

**Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:**

**THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED BOJANALA SEZ AND ASSOCIATED POWER LINE AND WATER PIPELINE IN THE BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

**Prepared for:**

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**Prepared by:**

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**Report No:** 2022/JvS/027b

- Status: Final
- Date: December 2022

**Submission of the report:**

It remains the responsibility of the client to submit the report to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA) by means of the online SAHRIS System.



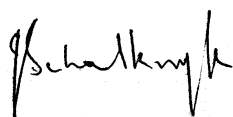
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The copyright of all photographs used for background illustration purposes, unless otherwise indicated, is retained by the author of this report. This does not include photographs that resulted as a direct consequence of the project, which is available for use by the client, but only in relation to the current project.

**Specialist competency:**

Johan A van Schalkwyk, D Litt et Phil, heritage consultant, has been working in the field of heritage management for more than 40 years. Originally based at the National Museum of Cultural History, Pretoria, he has actively done research in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, museology, tourism and impact assessment. This work was done in Limpopo Province, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Eastern Cape Province, Northern Cape Province, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland. Based on this work, he has curated various exhibitions at different museums and has published more than 70 papers, most in scientifically accredited journals. During this period, he has done more than 2000 impact assessments (archaeological, anthropological, historical and social) for various government departments and developers. Projects include environmental management frameworks, roads, pipeline-, and power line developments, dams, mining, water purification works, historical landscapes, refuse dumps and urban developments.



J A van Schalkwyk  
Heritage Consultant  
December 2022



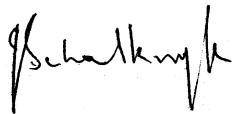
**SPECIALIST DECLARATION**

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I, J A van Schalkwyk, as the appointed independent specialist, in terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended), hereby declare that I:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- regard the information contained in this report as it relates to my specialist input/study to be true and correct, and do not have and will not have any financial interest in the undertaking of the activity, other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended) and any specific environmental management Act;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I have no vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I have ensured that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the specialist input/study was distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties was facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on the specialist input/study;
- I have ensured that the comments of all interested and affected parties on the specialist input/study were considered, recorded and submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this specialist input/study are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Signature of the specialist



J A van Schalkwyk  
December 2022

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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**Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED BOJANALA SEZ AND ASSOCIATED POWER LINE AND  
WATER PIPELINE IN THE BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

*Envirolution Consulting* was appointed to undertake the Basic Assessment process for the proposed establishment of the Bojanala Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the Bojanala District Municipality of North West Province.

Accordingly, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by *Envirolution Consulting* to conduct a cultural heritage scoping assessment to determine if the development of the Bojanala SEZ and associated infrastructure would have an impact on any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance.

This report describes the methodology used, the limitations encountered, the heritage features that were identified and the recommendations and mitigation measures proposed relevant to this. The investigation consisted of a desktop study (archival sources, database survey, maps and aerial imagery) and a physical survey that also included the interviewing of relevant people. It should be noted that the implementation of the mitigation measures is subject to SAHRA/PHRA's approval.

During the survey, a number of site specific limitations were encountered which might have had an impact on the identification of sites and features of heritage significance:

- Large sections of both the power line and the water pipeline could not be accessed due to it being on private land, in most cases located behind game fences with locked gates.
- The vegetation cover encountered proved to be a big obstacle as ground visibility was much limited as well as preventing access due to the nature of the brush, more specifically swarthaak (*Senegalia mellifera*).
- Some of the river crossings on smaller track roads were washed away, necessitating the taking of large detours, which in some cases proved difficult to complete as access to the other side was not always possible.

#### Identified sites

**This survey identified a number of sites and features located in the larger project area, with only a limited number in close proximity of the proposed development.**

- Settlement and exploitation of the region started during the Early Stone Age and carried on throughout the Middle Stone Age into the Later Stone Age. This occupation is usually indicated by the presence of stone tools occurring in the vicinity of hills and outcrops as well as on the banks of rivers.
  - It is known that stone tools dating to the MSA are found in the vicinity of the various streams crossing the area, as well as on outcrops and low hills.
    - It is anticipated that the impact of the development of this type of site would be negligible as typically development would not take place on stony outcrops or hills.
- Settlement sites dating to the Early Iron Age, are often found in open areas close to rivers where the rich alluvial soils were exploited for cultivation of crops. Later, during the Late Iron Age, sites tend to cluster at the foothills of the various mountains and hills in the larger region. This was mostly the result of the influx of large groups of people which led to uncertainty and stress. People

therefore tended to build their settlements in more protected areas, on or near hills and mountains.

- At present, a small number of such sites are known to be located in the vicinity of the southwestern section of the power line.
  - Fortunately, the known sites are located sufficiently far away from the proposed power line route, that it would not be impacted on.
- Heritage sites dating to historic times are found in the larger region, as well as in the project area.
  - A number of historic features are known to exist in the project area. These, irrespective of their state of conservation, enjoy general protection under the Heritage Act as they might be older than 60 years.
- Cemeteries known to exist in the larger region, with only one known to be located inside the project area.
  - It is possible that smaller, isolated burial sites might also occur sporadically in the project area.
    - The grave of young boy that died in 1932. There might be a second grave only marked with stones.
- The remains of linear developments, such as roads, railways, railway stations, power lines and telephone lines that would pass through the area. This would include railway stations, bridges and culverts.
  - An abandoned railway line, constructed during the late 1970s with the development of Bodirelo Industries, crosses through the area. However, it has been abandoned and the tracks have been removed. All that remains are sections of the embankments and one river crossing.
    - Due to its recent age, it is viewed to have low significance.

#### Impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, is based on the present understanding of the development:

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.1	Graves, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	Section 36	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Medium (40) Low (14)
<b>Mitigation:</b> (1) Avoidance/Preserve: A minimum buffer of 100m must be established around the burial site for the duration of the prospecting/mining phase.				

#### Legal requirements

The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report.

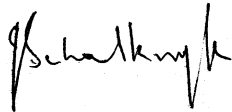
- For this proposed project, the assessment has determined that sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur in the project area, therefore relevant permits are required from SAHRA or the PHRA.
- If heritage features are identified during construction, as stated in the management recommendation, these finds would have to be assessed by a specialist, after which a decision will be made regarding the application for relevant permits.

#### Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should be authorised:

- From a heritage point of view, it is recommended that the Proposed Project be allowed to continue on acceptance of the mitigation measures presented above and the conditions proposed below.

#### Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation:

- The Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo>) indicate that for the largest part the project area has an insignificant to zero possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore no palaeontological assessment is required. However, for smaller sections in the east and to the west, the sensitivity is described as moderate and therefore a desktop assessment is required for those sections.
- Should archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. The appropriate steps to take are indicated in Section 9 of the report, as well as in the **Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites**, in the Addendum, Section 12.4.




J A van Schalkwyk  
Heritage Consultant  
December 2022

**TECHNICAL SUMMARY**

Project description	
Description	Bojanala Special Economic Zone development at Mogwase
Project name	Bojanala SEZ

Applicant
-

Environmental assessment practitioner
Ms S Bolingo
Envirolution Consulting

Property details													
Province	North West												
Magisterial district	Mankwe												
District municipality	Bojanala												
Local municipality	Moses Kotane												
Topo-cadastral map	2527AC & 2527AD												
Farm name	Olivenboom 62JQ and Klipfontein 60JQ												
Closest town	Mogwase												
Coordinates	End points (approximate)												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> <th>No</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>S 25,41011</td> <td>E 27,08778</td> <td>2</td> <td>S 25,30941</td> <td>E 27,48265</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude	1	S 25,41011	E 27,08778	2	S 25,30941	E 27,48265
No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude								
1	S 25,41011	E 27,08778	2	S 25,30941	E 27,48265								
	.kml files <sup>1</sup> 												

Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) of the NHR Act	Yes/No
Construction of road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length	Yes
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length	No
Development exceeding 5000 sq m	Yes
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions	No
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 sq m	No
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	No

Land use	
Previous land use	Farming
Current land use	Urban / Vacant

<sup>1</sup> Left click on the coloured icon to open the file in Google Earth, if installed on the computer. Alternatively, right click on the icon. In dialog box, select "Save Embedded File to Disk" and save to folder of choice.

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## **GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

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### **TERMS**

**Bioturbation:** The burrowing by small mammals, insects and termites that disturb archaeological deposits.

**Cumulative impacts:** In relation to an activity, means the past, current and reasonably foreseeable future impact of an activity, considered together with the impact of activities associated with that activity, that in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when added to existing and reasonably foreseeable impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities.

**Debitage:** Stone chips discarded during the manufacture of stone tools.

**Factory site:** A specialised archaeological site where a specific set of technological activities has taken place – usually used to describe a place where stone tools were made.

**Historic Period:** Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1830 - in this part of the country.

**Holocene:** The most recent time period, which commenced c. 10 000 years ago.

**Iron Age** (also referred to as **Early Farming Communities**): Period covering the last 1800 years, when new people brought a new way of life to southern Africa. They established settled villages, cultivated domestic crops such as sorghum, millet and beans, and herded cattle, sheep and goats. As they produced their own iron tools, archaeologists call this the Iron Age.

Early Iron Age	AD 200 - AD 900
Middle Iron Age	AD 900 - AD 1300
Later Iron Age	AD 1300 - AD 1830

**Midden:** The accumulated debris resulting from human occupation of a site.

**Mitigation,** means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.

**National Estate:** The collective heritage assets of the Nation.

**Pleistocene:** Geological time period of 3 000 000 to 20 000 years ago.

**Stone Age:** The first and longest part of human history is the Stone Age, which began with the appearance of early humans between 3-2 million years ago. Stone Age people were hunters, gatherers and scavengers who did not live in permanently settled communities. Their stone tools preserve well and are found in most places in South Africa and elsewhere.

Early Stone Age	2 500 000 - 250 000 Before Present
Middle Stone Age	250 000 - 40-25 000 BP
Later Stone Age	40-25 000 - until c. AD 200

**Tradition:** As used in archaeology, it is a seriated sequence of artefact assemblages, particularly ceramics.

### **ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS**

AD	Anno Domini (the year 0)
ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists

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BC	Before the Birth of Christ (the year 0)
BCE	Before the Common Era (the year 0)
BP	Before Present (calculated from 1950 when radio-carbon dating was established)
CE	Common Era (the year 0)
CRM	Cultural Resources Management
CS-G	Chief Surveyor-General
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Early Iron Age
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
ESA	Early Stone Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I & AP's	Interested and Affected Parties
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Later Stone Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
WUL	Water Use Licence

**COMPLIANCE WITH APPENDIX 6 OF THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS (AS AMENDED)**

<b>Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R982</b>	<b>Addressed in the Specialist Report</b>
1. (1) A specialist report prepared in terms of these Regulations must contain-	
a) details of-	
i. the specialist who prepared the report; and	Front page
ii. the expertise of that specialist to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae;	Page i Addendum Section 5
b) a declaration that the specialist is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority;	Page ii
c) an indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared;	Section 1
(cA) an indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report;	Section 4
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Section 7
d) the duration, date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;	Section 4
e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used;	Section 4
f) details of an assessment of the specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the proposed activity or activities and its associated structures and infrastructure, inclusive of a site plan identifying site alternatives;	Section 7; Figure 19
g) an identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Section 8
h) a map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Figure 19 Section 7 & 8
i) a description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 2
j) a description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity or activities;	Section 7
k) any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr;	Section 8 & 10
l) any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation;	Section 10
m) any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation;	Section 9
n) a reasoned opinion-	
i. whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised;	Section 10
(iiA) regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and	
ii. if the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan;	Section 8, 9 & 10
o) a description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report;	-
p) a summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and	-
q) any other information requested by the competent authority.	-
(2) Where a government notice by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	-

**Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:  
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPOSED BOJANALA SEZ AND ASSOCIATED POWER LINE AND  
WATER PIPELINE IN THE BOJANALA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

---

### **1.1 Background**

*Envirolution Consulting* was appointed to undertake the Basic Assessment process for the proposed establishment of the Bojanala Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the Bojanala District Municipality of North West Province.

South Africa's heritage resources, also described as the 'national estate', comprise a wide range of sites, features, objects and beliefs. However, according to Section 27(18) of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999 (NHRA), no person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site.

Accordingly, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by *Envirolution Consulting* to conduct a cultural heritage scoping assessment to determine if the development of the Bojanala SEZ and associated infrastructure would have an impact on any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance.

This report forms part of the Basic Assessment process as required by the EIA Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended and is intended for submission to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

### **1.2 Terms and references**

#### *1.2.1 Scope of work*

The aim of this study is to determine the cultural heritage significance of the area where the establishment of the development of the special economic zone and associated infrastructure is to take place. This included:

- Conducting a desk-top investigation of the project area; and
- A visit to the proposed project area.

The objectives were to:

- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources;
- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance; and
- Provide guideline measures to manage any impacts that might occur during the proposed project's construction and implementation phases.

