



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural  
Resource Consultants  
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**A REPORT ON A CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF ADDITIONAL TOURISM FACILITIES AT THE EXISTING  
HARTIES CABLEWAY, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE**

For:

***Landscape Dynamics***  
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**REPORT NO.: AE01817V**

By:

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***10 April 2018***

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## **SUBMISSION OF REPORT**

**Please note that the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or one of its subsidiary bodies needs to comment on this report.**

**It is the client's responsibility to do the submission via the SAHRIS System on the SAHRA website.**

**Clients are advised not to proceed with any action before receiving the necessary comments from SAHRA.**

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**Any changes to the scope of a project will require an additional appointment.**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was requested by Landscape Dynamics to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed development of additional tourism facilities at the existing Harties Cableway. This is close to the Hartebeespoort Dam in the Gauteng Province.

The methodology for the study includes a survey of literature and a field survey. The latter was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development.

If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by doing a physical survey via off-road vehicle and on foot and covered as much as possible of the area to be studied. Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may however influence the coverage.

All sites, objects, features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

During the survey no site of cultural heritage significance was identified. It is therefore recommended that the proposed development may continue. This report is seen as ample mitigation.

It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Due to the density of vegetation it also is possible that some sites may only become known later on. Operating controls and monitoring should therefore be aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

It is also important to take cognizance that it is the client's responsibility to do the submission of this report to the relevant Heritage Resources Agency. No work on site may commence before receiving the necessary comments from them.

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**Prof Anton Carl van Vollenhoven**

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**TERTIARY EDUCATION**

- BA 1986, University of Pretoria
- BA (HONS) Archaeology 1988 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- MA Archaeology 1992, University of Pretoria
- Post-Graduate Diploma in Museology 1993 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- Diploma Tertiary Education 1993, University of Pretoria
- DPhil Archaeology 2001, University of Pretoria.
- MA Cultural History 1998 (cum laude), University of Stellenbosch
- Management Diploma 2007 (cum laude), Tshwane University of Technology
- DPhil History 2010, University of Stellenbosch

**EMPLOYMENT HISTORY**

- *1988-1991*: Fort Klapperkop Military Museum - Researcher
- *1991-1999*: National Cultural History Museum. Work as Archaeologist, as well as Curator/Manager of Pioneer Museum (1994-1997)
- *1999-2002*: City Council of Pretoria. Work as Curator: Fort Klapperkop Heritage Site and Acting Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *2002-2007*: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. Work as Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *August 2007* – present – Managing Director for Archaetnos Archaeologists.
- *1988-2003*: Part-time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Pretoria and a part-time lecturer on Cultural Resources Management in the Department of History at the University of Pretoria.
- *2014-2015*: Part-time lecturer for the Honours degree in Museum Sciences in the Department of History and Heritage Studies at the University of Pretoria
- *Since 2015*: Extraordinary Professor of History at the Mafikeng campus of the Northwest University

**OTHER**

- Has published 79 articles in scientific and popular journals on archaeology and history.
- Has been the author and co-author of over 845 unpublished reports on cultural resources surveys and archaeological work.
- Has published books on the Military Fortifications of Pretoria and Heritage Guidelines.
- Contributed to a book on Mapungubwe.
- Has delivered more than 66 papers and lectures at national and international conferences.
- Member of SAHRA Council for 2003 – 2006.

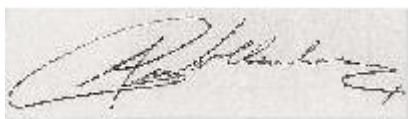
- Member of the South African Academy for Science and Art.
- Member of Association for South African Professional Archaeologists.
- Member of the South African Society for Cultural History (Chairperson 2006-2008; 2012-2014).
- Has been editor for the SA Journal of Cultural History 2002-2004.
- Member of the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, Gauteng's Council.
- Member of Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, Gauteng's HIA adjudication committee (Chairperson 2012-2015).

A list of reports can be viewed on [www.archaetnos.co.za](http://www.archaetnos.co.za).

### DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Anton Carl van Vollenhoven from Archaetnos, hereby declare that I am an independent specialist within the field of heritage management.

