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**CK 2006/014630/23** **VAT NO.: 4360226270**

**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR PROPOSED TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT  
(FLIMEDIA EXTENSION 3) ON PORTIONS 127 & 128  
OF THE FARM ELANDSHEUVEL 402IP  
CITY OF MATLOSANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (KLERKSDORP)  
NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

***Mphona Civils (Pty) Ltd  
289 Sedibeng Section  
Tembisa  
1632***

REPORT: **APAC021/85**

by:

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***September 2021***

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**APELSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING**

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## SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Mr. Charl Trifunovic, on behalf of Mphona Civils (Pty) Ltd, to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed establishment of a new Township (Flimedia Extension 3) on Portions 127 & 128 of the farm Elandsheuvel 402IP. The study area is located in the City of Matlosana Local Municipality (Klerksdorp) of the Northwest Province.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The assessment of the specific study area did identify some sites, features and material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance. This report discusses the results of both the background research and physical assessment.

**From a Cultural Heritage point of view it is recommended that the proposed Flimedia Extension 3 Township establishment be allowed to continue, taking into consideration the recommendations put forward at the end of the report.**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

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Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The assessment of the specific study area did identify some sites, features and material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the assessment concentrated on this portion.

## **2. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;
4. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;
5. Review applicable legislative requirements;

## **3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two Acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

### **3.1. The National Heritage Resources Act**

According to the Act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years

- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

**The National Estate includes the following:**

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Sites of Archaeological and paleontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, paleontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m<sup>2</sup> or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

**Structures**

Section 34 (1) of the Act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

### **Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites**

Section 35(4) of the Act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial)

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological 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 paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

**The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.**

### **Human remains**

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of 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 or 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, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated to) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

### **3.2. The National Environmental Management Act**

This Act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1. Survey of literature**

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

### **4.2. Field survey**

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites,

features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.

#### **4.3. Oral histories**

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

#### **4.4. Documentation**

All sites, objects, features and structures identified are documented according to a general set of minimum standards. Co-ordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

### **5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA**

The study & proposed Flimedia Extension 3 Township establishment area is situated on Portions 127 & 128 of the original farm Elandsheuvel 402IP, in the City of Matlosana Local Municipality of the Northwest Province.

The topography of the study area is mostly flat and open although there are some rocky outcrops & ridges present. Vegetation (grass and tree cover) was not very dense during the field assessment and visibility on the ground was therefore good. The area have been used in the past for extensive agricultural purposes (ploughing, crop growing and livestock) and if any sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or major significance existed here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result. Some remnants were however identified during the field assessment.

The area surrounding the proposed development has been substantially impacted in the recent past through both farming & urban residential related developments and as a result the original natural and historical landscape has been significantly altered.



