

Heritage impact survey report for the
**PROPOSED SAMPOUR RANCH DEVELOPMENT
ON KLIPPAN 490KR, WARMBAD MAGISTERIAL
DISTRICT, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

SAMPOUR RESOURCES AGENCY
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THE PROJECT:

Development of an eco-state.

THIS REPORT:

HERITAGE IMPACT SURVEY REPORT FOR PROPOSED SAMPOUR RANCH
DEVELOPMENT ON KLIPPAN 490KR, WARMBAD MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT,
LIMPOPO PROVINCE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

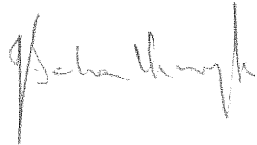
HERITAGE IMPACT SURVEY REPORT FOR PROPOSED SAMPOUR RANCH DEVELOPMENT ON KLIPPAN 490KR, WARMBAD MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

The development of an eco-estate is proposed for the remaining extent, approximately 210 hectares in size, of the farm Klippan 490KR, located west of the town of Bela Bela (formerly Warmbad). This involves approximately 80 -100 houses, each located on a one hectare plot of land. The houses will be located on both sides of an existing land strip. The working farm and cattle ranch will continue to operate.

An independent heritage consultant was appointed by **Geo Pollution Technologies** to conduct a survey to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural importance found within the boundaries of the area where the development is to take place.

Very few heritage sites are known to exist in the larger region and none were identified in the study area. Therefore, based on what was found and its evaluation, it is recommended that the proposed development can continue, on condition of acceptance of the following recommendations:

If construction takes place and archaeological sites are exposed, it should immediately be reported to a museum, preferably one at which an archaeologist is available, so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

| Property details | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------|------------|------------|
| Province | Limpopo Province | | | | | |
| Magisterial district | Warmbad | | | | | |
| Topo-cadastral map | 248CC | | | | | |
| Closest town | Bela Bela (Warmbad) | | | | | |
| Farm name & no. | Klippan 490KR | | | | | |
| Portions/Holdings | | | | | | |
| Average altitude | 1100 m | | | | | |
| Coordinates | Centre points | | | | | |
| | No | Latitude | Longitude | No | Latitude | Longitude |
| | East | S 24.90824 | E 28.18249 | West | S 24.90690 | S 28.16922 |

| Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) of the NHR Act | Yes/No |
|---|--------|
| Construction of road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length | |
| Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length | |
| Development exceeding 5000 sq m | Yes |
| Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions | |
| Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years | |
| Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 sq m | Yes |
| Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds | |

| Development | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| Description | Development of an eco-estate |
| Project name | Sampour Ranch |

| Land use | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Previous land use | Agriculture |
| Current land use | Agriculture |

| Heritage sites assessment | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <i>Site type</i> | <i>Site significance</i> | <i>Site grading (Section 7 of NHRA)</i> |
| None | | |
| Impact assessment | | |
| <i>Impact</i> | <i>Mitigation</i> | <i>Permits required</i> |
| None | None | None |

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Study area: Refers to the entire study area as indicated by the client in the accompanying Figs. 1 & 2.

Stone Age: The first and longest part of human history is the Stone Age, which began with the appearance of early humans between 3-2 million years ago. Stone Age people were hunters, gatherers and scavengers who did not live in permanently settled communities. Their stone tools preserve well and are found in most places in South Africa and elsewhere.

| | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| Early Stone Age | 2 000 000 - 150 000 Before Present |
| Middle Stone Age | 150 000 - 30 000 BP |
| Late Stone Age | 30 000 - until c. AD 200 |

Iron Age: Period covering the last 1800 years, when new people brought a new way of life to southern Africa. They established settled villages, cultivated domestic crops such as sorghum, millet and beans, and they herded cattle as well as sheep and goats. These people, according to archaeological evidence, spoke early variations of the Bantu Language. Because they produced their own iron tools, archaeologists call this the Iron Age.

