



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural  
Resource Consultants  
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**REPORT ON A DESKTOP STUDY WITH REGARDS TO THE CULTURAL  
HERITAGE RELATING TO A PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION FOR  
SOUTFONTEIN, CLOSE TO GARIES IN THE NAMAQUALAND DISTRICT,  
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: **AE01319V**

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## SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was appointed by MSA Geoservices to do a desktop study regarding the cultural heritage on the different farms called the Soutfontein project. This is for a prospecting right application. This is close to the town of Garies in the Namaqualand District of the Northern Cape Province. This report gives a broad overview of the heritage of the wider geographical area.

Sources that were used include a variety of archival documents, literature sources, databases and unpublished reports. Very little is known about the heritage of the area since no research was yet done here. However it is clear that the San and Nama people roamed here and therefore it is very likely that heritage sites linked to these people may be found here.

Missionaries and farmers also moved into the area since the 1700's. Buildings and graves associated with these people may also be located in the study area.

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

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## **2 TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The terms of reference are:

- To study various sources in order to obtain historical information related to the area.
- To write a desktop report on the cultural heritage of the study area.

## **3 METHODOLOGY**

The cited sources are included in a bibliography at the end of the document. An overview of heritage legislation is also given and guidelines regarding the handling of heritage in relation to this are given. The findings are integrated in a chronological framework and reported on via this document.

## **4 CONDITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the study and the resulting report:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity (Appendix A). These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential (Appendix B). The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors

such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix C).

4. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
5. It has to be mentioned that the study area is almost terra incognita as far as archaeological work is concerned. Therefore a wider area was studied in order to get an idea of what may be expected.

## **5 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).

### **5.1 The National Heritage Resources Act**

According to the above-mentioned 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 (see Appendix D) 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. Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, 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 only looks at archaeological resources. The

different phases during the HIA process are described in Appendix E. 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 mentioned 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 this 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 palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological 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.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

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) 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)**.



## 5.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act (Act 107 of 1998) 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.

## 6 LOCATION AND SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The study area lies in the Namaqualand District and in the Kamiesberg Local Municipality. The closest town is Garies which lies to the south-east thereof. The applicable farms and portions thereof is portion 1 and 2 of the farm Zandkraal 434, the remainder and portions 1, 2, 7 and 8 of the farm De Klipheuvel 435, portion 3, 4 and 6 of the farm Soutfontein 436, portions 1, 2, 3 and 4 of the farm Tierberg 438, the remainder and portions 3 and 6 of the farm Kwoap, the remainder and portions 4 and 11 of the farm Kameelboom and farm number 581 (Figure 1-2).

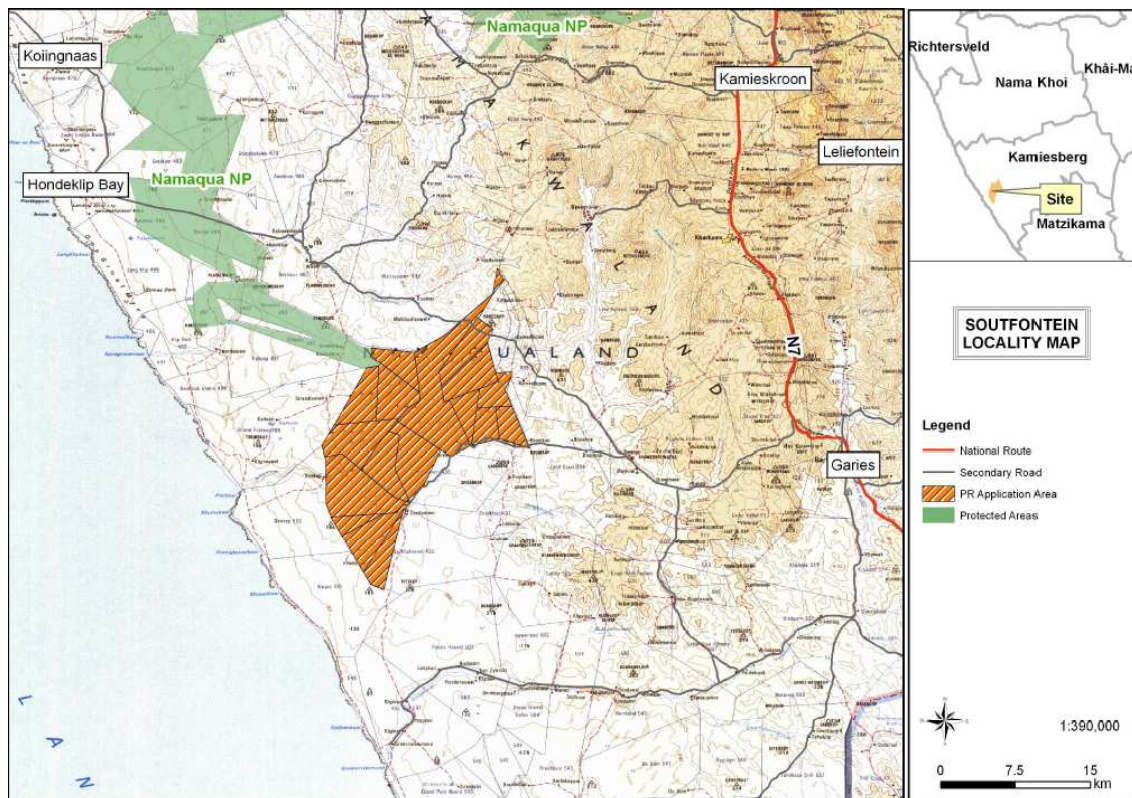
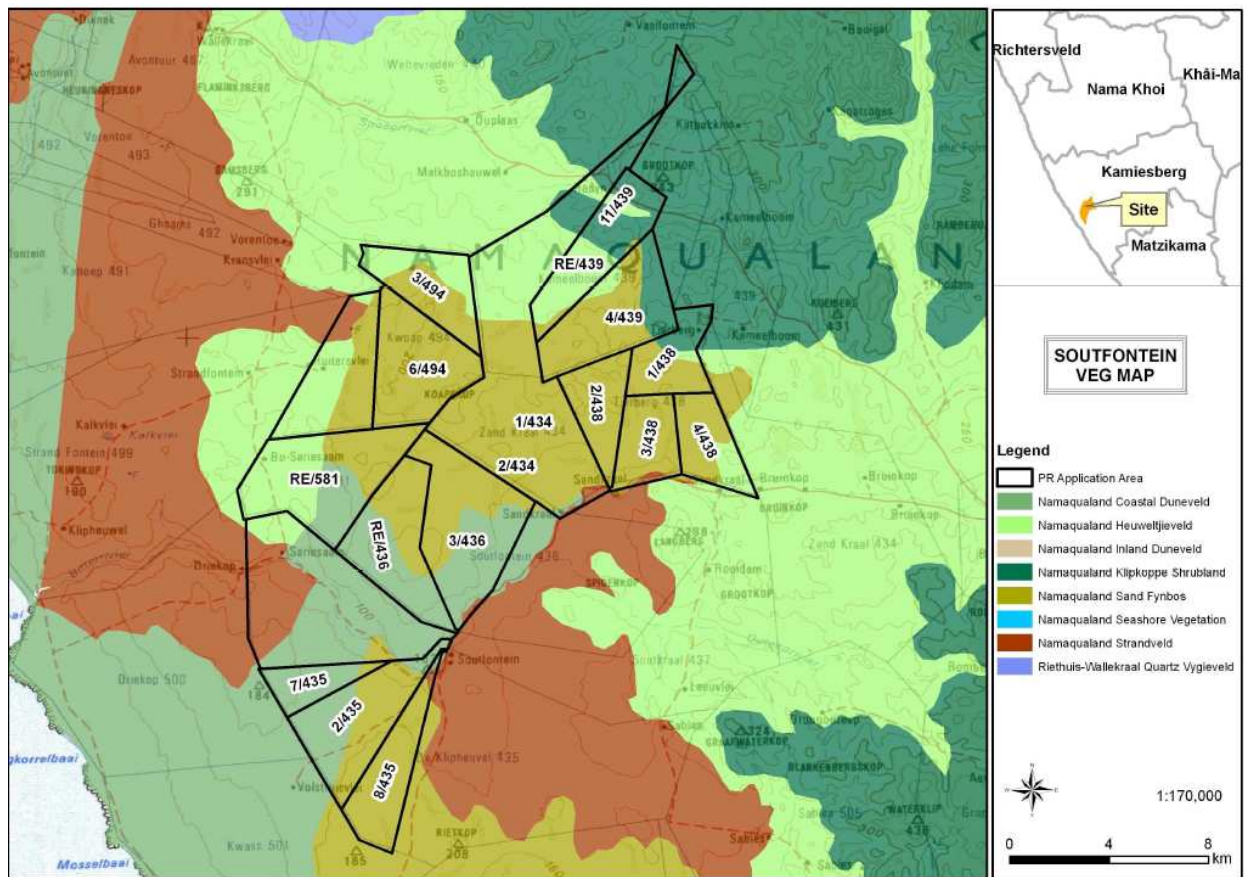


Figure 1 Location of the study area.

Garies lies in the Succulent Karoo eco-region and more specifically the Namaqualand-Namib Domain. This is a semi-desert area. It is however renowned as one of the places where lovely flowers bloom during the spring months. The area has the richest succulent flora in the world with about one-third of the world's approximately 10 000 succulent species.

The annual rainfall is less than 150 mm and it mainly falls during the winter months. The temperatures range from -4°C in winter to hotter than 40°C in summer.

The area is also known for its natural rock formations, one of which, called the 'Letterklip', is a declared provincial heritage site. There also is a formation called Goliath's footprint.



**Figure 2 Closer view of the location of the different farms forming part of the Soutfontein application.**

## 7 DISCUSSION

The history of southern Africa is divided into three chronological time periods. These are the Stone Age, the Iron Age and the Historical Period. These will be discussed separately. As indicated earlier, the area has not undergone an archaeological

survey in the past and therefore is mostly terra incognita. In fact no sites from the area are to be found on the SAHRA database.

## 7.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze, 1996). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago  
Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago  
Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

No Early Stone Age sites are known from the study area or the wider geographical region. In fact, the nearest sites are one at Hopefield and the Montagu Cave, much further to the south (Phillipson 1985: 43; Inskeep 1978: 62). However Inskeep (1978: 67) does indicate that Late Acheulian sites (one of the Early Stone Age industries) are located in the south-western part of the Northern Cape. Early Stone Age tools usually are more crude and larger than those of later periods in time.

The closest known Middle Stone Ages Sites to the study area, found in scientific sources, are located more than 200 km to the south-west thereof in the south-western Cape. These known sites are Klipfonteinrand, Diepkloof, Montagu Cave, Hollow Rock Shelter and Elands Bay Cave (Volman 1984: 176; Phillipson 1985: 77; Mitchell 2002: 61, 73; Inskeep 1978: 62). In general Middle Stone Age tools are smaller and much more refined as those manufactured during the Early Stone Age. Many of the tools were also hafted to wooden artifacts (e.g. to form arrows).

Many Middle and Late Stone Age tools have been found by Archaetnos during surveys in the Northern Cape. These sites are located close to Griekwastad, Hotazel, Postmasburg, Prieska and Kenhardt ([www.archaetnos.co.za](http://www.archaetnos.co.za)). On the farm Konkooksies 91 in the Pofadder district, five sites with Middle and Late Stone Age tools were identified (Archaetnos database). The environment here seems very similar to that at the study area, indicating that sites are most likely to be found within the proposed prospecting area.

Late Stone Age sites identified are from more or less the same geographical area, but more than 200 km away from the study area. These include Klipfonteinrand, Andriesgrond, Elands Bay Cave, the Elands Bay open air site, Diepkloof, De Hangen, Faraoskop and Aspoort, all situated in the south-western Cape (Deacon 1984: 230; Mitchell 2002: 110, 127; Inskeep 1978: 85). During recent years sites have also been identified in the north-western Cape. These include sites at Spoegrivier and Groenriviermond which are reasonably close to the area under investigation (Mitchell 2002: 173).

Two industries of Late Stone Age tools are found. The one contains fairly large tools (previously known as the Smithfield industry) and the other consists of microlithic

tools which were hafted (previously known as the Wilton industry). The Late Stone Age is also associated with rock art. The closest rock art sites found to the study are rock paintings at Matjiesgoedkloof and Brakfontein se Kloof in the south-western Cape as well as rock engravings at Springbokoog and Strandberg in the north-eastern Cape (Mitchell 2002: 193). These sites all are hundreds of kilometers away from the study area.

The mentioned Late Stone Age sites are associated with the San people. Mitchell (2002: 126) indicates that the language group who occupied the south-western Cape (spreading into the lower parts of the Northern Cape is the Soaqua. In the north-western Cape (spreading to the western parts of the Northern Cape, the language group was the /Xam. These people were hunters and gatherers.

However, there are also Late Stone Age sites associated with the Khoi who were nomadic livestock owners. The nearest sites to the study area are Bethelsklip and Spoegrivier, both in the north-western Cape. These sites may be associated with the Nama who used to roam the Northern-Cape, but may also be linked to the Cape Khoekhoen who used to live in the south-western Cape (Mitchell 2002: 228, 230).



**Figure 3** Example of an Early Stone Age tool found in Gauteng (Archaetnos' database).



**Figure 4** An example of Early Stone Age (top) and a Middle Stone Age tool (bottom) from Archaetnos' collection (Archaetnos' database).



