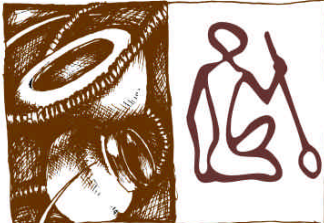


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DEVELOPLAN
TOWN AND
REGIONAL
PLANNERS

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**On certain portions
of the farm
Olievenbosch 506-
KQ,
Hartbeesfontrein
511KQ,
Blaauwbank
515KQ, Limpopo
Province
Version 1.0**

24 January 2007

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As we know from legislation the surveying, capturing and management of heritage resources is an integral part of the greater management plan laid down for any major development or historic existing operation. With the proclamation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) this process has been laid down clearly. This legislation aims to strengthen the existing legislation, which only addresses this issue at a glance, and gives guidance to developers and existing industries to the management of their Heritage Resources.

The importance of working with and following the guidelines laid down by the South African Heritage Resources Agency cannot be overemphasised. This document forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan for the proposed Township development on the farm Olievenbosch 506-KQ, Hartbeesfontein 511KQ, Blaauwbank 515KQ, in the Rooiberg area Limpopo Province..

During the survey twenty two heritage significant sites was found within the proposed development area. The following section provides an outline of the sites found and the proposed mitigation measures or impacts on these sites.

A summary of the recommendations for each of the main heritage sites follows:

Stone Age Sites

Number of sites found:

5 Stone Age Sites were found. These are sites **2427DC–MHC002; 2427DC–MHC006; 2427DC–MHC007; 2427DD–MHC006** and **2427DD–MHC007**.

Assessment and Recommendation

Hall 1981 indicated that a thorough study of the Stone Age archaeology of the Rooiberg area was done by the Abbé H. Breuil concentrating on the farms Vellefontein, Blaauwbank

and Hartebeestefontein. According to Hall 1981 the information is housed at the University of the Witwatersrand.

A Stone Age specialist Dr. M. Lombaard further indicated that open Stone Age sites exposed by erosion dongas and exposed to a high amount of weathering and wash has little to offer scientifically (personal comm.). It is therefore recommended that development can proceed on these sites since sufficient information have been obtained by researchers for further study on the Stone Age of the area. However a destruction permit will be needed for these sites before development commences.

Iron Age Sites

Number of sites found:

14 Iron Age sites were found. These are sites **2427DD–MHC001 to MHC003 (R9-14/85); 2427DD–MHC005 (R10 – 15/85); 2427DC–MHC005; 2427DC–MHC006; 2427DD–MHC006 to MHC007; Blaauwbank 2 -4; Blaauwbank Donga 7/78; Rooiberg 5 and Rooiberg 6.**

Assessment and Recommendation

Sites identified in the report are the collective outcome of information from the Wits Archaeological Data base that include sites that researches investigated from 1975 including Dr. Hall, Mason and Steele, findings from Matakoma Heritage Consultants (2007) and sites identified by Prof T.N Huffman (personal comm.).

It is therefore recommended that the following mitigation measures be employed on the following affected sites:

- If site **2427DD-MHC003 (R9-14/85); Rooiberg 5 and 6** be impacted upon by the development mitigation of the sites needs to be done before destruction. A Destruction permit must be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency.
- No development occurs in the archaeologically sensitive area around Site **2427DD-MHC005 (R10 – 15/85).**

- That a watching brief be agreed upon to monitor sites **2427DC–MHC005; 2427DC–MHC006; 2427DC–MHC007; Blaubank3; Blaubank Donga 7/78;** during construction.
- This recommendation is based on the present layout since these are the only sites in danger of being impacted upon. If the development layout is changed in any way the changes needs to be assessed by an archaeologist.
- That sites situated on the border of the development units (refer to annexure A, indicated in yellow) be demarcated to protect these sites during construction.

Cemeteries

Number of sites found:

3 Cemeteries were found **2427DD–MHC004; 2427DC–MHC004; 2427DC–MHC008** and one stone packed structure were found that might indicate an unmarked grave site **2427DC–MHC003**.

Recommendation:

The best option and first prize would be the preservation of the cemetery's *in situ*. If the development is of such a nature that the sites will be severely impacted on the cemeteries will have to be relocated.

If the cemetery was to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a access gate for family members. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

Historical Structures

Number of sites found:

The foundations of a single dwelling (**2427DD–MHC008**) was found.

Assessment and Recommendation:

The Major Jackson Map Series as depicted in Figure 1 has reference. The map series was compiled, surveyed and produced during the Anglo Boer War of 1899 to 1902 (National Archives, Maps, 3/584). The sheet was lithographed at Pretoria in January 1901.

On this map a farmhouse is indicated near the eastern boundary of the farm. The foot survey as done by Matakoma Heritage Consultants showed that all the buildings in the area of the depicted farmhouse have been demolished. Therefore no further action is necessary for this site

Disused mine shaft

Number of sites found:

One disused mine shaft (**2427DC–MHC001**) that has caved in was found.

Assessment and Recommendation:

It is recommended that a specialist on this subject assess the shaft.

General

- If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.
- It is further recommended that a heritage resources management plan must be developed for managing the heritage resources in the study area during construction and operation of the development. This includes basic training for construction staff on possible finds, action steps for mitigation measures, surface collections,

excavations and communication routes to follow in the case of a discovery.

- That roads and services be surveyed as part of an impact assessment.

If these recommendations are adhered by there are no archaeological reasons why the project can not commence.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd was contracted by Developplan to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed development on the farm on the farm Olievenbosch 506-KQ, Hartbeesfontein 511KQ, Blaauwbank 515KQ, in the Rooiberg area Limpopo Province.

The aim of the study is to identify all heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within Local, Provincial and national context. From this we aim to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilised before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Archival research, information collection from various sources and public consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area by on foot and vehicle; and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey, twenty two sites of cultural significance were identified. These sites were recorded by means of photos, GPS location, and description. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

This report must also be submitted to SAHRA's provincial office for scrutiny.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study is to extensively cover all data available to compile a background history of the study area; this was accomplished by means of the following phases.

2.1. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

As archaeological surveys deal with the locating of archaeological resources in a prescribed cartographic landscape, the study of archival and historical data, and especially cartographic material, can represent a very valuable supporting tool in finding and identifying such heritage resources.

2.2 PHYSICAL SURVEYING

Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority that occur below surface, a physical walk through of the study area was conducted.

Aerial photographs and 1:50 000 (2427DD and 2427DC) maps of the area were consulted and literature of the area were studied before undertaking the survey. The purpose of this was to identify topographical areas of possible historic and pre-historic activity. The study area was surveyed over three days, by means of vehicle and the **footprint areas** of the development were surveyed on foot by Matakoma Heritage Consultants. All sites discovered both inside and bordering the proposed development area was plotted on 1:50 000 maps and their GPS co-ordinates noted. 35mm photographs on digital film were taken at all the sites.