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Early Iron Age | AD 200 - AD 900 |
| Middle Iron Age | AD 900 - AD 1300 |
| Late Iron Age | AD 1300 - AD 1830 |

Historical Period: Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1840 - in this part of the country

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------------|---|
| ADRC | Archaeological Data Recording Centre |
| ASAPA | Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists |
| EIA | Early Iron Age |
| ESA | Early Stone Age |
| LIA | Late Iron Age |
| LSA | Later Stone Age |
| MSA | Middle Stone Age |
| NHRA | National Heritage Resources Act |
| PHRA | Provincial Heritage Resources Agency |
| SAHRA | South African Heritage Resources Agency |

HERITAGE IMPACT SURVEY REPORT FOR PROPOSED SAMPOUR RANCH DEVELOPMENT ON KLIPPAN 490KR, WARMBAD MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of an eco-estate is proposed for the remaining extent, approximately 210 hectares in size, of the farm Klippan 490KR, located west of the town of Bela Bela (formerly Warmbad). This involves approximately 80 -100 houses, each located on a one hectare plot of land. The houses will be located on both sides of an existing land strip. The working farm and cattle ranch will continue to operate.

An independent heritage consultant was appointed by **Geo Pollution Technologies** to conduct a survey to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural importance found within the boundaries of the area where the development is to take place.

This HIA report forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by the EIA Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and was done in accordance with Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999 and is intended for submission to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The scope of work consisted of conducting a Phase 1 archaeological survey of the site in accordance with the requirements of Section 38(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999).

This include:

- Conducting a desk-top investigation of the area
- A visit to the proposed development site

The objectives were to

- Identify possible archaeological, cultural and historic sites within the proposed development areas;
- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources;
- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance.

3. DEFINITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following aspects have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

- *Cultural resources* are all non-physical and physical human-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences that are associated with human activity. These include all

sites, structures and artefacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development.

- According to the NHR Act, Section 2(vi), the *significance* of heritage sites and artefacts is determined by its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technical value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.
- Sites regarded as having low significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium to high significance require further mitigation.
- The latitude and longitude of archaeological sites are to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.

4. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Extent of the Study

This survey and impact assessment covers the area as presented in Section 5 and as illustrated in Figure 1 - 3.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Preliminary investigation

4.2.1.1 Survey of the literature

A survey of the relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the area. In this regard, various anthropological, archaeological and historical sources were consulted - see the list of references below.

4.2.1.2 Data bases

The *Heritage Atlas Database*, the *Environmental Potential Atlas* and the *National Archives of South Africa* were consulted.

4.2.1.3 Other sources

Aerial photographs and topocadastral and other maps were also studied - see the list of references below.

4.2.2 Field survey

The field survey was done according to generally accepted archaeological practices, and was aimed at locating all possible sites, objects and structures. The area that had to be investigated, was identified by members of **Geo Pollution Technologies** by means of maps. During the site visit, the archaeologist was accompanied by Mr J Wentzel, who is the project manager. The area was investigated by travelling existing tracks. Special attention was given to topographical occurrences such as trenches, holes, outcrops and clusters of trees.

4.2.3 Documentation

All sites, objects and structures that are identified are documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the *Global Positioning System* (GPS)¹ and plotted on a map. This information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

Map datum used: Hartebeeshoek 94 (WGS84).

4.3 Limitations

Due to the high rainfall in the recent past in the area, the vegetation cover was high and very dense, which limited archaeological visibility to some extent.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Site location

The study area is located on the remaining extent of the farm Klippan 490KR, west of the town of Bela Bela in Limpopo Province. For more detail, please see the Technical Summary presented above.

¹ According to the manufacturer a certain deviation may be expected for each reading. Care was, however, taken to obtain as accurate a reading as possible, and then to correlate it with reference to the physical environment before plotting it on the map.