**Figure 1: General location of the study & proposed development area (Google Earth 2021).**



**Figure 2: Closer view of study & proposed development area footprint (Google Earth 2021).**



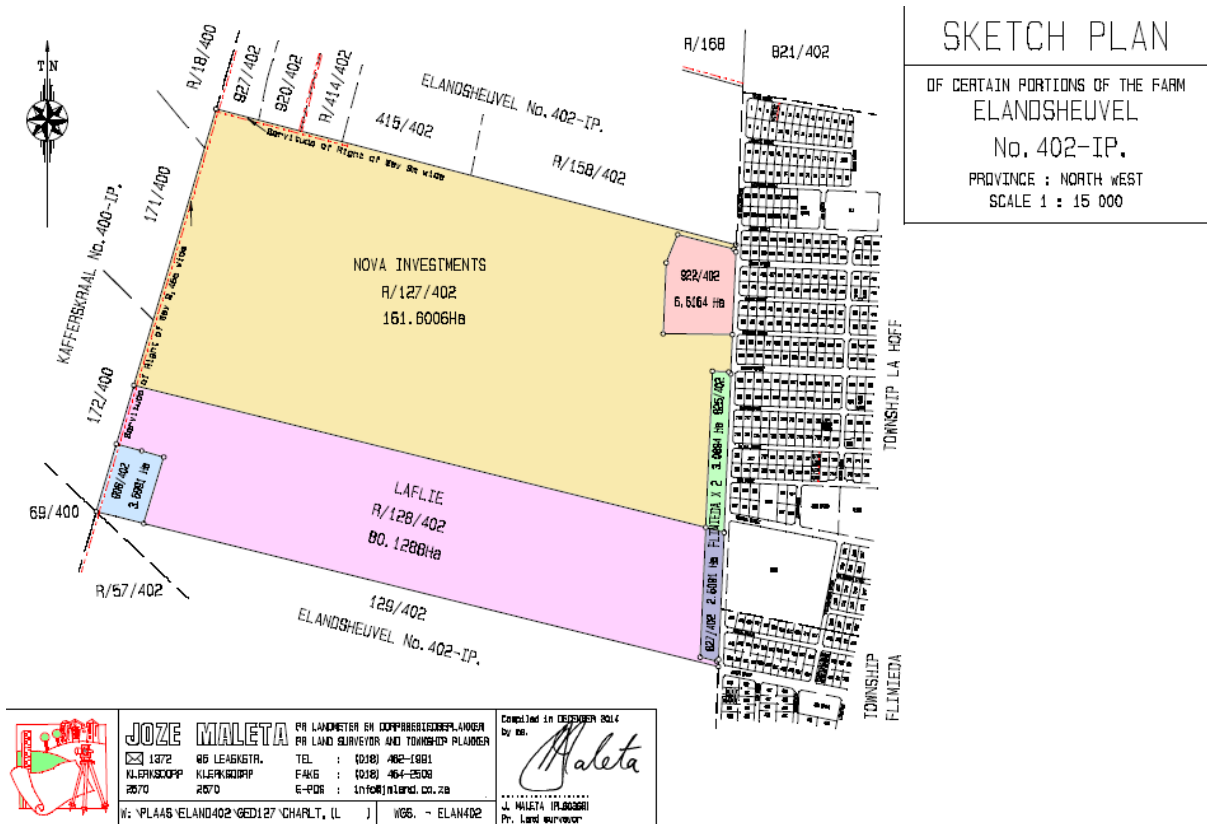


Figure 3: Sketch Plan showing the location of Portions 127 & 128 of Elandsheuwel 402IP (provided by C.Trifunovic – courtesy Jozse Maleta Land Surveyor & Township Planner).