3. WORKING WITH LEGISLATION

It is very important that cultural resources be evaluated according to the National Heritage Recourse Act. In accordance with the Act, we have found the following:

- These sites are classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) section 3 (3).

A place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

(Refer to Section 9 of this document for assessment)

These sites should be managed through using the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) sections 4,5 and 6 and sections 39-47.

Please refer to Section 9 for Management Guidelines.

4. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria used for the sites listed below.

The significance of archaeological sites was based on four main criteria:

- **site integrity** (i.e. primary vs. secondary context),
- **amount of deposit, range of features** (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures),
- **uniqueness** and

- **potential** to answer present research questions.

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be expressed as follows:

A - No further action necessary;

B - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;

C - Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping of the site; and

D - Preserve site

4.1 IMPACT

The potential environmental impacts that may result from development activities.

4.1.1 Nature and existing mitigation

Natural conditions and conditions inherent in the project design that alleviate (control, medium, curb) impacts. All management actions, which are presently implemented, are considered part of the project design and therefore mitigate against impacts.

4.2 EVALUATION

4.2.1 Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low Significance	Destruction

4.2.2 Certainty

DEFINITE: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data exist to verify the assessment.

PROBABLE: Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of impact occurring.

POSSIBLE: Only over 40% sure of a particular fact or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

UNSURE: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact or likelihood of an impact occurring.

4.2.3 Duration

SHORT TERM: 0 to 5 years

MEDIUM: 6 to 20 years

LONG TERM: more than 20 years

DEMOLISHED: site will be demolished or is already demolished

Example

Evaluation

IMPACT	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	CERTAINTY	DURATION	MITIGATION
Negative	high negative	definite	Long	C

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AREA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

As heritage surveys deal with the locating of heritage resources in a prescribed cartographic landscape, the study of archival and historical data, and especially cartographic material, can represent a very valuable supporting tool in finding and identifying such heritage resources.

The historical background and timeframe can be divided into the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical timeframe. These can be divided as follows:

Stone Age

The Stone Age is divided in Early; Middle and Late Stone Age and refers to the earliest people of South Africa who mainly relied on stone for their tools.

Early Stone Age: The period from \pm 2.5 million yrs - \pm 250 000 yrs ago. Acheulean stone tools are dominant.

Middle Stone Age: Various lithic industries in SA dating from \pm 250 000 yrs – 22 000 yrs before present.

Late Stone Age: The period from \pm 22 000-yrs before present to the period of contact with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.

Iron Age

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the Pre-Historic and

Historic periods. Similar to the Stone Age it can be divided into three periods:

The Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium AD.

The Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD

The Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period.

Historic Timeframe

17th Century to present AD

The historic timeframe intermingles with the later parts of the Stone and Iron Age, and can loosely be regarded as times when written and oral recounts of incidents became available.

5.2. EARLIEST INHABITANTS

The earliest inhabitants are widely recognised as prehistoric groups dating from the Stone Age. These early inhabitants of the area were followed by Iron Age groups which found the circumstances favourable for agriculture and animal husbandry.

5.4 ARCHIVAL INFORMATION

5.4.1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeology Africa was appointed by Matakoma Heritage Consultants to undertake a historical and archival study of certain portions of the farm Olievenbosch 506-KQ. The study forms part of the overall Heritage Impact Assessment undertaken for the proposed development of these portions.

5.4.2. AIMS

The primary aim of the study was to locate and review available archival and historical records in an attempt to provide supportive information for the Heritage Impact Assessment.

The results of the study can be used to make recommendations and evaluations based on historical truth rather than conjecture.

5.4.3. METHODOLOGY

The methodology consisted of the study of published and unpublished literature, archival records, as well as maps to compile the available information needed to address the project aims. The project scope was influenced by time and financial constraints.

The following institutions were approached for information:

National Archives, Pretoria

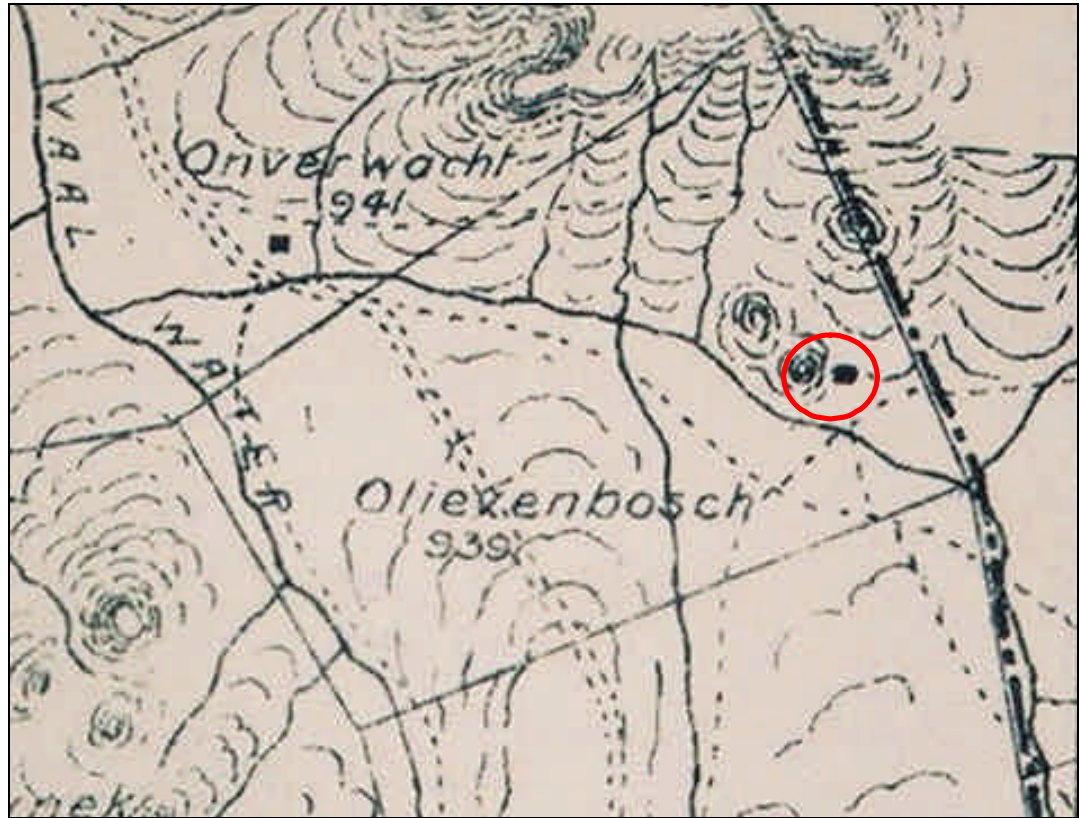
5.4.4. CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

5.4.4.1 Major Jackson Series Sheet "Pilands Berg", January 1901

A section of the "Pilands Berg" sheet from the Major Jackson Map Series is depicted in Figure 1. The map series was compiled, surveyed and produced during the Anglo Boer War of 1899 to 1902 (National Archives, Maps, 3/584). The sheet was lithographed at Pretoria in January 1901.