Signed:



Date: 10 April 2018

### LIST OF ACRONYMS:

AIA – Archaeological Impact Assessment  
 AMP – Archaeology, Meteorites and Palaeontology Unit at SAHRA  
 CMP – Cultural Management Plan  
 EAP – Environmental Assessment Practitioner  
 EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment  
 HIA – Heritage Impact Assessment  
 PIA – Palaeontological Impact Assessment  
 SAHRA – South African Heritage Resources Agency

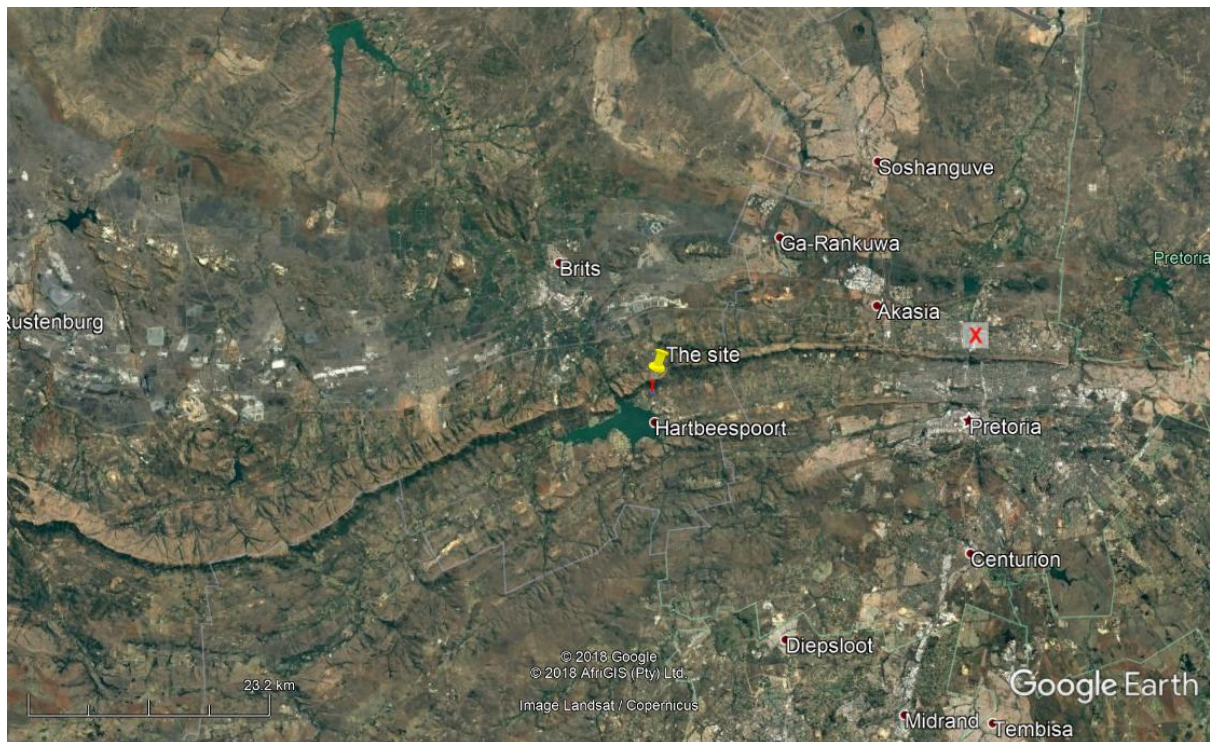
## 1. INTRODUCTION

Archaetnos cc was requested by Landscape Dynamics to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed development of additional tourism facilities at the existing Harties Dam Cableway. As the name indicates, this is close to the Hartebeespoort Dam in the North-West Province. The site is located to the north and south of the Harties Cableway Service Road in Melodie in Hartbeespoort in the jurisdiction of the Madibeng Local Municipality (Figure 1-4).

The project description is as follows (to be developed in a phased manner):

- An events venue and boutique guest lodge is planned on Portion 1 of Holding 44 Melodie Agricultural Holdings;
- Additions to the existing tourism facilities is planned on Hartebeestpoort Cable Way 971 JQ that will include a zipline, an aerial optical course, an infinity swimming pool and an aerial walkway with ancillary and related facilities.

The HIA study forms part of a Basic Assessment for an EIA. The client indicated the areas to be surveyed and the survey was confined to these. It was done via foot.



**Figure 1: Location of Hartebeespoort and the site in the North-West Province. North reference is to the top.**



Harties Cable Way Project : Additional Tourism Facilities to be established on Portion 1 of Holding 44 Melodie Agricultural Holdings and Hartebeestpoort Cable Way 971-JQ