**Figure 5** Examples of Late Stone Age tools from Archaetnos' collection (Archaetnos' database).

From the above mentioned it is clear that Stone Age people did utilize and settled in the area. Although it seems as if the area has not been extensively used by Stone

Age people, this should rather be taken as a lack of research than as a correct impression. It is for instance known that white farmers were constantly in conflict with San people and that this prevented the spread of white farmers to the north during the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Van der Merwe 2006: 13). One will therefore have to be careful during prospecting that sites are not disturbed especially since not much is known about the area.

Things to be on the lookout for would be caves, rock shelters, rock outcrops and areas with scattered stone tools in the open. Stone tools can be recognized by it showing definite sharp edges as well as cut and hammering marks, which would distinguish it from ordinary stones (Figure 3-5). Rock paintings may also be found in caves and rock shelters whereas large stones in the open may contain rock engravings (Figure 6-8).



**Figure 6** Rock paintings from the Limpopo Province (Archaetnos' database).



**Figure 7** Rock engraving (pecking) from Beeshoek in the Northern Cape (Archaetnos' database).



**Figure 8** Rock engravings from Putsonderwater, Northern Cape (Archaetnos database).

## **7.2 Iron Age**

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts (Coertze & Coertze, 1996). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.  
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be 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.

No Early, Middle or Late Iron Age sites have been identified in the area of study. Iron Age people occupied the central and eastern parts of southern Africa from about 200 A.D., but the San and Khoi remained in the western and southern parts (Inskeep 1978: 126; see also Huffman 2007).

It is however known that Late Iron Age people did utilize the area, albeit briefly, as they did mine copper in the Northern Cape. This was much further to the north of the study area, closer to the Orange River (Inskeep 1978: 135).

Iron Age people therefore did not settle here. The chances of finding any Iron Age remains in the study area are thus extremely slim, if not impossible.

## **7.3 Historical Age**

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. This era is sometimes called the Colonial era or the recent past.

Due to factors such as population growth and a decrease in mortality rates, more people inhabited the country during the recent historical past. Therefore much more cultural heritage resources have been left on the landscape.

It is important to note that all cultural resources older than 60 years are potentially regarded as part of the heritage and that detailed studies are needed in order to determine whether these indeed have cultural significance.

The first white people to move through the study area were explorers seeking for minerals since the foundation of the Dutch settlement at the Cape of Good Hope in 1652. In 1655 already adventurers and missionaries explored the Namaqualand area. The most successful was the exploration party of Governor Simon van der Stel. In 1685 he discovered copper at Springbok (Van Zyl 1986: 12), which is to the



north of the study area. They must have travelled close to the modern day Garies during this expedition.

The early missionaries who travelled to the interior became adventurers in their own right. Not only did one require a considerable amount of courage and faith, but an immense will to survive in a land where little was known of the area or the indigenous people. Although a missionary was not established at Garies, the missionaries must have travelled through the area. The Methodist Missionary at Leliefontein was the first established centre which developed into a town. It was already set up in 1816 by the Reverend Barnabas Shaw (<http://www.jcbotha.co.za/concordia.html>).

The imprint of the missionaries is stamped on the churches and schools and people of Namaqualand, to this day. Today, there are still a number of mission stations operating here. Settlements such as Pella, with its cathedral surrounded by date palms, Leliefontein, Komaggas, Matjieskloof, Concordia and Steinkopf, each with their own unique history of endurance, love and perseverance, still thrive (<http://www.jcbotha.co.za/concordia.html>).

White farmers also moved gradually in a northerly direction from the Cape as they were seeking grazing for their livestock. Since 1700 farmers were allowed to move to the north for this purpose (Newton-King 1986: 106; Van der Merwe 2006: 1). By 1750 the border of the Cape Colony had reached the Buffels River (Boucher 1986: 67).

Two factors however prevented the full-scale colonization of the Northern-Cape. Since the country to the north of Piketberg was dry, many farms were only established during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Conflict with the San was another reason. By 1812 most of the San were working for farmers as herders for their livestock (Van der Merwe 2006: 5, 13, 159).

The town of Garies was established in 1845 when the owner of the farm Goedeverwagting gave a portion of land to the Dutch Reformed Church. This means that farmers must have been established here by that time.

The town was initially called Goedeverwagting. The name was later changed to Genisdal in honour of Evert Genis, a schoolteacher of a century ago. In 1909 it was changed to Garies which is a Khoisan word for the grass growing along dry river beds in the area.

The area also saw action during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). The War is one of the main historical events in the history of South-Africa. Firstly there is a memorial to the south of the town for a British officer, Lt CJ Darter, killed during a skirmish with the Boer troops of General Manie Maritz. The commando of Maritz invaded the Northern Cape during the latter part of the Anglo-Boer War.

The 'Letterklip' (Figure 9-10) referred to earlier is a provincial heritage site. It is a rock formation where British soldiers stationed there during the Anglo-Boer War,

carved out their names. It is also said that early travelers used the huge megalithic boulders on top of a hill as a post office (northerncape.org.za).



**Figure 9 The 'Letterklip' at Garies. Note the fortification walls.**



**Figure 10 Inscriptions on the 'Letterklip'.**

The 'Letterklip' form a natural fortress which was converted into a blockhouse (type of fortification) by the British. This was one of many blockhouses built by the British in Namqualand to safeguard the area against raids by the Boers.

Colonel White and Lieutenant Hodges with a detachment of Namaqualand Border Scouts defended Garies. They build a blockhouse into the surrounding granite formations. The town of Garies was indeed isolated by a Boer commando on 26 January 1902. The siege lasted until April 1902 (Military History Society 1998: 1).

However, knowing the historical buildings and places in the town of Garies does not give any idea about the farms. One may however expect to find buildings and structures of a similar age (i.e. mid-19<sup>th</sup> century) on the farms. Unfortunately also no archival documents could be found shedding any light on these farms or its history.

#### 7.4 Surveyor-General's maps

For more detail one should therefore have a closer look at the different farms forming part of the application. Information can be obtained from maps at the Office of the Surveyor-General. These maps sometimes give information on structures, but also on environmental matters.

##### 7.4.1 Zandkraal 434

The original farm Zandkraal was measured out in 1843 (Surveyor-General 401/1843). The name of the farm already indicates that some kind of a structure for keeping livestock must have existed here by 1843. It is interesting that different subdivisions of this farm are already indicated on this map. A number of hills and a river and possibly also a wetland area is shown on the map (Figure 11). This indicates that the environment definitely is suitable for both Stone Age and historical people. On the northern boundary an inscription indeed is made that the land is occupied by the Namaquas (sic).

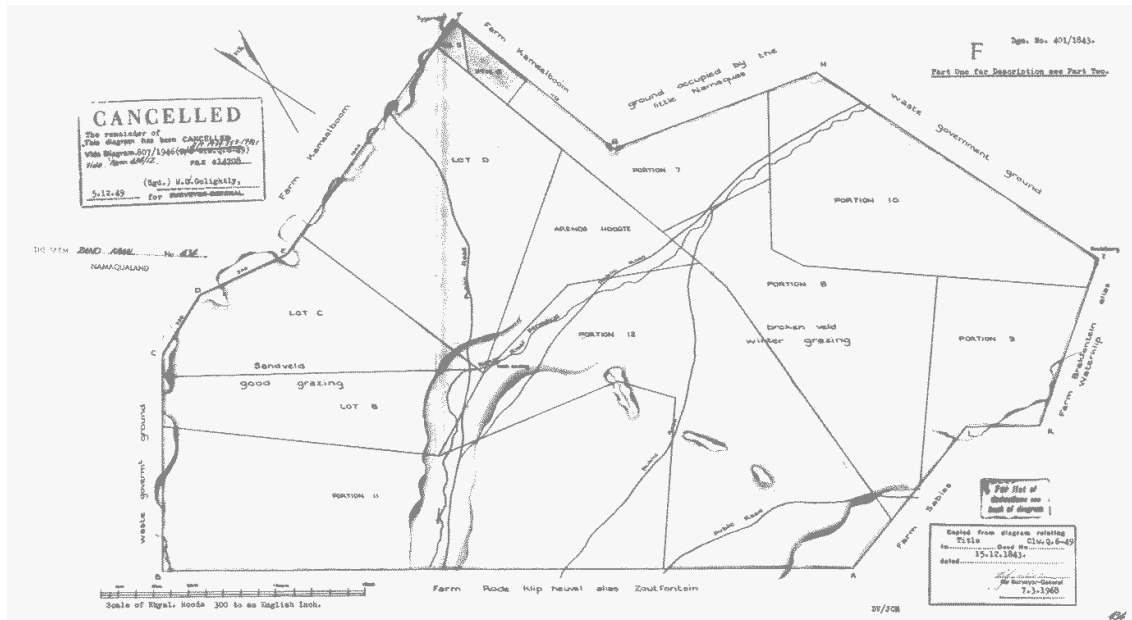


Figure 11 Surveyor-General's diagram of the farm Zandkraal.

Roads are also indicated which shows that even as early as 1843 people moved regularly through this area. An interesting note is that portion B is indicated as one having good grazing.

Portion 1 of the farm seems to have been registered in 1906, but only a copied map from 1992 could be found and therefore this date is uncertain. It also indicates that the original farm was granted to Willem Engelbrecht in 1943 (Surveyor-General 3415/1919). It is interesting to note that portion 3 is the original portion C which is not normal as portion A usually becomes portion 1. The Bitter River is indicated on the map as well as a weak spring, both indicating water sources on the farm (Figure 12).

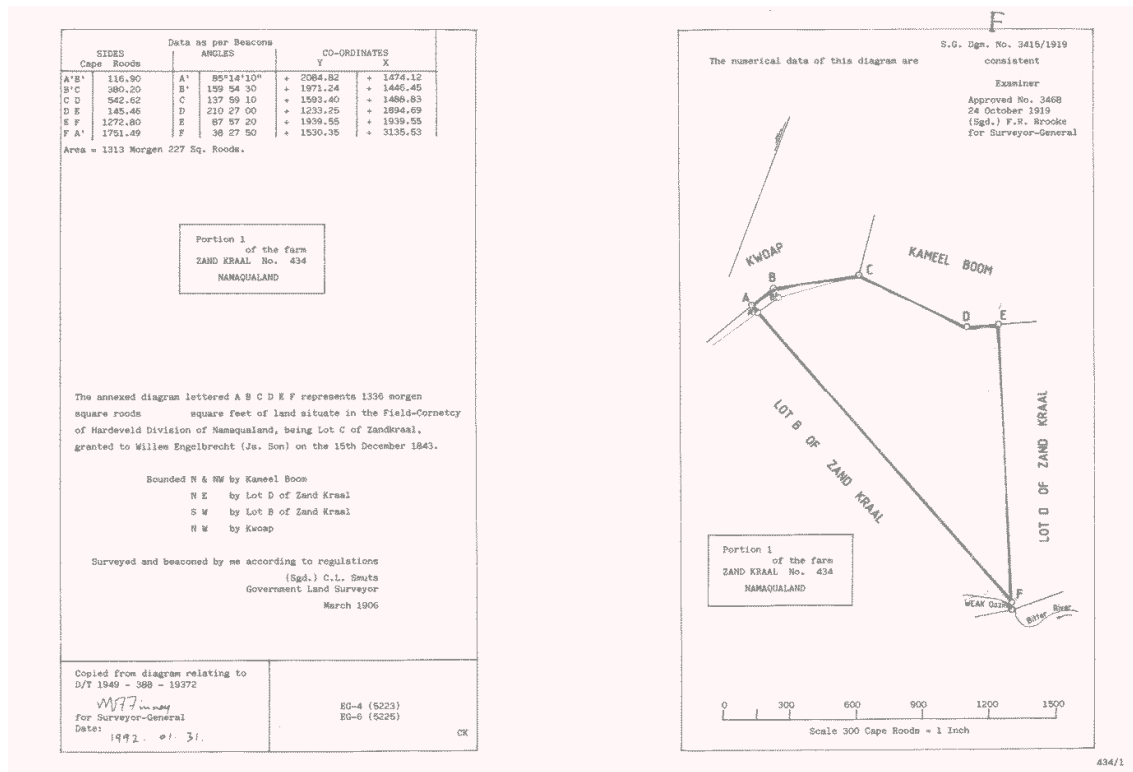
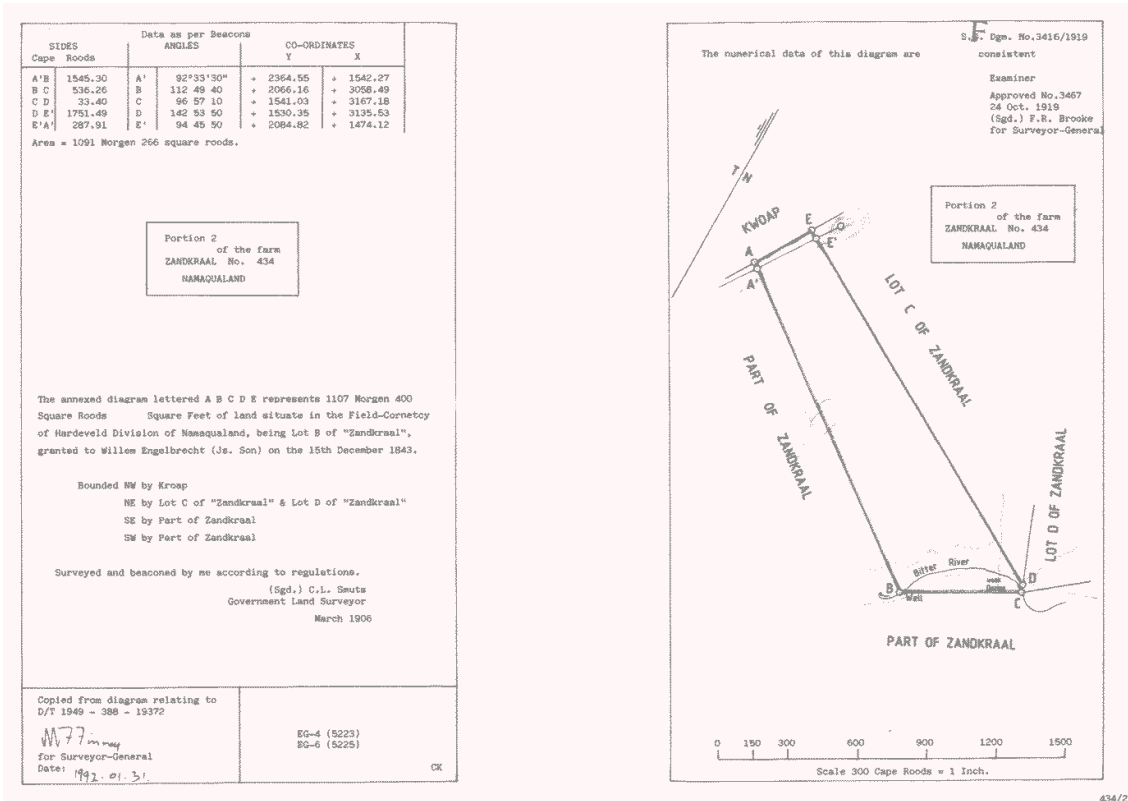


Figure 12 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 1 of the farm Zandkraal.