Some significant heritage observations can be made from the map. The first of these is the depiction of a farmhouse near the eastern boundary of the farm. The farmhouse is marked in red, and appears to be located within the present study area. The only other heritage features which can be observed on the

map is a main road between Pretoria and Bulawayo (in present-day Zimbabwe), as well as a number of secondary roads. The main road crossed the farm along a line situated outside of the present study area.



•Figure 1 The farm Olievenbosch as depicted on the Major Jackson Series "Pilands Berg" Sheet, dated January 1901. The position of the farmhouse is marked in red.

5.4.5. EARLY FARM OWNERSHIP HISTORY

The farm Olievenbosch has held at least three separate farm numbers, two of which were due to the reclassification of the farm into separate districts. It was first numbered 939 and fell within the Rustenburg District. Thereafter the farm was positioned in the Waterberg District, at which time it held the number 1329. The farm is presently numbered 506-KQ.

Olievenbosch was inspected on 8 March 1867 by C.N. Smit. Almost twenty years later, on the 9th of June 1888, it was inspected again, this time by D.J. van der Merwe. The first deed was granted on the 24th of August 1868 to Cornelius Johannes Christiaan van Rooyen. He remained owner of the

entire farm until his death during the early 1890's. On the 5th of December 1892 one half share of the farm was transferred from the Estate of C.J.C. van Rooyen to Susanna Maria Johanna van Rooyen (maiden name Van Zyl). Ten days later, on the 15th of December 1892 the second half share in the farm was transferred from the Estate of C.J.C. van Rooyen to Frederick Gerhardus Hendrik Wolmarans, Gysbert van Rooyen, Johannes Michiel van Rooyen, Marthinus Philippus Snyman and Johannes Andries van Rooyen. On the 27th of May 1895 this second half share was transferred from its joint owners to Hendrik Jacobus Schoeman. With the death of S.M.J. van Rooyen, the half share which had been transferred to her on the 5th of December 1892 was transferred from her estate to Abraham Carel Viljoen and Jacobus Adriaan Gerhardus Ras. This took place on the 20th of August 1895. On the same day, the half share was transferred from the joint owners (A.C. Viljoen and J.A.G. Ras) to Jacobus Frederik Senekal.

In terms of Deed of Partition dated the 15th and 25th of July 1907 the farm as held by H.J. Schoeman and J.F. Senekal was again subdivided. On the 4th of September 1907 these joint owners transferred the 'Southern Portion' of the farm to Jacobus Frederik Senekal and the 'Remaining Extent' to the Estate of Hendrik Jacobus Schoeman. On the 23rd of June 1908 the 'Southern Portion' was transferred from J.F. Senekal to The Rooiberg Minerals Development Company Limited. This transfer represents the earliest ownership of land on Olievenbosch by a mining company. On the 6th of October 1909 the 'Remaining Extent' was transferred from L.C. Schoeman (maiden name Kok) and the Estate of H.J. Schoeman to T.W. Bekcett & Company Limited. On the 9th of September 1911 this same portion was transferred from T.W. Bekcett & Company Limited to The Olieven Tin Company Limited. On the 28th of January 1922 the portion was transferred from the The Olieven Tin Company Limited to Ann Galbraith Munro (maiden name Murdoch), the Administrators of the Estate of the late Donald Mackay Munro, John Munro, Constantine William Giovanetti, David Stephen Mackie, James Prentice and Thomas Keir Murray. On the 13th of October 1924 this same portion was transferred from all the owners listed above to Philip Arnold Christiaan Raath. On 7 March 1924 one

half share in the 'Remaining Extent' of the farm was transferred from P.A.C. Raath to Maria Cornelia Elizabeth Lewis (maiden name Raath). The second half share of the 'Remaining Extent' was transferred on the same day from P.A.C. Raath to Barnard Herman. On 3 February 1944 the two half shares of the 'Remaining Extent' of the farm was transferred from B. Herman and M.C.E. Lewis to Caterina Wilhelmina Hauptfleisch. The same portion was transferred on the 4th of September 1948 from C.W. Dreyer (previously Hauptfleisch) to Johannes Augustinus Dreyer.

5.6. GENERAL ASPECTS REGARDING THE AREA'S HISTORY

5.6.1 The graves of the Hitchcock couple

During the field survey undertaken by Matakoma Heritage Consultants, a historic cemetery was located on the farm Rooiberg. A small section of this farm (which includes the cemetery) forms part of the present study area. As will be seen below, two of the graves found here are of special significance, namely that of Hebert Henry Horatius Hitchcock and his wife Flippiena Susannah Helberg.

Hitchcock was born in England in circa 1879. For an unknown period of time before his death on the 9th of November 1914 he resided on the farm Olievenbosch, where he worked as a miner. During his life he was married twice, first to Sarah Susannah Brink and then to Flippiena Suzanna Helberg. His first wife's estate papers (MHG, 24084) is dated to 1914, which suggests that she died in that year. Hitchcock married his second wife during the same year as well, and she died at Olievenbosch on the 25th of October 1914 (MHG, 26319), only two weeks before Hitchcock's own death. She was only 22 years old.

In 1914 a rebellion broke out amongst Boers who felt betrayed by the government of the Union of South Africa for its decision to participate in the First World War on British side against

Germany. The rebellion saw the opposing sides commanded by Boer generals and officers from the South African War (1899-1902). Government troops fell under the command of General Louis Botha, the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa and General J.C. Smuts. They were opposed by their earlier comrades-in-arms such as amongst others De Wet, Beyers, Kemp and Maritz.

According to Hitchcock's headstone he formed part of the Geysers Commando, and was killed at Zandfontein during a skirmish against rebels. On the headstone the letters 'BGR' also appear before his name. This can likely be interpreted as an acronym for 'Burger', the term used to designate a civilian loyalist of no rank who fought with the government troops. His estate papers (MHG, 26320) describes the manner and location of his death as follows: "Died at Zandfontein No. 2155 (killed in action against rebels)". On this point it is worth noting that while Hitchcock's estate papers indicate that he was killed on the 9th of November 1914, other sources such as Van den Berg (1960) indicate that the skirmish at Zandfontein actually took place on the 8th of November 1914.

