

THE PROJECT:

Development of a bypass road.

THIS REPORT:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PHOKENG BYPASS ROAD BETWEEN THE RUSTENBURG N4 INTERCHANGE AND THE R565 JUNCTIONS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

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**Archaeological impact survey report for the
PROPOSED PHOKENG BYPASS ROAD BETWEEN THE RUSTENBURG
N4 INTERCHANGE AND THE R565 JUNCTIONS,
NORTH-WEST PROVINCE**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PHOKENG BYPASS ROAD BETWEEN THE RUSTENBURG N4 INTERCHANGE AND THE R565 JUNCTIONS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

Increased traffic volumes as well as preparations for the 2010 World Soccer event, necessitates the development of road infrastructure in the Phokeng area of North West Province. The proposed development comprises a bypass road connecting the N4 (Bakwena Platinum Freeway) at a point west of Rustenburg with a point on the R565 road between Rustenburg and Sun City, located north of Phokeng.

An independent archaeological consultant was appointed by **Cultmatrix** 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 road development is to take place.

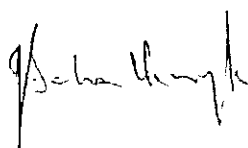
A number of features dating to the historic period were identified in the study area. These are old homesteads, mostly abandoned within the past 20 years. These features are not different from a large number still in use in the region (see Appendix 3).

In terms of Section 7 of the NHR Act, No. 25 of 1999, all the sites are evaluated to have Grade III significance.

Only one of the identified sites is close enough to the proposed development in order for it to be impacted on. However, as it has a low significance, it is viewed to be documented in full after inclusion in this report, and therefore no mitigation is required.

Therefore, based on what was found and its evaluation, it is recommended that the proposed development can continue in the area, on condition of acceptance of the following recommendations:

- If archaeological sites or graves are exposed during construction work, 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	North West Province					
Magisterial district	Rustenburg and Bafokeng					
Topo-cadastral map	2527CA					
Closest town	Phokeng					
Farm name & no.	Rietvly 271JQ, Goedgedacht 267JQ, Morgenzon 261JQ, Beerfontein 263JQ and Boekenhoutfontein 260JQ					
Portions/Holdings	Various					
Coordinates	Various					
	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude
	1	S25.57503	E27.13881	2	S25.56739	E27.14139
	3	S25.56989	E27.13967	4	S25.56100	E27.14428
	5	S25.65425	E27.15683	6	S25.62767	E27.15764
	7	S25.63128	E27.15733	8	S25.62244	E27.15631
	9	S25.61931	E27.15436	10	S25.61317	E27.14711
	11	S25.61544	E27.15022	12	S25.60978	E27.14244
	13	S25.60753	E27.13933	14	S25.60186	E27.14153
	15	S25.60414	E27.13467	16	S25.59767	E27.12789
	17	S25.59428	E27.12661	18	S25.58578	E27.12908
	19	S25.58892	E27.12714	20	S25.58250	E27.13381
	21	S25.57997	E27.13664	22	S25.57347	E27.14350
	23	S25.57594	E27.14058	24	S25.56975	E27.14786

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	Yes
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length	
Development exceeding 5000 sq m	
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	
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	

Development	
Description	Development of a bypass road
Project name	Phokeng Bypass Road

Land use	
Previous land use	Agriculture/urban
Current land use	Agriculture/urban

Heritage sites assessment		
Site type	Site significance	Site grading (Section 7 of NHRA)
Homesteads	Low	III
Impact assessment		
Impact	Mitigation	Permits required
Low	None	None

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

STONE AGE

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

IRON AGE

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

HISTORIC PERIOD

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

ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists
EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED PHOKENG BYPASS ROAD BETWEEN THE RUSTENBURG N4 INTERCHANGE AND THE R565 JUNCTIONS, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE

1. INTRODUCTION

Increased traffic volumes as well as preparations for the 2010 World Soccer event, necessitates the development of road infrastructure in the Phokeng area of North West Province. A bypass road is planned that will serve to accelerate the Rustenburg-Sun City traffic that now runs through Phokeng and lessen the impact on this town.