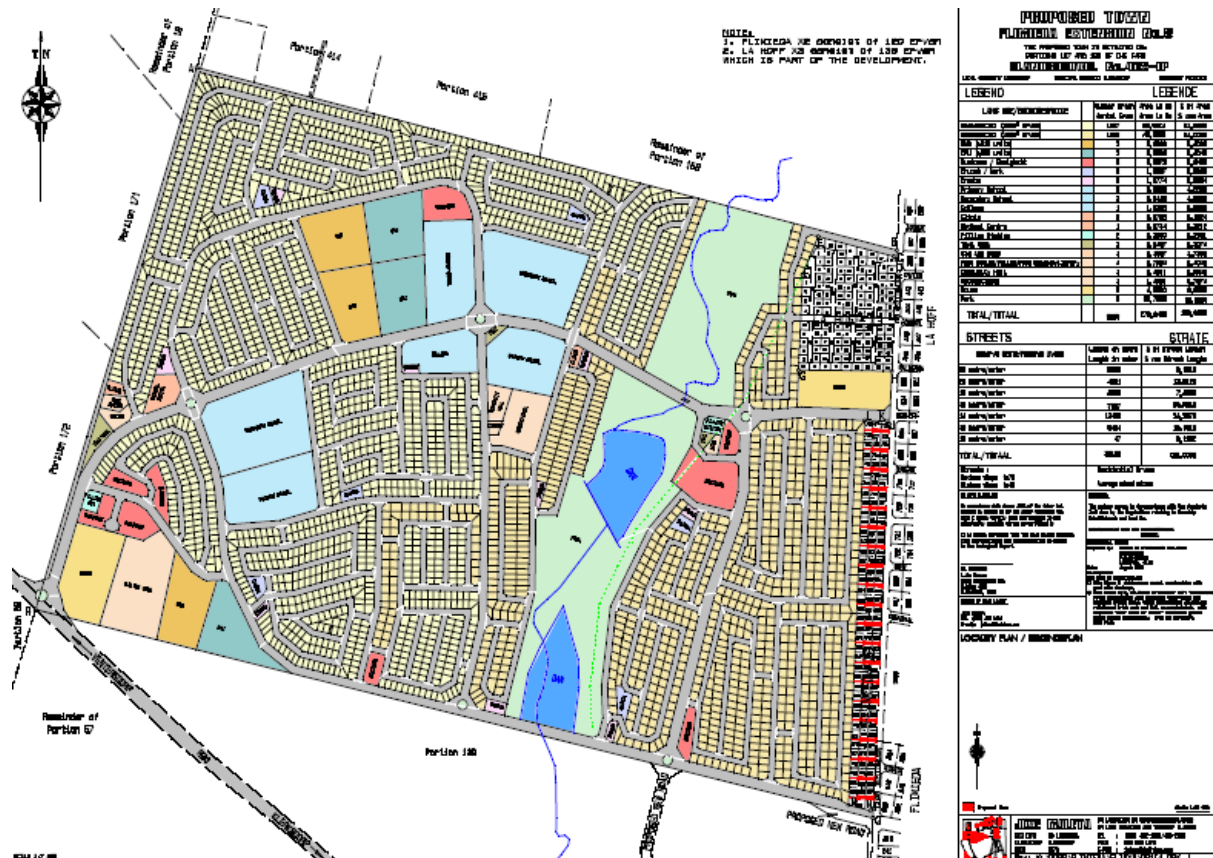


Figure 4: Proposed Flimedia Extension 3 Township Layout Plan (provided by C.Trifunovic – courtesy Jozse Maleta Land Surveyor & Township Planner).

## 6. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided basically into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

- Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago
- Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago
- Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

According to Bergh there are no known Stone Age sites close to Klerksdorp, although a number of rock engraving sites are known to occur in the larger geographical area (Bergh 1999: 4-5). Some tools were identified during a survey for the Wilkoppies Extension 108 Township development by Pelsler (See APAC013/75).



***Stone Age material (stone tools) was identified in the study area during the September 2021 assessment and will be discussed further on in the report.***

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which are widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.

Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

There are no known EIA/MIA sites in the area, although there are some Late Iron Age sites in the larger geographical area north and west of the town (Bergh 1999: 6-7). One such site is Palmietfontein (around 30km north of the town), excavated in 1975 by D.A.White. In an article on this work it is also indicated that the area north of Klerksdorp is relatively rich in terms of Late Iron Age sites, and that the Rolong capital of Thabeng lies within this area (White 1977: 89).

Based on the research by Huffman it is possible that sites related to the so-called Olifantspoort facies of the Urewe Tradition, dating to around AD1500-1700, and the Thabeng facies of the same tradition (AD1700-1840) could possibly be found in the area ((Huffman 2007: 207). No Iron Age sites, features or cultural material was found during the assessment of the area.

***No Iron Age occurrences were identified in the study area during the assessment.***

The historical age generally starts with the first recorded oral histories in an area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The earliest traveller through this area was Cornwallis Harris in 1836, followed by missionaries and the Voortrekkers (Bergh 1999: 13-14).

**Information from Wikipedia ([www.wikipedia.org.za](http://www.wikipedia.org.za)).**

Klerksdorp was founded in 1837 when the Voortrekkers settled on the banks of the Schoonspruit which flows through the town. Most prominent of the first settlers was C.M. du Plooy who claimed a large farm called Elandsheuwel. He gave plots of land and communal grazing rights on this farm to other Voortrekkers in return for their labor in building a dam and an irrigation canal. This collection of smallholdings was later given the name of Klerksdorp in honor of the first landdrost (magistrate) of the area, Jacob de Clerq.

In August 1886 gold was discovered in the Klerksdorp district by M.G. Jansen van Vuuren as well as on the Witwatersrand, which lies about 160 km to the east. As a consequence, thousands of fortune-seekers descended on the small village, turning it into a town with 70 taverns and even a stock exchange of its own. However, the nature of the gold reef demanded expensive and sophisticated equipment to mine and extract the gold, causing the majority of diggers to move away in the late 1890s and leading to a decline in the gold mining industry.

During the Second Boer War (1899-1902), heavy fighting occurred in the area, which also housed a large concentration camp. The most famous of the battles around Klerksdorp, is that of the Battle of Ysterspruit during which the Boers under General Koos de la Rey achieved a great victory. On April 11, 1902, the Battle of Rooiwal, the last major engagement of the war, was fought near Klerksdorp during which a Boer charge was beaten off by entrenched British troops. The graves of the victims of the British Concentration Camps near Klerksdorp are located in the old cemetery just outside of town.