The skirmish took place between Geysers Commando (some references indicate it to have been the Nylstroom Commando) and Boer rebels who were encamped on the farm Zandfontein. At the time this farm fell within the Waterberg District. The rebels were commanded by Commandant Jan Harm du Plessis and Field Cornet Koos Niemandt, while A.H. Geysers appears to have commanded the government troops. Fourteen individuals on government side died, while 15 were wounded. The government casualties included at least eight members of Geysers Commando, namely Lt. A Wrighton, F.J. Botes, P. Cronning, J.J. du Preez, A.C. de Wilde, H.J. Denvanner, J.D. Nel, Capt. E.R.J. Geldenhuys and Hitchcock. J. Nagel of the Jonas Commando and J.C. van der Merwe of the T. Botha commando also lost their lives. The casualties on rebel side is presently unknown, but included at least one casualty (Field Cornet Niemandt) and five wounded, of which one individual by the name of Grobler later died of his wounds.

5.7. CONCLUSION

The study has shown that an old farmhouse as well as a number of small roads were situated within the present study area a century or so ago. It also provides some information with regards to the story behind two historic graves situated within the study area. A detailed farm ownership history is also shown which indicates that the farm was first inspected on the 8th of March 1867 and that the first mining company to own land thereon was The Rooiberg Minerals Development Company Limited, which did so in 1908.

5.8 PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Senior inhabitants on the farms investigated were consulted with regards to religious places, cemeteries and cultural significant places. The following people were consulted in this regard: Lawrence Khumbesa, Jackson Khumbesa and Ezaura Ngobeni. Although the above mentioned people are aware of the archaeological sites on the property they have no direct link or knowledge of who were the inhabitants of the stone walled settlements. It was also indicated by them that none of these sites are used for religious purposes by the present inhabitants of the farms.

Dr Simon Hall from the University of Cape Town was also consulted, since he has been conducting research on Smelterskop since the 1981 to present. Dr Hall consulted with Dr Dave Killick, Dana Drake Rosenstein and Shadreck Chirikure, who all have got research interests in the Rooiberg area. The team indicated no objections towards the intended development on the provision that certain archaeologically significant areas are not disturbed by the proposed development (personal comm.). These areas include Smelterskop and the eastern sections of the hill. According to Hall the area is unique and poorly understood and must be preserved.

He further indicated that the stone walled settlements to the north of Smelterskop must also not be disturbed. These sites are mostly what archaeologists refer to as Rooiberg sites or RU-4 sites, but that there is also a Madikwe phase underneath or RU-3 sites. Dr Hall feels these sites are linked to the

activities on Smelterskop and therefore form part of a package that must be interpreted holistically and therefore there is no sense in retaining only half of the picture. Since this area form part of their research he expressed the need to retain the integrity of these settlements to the north of Smelterskop. They are potentially part of a single local industrial/domestic package.

6. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following section outlines the sites identified in the proposed footprint of the development area, and evaluates them according to the evaluation criteria of the National Heritage Resources Act.

6.1 2427DD-MHC001

6.1.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a Late Iron Age stone walled site. The site is highly overgrown and comprises an area of approximately 50x50 meters. A dirt road cuts through the site and exposed cultural material in the form of undecorated ceramics. The site is located roughly to the East of Smelterskop. The site consists of the stone wall foundations of two enclosures. The stone wall foundations conform to Iron Age building methods and consist of double packed stone walling with a rubble filling. The layout of the site conforms to the valley mode as identified by Hall, 1985.



•Figure 2 : Undecorated ceramics

6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as low to medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Long term	B

6.2 2427DD-MHC002

6.2.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a single Late Iron Age stone wall enclosure. The site layout conforms to Hall's (1985) valley floor mode. The site is well preserved and the stone wall foundation is approximately 30cm high. Some deposit is present inside the enclosure. The site measures approximately 60 meters north - south. A dirt road passes next to the site and exposed a concentration of undecorated ceramics.



• *Figure 3: Stone wall foundations*

6.2.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3) (d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The impact on the site is seen as low to medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Long term	B

6.3 2427DD-MHC003 - R8-13/85

6.3.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a Late Iron Age stone walled settlement conforming to Hall's (1985) valley floor layout mode. The site consists of at least six stone walled enclosures of varying sizes. The site is highly overgrown with dense shrubs. A dirt road cuts through the site between the stone walling exposing a concentration of undecorated ceramics. The site encompasses an area of approximately 150 meters north - south.



• *Figure 4 : Overgrown stone walling*

6.3.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Long term	B

6.4 2427DD-MHC004

6.4.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is that of an informal cemetery representing the families Botes, Helberg, Wallis and van Aswegen. The oldest visible date is that of van Aswegen who passed away in 1909. Two graves are of special interest, the graves of Mr and Ms Hitchcock. On the headstones it is indicated that H.H Hitchcock was killed during action at Zandfontein 8th November 1914. On a memorial plaque on his grave the following inscription was found: Bgr H Hitchcock's Geysers GMDO. His wife Flippiena Hitchcock passed away in the same year on the 25th October. For more information on the history of the Hitchcock family refer to section 5.6.1 of this report.



•Figure 5: H.H Hitchcock headstone

6.4.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Long term	C

6.5 2427DD-MHC005. R10-15/85

6.5.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of an extensive Late Iron Age stone walled settlement. The site is highly overgrown with dense shrubs and encompasses a large area. The site yielded several features and the layout conforms to Hall's (1985) hill top mode. A paved hut floor that measured tree meters in diameter was found inside a stone wall enclosure with a key characteristic of the site being the numerous stone cairns situated outside of the stone walled enclosures. Several broken lower grinders is scattered over the site. The site yielded thick ash deposits containing artefacts like undecorated ceramics and burned bone. The site is located between two low running ridges.



• *Figure 6: Broken lower grindstone*



• *Figure 7: Thick ash deposit*



• *Figure 8: Paved hut floor*

6.5.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade LS. Grade 3B.

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade LS.3B	Possible	Long term	C

6.6 2427DC-MHC001

6.6.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of an old disused mine shaft. The shaft has partly caved in and is roughly aligned east-west. Some cultural material found in the vicinity is some undecorated ceramics and a broken lower grinder.



• *Figure 9: Filled in mine shaft*

6.6.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Long term	B

6.7 2427DC-MHC002

6.7.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of high density MSA stone tools exposed by an erosion gully next to a low running ridge. Artefact ratio approximates 1:5 m . An elongated lower grinding stone is found in association with the MSA tools exposed by the erosion gully.



• *Figure 10: Site conditions*

6.7.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Long term	A

6.8 2427DC-MHC003

6.8.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of an unidentified stone cairn. The cairn is aligned east – west and measures approximately 50cmx 1meter. The site is located in close proximity to an informal cemetery and might represent an unmarked grave.