The map for portion B (or 2) of Zandkraal is also one that was redrawn in 1992. Again it seems as if this subdivision was registered in 1906. It also indicates that the original farm was granted to Willem Engelbrecht in 1943 (Surveyor-General 3416/1919). As is the case with portion 1 the Bitter River and weak spring are indicated, but a well is also depicted (Figure 13). Having a well clearly indicates human intervention on the farm.



**Figure 13 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 2 of the farm Zandkraal.**

#### 7.4.2 De Klipheuvel 435

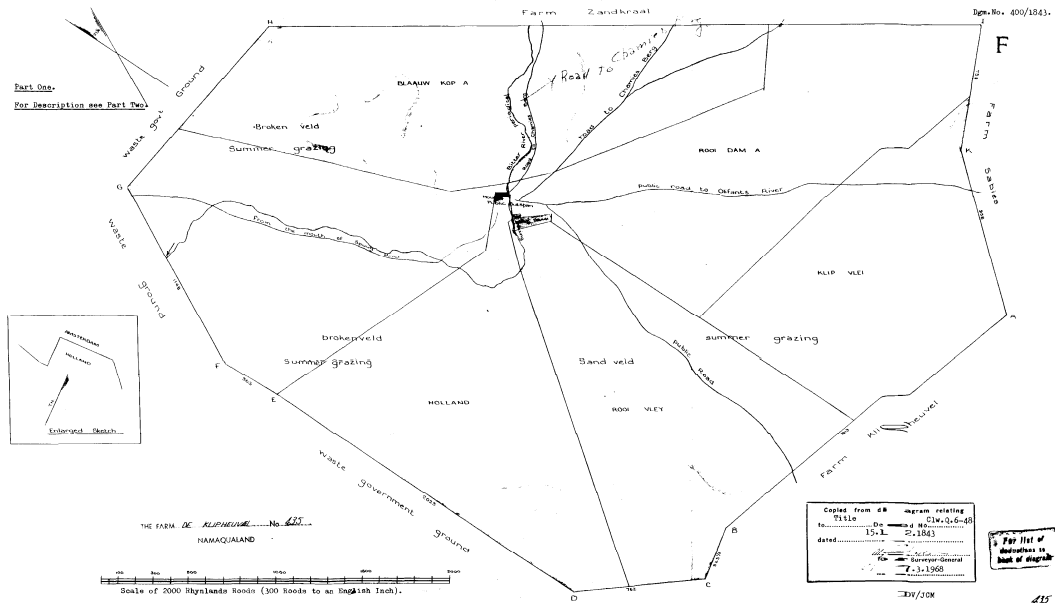
The farm De Klipheuvel was measured out in 1843 and the title deed is dated 15 December 1843. The farm also was known as Zoutfontein, a name which most likely indicates a water source. The name of the farm seems to indicate that there is a hill on the farm.

The diagram of the farm (Figure 14) also indicates roads; in fact many roads seem to converge here at a Public Outspan which definitely means it was on a major route for those days. At the outspan there also is a building, clearly marked as a house.

The Bitter River runs through the farm and the outspan is located adjacent thereto. There is something else indicated to the south of the outspan, but it is not possible to determine what it is. It may be some kind of a kraal or a cultivated grazing area. Other grazing areas are also indicated.

It seems to have been a so-called 'leenplaas' (loan farm) for Willem Engelbrecht (Surveyor-General 10378BV01). A loan farm was a government farm which was loaned to farmers for grazing purposes. Areas used for grazing is indeed indicated on the map.

The names of some of the portions of the farm also seem to indicate natural phenomena, being Blaauw kop, Rooi Dam, Rooi Vley and Klip Vley.



**Figure 14 Surveyor-General's diagram of the farm De Klipheuel.**

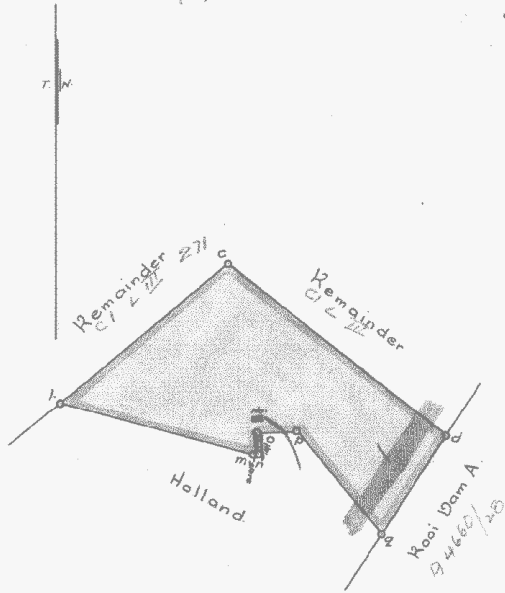
Apart from already known information, the map of portion 1 of the farm only indicates that it is called Amsterdam (Surveyor-General FA4656/28). This subdivision was done in 1923 (Figure 15).

The map for portion 2 is much more interesting. Firstly it indicates that this farm's name is Holland and that it was measured out in 1927 (Surveyor-General FA4658/28). A hill can be identified as well as a school site. This means that by this time there must have been enough people in the vicinity that a school could be opened on this farm.

More interesting is that the map comes with a layout of the farm yard (Figure 16). At least four buildings are drawn of which one is indicated as being a house. The second is a store and the third a store and stable. The fourth building is the smallest one, and seems to be a mill.

NF A4656/28

Approved *C.M. Walton*  
 Surveyor-General.  
 5. 1. 1929



SIDES.		ANGLES.	
l.c	730.92	l.	55° 23' 20"
cd	927.48	c.	100° 55' 30"
dq	397.06	d.	96° 11' 50"
qp	445.40	q.	71° 34' 0"
po	132.24	p.	251° 50' 20"
on	72.60	o.	269° 27' 50"
nm	16.20	n.	91° 11' 40"
ml	660.72	m.	163° 28' 30"

CO-ORDINATES		
	y	x
l	0.00	0.00
c	0.00	+ 730.92
d	+ 910.65	+ 906.70
q	+ 1027.78	+ 526.47
p	+ 582.42	+ 536.66
o	+ 498.35	+ 434.58
n	+ 563.96	+ 387.91
m	+ 543.79	+ 375.29

Portion 1 (Amsterdam) of the farm DE KLIPHEUVEL No. 435 Namaqualand



The above figure lettered l.c.d.q.p.o.n.m represents 5. Morgen 256. Sq. roods 104. Sq. feet of ground situate in the Division of Namaqualand, being the farm AMSTERDAM, portion of De Klipheuvél alias Zout Fontein granted to W. Engelbrecht on the 15<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1843.

Bounded as indicated above

I certify that this diagram belongs to the Transfer deed made this day in favour of *G. S. Ronelison*

Surveyed and measured by me according to Regulations.

*G. J. Smuts*  
 Government Land Surveyor.  
 Oct. 1923.

Figure 15 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 1 of the farm De Klipheuvél.

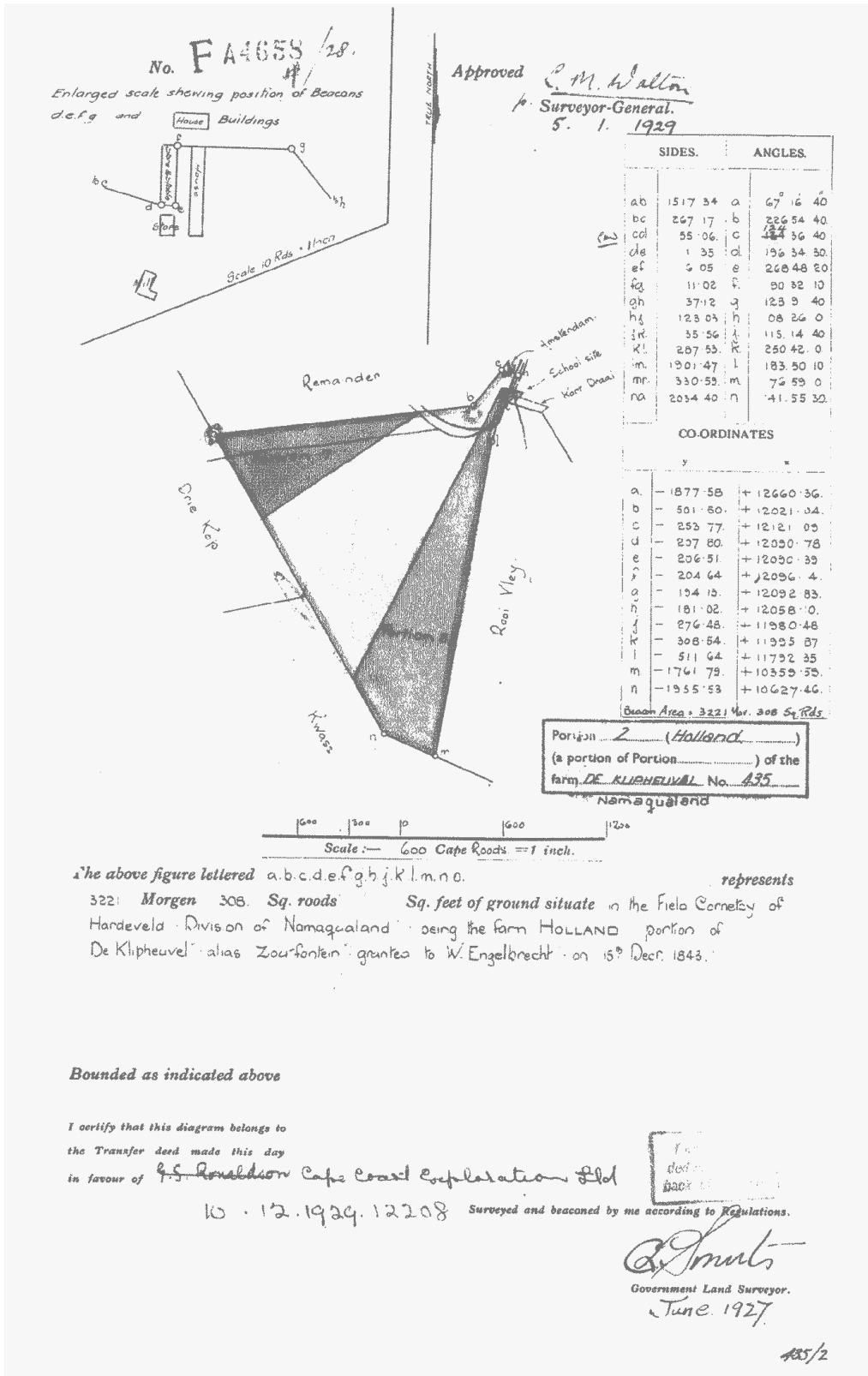


Figure 16 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 2 of the farm De Klipheuvel. 24



The map for portion 7 of the farm De Klipheuvcl does not contain much information. It is a portion of portion 2 and seems to have been established in 1948 (Surveyor-General F5183/48). A hill and possibly some foothills are visible on the map (Figure 17).