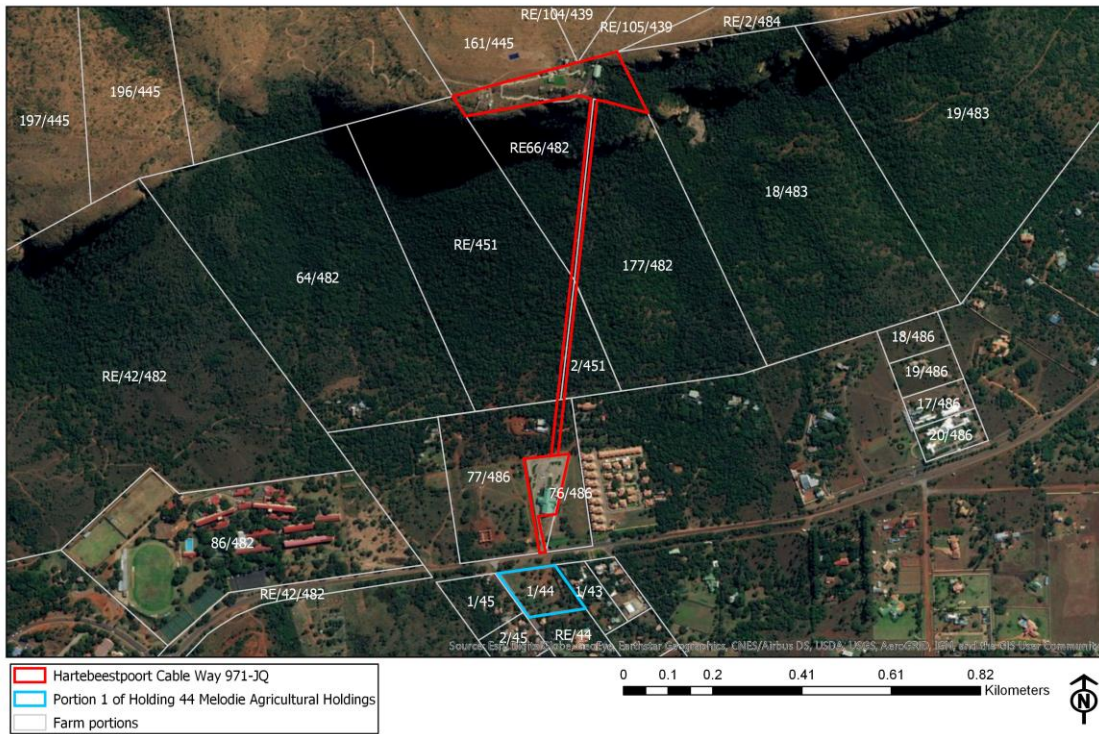


Figure 2: Location of the site.

Harties Cable Way Project : Additional Tourism Facilities to be established on Portion 1 of Holding 44 Melodie Agricultural Holdings and Hartebeestpoort Cable Way 971-JQ

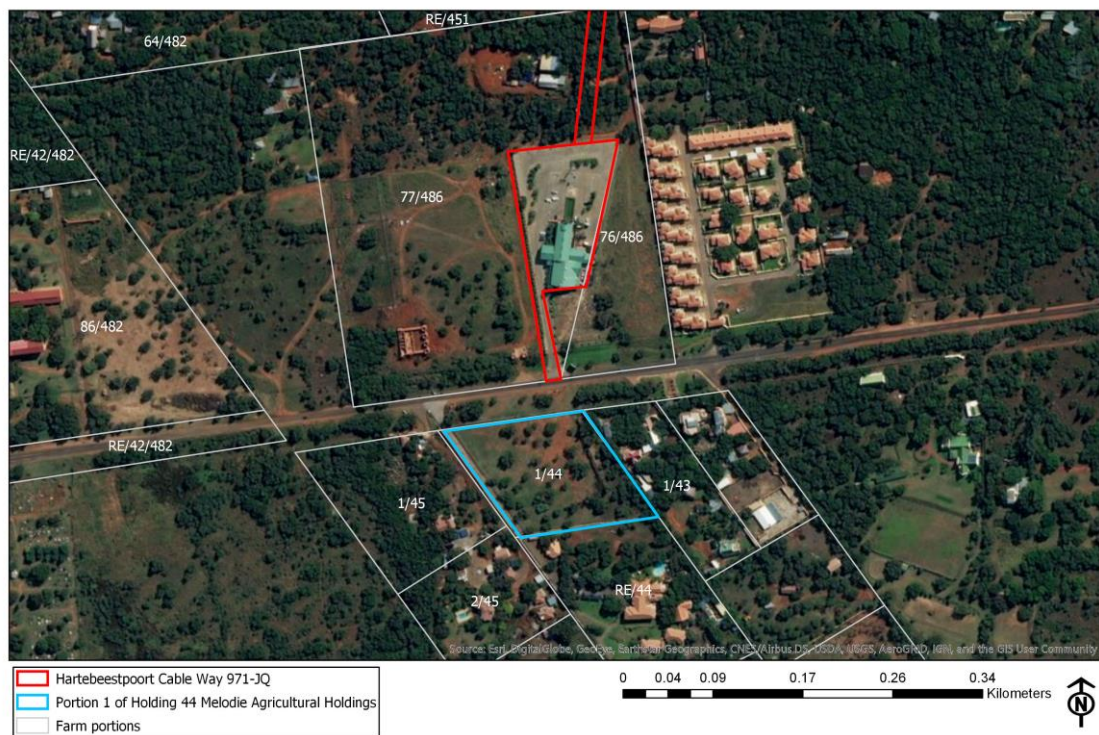
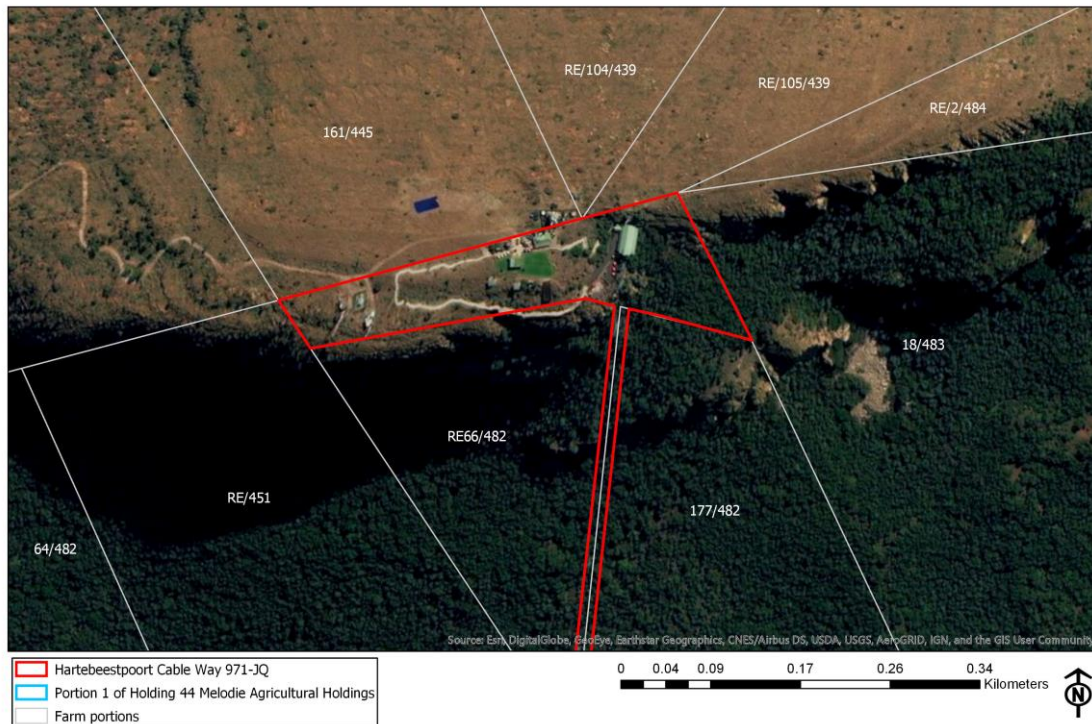


