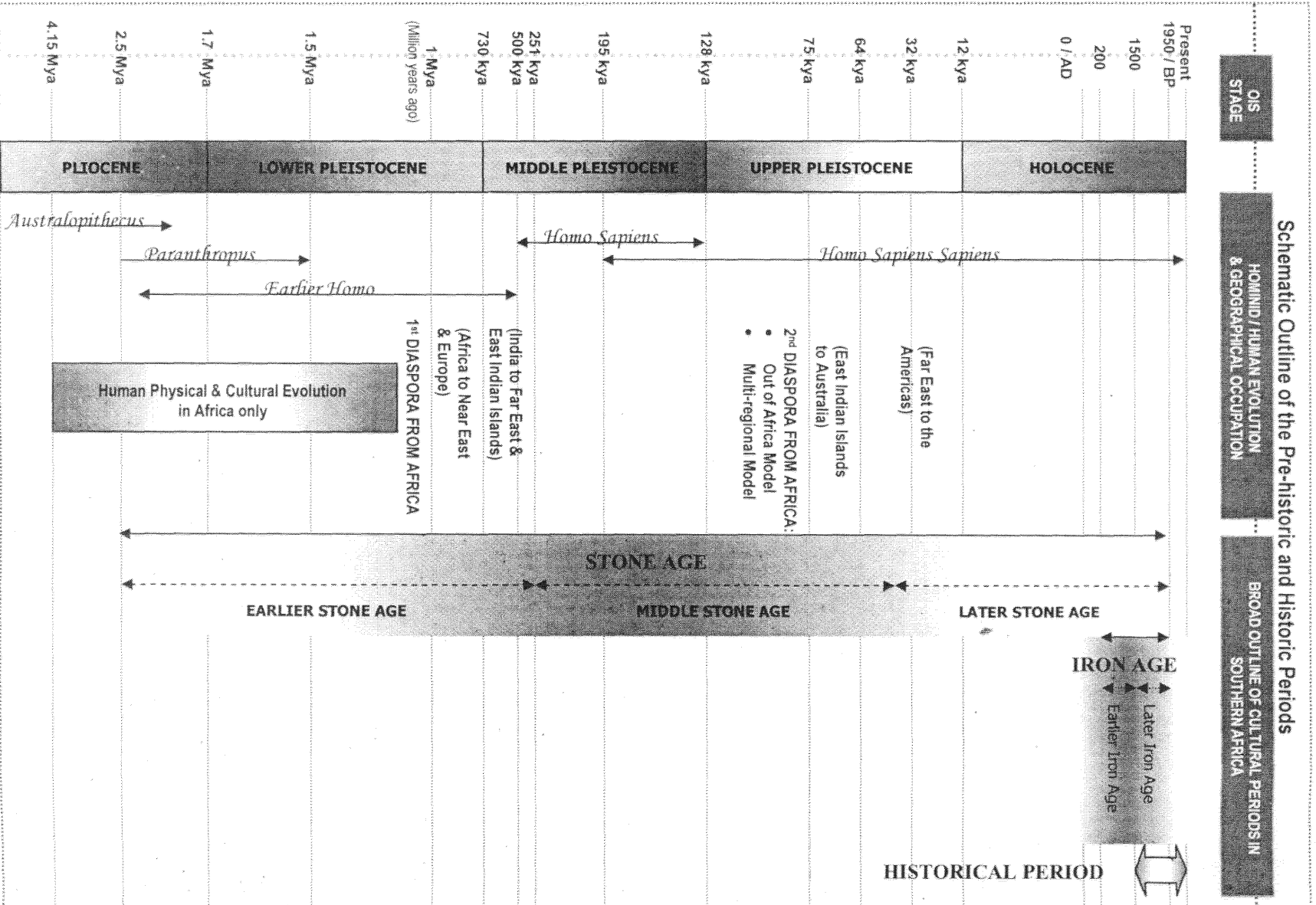
6) References

Morris, D. 2003. Archaeological Impact Assessment: Riepputs 15, Windsorton. Unpublished report.

7) Acknowledgements

Melville M. van Wyk - Vernon Diamonds
Mike Davis - Vernon Diamonds

McGregor Museum, Department of Archaeology, CRM Unit		
Name	Designation	ASAPA Accreditation
David Morris	Head of Archaeology	Principal Investigator
Karen van Ryneveld	Archaeologist	Field Director
Elizabeth Voigt	Archaeologist	N/A



National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999)

DEFINITIONS

Section 2

In this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

ii. "Archaeological" means –

- a) 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;
- b) 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 10 m of such representation;
- c) 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, ... 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.