Klerksdorp was connected by rail to Krugersdorp on 3 August 1897 and to Kimberley in 1906. The gold mining industry was revived by large mining companies in 1932, causing the town to undergo an economic revival, which accelerated after World War II.

The oldest map obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)) for the farm Elandsheuvel (Portion 21), dates to 1890. It shows that farm was then numbered as No 376 and located in the District of Potchefstroom and the Schoonspruit Ward. The whole of the original farm was first granted to one J.N. Grobler on the 9th of May 1857 and was surveyed in March 1889 (**CSG Document 10KGUA01**). The maps for Portions 127 & 128 both date to 1917 (**CSG Documents 10KEBU01 & 10581888**), and show that these portions were given by Deed of Transfer to one Wolf Carlis on the 15<sup>th</sup> of August 1906. The farm was then known as Elandsheuvel 54 and was situated in the Potchefstroom District (later Klerksdorp) and Ward of Lower Schoonspruit in the Province of Transvaal. Portions 127 & 128 were surveyed in April 1917.

11768/1890 3101

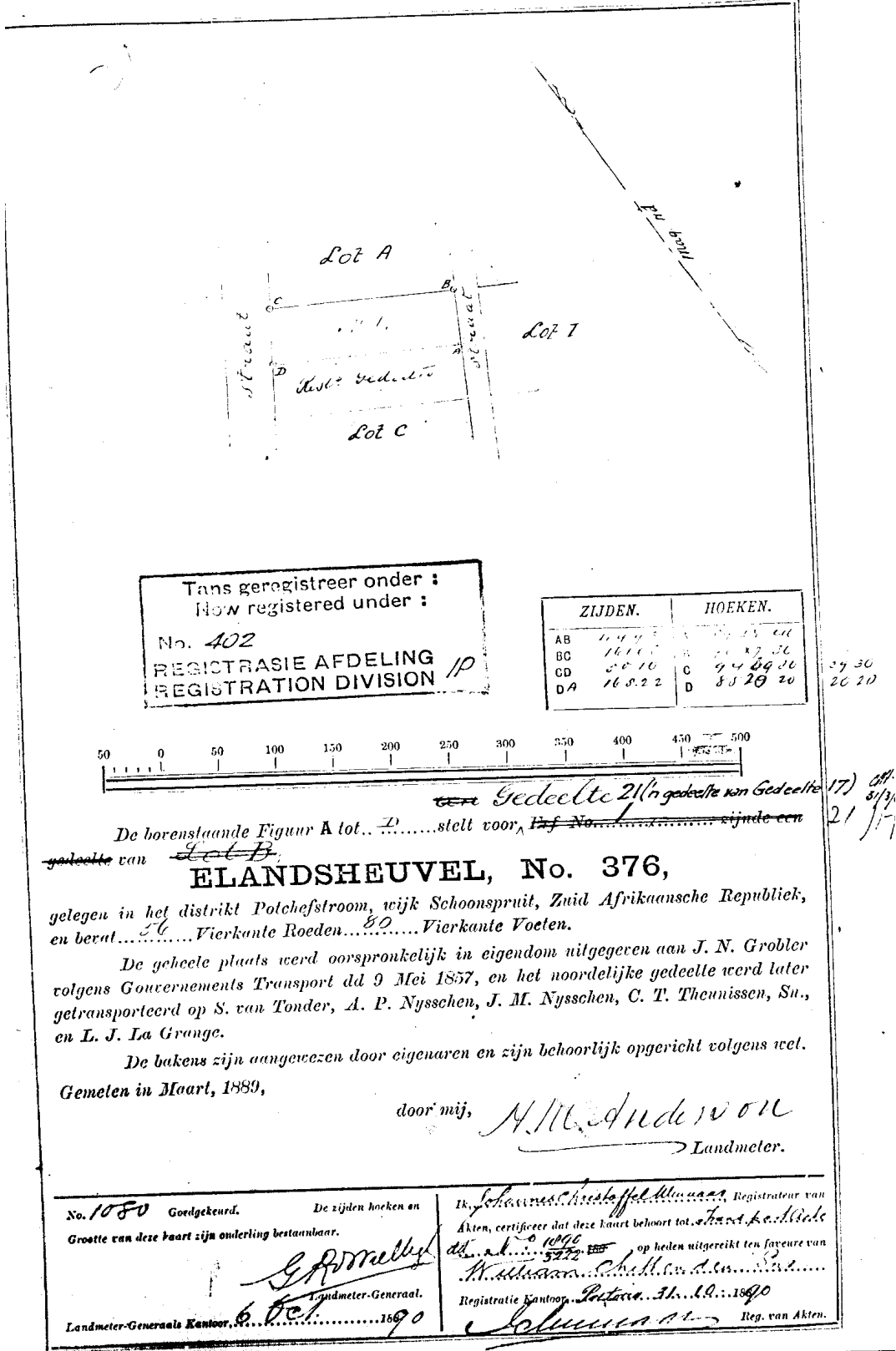


Figure 5: 1890 map of Portion 21 of Elandsheuvel 402IP ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)).