Figure 3: Detail of the site below the mountain.



Harties Cable Way Project : Additional Tourism Facilities to be established on  
 Portion 1 of Holding 44 Melodie Agricultural Holdings and Hartebeestpoort Cable Way 971-JQ



**Figure 4: Detail of the site on top of the mountain.**

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Identify objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Document the found cultural heritage sites according to best practice standards for heritage related studies.
3. Study background information on the area to be developed.
4. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
5. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions.
6. Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development.

7. Review applicable legislative requirements.

### **3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS**

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the survey 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. 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. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. It must be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur.

### **4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. The first of these are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) which deals with the cultural heritage of the Republic of South Africa. The second is the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) which inter alia deals with cultural heritage as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

#### 4.1 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 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 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 and can only be done by a professional archaeologist.

A Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) is an assessment of palaeontological heritage. Palaeontology is a different field of study, and although also sometimes required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)<sup>1</sup>, should be done by a professional palaeontologist.

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

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<sup>1</sup> Please consult SAHRA to determine whether a PIA is necessary.

- 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 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). 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 or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume 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 **National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)** 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 **National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)**.

### **4.2 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.

## **5. THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATIONS' PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE**

This standard recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. It aims to ensure that clients protect cultural heritage in the course of their project activities. This is done by clients abiding to the law and having heritage surveys done to identify and protect cultural heritage resources via field studies and the documentation of such resources. These need to be done by competent professionals (e.g. archaeologists and cultural historians).

Possible chance finds, encountered during the project development, also need to be managed by not disturbing such finds and by having them assessed by professionals. Impacts on the cultural heritage should be minimized. This include the possible maintenance of such sites in situ, or when impossible, the restoration of the functionality of the cultural heritage in a different location.

When cultural historical and archaeological artifacts and structures need to be removed is should be done by professionals and by abiding to the applicable legislation. The removal of cultural heritage resources may however only be considered if there are no technically or financially feasible alternatives. In considering the removal of cultural resources, it should be outweighed by the benefits of the overall project to the effected communities. Again, professionals should carry out the work and adhere to the best available techniques.

Consultation with affected communities should be engaged in. This entails that access to such communities should be granted to their cultural heritage if this is applicable. Compensation for the loss of cultural heritage should only be given in extra-ordinary circumstances.