•Figure 11: Unidentified stone cairn

6.8.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of high/medium significance and is graded Grade GP.A

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Long term	B

6.9 2427DC-MHC004

6.9.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is that of an informal cemetery, located on the edge of a large erosion donga. The graves are orientated east – west and is highly overgrown. It is estimated that more than 50 graves is represented here. Grave dressings consist mostly of packed stones.



•Figure 12: Site conditions

6.9.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as medium -high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Long term	C

6.10 2427DC-MHC005

6.10.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a possible Middle Iron Age site. Surface finds are few but a dirt track exposed several undecorated ceramics and one decorated shard with distinct Eiland features. In association with the ceramics a single *tuyere* fragment was found.



• Figure 13: Eiland Ceramic shard and Tuyere fragment

6.10.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as medium to high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Long term	B

6.11 2427DC-MHC006

6.11.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is a multi-dimensional site exposed by a large erosion donga. The site consists of a concentration of Middle and possible Late Stone Age artefacts. Most of the artefacts are weathered caused by the rolling of water in the donga.

Among the MSA artefacts two in-situ ceramic pots are found, badly damaged by the high amount of erosion. One vessel is decorated and possibly belongs to the Madikwe phase of the Moloko tradition. The site is highly washed and is characterized by sheet erosion. No other cultural features were identified.



•Figure 14: General site conditions



• *Figure 15: Decorated ceramics*



• *Figure 16: Possible MSA artefacts*

6.11.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.C	Definite	Long term	A

6.12 2427DC-MHC0007

6.12.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a very high density MSA scatter. The site is located in an erosion donga. Artefact ratio is 1:15 m². The tools are all produces from the same raw material. Note that the photo was taken of the artefacts as they were found.



•Figure 17: Scatter of MSA artefacts indicated by yellow circles

6.12.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as medium to high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Long term	B

6.13 2427DD-MHC006

6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a concentration of highly weathered undecorated ceramics exposed by a large donga. Associated with the ceramics are several broken lower grinders that is scattered over an extensive area. To the eastern side of the erosion donga two features that is interpreted as grain bin foundations was found on the periphery of the donga. The site is characterised by sheet erosion and not much if any archaeological deposit is present. Low concentrations of possible MSA artefacts are also found in the erosion donga.



• *Figure 18: Broken lower grinder*



• *Figure 19: Possible grain bin stands*



• *Figure 20: General site conditions*

6.13.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as low to medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Long term	B

6.14 2427DD-MHC007

6.14.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of metal slag and weathered ceramics that is exposed by sheet erosion over an extensive area. The site is characterised by a large donga and most artefacts are found on the periphery of the erosion donga. Artefacts and features consist of undecorated ceramics, metal slag, broken lower grinders and at least three stone foundations 80cm x 50 cm. Low concentrations of possible MSA artefacts are found in the erosion donga.



• *Figure 21: Undecorated ceramics and slag fragments*



• *Figure 22: Broken lower grinder*

6.14.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Long term	B

6.15 2427DC-MHC008

6.15.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of an extensive informal cemetery. The site is highly overgrown rendering it impossible to guess the size or number of graves present. The grave dressings consist stone although a few contain formal headstones. The graves are aligned east to west.



• *Figure 23: General site conditions*

6.15.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Long term	C

6.16 2427DD-MHC008

6.16.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of the foundations of a possible historic dwelling as identified through the archival study. The structure is totally demolished rendering the site of no scientific value.



• *Figure 24: General site conditions*

6.16.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Long term	A

6.17 BLAAUWBANK 2

6.17.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a Middle Iron Age Madikwe site from the Wits data base. Unfortunately no photograph is available for the site.

6.17.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Long term	B

6.18 BLAAUWBANK 3

6.18.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a Middle Iron Age Madikwe site from the Wits data base. Unfortunately no photograph is available for the site.

6.18.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C
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This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Long term	B

6.19 BLAAUWBANK 4

6.19.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a Middle Iron Age and Middle Stone Age site from the Wits data base. Unfortunately no photograph is available for the site.

6.19.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Long term	B

6.20 BLAAUWBANK DONGA SITE 7/78

6.20.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a Middle Iron Age Madikwe site from the Wits data base. Unfortunately no photograph is available for the site.

6.20.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Long term	B

6.21 ROOIBERG 5

6.21.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a Middle Iron Age Madikwe site from the Wits data base. Unfortunately no photograph is available for the site.

6.21.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as Medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Long term	B

6.22 ROOIBERG 6

6.22.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

This is the location of a Middle Iron Age Madikwe site from the Wits data base. Unfortunately no photograph is available for the site.

6.22.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as medium.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Long term	B

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Due to the nature of cultural remains that occur, in most cases, below surface, the possibility remains that some cultural remains may not have been discovered during the survey. Although Matakoma Heritage Consultants surveyed the area as thorough as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains be unearthed or laid open during the process of development.

Due to the fact that the area is archaeologically sensitive any adjustment to the proposed layout needs to be re-assessed by an archaeologist.

8. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

In areas where there has not yet been a systematic survey to identify conservation worthy places, a permit is required to alter or demolish any structure older than 60 years. This will apply until a survey has been done and identified heritage resources are formally protected.

Archaeological and palaeontological sites, materials, and meteorites are the source of our understanding of the evolution of the earth, life on earth and the history of people. In the new legislation, permits are required to damage, destroy, alter, or disturb them. People who already possess material are required to register it.

The management of heritage resources are integrated with environmental resources and this means that before development takes place heritage resources are assessed and, if necessary, rescued.

In addition to the formal protection of culturally significant graves, all graves, which are older than 60 years and are not in a cemetery (such as ancestral graves in rural areas), are protected.

The legislation protects the interests of communities that have interest in the graves: they must be consulted before any disturbance takes place.

The graves of victims of conflict and those associated with the liberation struggle will be identified, cared for, protected and memorials erected in their honour.

Anyone who intends to undertake a development must notify the heritage resource authority and if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected, an impact assessment report must be compiled at the developer's cost. Thus developers will be able to proceed without uncertainty about whether work will have to be stopped if a heritage resource is discovered. According to the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 section 32) it is stated that:

An object or collection of objects, or a type of object or a list of objects, whether specific or generic, that is part of the national estate and the export of which SAHRA deems it necessary to control, may be declared a heritage object, including –

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- visual art objects;
- military objects;
- numismatic objects;
- objects of cultural and historical significance;
- objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage;
- objects of scientific or technological interest;
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic material, film or video 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), or in a provincial law pertaining to records or archives; and
- any other prescribed category.

If it is necessary to refer to any of the above-mentioned objects, the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 Sections 31-38) is included in **Annexure B**.

Under the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), provisions are made that deal with, and offer protection, to all historic and pre-historic cultural remains, including graves and human remains.

- Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA). The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all

regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to.

Refer to **Annexure B** for further information on legislation.

9. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*All the sites identified during the survey are mapped on the map provided in **Annexure A***

*A list of coordinates of the sites is provided in **Annexure D***

A summary of the recommendations for each of the main heritage sites follows:

As we know from legislation the surveying, capturing and management of heritage resources is an integral part of the greater management plan laid down for any major development or historic existing operation. With the proclamation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) this process has been laid down clearly. This legislation aims to strengthen the existing legislation, which only addresses this issue at a glance, and gives guidance to developers and existing industries to the management of their Heritage Resources.

The importance of working with and following the guidelines laid down by the South African Heritage Resources Agency cannot be overemphasised. This document forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan for the proposed Township development on the farm Olievenbosch 506-KQ, Hartbeesfontrein 511KQ, Blaauwbank 515KQ, in the Rooiberg area Limpopo Province..

During the survey twenty two heritage significant sites was found within the proposed development area. The following section provides an outline of the sites found and the proposed mitigation measures or impacts on these sites.

A summary of the recommendations for each of the main heritage sites follows:

Stone Age Sites

Number of sites found:

5 Stone Age Sites were found. These are sites **2427DC–MHC002; 2427DC–MHC006; 2427DC–MHC007; 2427DD–MHC006** and **2427DD–MHC007**.

Assessment and Recommendation

Hall 1981 indicated that a thorough study of the Stone Age archaeology of the Rooiberg area was done by the Abbé H. Breuil concentrating on the farms Vellefontein, Blaauwbank and Hartebeestefontein. According to Hall 1981 the information is housed at the University of the Witwatersrand. A Stone Age specialist Dr. M. Lombaard further indicated that open Stone Age sites exposed by erosion dongas and exposed to a high amount of weathering and wash has little to offer scientifically (personal comm.). It is therefore recommended that development can proceed on these sites since sufficient information have been obtained by researchers for further study on the Stone Age of the area. However a destruction permit will be needed for these sites before development commences.

Iron Age Sites

Number of sites found:

14 Iron Age sites were found. These are sites **2427DD–MHC001 to MHC003 (R9-14/85); 2427DD–MHC005 (R10 – 15/85); 2427DC–MHC005; 2427DC–MHC006; 2427DD–MHC006 to MHC007; Blaauwbank 2 -4; Blaauwbank Donga 7/78; Rooiberg 5 and Rooiberg 6**.

Assessment and Recommendation

Sites identified in the report are the collective outcome of information from the Wits Archaeological Data base that include sites that researches investigated from 1975 including Dr. Hall, Mason and Steele, findings from Matakoma Heritage Consultants (2007) and sites identified by Prof T.N Huffman (personal comm.).

It is therefore recommended that the following mitigation measures be employed on the following affected sites:

- If site **2427DD-MHC003 (R9-14/85); Rooiberg 5 and 6** be impacted upon by the development mitigation of the sites needs to be done before destruction. A Destruction permit must be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency.
- No development occurs in the archaeologically sensitive area around Site **2427DD-MHC005 (R10 – 15/85)**.
- That a watching brief be agreed upon to monitor sites **2427DC-MHC005; 2427DC-MHC006; 2427DC-MHC007; Blaauwbank3; Blaauwbank Donga 7/78;** during construction.
- This recommendation is based on the present layout since these are the only sites in danger of being impacted upon. If the development layout is changed in any way the changes needs to be assessed by an archaeologist.
- That sites situated on the border of the development units (refer to annexure A, indicated in yellow) be demarcated to protect these sites during construction.

Cemeteries

Number of sites found:

3 Cemeteries were found **2427DD-MHC004; 2427DC-MHC004; 2427DC-MHC008** and one stone packed structure were found that might indicate an unmarked grave site **2427DC-MHC003**.

Recommendation:

The best option and first prize would be the preservation of the cemetery's *in situ*. If the development is of such a nature that the sites will be severely impacted on the cemeteries will have to be relocated.

If the cemetery was to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a access gate for family members. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

Historical Structures

Number of sites found:

The foundations of a single dwelling (**2427DD–MHC008**) was found.

Assessment and Recommendation:

The Major Jackson Map Series as depicted in Figure 1 has reference. The map series was compiled, surveyed and produced during the Anglo Boer War of 1899 to 1902 (National Archives, Maps, 3/584). The sheet was lithographed at Pretoria in January 1901.

On this map a farmhouse is indicated near the eastern boundary of the farm. The foot survey as done by Matakoma Heritage Consultants showed that all the buildings in the area of the depicted farmhouse have been demolished. Therefore no further action is necessary for this site

Disused mine shaft

Number of sites found:

One disused mine shaft (**2427DC–MHC001**) that has caved in was found.

Assessment and Recommendation:

It is recommended that a specialist on this subject assess the shaft.

General

- If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified

archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

- It is further recommended that a heritage resources management plan must be developed for managing the heritage resources in the study area during construction and operation of the development. This includes basic training for construction staff on possible finds, action steps for mitigation measures, surface collections, excavations and communication routes to follow in the case of a discovery.
- That roads and services be surveyed as part of an impact assessment.

If these recommendations are adhered by there are no archaeological reasons why the project can not commence.

Management Guidelines

1. The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) states that, any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as-
 - (a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
 - (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
 - (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site-
 - (i) exceeding 5 000m² in extent; or
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
 - (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² 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.

In the event that an area previously not included in an archaeological or cultural resources survey, is to be disturbed. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) needs to be contacted. An enquiry must be lodged with them into the necessity for a Heritage Impact Assessment.

2. In the event that a further heritage assessment is required it is advisable to utilise a qualified heritage practitioner preferably registered with the Cultural Resources Management Section (CRM) of the Association of Southern

African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA). Refer to subsection 8.

This survey and evaluation must include:

- (a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
 - (b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6 (2) or prescribed under section 7 of the National Cultural Resources Act;
 - (c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;
 - (d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;
 - (e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;
 - (f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and
 - (g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.
3. It is advisable that an information section on cultural resources be included in the SHEQ training given to contractors involved in surface earthmoving activities. These sections must include basic information on:
- a. Heritage;
 - b. Graves;
 - c. Archaeological finds; and
 - d. Historical Structures;

This module must be tailor made to include all possible finds that could be expected in that area of construction.

4. In the event that a possible find is discovered during construction, all activities must be halted in the area of the discovery and a qualified archaeologist contacted.