7/26/15

3584

S.G. No. A. 2352/17

Form B2.—Diagram Form for a Sub-Division of a Farm or portion of a Farm.

SIDES.	ANGLES.	(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)
ab 522.02	0 78.19.50	a +413.357 +1767.819
bc 247.00	b 87.23.0	b +542.010 +2270.826
cd 246.82	c 92.0.30	c +750.076 +2197.552
da 246.95	d 102.19.40	d +660.000 +1753.549
Area	204 Morgen	0 Square Roods
ef 447.000	e 135.0.10	e +179.544 +2218.700
fg 356.740	f 40.39.0	f +213.040 +2185.938
gh 60.45	g 35.37.50	g -117.230 +2124.440
ha 213.700	h 75.19.20	h -137.400 +2181.430
Area	24 Morgen	309 Square Roods
Curv	2	320
Total	27	320
j +139.27	+2246.45	
k +250.27	+2156.45	
A -44.17	+2251.10	
B +152.19	+2012.19	
C +139.52	+1720.82	
D +20.10	+1750.32	

204

24

ch mid point = 150°  
fg " " = 150°

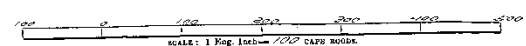
Portion 3 is subject to a right of way  
30 feet wide along the sides bc, cd, da

Portion 2 of Portion A

Portion 4 of Portion A

For Servitudes Deductions and Encroachments See Over.

Tans geregistreer onder :  
Now registered under :  
No. 402  
REGISTRAR AFDELING  
REGISTRATION DIVISION IP



The above figures lettered a, b, c, d, e, f, g, mid, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, represents the boundary of the Farm  
204 Morgen 299 Square Roods of land, being Portion 2 of Portion 57 of Elandsheuel N° 276, 54, 14

as appears on the Diagram S.G. No. A. 2057/104 framed by Surveyor C.D.J. Theron in September 1905  
relating to Deed of Transfer No. 4002/1900 dated 15 August 1900 made in favour of Wolf Conk  
situate in the District of KLERKSTADT Ward Lower Schoon Spruit Province of Transvaal. Bounded as indicated above  
The Beacons were pointed out by C.D.J. Theron and have been properly erected according to law.  
Surveyed in April 1917 by me [Signature] Land Surveyor.

No. A. 2352 Examined. The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent. [Signature] Acting Examiner of Diagrams.	Approved [Signature] Acting Surveyor-General.	This Diagram belongs to Deed of Transfer No. 11414/21 made this day in favour of Registrar of Deeds. Deeds Office, Pretoria.
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Published by authority—Groot & Shree, P.O. Box 2404, Johannesburg—285/17.

Figure 6: 1917 map of Portion 127 of Elandsheuel 127IP ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)).

*July 15/17*

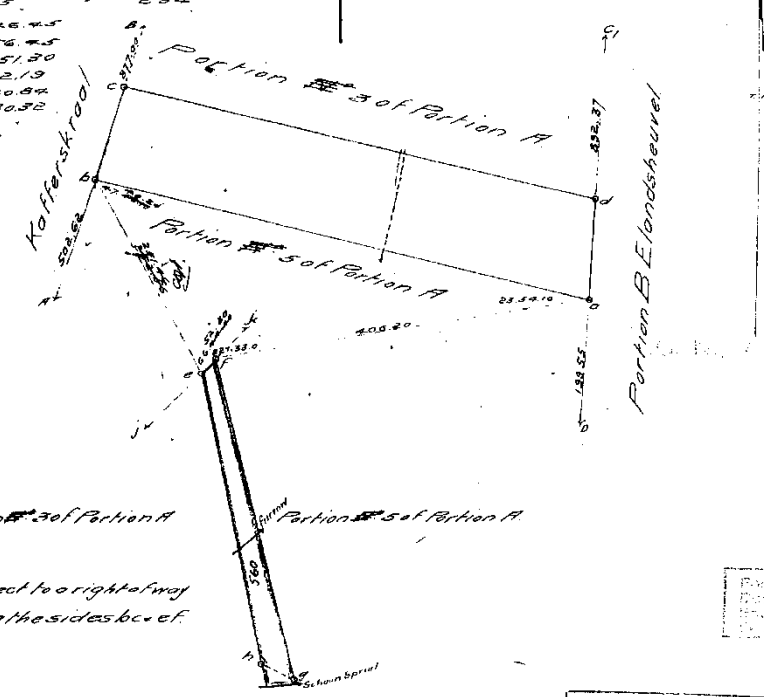
Form 88.—Diagram Form for a Sub-Division of a Farm or portion of a Farm.

