
Heritage Impact Assessment Report

Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed
Expansion to the Samy's Wholesalers Warehouse,
Kimberley – Northern Cape Province

PREPARED BY:



PREPARED FOR:



CREDIT SHEET

Project Director

STEPHAN GAIGHER (BA Hons, Archaeology, UP)

Principal Investigator for G&A Heritage

Member of ASAPA (Site Director Status)

Tel.: (015) 516 1561

Cell.: 073 752 6583

E-mail: stephan@gaheritage.co.za

Website: <http://www.gaheritage.co.za>

Report Author

STEPHAN GAIGHER

***Disclaimer;** Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. G&A Heritage and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

Statement of Independence

As the duly appointed representative of G&A Heritage, I Stephan Gaigher, hereby confirm my independence as a specialist and declare that neither I nor G&A Heritage have any interests, be it business or otherwise, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which the Environmental Consultant was appointed as Environmental Assessment Practitioner, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.

SIGNED OFF BY: STEPHAN GAIGHER



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site name and location: Proposed expansion of the Samys's Wholesalers warehouse, Kimberley, Northern Cape Province

Municipal Area: Sol Plaatje Municipality.

Developer: Samy's Wholesalers

Consultant: G&A Heritage, PO Box 522, Louis Trichardt, 0920, South Africa. 38A Vorster Str. Louis Trichardt, 0920

Date of Report: 04 November 2014

The purpose of the management summary is to distil the information contained in the report into a format that can be used to give specific results quickly and facilitate management decisions. It is not the purpose of the management summary to repeat in shortened format all the information contained in the report, but rather to give a statement of results for decision making purposes.

This study encompasses the heritage impact investigation. A preliminary layout has been supplied to lead this phase of this study.

The purpose of this study is to determine the possible occurrence of sites with cultural heritage significance within the study area. The study is based on archival and document research, combined with fieldwork investigations.

Archival Research

Scientific publications

Several publications on heritage related work in this area could be sourced. These include, but are not limited to;

- Morris, D. 2010. Heritage Impact Assessment of alternative routes of a proposed 132 kV power line between the existing Kimberley DS Substation and the Homestead Substation at the northern edge of Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2013. A Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Kimberley Diamonds Prospecting Application.
- Fourie, W. 2010. CSP and CPV/ PV EIA Heritage Assessment – Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2014. Preliminary Report on human remains disturbed at Diamond Park, Greenpoint, Kimberley.
- Becker, E. 2013. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Hotazel to Kimberley and De Aar to Port of Ngqura.
- Becker, E. 2012. Ngqura 16 Mtpa Phase 1 Heritage Management Plan.
- Miller, S.M. Kusel, U. 2006. Heritage Risk and Impact Assessment for the De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited Kimberley of the Area known as Wesselton, Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, De Beers and Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2011. HIA for the proposed Kabi Kimberley Solar PV Plant and associated infrastructure near Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2004. Skeletons found at 78 Transvaal Road, Kimberley.
- Becker, E. 2013. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment – Borrow Pit areas between Kimberley to De Aar.
- Hutten, M. 2012. Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Dioflash Solar Park south-east of Kimberley, Free State Province.

- Hutten, M. 2013. HIA for the proposed Pulida Solar Park, South East of Kimberley.
- Hutten, M. 2013. HIA for the proposed Carodex Solar Park near Kimberley.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 4.5 ha area on Portion 1 of Farm 185, Situated 35km ene of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 3 ha area, near the Eldoriet Homestead, on the remaining extent of Farm 119, situated 40km north-east of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 3 ha area, 2km north-east of the Kortwal Homestead, on Portion 1 of Farm 137, situated 45km ene of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 6.4 ha area on the remaining extent of arm Middelploas 140, situated 45km ene of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Dreyer, C. 2003. Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the Proposed New Goal Site at Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Beaumont, P. 2008. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment report on the Proposed Northgate Housing Development on Portions of the Original Farm Roode Pan 70, near Kimberley in the Sol Plaatjie Municipality of the Northern Cape Province,
- Morris, D. 2005. Site Visit to Inspect Cultural Material on Mine Debris Dumps Adjacent to the Kimberley Mine at the Site of the Proposed Hotel.
- Dreyer, C. 2008. Archaeological and Culture Historical Assessment of the Proposed Residential Developments at Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Beaumont, P. 2007. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment report on the Farm Eureka 200 near Kimberley, Frances Baard District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2007. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Portion of the Farm Platfontein 68, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, South Africa.
- Morris, D. 2006. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Clay Quarry at Roodepan 70, Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment Portions of Paardeberg 154, Kimberley.
- Beaumont, P. 2005. Archaeological Impact Assessment of Portions 37, a Portion of Portion 27 (Boland) of the Farm Zoutpansfontein No 34, Kimberley District, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2005. Heritage Impact Assessment for Scoping Study for 120 Room Hotel: erf 8565, Big Hole Mine Dump, Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2000. Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Proposed Telecommunications Project, Kimberley – De Aar Network, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2013. Proposed Boundary solar Energy Facility on the farm Karreeboom 1716, east of Kimberley, in the Tokologo Local Municipality, Free State: Scoping Phase Heritage Input.
- Morris, D. 2013. Proposed Blackwood Solar Energy Facility on Portion 1 of Pandamsfontein 1593, south east of Kimberley, in the Tokologo Local Municipality, Free State: Scoping Phase Heritage Input.
- Fourie, W. 2013. Proposed construction of a 132kV power line, substation and the extension of Homestead substation associated with the 75mw Concentrating Photovoltaic (CPV) / Photovoltaic (PV) plant (PV3) on the farm Drooffontein in Kimberley, Northern Cape Province: Heritage Impact Assessment.
- Morris, D. Seliane, M. 2009. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of a Proposed Mining Site at the Eddie Williams Oval, Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Fourie, W. 2009. Heritage Impact Assessment Pikwane Diamonds (Pty) Ltd – the Remainder of the Erf 5337, Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment: Portion 1 of Roode Pan 146, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, SA.
- Fourie, W. 2012. Heritage Impact Assessment: proposed 10mw Photovoltaic (PV) Power Plant on the Farm Slypklip (Farm 198) near Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2012. AIA Phase 1 Xun and Khwe Solar Project, Platfontein 68, Sol Plaatjie Municipality, Northern Cape, South Africa.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment: (Portions of) Leeuwpoort 161, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, South Africa.
- Morris, D. Kaplan, J. 2001. Progress Report, Phase 1 Excavation of a Century-Old Municipal

- Refuse Midden, Kamfersdam, Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2008. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Proposed Prospecting on Uitkyk 106, Locks Verdriet 105 and Brakpan 107, West of Kimberley, Northern Cape.
 - Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment: Rooipoort (Portions of) Klipfontein 99, Berg Plaats 100, Vogelstruis Pan 98, Vogelstruis Pan 101 and Zand Plaats 102, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, South Africa.
 - Morris, D. 2005. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the so-called 'Kemo Dump' (National Site Number 2824 DB039) on Remainder of Erf 5024, Erf 6376 and Erf 5058, Vooruitzicht-81, Kimberley, Northern Cape.

Historic Maps

Especially during the evaluation of historic structures, the use of archived historic maps is very handy. They give a direct chronological reference for such sites and also lead the investigation on the ground.

The following historic map sets are relevant for this study (in chronological order);

- Griquatown Sheet of the Cape of Good Hope Reconnaissance Series, 1914
- Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek Map *circa* 1890
- Topographic sheet, Cadastral Survey (1941, 1968, 1986, 1997 & 2008)

Findings

The archival research showed that the area proposed for the development would most likely fall within the boundaries of the defunct Pioneer Black Migrant Worker Graveyard located in this vicinity. Several graves have been unearthed in the past by developments and the exact dimensions of the original cemetery is not known.

Recommendations

Due to the sensitive nature of the proposed development area as well as the result of discontent caused by previous damage to the possible graveyard it is important to determine beforehand what the impact will be on the alleged cemetery. Previous research has shown that the graves associated with these burials are buried very shallow and as a result it would be likely that they will show up on a ground penetrating radar scan (GPR). The results of this will give an indication of the possible damage that the development might cause or not cause. The results of the GPR scan can then be used to make further informed decisions regarding the proposed development's impact.

Should the GPR scan indicate that the area is most likely not part of the burial ground it is recommended that the developer appoint a heritage practitioner with experience in grave relocation to monitor the excavation phase of the project.

Fatal Flaws

The location of the Pioneer Migrant Worker Cemetery could prove to be a fatal flaw for the proposed development.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	10
Background Information	12
Expansion of the Warehouse Facilities at Samy’s Wholesalers	12
Project Description	12
Site Location.....	12
Methodology	15
Impact Assessment Components.....	15
Archival Research.....	15
Regional Cultural Context	20
Stone Age.....	20
Iron Age	20
The Historic Era	21
Assessment of Heritage Potential	33
Assessment Matrix	33
Determining Heritage Sensitivity	33
Heritage Significance of the Study Area.....	35
Impact Statement	35
Paleontological sites	35
Archaeological Sites	35
Built Environment.....	35
Significance Evaluation	35
Historic Significance.....	35
Impact Evaluation	36
Determination of Significance of Impacts	36
Impact Rating System	36

Rating System Used To Classify Impacts36

Anticipated Impact of the Development..... 39

Impact Assessment as per NHRA 40

6.3. Section 38(3) (c) An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources. 40

6.4. Section 38(3) (d) An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable economic benefits to be derived from the development.40

6.5. Section 38(3) (e). The results of consultation with the communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources. 40

6.6. Section 38(3)(f). If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development the consideration of alternatives.....41

Conclusion 41

Recommendations 42

References..... 43

Addendum 1 46



LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Site location indicated in red.....	13
Figure 2. Site location	14
Figure 3. Development site	14
Figure 4. 1941 Map of Kimberley.....	17
Figure 5. 1968 Kimberley Map.....	18
Figure 6. 1986 Map of Kimberley.....	18
Figure 7. 1997 Map of Kimberley.....	19
Figure 8. 2008 Map of Kimberley.....	19

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Bp.....	Before Present
DRC	Dutch Reformed Church
EIA.....	Early Iron Age
ESA.....	Early Stone Age
Fm.....	Femtometre (10^{-15} m)
GPS.....	Geographic Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA.....	Late Iron Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
MYA	Million Years Ago
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NHRA.....	National Heritage Resources Act no 22 of 1999
SAHRA.....	South African Heritage Resource Agency
S&EIR	Scoping & Environmental Impact Reporting
Um.....	Micrometre (10^{-6} m)
WGS 84	World Geodetic System for 1984

Heritage Impact Report

Heritage Impact Assessment Report for the Proposed Expansion of the Warehouse Facilities at Samy's Wholesalers

Introduction

Legislation and methodology

G&A Heritage was appointed by *Samy's Wholesalers* to undertake a heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed development of a *New Warehouse Facility for Samy's Wholesalers, Kimberley, Northern Cape Province*. Section 38 (A) and 3 (2) of the South African Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) requires that a heritage study be undertaken for:

- (a) construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
- (b) construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length; and
- (c) any development, or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water –
 - (1) exceeding 10 000 m² in extent;
 - (2) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (3) involving three or more erven, or subdivisions thereof, which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
- (d) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations; or
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations.