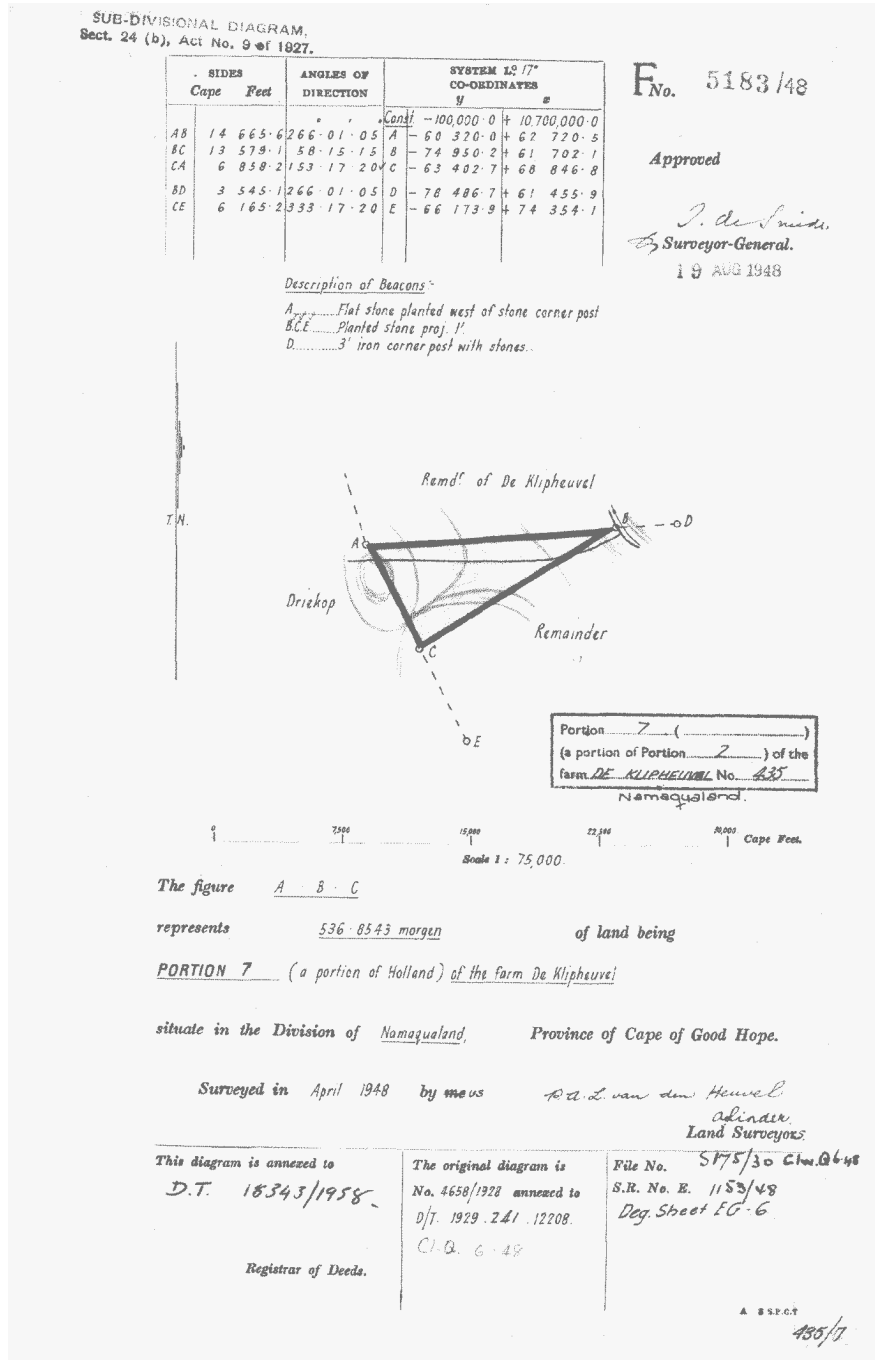


Figure 17 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 7 of the farm De Klipheuvcl.

More information is available on the map of portion 8 of the farm. This also is a portion of portion 2 and was established in 1948 (Surveyor-General F5184/48). Again the school site and that of the Rooi dam is indicated close together (Figure 18). A road and hills, including one called Rietkop, is also visible.

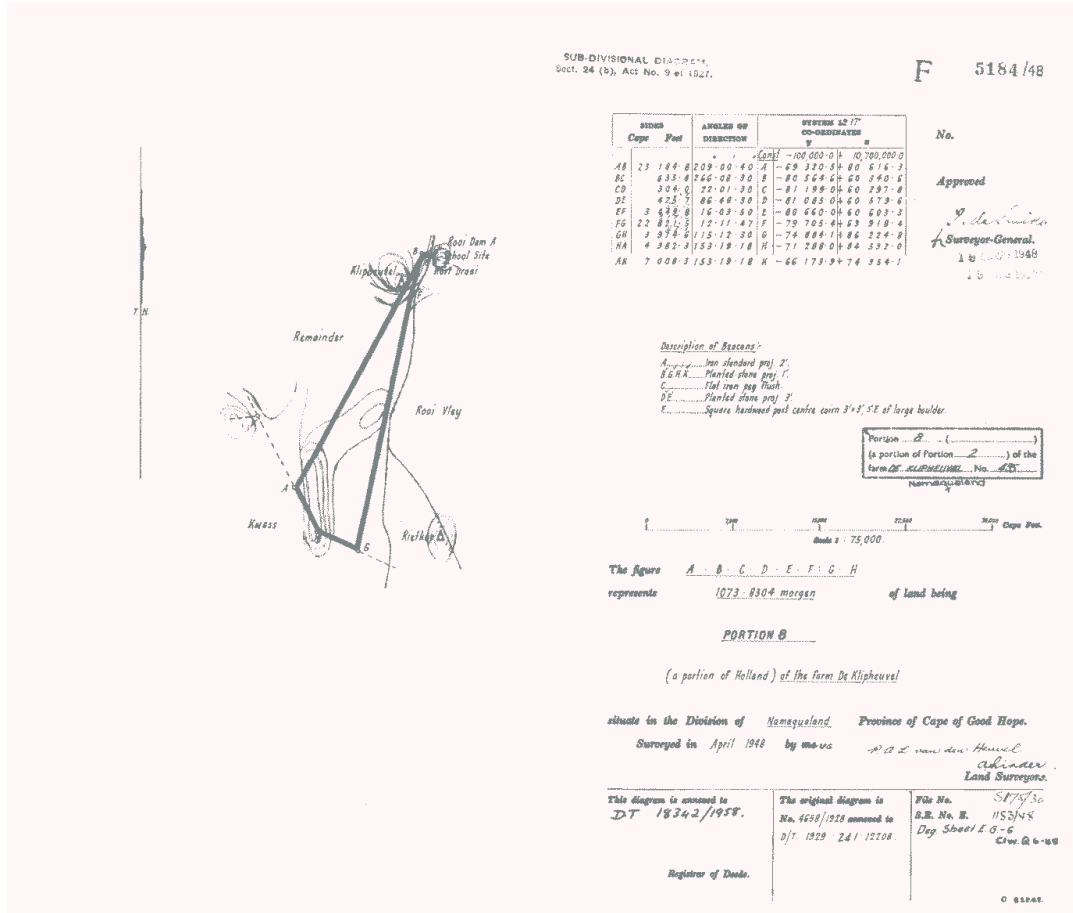


Figure 18 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 7 of the farm De Klipheuvell.

### 7.4.3 Soutfontein 436

Four maps of this farm could be obtained. Unfortunately none of these are very old.

The first one dates to 1953 and indicates the original farm (Surveyor-General 5578/53). This may indicate that the farm was only transferred into private ownership during this year. This would mean that it most likely was a government farm before that and may even have been established during the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

The map does indicate environmental conditions suitable for the settlement of people (Figure 19). A number of hills are visible as well as a river, running from

north to south, more or less in the middle of the farm. These indeed would have created suitable conditions for Stone Age people. Even the name of the farm, Soutfontein, indicates a water source.

It also seems as if two roads also crosses the farm, one from east to west and one from the north-east, following the river in a southerly direction. This indicates that during historical times the area was utilized, even before the farm became privately owned.

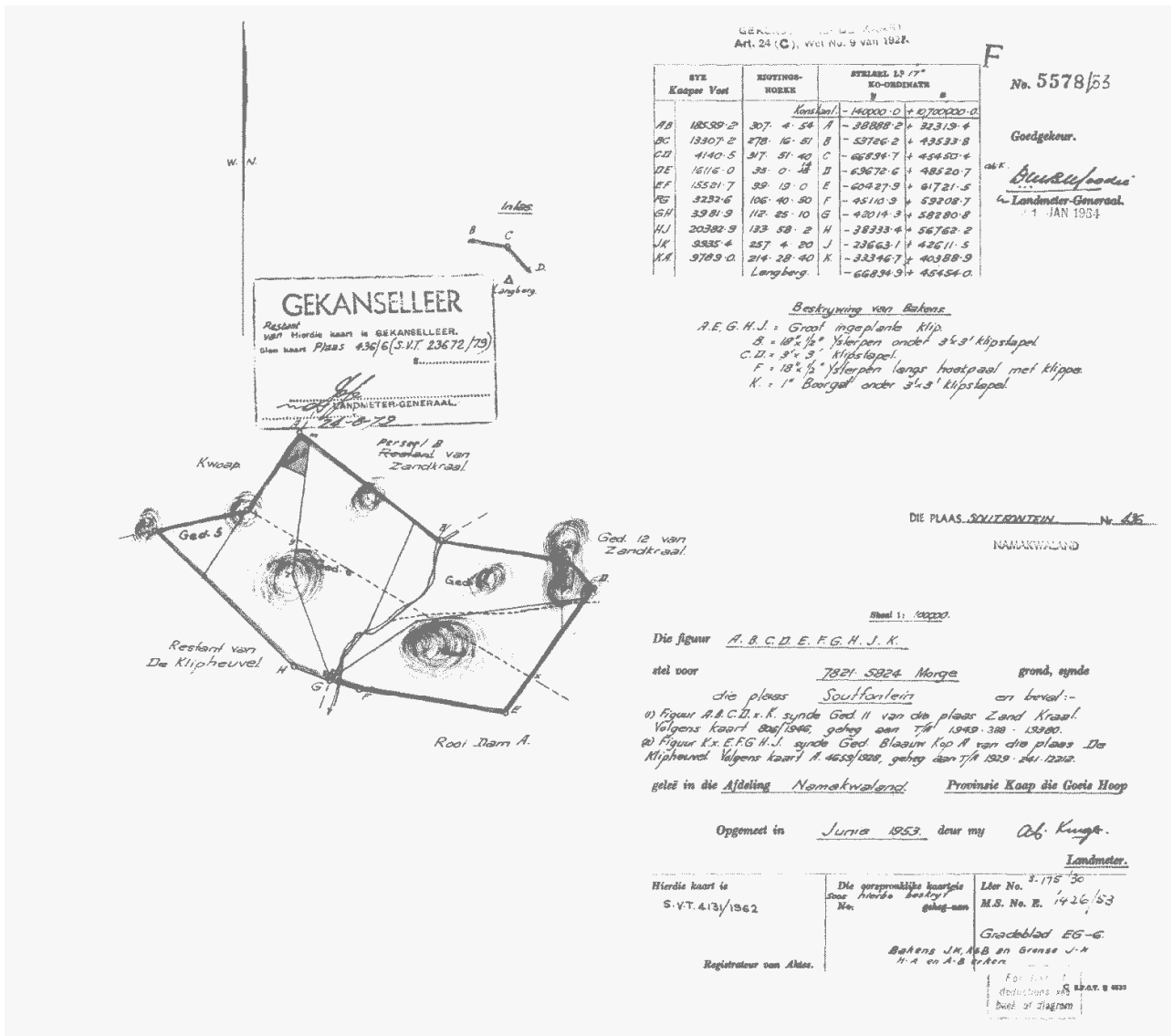


Figure 19 Surveyor-General's diagram of the farm Soutfontein.

The second diagram indicates portion 3 of the farm (Surveyor-General 5581/53). It repeats the information from the above map, being the hills, the river on its south-eastern border and the road (Figure 20)

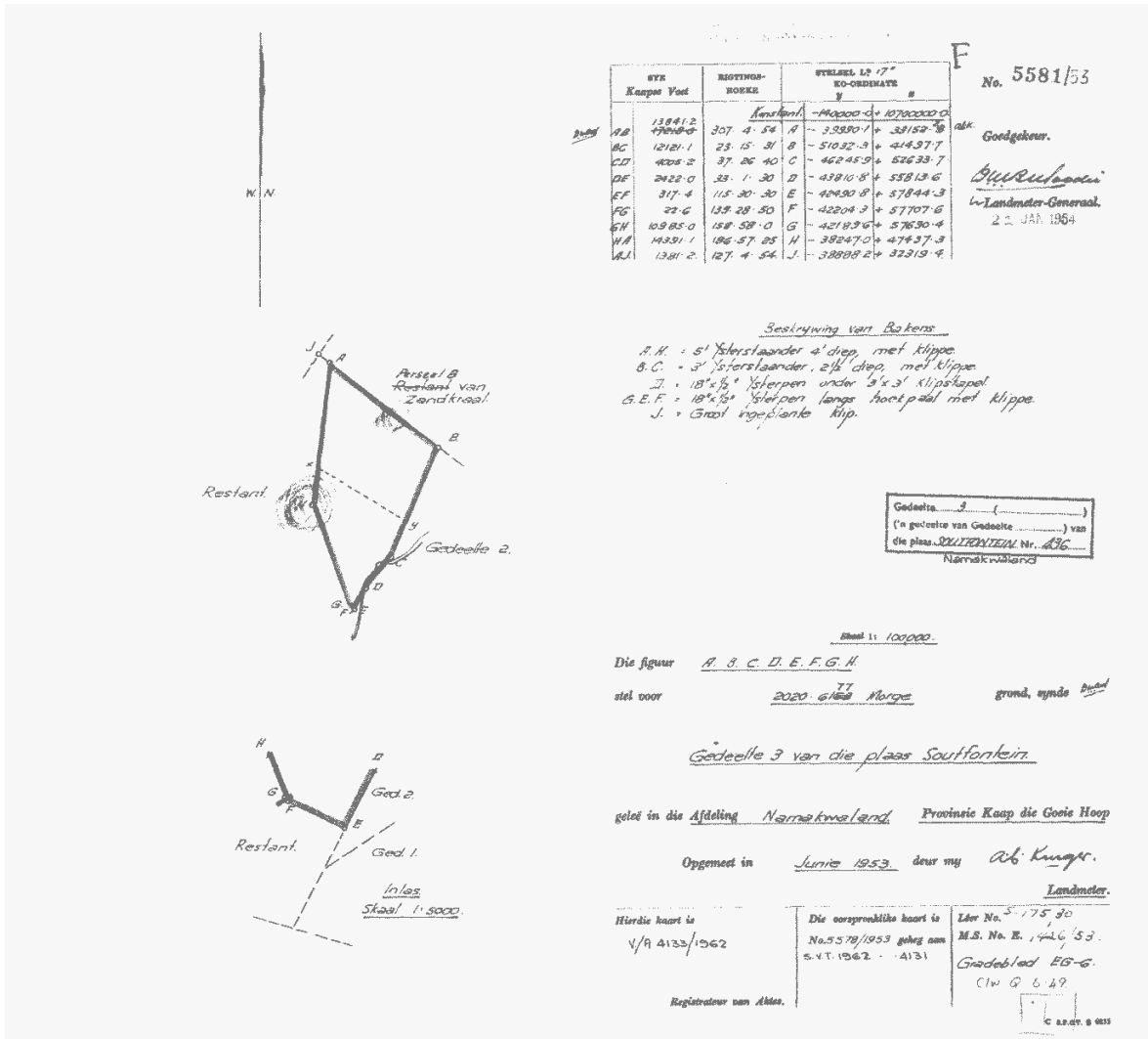


Figure 20 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 3 of the farm Soutfontein.