#### *1.2.2 Assumptions and Limitations*

The investigation has been influenced by the following:

- It is assumed that the description of the proposed project, provided by the client, is accurate;
- It is assumed that the public consultation process undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is sufficient and that it does not have to be repeated as part of the HIA;
- It is assumed that the information contained in existing databases, reports and publications is correct.
- The unpredictability of buried archaeological remains;
- No subsurface investigation (i.e. excavations or sampling) were undertaken, since a permit from SAHRA is required for such activities;
- The vegetation cover encountered during a site visit can have serious limitations on ground visibility, obscuring features (artefacts, structures) that might be an indication of human settlement.

## 2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

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### 2.1 Background

HIAs are governed by national legislation and standards and International Best Practise. These include:

- South African Legislation
  - National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA);
  - Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 22 of 2002) (MPRDA);
  - National Environmental Management Act 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and
  - National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).
- Standards and Regulations
  - South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) Minimum Standards;
  - Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) Constitution and Code of Ethics;
  - Anthropological Association of Southern Africa Constitution and Code of Ethics.
- International Best Practise and Guidelines
  - ICOMOS Standards (Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties); and
  - The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

### 2.2 Heritage Impact Assessment Studies

South Africa's unique and non-renewable archaeological and palaeontological heritage sites are 'generally' protected in terms of the NHRA (Section 35) and may not be disturbed at all without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority, subject to the provisions of Section 38(8) of the NHRA. The NHRA, Section 38, contains requirements for Cultural Resources Management and prospective developments:

*"38 (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as:*

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;*
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;*
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site:*
  - (i) exceeding 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or*
  - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or*
  - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or*

(iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;  
 (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or  
 (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.”

And:

“38 (3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:

(a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;  
 (b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;  
 (c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;  
 (d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;  
 (e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;  
 (f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and  
 (g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.”

### 3. HERITAGE RESOURCES

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#### 3.1 The National Estate

The NHRA defines the heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations that must be considered part of the national estate to include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, including-
  - ancestral graves;
  - royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
  - graves of victims of conflict;
  - graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
  - historical graves and cemeteries; and
  - other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, including-
  - objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
  - objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
  - ethnographic art and objects;
  - military objects;

- objects of decorative or fine art;
- objects of scientific or technological interest; and
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

### 3.2 Cultural significance

In the NHRA, Section 2 (vi), it is stated that “cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This is determined in relation to a site or feature’s uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential.

According to Section 3(3) of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of

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

A matrix (see Section 2 of Addendum) was developed whereby the above criteria were applied for the determination of the significance of each identified site. This allowed some form of control over the application of similar values for similar identified sites.

## 4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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### 4.1 Site location

The project area is located on the eastern side of Pilanesberg National Park, approximately 40 km north of the Rustenburg CBD (Fig. 1). For more information, see the Technical Summary on p. V above.



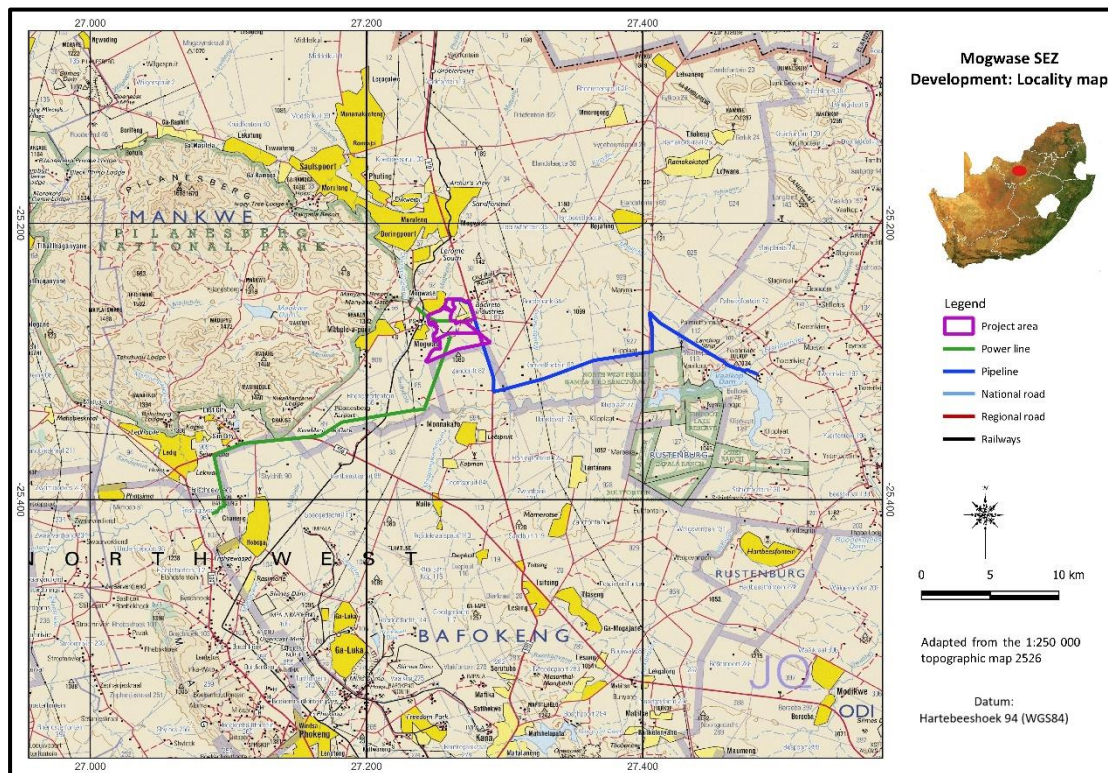


Figure 1. Location of the project area in regional context

#### 4.2 Development proposal

The layout of the proposed development can be seen in Fig. 2 below. The main components of these plans are the following:

- The creation of a development node at Bodirelo and the establishment of a SEZ at Bodirelo to become the hub for industrial development in this region;
- To create a development corridor along Road 510 which runs along the eastern boundary of Bodirelo.
- The spatial plan for the SEZ makes provision for 962 industrial erven.
- Different zones for the following industrial sectors are shown on the concept plan
  - Sector zoned for renewable energy;
  - Sector zoned for mining machinery;
  - Sector zoned for mineral beneficiation;
  - Sector zoned for agro processing.
- A rail/port site for a logistics hub is proposed .
- Two mixed land use areas are proposed.

The following infrastructure requirements would also be addressed:

- Update of the existing water pipeline from the Vaalkop Water Treatment Facility westwards towards Mogwase;
- Development of a power line from Eskom Ngwedi MTS eastwards and then northwards, skirting the Pilanesberg Nature Reserve towards Mogwase.

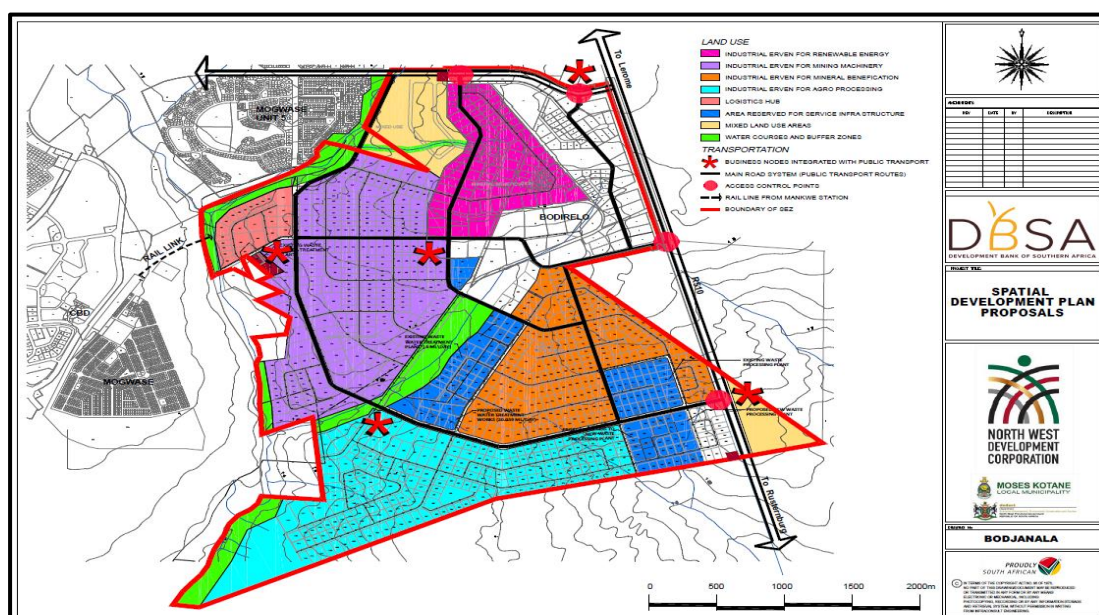


Figure 2. Layout plan of the proposed development (Image supplied)

## 5. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 Extent of the Study

This survey and impact assessment cover all facets of cultural heritage located in the project area as presented in Section 4 above and illustrated in Figures 1 & 2.

### 5.2 Methodology

#### 5.2.1 Pre-feasibility assessment

The objectives of this review were to:

- Gain an understanding of the cultural landscape within which the project is located;
- Inform the field survey.

##### 5.2.1.1 Survey of the literature

A survey of the relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the area. In this regard, various anthropological, archaeological and historical sources were consulted – see list of references in Section 11.

- Information on events, sites and features in the larger region were obtained from these sources.

##### 5.2.1.2 Survey of heritage impact assessments (HIAs)

A survey of HIAs done for projects in the region by various heritage consultants was conducted with the aim of determining the heritage potential of the area – see list of references in Section 11.

- Information on sites and features in the larger region were obtained from these sources.

##### 5.2.1.3 Data bases

The *Heritage Atlas Database*, various SAHRA databases, the *Environmental Potential Atlas*, the *Chief Surveyor General* and the *National Archives of South Africa* were consulted.

- Database surveys produced a number of sites located in the larger region of the proposed development.

#### 5.2.1.4 Other sources

Aerial photographs and topocadastral and other maps were also studied - see the list of references below.

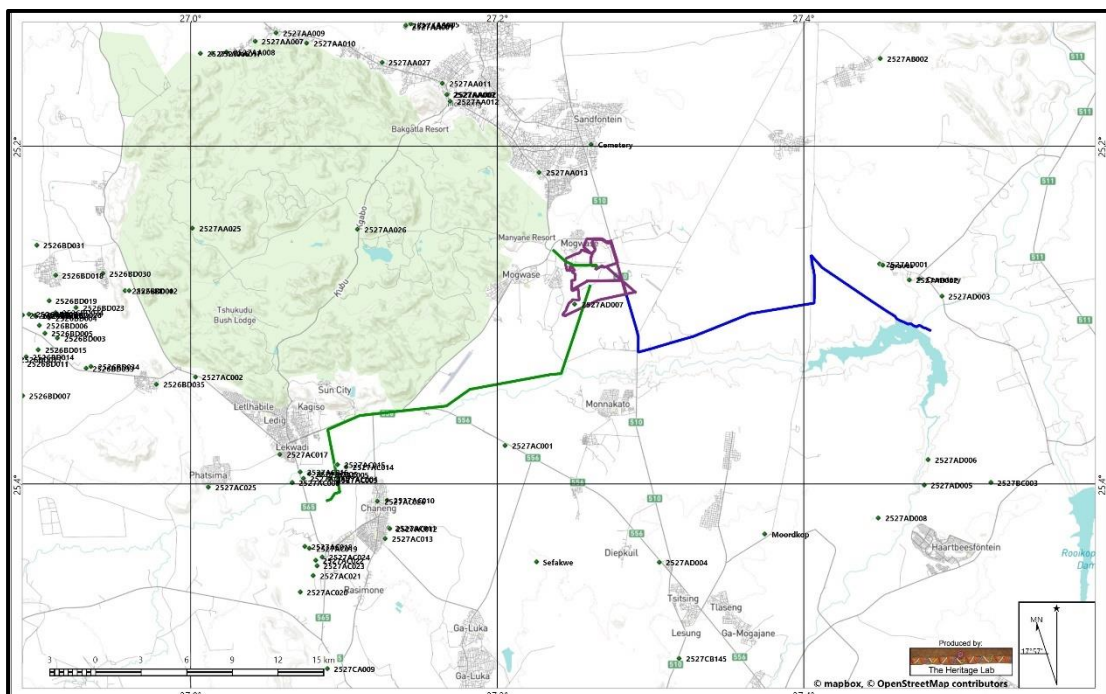
- Information of a very general nature were obtained from these sources.

#### 5.2.1.5 Results

The results of the above investigation are summarised as follows:

- Stone Age tools, dating to the MSA and LSA occur as low-density scatters on some outcrops and on the banks of streambeds in the larger region;
- Stone walled sites dating to the dating the Late Iron Age occur mostly on hills and outcrops in the larger region;
- Historic structures, inclusive of buildings, monuments and bridges, occur mostly in an urban environment, although they are also found sporadically on farms in the region;
- Formal and informal burial sites occur sporadically throughout the region.