A heritage impact assessment is not limited to archaeological artefacts, historical buildings and graves. It is far more encompassing and includes intangible and invisible resources such as places, oral traditions and rituals. A heritage resource is defined as any place or object of cultural significance i.e. of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This includes the following:

- (a) places, buildings, structures and equipment;
- (b) places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- (c) historical settlements and townscapes;
- (d) landscapes and natural features;
- (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- (f) archaeological and paleontological sites;
- (g) graves and burial grounds, including –
 - (1) ancestral graves,
 - (2) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders,
 - (3) graves of victims of conflict (iv) graves of important individuals,
 - (4) historical graves and cemeteries older than 60 years, and
 - (5) other human remains which are not covered under the Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No.65 of 1983 as amended);
- (h) movable objects, including ;
 - (1) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (2) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (3) military objects;
 - (4) objects of decorative art;
 - (5) objects of fine art;
 - (6) objects of scientific or technological interest;
 - (7) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings; and

- (8) any other prescribed categories, but excluding any object made by a living person;
- (i) battlefields;
 - (j) traditional building techniques.

A **'place'** is defined as:

- (a) A site, area or region;
- (b) A building or other structure (which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure);
- (c) A group of buildings or other structures (which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures); and (d) an open space, including a public square, street or park; and in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

'Structures' means any building, works, device, or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land and any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith older than 60 years.

'Archaeological' means:

- (a) material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- (b) rock art, being a form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and is older than 100 years including any area within 10 m of such representation; and
- (c) wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land or in the maritime cultural zone referred to in section 5 of the Maritime Zones Act 1994 (Act 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which are older than 60 years or which in terms of national legislation are considered to be worthy of conservation;
- (d) features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

'Paleontological' means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

'Grave' means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of and any other structures on or associated with such place. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) will only issue a permit for the alteration of a grave if it is satisfied that every reasonable effort has been made to contact and obtain permission from the families concerned.

The removal of graves is subject to the following procedures as outlined by the SAHRA:

- Notification of the impending removals (using English, Afrikaans and local language media and notices at the grave site);
- Consultation with individuals or communities related or known to the deceased;
- Satisfactory arrangements for the curation of human remains and / or headstones in a museum, where applicable;
- Procurement of a permit from the SAHRA;
- Appropriate arrangements for the exhumation (preferably by a suitably trained archaeologist) and re-interment (sometimes by a registered undertaker, in a formally proclaimed cemetery);
- Observation of rituals or ceremonies required by the families.

The limitations and assumptions associated with this scoping study are as follows;

- Sites were evaluated by means of description of the cultural landscape and analysis of written sources and available databases as well as fieldwork sessions.
- It was assumed that the layout as provided by Sivesf were accurate.
- We assumed that the public participation process performed as part of the Scoping and Environmental Impact Reporting (S&EIR) process would be sufficiently encompassing not to be repeated in the Heritage Scoping Phase.

Table 1. Impacts on the NHRA Sections

Act	Section	Description	Possible Impact	Action
National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA)	34	Preservation of buildings older than 60 years	Possible Impact	None
	35	Archaeological, paleontological and meteor sites	Possible Impact	None
	36	Graves and burial sites	Possible Impact	Recommendations
	37	Protection of public monuments	No impact	None
	38	Does activity trigger a HIA?	Yes	HIA

Table 2. NHRA Triggers

Action Trigger	Yes/No	Description
Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length.	Yes	Foundation trenching and service trenches
Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.	No	N/A
Development exceeding 5000 m ²	No	N/A
Development involving more than 3 erven or sub divisions	No	N/A
Development involving more than 3 erven or sub divisions that have been consolidated in the past 5 years	No	N/A
Re-zoning of site exceeding 10 000 m ²	No	N/A
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks or recreational grounds	No	N/A

Background Information

Expansion of the Warehouse Facilities at Samy's Wholesalers

Project Description

This project proposes the expansion of the existing warehousing facilities at Samy's Wholesalers onto a vacant lot to the northeast of the existing business premises. The area affected will be 1600m² in size. The proposed building will be a steel structure.

Site Location

The proposed development area is located between Wells Streets and Quinn Streets and Lawrence Road and Naude Street in Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.



Figure 1. Site location indicated in red



Figure 2. Site location



Figure 3. Development site

METHODOLOGY

This study defines the heritage component of the EIA process being undertaken for the proposed IRPTS road upgrade and widening. It is described as a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA). This report attempts to evaluate the accumulated heritage knowledge of the area. In as far as investigations into the heritage sensitivity of the area are concerned, it was found that the area around Church Street and the CBD seemed to have the largest concentration of heritage related structures. The rest of the proposed route does not run through any historic areas and the structures found here are therefore of no importance for the heritage impact of this development.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT COMPONENTS

The evaluation of this site was performed in three phases;

1. Archival and database research

This component involved the identification of previous studies in the area, accumulation of scientific and popular publications on the area and the evaluation of historic map sets.

2. Field investigations

This component involves the physical investigation of the study area on the ground and aims at identifying any sites of heritage potential visually. The field investigations were performed on 28 May 2014 by a professional archaeologist and an experienced fieldworker. Where sites were identified it was documented photographically and plotted using GPS with the WGS 84 datum point as reference.

3. Reporting

This is the phase of the investigation in which the results of the previous two phases of investigation is reported on and evaluations are given regarding the heritage sensitivity of the area as well as recommendations on further actions needed.

ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

Three main sources of information regarding the heritage sensitivity of this area could be identified. These were;

- Scientific publications on heritage related research in the area
- Previous heritage studies in the area as per the SAHRIS database
- National and Provincial Heritage Site Lists as per the SAHRA database
- Historic maps and figures as available in the National Archive

Scientific, popular and heritage publications

Several publications on heritage related work in this area could be sourced. These include, but are not limited to;

- Morris, D. 2010. Heritage Impact Assessment of alternative routes of a proposed 132 kV power line between the existing Kimberley DS Substation and the Homestead Substation at the northern edge of Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2013. A Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Kimberley Diamonds Prospecting Application.
- Fourie, W. 2010. CSP and CPV/ PV EIA Heritage Assessment – Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2014. Preliminary Report on human remains disturbed at Diamond Park, Greenpoint, Kimberley.
- Becker, E. 2013. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Hotazel to Kimberley and De Aar to Port of Ngqura.
- Becker, E. 2012. Ngqura 16 Mtpa Phase 1 Heritage Management Plan.
- Miller, S.M. Kusel, U. 2006. Heritage Risk and Impact Assessment for the De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited Kimberley of the Area known as Wesselton, Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, De Beers and Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2011. HIA for the proposed Kabi Kimberley Solar PV Plant and associated infrastructure near Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2004. Skeletons found at 78 Transvaal Road, Kimberley.
- Becker, E. 2013. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment – Borrow Pit areas between Kimberley to De Aar.

- Hutten, M. 2012. Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Dioflash Solar Park south-east of Kimberley, Free State Province.
- Hutten, M. 2013. HIA for the proposed Pulida Solar Park, South East of Kimberley.
- Hutten, M. 2013. HIA for the proposed Carodex Solar Park near Kimberley.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 4.5 ha area on Portion 1 of Farm 185, Situated 35km ene of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 3 ha area, near the Eldoriet Homestead, on the remaining extent of Farm 119, situated 40km north-east of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 3 ha area, 2km north-east of the Kortwal Homestead, on Portion 1 of Farm 137, situated 45km ene of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 6.4 ha area on the remaining extent of arm Middelpaas 140, situated 45km ene of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Dreyer, C. 2003. Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the Proposed New Goal Site at Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Beaumont, P. 2008. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment report on the Proposed Northgate Housing Development on Portions of the Original Farm Roode Pan 70, near Kimberley in the Sol Plaatjie Municipality of the Northern Cape Province,
- Morris, D. 2005. Site Visit to Inspect Cultural Material on Mine Debris Dumps Adjacent to the Kimberley Mine at the Site of the Proposed Hotel.
- Dreyer, C. 2008. Archaeological and Culture Historical Assessment of the Proposed Residential Developments at Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Beaumont, P. 2007. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment report on the Farm Eureka 200 near Kimberley, Frances Baard District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2007. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Portion of the Farm Platfontein 68, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, South Africa.
- Morris, D. 2006. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Clay Quarry at Roodepan 70, Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment Portions of Paardeberg 154, Kimberley.
- Beaumont, P. 2005. Archaeological Impact Assessment of Portions 37, a Portion of Portion 27 (Boland) of the Farm Zoutpansfontein No 34, Kimberley District, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2005. Heritage Impact Assessment for Scoping Study for 120 Room Hotel: erf 8565, Big Hole Mine Dump, Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2000. Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Proposed Telecommunications Project, Kimberley – De Aar Network, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2013. Proposed Boundary solar Energy Facility on the farm Karreeboom 1716, east of Kimberley, in the Tokologo Local Municipality, Free State: Scoping Phase Heritage Input.
- Morris, D. 2013. Proposed Blackwood Solar Energy Facility on Portion 1 of Pandamsfontein 1593, south east of Kimberley, in the Tokologo Local Municipality, Free State: Scoping Phase Heritage Input.
- Fourie, W. 2013. Proposed construction of a 132kV power line, substation and the extension of Homestead substation associated with the 75mw Concentrating Photovoltaic (CPV) / Photovoltaic (PV) plant (PV3) on the farm Drooffontein in Kimberley, Northern Cape Province: Heritage Impact Assessment.
- Morris, D. Seliane, M. 2009. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of a Proposed Mining Site at the Eddie Williams Oval, Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Fourie, W. 2009. Heritage Impact Assessment Pikwane Diamonds (Pty) Ltd – the Remainder of the Erf 5337, Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment: Portion 1 of Roode Pan 146, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, SA.
- Fourie, W. 2012. Heritage Impact Assessment: proposed 10mw Photovoltaic (PV) Power Plant on the Farm Slypklip (Farm 198) near Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2012. AIA Phase 1 Xun and Khwe Solar Project, Platfontein 68, Sol Plaatjie Municipality, Northern Cape, South Africa.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment: (Portions of)

Leeuwoort 161, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, South Africa.

- Morris, D. Kaplan, J. 2001. Progress Report, Phase 1 Excavation of a Century-Old Municipal Refuse Midden, Kamfersdam, Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2008. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Proposed Prospecting on Uitkyk 106, Locks Verdriet 105 and Brakpan 107, West of Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment: Rooipoort (Portions of) Klipfontein 99, Berg Plaats 100, Vogelstruis Pan 98, Vogelstruis Pan 101 and Zand Plaats 102, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, South Africa.
- Morris, D. 2005. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the so-called 'Kemo Dump' (National Site Number 2824 DB039) on Remainder of Erf 5024, Erf 6376 and Erf 5058, Vooruitzigt-81, Kimberley, Northern Cape.

Historic Maps

Especially during the evaluation of historic structures, the use of archived historic maps is very handy. They give a direct chronological reference for such sites and also lead the investigation on the ground.