The proposed development comprises a bypass road connecting the N4 (Bakwena Platinum Freeway) at a point west of Rustenburg with a point on the R565 road between Rustenburg and Sun City, located north of Phokeng.

An independent archaeological consultant was appointed by **Cultmatrix** 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 road 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.
- The *significance* of the sites and artefacts are determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their 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.

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 **Cultmatrix** by means of maps and during a site visit. As this is a linear development, the area was investigated by walking the proposed route by following a list of coordinates supplied by the developer. Special attention was given to topographical occurrences such as trenches, holes, outcrops and clusters of trees were investigated.

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

In some areas the grass cover was high and very dense, which limited archaeological visibility to some extent.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Site location

The corridor of the proposed bypass road is located between the range of hills in the west and north and the town of Phokeng in the east and south. The bypass runs across the farms Rietvly 271JQ, Goedgedacht 267JQ, Morgenzon 261JQ, Beerfontein 263JQ and Boekenhoutfontein 260JQ.

5.2 Site description

The development site basically consists of smallholdings in the south (near the N4 and the old Rustenburg-Swartuggens road), undeveloped farmland and low rocky hills.

The geology of the area is quite complex, consisting of alternating bands of norite, arenite and clinopyroxente. The original vegetation is classified as Clay Thorn Bushveld. No perennial streams or rivers passes through the area and no rock shelters or caves occurs in the hills.

5.3 Regional overview

In this regard, see the overview presented in the HIA study (De Jong 2008)

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.

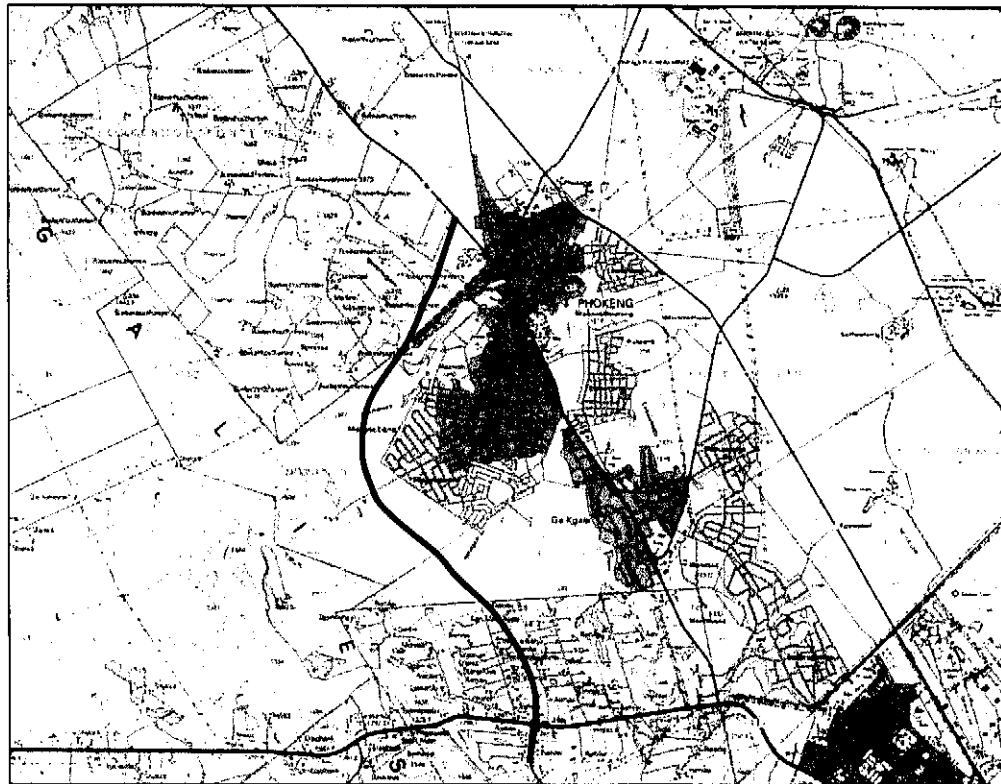


Fig. 1. Location of the study area (solid black line) in regional context.

Map 2527CA: Chief Directorate Survey and Mapping.

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 Stone Age were identified in the study area.

5.4.3 Historic period

A number of features dating to the historic period were identified in the study area. These are old homesteads, mostly abandoned within the past 20 years. These features are not different from a large number still in use in the region (see Appendix 3).