The third diagram focuses on portion 4 and dates to 1955 (Surveyor-General 10685/55). Unfortunately it has no other valuable information (Figure 21).



SYE METERS	RIGTINGS- HOEKE		KOORDINATE STELSEL L <sub>0</sub> /79	
	Konstante	h	X	Y
			0,0	+ 3 300 000,0
AB	999,6	294,21	50	A - 57 616,2 + 80 161,2
BC	3241,6	6,57	22	B - 56 526,8 + 80 573,6
CD	3458,6	338,58	03	C - 56 122,1 + 83 890,6
DE	7,1	319,34	30	D - 57 363,4 + 87 118,8
EF	100,0	295,32	20	E - 57 369,0 + 87 124,2
FG	21,3	27,55	50	F - 57 459,2 + 87 167,3
GH	3322,7	235,30	44	G - 57 424,8 + 87 230,3
HJ	5703,7	261,44	28	H - 60 163,5 + 85 348,0
JK	4710,5	35,00	19	J - 65 808,0 + 84 529,6
KL	4887,1	38,13	01	K - 63 105,8 + 88 388,0
LM	348,3	106,40	30	L - 58 283,2 + 87 596,8
MN	1322,3	112,07	10	M - 57 374,8 + 87 324,7
NO	4217,2	133,58	02	N - 56 149,3 + 86 496,6
OP	2666,2	213,20	10	O - 53 114,0 + 85 898,8
PA	1831,9	214,28	28	P - 54 579,2 + 81 671,3
			(22) Klipheuveld	- 56 271,4 + 88 755,6
			(27) Duibekop	- 57 190,3 + 77 867,8

**Beskrywing van Bokkens**

R.B.C.H. 1,5m ysterpaal, 1,3m diep, met klippe.  
 D.E.F.L. 12mm ysterpen langs hoekpaal met klippe.  
 G.M. 800mm ysterpaal, 800mm diep gepant, met klippe.  
 J. 12mm ysterpen langs hoekpaal met klipstapel.  
 K.N. Ingepante klip.  
 O. Ysterpaal onder klipstapel.  
 P. 25mm gat in rots onder klipstapel.

(i) Figuur A.B.C.D.E.F.M.N.O.P synde Restant van die plaas Soutfontein No. 436.  
 Volgens Kaart No. 5578/1953 gehag van S.V.T. 1962-83-4131.  
 (ii) Figuur G.H.J.K.L.M. synde Gedeelte 1 van die plaas Soutfontein No. 436.  
 Volgens Kaart No. 5579/1953 gehag van T/A. 1962-83-4132.

Die figuur A.B.C.D.E.F.G.H.J.K.L.M.N.O.P.  
 stel voor 3088,6271 hektar grond, synde GEDEELTE 6 van die plaas SOUTFONTEIN NO.436 en Kaart (i) en (ii) hierbo.

geles in Administratiewe Distrik Namakwaaland Provinsie Kaap die Goeie Hoop.  
 Opgemaak in Julie 1953, O.K. 1953, deur my, onis, Februarie 1979.

Hierdie kaart is gehag aan S.V.T. No. 23672/79. Die oorspronklike kaart is. 1:5000 hierbo aangehaal. No. - gehag aan - Teespaan/Grondboel No. -

Lêer No. H.A.N.D. 4361/961. M.S. No. R.555/79. Komp. E5-6 (5225) Buksan P en grans P.A. gewaslig.

Registreur van Aktes

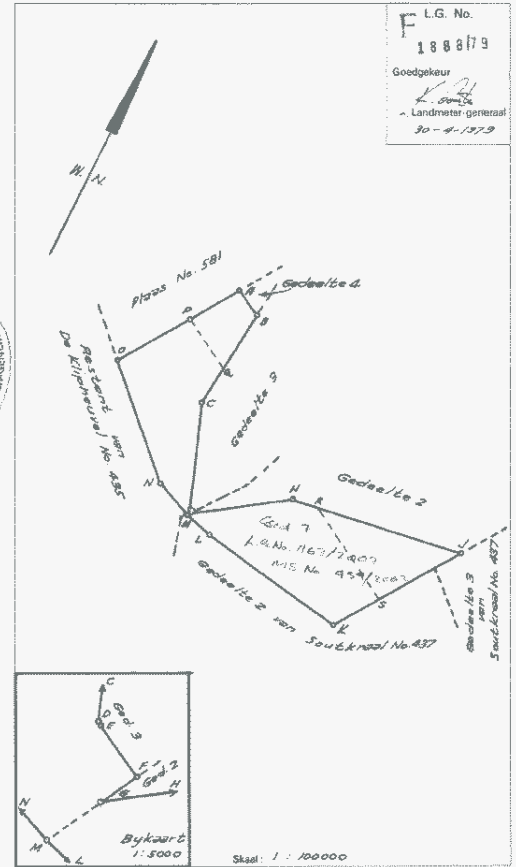


Figure 22 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 6 of the farm Soutfontein.

Although the above information may seem not very helpful, one sometimes obtains additional information from adjacent farms. In this case, such information comes from the above discussed farm De Klipheuveld. This farm was already measured out in 1843. It is indicated that the farm was previously known as Zoutfontein. It means that De Klipheuveld originally was part of the farm Soutfontein.

The original farm must have been subdivided in 1843 giving origin to De Klipheuveld. The important information here is that it means that the original farm Soutfontein (or Zoutfontein) was established before 1843.

Although no buildings are indicated on any of the Soutfontein maps, this is not uncommon. The lack of such structures on the maps therefore does not necessarily mean that no buildings were constructed here.

7.4.4 Tierberg 438

The map of the farm Tierberg indicates that it was measured out in 1950, 1956 and 1966 (Surveyor-General F8097/66). Natural phenomena indicating the

environmental conditions are hills and two rivers being the Spoeg River and the Bitter River. Some roads are also indicated (Figure 23).

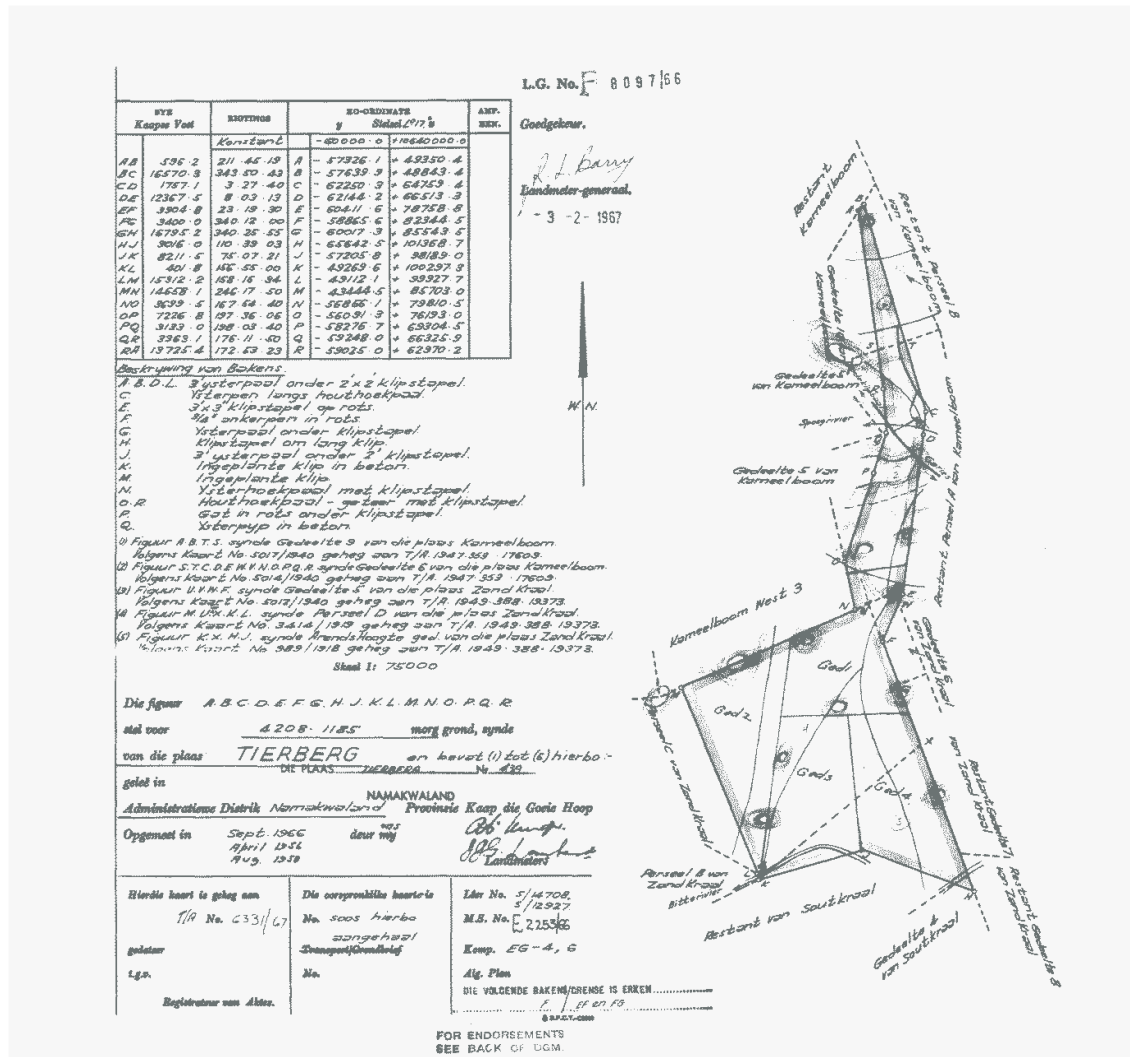


Figure 23 Surveyor-General's diagram of the farm Tierberg.

The maps for portion 1 – 4 are only enlarged copies of this same map, drawn in 1966 (Surveyor-General F8098/66; F8099/66; F8100/66; F8101/66). It therefore does not provide any additional information (Figure 24-27).

F.L.G. No.  
8098/66

Goedgekeur.

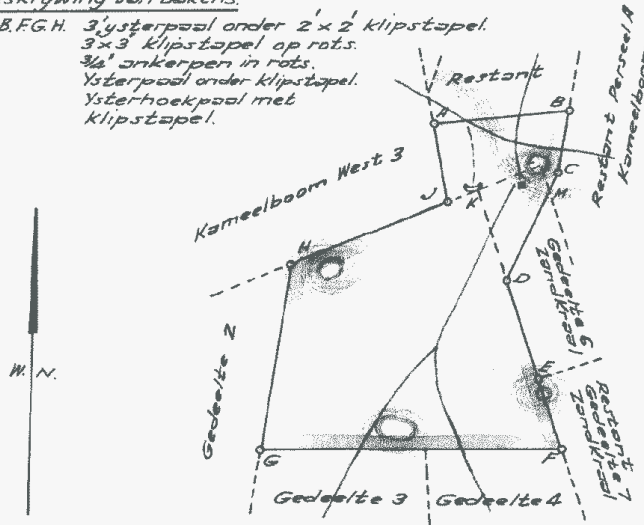
R. L. Barry  
Landmeter-generaal.

- 3 - 2 - 1967

BYE Kaapse Voet	RIGTINGS	KO-ORDINATE		AMP. BEN.
		y	Stelsel L <sup>o</sup> 17%	
	Konstant	-180000.0	+10640000.0	
AB	4425.8	262.42.40	A - 56315.8 + 77241.1	
BC	2100.0	8.03.13	B - 60705.8 + 76679.5	
CD	3904.8	23.19.30	C - 60411.6 + 78758.8	
DE	3400.0	340.12.00	D - 58865.6 + 82344.5	
EF	2400.0	340.25.55	E - 60017.3 + 85543.5	
FG	9851.0	87.49.31	F - 60821.1 + 87804.9	
GH	6176.6	187.17.12	G - 50977.2 + 88178.7	
HJ	5575.9	246.17.50	H - 51760.6 + 82052.0	
JA	2627.7	167.54.40	J - 56866.1 + 79810.5	

Beskrywing van Bokens:

- A, B, F, G, H. 3/4 ysterpaal onder 2' x 2' klipstapel.
- C. 3 x 3' klipstapel op rots.
- D. 3/4 ankerpen in rots.
- E. Ysterpaal onder klipstapel.
- J. Ysterhoekpaal met klipstapel.