5. The archaeologist needs to evaluate the finds on site and make recommendations towards possible mitigation measures.
6. If mitigation is necessary, an application for a rescue permit must be lodged with SAHRA.
7. After mitigation an application must be lodged with SAHRA for a destruction permit. This application must be supported by the mitigation report generated during the rescue excavation. Only after the permit is issued may such a site be destroyed.
8. If during the initial survey sites of cultural significance is discovered, it will be necessary to develop a management plan for the preservation, documentation or destruction of such site. Such a program must include a *watching brief*, timeframe and agreed upon schedule of actions between the company and the archaeologist.
9. In the event that human remain are uncovered or previously unknown graves are discovered a qualified archaeologist needs to be contacted and an evaluation of the finds made.
10. If the remains are to be exhumed and relocated, the relocation procedures as accepted by SAHRA needs to followed. This includes an extensive social consultation process

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

The purpose of a watching brief is:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established

with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

Matakoma Heritage Consultants can be contacted on the way forward in this regard.

10. LIST OF PREPARES

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Prof T.N Huffman, Head of Archaeology WITS, who made comments on the significance of sites.

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MHG 26320

RAK 3072

Archival Maps

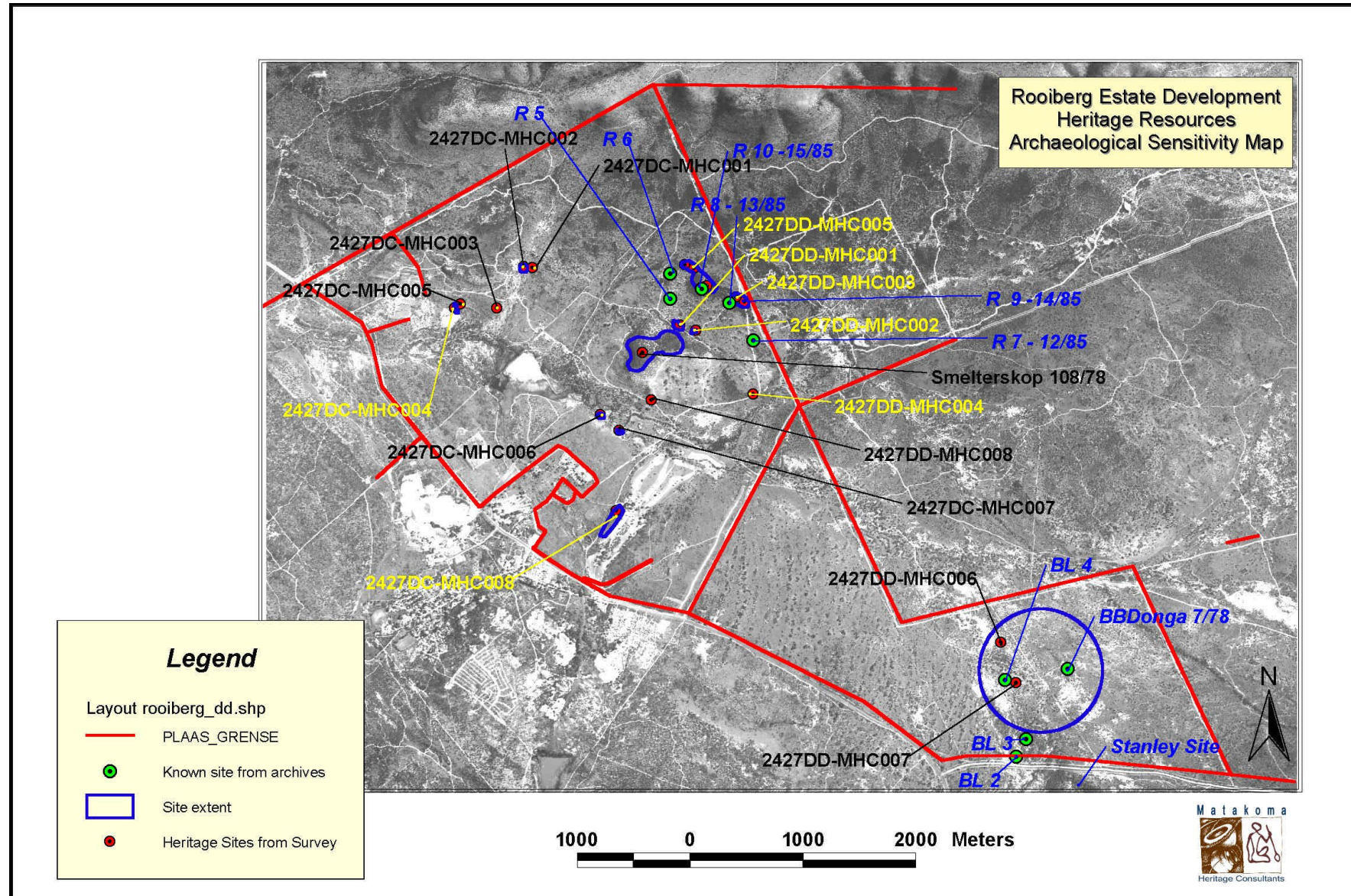
National Archives, Maps, 3/584

Archival Maps

National Archives, Maps, 3/559

Archaeological data base Wits University

ANNEXURE A: Map of sites



ANNEXURE B: Legislation extracts

[36]36 Burial grounds and graves

(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) (a) 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.

(5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3) (b) 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-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

(7) (a) SAHRA must, over a period of five years from the commencement of this Act, submit to the Minister for his or her approval lists of graves and burial grounds of persons connected with the liberation struggle and who died in exile or as a result of the action of State security forces or agents provocateur and which, after a process of public consultation, it believes should be included among those protected under this section.

(b) The Minister must publish such lists as he or she approves in the Gazette.

(8) Subject to section 56 (2), SAHRA has the power, with respect to the graves of victims of conflict outside the Republic, to perform any function of a provincial heritage resources authority in terms of this section.

(9) SAHRA must assist other State Departments in identifying graves in a foreign country of victims of conflict connected with the liberation struggle and, following negotiations with the next of kin, or relevant authorities, it may re-inter the remains of that person in a prominent place in the capital of the Republic.

[37]37 Public monuments and memorials

Public monuments and memorials must, without the need to publish a notice to this effect, be protected in the same manner as places which are entered in a heritage register referred to in section 30.

[38]38 Heritage resources management

(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 300m in length;

(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;

(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site-

(i) exceeding 5 000m² in extent; or

(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or

(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or

(iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;

(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² 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 (2) (a): Provided that the following must be included:

(a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;

(b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6 (2) or prescribed under section 7;

(c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;

(d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;

(e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;

(f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and

(g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

(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.

(5) A provincial heritage resources authority shall not make any decision under subsection (4) with respect to any development which impacts on a heritage resource protected at national level unless it has consulted SAHRA.

(6) The applicant may appeal against the decision of the provincial heritage resources authority to the MEC, who-

(a) must consider the views of both parties; and

(b) may at his or her discretion-

(i) appoint a committee to undertake an independent review of the impact assessment report and the decision of the responsible heritage authority; and

(ii) consult SAHRA; and

(c) must uphold, amend or overturn such decision.