The following historic map sets are relevant for this study;

- Griquatown Sheet of the Cape of Good Hope Reconnaissance Series, 1914
- Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek Map *circa* 1890
- Topographic sheet, Cadastral Survey (1941, 1968, 1986, 1997 & 2008)



Figure 4. 1914 Map of Kimberley

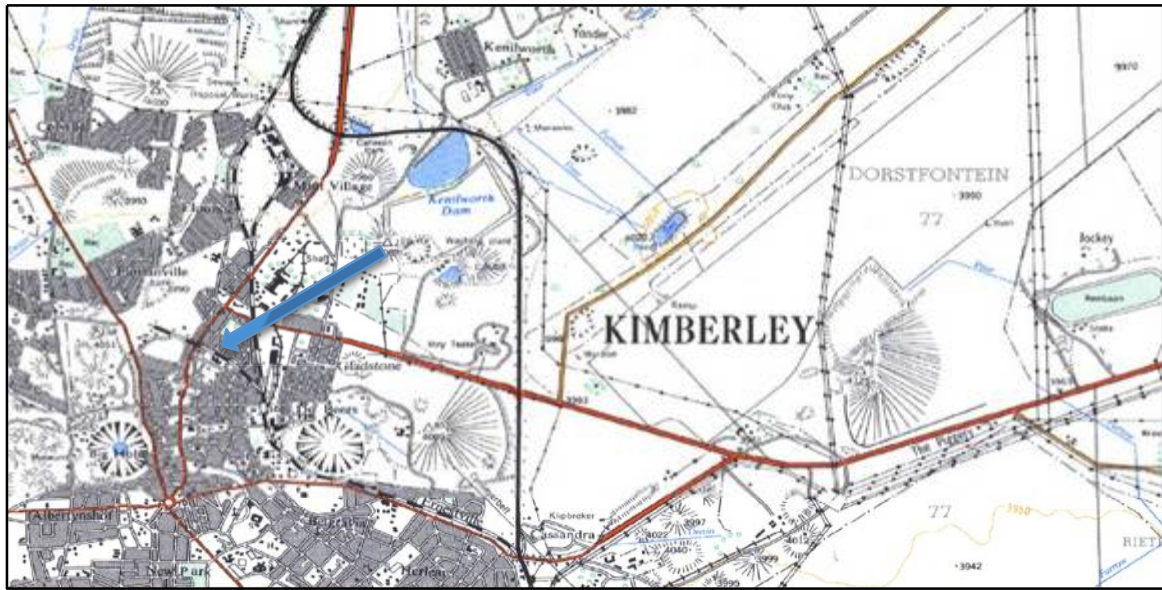


Figure 5. 1968 Kimberley Map

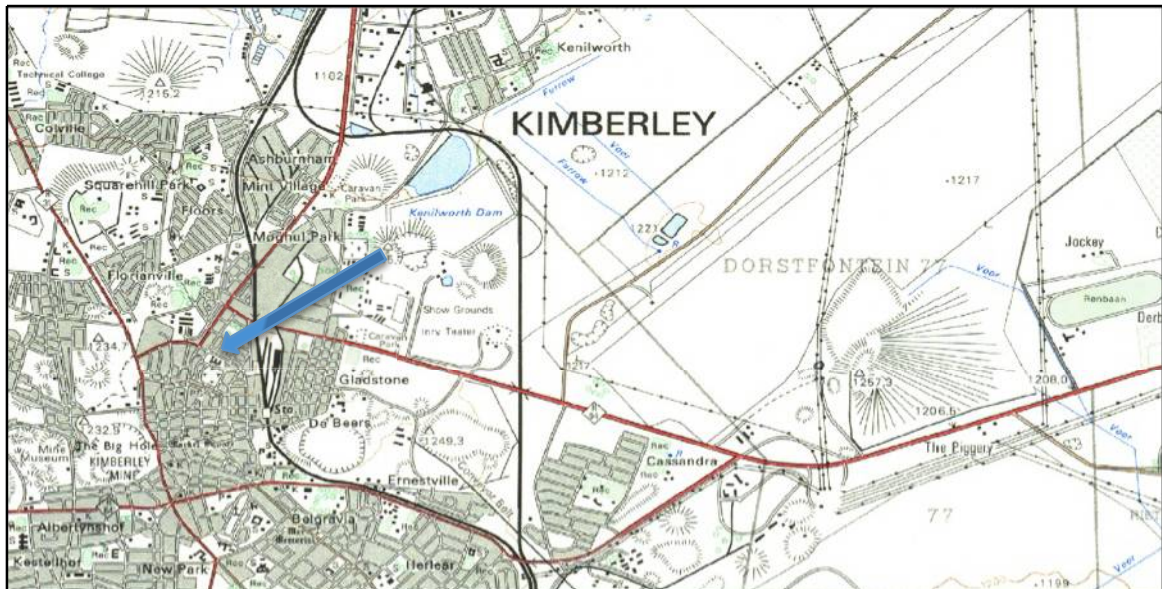


Figure 6. 1986 Map of Kimberley

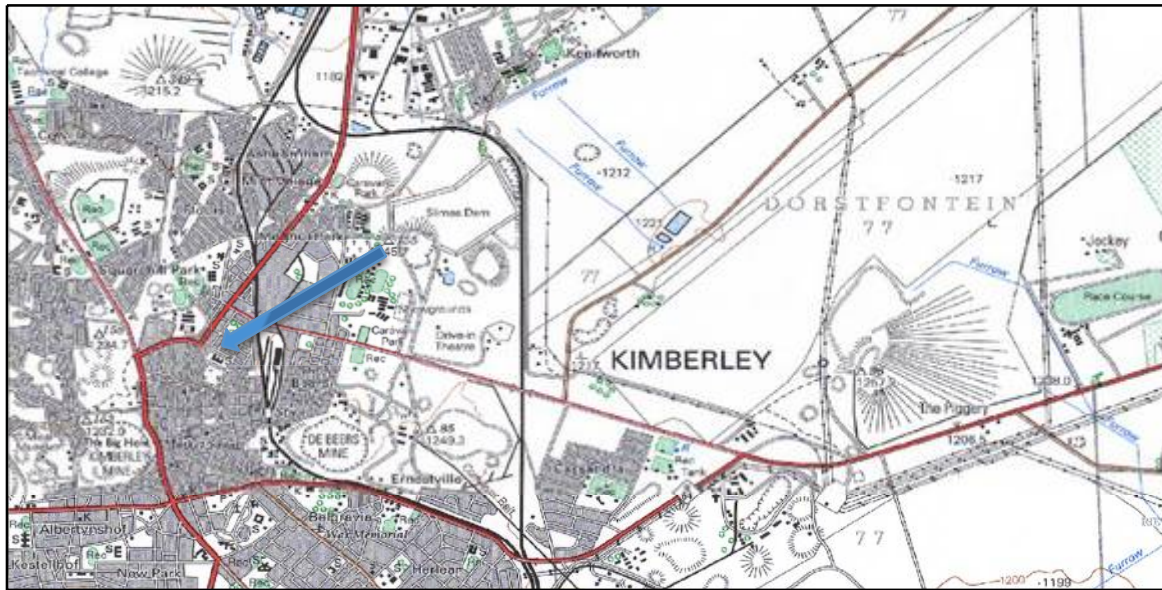


Figure 7. 1997 Map of Kimberley

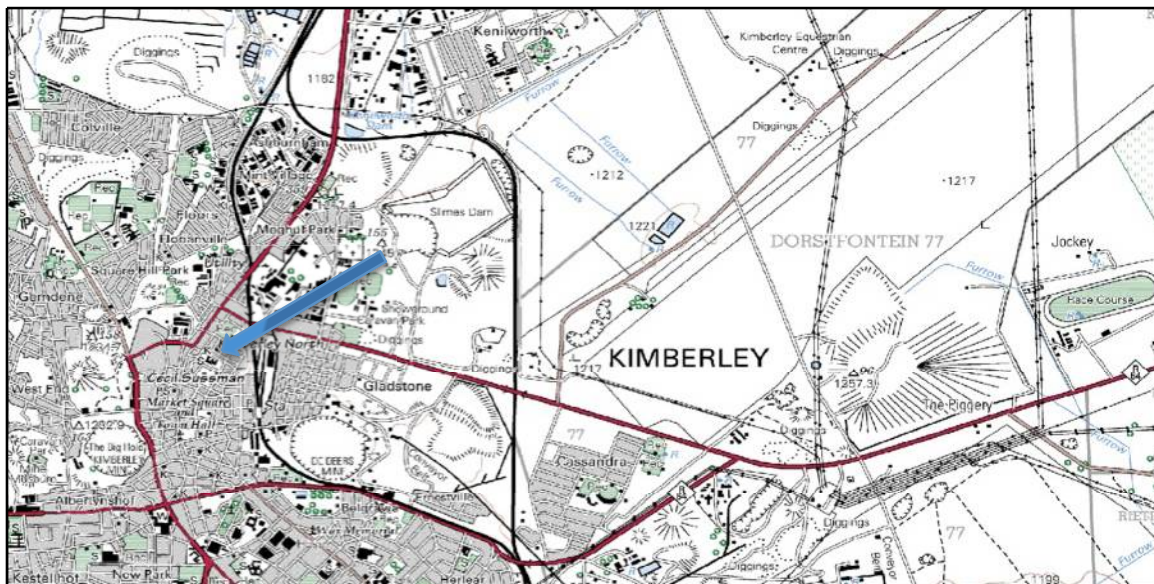


Figure 8. 2008 Map of Kimberley

Relevance of Listed Heritage Studies for the Study Area

The previous heritage studies in the area and specifically the grave relocation report of 2004 by David Morris of the McGregor Museum (Morris, 2004) indicated the possible location of a historic cemetery within the direct area of the development. The location of this cemetery is also discussed in the *Diamond News* of 23 March 1879. The findings of the relocation report is that there would most likely be more human remains found within this area.

HERITAGE INDICATORS WITHIN THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

REGIONAL CULTURAL CONTEXT

STONE AGE

This area is home to all three of the known phases of the Stone Age, namely: the Early- (2.5 million – 250 000 years ago), Middle- (250 000 – 22 000 years ago) and Late Stone Age (22 000 – 200 years ago). The Late Stone Age in this area also contains sites with rock art from the San and Khoi San cultural groups. Early to Middle Stone Age sites are less common in this area, however rock-art sites and Late Stone Age sites are much better known (Clark 1959).

During the Middle Stone Age, 200 000 years ago, modern man or Homo sapiens emerged, manufacturing a wider range of tools, with technologies more advanced than those from earlier periods (Deacon 1984). This enabled skilled hunter-gatherer bands to adapt to different environments. From this time onwards, rock shelters and caves were used for occupation and reoccupation over very long periods of time.

The Late Stone Age, considered to have started some 20 000 years ago, is associated with the predecessors of the San and Khoi Khoi. Stone Age hunter-gatherers lived well into the 19th century in some places in SA. Stone Age sites may occur all over the area where an unknown number may have been obliterated by mining activities, urbanisation, industrialisation, agriculture and other development activities during the past decades.