S.G. No. A. 2353/17

SIDES.	ANGLES.	(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)
ab 550.44	0 78.20.10	a +288.437 -1770.487
bc 112.00	b 87.22.40	b +236.200 +2303.420
cd 522.02	c 32.57.0	c +544.010 +2270.226
da 115.00	d 101.40.10	d +713.357 +1764.819
Area	100 Morgen	209 Square Roods
ef 23.45	e 130.26.0	e +218.840 +2185.985
fg 378.57	f 51.41.40	f +232.055 +2171.213
gh 41.32	g 45.18.40	g -137.310 +2083.260
hg 336.74	h 129.37.40	h -117.230 +2129.440
Rect Area	14 Morgen	454 Square Roods
Curv	"	420 "
Total	15	294 "

J +139.27 +2246.45  
 k +250.27 +2156.45  
 A -44.17 +2051.30  
 B +1382.19 +2012.19  
 C +1304.54 +1720.84  
 D + 39.19 +1780.32

*eh mid line = 150°  
 fg " " 130°*



*Portion #15 is subject to a right of way  
 30 feet wide along the sides bc & ef*

By Surveying  
 Institutions and  
 the Hon. the  
 Surveyor

Tans already under :  
 Now registered under :  
 No. 402  
 REGISTRAR GENERAL  
 REGISTRAR DIVISION IP

SCALE: 1 Eng. Inch = 100 CAPE ROODS

The above Figures lettered a, b, c, d, e, f, g, mid *Spruit h* represents  
 100 Morgen 103 Square Roods of land, being *Portion #3, #5, #15 of Portion A of Portion 57* of the Farm  
**Elandsheueval N° 376 SA**  
 as appears on the Diagram S.G. No. A. 1957/06 framed by Surveyor C. D. J. Theron in September 1905  
 relating to Deed of Transfer No. 6002/1906 dated 15 August 1906 made in favour of Wolf Carlis  
 situate in the District of *Port Elizabeth* Ward Lower Schoon Spruit Province of Transvaal. Bounded as indicated above  
 The Beacons were pointed out by C. D. J. Theron and have been properly erected according to law.  
 Surveyed In April 1917 by me *C. D. J. Theron* Land Surveyor.

No. A 2353 Examined. The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent. <i>P. Shilling</i> Acting Examiner of Diagrams.	Approved <i>H. Maxwell Beward</i> Acting Surveyor-General.	This Diagram belongs to Deed of Transfer No. made this day in favour of Registrar of Deeds.
Surveyor-General's Office, Pretoria. 16 JUN 1917 Issued by authority—Greott & Sherr P.O. Box 204, Johannesburg.—285/17.		Deeds Office, Pretoria 198A-18

Figure 7: 1917 map of Portion 128 of Elandsheueval 402IP ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)).

*Some recent historical sites, features or material were found in the area during the assessment and will be discussed below.*

### **Results of the September 2021 study area assessment**

Two sites were recorded during the assessment in the study & proposed development area footprint. Both are however of Low Significance from a Cultural Heritage perspective and the Phase 1 documentation can be seen as sufficient mitigation and no further measures are required in terms of them. The recommendations provided at the end of the report should however be adhered to.

Site 1 is represented by the remains of a recent farming-related structure of cement & stone. Only the foundations of the structure remain. Although the exact age of the remains are no known it is likely less than 60 years of age based on the cement and is therefore of low significance. The remains could be that of a farm worker homestead.