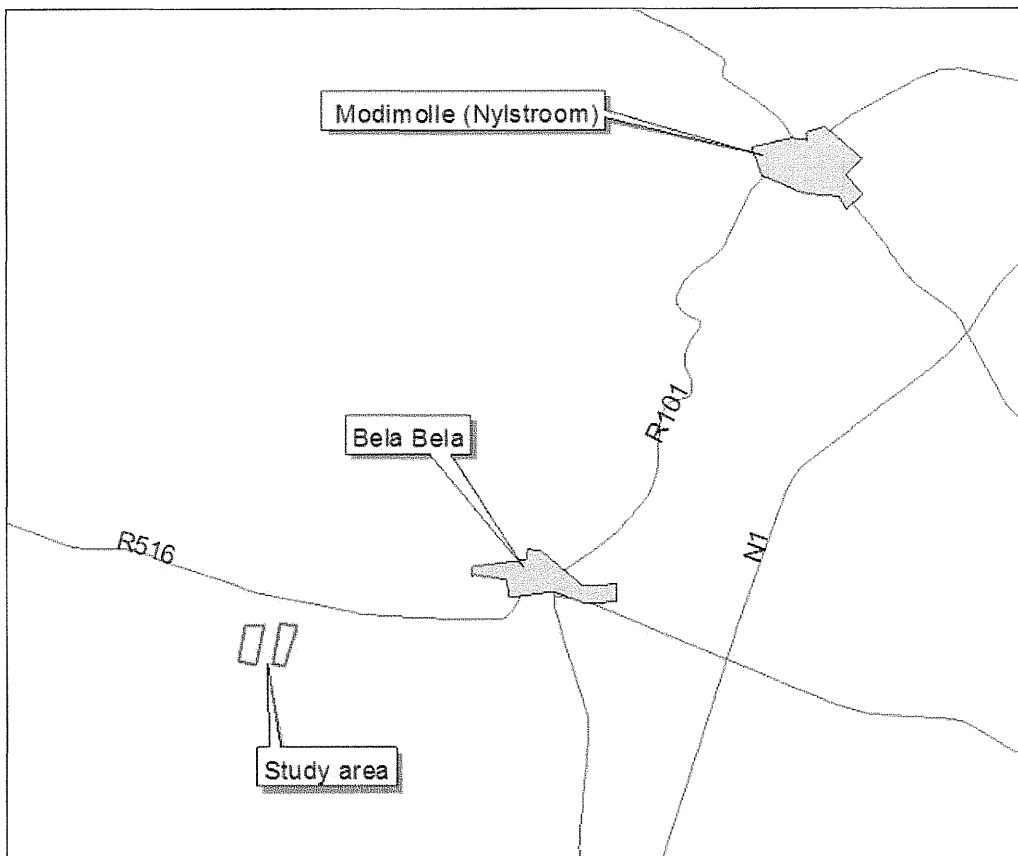


Fig. 1. Location of the study area (purple polygons) in regional context.

5.2 Site description

The geology of the area consists of basalt, changing to arenite just to the north of the study area. The original vegetation is classified as Clay Thorn Bushveld, which has been replaced in some areas due to agricultural activities. The topography of the area is very flat and no streams, hills, outcrops or rock shelters that usually drew people to settle in its vicinity, occurs in the study area.

5.3 Regional overview

Because of its location, away from any streams, hills, outcrops or rock shelters that usually drew people to settle in its vicinity, the area was very sparsely populated. Some sites containing tools dating to the Middle Stone Age are known to occur some kilometres north in the more mountainous area. The same hold true for sites dating to the Late Iron Age. These are the typical stone walled sites dating to the period post 1650 and can be linked with Tswana- and Northern Ndebele-speakers.

The town of Warmbad was laid out in 1882 and attained municipal status in 1932. The main reason for its origin is the wellknown hot springs on the Het Bad. In 2002 it was renamed Bela-Bela (Raper 2004:400).

The farm Klippan 490KR was originally granted on 4 July 1873 by Deed of Grant 915/1873 to A P Grobler Jnr. In February 1906 the farm was surveyed on request of C M Grobler, presumably the wife of the former. At that time, no structures or other manmade features were noted to exist on the farm.

5.4 Identified sites

5.4.1 Stone Age

No sites, features or objects of cultural significance dating to the Stone Age were identified in the study area.

5.4.2 Iron Age

No sites, features or objects of cultural significance dating to the Iron Age were identified in the study area.