(7) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development described in subsection (1) affecting any heritage resource formally protected by SAHRA unless the authority concerned decides otherwise.

(8) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority

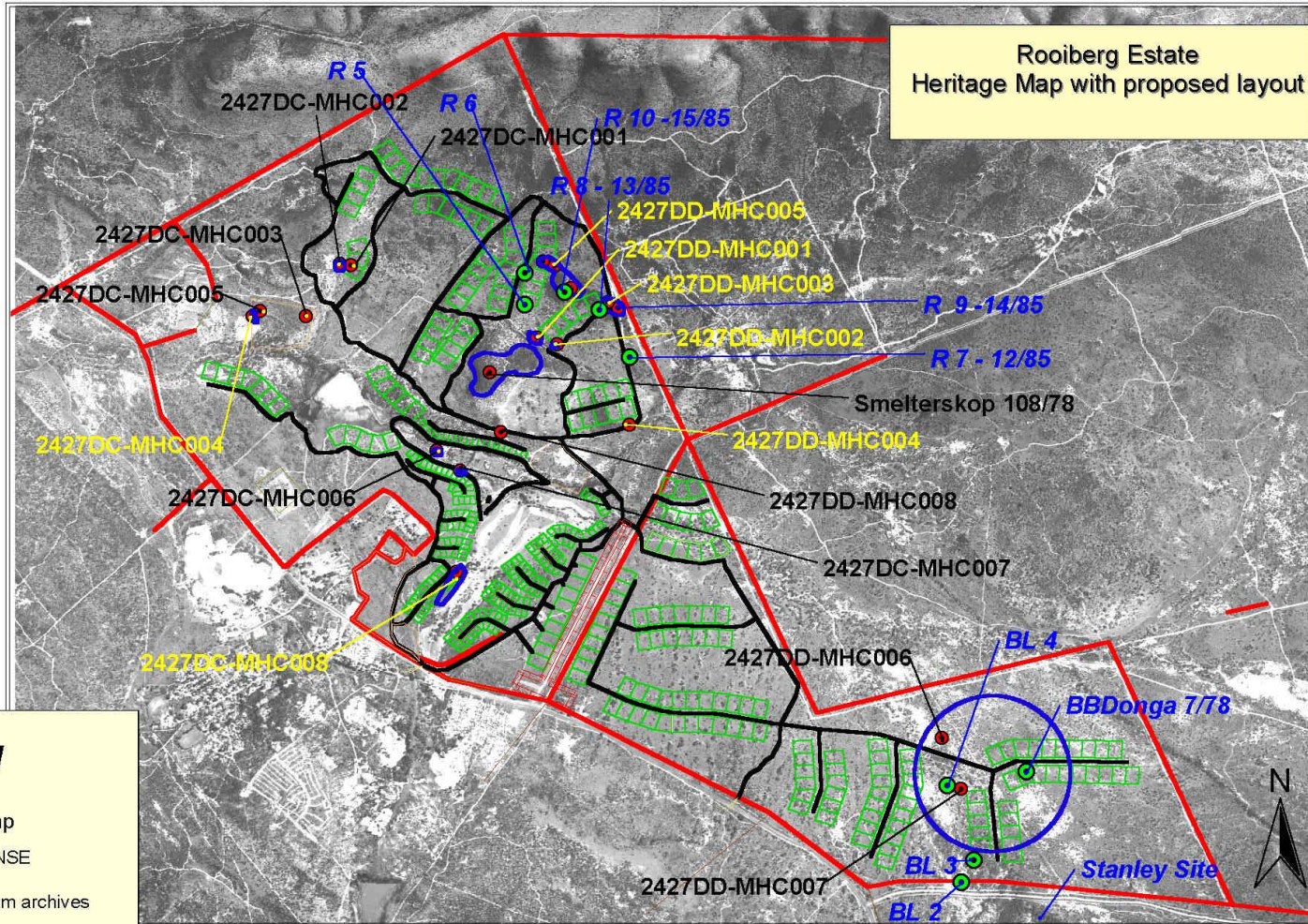
with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.

(9) The provincial heritage resources authority, with the approval of the MEC, may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, exempt from the requirements of this section any place specified in the notice.

(10) Any person who has complied with the decision of a provincial heritage resources authority in subsection (4) or of the MEC in terms of subsection (6) or other requirements referred to in subsection (8), must be exempted from compliance with all other protections in terms of this Part, but any existing heritage agreements made in terms of section 42 must continue to apply

ANNEXURE C:

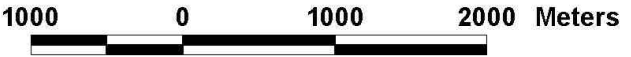
Map of sites and development layout



Rooiberg Estate
Heritage Map with proposed layout

Legend

- Layout rooiberg_dd.shp
- PLAAAS_GRENSE
- Known site from archives
- Site extent
- Heritage Sites from Survey



ANNEXURE D: TABLE WITH SITE DESCRIPTION AND COORDINATES

Site Name	LAT	LONG
2427DD-MHC001	-24.75600483	27.75247570
2427DD-MHC002	-24.75640515	27.75372033
2427DD-MHC003	-24.75413742	27.75758808
2427DD-MHC003	-24.75373560	27.75694619
2427DD-MHC004	-24.76147419	27.75828310
Smelterskop 108/78	-24.75815470	27.74949845
2427DD-MHC005	-24.75118171	27.75286856
2427DD-MHC005	-24.75147097	27.75358236
2427DD-MHC005	-24.75286203	27.75459230
2427DC-MHC001	-24.75140467	27.74073835
2427DC-MHC002	-24.75135522	27.74004827
2427DC-MHC003	-24.75462508	27.73790452
2427DC-MHC004	-24.75461947	27.73455511
2427DC-MHC005	-24.75431068	27.73501662
2427DC-MHC006	-24.76312559	27.74613999
2427DC-MHC007	-24.76436377	27.74764915
2427DD-MHC006	-24.78123176	27.77799801
2427DD-MHC007	-24.78443616	27.77916720
2427DC-MHC008	-24.77074600	27.74742183
2427DD-MHC008	-24.76193637	27.75018702
BBDonga 7/78	-24.783300	27.783300
BL 4	-24.784200	27.778300
BL 3	-24.788900	27.780000
BL 2	-24.790300	27.779200
R 10 -15/85	-24.753100	27.754200
R 9 -14/85	-24.754200	27.757500
R 8 - 13/85	-24.754200	27.756400
R 7 - 12/85	-24.757200	27.758300
R 6	-24.751900	27.751700
R	-24.753900	27.751700
Stanley Site	24.792500	27.784200