Skaal 1: 50000

Die figuur A B C D E F G H J.

stel voor 841.6255 morg grond, synde

GEDEELTE 1  
TIERBERG

van die plaas

geleë in

Administratiewe Distrik Namakwaaland Provinsie Kaap die Goeie Hoop

Opgemeet in Sept. 1966 deur my  
Aug. 1958

Gedeelte / ( )  
( 'n gedeelte van Gedeelte ) van  
die plaas TIERBERG Nr. 438  
Namakwaaland.

*R. L. Barry*  
Landmeter

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan

T/A No. 6332/67

gedateer

t.g.v.

Registrateur van Aktes.

Die oorspronklike kaart is

No. 8097/1966

Transport/Grensbrieff

No.

DIE VOLGENDE BAKENS/GRENSE IS ERKEN.....  
D / CD en DE.....

Ler No. 5/14708

M.S. No. 2253/66

Komp. EG-4, 6.

Alg. Plan

S.P.C.T.-C708

138/1

Figure 24 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 1 of the farm Tierberg.



F L.G. No.

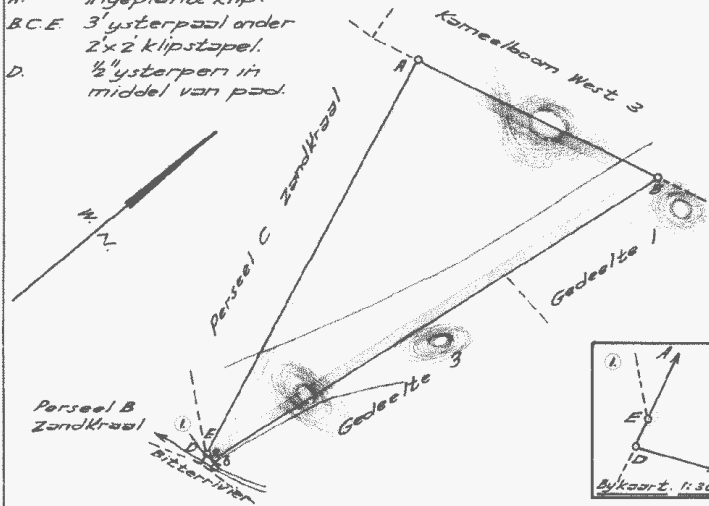
8099/56  
Goedgekeur.

*R. J. Barry*  
Landmeter-generaal.  
- 3 - 2 - 1967

SYE Kaapse Voet	RIGTINGS	KO-ORDINATE		AMP. BEN.
		y	Steelel 2°17'2"	
	<i>konstant</i>	- 150000.0	+ 1064000.0	
AB	3082.2	246.17.50	A - 43444.5	+ 85703.0
BC	17843.7	7.17.12	B - 51760.6	+ 82052.0
CD	429.5	57.19.00	C - 49497.4	+ 99751.6
DE	60.7	156.55.00	D - 49135.9	+ 99983.5
EA	15312.2	158.16.34	E - 49112.1	+ 99927.7

Beskrywing van Bokens.

- A. Ingeplante klip.
- B.C.E. 3' ysterpaal onder 2x2 klipstapel.
- D. 1/2" ysterpen in middel van pad.



Skaal 1: 5000

Die figuur A. B. C. D. E.

stel voor 841.6275 morg grond, synde

van die plaas

GEDEELTE 2  
TIERBERG

geleë in

Gedeelte 2 (.....)  
('n gedeelte van Gedeelte ..... ) van  
die plaas TIERBERG Nr. 438  
Namatkwaland.

Administratiewe Distrik Namatkwaland Provinsie Kaap die Goeie Hoop

Opgemeet in

Sept. 1966 deur ONS  
April 1956.

*Ch. Kemp*  
*W. J. Louw*  
Landmeter

Hierdie kaart is gehêg aan

T/A No. C 333/67

gedateer

t.g.v.

Registateur van Aktes.

Die oorspronklike kaart is

No. 8097/1966

Transport/Grondbrief

No.

Lêer No. 5/14708

M.S. No. [ 2253/85

Komp. EG-6

Alg. Plan

© S.P.C.T.-C7108

439/2

Figure 25 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 2 of the farm Tierberg.

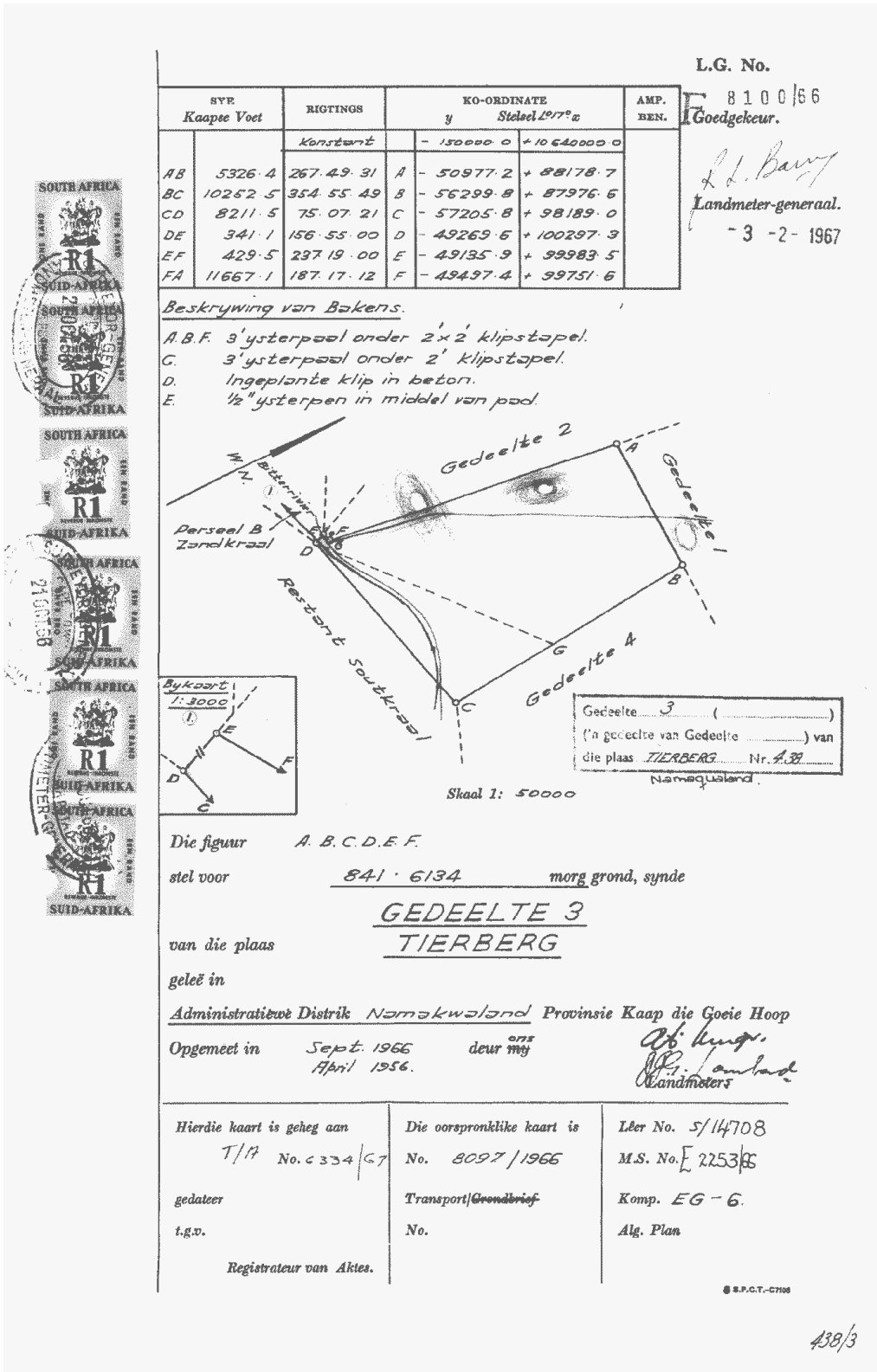


Figure 26 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 3 of the farm Tierberg.

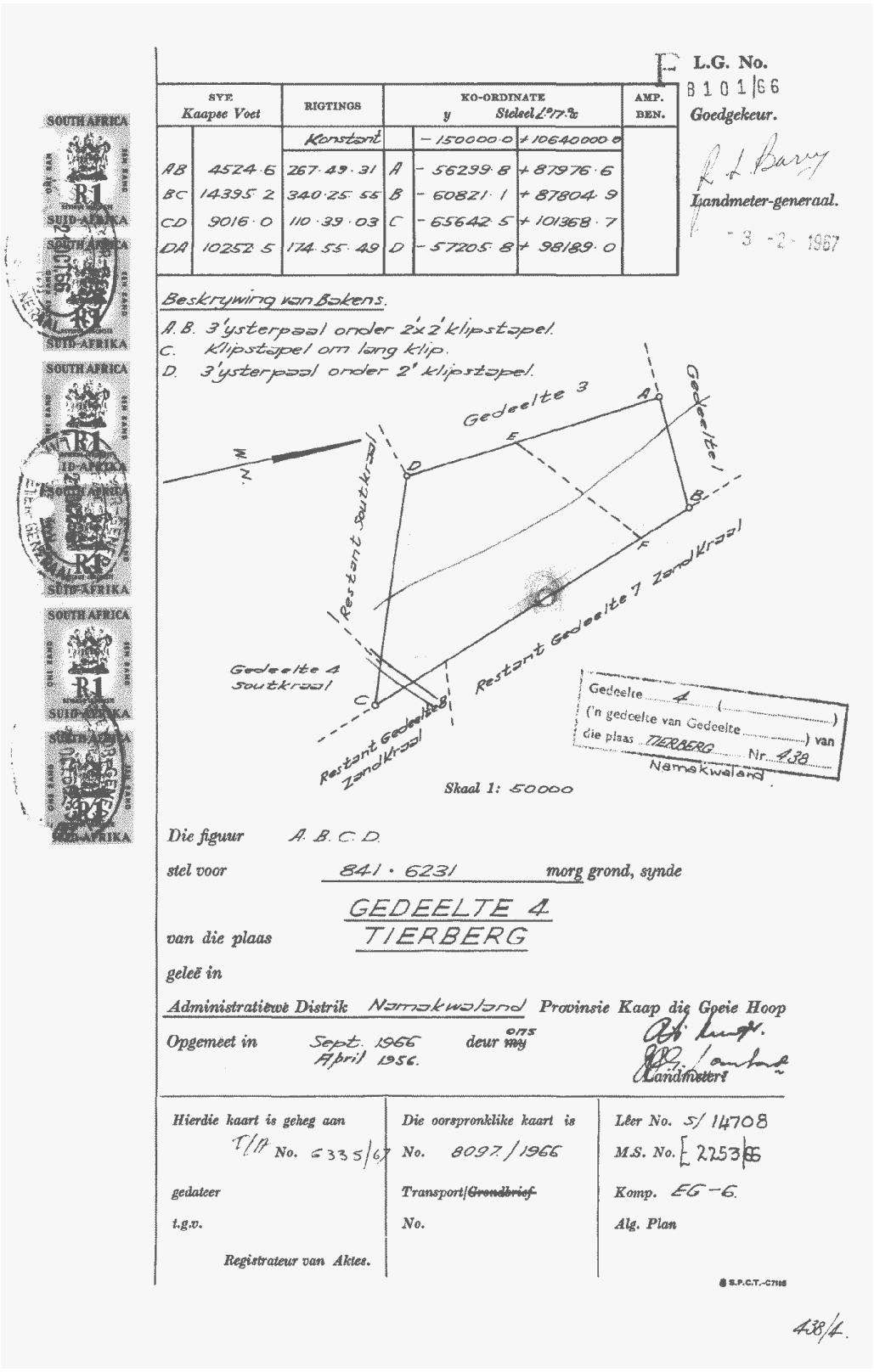


Figure 27 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 4 of the farm Tierberg.

#### 7.4.5 Kwoap 494

The map of the original farm Kwoap is one containing not only this farm, but at least seven others. The copy is not very good and therefore it is difficult to read the information it contains (Surveyor-General S8 4106/1897). It seems as if the date of the map is 1897. One can see hills and roads on the map (Figure 28).

Portion 3 of the farm was measured out in 1955 (Surveyor-General F9075/53). The only useful information it contains is that three hills are visible (Figure 29).

Portion 6 of the farm was established in 1958 (Surveyor-General F7466/58). The only useful information on this map is a hill indicated and the name thereof, being Kwabskop is also given (Figure 30).