*Based on the above assessment, the probability of cultural heritage sites, features and objects occurring in the project area is considered to be possible but low.*



The absence of sites in some section of the landscape as presented in Figure 3 above, can be attributed to two factors:

- Firstly, the effect of a lack of research in specific areas, whereas the high-density clustering's are a result of HIA's done for various projects.
- Secondly, the lower laying flatland areas, with its turf soils, lack of open water and absence of suitable building material (natural stone), were largely avoided by Iron Age inhabitants, preferring to use these areas just for grazing of their cattle.

## 6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

### 6.1 Natural Environment

The original vegetation in the eastern section is classified as Sandy Central Bushveld, a savanna biome falling in the Central Bushveld Bioregion. However, to the west and south it changes to Zeerust Thornveld, a savanna biome also falling in the Central Bushveld Bioregion (Muncina & Rutherford 2006).



	Leaking valves
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Figure 4. Views along the pipeline route



Figure 5. Views along the power line route

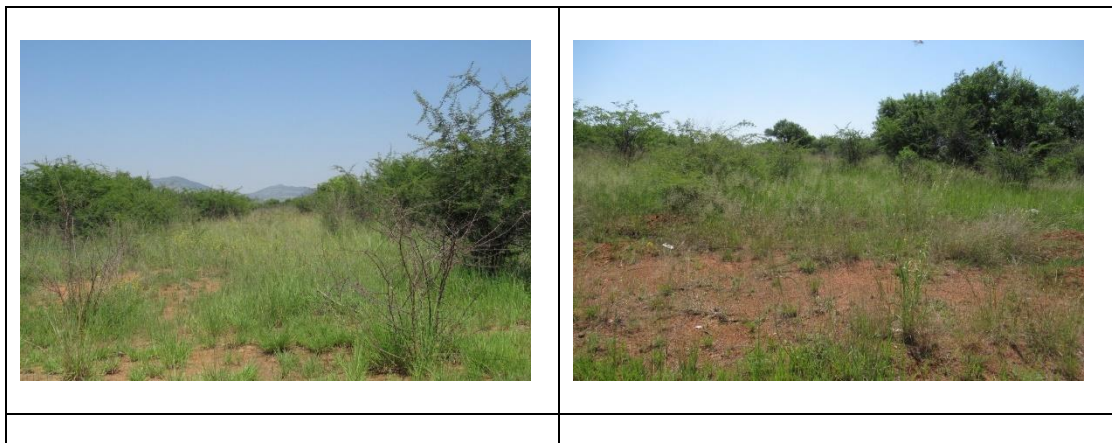
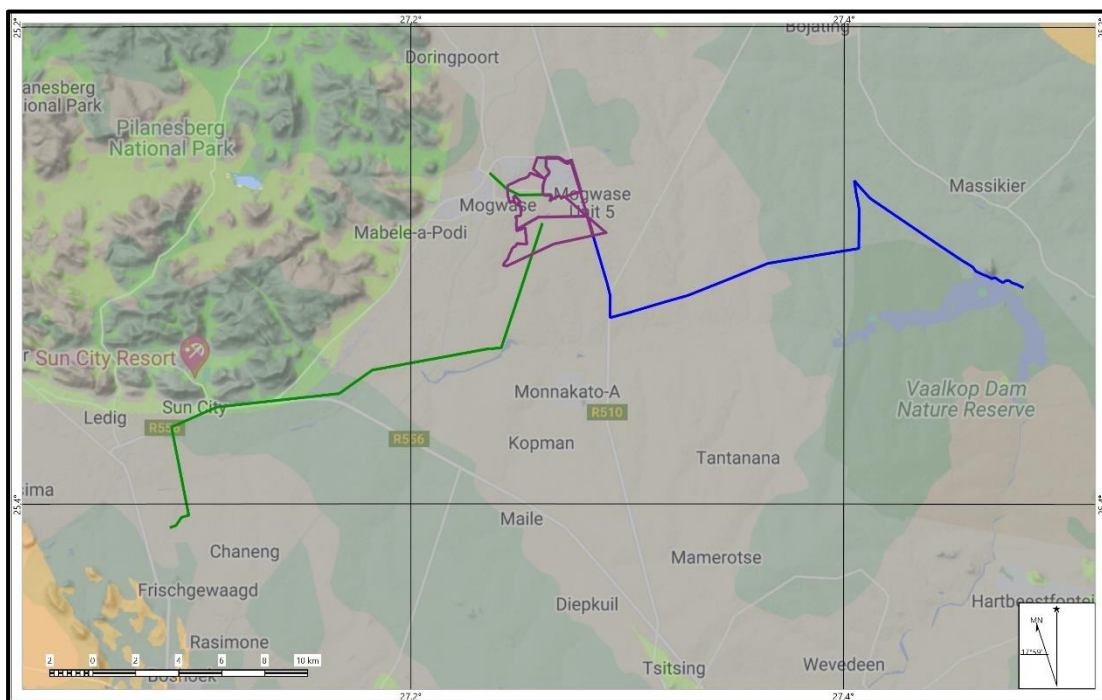




Figure 6. Views of the development area

The geology of the eastern part of the project area is made up of granite of the Lebowa Granite Suite of the Bushveld Complex. In the west and south it consists of gabbro and norite with interlayered anorthosite, of the Rustenburg layered suite of the Bushveld Complex.

The Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo>) indicate that for the largest part the project area (Fig. 4) has an insignificant to zero possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore no palaeontological assessment is required. However, for smaller sections in the east and to the west, the sensitivity is described as moderate and therefore a desktop assessment is required for those sections.



Colour	Sensitivity	Required Action
RED	VERY HIGH	field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN	MODERATE	desktop study is required
BLUE	LOW	no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required
GREY	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO	no palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map.

Figure 7. The Palaeontological sensitivity of the project area

## 6.2 Cultural Landscape

*The aim of this section is to present an overview of the history of the larger region in order to eventually determine the significance of heritage sites identified in the project area, within the context of their historic, aesthetic, scientific and social value, rarity and representivity.*

### 6.2.1 Stone Age

The larger region has been inhabited by humans since Early Stone Age (ESA) times. Tools dating to this period are mostly, although not exclusively, found in the vicinity of watercourses. The original dating and evolutionary scheme for the development of tools during this early period, was based on a study of the river terrace gravels of the Vaal River in the Vereeniging region, referred to as the *Older*, the *Younger* and the *Youngest gravels* (Söhnge, Visser & Van Riet-Lowe 1937; Breuil 1948). However, on subsequent investigation, the findings derived from this proved to be unacceptable as it was based on incorrect interpretations of the river gravels. It was only with the excavation of similar material from sealed, stratified sites, that it was realised that the material from the river gravels was not in its primary context, having been uncovered and washed about over many millennia. Consequently, artefacts derived from such surface collections are now seen to have little significance.

The oldest of these tools are known as choppers, crudely produced from large pebbles found in the river. Later, *Homo erectus* and early *Homo sapiens* people made tools shaped on both sides, called bifaces. Biface technology is known as the Acheulean tradition, from St Acheul in France, where bifaces were first identified in the mid-19th century. This type of tools is very well presented in the Magaliesberge and to the north in the more mountainous regions such as at Bospoort Dam.

During Middle Stone Age (MSA) times (c. 150 000 – 30 000 BP), people became more mobile, occupying areas formerly avoided. According to Thakeray (1992) the MSA is a period that still remains somewhat murky, as much of the MSA lies beyond the limits of conventional radiocarbon dating. However, the concept of the MSA remains useful as a means of identifying a technological stage characterized by flakes and flake-blades with faceted platforms, produced from prepared cores, as distinct from the core tool-based ESA technology.

Open sites were still preferred near watercourses. These people were adept at exploiting the huge herds of animals that passed through the area, on their seasonal migration. As a result, tools belonging to this period also mostly occur in the open or in erosion dongas. Similar to the ESA material, artefacts from these surface collections are viewed not to be in a primary context and have little or no significance.

Late Stone Age (LSA) people had even more advanced technology than the MSA people and therefore succeeded in occupying even more diverse habitats. Also, for the first time we now get evidence of people's activities derived from material other than stone tools. Ostrich eggshell beads, ground bone

arrowheads, small bored stones and wood fragments with incised markings are traditionally linked with the LSA.

LSA people preferred, though not exclusively, to occupy rock shelters and caves and it is this type of sealed context that make it possible for us to learn much more about them than is the case with earlier periods. Unfortunately, only a few stratified sites are known to exist in the study area, some of which were excavated by Wadley (1988). Probably as a result of this absence of sites that were occupied on a long-term basis, even fewer sites containing rock art are known from the region.



Figure 8. Stone Age sites and features in the larger region  
*Typical erosion gully in which stone tools are found. On the right is an example dating to the Early Stone Age.*

### 6.2.2 Iron Age

Iron Age people started to settle in southern Africa c. AD 300, with one of the oldest known sites at Silver Leaves south east of Tzaneen dating to AD 270. One of the better-known sites, Broederstroom, is located on the southern side of the Hartbeestpoort Dam. Here archaeological excavations have revealed that early farmer people were living here by AD 470, growing a range of different crops and that they were smelting iron.

Having only had cereals (sorghum, millet) that need summer rainfall, Early Iron Age (EIA) people did not move outside this rainfall zone, and neither did they occupy the central interior highveld area. Because of their specific technology and economy, Iron Age people preferred to settle on the alluvial soils near rivers for agricultural purposes, but also for firewood and water.

The occupation of the larger geographical area (including the study area) did not start much before the 1500s. To understand all of this, we have to take a look at the broader picture. Towards the end of the first millennium AD, Early Iron Age communities underwent a drastic change, brought on by increasing trade on the East African coast. This led to the rise of powerful ruling elites, for example at Mapungubwe. The abandonment of Mapungubwe (c. AD 1270) and other contemporaneous settlements show that widespread drought conditions led to the decline and eventual disintegration of this state Huffman (2005).

By the 16th century things changed again, with the climate becoming warmer and wetter, creating condition that allowed Late Iron Age (LIA) farmers to occupy areas previously unsuitable, for example the Witwatersrand and the treeless, wind-swept plains of the Free State and the Mpumalanga highveld.



This period of consistently high rainfall started in about AD 1780. At the same time, maize was introduced from Maputo and grown extensively. Given good rains, maize crops yield far more than sorghum and millets. This increase in food production probably led to increased populations in coastal area as well as the central highveld interior by the beginning of the 19th century.

This wet period came to a sudden end sometime between 1800 and 1820 by a major drought lasting 3 to 5 years. The drought must have caused an agricultural collapse on a large, subcontinent scale.

This was also a period of great military tension. Armed Qriqua and Korana raiders on horseback were active in the northern Cape and Orange Free State by about 1790. The Xhosa were raiding across the Orange River about 1805. Military pressure from Zululand spilled onto the highveld by at least 1821. Various marauding groups of displaced Sotho-Tswana moved across the plateau in the 1820s. Mzilikazi raided the plateau extensively between 1825 and 1837. The Boers trekked into this area in the 1830s.

Due to their specific settlement requirements, Late Iron Age people preferred to settle on the steep slope of a mountain, possibly for protection, or for cultural considerations such as grazing for their enormous cattle herds. Because of the lack of trees, they built their settlements in stone.



Figure 9. Late Iron Age stone walled site with archaeological excavation of an old house structure

#### 4.2.3 *Ethno-history*

Whereas it is impossible to correlate any living group of people to Early Iron Age communities, it is possible, by using ethnographic evidence, to identify some of the groups of people that entered the region in pre-colonial times (i.e. the Later Iron Age) and are currently settled in the larger region. The Tswana-speakers were located over most of the area, with some Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) to the east.

The different groups are, from south to north, various Bakwena groups, the Bafokeng, various Bakgatla groups, Batlokwa, BaThlako and BagaSeleka. From the survey conducted by Van Warmelo in 1935 (Fig. 10), it is clear that the various SeTswana-speaking communities did not settle in the larger project area, possibly as it was not suitable to their specific way of life, but also because these areas were taken up by white farmers.