Specifically The Wonderwerk Cave in the Kururman hills has provided much Stone Age information (Beaumont 1984, 2006).

Specularite mining is noted by Beaumont and Bashier (1974) at Doornfontein and Blinkklipkop between 800AD – 820AD.

A limited number of Rock-Art sites are located in this area, mostly due to the lack of suitable shelter sites.

IRON AGE




Although there is documentary evidence of a large Iron Age Tswana village – Dithakong, located in the general area of the site the occurrence of this is still hotly contested and the findings of Cobbing have been largely discredited (Cobbing 1988, SAHRA ARC pers. comm).



More recent research by Jacobs shows occupational Tswana sites to occur during the later “Bantu Expansion” and “Proto-Difqane between c1750 and 1830 in the study area. Specifically the Tlhaping and Tlharo chiefdoms are referred to here (N. J. Jacobs, 199). It is even suggested that some Sotho-Tswana people might have preceded the Tlhaping and Tlharo in this region. This is however not a recent postulations since Ellenberger and MacGregor already proposed earlier Iron Age communities in these areas as early as 1912 (Ellenberger & MacGregor, 1912).




Tswana Industry groups might have continued the specularite mining noted in the Stone Age during the Iron Age in this area from 1600 on.


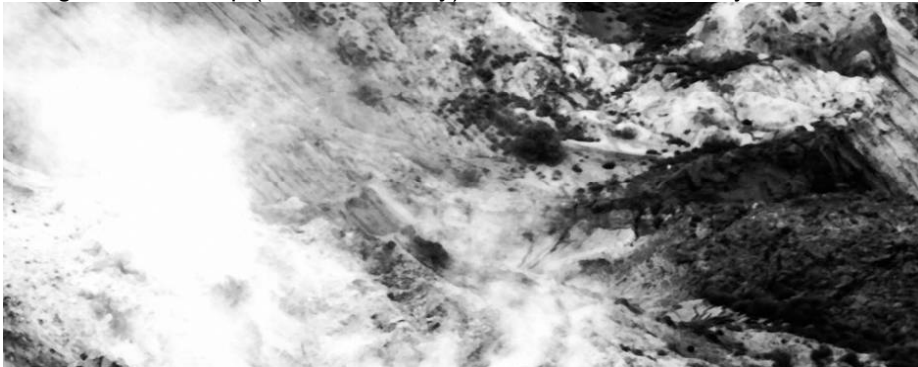
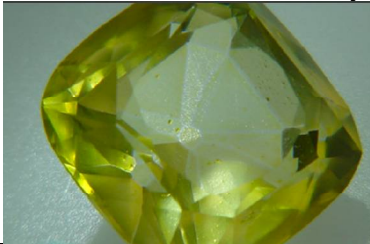
According to Breutz (1963) Iron Age settlements could be found as far south as Gatlhose and Majeng, which are both within 25km of the study area. Such sites have also been identified at Danielskuil (Snyman, 1986). These groups were eventually driven from the area by the Kora (Snyman, 1986).



THE HISTORIC ERA

DATE	DESCRIPTION
Native People and Settlers	
Pre-1652	The Sotho people were the original inhabitants of the territory north of the Vaal and Orange Rivers.
1652	The first white settlers arrived at present day Cape Town, South Africa in 1652 and were led by Jan Van Riebeeck, representative of the Dutch East India Company. Van Riebeeck was succeeded by Simon van der Stel, who encouraged the expansion of the Cape Settlement. The native people fiercely resisted the invasion of their land. Further north, the same pattern of European invasion ensued, with the consequent resistance and eventual defeat of the Sotho tribes.
1835 - 1840	Boers leave Cape Colony in the 'Great Trek' and found the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. At the time of the British occupation, the Khoisan were scattered from Table Mountain to the Orange (Great) River in the north. They became labourers on the farms of the white settlers.
The Discovery of Diamonds in the Kimberley Area	
1866	<p>In 1866, the 15-year-old Erasmus Jacobs discovered a bright pebble on the farm, De Kalk (owned by his father, Daniel Jacobs). He gave the pebble to their neighbour, Schalk van Niekerk. The pebble was traded and ended up with Dr Guyborn Atherstone, who established that it was a diamond of 21.25 carats. It became known as the <i>Eureka</i>.</p>  
1869	<p>Three years later, Schalk van Niekerk sold another diamond for £11,200, (discovered by 'n Griqua shepard). It was named the <i>Star of Africa</i> and was re-sold in the London market for £25,000. (In 1974, the same diamond was sold in Geneva for over half a million US dollars.)</p> 
1869	An even larger diamond (83.50 carat) was found by the cook of the prospector Fleetwood Rawstone on Colesberg Kopje on the farm Vooruitzigt that belonged to the brothers, Diederick Arnoldus and Nicolaas Johannes De Beer. Within a few months as many as 50 000 propectors had turned the Colesberg Kopje into a mined hole (the world renowned Kimberley Hole or more formally, <i>Kimberley Mine</i>).

1869	<p>The search for diamonds was divided between two areas: the wet diggings along the Vaal River and the dry diggings 40km south. The Vaal River diggings attracted the most prospectors.</p> 
1873	<p><i>New Rush</i> was renamed Kimberley (in honour of the Earl of Kimberley, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies) and proclaimed on 5 July 1873. The nearest town, called Beaconsfield (named after Benjamin Disraeli, the Earl of Beaconsfield) was merged with Kimberley in 1912 to become a city.</p> 
1871 - 1904	<p>Miners dug in the Kimberley Mine with picks and shovels, yielding 2 722 kg of diamonds.</p>
Migrant Workers and Rev. Tyamzashe	
1870's	<p>The discovery of diamonds created a huge demand for labourers. This led to a great increase in the number of migrant Africans, who now mostly travelled to and from the diamond fields. Between 1871 and 1875 an estimated 50 000 Africans arrived every year at the diamond mines; and nearly the same number left each year. Because the labour needs of the diamond fields were so great, the British encouraged labour migration to Kimberley.</p>
1872	<p>The Reverend Tyamzashe, a clergyman was sent to Kimberley. He wrote the following (From a newspaper article published in the <i>Christian Express</i> in Alice in 1874.): <i>"From the missionary point of view, it is not easy to deal with such a mixture of tribes as we have at the Diamond fields. There are san, Khoikhoi, Griquas, Batlhaping, Damaras, Barolong, Barutse...Bapedi, Baganana, Basutu, Maswazi, Matonga, Matabele, Mabaca, Mampondo, Mamfengu, Batembu, Maxosa etc. many of these (people) can hardly understands each other, and in many cases they have to converse through the medium of either Dutch, Sisutu, or Xhosa. Those coming from far up in the interior such as the Bapedi come with the sole purpose of securing guns. Some of them therefore resolve to stay no longer here than is necessary to get some six or seven pounds for the gun. Hence you will see hundreds of them leaving the fields, and as many arriving from the North almost every day..."</i></p>


	 <p>Rev. Tyamzashe</p>
<p>Nicolaas Waterboer and the the Griqua People</p>	
<p>1870's</p>	 <p>Griqua leader Nicholas Waterboer</p> <p>After the discovery of diamonds, battles for ownership of the land ensued. After a committee (headed by Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, Robert Keate) deliberated over the issue for months, the land was awarded to the Griqua people. Their Chief, Nicolaas Waterboer, was unable to control the diggers, because of the intense rivalry and conflicts.</p> <p>Waterboer asked the British for help and Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of the Cape, took over the area in Britain's name in 1872.</p> <p>Growing unhappiness over ownership of the land and the right to make claims on the diamond fields led to a rebellion in 1878. The Griqua and Tlhaping rose up against British rule and were crushed.</p>
<p>Cecil John Rhodes</p>	
	
<p>1871 - 1888</p>	<p>Cecil John Rhodes and his brother Herbert left the Natal for Kimberley. Financed by Rothschild & Sons, Rhodes succeeded over the next 17 years in buying up the smaller diamond mining operations. Rhodes was named the Chairman of the De Beers Mining company at it's founding in 1888.</p>
<p>Barney Barnato (born Barnet Isaacs)</p>	

	
1873	Barney Barnato (born Barnet Isaacs) arrived in Kimberley in 1873. He slowly built up his fortune by buying up more claims whenever possible to later form the Kimberley Central Diamond Mining Company (Kimberley CDMC).
Diamond Mining and the two leading Businessmen	
1874	<p>The greatest Lanslip (the first of many) occurs at the Kimberley Mine.</p> 
1878	<p>A beautiful, canary yellow diamond is discovered at the Kimberley Mine. It is 287.42 carat and is named the Tiffany Diamond.</p> 
1870's - 1889	The two businessmen, Rhodes and Barnato, had the same goal. They both wanted to control the diamond trade by consolidating the diamond claims.
1889	<p>A French mining company, <i>Compagnie Française des Mines de Diamants du Cap de Bonne Espérance</i>, owned by Mr. Jules Porges, held claims that split the Kimberley Mine in two. Rhodes got substantial backing from Rothschilds Bank to make an offer to purchase the French company. He made an offer of £1,400,000. Barnato heard of this and topped the offer by bidding £1,750,000. Before Porges responded, Rhodes had convinced Barnato to withdraw in offer in return for a deal with him. Rhodes would buy the French company for the original bid and then sell it to Barnato for £300,00 plus a twenty per cent holding in the Barnato's Kimberley CDMC. Barnato accepted the offer. It would give him control of the Kimberley Mine and enabled him to convert to underground mining. But Rhodes and his partners had been buying shares in the Kimberley CDMC and may well have had 15% of the shares at the time of the sale. With the extra 20%, they had gained control of the company within a few months after the sale. Share prices rose from £14 to £49, but the diamond prices hit an all time low due to high diamond production. Rhodes then proposed a merger of the De Beers Mining Company and the Kimberley CDMC, forming one consolidated company; De Beers Consolidated Mines. Barnato emerged as the largest shareholder with 6,658 shares. The company purchased two other mines in the area, Bultfontein and Dutoitspan. The merger meant that 95% of the world's diamond production was now held by the company. Rhodes and Barnato reduced the number of buyers for rough diamonds to ten companies, which became known as the Syndicate. Diamond prices</p>