5.4.3 Historic period

No sites, features or objects of cultural significance dating to the historic period were identified in the study area.

6. SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSESSMENT

6.1 Statement of significance

According to the NHR Act, Section 2(vi), the **significance** of heritage sites and artefacts is determined by its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technical value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

Sites regarded as having low significance are viewed as being recorded in full after identification and would require no further mitigation. Sites with a medium to high significance would require mitigation. Mitigation, in most cases the excavation of a site, is in essence destructive and therefore the impact can be viewed as high and as permanent.

- No sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance were identified in the study area.

6.2 Impact assessment

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, are based on the present understanding of the development.

- As no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance were found, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development.

7. IDENTIFICATION OF RISK SOURCES

A Heritage Impact Assessment is focused on two phases of a proposed development: **the construction and operation phases**. The following project actions may impact negatively on archaeological sites and other features of cultural importance. The actions are most likely to occur during the construction phase of a project.

Construction phase:

| Possible Risks | Source of the risk |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Actually identified risks | |
| - damage to sites | Construction work |
| Anticipated risks | |
| - looting of sites | Curious workers |

Operation phase:

| Possible Risks | Source of the risk |
|---|---|
| Actually identified risks | |
| - damage to sites | Not keeping to management plans |
| Anticipated risks | |
| - damage to sites - looting of sites | Unscheduled construction/developments Visitors removing objects as keepsakes |

8. RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment, occurring within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon them is permanent and non-reversible. Those resources that cannot be avoided and that are directly impacted by the development can be excavated/recorded and a management plan can be developed for future action. Those sites that are not impacted on can be written into the management plan, whence they can be avoided or cared for in the future.

8.1 Objectives

- Protection of archaeological, historical and any other site or land considered being of cultural value within the project boundary against vandalism, destruction and theft.
- The preservation and appropriate management of new discoveries in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), should these be discovered during construction.

8.2.1 Construction phase

General management objectives and commitments:

- To avoid disturbing sites of heritage importance; and
- To avoid disturbing burial sites.

The following shall apply:

- Known sites should be clearly marked in order that they can be avoided during construction activities.

- The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction work.
- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer shall be notified as soon as possible;
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a museum, preferably one at which an archaeologist is available, so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the Environmental Control Officer will advise the necessary actions to be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and
- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 51(1).

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

A survey was conducted to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, features and objects of cultural significance found within the boundaries of an area in which it is planned to develop an eco-estate.

Very few heritage sites are known to exist in the larger region and none were identified in the study area. Therefore, based on what was found and its evaluation, it is recommended that the proposed development can continue, on condition of acceptance of the following recommendations:

- If construction takes place and archaeological sites are exposed, it should immediately be reported to a museum, preferably one at which an archaeologist is available, so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.

10. REFERENCES

10.1 Data bases

Chief Surveyor General

Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.

Heritage Atlas Database, Pretoria.

National Archives of South Africa

10.2 Literature

Acocks, J.P.H. 1975. *Veld Types of South Africa*. Memoirs of the Botanical Survey of South Africa, No. 40. Pretoria: Botanical Research Institute.

Holm, S.E. 1966. *Bibliography of South African Pre- and Protohistoric archaeology*. Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik.

Mason, R.J. 1962. *Prehistory of the Transvaal*. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.

Raper, P.E. 2004. *South African place names*. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball Publishers.

10.3 Maps

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps – 2428CC

APPENDIX 1: CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF PROJECTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES

Significance

According to the NHRA, Section 2(vi) the **significance** of a heritage sites and artefacts is determined by it aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technical value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