Critical cultural heritage may not be impacted on. Professionals should be used to advise on the assessment and protection thereof. Utilization of cultural heritage resources should always be done in consultation with the effected communities in order to be consistent with their customs and traditions and to come to agreements with relation to possible equitable sharing of benefits from commercialization.

## **6. METHODOLOGY**

### **6.1 Survey of literature**

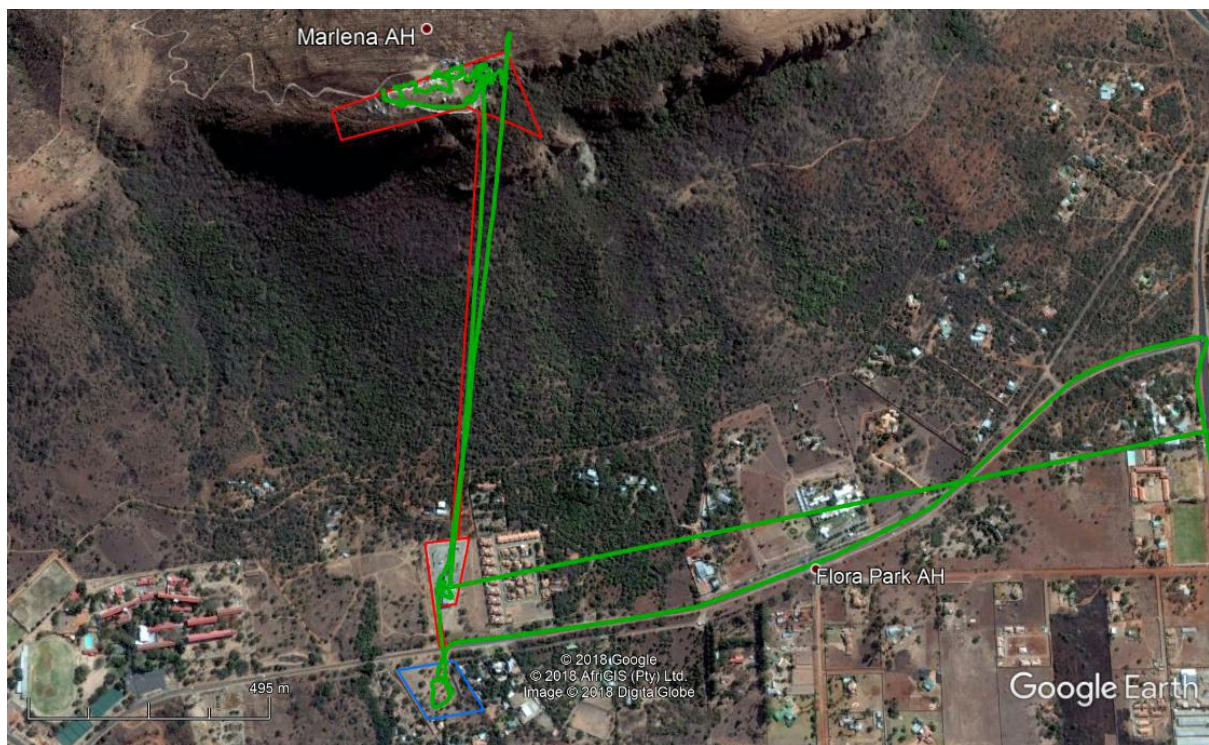
A survey of literature was undertaken to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

## 6.2 Field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development. One regularly looks a bit wider than the demarcated area, as the surrounding context needs to be taken into consideration.

If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS)<sup>2</sup>, while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by doing a physical survey on foot and covered as much as possible of the area to be studied (Figure 5).

Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may however influence the coverage. The size of the surveyed areas is approximately 6 Ha. The survey took 2 hours to complete.



**Figure 5: GPS track of the surveyed area (green lines). North reference is to the top.**

## 6.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are 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.

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<sup>2</sup> A Garmin Oregon 550 with an accuracy factor of a few meters.

## 6.4 Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description to facilitate the identification of each locality.

## 6.5 Evaluation of Heritage sites

The evaluation of heritage sites is done by giving a field rating of each (see Appendix C) using the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Uniqueness of the site and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

## 7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The area that was surveyed is almost entirely disturbed by human interventions from the recent past. This mainly is connected to the operation of the cableway on site.

The most southern section is where the boutique hotel is planned. This property has been fenced in and has a lawn, which is sometimes used for parking (Figure 6). A few large trees are found (Figure 7), but no other natural vegetation is present.

The central section hosts the lower cableway station. It also contains restaurants, shops and a paved parking area (Figure 8).

From here a servitude of 14 m runs along the mountain slope. Vegetation here seems natural with minimal intervention. Here the pylons for the cableway is located (Figure 9). However, no development is planned here.