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.

Four sites of cultural heritage significance were identified in study area (see Appendix 3):

- Old homesteads which are built with stone and cement, with courtyards and gardens surrounding the house. Some non-diagnostic pottery was noticed in the road-alignment, and can probably be associated with these homesteads. These sites are viewed to have a low significance on a regional level.

In terms of Section 7 of the NHR Act, No. 25 of 1999, all the sites are evaluated to have Grade III significance.

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.

- Only one of the identified sites is close enough to the proposed development in order for it to be impacted on. However, as it has a low significance, it is viewed to be documented in full after inclusion in this report, and therefore no mitigation is required.

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 number of features dating to the historic period were identified in the study area. These are old homesteads, mostly abandoned within the past 20 years. These features are not different from a large number still in use in the region (see Appendix 3).

In terms of Section 7 of the NHR Act, No. 25 of 1999, all the sites are evaluated to have Grade III significance.

Only one of the identified sites is close enough to the proposed development in order for it to be impacted on. However, as it has a low significance, it is viewed to be documented in full after inclusion in this report, and therefore no mitigation is required.

Therefore, based on what was found and its evaluation, it is recommended that the proposed development can continue in the area, on condition of acceptance of the following recommendations:

- If archaeological sites or graves are exposed during construction work, 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.

Breutz, P-L. 1953. *The Tribes of Rustenburg and Pilanesberg Districts*. Department of Native Affairs, Ethnological Publications No. 28. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Carruthers, V. 2007. *The Magaliesberg*. Pretoria: Protea Book House.

De Jong, R.C. 2008. *Heritage impact assessment report: proposed Western Bypass Road (Phokeng bypass road) of 10 km between the Rustenburg N 4 interchange and the R 565 junctions, North-West Province*. Pretoria: Cultmatrix.

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

10.3 Maps

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps – 2527CA

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).