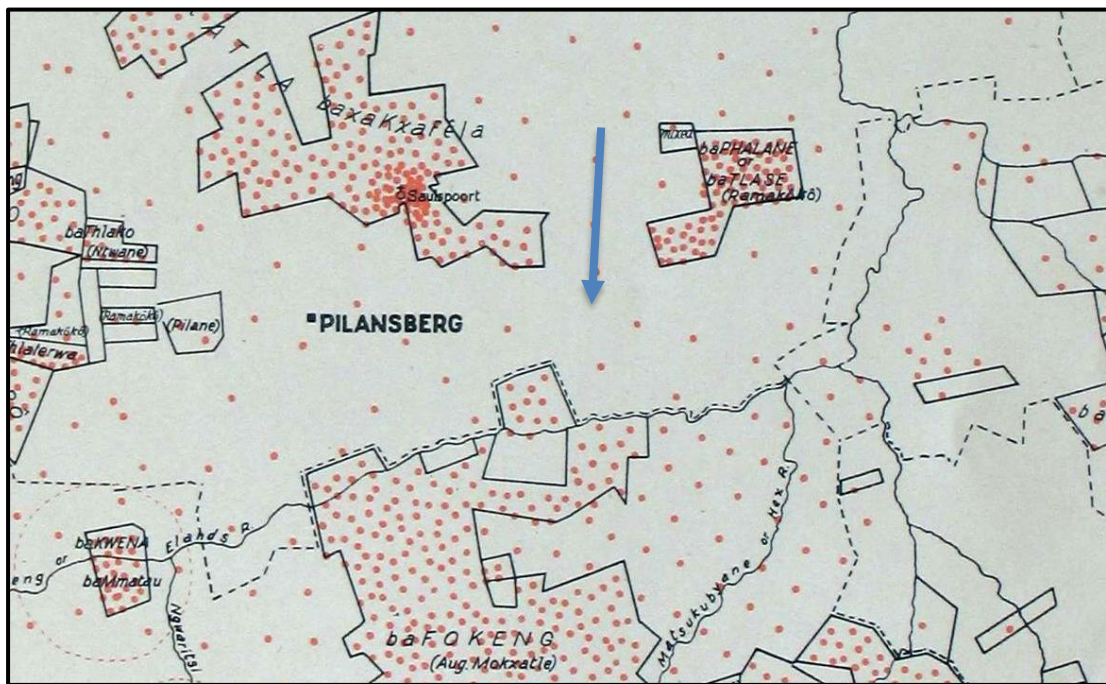


Figure 10. Map showing the historic distribution of the different Tswana-speaking groups. (Map: Van Warmelo 1935)

#### 6.2.4 Historic period

Things were set to change drastically during the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Not only was it a time of population movement resulting from events to the south and east, but it was also the arrival of the first white settlers in the area.

The larger region is rich in heritage sites dating to the historical period and has an intricate history of conflict and political machinations. During the 1830s early white settlers, migrating away from the British ruled Cape area, started advancing further inland in a movement, named the *Groot Trek*, in an effort to find new fertile farm land and escape the various social and political pressures surrounding the Cape colony. The formation of the ZAR, established as an independent white settler country within South Africa in 1852, plays an important role in the history of the Bojanala district as the turbulent times of the Boer Wars had a widely felt impact on the region.

The settlement of the Voortrekkers in the Pilanesberg area during the 1830s appears to have been largely peaceful and uncontested as the Tswana groups in the area had already been greatly weakened by the Matabele conflicts. The white settlers named the area after the Kgatla chief Pilane. The superior weaponry of the white settlers and the weakened state of the Tswana tribes made the Pilanesberg particularly easy to occupy. As the Voortrekkers had previously fought both the Zulu and Matabele on their journey from the Cape, they found a natural alliance with the Tswana, who shared their common enemy. After the defeat of the Ndebele the white settlers claimed the Western Transvaal area by right of conquest, despite the large number of Tswana, Griqua and Korana who had aided them in the struggle. Settlement of the area between Pilanesberg and Rustenburg had already occurred as early 1840 under the leadership of Andries Pretorius, seen by the purchase of the farm *Doornkop* (Rustenburg) by Potgieter and Paul Kruger's acquisition of *Saulspoort* in Pilanesberg. The farm *Saulspoort* became an arena for the often brutal treatment of local tribes by the white settlers. During this time enforced labour of the Kgatla on white farms, such as *Saulspoort*, became common practise, and an incident is recorded during which Kruger bound and flogged the Kgatla chief Kgamanyane in front of a public gathering (Mbenga 1997).

Once the white farmers had established what they saw as their right to the land they set about distributing it among themselves. The land was demarcated into large farms and title deeds were issued. The initial policy was that all burghers (citizens) were entitled to two farms of 3 000 morgen each (about 6 330 acres or 2 564 hectares) from the state. White newcomers to the Transvaal were quickly granted citizenship and the land that went with it. Farms, which were not distributed, remained government property and the ZAR, which battled to raise revenue, increasingly fell back on its principal asset – land. This profligate distribution of land could not be sustained. From 1860 land grants to burghers were reduced to one 3 000 morgen farm each. After 1866 newcomers no longer received any grant of land and from 1871 this prohibition applied even to the sons of burghers. Voortrekker farmers established the farms that today form the area around Pilanesberg. These farms were subdivided many times over in more recent years and more farmsteads were established. Gradually the entire area was divided into farms. However, it was only since the 1870s that these farms were formally surveyed and mapped, and when not only their names but also the names of rivers and other features became permanent fixtures on maps.

Rustenburg was founded in 1851 as an administrative centre for the farming community by the Voortrekkers who had settled in the area a decade before. In 1863 the president of the then *Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek* (ZAR), Paul Kruger, purchased the farm Boekenhoutfontein located north west of Rustenburg, which is today the Paul Kruger Country Museum. Some of the first colonial settlers in Rustenburg included a family of Indian descent, the Bhyat's, after whom *Fatima Bhyat Street* was renamed, who came to Rustenburg in 1877.

On 16 December 1880 the ZAR officially declared independence from Britain and started the war known as the First Boer War. A small British fort in the Rustenburg area came under siege from the *Boers* between 22 December 1880 and 6 January 1881 and fortified “block houses” can still be seen in the area.

The Second South African War (1899-1902) turned the area around Rustenburg into a war zone. Numerous battles took place in the region, the most well-known being the siege of the British by the Boers near Mafikeng. Undoubtedly the area was affected by the British ‘Scorched Earth’ policy, and after the war many families were left with virtually nothing.

The Battle of Koster River, fought on 21/22 July 1900, is another major confrontational site in the region. Here the Australian Bushman Contingent, on their way to Rustenburg, was caught in an ambush by the Transvaal soldiers. 39 casualties were recorded and over 200 of their horses killed. The town of Koster was proclaimed in 1913.

The character and economic focus of Rustenburg changed rapidly after platinum mining started in the area in 1929, and many of the mines still earn royalties for the Royal Bafokeng nation. Paul Kruger assisted the Bafokeng in buying land rights from the settlers, which allowed the Bafokeng to purchase tracts of land during the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

However, the area remained up till today, a largely farming orientated community. Much of the heritage potential of the study area is therefore located within the many farmsteads in the area. Farmhouses and related structures (e.g. barns, sheds, etc.), as well as cemeteries dot the landscape. Equally important, are the homesteads, related structures and cemeteries of the farm labourers living on these farms.



Figure 11. Elements of the historical and industrial heritage in the countryside

### 6.3 Site specific review

*Although landscapes with cultural significance are not explicitly described in the NHRA, they are protected under the broad definition of the National Estate (Section 3): Section 3(2)(c) and (d) list “historical settlements and townscapes” and “landscapes and natural features of cultural significance” as part of the National Estate.*

*The examination of historical maps and aerial photographs help us to reconstruct how the cultural landscape has changed over time as it shows how humans have used the land.*

According to the Chief Surveyor-General, the farm Olivenboom was first surveyed in 1894. In 1895, it was granted to J.G. Theunissen and C.J.H du Plessis by Deed of Grant 118/1895 (Fig. 12). Although the same document for the farm Klipfontein is not available on the CS-G database, it can be assumed that it would have been surveyed at the same time. The farms were therefore in all likelihood used by white farmers for grazing and agricultural planting.

Early maps and aerial photographs (Fig. 13 - 16) shows a region with very limited development. The most visible are the various roads and track criss-crossing the region. A few man-made features can also be identified, some of which are interpreted as farmsteads/homestead and a number of dams. No typical stone walled site dating the Late Iron Age can be identified.

The situation described above does not change very much over the next couple of years. Most development seems to have taken place outside of the project area, in the Heystekrand region to the west. However, by the 1970s things set to change much as this was the time when the former

nationalist government implemented the policy of separate development. The area under consideration became part of the "independent" Republic of Bophuthatswana, that was specifically created to accommodate people of SeTswana-speaking origin. Large numbers of people were relocated to these areas and so-called economic development zones were established, one of which was at Bodirelo.

Development that took place in the project area can be described as one of a slowly evolving/devolving landscape which is aptly illustrated by the images presented in Fig. 17 - 18.

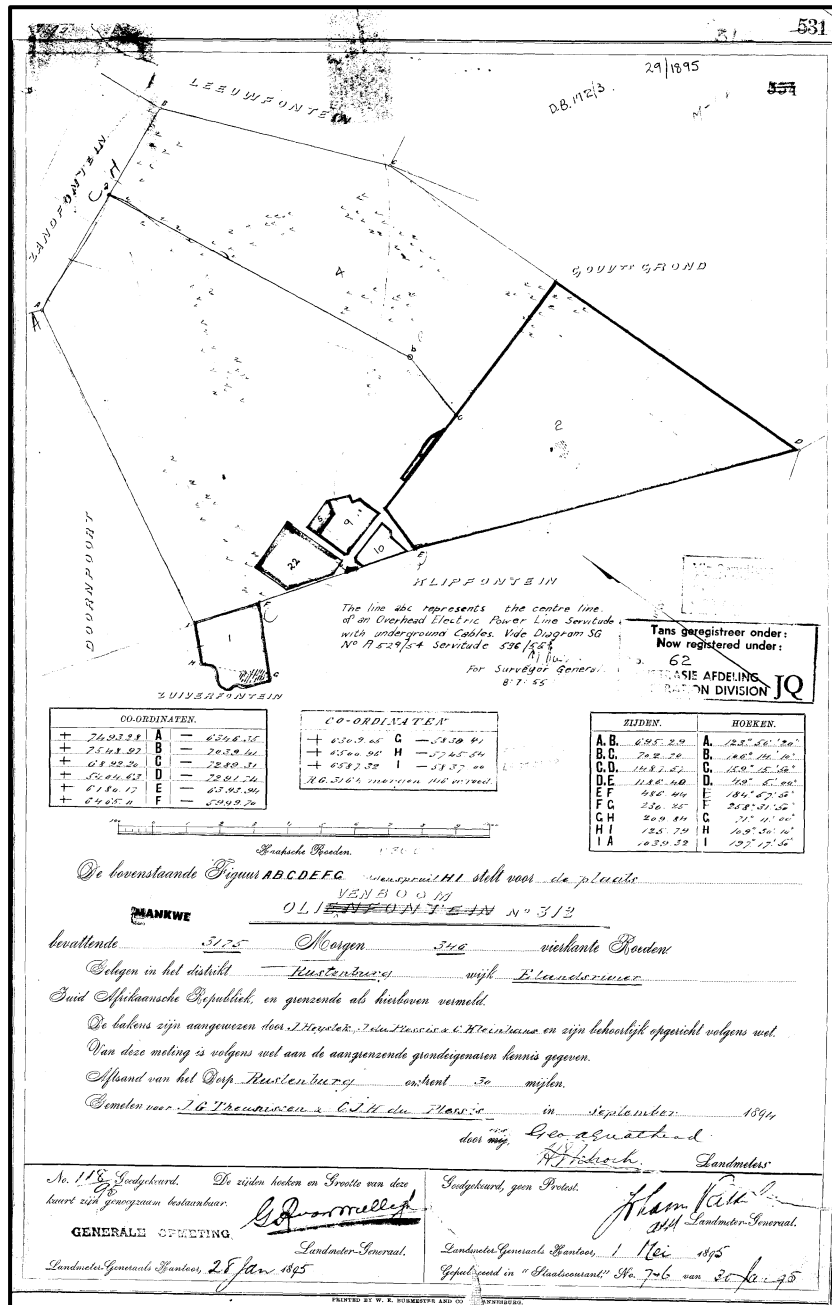


Figure 12. Deed of Transfer for the farm Olivenboom (CS-G: 10489813

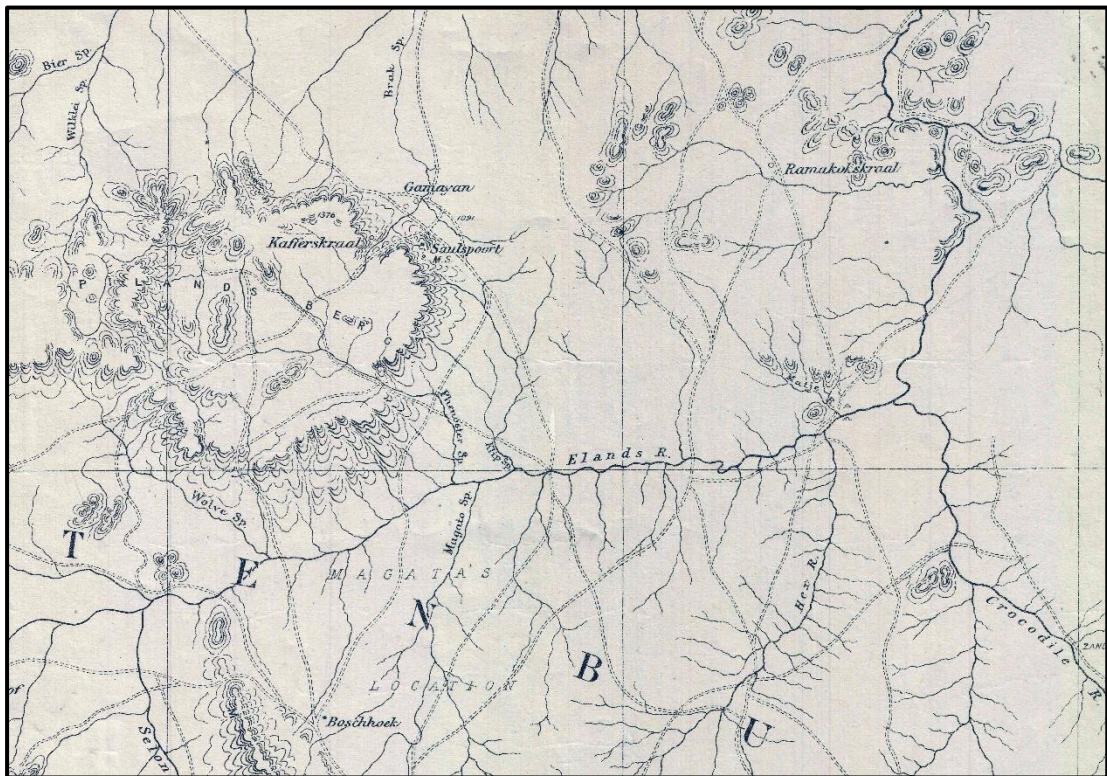


Figure 13. Section of the map Rustenburg dating to 1899 showing the larger project area (Produced by: Intelligence Division, War Office, No. 1367)