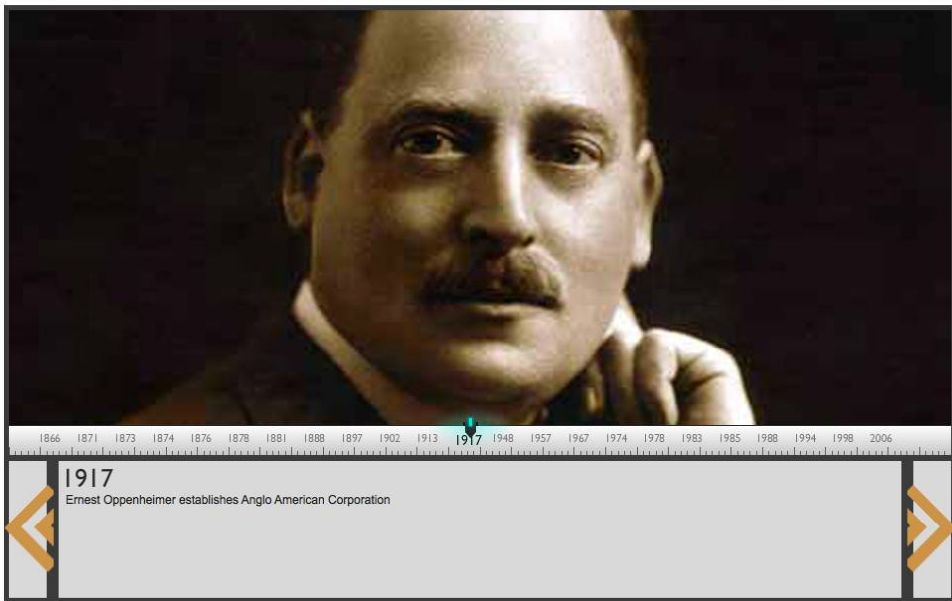
	<p>stabilized and steadily increased in value. Regardless of production levels, the supply was kept close the demand. Barnato was ultimately bought out for £5,338,650 in 1889. The cheque, signed by Rhodes, is said to have been the largest for payment up to that time.</p>  <p>Barnato then turned his attention to the gold mines in the Witwatersrand.</p>
1897	<p>Barnato died in mysterious circumstances; records state that he was lost overboard near the island of Madeira, whilst on a passage home to England. He was 44 years old.</p>
1902	<p>Cecil John Rhodes dies of heart failure at the age of 48 at his cottage in Muizenberg.</p>
August 1914	<p>Work was stopped at the Kimberley mine after 43 years of operation. The mine became uneconomical to operate as it reached a depth of 1 083 m without yielding production. This event ended a pioneering episode in South African engineering history.</p>
War and Battles	
1899	<p>On 14 October 1899, Kimberley was besieged at the beginning of the Second Boer War.</p>
December 1899	<p>At the Battle of Magersfontein, the Boers, under leadership of Genl. De La Rey and Cronje defeat the British troops.</p>
Sol Plaatjie	
	
1876	<p>Solomon Tshekiso Plaatje was born on 9 October 1876 at Doornfontein near Boshof in the Orange Free State. After leaving school, he moved to Kimberley in 1894 where he became a telegraph messenger for the Post Office. He subsequently passed the clerical examination (the highest in the colony) with higher marks than any other candidate in Dutch and typing.</p>
	<p>Shortly thereafter, he became a court interpreter for the British authorities during the Siege of Mafikeng kept a diary of his experiences which were published posthumously. After the war, he was optimistic that the British would continue to grant qualified franchise to all males but they gave political</p>

	rights to whites only in the 1910 Union of South Africa. Plaatje criticised the British in an unpublished 1909 manuscript entitled "Sekgoma – the Black Dreyfus."
	As an activist and politician he spent much of his life in the struggle for the enfranchisement and liberation of African people. He was a founder member and first General Secretary of the South African Native National Congress (SANNC), which would become the African National Congress (ANC) ten years later. As a member of an SANNC deputation he travelled to England to protest the Natives Land Act , 1913, and later to Canada and the United States.
To 1932	Plaatje was a committed Christian, and organised a fellowship group called the Christian Brotherhood at Kimberley. He died at Pimville, Johannesburg on 19 June 1932 and was buried in Kimberley. Over a thousand people attended the funeral.
Present day	The Sol Plaatje Local Municipality, which includes the city of Kimberley, is named after him, as is the Sol Plaatje Univeristy in that city, due to open its doors in 2014.

Frances Baard

	
1909	Frances Goitseman Baard (also referred to as <i>Frances Maswabi</i> or <i>Masuabi</i>) was born on 1 October 1909 in Green Point, Beaconsfield, Kimberley.
1948 - 1952	Baard joined the ANC and became an activist and a trade unionist as a result of her experiences of oppression and exploitation under Apartheid. She was the organizer of the ANC Woman's League in 1952.
Mid 1950's	In the mid 1950s she served as National Treasurer of the Women's League and was also an Executive committee member and local branch President of the Federation of South African Women (FEDSAW).
	Freedom Charter and Women's March [edit] Baard was actively involved in 1955 in the drafting on the Freedom Charter and was one of the leaders of the Women's march to the Union Buildings in Pretoria on 9 August 1956 in protest against the pass laws. "A pass is this little book you must get when you are 16 and it says where you can work, and where you can be, and if you have got work. You can't get a job without this book. And you can only get a job where they stamp your pass to say

'Johannesburg' or 'Pretoria' and so on. You must carry it with you all the time because the police can ask you, 'Where is your pass?' any time, and then you must show them. If you haven't got your pass, they put you in jail for some days or else you must pay some money to get out." – Frances Baard, in "My Spirit is not Banned"
In 1956 she was one of the defendants in the Treason Trial and became an executive committee member of the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU).

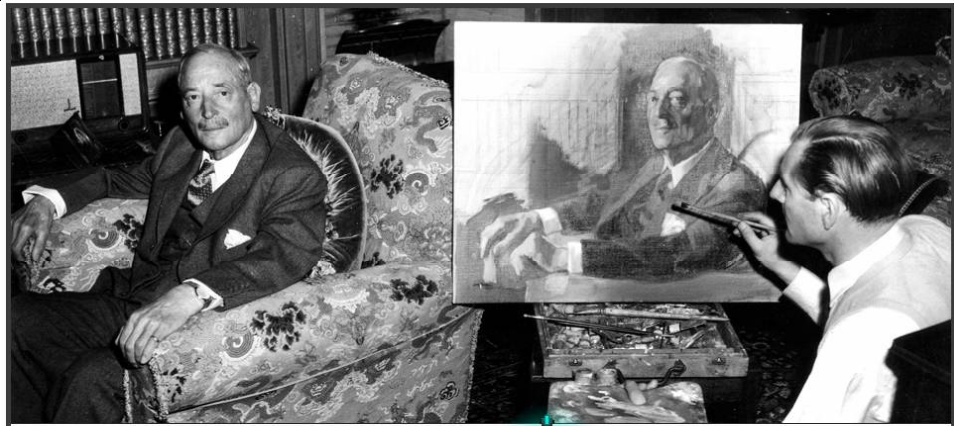




1866 1871 1873 1874 1876 1878 1881 1888 1897 1902 1913 1917 1948 1957 1967 1974 1978 1983 1985 1988 1994 1998 2006

1948

Harry Oppenheimer enters politics and becomes a member of parliament for the Kimberley constituency



1866 1871 1873 1874 1876 1878 1881 1888 1897 1902 1913 1917 1948 1957 1967 1974 1978 1983 1985 1988 1994 1998 2006

1957

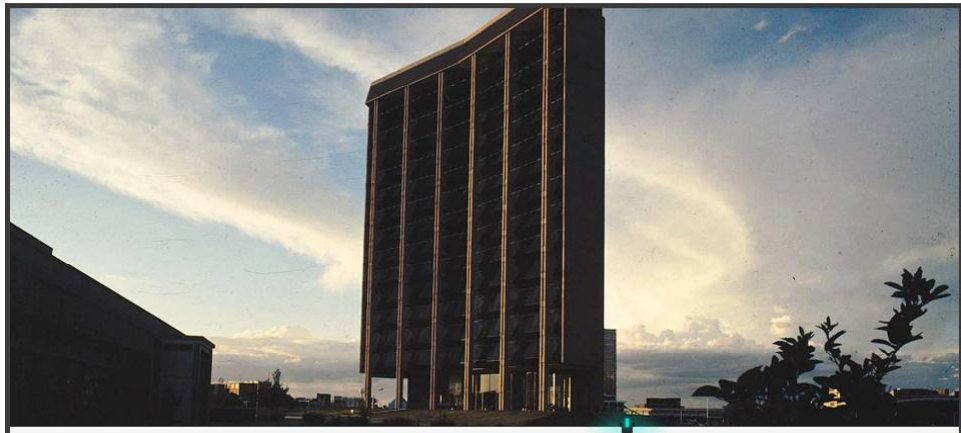
Sir Ernest Oppenheimer dies at the age of 78



1866 1871 1873 1874 1876 1878 1881 1888 1897 1902 1913 1917 1948 1957 1967 1974 1978 1983 1985 1988 1994 1998 2006

1967

Diamonds are discovered at Orapa Botswana.



1866 1871 1873 1874 1876 1878 1881 1888 1897 1902 1913 1917 1948 1957 1967 1974 1978 1983 1985 1988 1994 1998 2006

1974
"Harry Oppenheimer House" a purpose-built building for sorting and classifying diamonds produced by De Beers group mines in South Africa, becomes operational



1866 1871 1873 1874 1876 1878 1881 1888 1897 1902 1913 1917 1948 1957 1967 1974 1978 1983 1985 1988 1994 1998 2006

1978
Nicky Oppenheimer, son of Harry Oppenheimer, is appointed to the board of De Beers Consolidated Mines.



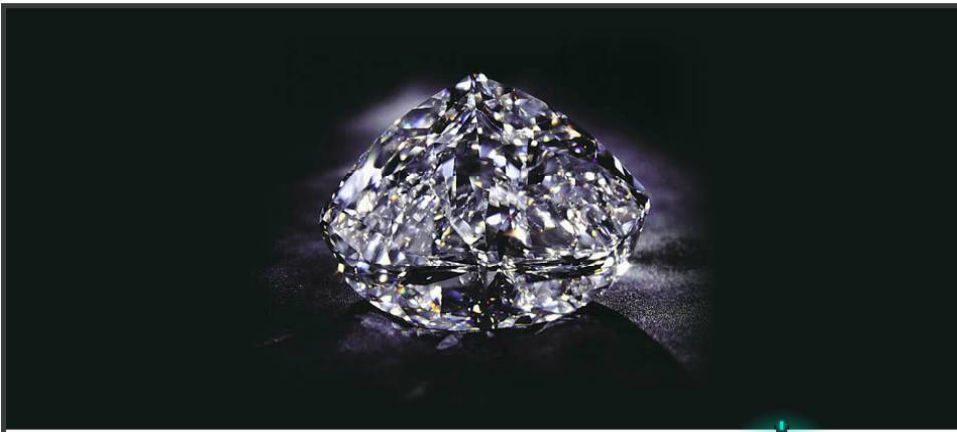
1866 1871 1873 1874 1876 1878 1881 1888 1897 1902 1913 1917 1948 1957 1967 1974 1978 1983 1985 1988 1994 1998 2006

1983
De Beers Marine is formed to explore and mine deeper water marine diamond deposits off the coast of South West Africa.