Matrix used for assessing the significance of each identified site/feature

| | | | | |
|---|--------|------|--------|-----|
| 1. Historic value | | | | |
| Is it important in the community, or pattern of history | | | | |
| Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history | | | | |
| Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery | | | | |
| 2. Aesthetic value | | | | |
| It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group | | | | |
| 3. Scientific value | | | | |
| Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage | | | | |
| Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period | | | | |
| 4. Social value | | | | |
| Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons | | | | |
| 5. Rarity | | | | |
| Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage | | | | |
| 6. Representivity | | | | |
| Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects | | | | |
| Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class | | | | |
| Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics 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. | | | | |
| 7. Sphere of Significance | | High | Medium | Low |
| International | | | | |
| National | | | | |
| Provincial | | | | |
| Regional | | | | |
| Local | | | | |
| Specific community | | | | |
| 8. Significance rating of feature | | | | |
| 1. | Low | | | |
| 2. | Medium | | | |
| 3. | High | | | |

Significance of impact:

- low where the impact will not have an influence on or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design
- medium where the impact could have an influence which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation
- high where it would have a "no-go" implication on the project regardless of any mitigation

Certainty of prediction:

- Definite: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data to verify assessment
- Probable: More than 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of that impact occurring
- Possible: Only more than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring
- Unsure: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or the likelihood of an impact occurring

Recommended management action:

For each impact, the recommended practically attainable mitigation actions which would result in a measurable reduction of the impact, must be identified. This is expressed according to the following:

- 1 = no further investigation/action necessary
- 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary
- 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive salvage excavation and/or mapping necessary
- 4 = preserve site at all costs

Legal requirements:

Identify and list the specific legislation and permit requirements which potentially could be infringed upon by the proposed project, if mitigation is necessary.

APPENDIX 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

All archaeological and palaeontological sites, and meteorites are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) as stated in Section 35:

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the protection of archaeological and palaeontological sites and material and meteorites is the responsibility of a provincial heritage resources authority: Provided that the protection of any wreck in the territorial waters and the maritime cultural zone shall be the responsibility of SAHRA.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (8)(a), all archaeological objects, palaeontological material and meteorites are the property of the State. The responsible heritage authority must, on behalf of the State, at its discretion ensure that such objects are lodged with a museum or other public institution that has a collection policy acceptable to the heritage resources authority and may in so doing establish such terms and conditions as it sees fit for the conservation of such objects.

(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 assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

In terms of cemeteries and graves the following (Section 36):

(1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

(2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.

(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 or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)(a) 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.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The following categories are distinguished in Section 7 of the Act:

- **Grade I:** Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;
- **Grade II:** Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; and
- **Grade III:** Other heritage resources worthy of conservation, and which prescribes heritage resources assessment criteria, consistent with the criteria set out in section 3(3), which must be used by a heritage resources authority or a local authority to assess the intrinsic, comparative and contextual significance of a heritage resource and the relative benefits and costs of its protection, so that the appropriate level of grading of the resource and the consequent responsibility for its management may be allocated in terms of section 8.

Presenting archaeological sites as part of tourism attraction requires, in terms 44 of the Act, a Conservation Management Plan as well as a permit from SAHRA.

(1) Heritage resources authorities and local authorities must, wherever appropriate, co-ordinate and promote the presentation and use of places of cultural significance and heritage resources which form part of the national estate and for which they are responsible in terms of section 5 for public enjoyment, education, research and tourism, including-

- (a) the erection of explanatory plaques and interpretive facilities, including interpretive centres and visitor facilities;
- (b) the training and provision of guides;
- (c) the mounting of exhibitions;
- (d) the erection of memorials; and
- (e) any other means necessary for the effective presentation of the national estate.

(2) Where a heritage resource which is formally protected in terms of Part I of this Chapter is to be presented, the person wishing to undertake such presentation must, at least 60 days prior to the institution of interpretive measures or manufacture of associated material, consult with the heritage resources authority which is responsible for the protection of such heritage resource regarding the contents of interpretive material or programmes.

(3) A person may only erect a plaque or other permanent display or structure associated with such presentation in the vicinity of a place protected in terms of this Act in consultation with the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of the place.

APPENDIX 3: SURVEY RESULTS

See Appendix 1 for an explanation of the conventions used in assessing the cultural remains.

Map datum used: Hartebeeshoek 94 (WGS84).