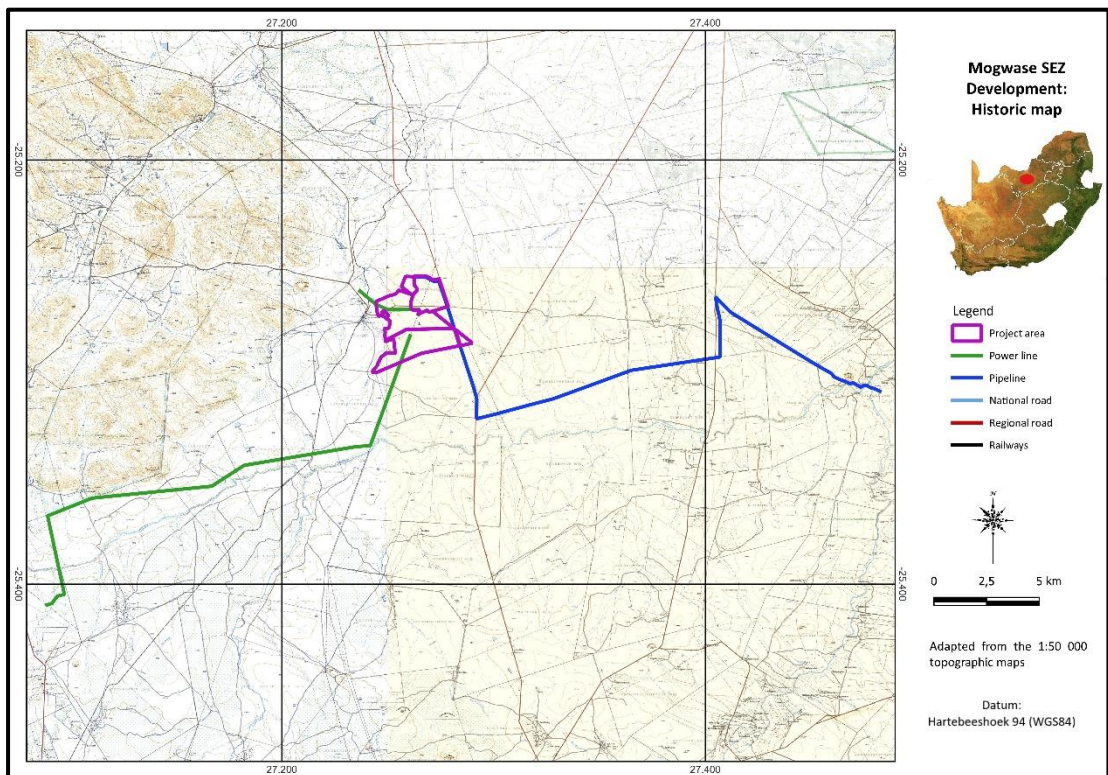


Figure 14. The project area on the 1961/1963 version of the 1:50 000 topographic map

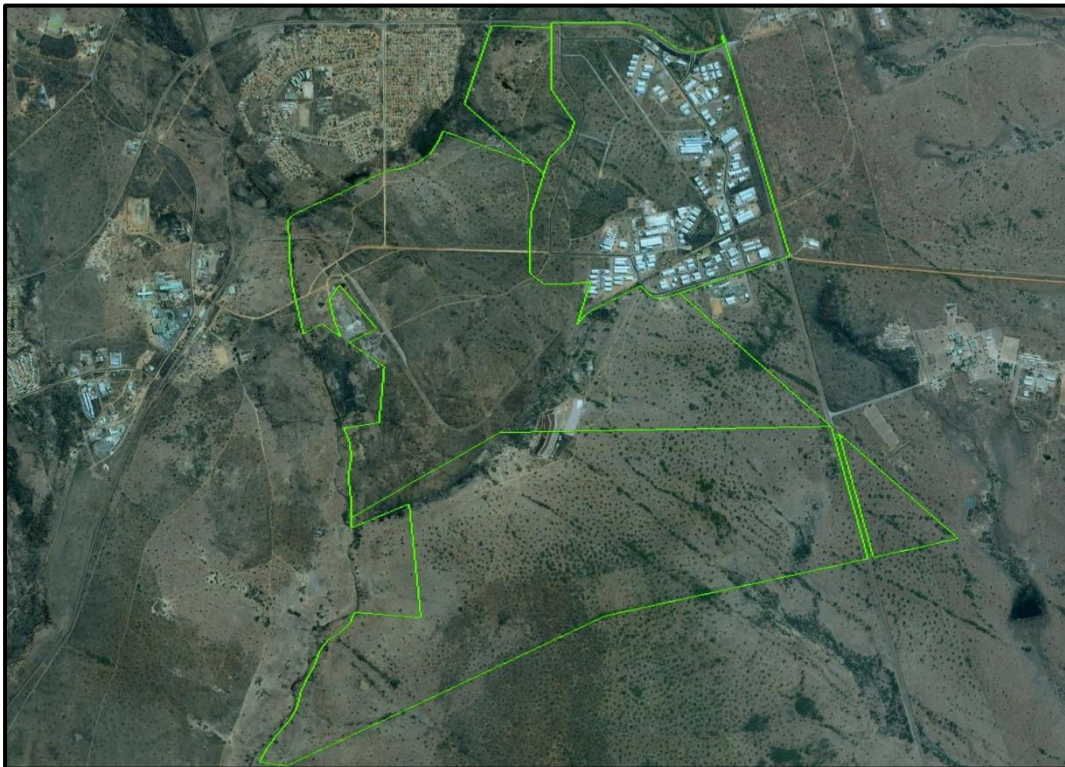


Figure 15. Aerial view of the project area dating to 2004  
(Image: Google Earth)



Figure 16. Aerial view of the project area dating to 2022  
(Image: Google Earth)

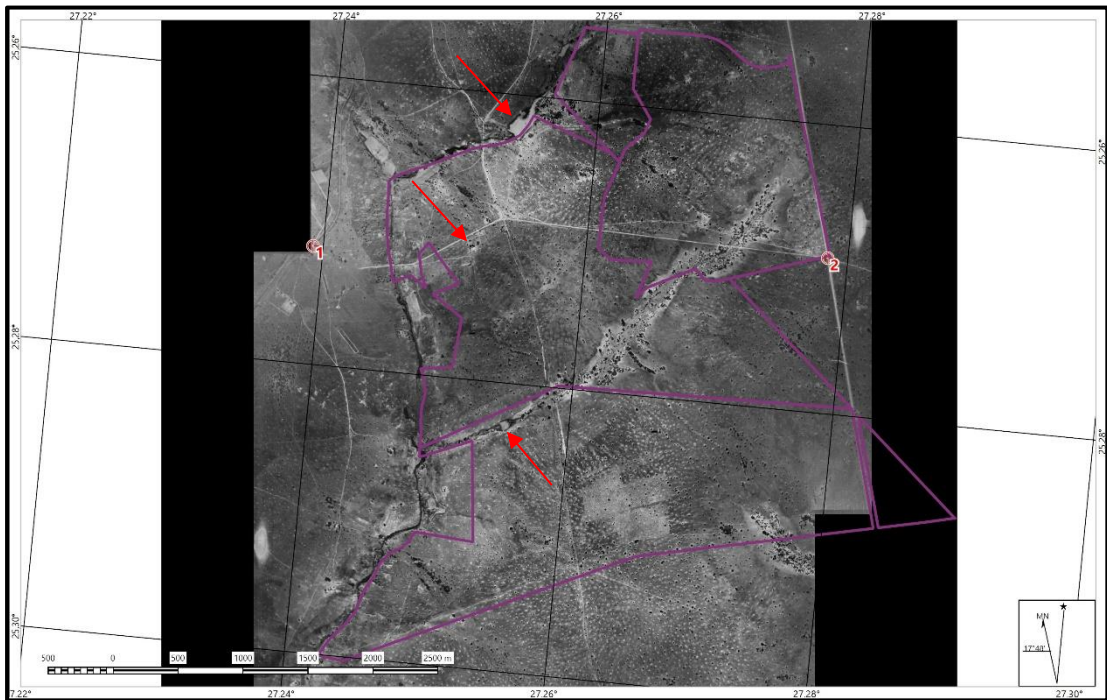


Figure 17. Aerial view of the project region dating to 1949 (CS-G photograph: 218\_030\_01163; 218\_031\_01308) (red wheel-crosses = calibration points)

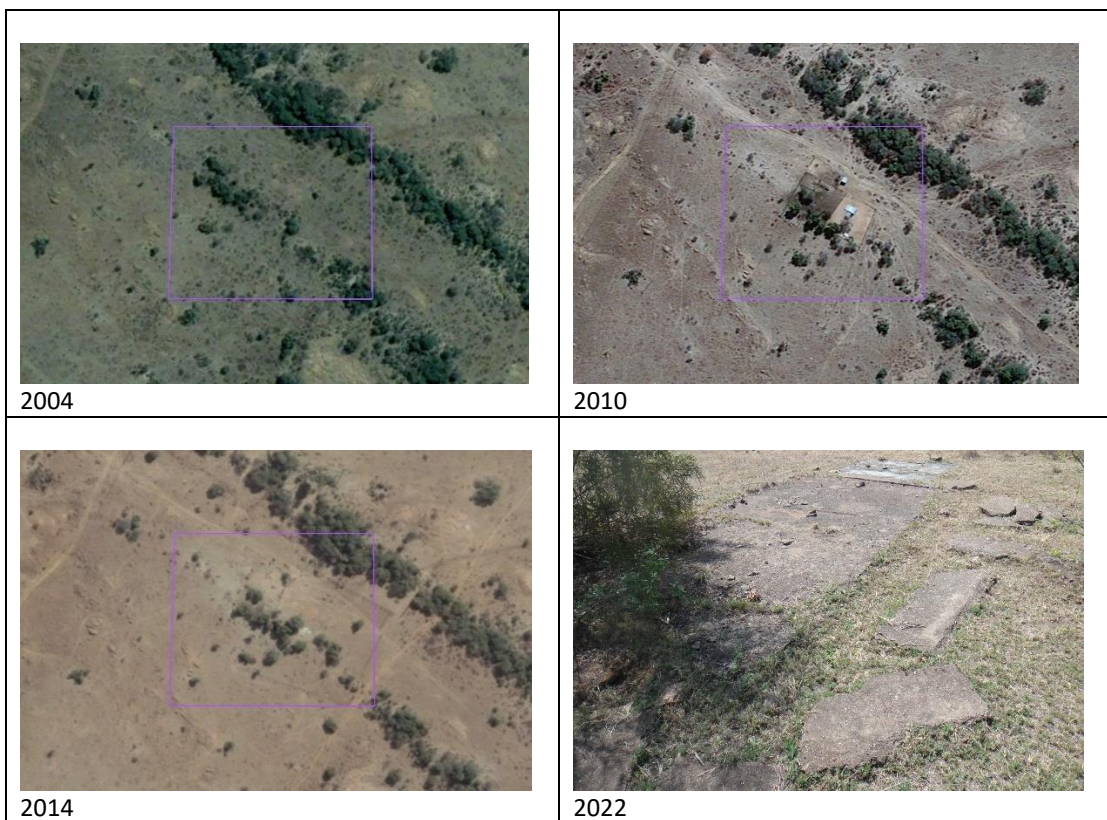


Figure 18. A continually evolving landscape – the rise and fall of settlement structures (Images: Google Earth; Barbara Kasl)



## 7. SURVEY RESULTS

During the survey, a number of site specific limitations were encountered which might have had an impact on the identification of sites and features of heritage significance:

- Large sections of both the power line and the water pipeline could not be accessed due to it being on private land, in most cases located behind game fences with locked gates.
- The vegetation cover encountered proved to be a big obstacle as ground visibility was much limited as well as preventing access due to the nature of the brush, more specifically swarthaak (*Senegalia mellifera*).
- Some of the river crossings on smaller track roads were washed away, necessitating the taking of large detours, which in some cases proved difficult to complete as access to the other side was not always possible.