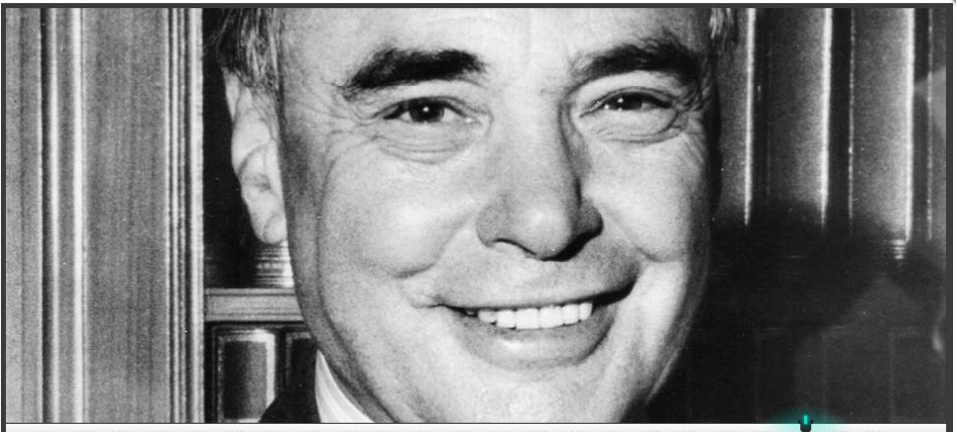
1985

The Golden Jubilee Diamond 755 carats in the rough, is discovered at Premier Mine



1988

De Beers unveils the Centenary Diamond (599 carats in the rough) as part of the company's centenary celebrations



1994

Harry Oppenheimer retires after 60 years as a director of De Beers Consolidated Mines

1866 1871 1873 1874 1876 1878 1881 1888 1897 1902 1913 1917 1948 1957 1967 1974 1978 1983 1985 1988 1994 1998 2006

1998
De Beers formally separates management and operational ties with Anglo American Corporation and moves its headquarters to Crown Mines in Johannesburg. Gary Ralfe is appointed De Beers first managing director

1866 1871 1873 1874 1876 1878 1881 1888 1897 1902 1913 1917 1948 1957 1967 1974 1978 1983 1985 1988 1994 1998 2006

2006
Opening of the Big Hole Kimberley Diamonds and Destiny Visitors Centre

THE BIG HOLE
KIMBERLEY
Diamonds & Destiny

Sources:

- www.sahistory.org.za/archive/chapter-one-abbotsdale-kimberley
- www.britannica.com
- www.footprinttravelguides.com
- www.southafrica.net
- www.britishbattles.com/great-boer-war/magersfontein.htm
- www.sahistory.org.za/dated-event/methuen-defeated-battle-magersfontein
- www.thebighole.co.za
- www.archaeologysa.co.za
- www.hubpages.com

MEASURING AND EVALUATING THE CULTURAL SENSITIVITY OF THE STUDY AREA

In 2003 the SAHRA compiled the following guidelines to evaluate the cultural significance of individual heritage resources:

TYPE OF RESOURCE

- Place
- Archaeological Site
- Structure
- Grave
- Paleontological Feature
- Geological Feature

TYPE OF SIGNIFICANCE

1. HISTORIC VALUE

It is important in the community, or pattern of history

- Important in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns
- Important in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, province, region or locality.
- Important for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, province, region or community.
- Important as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period.

It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history

- Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organisations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, province, region or community.

It has significance relating to the history of slavery

- Importance for a direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa.

2. AESTHETIC VALUE

It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

- Important to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
- Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

3. SCIENTIFIC VALUE

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage.

- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species.
- Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality.
- It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.
- Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

4. SOCIAL VALUE

- It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations.
- Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

DEGREES OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 2006 SAHRA prescribed classification standards for determining the heritage significance of sites within the SADC region. These recommendations were subsequently approved by ASAPA and are reproduced here to indicate the measuring standards for heritage sensitivity used in this report;

Field Rating	Grade	Significance	Mitigation
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Heritage Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Heritage Sites nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High	Conservation; mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High	Mitigation with part of site retained in original
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High/Medium	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low	Destruction

Table 3. SAHRA Assigned Heritage Site Significance Grading

Assessment of Heritage Potential

Assessment Matrix

Determining Heritage Sensitivity

In addition to guidelines provided by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), a set of criteria based on Deacon (J) and Whitelaw (1997) for assessing archaeological significance has been developed for Northern Cape settings (Morris 2007a). These criteria include estimation of landform potential (in terms of its capacity to contain archaeological traces) and assessing the value to any archaeological traces (in terms of their attributes or their capacity to be construed as evidence, given that evidence is not given but constructed by the investigator). Due to the urban setting of the study area these criteria will most probably not come into play in this study.

Estimating site potential

Table 4 (below) is a classification of landforms and visible archaeological traces used for estimating the potential of archaeological sites (after J. Deacon and, National Monuments Council). Type 3 sites tend to be those with higher archaeological potential, but there are notable exceptions to this rule, for example the renowned rock engravings site Driekopseiland near Kimberley which is on landform L1 Type 1 – normally a setting of lowest expected potential. It should also be noted that, generally, the older a site the poorer the preservation, so that sometimes any trace, even of only Type 1 quality, could be of exceptional

significance. In light of this, estimation of potential will always be a matter for archaeological observation and interpretation.

Table 4. Classification of landforms and visible archaeological traces for estimating the potential for archaeological sites (after J. Deacon, NMC as used in Morris)

Class	Landform	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
L1	Rocky Surface	Bedrock exposed	Some soil patches	Sandy/grassy patches
L2	Ploughed land	Far from water	In floodplain	On old river terrace
L3	Sandy ground, inland	Far from water	In floodplain or near features such as hill/dune	On old river terrace
L4	Sandy ground, coastal	>1 km from sea	Inland of dune cordon	Near rocky shore
L5	Water-logged deposit	Heavily vegetated	Running water	Sedimentary basin
L6	Developed urban	Heavily built-up with no known record of early settlement	Known early settlement, but buildings have basements	Buildings without extensive basements over known historical sites
L7	Lime/dolomite	>5 myrs	<5000 yrs	Between 5000 yrs and 5 myrs
L8	Rock shelter	Rocky floor	Loping floor or small area	Flat floor, high ceiling
Class	Archaeological traces	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
A1	Area previously excavated	Little deposit remaining	More than half deposit remaining	High profile site
A2	Shell of bones visible	Dispersed scatter	Deposit <0.5 m thick	Deposit >0.5 m thick; shell and bone dense
A3	Stone artefacts or stone walling or other feature visible	Dispersed scatter	Deposit <0.5m thick	Deposit >0.5 m thick

Table 5. Site attributes and value assessment (adapted from Whitelaw 1997 as used in Morris)

Class	Landforms	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3
1	Length of sequence /context	No sequence Poor context Dispersed distribution	Limited sequence	Long sequence Favourable context High density of arte / ecofacts
2	Presence of exceptional items (incl. regional rarity)	Absent	Present	Major element
3	Organic preservation	Absent	Present	Major element
4	Potential for future archaeological investigation	Low	Medium	High
5	Potential for public display	Low	Medium	High
6	Aesthetic appeal	Low	Medium	High
7	Potential for implementation of a long-term management plan	Low	Medium	High

Assessing site value by attribute

Table 5 is adapted from Whitelaw (1997), who developed an approach for selecting sites meriting heritage recognition status in KwaZulu-Natal. It is a means of judging a site's archaeological value by ranking the relative strengths of a range of attributes (given in the second column of the table). While aspects of this matrix remain qualitative, attribute assessment is a good indicator of the general archaeological significance of a site, with Type 3 attributes being those of highest significance.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY AREA

In addition to the above parameters for measuring the heritage significance of an area, object or structure, this study will be guided by the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act no 25 of 1999 (NHRA).

IMPACT STATEMENT

PALEONTOLOGICAL SITES

Bedrock will not be affected therefore a Paleontological study will not be required.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

No archaeological sites were identified during the study. It is important to note that the area has been subject to severe alteration in the past therefore the occurrence of pre-contact sites that have been obscured by more modern activities should not be dismissed. It is important in this regard that any excavations be monitored.

There is a distinct likelihood that graves connected to the Pioneer Black Migrant Workers Cemetery could be located at this site. The exact parameters of the cemetery is not know, but it is suggested that it could contain as many as 4000 – 5000 graves (Morris, 2004).

BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The proposed development falls on a vacant lot and therefore no built environment aspects will be affected. The site is also not in direct view of any important historic sites.

SIGNIFICANCE EVALUATION

As the criteria set out in the National Heritage Resources Act tend to approach heritage from the level of 'national' significance and few heritage sites and features fall within this category, a second set of criteria are used to determine the regional and local significance of heritage sites. Three sub-categories are used to determine this significance:

- (a) Historical significance – this category determines the social context in which a heritage site and resource need to be assessed. These criteria focus on the history of the 'place' in terms of its significance in time and the role they played in a particular community (human context).
- (b) Architectural significance – The objective of this set of criteria is to assess the artefactual significance of the heritage resource, its physical condition and meaning as an 'object'.
- (c) Spatial significance – focuses on the physical context in which the object and place exists and how it contributed to the landscape, the region, the precinct and neighbourhood.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE

No	Criteria	Significance Rating
1	Are any of the identified sites or buildings associated with a historical person or group? Yes	Grade 2
2	Are any of the buildings or identified sites associated with a historical event? No	
3	Are any of the identified sites or buildings associated with a religious, economic social or political or educational activity? There is the possibility of Black Migrant Workers graves being found	Grade 2
4	Are any of the identified sites or buildings of archaeological significance? The worker graves dates from before 1879 and would therefore be of archaeological significance	Grade 2
5	Are any of the identified buildings or structures older than 60 years? No structures were identified on site	

IMPACT EVALUATION

This HIA Methodology assists in evaluating the overall effect of a proposed activity on the heritage environment. The determination of the effect of a heritage impact on a heritage parameter is determined through a systematic analysis of the various components of the impact. This is undertaken using information that is available to the heritage practitioner through the process of the heritage impact assessment. The impact evaluation of predicted impacts was undertaken through an assessment of the significance of the impacts.

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics, which include context, and intensity of an impact. Context refers to the geographical scale i.e. site, local, national or global whereas Intensity is defined by the severity of the impact e.g. the magnitude of deviation from background conditions, the size of the area affected, the duration of the impact and the overall probability of occurrence.

Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The total number of points scored for each impact indicates the level of significance of the impact.

IMPACT RATING SYSTEM

Impact assessment must take account of the nature, scale and duration of effects on the heritage environment whether such effects are positive (beneficial) or negative (detrimental). Each issue / impact is also assessed according to the project stages:

- planning
- construction
- operation
- decommissioning

Where necessary, the proposal for mitigation or optimisation of an impact will be detailed. A brief discussion of the impact and the rationale behind the assessment of its significance has also been included.