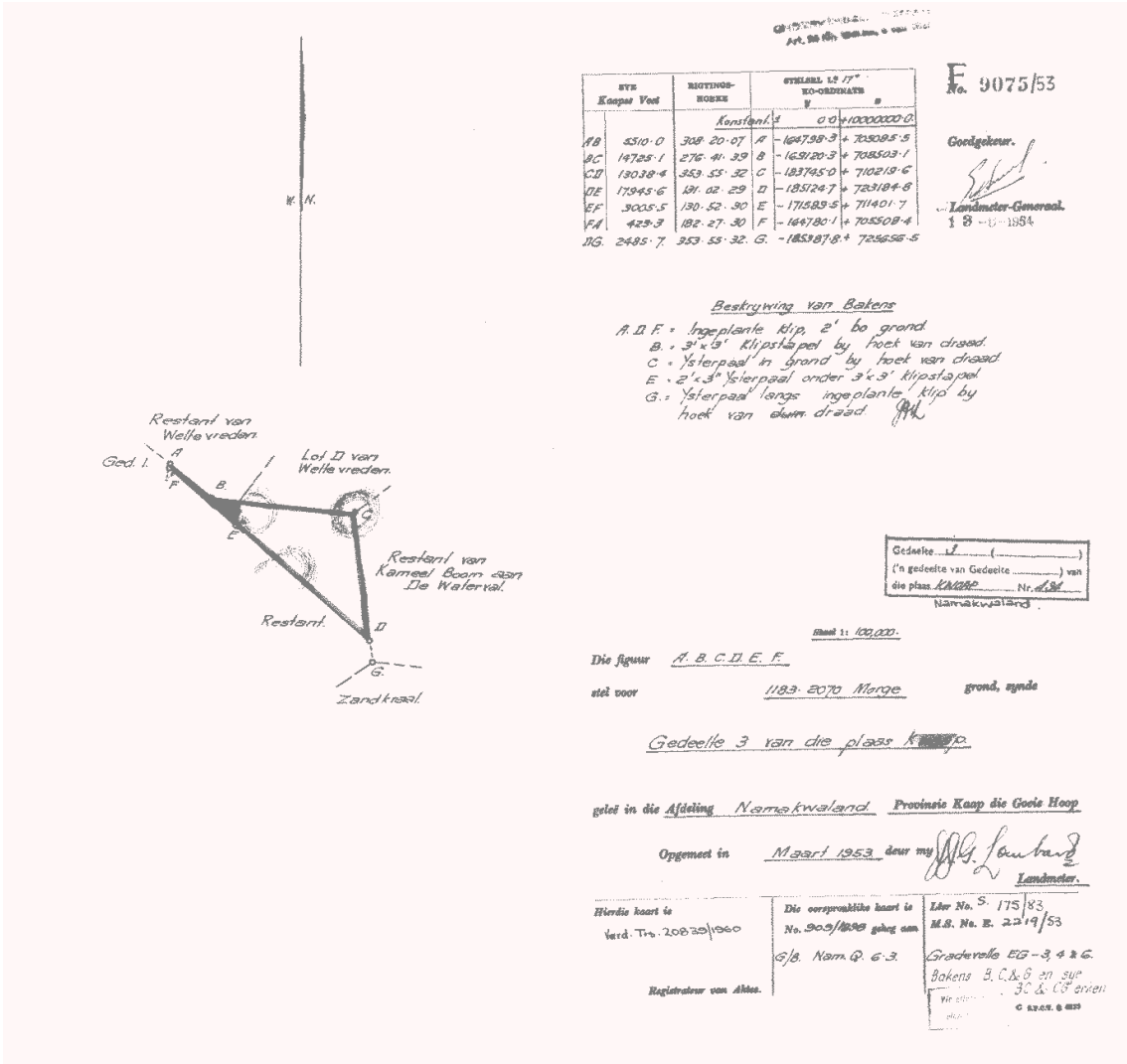


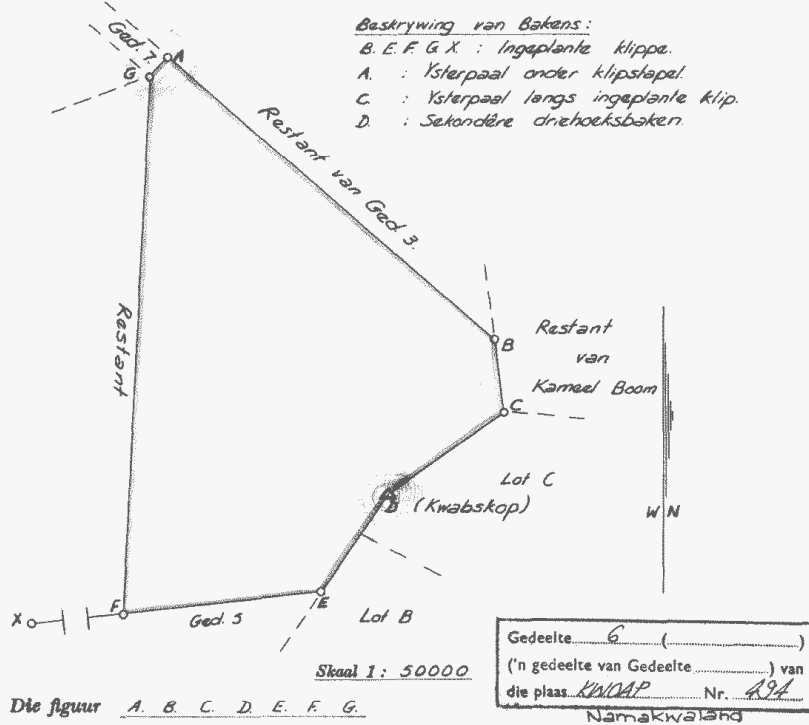
Figure 29 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 3 of the farm Kwoap.

SVE Kaapse Voet	RIJTINGS- HOEKE	STELSEL L <sup>o</sup> 17 <sup>o</sup> KO-ORDINATE	
		y	z
		Kons. - 150 000	+ 10 700 000
AB 1416.4	311. 02. 20	A - 244 77.6	+ 13915.9
BC 2485.7	353. 55. 32	B - 35129.7	+ 23184.8
CD 4580.8	34. 42. 20	C - 35387.8	+ 25636.5
DE 3890.7	34. 28. 28	D - 31641.6	+ 28308.3
EF 6527.0	83. 45. 41	E - 20439.4	+ 31515.9
FG 17718.9	182. 58. 46	F - 22950.2	+ 32225.3
GA 863.3	224. 37. 10	G - 23871.2	+ 14530.4
FX 11724.9	83. 45. 41	X - 11204.7	+ 33499.4

F  
L.G. No. 7466/58

Goedgekeur.

J. de Suid.  
Landmeter-generaal.



Hierdie kaart is

Die oorspronklike kaart is No. 5673/55 geheg aan

L.G. Lier No. 5/175/83  
M.S. No. E. 1858/58

EG-496

Registrateur van Aktes.

Figure 30 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 6 of the farm Kwoap.

#### 7.4.6 Kameelboom 439

It seems from the map of this farm that it was established in 1843 (Surveyor-General F402/1843). The map indicates a few hills as well as the Spoeg River. It also shows a number of roads as well as areas used for grazing (Figure 31). Many of these farms used to be loan farms, meaning that farmers from further south used these Government owned farms for grazing purposes. That is why information on the grazing conditions was readily available when the farms were officially handed over to private owners.

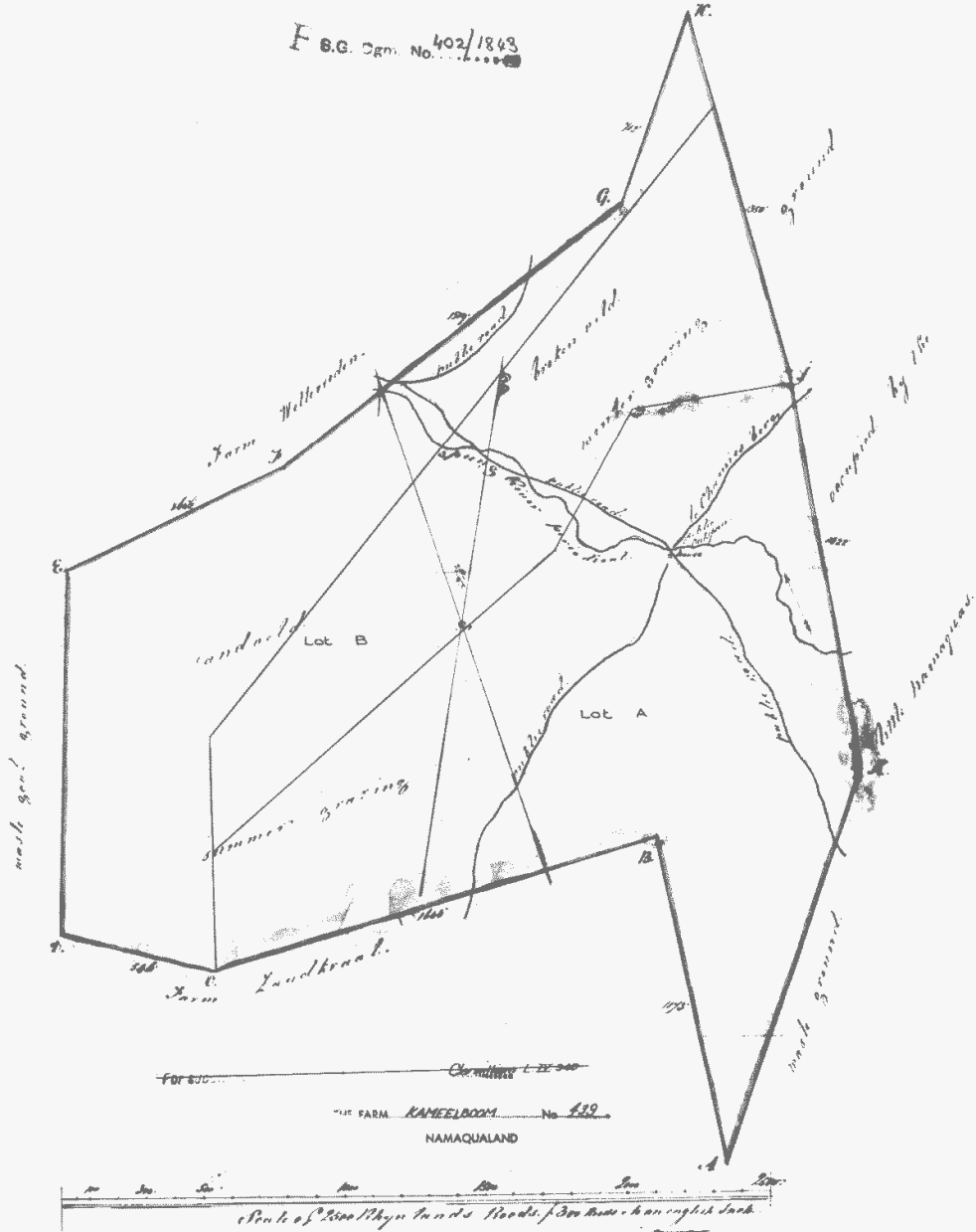
The map for portion 4 of the farm Kameelboom was drawn in 1936. The farm was transferred to WDS Engelbrecht in 1947 (Surveyor-General F244/1936). Natural phenomena indicated on the map are some hills and the Spoeg River. It is also indicated that one of the beacons of the farm was placed on a hill. Roads are also indicated (Figure 32).

The same information is obtained from the map of portion 11 (Surveyor-General F242/1936). The map was drawn in 1936 and the farm transferred to WDS Engelbrecht in 1947. Roads, hills and the Spoeg River are indicated on the map. Again it is indicated that some of the beacons of the farm were placed on hills (Figure 33).



CLW Q. 6 50

F. S.G. Dgm. No. 402/1843



The above Diagram A to K represents a piece of 900' ground called Kameelboom containing 9440 Roods 3/4 of a Rood situated in the District of Plan Wiltam, into the County of Simons. Extending South-west to the farm Helderland, North to the farm Landkraal, East to the 900' ground, and West to the account of Charles Lutz.

*Charles Lutz*

Dgm. No. 402/1843  
Df. D. 50

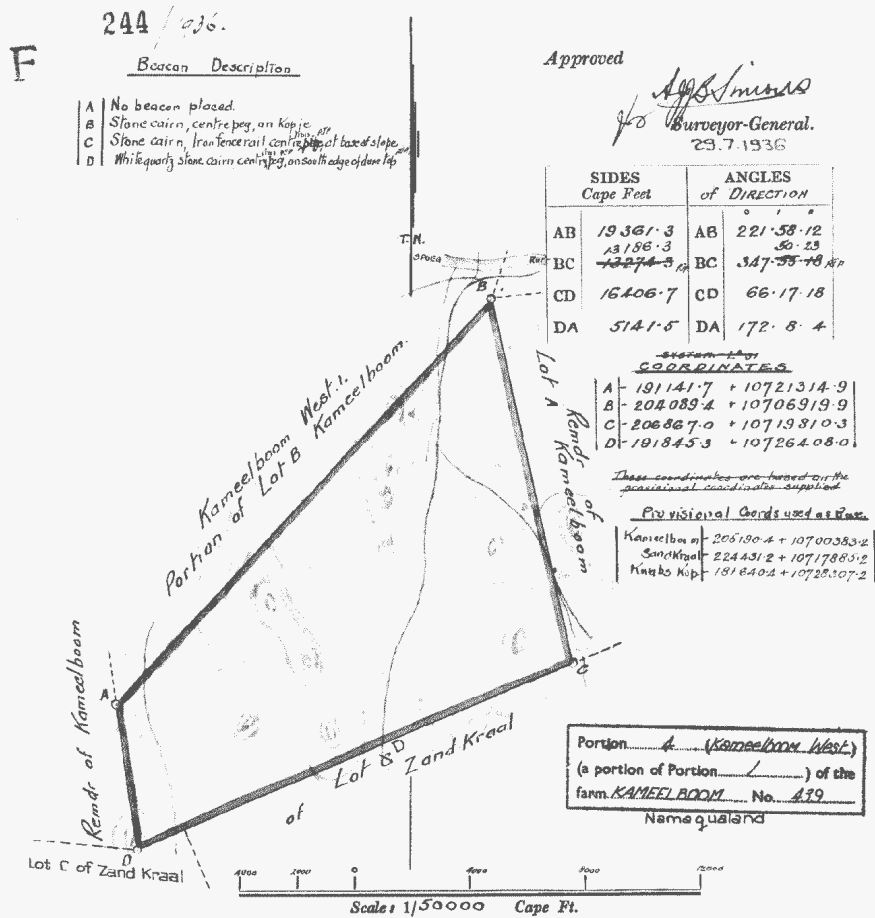
ORDERED  
D.F.S. CHECKED

D.V.