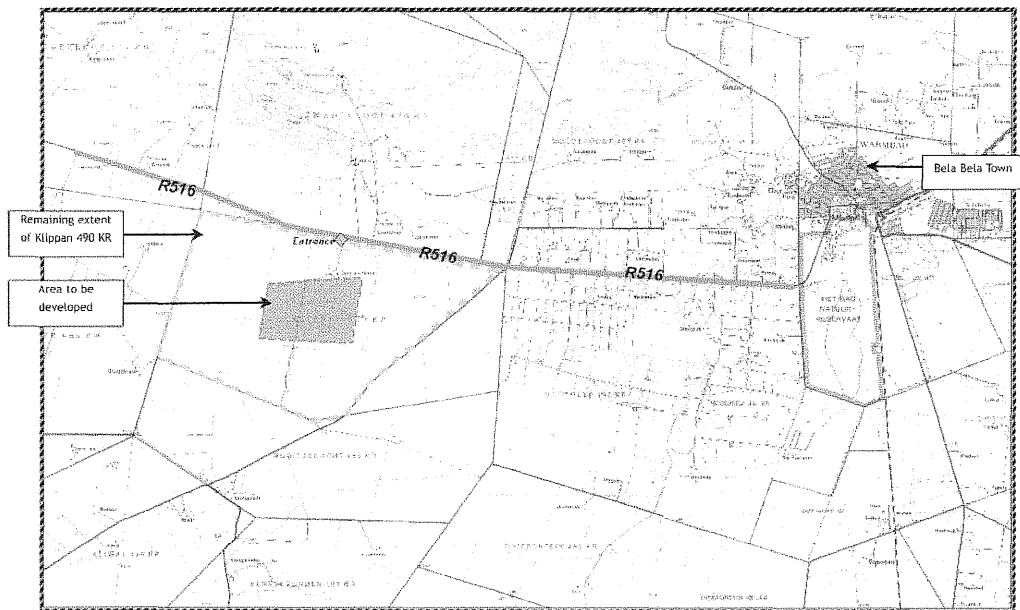


Fig. 2. The location of the study area.

Map 2428CC: Chief Directorate Survey and Mapping.

Sites identified: Nil.