RATING SYSTEM USED TO CLASSIFY IMPACTS

The rating system is applied to the potential impact on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact. Impacts have been consolidated into one rating. In assessing the significance of each issue the following criteria (including an allocated point system) is used:

NATURE
Include a brief description of the impact of the heritage parameter being assessed in the context of the project. This criterion includes a brief written statement of the heritage aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.
GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT

This is defined as the area over which the impact will be expressed. Typically, the severity and significance of an impact have different scales and as such bracketing ranges are often required. This is often useful during the detailed assessment of a project in terms of further defining the determined.		
1	Site	The impact will only affect the site
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country
PROBABILITY		
This describes the chance of occurrence of an impact		
1	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than a 25% chance of occurrence).
2	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).
3	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between a 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than a 75% chance of occurrence).
REVERSIBILITY		
This describes the degree to which an impact on a heritage parameter can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist.
IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES		
This describes the degree to which heritage resources will be irreplaceably lost as a result of a proposed activity.		
1	No loss of resource.	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.
2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources.
3	Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources.
4	Complete loss of resources	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.
DURATION		
This describes the duration of the impacts on the heritage parameter. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity		

1	Short term	The impact and its effects will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural process in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact and its effects will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0 – 2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2 – 10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10 – 50 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered transient (Indefinite).
CUMULATIVE EFFECT		
This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts on the heritage parameter. A cumulative effect/impact is an effect, which in itself may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from other similar or diverse activities as a result of the project activity in question.		
1	Negligible Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects
2	Low Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects
3	Medium Cumulative impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects
4	High Cumulative Impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects
INTENSITY / MAGNITUDE		
Describes the severity of an impact		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.
2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/ component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.

4	Very high	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired (system collapse). Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If possible rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
---	-----------	--

SIGNIFICANCE

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. This describes the significance of the impact on the heritage parameter. The calculation of the significance of an impact uses the following formula:

(Extent + probability + reversibility + irreplaceability + duration + cumulative effect) x magnitude/intensity.

The summation of the different criteria will produce a non weighted value. By multiplying this value with the magnitude/intensity, the resultant value acquires a weighted characteristic which can be measured and assigned a significance rating.

Points	Impact Significance Rating	Description
6 to 28	Negative Low impact	The anticipated impact will have negligible negative effects and will require little to no mitigation.
6 to 28	Positive Low impact	The anticipated impact will have minor positive effects.
29 to 50	Negative Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate negative effects and will require moderate mitigation measures.
29 to 50	Positive Medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate positive effects.
51 to 73	Negative High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant effects and will require significant mitigation measures to achieve an acceptable level of impact.
51 to 73	Positive High impact	The anticipated impact will have significant positive effects.
74 to 96	Negative Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant effects and are unlikely to be able to be mitigated adequately. These impacts could be considered "fatal flaws".
74 to 96	Positive Very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant positive effects.

ANTICIPATED IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

IMPACT TABLE FORMAT

Heritage component	<i>Possible Archaeological Graves</i>
Issue/Impact/Heritage Impact/Nature	<i>Foundation and services trenching</i>

<i>Extent</i>	<i>Local</i>	
<i>Probability</i>	<i>Probable</i>	
<i>Reversibility</i>	<i>Irreversible</i>	
<i>Irreplaceable loss of resources</i>	<i>Yes</i>	
<i>Duration</i>	<i>Medium term</i>	
<i>Cumulative effect</i>	<i>Medium cumulative effect</i>	
<i>Intensity/magnitude</i>	<i>Very High</i>	
<i>Significance Rating of Potential Impact</i>	<i>8 points. The impact will have a low negative effect rating.</i>	
	Pre-mitigation impact rating	Post mitigation impact rating
Extent	2	2
Probability	4	1
Reversibility	3	2
Irreplaceable loss	1	1
Duration	2	2
Cumulative effect	3	1
Intensity/magnitude	4	1
Significance rating	60 (High negative)	8 (low negative)
Mitigation measure	<i>Ground penetrating radar studies should be performed on the proposed development area to determine whether any graves are located here. A qualified heritage practitioner should monitor excavations with experience in grave relocation.</i>	

IMPACT ASSESSMENT AS PER NHRA

6.3. SECTION 38(3) (C) AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON SUCH HERITAGE RESOURCES.

Due to the intrusive nature of the proposed development it is most likely that the shallow graves that could possibly occur in this area would be impacted on.

6.4. SECTION 38(3) (D) AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON HERITAGE RESOURCES RELATIVE TO THE SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC BENEFITS TO BE DERIVED FROM THE DEVELOPMENT.

The development will create several new job opportunities in a community that is in dire need of such prospects. This needs to be measured against the historic impact and archaeological damage that the development could result in. It is thought that with the correct mitigation measures in place that the social benefits of the development could be had with a minimum of impact on the historic significance of the area.

6.5. SECTION 38(3) (E). THE RESULTS OF CONSULTATION WITH THE COMMUNITIES AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AND

OTHER INTERESTED PARTIES REGARDING THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT ON HERITAGE RESOURCES.

Several community members support the proposed development. Letter to this effect can be found in Addendum 1 at the back of this report. Social consultation as outlined in Morris, 2004 also indicated that there is a limited community value to these sites. The gravesites have mostly historic and archaeological value and gives us insight into the early industrial archaeology of our pioneer mining areas.

6.6. SECTION 38(3)(F). IF HERITAGE RESOURCES WILL BE ADVERSELY AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT THE CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES.

The only alternatives are that the development does not go forward.

CONCLUSION

Historic studies shows a high likelihood of graves associated with the 1870's Pioneer Black Migrant Worker Cemetery could be encountered at this site. The cemetery was officially closed in 1884 but family plots were used long afterwards. The native (black) plots which had no headstones were levelled many years ago and are now outside the cemetery fence making it impossible to determine its original extent. The Jewish section has its own registers kept by the synagogue. In the late 1970s, a card file was compiled by Muriel MACY from headstones and notes from newspapers. This is kept by the Kimberley Public Library. In 1939 the *Diamondveld Primary School* was erected on the largest part of the cemetery. Due to the possible size of this cemetery (4000-5000 graves) it is possible that it extended beyond Quinn Street. It should however also be realised that the graves were dug very close to each other and that the actual surface coverage could be less than anticipated.

It is conceivable that some sites of heritage significance could still be encountered during the development phase. Such sites would offer no surface indication of their presence due to the high state of alterations in all the areas. The following indicators of unmarked sub-surface sites could be encountered;

- Ash deposits (unnaturally grey appearance of soil compared to the surrounding substrate)
- Bone concentrations, either animal or human
- Ceramic fragments such as pottery shards either historic or pre-contact
- Stone concentrations of any formal nature

Although no sites of heritage significance were identified within the proposed study area, the following recommendations are given should any sub-surface remains of heritage sites be identified as indicated above;

- All operators of excavation equipment should be made aware of the possibility of the occurrence of sub-surface heritage features and the following procedures should they be encountered.
- All construction in the immediate vicinity (50m radius of the site should cease).
- The heritage practitioner should be informed as soon as possible.
- In the event of obvious human remains the SAPS should be notified.
- Mitigative measures (such as refilling etc.) should not be attempted.
- The area in a 50m radius of the find should be cordoned off with hazard tape.
- Public access should be limited.
- The area should be placed under guard.
- No media statements should be released until such time as the heritage practitioner has had sufficient time to analyse the finds.

Provided the above recommendations are followed there is no reason, from a heritage view, why the development cannot proceed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The exact extent of the original Pioneer Black Migrant Workers Cemetery is not known at this stage and neither is its layout. While the White Cemetery as well as the Jewish Cemetery was preserved to some extent (the Jewish Cemetery more so) the Black Cemetery was demolished sometime between 1884 and 1903. Subsequently the Diamandveld Primary School was constructed on top of the burial sites. As a result the extent of the cemetery is unclear.

There is a possibility that the site proposed for development falls outside of the area affected by the burial sites, however the subject matter is so sensitive that it would be unwise to assume this. Conversely it will also be rash to simply deny the development and its associated social benefits without concrete proof of it possibly damaging these sites.

As a result the following mitigating processes are proposed as a remedy;

- The 1600m² proposed for the development is a level well marked area with a fairly homogeneous surface covering. Plant growth on site is also minimal. As a result the site is ideal for a ground penetrating radar study to determine to possible occurrence of unmarked sub-surface graves. The graves found in the same general area also showed that the grave pits were very shallow and therefore it should be easily identified. The Department of Anatomy at the University of Pretoria is currently working on just such a project.
- The results of the GPR test will indicate one of the following scenarios;
 - o The proposed development is located directly on top of a high concentration burial site with possibly hundreds of graves that will be affected. In this case the development will have to be evaluated relative to the cost of the relocation of these graves and the social impact it will have.
 - o The second scenario could indicate that there are only a few or no grave pits in the direct vicinity of the proposed development. This will mean that the development will be able to continue without negatively affecting the burial sites and that a absolute border for the cemetery can be determined. This will also help with the management of future proposed developments.

REFERENCES

SAHRA REPORTS

- Morris, D. 2010. Heritage Impact Assessment of alternative routes of a proposed 132 kV power line between the existing Kimberley DS Substation and the Homestead Substation at the northern edge of Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2013. A Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Kimberley Diamonds Prospecting Application.
- Fourie, W. 2010. CSP and CPV/ PV EIA Heritage Assessment – Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2014. Preliminary Report on human remains disturbed at Diamond Park, Greenpoint, Kimberley.
- Becker, E. 2013. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Hotazel to Kimberley and De Aar to Port of Ngqura.
- Becker, E. 2012. Ngqura 16 Mtpa Phase 1 Heritage Management Plan.
- Miller, S.M. Kusel, U. 2006. Heritage Risk and Impact Assessment for the De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited Kimberley of the Area known as Wesselton, Dutoitspan, Bultfontein, De Beers and Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2011. HIA for the proposed Kabi Kimberley Solar PV Plant and associated infrastructure near Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2004. Skeletons found at 78 Transvaal Road, Kimberley.
- Becker, E. 2013. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment – Borrow Pit areas between Kimberley to De Aar.
- Hutten, M. 2012. Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Dioflash Solar Park south-east of Kimberley, Free State Province.
- Hutten, M. 2013. HIA for the proposed Pulida Solar Park, South East of Kimberley.
- Hutten, M. 2013. HIA for the proposed Carodex Solar Park near Kimberley.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 4.5 ha area on Portion 1 of Farm 185, Situated 35km ene of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 3 ha area, near the Eldoriet Homestead, on the remaining extent of Farm 119, situated 40km north-east of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 3 ha area, 2km north-east of the Kortwal Homestead, on Portion 1 of Farm 137, situated 45km ene of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Beaumont, P. 2013. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment report on a 6.4 ha area on the remaining extent of arm Middelpaas 140, situated 45km ene of Danielskuil, Barkly West Magisterial District, Northern Cape Province.
- Dreyer, C. 2003. Archaeological and Historical Investigation of the Proposed New Goal Site at Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Beaumont, P. 2008. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment report on the Proposed Northgate Housing Development on Portions of the Original Farm Roode Pan 70, near Kimberley in the Sol Plaatjie Municipality of the Northern Cape Province,
- Morris, D. 2005. Site Visit to Inspect Cultural Material on Mine Debris Dumps Adjacent to the Kimberley Mine at the Site of the Proposed Hotel.
- Dreyer, C. 2008. Archaeological and Culture Historical Assessment of the Proposed Residential Developments at Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Beaumont, P. 2007. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment report on the Farm Eureka 200 near Kimberley, Frances Baard District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2007. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Portion of the Farm Platfontein 68, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, South Africa.
- Morris, D. 2006. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment of a Proposed Clay Quarry at Roodepan 70, Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment Portions of Paardeberg 154, Kimberley.
- Beaumont, P. 2005. Archaeological Impact Assessment of Portions 37, a Portion of Portion 27 (Boland) of the Farm Zoutpansfontein No 34, Kimberley District, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2005. Heritage Impact Assessment for Scoping Study for 120 Room Hotel: erf 8565, Big Hole Mine Dump, Kimberley.