The most northern section is on top of the Magaliesberg Mountain. It is reasonably developed, and thus disturbed by restaurants, shops, pathways, masts etc. (Figure 10-12). Almost half of the site does host natural vegetation, but the cover is low (Figure 13), except for an area with trees against the slope (Figure 14).

The topography of the different sections of the surveyed area is fairly flat, with the exception of the mountain slope running upwards towards the north. No water courses are present.





**Figure 6: Area where the boutique hotel is being planned.**



**Figure 7: Lawn and trees in the southern section of the development.**





**Figure 8: View of the central surveyed area.**



**Figure 9: View of the servitude with cableway pylons against the mountain slope.**





**Figure 10: Pathway and other infrastructure on the top of the mountain.**



**Figure 11: Developed area on top of the mountain.**



**Figure 12: Visitors resting area within natural environment.**



**Figure 13: Short natural vegetation on top of the mountain.**





**Figure 14: View of trees against a slope close to the top of the mountain.**

## **8. HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

No sites of cultural heritage significance were located during the survey. Some background information is however given to place the surveyed area and the sites found in a historical context and to contextualize possible finds that could be unearthed during construction activities.

A number of heritage reports have been done in the Hartebeespoort area. Only one was done on the farm Melodie but revealed nothing of heritage significance (SAHRIS database). Information from other reports is integrated below.

### **8.1 Stone Age**

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). 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: 93-94) 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.

The closest known Stone Age in the vicinity of Ifafi is known as the Magaliesberg Research Area. It consists of nine sites including rock shelters in the Magaliesberg

Mountain. These date back to the Middle and Late Stone Age (Bergh 1999: 4; Korsman & Meyer 1999: 94-95).

The surveyed area does not contain shelters or any other indication of living areas. One can therefore assume that Stone Age people would have stayed somewhere in the Magaliesberg Mountain and would have passed this area during their hunting and gathering activities.

## **8.2 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: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) 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.

Previous research indicates that one of the few Early Iron Age sites that have been properly researched, are situated at Broederstroom (Bergh 1999: 6). The site is dated to 350 AD and apart from hut remains indications of iron smelting was also found (Van der Ryst & Meyer 1999: 98).

Late Iron Age sites have been identified in the area around the town of Brits. In a band stretching roughly from Brits in the east to Zeerust in the west many Iron Age sites have been discovered previously (Bergh 1999: 7-8). Many such sites were also identified during heritage surveys on the farm Hartebeespoort 410 JQ (SAHRIS Database).

Again, the presence of water and natural grass cover may have contributed to people settling in the surveyed area during the Iron Age. However, no sites were found during this survey.

## **8.3 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.

During earlier times and in the 19<sup>th</sup> century different Tswana groups, including the Po, Kwena and Kgatla, inhabited the area (Bergh 1999: 10-11). During the Difaquane these people moved further to the north and northwest and this area was then inhabited by the Ndebele of Mzilikazi (Bergh 1999: 11).

Early travelers have moved through this part of the Northwest Province. This included David Hume in 1825, Robert Scoon and William McLuckie in 1829 and Dr Robert Moffat and Reverend James Archbell in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12, 117-119). In 1830 the area was again visited by David Hume. The expedition of Dr Andrew Smith traveled through this area in 1835 and William Cornwallis Harris in 1836. The well-known explorer Dr David Livingston passed through this area in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13, 119-122). The Voortrekkers moved into this area in the 1830's (Bergh 1999: 15).

The Magaliesberg area was extensively utilized during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) as both Boer and British troops moved through the area. The nearest battlefield to the surveyed area is the Battle of Silkaatsnek which took place on 11 July 1900 (Bergh 1999: 51, 54).

Many blockhouses (British fortifications) were also erected in the area. Information about these is limited as it was mostly destroyed since the War. Blockhouses close to the surveyed area includes some at Kalkheuwel, Hekpoort and Broederstroom to the south of Ifafi, at Pampoennek, Kommandonek, Nooitgedacht and Breedtsnek to the west of the surveyed area, at Silkaatsnek to the east and one at Ifafi called the Rietfontein fort (Van Vollenhoven 1999: 23-24). The one at Ifafi was most likely called the Rietfontein blockhouse as it is situated on the farm Rietfontein, the same one that the survey has been done on, but further to the west. Here ammunition from the War was excavated during 2002 (Van Vollenhoven & Van der Walt 2002: 63-64).

Historical buildings and structures were identified during previous surveys in the vicinity (SAHRIA Database; Archaetnos' Database). However, nothing from this period was identified during the survey.

## **9. PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

The application forms part of a Basic Assessment process. Public consultation (Figure 15-18) is handled by the Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner. Both site and newspaper notices were used. No comments related to heritage were received.





**Figure 15: Site notice at entrance to the Cableway.**

**NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

Notice is given, in terms of the NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (Act No 107 of 1998) and 2014 EIA Regulations, as amended, that an application for Environmental Authorisation is lodged with the North West Province Department of Rural, Environment and Agricultural Development (READ).