Site 2 is represented by a few individual MSA/LSA stone tools scattered across the area. These artifacts are in an open-air context and therefore not stratified and in situ and the site can be deemed of low significance. The scatter of material has a low density and no other similar material was identified in the area during the assessment.

**GPS Locations:** S26 49 24.80 E26 38 30.10 (**Site 1**); S26 49 23.80 E26 38 30.40 (**Site 2**).

**Cultural Significance:** Low

**Heritage Significance:** None

**Field Ratings:** General protection C (IV C): Phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (Low significance)

**Mitigation:** No further mitigation required.





**Figure 8: The location of the sites and material recorded during the assessment (Google Earth 2021).**



**Figure 9: Site 1 remains.**





**Figure 10: Another view of Site 1.**





**Figure 11: Three of the Stone Age tools from Site 2.**



**Figure 12: Two more stone tools from around Site 2.**





**Figure 13: A general view of a section of the study area. The topography is fairly flat and open throughout with old ploughed fields characterizing large parts.**



**Figure 14: Another section of the area.**





**Figure 15: Tree cover is relatively scarce and only a few small clumps/groves of trees such as Bluegum/Wattle is present.**





**Figure 16: Another general view of a part of the study area.**



**Figure 17: Rocky ridges or outcrops are only present in a small section of the study area.**





**Figure 18: The general landscape of the study & proposed development area is visible here again.**

Based on the desktop research & physical field assessment of the area it is therefore concluded that the proposed Flimedia Extension 3 Township establishment can continue taking the recommendations provided at the end into consideration.

***Although all efforts are made to cover a total area during any assessment and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural (archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This will include low stone-packed or unmarked graves. This aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (including graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.***

## **7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Mr. Charl Trifunovic, on behalf of Mphona Civils (Pty) Ltd, to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed establishment of a new Township (Flimedia Extension 3) on Portions 127 & 128 of the farm Elandsheuvel 402IP. The study area is located in the City of Matlosana Local Municipality (Klerksdorp) of the Northwest Province.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The area have been used in the past for extensive agricultural purposes (ploughing, crop growing and livestock) and if any sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or major significance existed here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result. Some remnants were however identified during the field assessment.

The area surrounding the proposed development has been substantially impacted in the recent past through both farming & urban residential related developments and as a result the original natural and historical landscape has been significantly altered.

**Two sites were recorded during the assessment in the study & proposed development area footprint. Both are however of Low Significance from a Cultural Heritage perspective and the Phase 1 documentation can be seen as sufficient mitigation and no further measures are required in terms of them.**

Site 1 is represented by the remains of a recent farming-related structure of cement & stone. Only the foundations of the structure remain. Although the exact age of the remains are no known it is likely less than 60 years of age based on the cement and is therefore of low significance. The remains could be that of a farm worker homestead. Site 2 is represented by a few individual MSA/LSA stone tools scattered across the area. These artifacts are in an open-air context and therefore not stratified and in situ and the site can be deemed of low significance. The scatter of material has a low density and no other similar material was identified in the area during the assessment.

It should be noted that although all efforts are made to locate, identify and record all possible cultural heritage sites and features (including archaeological remains) there is always a possibility that some might have been missed as a result of grass cover and other factors. The subterranean nature of these resources (including low stone-packed or unmarked graves) should also be taken into consideration. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward.

**Finally it can be concluded that the proposed Flimedia Extension 3 Township establishment can continue taking the recommendations provided above into consideration.**

## **8. REFERENCES**

General and Closer Views of study area location and footprint & Sites Recorded: Google Earth 2021.

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## **APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS:**

**Site:** A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

**Structure:** A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

**Feature:** A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

**Object:** Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

## **APPENDIX B: DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**

**Historic value:** Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

**Aesthetic value:** Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

**Scientific value:** Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

**Social value:** Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

**Rarity:** Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

**Representivity:** Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or 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.

## **APPENDIX C: SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:**

### **Cultural significance:**

- Low: A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium: Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High: Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

### **Heritage significance:**

- Grade I: Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II: Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

### **Field ratings:**

- i. National Grade I significance: should be managed as part of the national estate
- ii. Provincial Grade II significance: should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- iii. Local Grade IIIA: should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- iv. Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/medium significance)
- v. General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)
- vi. General protection B (IV B): site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- vii. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

## **APPENDIX D: PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:**

### **Formal protection:**

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

### **General protection:**

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

## **APPENDIX E: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES**

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.