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

- a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or structure at a place;
- b) carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- c) subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- d) constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;
- e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- f) any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil.

xiii. "Grave" means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place.

xxi. "Living heritage" means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include –

- a) cultural tradition;
- b) oral history;
- c) performance;
- d) ritual;
- e) popular memory;
- f) skills and techniques;
- g) indigenous knowledge systems; and
- h) the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships.

xxxi. "Palaeontological" means 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.

xli. "Site" means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon;

xlii. "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;

NATIONAL ESTATE

Section 3

1) For the purposes of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.

2) Without limiting the generality of subsection 1), the national estate may include –

- 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 natural features of cultural significance;
- e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- f) archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- g) graves and burial grounds, including –
 - i. ancestral graves;
 - ii. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - iii. graves of victims of conflict;
 - iv. graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - v. historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - vi. other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No 65 of 1983)
- h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- i) movable objects, including –
 - i. objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;

- ii. objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- iii. ethnographic art and objects;
- iv. military objects;
- v. objects of decorative or fine art;
- vi. objects of scientific or technological interest; and
- vii. books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No 43 of 1996).

STRUCTURES

Section 34

- 1) 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.

ARCHAEOLOGY, PALAEOLOGY AND METEORITES

Section 35

- 3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority offices or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.
- 4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority –
 - 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 which assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- 5) When the responsible heritage resources authority has reasonable cause to believe that any activity or development which will destroy, damage or alter any archaeological or palaeontological site is under way, and where no application for a permit has been submitted and no heritage resources management procedure in terms of section 38 has been followed, it may –
 - a) serve on the owner or occupier of the site or on the person undertaking such development an order for the development to cease immediately for such period as is specified in the order;
 - b) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not an archaeological or palaeontological site exists and whether mitigation is necessary;
 - c) if mitigation is deemed by the heritage resources authority to be necessary, assist the person on whom the order has been served under paragraph a) to apply for a permit as required in subsection 4), and
 - d) recover the costs of such investigation from the owner or occupier of the land on which it is believed an archaeological or palaeontological site is located or from the person proposing to undertake the development if no application for a permit is received within two weeks of the order being served.
- 6) The responsible heritage resources authority may, after consultation with the owner of the land on which an archaeological or palaeontological site or meteorite is situated, serve a notice on the owner or any other controlling authority, to prevent activities within a specified distance from such site or meteorite.

BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES

Section 36

- 3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial 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, 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 equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.
- 4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection 3a), unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.
- 5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection 3b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority –
 - a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and
 - b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.
- 6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such

activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority –

- a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and
- b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-instrument of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Section 38

- 1) Subject to the provisions of subsections 7), 8) and 9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as –
 - a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
 - b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
 - c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site –
 - i. exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or
 - ii. involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - iii. involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - iv. the costs which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
 - d) the rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or
 - e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.
- 2) The responsible heritage resources authority must, within 14 days of receipt of a notification in terms of subsection 1) –
 - a) if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by such development, notify the person who intends to undertake the development to submit an impact assessment report. Such report must be compiled at the cost of the person proposing the development, by a person or persons approved by the responsible heritage resources authority with relevant qualifications and experience and professional standing in heritage resources management; or
 - b) notify the person concerned that this section does not apply.
- 3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection 2a) ...
- 4) The report must be considered timeously by the responsible heritage resources authority which must, after consultation with the person proposing the development decide –
 - a) whether or not the development may proceed;
 - b) any limitations or conditions to be applied to the development;
 - c) what general protections in terms of this Act apply; and what formal protections may be applied, to such heritage resources;
 - d) whether compensatory action is required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and
 - e) whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF HERITAGE INSPECTORS

Section 50

- 7) Subject to the provision of any other law, a heritage inspector or any other person authorised by a heritage resources authority in writing, may at all reasonable times enter upon any land or premises for the purpose of inspecting any heritage resource protected in terms of the provisions of this Act, or any other property in respect of which the heritage resources authority is exercising its functions and powers in terms of this Act, and may take photographs, make measurements and sketches and use any other means of recording information necessary for the purposes of this Act.
- 8) A heritage inspector may at any time inspect work being done under a permit issued in terms of this Act and may for that purpose at all reasonable times enter any place protected in terms of this Act.
- 9) Where a heritage inspector has reasonable grounds to suspect that an offence in terms of this Act has been, is being, or is about to be committed, the heritage inspector may with such assistance as he or she thinks necessary –
 - a) enter and search any place, premises, vehicle, vessel or craft, and for that purpose stop and detain any vehicle, vessel or craft, in or on which the heritage inspector believes, on reasonable grounds, there is evidence related to that offence;
 - b) confiscate and detain any heritage resource or evidence concerned with the commission of the offence pending any further order from the responsible heritage resources authority; and
 - c) take such action as is reasonably necessary to prevent the commission of an offence in terms of this Act.
- 10) A heritage inspector may, if there is reason to believe that any work is being done or any action is being taken in contravention of this Act or the conditions of a permit issued in terms of this Act, order the immediate cessation of such work or action pending any further order from the responsible heritage resources authority.