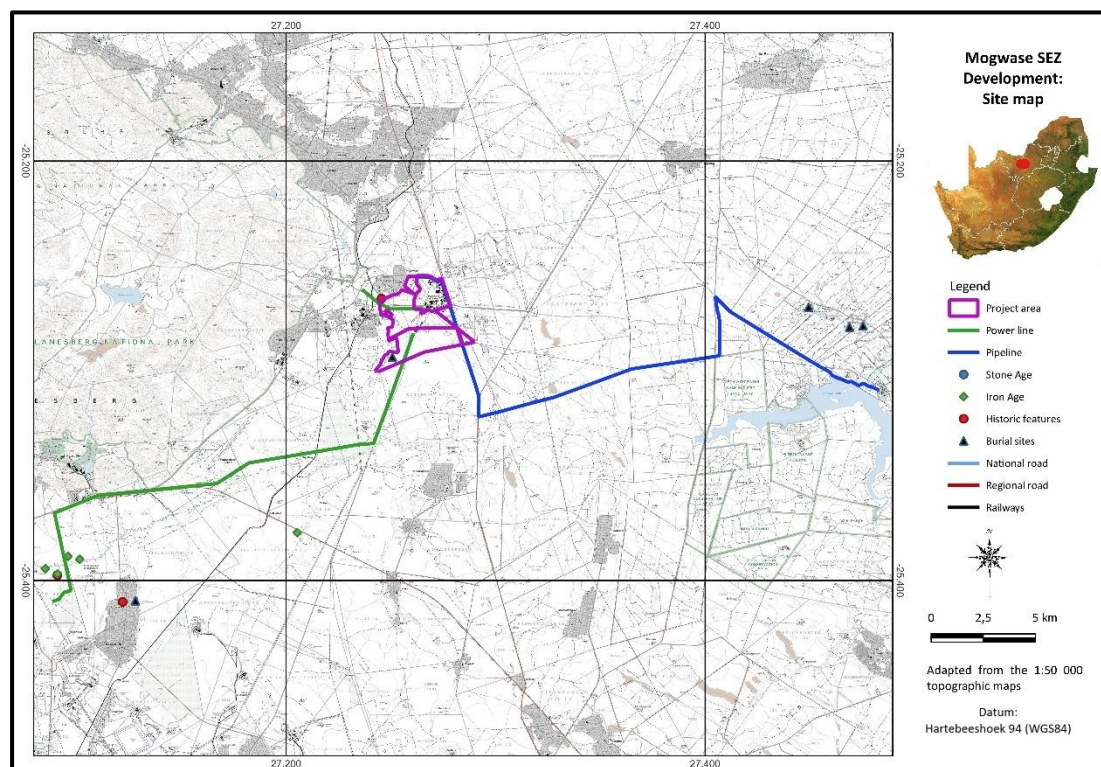


Figure 19. Map showing the location of the identified sites and features

**This survey identified a number of sites and features located in the larger project area, with only a limited number in close proximity of the proposed development.**

- Settlement and exploitation of the region started during the Early Stone Age and carried on throughout the Middle Stone Age into the Later Stone Age. This occupation is usually indicated by the presence of stone tools occurring in the vicinity of hills and outcrops as well as on the banks of rivers.
  - It is known that stone tools dating to the MSA are found in the vicinity of the various streams crossing the area, as well as on outcrops and low hills.

- It is anticipated that the impact of the development of this type of site would be negligible as typically development would not take place on stony outcrops or hills.
- Settlement sites dating to the Early Iron Age, are often found in open areas close to rivers where the rich alluvial soils were exploited for cultivation of crops. Later, during the Late Iron Age, sites tend to cluster at the foothills of the various mountains and hills in the larger region. This was mostly the result of the influx of large groups of people which led to uncertainty and stress. People therefore tended to build their settlements in more protected areas, on or near hills and mountains.
  - At present, a small number of such sites are known to be located in the vicinity of the southwestern section of the power line.
    - Fortunately, the known sites are located sufficiently far away from the proposed power line route, that it would not be impacted on.



Figure 20. Rock gongs dating to the Late Iron Age, used during ritual occasions

- Heritage sites dating to historic times are found in the larger region, as well as in the project area.
  - A number of historic features are known to exist in the project area. These, irrespective of their state of conservation, enjoy general protection under the Heritage Act as they might be older than 60 years.
- Cemeteries known to exist in the larger region, with only one known to be located inside the project area.
  - It is possible that smaller, isolated burial sites might also occur sporadically in the project area.

NHRA Category	Graves, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds - Section 36
<b>7.3.1. Type:</b> Burial site. <b>Farm:</b> Klipfontein 60JQ. <b>Coordinates:</b> S 25,29354; E 27,25074	
<b>Description:</b> Grave of young boy that died in 1932. There might be a second grave only marked with stones.	
<b>Significance of site/feature</b>	Generally protected 4A: High/medium significance - Should be mitigated before destruction.
<b>Reasoned opinion:</b> Burial sites are viewed as having high emotional and sentimental value. However, mitigation is possible if proper procedures have been followed.	
<b>References:</b> -	



Figure 21. One marked grave and a possible second unnamed grave  
(Image: Antoinette Eysell-Knox)

- The remains of linear developments, such as roads, railways, railway stations, power lines and telephone lines that would pass through the area. This would include railway stations, bridges and culverts.
  - An abandoned railway line, constructed during the late 1970s with the development of Bodirelo Industries, crosses through the area. However, it has been abandoned and the tracks have been removed. All that remains are sections of the embankments and one river crossing (Fig. 22).
    - Due to its recent age, it is viewed to have low significance.



Figure 22. Section of the old railway line, showing the culvert crossing the Mogwase spruit

**From the above review it is therefore possible to say with a very high degree of certainty that based on the available information, the type of environment in which the development is to take place and the site survey, this is an area with a low potential for the presence of heritage sites and resources.**

## 8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT RATINGS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

### 8.1 Impact assessment

Heritage impacts are categorised as:

- Direct or physical impacts, implying alteration or destruction of heritage features within the project boundaries;
- Indirect impacts, e.g. restriction of access or visual intrusion concerning the broader environment;
- Cumulative impacts that are combinations of the above.

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, is based on the present understanding of the development and is summarised in Table 2 below:

**Table 1: Impact assessment**

<b>Type:</b> Burial site		
<b>Impact assessment</b>		
This site is located inside the project area. Due to its location, it might be impacted on by the proposed power line development.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Intensity (Magnitude)	Low (4)	Low (1)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium (40)	Low (14)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Cumulative impact: Loss of a limited number of similar features in the larger landscape.		

### 8.2 Mitigation measures

*Mitigation: means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.*

- For the current study, as sites, features or objects of cultural significance were identified, the following mitigation measures are proposed.

<b>Type:</b> Burial site
<b>Mitigation</b>
(1) Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation and applies where any type of development occurs within a formally protected or significant or sensitive heritage context and is likely to have a high negative impact. This measure often includes the change / alteration of development planning and therefore impact zones in order not to impact on resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If it is decided to retain the burial site, it should be fenced off permanently by means of a wire fence or brick wall, with a buffer zone of at least 20m.</li> </ul>
<b>Requirements</b>
In the event of an impact occurring on the identified burial site, a permit for mitigation and/or destruction must be obtained from SAHRA/PHRA prior to any work being carried out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The appropriate steps to take are indicated in Section 9 of the report, as well as in the <b>Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites</b>, in the Addendum, Section 12.4.</li> </ul>

## 9. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment, occurring within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon them is permanent and non-reversible. Those resources that cannot be avoided and are directly impacted by the proposed development can be excavated/recorded and a management plan can be developed for future action. Those sites that are not impacted on can be written into the management plan, whence they can be avoided or cared for in the future.

Sources of risk were considered with regards to development activities defined in Section 2(viii) of the NHRA that may be triggered and are summarised in Table 2A and 2B below. These issues formed the basis of the impact assessment described. The potential risks are discussed according to the various phases of the project below.

### 9.1 Objectives

- Protection of archaeological, historical and any other site or land considered being of cultural value within the Project Area against vandalism, destruction and theft.
- The preservation and appropriate management of new discoveries in accordance with the NHRA, should these be discovered during construction activities.

The following shall apply:

- Known sites should be clearly marked, so that they can be avoided during construction activities;
- The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction activities;
- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) shall be notified as soon as possible;
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the ECO will advise the necessary actions to be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and
- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the NHRA, Section 51(1).

### 9.2 Control

In order to achieve this, the following should be in place:

- A person or entity, e.g. the ECO, should be tasked to take responsibility for the heritage sites and held accountable for any damage.
- Known sites should be located and isolated, e.g. by fencing them off. All construction workers should be informed that these are no-go areas, unless accompanied by the individual or persons representing the ECO as identified above.
- In areas where the vegetation is threatening the heritage sites, e.g. growing trees pushing walls over, it should be removed, but only after permission for the methods proposed has been granted by SAHRA. A heritage official should be part of the team executing these measures.

**Table 2A: Construction Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project**

<b>Action required</b>	Protection of heritage sites, features and objects		
<b>Potential Impact</b>	The identified risk is damage or changes to resources that are generally protected in terms of Sections 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the NHRA that may occur in the Project Area.		
<b>Risk if impact is not mitigated</b>	Loss or damage to sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance		
<b>Activity / issue</b>	<b>Mitigation: Action/control</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
1. Removal of Vegetation 2. Construction of required infrastructure, e.g. access roads, water pipelines	See discussion in Section 9.1 above	Environmental Control Officer	During construction only
<b>Monitoring</b>	See discussion in Section 9.2 above		

**Table 2B: Operation Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project**

<b>Action required</b>	Protection of heritage sites, features and objects		
<b>Potential Impact</b>	It is unlikely that the negative impacts identified for pre-mitigation will occur if the recommendations are followed.		
<b>Risk if impact is not mitigated</b>	Loss or damage to sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance		
<b>Activity / issue</b>	<b>Mitigation: Action/control</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Timeframe</b>
1. Additional construction of required infrastructure, e.g. access roads, water pipelines	See discussion in Section 9.1 above	Environmental Control Officer	During construction only
<b>Monitoring</b>	See discussion in Section 9.2 above		

### 9.3 Legal requirements

The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report. For this proposed project, the assessment has determined that no sites, features or objects of heritage significance occur in the project area. Therefore, no permits are required from SAHRA or the PHRA.

- If heritage features are identified during construction, as stated in the management recommendation, these finds would have to be assessed by a specialist, after which a decision will be made regarding the application for relevant permits.

## 10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*Envirovolution Consulting* was appointed to undertake the Basic Assessment process for the proposed establishment of the Bojanala Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the Bojanala District Municipality of North West Province.

This report describes the methodology used, the limitations encountered, the heritage features that were identified and the recommendations and mitigation measures proposed relevant to this. The investigation consisted of a desktop study (archival sources, database survey, maps and aerial imagery) and a physical survey that also included the interviewing of relevant people. It should be noted that the implementation of the mitigation measures is subject to SAHRA/PHRA's approval.

During the survey, a number of site specific limitations were encountered which might have had an impact on the identification of sites and features of heritage significance:

- Large sections of both the power line and the water pipeline could not be accessed due to it being on private land, in most cases located behind game fences with locked gates.
- The vegetation cover encountered proved to be a big obstacle as ground visibility was much limited as well as preventing access due to the nature of the brush, more specifically swarthaak (*Senegalia mellifera*).
- Some of the river crossings on smaller track roads were washed away, necessitating the taking of large detours, which in some cases proved difficult to complete as access to the other side was not always possible.

#### Identified sites

**This survey identified a number of sites and features located in the larger project area, with only a limited number in close proximity of the proposed development.**

- Settlement and exploitation of the region started during the Early Stone Age and carried on throughout the Middle Stone Age into the Later Stone Age. This occupation is usually indicated by the presence of stone tools occurring in the vicinity of hills and outcrops as well as on the banks of rivers.
  - It is known that stone tools dating to the MSA are found in the vicinity of the various streams crossing the area, as well as on outcrops and low hills.
    - It is anticipated that the impact of the development of this type of site would be negligible as typically development would not take place on stony outcrops or hills.
- Settlement sites dating to the Early Iron Age, are often found in open areas close to rivers where the rich alluvial soils were exploited for cultivation of crops. Later, during the Late Iron Age, sites tend to cluster at the foothills of the various mountains and hills in the larger region. This was mostly the result of the influx of large groups of people which led to uncertainty and stress. People therefore tended to build their settlements in more protected areas, on or near hills and mountains.
  - At present, a small number of such sites are known to be located in the vicinity of the southwestern section of the power line.
    - Fortunately, the known sites are located sufficiently far away from the proposed power line route, that it would not be impacted on.
- Heritage sites dating to historic times are found in the larger region, as well as in the project area.
  - A number of historic features are known to exist in the project area. These, irrespective of their state of conservation, enjoy general protection under the Heritage Act as they might be older than 60 years.
- Cemeteries known to exist in the larger region, with only one known to be located inside the project area.
  - It is possible that smaller, isolated burial sites might also occur sporadically in the project area.
    - The grave of young boy that died in 1932. There might be a second grave only marked with stones.
- The remains of linear developments, such as roads, railways, railway stations, power lines and telephone lines that would pass through the area. This would include railway stations, bridges and culverts.