**Project Name:** Harties Cableway Project  
**Project Applicant:** Zargodox (Pty) Ltd

**Listed Activities for Basic Assessment process:** (Please note that listed activities might be deleted and/or added during the course of the EIA)


Listing Notice 1 : Nr 27 and Listing Notice 3 : Nrs 6, 8, 9, 12 and 20

**Project Description (to be developed in a phased manner) :**

- An events venue and boutique guest lodge is planned on Portion 1 of Holding 44 Melodie Agricultural Holdings, (1,356ha);
- Additions to the existing tourism facilities is planned on Hartebeestpoort Cable Way 971 JQ (4,3379ha) that will include a zipline, an aerial obstacle course, an infinity swimming pool and an aerial walkway with ancillary and related facilities.

**Project Locality:** The site is located to the north and south of the Harties Cableway Service Road in Melodie in Hartebeestpoort in the jurisdiction of the Madibeng Local Municipality.

Harties Cable Way Project: Additional Tourism Facilities to be established on:  
 Portion 1 of Holding 44 Melodie Agricultural Holdings and Hartebeestpoort Cable Way 971 JQ



You are invited to register as an interested and/or Affected Party (I&AP). Please submit your name, contact information and interest in, or objection to the matter to the environmental consultant within 30 days from the date of this notice. Contact details for Landscape Dynamics are as follows:-  
**Landscape Dynamics Environmental Consultants:**  
 Annelize Grobler (tel 082 566 4530) or Susanna Nel (tel 082 888 4060); Email: [info@landscapedynamics.co.za](mailto:info@landscapedynamics.co.za)

**Figure 16: Wording of the site notice.**

If you or someone close to you needs **FREE, CONFIDENTIAL, EXPERT HELP** with a gambling problem call the NRGP Counselling line

**0800 006 008**  
www.responsiblegambling.co.za

Winners know when to stop



**LAERSKOOI BROEDERSTROOM**  
**NASKOOLSENTRUM EN SNOEPWINKEL**  
**POS BESKRYWING: Toesighouer**

Geskikte kandidaat sal verantwoordelik wees vir:  
 • Toesig hou en hulp met die voorbereiding van verwerings van snoepwinkel.  
 • Toesig en hulp met voorbereiding van middagete van Naskoolleersers.

**POSSEPSIFIKASIES**

- Geskikte kandidaat moet:
  - Ondervinding hê in voorbereiding van voedsel op grootmaat (50+)
  - Ouderdom: 40+ jaar
  - Moet beskik oor 'n geldige bestuurslisensie
  - Met kinders kan werk
  - Christelike waardes en beginsels onderskryf en uitleef
  - Goeie dissipline kan handhaaf
  - Goeie menseverhouding
  - Moet in 'n span kan werk
  - Eerlikheid en betroubaarheid word hoog aangeskryf
  - In staat wees om soms swaar items te kan opsluif/verskuif

**SLUITINGSdatum:** Vrydag 13 April 2018  
**Diensaanvaarding:** 23 April 2018

Stuur saam met u aansoekvorm u CV na die volgende eposadres (lsbroederstroom@ebo.co.za) of handig dit by die skoolkantoor in.  
 (Aansoekvorm is beskikbaar op die skool se webblad: www.laerskoolbroederstroom.co.za of by die skool se kantoor)

- Onlangse CV
- Bewys van kwalifikasies en werkserwaring
- Getuigskrif
- Kontakbesonderhede van referente /verwysings

Kontak: Tinka de Beer 082 852 3716

**2 Vacancies exist for an Area and a Contract Manager at a well-known security company in Hartbeespoort.**

**REQUIREMENTS AND EXPERIENCE**

PSIRA certification – Grade A;  
 Grade 12 or equivalent qualification;  
 5 years Estate Security management experience;  
 Firearm competency – business standard;  
 Report writing skills and knowledge of the BCEA;  
 Excellent written & verbal communication skills;  
 Own transport;  
 Threat and Risk assessment;  
 Manpower Management;  
 Ensure that contractual requirements are met at all times;  
 Incident and investigation management.

**CONTACT DETAILS:**

Interested candidates to E-mail CV to [dutoitd@proteacoin.co.za](mailto:dutoitd@proteacoin.co.za) by close of business 6 April 2018.