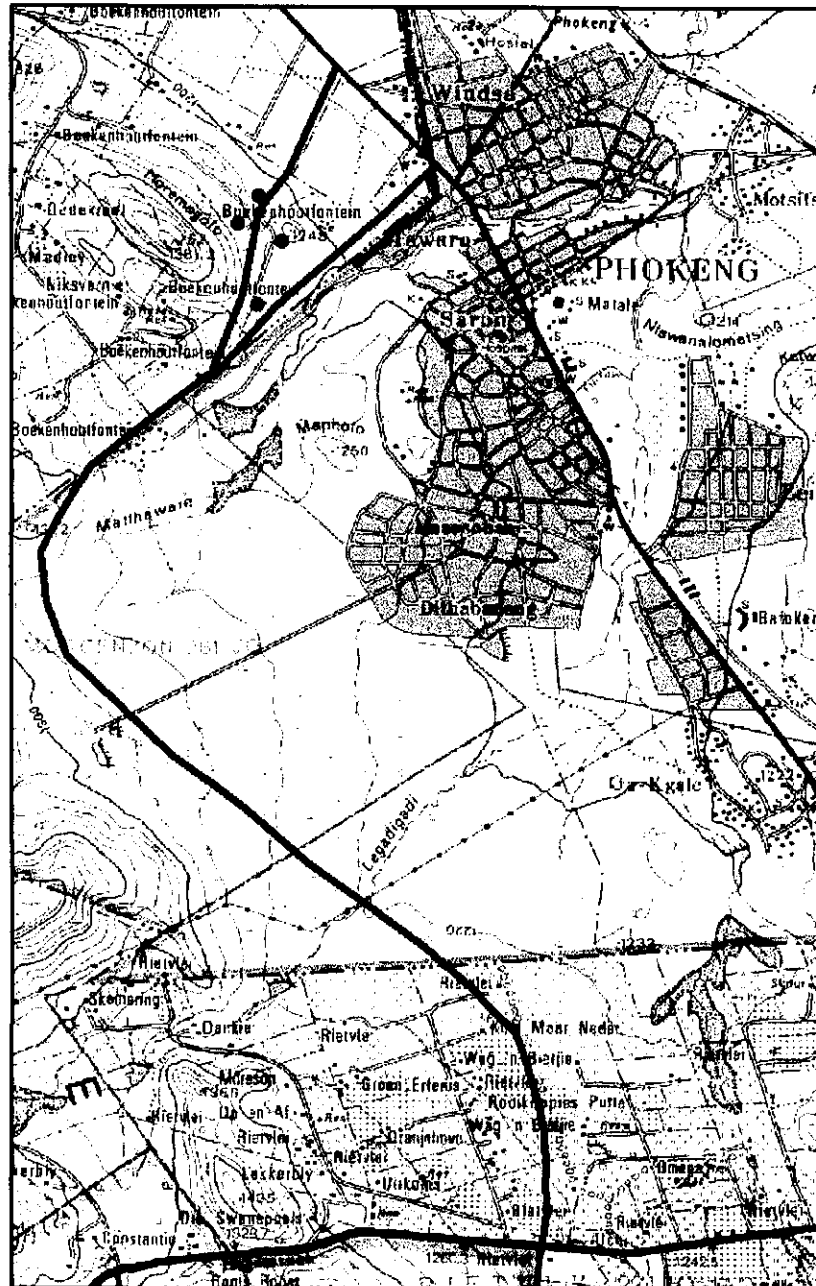


Fig. 2. The study area, showing the location of the identified sites.

Map 2527CA: Chief Directorate Survey and Mapping.

1. Location: Boekenhoutfontein 260JQ: S 25.57121; E 27.14002

Description: A number of old homesteads are located in this general area. Some of them were only recently abandoned, probably within the last 20 years. One of these seems to be quite older than the others, but would not be impacted on by the proposed development (see coordinates presented above). The houses are typically built with stone and cement, with courtyards and gardens surrounding the house. Some non-diagnostic pottery was noticed in the road-alignment, and can probably be associated with these homesteads.

Discussion: Only one of these sites are located close enough to the proposed road alignment that it would be These sites cluster together and it would therefore be easy to isolate them and maintain them.

Evaluation of significance: Low on a regional level

Significance of impact: Low

Certainty of prediction: Probable

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: None



Fig. 3. One of the old homesteads.

APPENDIX 4: ILLUSTRATIONS



Fig. 4. The open areas where the road will follow an existing track.



Fig. 5. The dense vegetation encountered in the hilly sections.

From: COLETTE SCHEERMEYER
To: Robert de Jong
Date: 2008/09/12 02:20 PM
Subject: Re: Phokeng bypass HIA

Dear Robert,

I acknowledge receipt of your emails with attached reports.
I haven't opened the reports yet as I'll wait for the documentation from J van Schalkwyk before drafting comment. I indicated to Pieter that I'll be away and then on a site visit early next week but will endeavour to get a response out by the end of the week.
I may come back with questions and if there are any burials noted I'd have to send it to the SAHRA Burial Ground and Graves unit in Jhb for comment (we give 5 days for comment).

Kind regards

Colette

Mrs Colette Scheermeyer
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>>> "Robert de Jong" <cultmat@iafrica.com> 2008/09/12 02:08 PM >>>
Good day Colette

I believe that Pieter vd Merwe spoke to you about this project. Please find attached the main HIA report in the mean time plus cover page. As soon as Johnny van Schalkwyk's AIA report comes through (this afternoon) I will send it to you as well. His report is based on the main report but written of course from an archaeological perspective. We surveyed the corridor on Thursday and found no heritage resources of significance, also no burial sites.

The file is compressed - the original is far too large to e-mail unfortunately.

I will e-mail both reports also to NW SAHRA since they requested the HIA and asked for archaeology (AIA report), built

environment (main report - virtually nothing except for ruins of typical homesteads of tenant farmers) and oral history (main report).

Regards

Dr Robert de Jong
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From: COLETTE SCHEERMEYER
To: Robert de Jong
Date: 2008/09/12 02:51 PM
Subject: Re: Phokeng bypass AIA

Hi Robert,

I acknowledge receipt of the AIA report.

Kind regards

Colette

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>>> "Robert de Jong" <cultmat@iafrica.com> 2008/09/12 02:37 PM >>>
Colette

AIA report attached. Has a bit more detail on some of the features in the main report but comes to the same conclusion and recommendations.

Regards

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