- An abandoned railway line, constructed during the late 1970s with the development of Bodirelo Industries, crosses through the area. However, it has been abandoned and the tracks have been removed. All that remains are sections of the embankments and one river crossing.
  - Due to its recent age, it is viewed to have low significance.

#### Impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, is based on the present understanding of the development:

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.1	Graves, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	Section 36	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Medium (40)
				Low (14)
<b>Mitigation:</b> (1) Avoidance/Preserve: A minimum buffer of 100m must be established around the burial site for the duration of the prospecting/mining phase.				

#### Legal requirements

The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report.

- For this proposed project, the assessment has determined that sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur in the project area, therefore relevant permits are required from SAHRA or the PHRA.
- If heritage features are identified during construction, as stated in the management recommendation, these finds would have to be assessed by a specialist, after which a decision will be made regarding the application for relevant permits.

#### Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should be authorised:

- From a heritage point of view, it is recommended that the Proposed Project be allowed to continue on acceptance of the mitigation measures presented above and the conditions proposed below.

#### Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation:

- The Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo>) indicate that for the largest part the project area has an insignificant to zero possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore no palaeontological assessment is required. However, for smaller sections in the east and to the west, the sensitivity is described as moderate and therefore a desktop assessment is required for those sections.
- Should archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. The appropriate steps to take are indicated in Section 9 of the report, as well as in the **Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites**, in the Addendum, Section 12.4.



## 11. REFERENCES

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### 11.1 Data bases

Chief Surveyor General  
Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.  
Heritage Atlas Database, Pretoria  
National Archives of South Africa  
SAHRA Archaeology and Palaeontology Report Mapping Project (2009)  
SAHRIS Database

### 11.2 Literature

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### 11.3 Archival sources, websites, maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topographic maps

Google Earth

Aerial Photographs: Chief Surveyor-General

<http://artefacts.co.za>

<http://vmus.adu.org.za>

<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo>

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## **12. ADDENDUM**

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### **1. Indemnity and terms of use of this report**

The findings, results, conclusions and recommendations given in this report are based on the author's best scientific and professional knowledge as well as available information. The report is based on survey and assessment techniques which are limited by time and budgetary constraints relevant to the type and level of investigation undertaken and the author reserve the right to modify aspects of the report including the recommendations if and when new information may become available from ongoing research or further work in this field, or pertaining to this investigation.

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. The author of this report will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.

Although the author exercises due care and diligence in rendering services and preparing documents, he accepts no liability and the client, by receiving this document, indemnifies the author against all actions, claims, demands, losses, liabilities, costs, damages and expenses arising from or in connection with services rendered, directly or indirectly by the author and by the use of the information contained in this document.

This report must not be altered or added to without the prior written consent of the author. This also refers to electronic copies of this report which are supplied for the purposes of inclusion as part of other reports, including main reports. Similarly, any recommendations, statements or conclusions drawn from or based on this report must make reference to this report. If these form part of a main report relating to this investigation or report, this report must be included in its entirety as an appendix or separate section to the main report.

## 2. Assessing the significance of heritage resources and potential impacts

A system for site grading was established by the NHRA and further developed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA 2007) and has been approved by ASAPA for use in southern Africa and was utilised during this assessment.

### 2.1 Significance of the identified heritage resources

According to the NHRA, Section 2(vi) the **significance** of a heritage sites and artefacts is determined by it aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technical value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

### Matrix used for assessing the significance of each identified site/feature

1. SITE EVALUATION				
1.1 Historic value				
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history				
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history				
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery				
1.2 Aesthetic value				
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group				
1.3 Scientific value				
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage				
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period				
1.4 Social value				
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons				
1.5 Rarity				
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage				
1.6 Representivity				
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects				
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class				
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province, region or locality.				
2. Sphere of Significance		High	Medium	Low
International				
National				
Provincial				
Regional				
Local				
Specific community				
3. Field Register Rating				
1.	National/Grade 1: High significance - No alteration whatsoever without permit from SAHRA			
2.	Provincial/Grade 2: High significance - No alteration whatsoever without permit from provincial heritage authority.			
3.	Local/Grade 3A: High significance - Mitigation as part of development process not advised.			

4.	Local/Grade 3B: High significance - Could be mitigated and (part) retained as heritage register site	
5.	Generally protected 4A: High/medium significance - Should be mitigated before destruction	
6.	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance - Should be recorded before destruction	
7.	Generally protected 4C: Low significance - Requires no further recording before destruction	

## 2.2 Significance of the anticipated impact on heritage resources

All impacts identified during the HIA stage of the study will be classified in terms of their significance. Issues would be assessed in terms of the following criteria:

### Nature of the impact

A description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.

### Extent

The physical **extent**, wherein it is indicated whether:

- 1 - The impact will be limited to the site;
- 2 - The impact will be limited to the local area;
- 3 - The impact will be limited to the region;
- 4 - The impact will be national; or
- 5 - The impact will be international.

### Duration

Here it should be indicated whether the lifespan of the impact will be:

- 1 - Of a very short duration (0–1 years);
- 2 - Of a short duration (2-5 years);
- 3 - Medium-term (5–15 years);
- 4 - Long term (where the impact will persist possibly beyond the operational life of the activity); or
- 5 - Permanent (where the impact will persist indefinitely).

### Magnitude (Intensity)

The magnitude of impact, quantified on a scale from 0-10, where a score is assigned:

- 0 - Small and will have no effect;
- 2 - Minor and will not result in an impact;
- 4 - Low and will cause a slight impact;
- 6 - Moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way;
- 8 - High, (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease); or
- 10 - Very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.

### Probability

This describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring and is estimated on a scale where:

- 1 - Very improbable (probably will not happen);
- 2 - Improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood);
- 3 - Probable (distinct possibility);
- 4 - Highly probable (most likely); or
- 5 - Definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).

### Significance

The significance is determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above (refer to the formula below) and can be assessed as low, medium or high:

$S = (E+D+M) \times P$ ; where

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent  
 D = Duration  
 M = Magnitude  
 P = Probability

Significance of impact		
Points	Significant Weighting	Discussion
< 30 points	Low	Where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area.
31-60 points	Medium	Where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated.
> 60 points	High	Where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area.

### Confidence

This should relate to the level of confidence that the specialist has in establishing the nature and degree of impacts. It relates to the level and reliability of information, the nature and degree of consultation with I&AP's and the dynamic of the broader socio-political context.

- High, where the information is comprehensive and accurate, where there has been a high degree of consultation and the socio-political context is relatively stable.
- Medium, where the information is sufficient but is based mainly on secondary sources, where there has been a limited targeted consultation and socio-political context is fluid.
- Low, where the information is poor, a high degree of contestation is evident and there is a state of socio-political flux.

### Status

- The status, which is described as either positive, negative or neutral.

### Reversibility

- The degree to which the impact can be reversed.

### Mitigation

- The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

Nature:		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
<b>Construction Phase</b>		
Probability		
Duration		
Extent		
Magnitude		
Significance		
Status (positive or negative)		
<b>Operation Phase</b>		
Probability		
Duration		
Extent		
Magnitude		
Significance		
Status (positive or negative)		
Reversibility		
Irreplaceable loss of resources?		
Can impacts be mitigated		

### 3. Mitigation measures

- *Mitigation: means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.*

Impacts can be managed through one or a combination of the following mitigation measures:

- Avoidance
- Investigation (archaeological)
- Rehabilitation
- Interpretation
- Memorialisation
- Enhancement (positive impacts)

For the current study, the following mitigation measures are proposed, to be implemented only if any of the identified sites or features are to be impacted on by the proposed development activities:

- (1) Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation and applies where any type of development occurs within a formally protected or significant or sensitive heritage context and is likely to have a high negative impact. This measure often includes the change / alteration of development planning and therefore impact zones in order not to impact on resources. The site should be retained *in situ* and a buffer zone should be created around it, either temporary (by means of danger tape) or permanently (wire fence or built wall). Depending on the type of site, the buffer zone can vary from
  - 10 metres for a single grave, or a built structure, to
  - 50 metres where the boundaries are less obvious, e.g. a Late Iron Age site.
- (2) Archaeological investigation/Relocation of graves: This option can be implemented with additional design and construction inputs. This is appropriate where development occurs in a context of heritage significance and where the impact is such that it can be mitigated. Mitigation is to excavate the site by archaeological techniques, document the site (map and photograph) and analyse the recovered material to acceptable standards. This can only be done by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
  - This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.
  - This also applies for graves older than 60 years that are to be relocated. For graves younger than 60 years a permit from SAHRA is not required. However, all other legal requirements must be adhered to.
    - Impacts can be beneficial – e.g. mitigation contribute to knowledge
- (3) Rehabilitation: When features, e.g. buildings or other structures are to be re-used. Rehabilitation is considered in heritage management terms as an intervention typically involving the adding of a new heritage layer to enable a new sustainable use.
  - The heritage resource is degraded or in the process of degradation and would benefit from rehabilitation.
  - Where rehabilitation implies appropriate conservation interventions, i.e. adaptive reuse, repair and maintenance, consolidation and minimal loss of historical fabric.
    - Conservation measures would be to record the buildings/structures as they are (at a particular point in time). The records and recordings would then become the 'artefacts' to be preserved and managed as heritage features or (movable) objects.
    - This approach automatically also leads to the enhancement of the sites or features that are re-used.

- (4) Mitigation is also possible with additional design and construction inputs. Although linked to the previous measure (rehabilitation) a secondary though 'indirect' conservation measure would be to use the existing architectural 'vocabulary' of the structure as guideline for any new designs.
  - The following principle should be considered: **heritage informs design**.
    - This approach automatically also leads to the enhancement of the sites or features that are re-used.
- (5) No further action required: This is applicable only where sites or features have been rated to be of such low significance that it does not warrant further documentation, as it is viewed to be fully documented after inclusion in this report.
  - Site monitoring during development, by an ECO or the heritage specialist are often added to this recommendation to ensure that no undetected heritage/remains are destroyed.



#### 4. Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites

##### 1. Background

Burial grounds and graves are viewed as having high emotional and sentimental value and accordingly always carry a high cultural heritage significance rating. Best practice principles dictate that they should preferably be preserved *in situ*. It is only when it is unavoidable and the site cannot be retained, that the graves should be exhumed and relocated after all due processes had been successfully implemented.

For retaining the burial sites and graves, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) unit requires a detailed Heritage Management Plan (HMP) clearly outlining a grave management plan that provides details of grave management and access protocols. In addition, the HMP should also provide detailed change finds protocol or procedures in the case of the identification human remains.

The primary aim of the Burial Grounds and Graves Management Plan therefore is to assist in the implementation of mitigation measures to reduce potential negative impacts through the modification of the proposed project development design.

##### 2. Legal Implications

South Africa's unique and non-renewable archaeological and palaeontological heritage sites, inclusive of burial grounds and graves, are 'generally' protected in terms various laws and by-laws:

- Nationally: National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999;
- Provincially: KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, No. 4 of 2008.

In addition, the following also refer specifically to burial grounds and graves:

- Human Tissue Act, No. 65 of 1983;
- Section 46 of the National Health Act, No. 61 of 2003;
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)
- By-laws:
  - R363 of 2013: Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains
  - Local Authorities Notice 34 of 2017, Cemeteries, Crematoria and Funeral Undertakers By-Laws as per Provincial Gazette of 7 April 2017 No. 2800.

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999, graves and burial grounds are divided into the following categories:

- Ancestral graves;
- Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
- Graves of victims of conflict;
- Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
- Historical graves and cemeteries; and
- Other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);

For KwaZulu-Natal, the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act No. 4 of 2008, graves and burial grounds are divided into the following categories:

- Clause 34: Clause 34 seeks to generally protect, against damage or alteration, graves of victims of conflict.
- Clause 35: Clause 35 seeks to generally protect, against damage or alteration, traditional burial places.

- Clause 40: Clause 40 seeks to give special protection to graves of members of the Royal Family listed in the schedule.

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

- Destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- Destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- Bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Marked graves younger than 60 years do not fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) with the result that exhumation, relocation and reburial can be conducted by a register undertaker. This will include logistical aspects such as social consultation, purchasing of plots in cemeteries, procurement of coffins, etc.

Marked graves older than 60 years are protected by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) and as a result an archaeologist must be in attendance to assist with the exhumation and documentation of the graves. Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and therefore also falls under the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36).