- Morris, D. 2000. Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Proposed Telecommunications Project, Kimberley – De Aar Network, Northern Cape.
- Morris, D. 2013. Proposed Boundary solar Energy Facility on the farm Karreeboom 1716, east of Kimberley, in the Tokologo Local Municipality, Free State: Scoping Phase Heritage Input.
- Morris, D. 2013. Proposed Blackwood Solar Energy Facility on Portion 1 of Pandamsfontein 1593, south east of Kimberley, in the Tokologo Local Municipality, Free State: Scoping Phase Heritage Input.
- Fourie, W. 2013. Proposed construction of a 132kV power line, substation and the extension of Homestead substation associated with the 75mw Concentrating Photovoltaic (CPV) / Photovoltaic (PV) plant (PV3) on the farm Drooffontein in Kimberley, Northern Cape Province: Heritage Impact Assessment.
- Morris, D. Seliane, M. 2009. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of a Proposed Mining Site at the Eddie Williams Oval, Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Fourie, W. 2009. Heritage Impact Assessment Pikwane Diamonds (Pty) Ltd – the Remainder of the Erf 5337, Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment: Portion 1 of Roode Pan 146, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, SA.
- Fourie, W. 2012. Heritage Impact Assessment: proposed 10mw Photovoltaic (PV) Power Plant on the Farm Slypklip (Farm 198) near Kimberley, Northern Cape Province.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2012. AIA Phase 1 Xun and Khwe Solar Project, Platfontein 68, Sol Plaatjie Municipality, Northern Cape, South Africa.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment: (Portions of) Leeuwpoort 161, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, South Africa.
- Morris, D. Kaplan, J. 2001. Progress Report, Phase 1 Excavation of a Century-Old Municipal Refuse Midden, Kamfersdam, Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2008. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Proposed Prospecting on Uitkyk 106, Locks Verdriet 105 and Brakpan 107, West of Kimberley, Northern Cape.
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. Cultural Resources Management Impact Assessment: Rooipoort (Portions of) Klipfontein 99, Berg Plaats 100, Vogelstruis Pan 98, Vogelstruis Pan 101 and Zand Plaats 102, Kimberley District, Northern Cape, South Africa.
- Morris, D. 2005. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the so-called 'Kemo Dump' (National Site Number 2824 DB039) on Remainder of Erf 5024, Erf 6376 and Erf 5058, Vooruitzicht-81, Kimberley, Northern Cape.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

- Beaumont, P.B. and Boshier A.K. (1974). *Report on Test Excavations in a Prehistoric Pigment Mine near Postmasburg, Northern Cape*. The South African Archaeological Bulletin, Vol.29, No 113/114 (Jun., 1974), pp. 41 – 59.
- Bergh, J.S. 1999 *Geskiedenisatlas van die Vier Noordelike Provinsies*. Van Schaik, Pretoria.
- Breutz, P.J. 1963. *The Tribes of the Districts of Kuruman and Postmasburg*. Department of Bantu Administration and Development, Ethnological Publication No. 49.
- Couzens, R., Sadr, K. *Rippled Ware at Blinklipkop, Northern Cape*. The South African Archaeological Bulletin, Vol. 65, No. 192 (December 2010), pp. 196 – 203.
- Forssman, T.R., Kuman, K, Leader, G.M., Gibbon, R.J. *A Later Stone Age Assemblage from Canteen Kopje, Northern Cape*. The South African Archaeological Bulletin, Vol. 65, No. 192 (December 2010), pp. 204-214.
- Humphreys, A.J.B. *Note on the Southern Limits of Iron Age Settlement in the Northern Cape*. The South African Archaeological Bulletin, Vol 31, No. 121/122 (jun., 1976), pp. 54-57.
- Humphreys, A.J.B., *Cultural Material from Burials on the Farm St. Cair, Douglas Area, Northern Cape*. The South African Archaeological Bulletin, Vol 37, No. 136 (Dec., 1982), pp. 68-70.
- Legassick, M. 2010. *The politics of a South African frontier: the Griqua, the Sotho - Tswana and the missionaries, 1780 - 1840*. Basler Afrika Bibliographien, Basel.
- Mitchell, P. 2002. *The Archaeology of Southern Africa*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- S.A. Manganese, 1977. *Kalahari Wealth: The Story of Manganese 1926 - 1976*. Purnell, Cape Town.
- Snyman, P.H.R. 1983. *Postmasburg: 'n Geskiedkundige Oorsig*. Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.

04/11/2014

- Snyman, P.H.R. 1983. Die Ontstaan en Groei van Postmasburg in Contree No. 13, pp. 4 - 26.
- Thackeray, A.I., Thackeray J.F., Beaumont, P.B. *Excavations at the Blinkklikop Specularite Mine near Postmasburg, Northern Cape*. The South African Archaeological Bulletin, Vol. 38, No. 137 (Jun., 1983), pp. 17-25.
- Rudner, J., Rudner, I. *Rock-Art in the Thirstland Areas*. The South African Archaeological Bulletin, Vol.23, No. 91 (Dec., 1968), pp. 75-89.
- Strydom, C.J.S., *Kaapland en die Tweede Vryheidsoorlog* (Kaapstad, 1937), pp. 107-108 en 113.

04/11/2014

ADDENDUM 1

Public Participation

P & V Pillay Family Trust

I/T 9/2002

VAT NO: 4310219292

27 Jacobus Smit Street, Kimberley, 8301

PO Box 3109, Kimberley, 8300

Tele: (053) 832 4221 Fax: (053) 832 8062

sales@samys.co.za

Sol Plaatje

The Chief Town Planner

Mr. N. Modiba

23rd October 2014

Ref. P&V Pillay Family Trust

Sir,

Enclose please find comments from the Neighborhood.

Yours Faithfully

P. Pillay

053 832 4221

053 832 8062 (fax)

0824600662 (cell)



Graa

P & V Pillay Family Trust
I/T 9/2002

VAT NO: 4310219292

27 Jacobus Smit Street, Kimberley, 8301

PO Box 3109, Kimberley, 8300

Tele: (053) 832 4221 Fax: (053) 832 8062

sales@samys.co.za

Mr Jeffrey Miller

18 Evans Street

Kimberley North

Kimberley

October 15th 2014

To whom it may concern

I Jeffrey Miller owner of the above residence has no objection to Mr. Pillay building his Commercial Warehouse in the area known to me as the Park vicinity on erven 44500. The area is familiar to me and is directly opposite my home and I am in agreement with Mr. Pillay to go ahead with his developments. This development will enhance Kimberley and most of all will create much needed employment and Mr. Pillay has committed to us that nineteen additional people will be employed at his Store.

The Plans and the area which is to be developed was shown to us and seeing from Mr. Pillay's existing building the new development is a boost for the city.

Further to this I have no objection to the "Road Closure" on the corner of Quinn Street and Lawrence Road.

Yours Sincerely

Jeffrey Miller



P & V Pillay Family Trust
I/T 9/2002

VAT NO: 4310219292

27 Jacobus Smit Street, Kimberley, 8301

PO Box 3109, Kimberley, 8300

Tele: (053) 832 4221 Fax: (053) 832 8062

sales@samys.co.za

Garrett Simons

8 Mathew Street

Kimberley North

Kimberley

October 15th 2014

Garrett Simon's owner of the above residence has no objection to Mr. Pillay building a Commercial Warehouse in the area known to me as the Park vicinity on erven 44500. The area is familiar to me and I am residing in the street behind Wells Street. I am in support of Mr. Pillay's application and I am positive that I would benefit in some work from the construction. As a business man I know this development will greatly benefit many unemployed people from Kimberley and surrounding areas.

The plans and the area which is to be developed was shown to me.

Further to this I have no objection to the "Road Closure" on the corner of Quinn Street and Lawrence Road.

Yours Sincerely

Garrett Simons



P & V Pillay Family Trust
I/T 9/2002

VAT NO: 4310219292

27 Jacobus Smit Street, Kimberley, 8301

PO Box 3109, Kimberley, 8300

Tele: (053) 832 4221 Fax: (053) 832 8062

sales@samys.co.za

Mr Tony Komaran Govender

9A Wells Street

Kimberley North

Kimberley

October 15th 2014

To whom it may concern

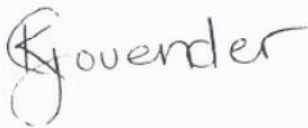
I Tony Komaran Govender owner of the above residence has no objection to Mr. Pillay building his new Commercial Warehouse in the area known to me as the Park vicinity on erven 44500. The area is familiar to me and is in front of my home on the right hand side. The disused park is frequented by undesirable elements and attracts prostitutes at night and are a menace to society. The new development is a boost to the economy and will definitely create the much needed employment Kimberley so desperately is in need of.

Mr. Pillay as shown us the Plans and the area which he wants to develop and we have given him our full support in his application.

Further to this I have no objection to the "Road Closure" on the corner of Quinn Street and Lawrence Road.

Yours Sincerely

Tony Komaran Govender



P & V Pillay Family Trust

I/T 9/2002

VAT NO: 4310219292

27 Jacobus Smit Street, Kimberley, 8301

PO Box 3109, Kimberley, 8300

Tele: (053) 832 4221 Fax: (053) 832 8062

sales@samys.co.za

Mr Henry Peters

23 Evans Street

Kimberley North

Kimberley

October 15th 2014

To whom it may concern

I Henry Peters owner of the above residence has no objection to Mr. Pillay building a Commercial Warehouse in the area known to me as the Park vicinity on erven 44500. The area is familiar to me and is directly opposite my home, once the Warehouse is constructed and developed this will keep all the undesirables away from the open ground, making it safe for people and also enhance Kimberley.

The plans and the area which is to be developed was shown to me.

Further to this I have no objection to the "Road Closure" on the corner of Quinn Street and Lawrence Road.

Yours Sincerely

Henry Peters



P & V Pillay Family Trust

I/T 9/2002

VAT NO: 4310219292

27 Jacobus Smit Street, Kimberley, 8301

PO Box 3109, Kimberley, 8300

Tele: (053) 832 4221 Fax: (053) 832 8062

sales@samys.co.za

Mr. Craig Goa

13 Lawrence Road

Kimberley North

Kimberley

October 15th 2014

To whom it may concern

I Craig Goa residing at the above address has no objection to Mr. Pillay building a Commercial Warehouse in the area known to me as the Park vicinity on erven 44500. The plans and the area which is to be developed was shown to me.

I also have no objection to the "Road Closure" at the corner of Quinn Street and Lawrence Road.

Your Sincerely

C Goa