*Vacancy*

**IT Technician**  
 A+, N+, Own Vehicle & Cellphone  
 Salary Negotiable

Send CV to: [cv@teksupport.co.za](mailto:cv@teksupport.co.za)  
 0861 48 7767 (IT PROS)

**tekSupport** Closing date: 30 April 2018

**ALL Recruit** We Recruit Anywhere, Anytime on behalf of Employers 082 6437093

517. IT Service/Desktop Tech – JHB: Gr12, A+/N+ Cert, MSE/MCITP drivers license, reliable transport, fluent Afr & Eng speaking. Sal 6-10k p/m

515. Control & Instrument Tech – Brits: Qual Trade Instument Tech, Light current Dip will be of advantage, 5-10yrs mining exp. Afr & Eng & Mechanical P/Es exp. Sal RMR

516. Office Manager – Brits: B.Com or similar qual. 5+ yrs exp goods import/export, payroll, SARS reporting, admin duties. Sal RMR

512. Jnr IT Project Man – JHB: PMBOK/PMP/Prince 2 or similar Qual, IT Netw/Architecture (N+, CCNA etc.), Basic exp in design and Project Man, Autocad, Valid passport, Own transport and drivers license. Sal 15-30 p/m

We boast a placement success rate of 93% for 2017!  
 All Recruit sources prospective candidates on behalf of Employers!

Send CV to [admin@allrecruit.info](mailto:admin@allrecruit.info)

**Swaar reën maak amok**

Die swaar reën verlede week het sy tol in Brits en Hartbeespoort ook geëis. Veral paaiet het deurgeloopt en dié omgewings spog nou met meer slaggate en sinkgate as ooit tevore. Landgoedere langs die Hartbeespoortdam het ook deurgeloopt toe die dam se oevers oorstroom is. Die De Kroon-laagwaterbrug moes inderhaas gesluit word om te voorkom dat motoriste die gevaar loop om weggespoel te word.



Estate de Afrique

Ifafi Aquatic Club

**FIND A SUPPORT GROUP IN YOUR AREA**

**SADAG**  
 0800 21 22 23



Estate de Afrique

**HARTIES CABLEWAY PROJECT NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

Notice is given, in terms of the NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT (Act No 107 of 1998) and 2014 EIA Regulations, as amended, that an application for Environmental Authorisation is lodged with the Department of Environmental Affairs. The applicant is Zargodox (Pty) Ltd. A Basic Assessment Process is required in terms of Listing Notices 1 : Nr 27 and Listing Notice 3 : Nrs 6, 8, 9, 12 and 20 (activities to be confirmed). The **Harties Cableway Project** involves the establishment of an events venue and boutique guest lodge on Portion 1 of Holding 44 Melodie AH; as well as additions to the existing tourism facilities on Hartbeespoort Cable Way 971 JQ that will include a zipline, an aerial obstacle course, an infinity swimming pool and an aerial walkway/skywalk with ancillary and related facilities. The site is located to the north and south of the Harties Cableway Service Road in Melodie, Hartbeespoort, Madibeng Local Municipality.

You are invited to register as a stakeholder. Please submit your contact details and interest in the project in writing within 30 days to Landscape Dynamics Environmental Consultants  
 Email: [info@landscape-dynamics.co.za](mailto:info@landscape-dynamics.co.za)  
 Enquiries: Annelize Grobler (tel 082 566 4530) or Susanna Nel (tel 082 888 4060)



**STORAGE UNITS TO LET**

**FROM R482.00 p/m**

**CONTACT**  
 012 660 0103

**Childline**  
 South Africa  
 08000 55 555  
[www.childlinesa.org.za](http://www.childlinesa.org.za)

**LAERSKOOI BROEDERSTROOM**  
**GRONDSLAGFASE**  
**POS BESKRYWING: Graad 3**  
**(Beheerliggaam Pos)**  
**Indiensneming vanaf 1 Junie 2018**

Geskikte kandidaat sal verantwoordelik wees vir:

**LAERSKOOI HENNOPSRIVIER**  
**BEHEERLIGGAAMSPOS / GOVERNING BODY POST**  
**GRAAD 1 KLASASSISTENT / GRADE 1 CLASS ASSISTANT**  
 (Afrikaans, Engels & Sepedi) / (Afrikaans, English & Sepedi)

**Verreistes:**  
 Onderwys agtergrond  
 Moet besig wees met onderwysstudies,

Figure 17: Newspaper Notice (bottom left).

## **HARTIES CABLEWAY PROJECT NOTIFICATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

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*Enquiries: Annelize Grobler (tel 082 566 4530) or Susanna Nel (tel 082 888 4060)*



Figure 18: Detail of newspaper notice.

### **10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

As indicated no sites of cultural heritage significance was located in the surveyed area. The survey of the indicated area was completed successfully. The following is recommended:

- Since nothing of heritage importance was identified, this report is seen as ample mitigation.
- The proposed development may therefore continue, but only after receiving the necessary comments from the SAHRA.
- It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. It may only become known later on. The presence of Iron Age pottery in the surveyed area, as well as the nearby Happyland site, may indicate the presence of more such as well as related artefacts (burials, faunal material, grinding stones, etc.).

Therefore, operating controls and monitoring should be introduced, aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken



when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

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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 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:

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.