For graves in KwaZulu-Natal permission is required as follows:

- Clause 34: Approval of the Council must first be sought;
- Clause 35: Approval of the Council must first be sought;
- Clause 40: Nothing is stated in the Act.

### 3. Management Plan

#### 3.1 Definitions

*Heritage Site Management:* Heritage site management is the control of the elements that make up physical and social environment of a site, its physical condition, land use, human visitors, interpretation, etc. Management may be aimed at preservation or, if necessary, at minimizing damage or destruction or at presentation of the site to the public. A site management plan is designed to retain the significance of the place. It ensures that the preservation, enhancement, presentation and maintenance of the place/site is deliberately and thoughtfully designed to protect the heritage values of the place (from: SAHRA Site management plans: guidelines for the development of plans for the management of heritage sites or places).

*Mitigation:* means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.

#### 3.2 Heritage management plan (HMP)

##### 3.2.1 Phase 1: Site identification and verification

***This part of the process usually take place during the Phase 1 heritage impact assessment and is discussed in Section 7 of the main body of the HIA.***

Locality and identification:

- The location of the identified site (e.g. farm name, GPS coordinates) is given;

- Determination of the number of graves and the date range of the burials.

The physical condition of the site is also described in terms of:

- The condition of the burial grounds and graves, e.g. has the headstones been pushed over;
- The approximate number of graves and the date range of the graves;
- Is the site fenced off;
- Is there access to the site, in the case it is fenced off;
- Has the site recently been visited by next of kin or other individuals;
- The status of the vegetation cover on the site.

### 3.2.2 Phase 2: Determination of the potential impact on the identified sites

***Identified impacts on the graves and burial sites are calculated and discussed in Section 8.1 of the main body of the HIA.***

The second phase consists of information that should be collected in order to develop the conservation management plan. This includes:

- The needs of the client;
- External needs, i.e. the next of kin;
- Requirements for the maintenance of the cultural significance.

From the above an evaluation is made of the impact of the proposed development project on the status of each of the identified burial grounds and graves.

### 3.2.3 Phase 3: Mitigation measures

***Proposed mitigation measures for each identified burial ground or graves are developed and is discussed in the main body of the HIA (Section 8.2).***

The main aim of the mitigation measures, as far as is feasible, is to remove any physical, direct impacts on the burial grounds and graves.

- A minimum buffer of 20m must be established around known burial grounds and graves for the duration of the mining/construction phase. This is relevant where the burial site has been static for a considerable period of time and has already been fenced off;
- In cases the burial site is still in use and might expand in the future and is not fenced off, a minimum buffer of 100m should be implemented;
- In the case where blasting takes place during mining activities, the buffers should increase correspondingly to 200m;
- The buffers must be clearly demarcated, and signage placed during the construction/mining period;
- Access to the graves should be allowed to the descendants. However, they should adhere to the managing authorities' conditions regarding permissions, appointments, health, environment and safety.
- The areas with graves should be kept clean and the grass short so that visitors may enter it without any concerns.
  - However, this might create problems as in many cases not all graves are well-marked, carrying the possibility that they might inadvertently be damaged and therefore contractors/land-owners might not be will to accept this responsibility. The descendants should therefore be held responsible for the maintenance of the site.

- Sites that are located close to access/haul roads might need additional mitigation. All personnel and especially drivers of heavy haul vehicles should be informed where these sites are, and they should keep to the speed limits (usually 30km/h on mining sites);
- Any change in the development layout, future development plans, condition of the grave sites and individual graves should immediately be reported to the heritage inspector/SAHRA for guidance;
- Relevant strategies should be put in place for the managing of the burial grounds and graves after the closure of the mine or the completion of the project. It needs to be stated that the land-owner or developer always will be responsible for the preservation of the site. Therefore, measures should be put in place to ensure that the site is handled appropriately after closure, which, in essence would entail the continuation measures already put in place;

### 3.3 Management strategy

***A general approach to this is set out in Section 9 of the main body of the HIA report and is equally applicable to general heritage sites and feature as well as to burial grounds and graves.***

A strategy for the implementation of the conservation plan is developed:

- A heritage practitioner should be appointed to develop a heritage induction program and conduct training for the ECO, as well as team leaders, in the identification of heritage resources and artefacts;
- Known sites must be demarcated and fenced off and signage placed during the construction/mining period;
- This management strategy should be applicable to the construction, operation as well as the post operation phases of the development/mining activities.
- Relevant strategies should be put in place for the managing of the burial grounds and graves after the closure of the mine or the completion of the project. It needs to be stated that the land-owner or developer always will be responsible for the preservation of the site. Therefore, measures should be put in place to ensure that the site is handled appropriately after closure, which, in essence would entail the continuation measures already put in place;
- The managing authority should be able to regularly inspect the sites in order to ensure that construction and other such activities do not damage the graves;
  - SAHRA and the relevant PHRA are the competent authorities responsible for the regulation of the HMP in terms of the national legislative framework. The NHRA states:
 

*36(1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make the necessary arrangement for their conservation as they see fit.*

## 4. Relocation of graves

Once it has been decided to relocate particular graves, the following steps should be taken:

- Notices of the intention to relocate the graves need to be put up at the burial site for a period of 60 days. This should contain information where communities and family members can contact the developer/archaeologist/public-relations officer/undertaker. All information pertaining to the identification of the graves needs to be documented for the application of a SAHRA permit. The notices need to be in at least 3 languages, English, and two other languages. This is a requirement by law.
- Notices of the intention needs to be placed in at least two local newspapers and have the same information as the above point. This is a requirement by law.
- Local radio stations can also be used to try contact family members. This is not required by law, but is helpful in trying to contact family members.
- During this time (60 days) a suitable cemetery need to be identified close to the development area or otherwise one specified by the family of the deceased.

- An open day for family members should be arranged after the period of 60 days so that they can gather to discuss the way forward, and to sort out any problems. The developer needs to take the families requirements into account. This is a requirement by law.
- Once the 60 days has passed and all the information from the family members have been received, a permit can be requested from SAHRA. This is a requirement by law.
- Once the permit has been received, the graves may be exhumed and relocated.
- All headstones must be relocated with the graves as well as any items found in the grave.

Information needed for the SAHRA permit application:

- The permit application needs to be done by an archaeologist.
- A map of the area where the graves have been located.
- A survey report of the area prepared by an archaeologist.
- All the information on the families that have identified graves.
- If graves have not been identified and there are no headstones to indicate the grave, these are then unknown graves and should be handled as if they are older than 60 years. This information also needs to be given to SAHRA.
- A letter from the landowner giving permission to the developer to exhume and relocate the graves.
- A letter from the new cemetery confirming that the graves will be reburied there.
- Details of the farm name and number, magisterial district and GPS coordinates of the gravesite.

## 5. Defining next of kin

An extensive Burial Grounds and Graves Consultation process must be implemented in accordance with NHRA Regulations to identify bona fide next of kin and reach agreement regarding relocation of graves.

Anthropologically speaking three type of kin are distinguished: patrilineal (called *agnates*), maternal (*uterine* kin) and kin by marriage (*affines*). All three categories have their important part to play in social life.

In terminologies used in the west the close-knit group of family members is clearly marked off from other kin - family terms, such as 'father', 'mother', 'brother' and 'sister' are never used for aunts, uncles and cousins.

In many non-western societies this is not the case and the family is merged with the wider group of kin and the family terms are applied much more widely. Next of kin for the Southern Bantu-language speakers is based on a classificatory system where a man uses a term to refer to three significant relatives – his father, his father's brother and his mother's brother.

For example, a man (A) may call his father's brother (i.e. uncle) also a father. All of that latter person's children will then also be called his (A) brothers and sisters, prohibiting him from marrying any of them (however, *vide* preferred marriages). In Anthropology this system is referred to as the Iroquois system (with reference to the North American Indian tribe where it was first described). When a man calls his father's brother 'father' a suffix is usually added to indicate whether he is an elder or junior brother (e.g. *(ra)mogolo* = elder brother; *(ra)ngwane* = junior brother; also *(ra)kgadi* = younger sister; *(ma)lome* = mother's brother)(SePedi terminology is used).

Consultants having to relocate graves might find it confusing if they do not have insight into this complex system of kinship, where, for example a single individual can have more than one father or mother.

## 5. Chance find procedures

***A general approach to this is set out in Section 9 of the main body of the HIA report and is equally applicable to general heritage sites and features as to burial grounds and graves.***

- A heritage practitioner should be appointed to develop a heritage induction program and conduct training for the ECO, as well as team leaders, in the identification of heritage resources and artefacts;
- An appropriately qualified heritage consultant should be identified to be called upon if any possible heritage resources or artefacts are identified;
- Should an archaeological site or cultural material be discovered during construction (or operation), the area should be demarcated, and construction activities be halted;
- The qualified archaeologist will then need to come out to the site and evaluate the extent and importance of the heritage resources and make the necessary recommendations for mitigating the find and impact on the heritage resource;
- The contractor therefore should have some sort of contingency plan so that operations could move elsewhere temporarily while the material and data are recovered;
- Should the heritage consultant conclude that the find is a heritage resource protected in terms of the NHRA (1999) Sections 34, 35, 37 and NHRA (1999) Regulations (Regulation 38, 39, 40), he or she should notify SAHRA and/or the relevant PHRA;
- Based on the comments received from SAHRA and/or the PHRA, the heritage consultant would present the relevant terms of reference to the client for implementation;
- Construction/Operational activities can commence as soon as the site has been cleared and signed off by the archaeologist.

## 6. Curriculum vitae

### Johan Abraham van Schalkwyk

#### Personal particulars

Date of birth: 14 April 1952  
Identity number: 520414 5099 08 4  
Marital status: Married; one daughter  
Nationality: South African

#### Current address: home

62 Coetzer Ave, Monument Park, Pretoria, 0181  
Mobile: 076 790 6777; E-mail: jvschalkwyk@mweb.co.za

#### Qualifications

1995 DLitt et Phil (Anthropology), University of South Africa  
1985 MA (Anthropology), University of Pretoria  
1981 BA (Hons), Anthropology, University of Pretoria  
1979 Post Graduate Diploma in Museology, University of Pretoria  
1978 BA (Hons), Archaeology, University of Pretoria  
1976 BA, University of Pretoria

#### Non-academic qualifications

12th HSRC-School in Research Methodology - July 1990  
Dept. of Education and Training Management Course - June 1992  
Social Assessment Professional Development Course - 1994  
Integrated Environmental Management Course, UCT - 1994

#### Professional experience

Private Practice  
2017 - current: Professional Heritage Consultant

#### National Museum of Cultural History

1992 - 2017: Senior researcher: Head of Department of Research. Manage an average of seven researchers in this department and supervise them in their research projects. Did various projects relating to Anthropology and Archaeology in Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province and Gauteng. Headed the Museum's Section for Heritage Impact Assessments.  
1978 - 1991: Curator of the Anthropological Department of the Museum. Carried out extensive fieldwork in both anthropology and archaeology

#### Department of Archaeology, University of Pretoria

1976 - 1977: Assistant researcher responsible for excavations at various sites in Limpopo Province and Mpumalanga.

#### Awards and grants

1. Hanisch Book Prize for the best final year Archaeology student, University of Pretoria - 1976.
2. Special merit award, National Cultural History Museum - 1986.
3. Special merit award, National Cultural History Museum - 1991.
4. Grant by the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, to visit the various African countries to study museums, sites and cultural programmes - 1993.
5. Grant by the USA National Parks Service, to visit the United States of America to study museums, sites, tourism development, cultural programmes and impact assessment programmes - 1998.
6. Grant by the USA embassy, Pretoria, under the Bi-national Commission Exchange Support Fund, to visit cultural institutions in the USA and to attend a conference in Charleston - 2000.
7. Grant by the National Research Foundation to develop a model for community-based tourism - 2001.

8. Grant by the National Research Foundation to develop a model for community-based tourism - 2013. In association with RARI, Wits University.

**Publications**

Published more than 70 papers, mostly in scientifically accredited journals, but also as chapters in books.

**Conference Contributions**

Regularly presented papers at conferences, locally as well as internationally, on various research topics, ranging in scope from archaeology, anthropological, historical, cultural historical and tourism development.

**Heritage Impact Assessments**

Since 1992, I have done more than 2000 Phase 1 and Phase 2 impact assessments (archaeological, anthropological, historical and social) for various government departments and developers. Projects include environmental management frameworks, roads, pipeline-, and power line developments, dams, mining, water purification works, historical landscapes, refuse dumps and urban developments.

**Latest publications**

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2020. A cognitive approach to ordering of the world: some case studies from the Sotho- and Tswana-speaking people of South Africa. In Whitley, D.S., Loubser, J.H.N. & Whitelaw, G. (eds.) *Cognitive Archaeology. Mind, Ethnography, and the Past in South African and Beyond*. London: Routledge. Pp. 184-200.

Namono, C. & Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2020. Appropriating colonial dress in the rock art of the Makgabeng plateau, South Africa. In Wingfield, C., Giblin, J. & King, R. (eds) *The pasts and presence of art in South Africa: Technologies, Ontologies and Agents*. University of Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. Pp. 51-62.