APPENDIX 4: ILLUSTRATIONS

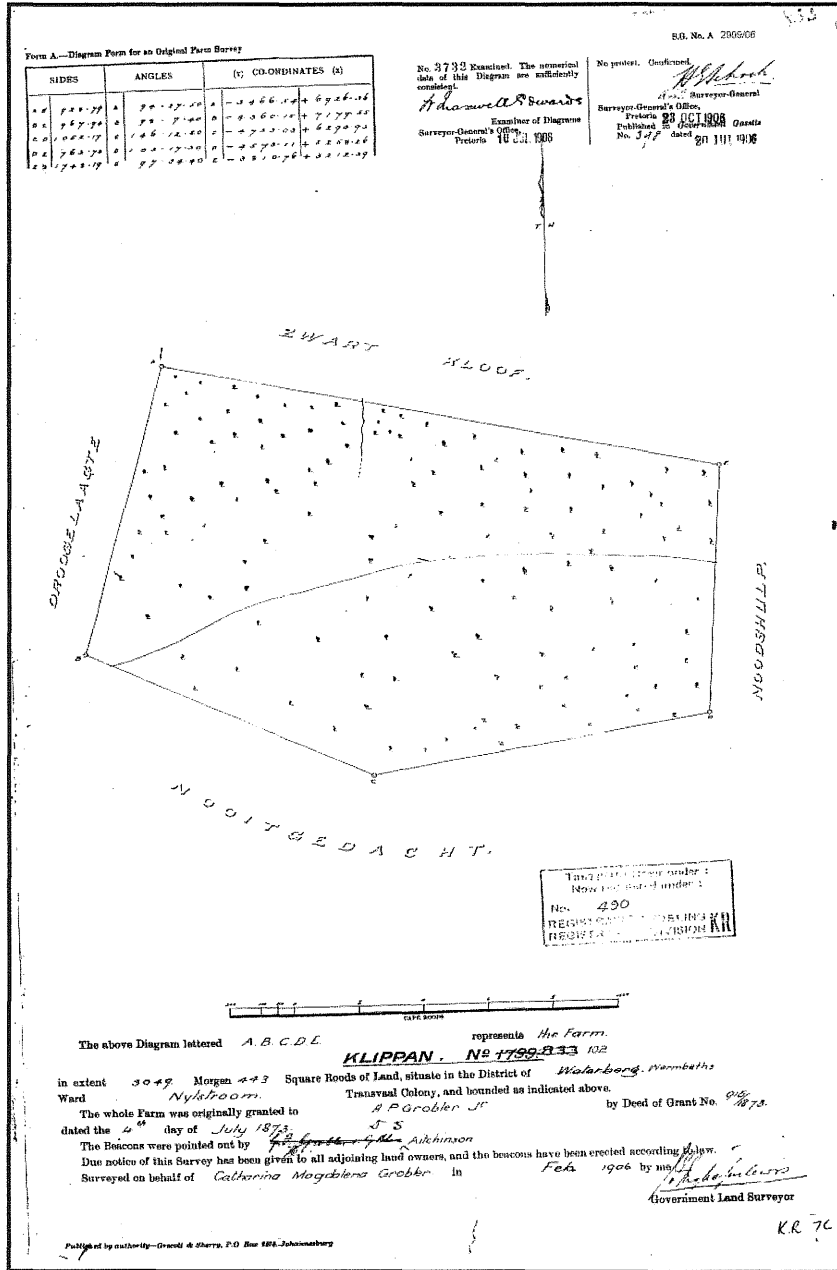


Fig. 3. Original Deed of Transfer for the farm Klippan.

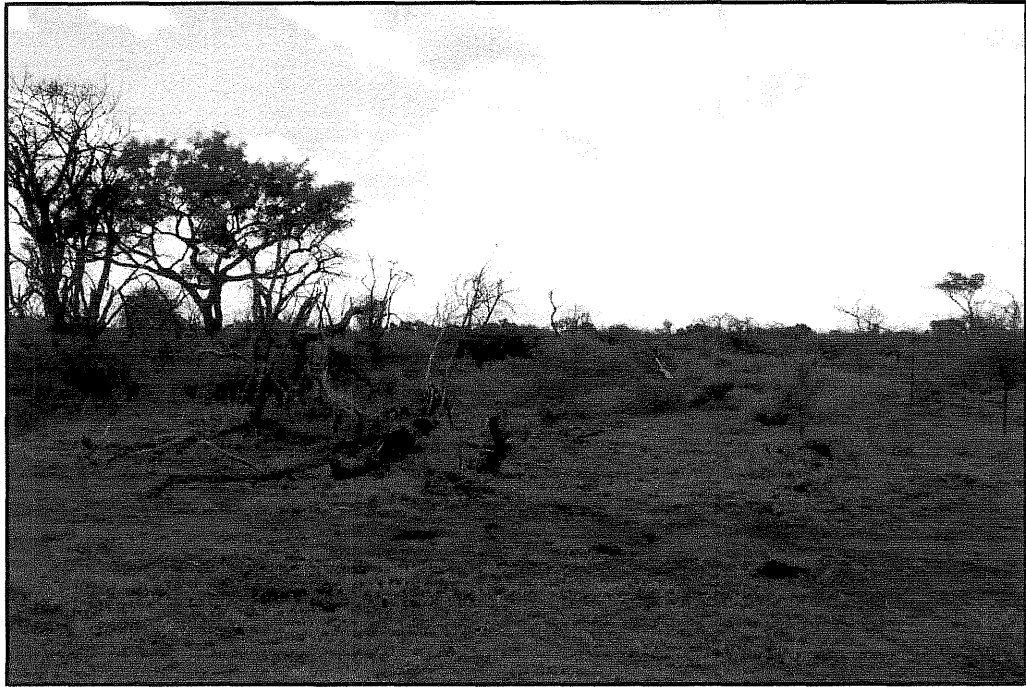


Fig. 4. View across the eastern section of the site.



Fig. 5. View across the western section of the site.