429

For list of  
conditions see  
back of diagram

Figure 31 Surveyor-General's diagram of the farm Kameelboom.



The figure ABCD  
represents 1666.8620 Morgen — Sq. Feet of land, called  
KAMEELBOOM WEST 3.  
portion of Lot A of Kameelboom which is referred to hereunder,  
situate in the Division of  
Namaqualand PROVINCE of CAPE of GOOD HOPE.  
Surveyed in Sept. 1935. by me *J. J. J. J.*  
Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to  
Transfer No. 17610  
dated 11-9-47 in favour of  
*W. D. S. Engelbrecht.*  
Registrar of Deeds.

The original diagram is No. 912/1933  
annexed to Deed of Partition Transfer  
No. 3616 dated 22.6.1933  
in favour of J. T. Engelbrecht

S.G. File No. 12927.  
Survey Records No.  
E 391/1936  
EG-4

FORM Q1.

139/4

Figure 32 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 4 of the farm Kameelboom.

F

212/1936

Approved

*J. J. Simons*  
 Surveyor-General.  
 25.7.1936

Beacon Description.

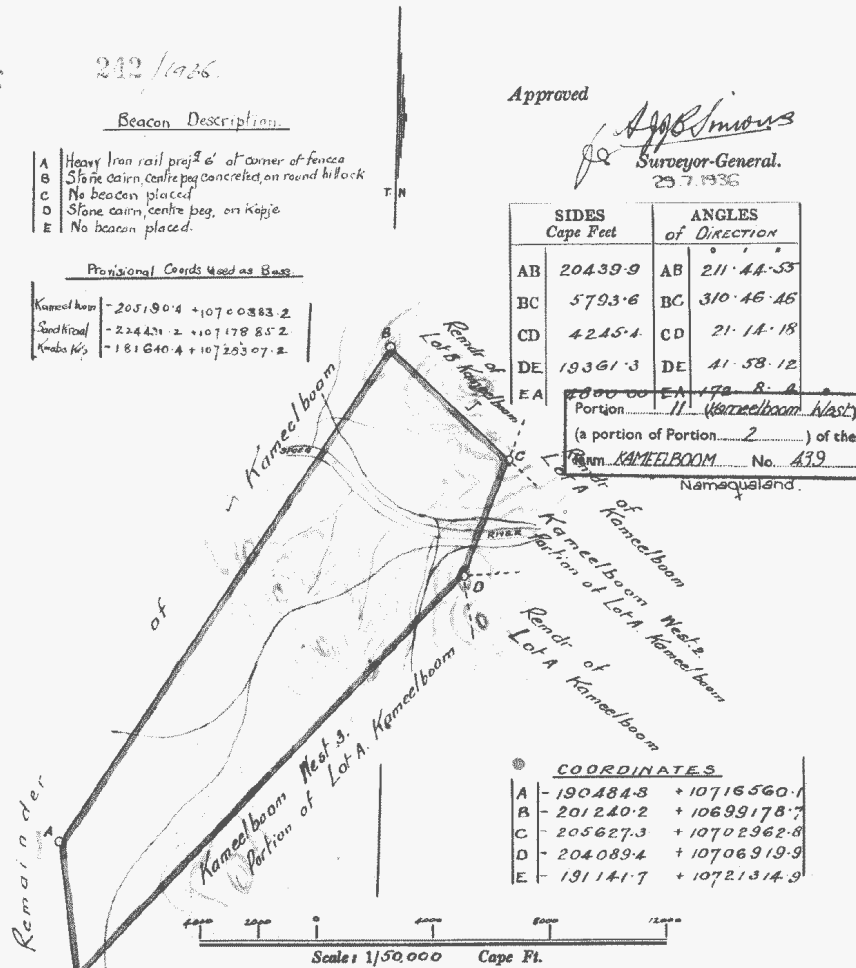
- A Heavy iron rail proj<sup>d</sup> e' of corner of fence
- B Stone cairn, centre peg concreted on round block
- C No beacon placed
- D Stone cairn, centre peg, on koppie
- E No beacon placed.

Provisional Coords Used as Basis

Kameelboom	-205190.4	+10700383.2
Sandkraal	-224431.2	+10717885.2
Kraals N's	-181640.4	+10725307.2

SIDES	Angles	of DIRECTION
Cape Feet		
AB	20439.9	211° 44' 53"
BC	5793.6	310° 46' 46"
CD	4245.4	21° 14' 18"
DE	19361.3	41° 58' 12"
EA	20000.00	179° 8' 0"

Portion 11 (Kameelboom West 1)  
 (a portion of Portion 2) of the  
 Farm KAMEELBOOM No. 439  
 Namaqualand.



COORDINATES

A	-190484.8	+10716560.1
B	-201240.2	+10699178.7
C	-205627.3	+10702962.8
D	-204089.4	+10706919.9
E	-191141.7	+10721314.9

The figure ABCDE represents 13/3-5553 Morgen — Sq. Feet of land, called

portion of KAMEELBOOM WEST 1.  
 Lot B of Kameelboom which is referred to hereunder,  
 situate in the Division of  
 Namaqualand. PROVINCE of CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Surveyed in Sept. 1935. by me *J. J. Simons* Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to  
 Transfer No. 17610  
 dated 11-9-47 in favour of  
*M. D. S. Engelbrecht*

The original diagram is No. 211/1935  
 annexed to Deed of Partition Transfer  
 No. 3616 dated 22.6.1933  
 in favour of J. T. Engelbrecht

S.G. File No. 12927  
 Survey Records No.  
 E 381/1936  
 EG-4

Registrar of Deeds.

Form Q1.

439/11

Figure 33 Surveyor-General's diagram of portion 11 of the farm Kameelboom.

### 7.4.7 Farm no. 581

The fact that this farm only has a number is more than likely an indication that it was established fairly recently. The map dates to 1979 (Surveyor-General F1689/79). The only other useful information on the map corroborates that the farm was a recent establishment. The farm came into being as the result of the joining of portion 5 of the farm Kwoab and portion 5 of the farm Soutfontein (Figure 34).

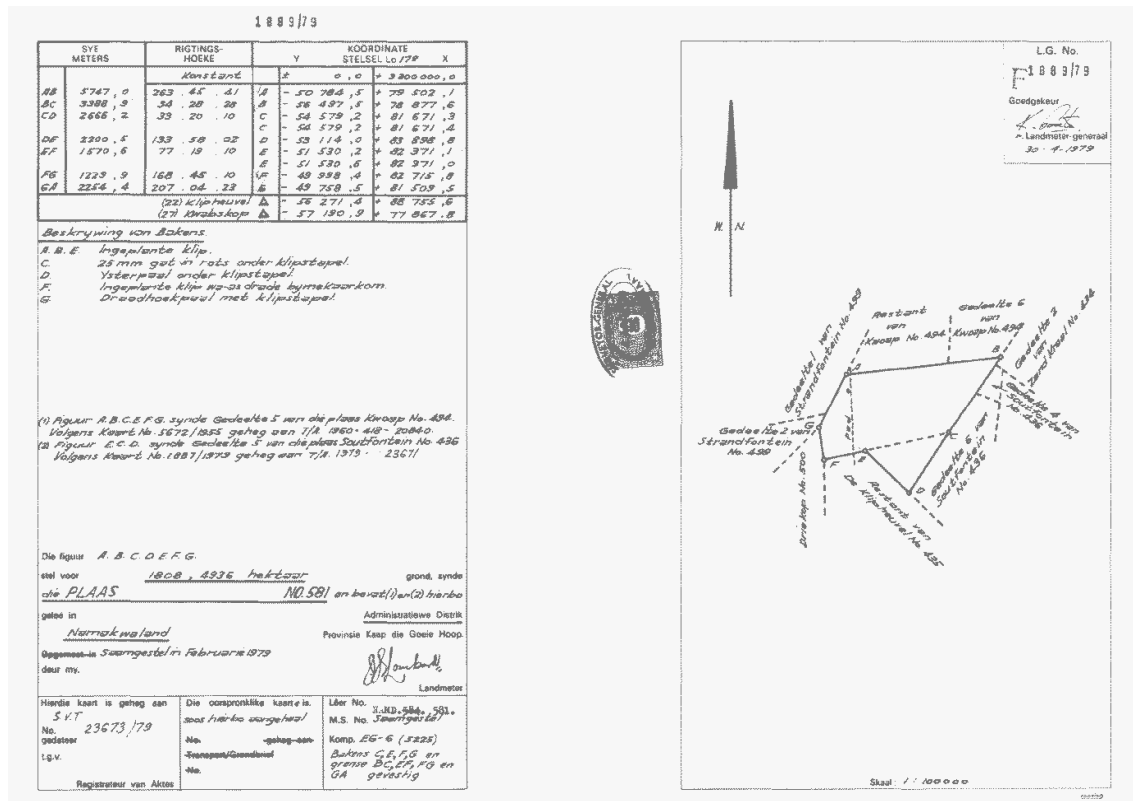


Figure 34 Surveyor-General's diagram of Farm no. 581.

## 8 Conclusion

It is clear from the above information that not much is known about the presence of heritage sites and structures in the area under investigation. As far as the prehistory concerns this is the result of a lack of research, not only on the affected farms, but also in the wider geographical area. As far as the recent history concerns this probably is since no event of national importance are linked to any of these farms.

This however does not mean that the farms do not have any heritage sites. In fact, as it is known that the San and the Nama roamed in the Northern Cape for many years, the chances of finding artifacts and sites linked thereto is reasonably high. It is almost impossible to predict where open air sites may be found, but these would usually be in walking distance of a water source. Closed sites are found at

geographical features such as overhangs, caves and rock shelters. The diagrams of the farms indeed indicate quite a number of hills as well as water sources. These definitely create a suitable environment for Stone Age people and are areas where such may be expected.

Although no buildings are indicated on some of the farm maps, this is not uncommon. These were not always indicated on these maps. However, some of the maps indeed indicate buildings and other structures. These features are older than 60 years and should they still exist, even as ruins, it should be assessed in order to determine its heritage value.

One can therefore definitely expect to find buildings and other structures dating to at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century on the farms. This may also include graves. The latter is usually found close to homesteads. Farm houses would more than often also be close to a water source. Even buildings dating to the early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century may be present and have a latent heritage significance as these are older than 60 years. Such structures should be individually assessed by a heritage expert in order to determine its real heritage value.

It is known that grave yards are found on some of these and adjacent farms. There also is a threshing floor on one of these (Personal communication: Elmarie van der Walt) and a mill was indicated on one of the maps. Threshing floors were commonly used during the 18<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and even early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and indicates permanent settlement. One can therefore definitely expect to find buildings and other structures dating to the at least the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century on the farm. However, even buildings dating to the early and mid-20<sup>th</sup> century may be present and have a latent heritage significance as these are older than 60 years. Such structures should also be individually assessed by a heritage expert in order to determine its real heritage value.

Since the area that is being studied has not been researched, it means that sites identified will most likely have a higher value than otherwise. It is therefore necessary to understand the process of cultural heritage management, in order to serve as a guideline for future planning. Cultural resources management consist of three phases, but these may not all be applicable in all situations.

It starts with the survey of cultural heritage resources which is called a Phase 1 investigation. During this process possible impacts are identified and mitigation measures lined out (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54). This should be done in areas where specific developments are planned.

A Phase 2 investigation is a detailed investigation of a specific cultural resource. This usually entails detailed documentation and research (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 49-52). The necessity for a phase 2 investigation stems from the findings of a phase 1 investigation. A phase 2 investigation is nothing else than basic research and is aimed at obtaining information that can be preserved for future generations and to shed light on lesser-known heritage resources.

Phase 3 is called the management plan regarding a specific heritage site. This gives attention to the preservation, conservation and utilisation of such a site. It is of the utmost importance that a management plan be written for sites with a high cultural significance and which should be preserved.

The three tree steps do not necessarily follow each other. For instance, sometimes after the phase 1 study, a management plan is drawn up without doing detailed research. This is something that can be done at a later stage and, if needed the management plan can be adapted after such a study (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54).

## 9 Recommendations

It can be concluded that the desktop assessment of the Soutfontein prospecting rights application has been completed successfully. It is clear that although not many heritage sites could be identified, the area shows a certain degree of potential to host Stone Age and historical sites. Such sites will need to be assessed before any mining development could commence. During prospecting activities, these sites should be avoided.

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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

### 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:

- National Grade I significance should be managed as part of the national estate
- Provincial Grade II significance should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- Local Grade IIIA should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- Local Grade IIIB should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance)
- General protection A (IV A) site should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance)
- General protection B (IV B) site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- 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.