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**REPORT ON A HERITAGE DESKTOP STUDY & MOTIVATION FOR  
EXEMPTION FORM FULL PHASE 1 HIA  
FOR THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF A PORTION OF  
THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTIONS 337 & 338 OF ELANDSHEUVEL 402IP  
IN THE CITY OF MATLOSANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY  
KLERKSDORP, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

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REPORT: APAC022/107

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**Although all efforts are made to identify all sites of cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) significance during an assessment of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it is always possible that hidden or subterranean sites, features or objects could be overlooked during the study. APELSER Archaeological Consulting can't be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.**

**Clients & Developers should not continue with any development actions until SAHRA or one of its subsidiary bodies has provided final comments on this report. Submitting the report to SAHRA is the responsibility of the Client unless required of the Heritage Specialist as part of their appointment and Terms of Reference**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. Pelser', is centered on the page.

## **SUMMARY**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to undertake a Heritage Desktop study for the proposed subdivision of a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portions 337 & 338 of the farm Elandsheuveld 402IP, in Klerksdorp, Northwest Province. Motivation for Exemption from a Full Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (Phase 1 HIA) was to be provided.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The author also identified and recorded some sites during previous studies on other portions of Elandsheuveld 402IP. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, except for the possible remnants of an old water furrow. No field-based assessment was undertaken. The report will discuss the results of the desktop research and provide recommendations on the way forward at the end of the document.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view it is recommended that the proposed subdivision of Portions 337 & 338 of Elandsheuveld 402IP should be allowed and that Exemption from a Full Phase 1 HIA should be provided taking into consideration the mitigation measures proposed in the report.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to undertake a Heritage Desktop study for the proposed subdivision of a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portions 337 & 338 of the farm Elandsheuvel 402IP, in Klerksdorp, Northwest Province. Motivation for Exemption from a Full Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (Phase 1 HIA) was to be provided.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The author also identified and recorded some sites during previous studies on other portions of Elandsheuvel 402IP. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, except for the possible remnants of an old water furrow. No field-based assessment was undertaken.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area, and the assessment focused on this area.

## **2. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

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

## **3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

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

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

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

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

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

**The National Estate includes the following:**

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

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

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

**Structures**

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

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

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

### Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

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

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

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

### Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

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

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

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Survey of literature**

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

### **4.2 Field survey**

*No field-based study was undertaken for this Project.*



#### **4.3 Oral histories**

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

#### **4.4 Documentation**

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

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

The study area is located on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portions 337 & 338 of the farm Elandsheuvell 402IP, in the Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, City of Matlosana Local Municipality (Klerksdorp) of the Northwest Province.

Based on aerial images (Google Earth) the topography of the study area seems fairly flat and open with no hills, rocky ridges or outcrops present. There are some tree and grass cover present. The study area is bordered by urban residential settlements and related developments, while recent business developments in the north-eastern corner of the study area (Atlantic Trailers Klerksdorp) had impacted on the area. The area itself would have been used in the historical past for agricultural purposes.

If any sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance did exist here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed by past agricultural and other urban activities recently. On old maps (dating to 1947) of Portions 337 & 338 of the farm a water furrow is indicated. It is not certain if this feature is still present on the land parcel, but faint traces of what could be related to this is visible on aerial images of the study area.



**Figure 1: General location of the study area (Google Earth 2022).**



**Figure 2: Closer view of study area & project footprint (Google Earth 2022).**



**Figure 3: Proposed subdivision plan for Portions 337 & 338 of Elandsheuveld 402IP (courtesy Maxim Planning Solutions).**

## 6. DISCUSSION

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

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

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

According to Bergh there are no known Stone Age sites close to Klerksdorp, although a number of rock engraving sites are known to occur in the larger geographical area (Bergh 1999: 4-5). Although no Stone Age sites or material were recorded during the September 2018 survey, some tools were identified during a survey for the Wilkoppies Extension 108 Township development by Pelsers (See APAC013/75). If any Stone Age artifacts are to be found in the area then it would more than likely be single, out of context, stone tools.

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

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

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

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.  
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.  
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

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

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

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

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

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

During the Second Boer War (1899-1902), heavy fighting occurred in the area, which also housed a large concentration camp. The most famous of the battles around Klerksdorp, is that of the Battle of Ysterspruit during which the Boers under General Koos de la Rey achieved a

great victory. On April 11, 1902, the Battle of Rooiwal, the last major engagement of the war, was fought near Klerksdorp during which a Boer charge was beaten off by entrenched British troops. The graves of the victims of the British Concentration Camps near Klerksdorp are located in the old cemetery just outside of town.

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

The above information was obtained from ([www.wikipedia.org.za](http://www.wikipedia.org.za)).

The oldest map obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)) for the farm Elandsheuvel (Portion 21), dates to 1890. It shows that farm was then numbered as No 376 and located in the District of Potchefstroom and the Schoonspruit Ward. The whole of the original farm was first granted to one J.N. Grobler on the 9th of May 1857 and was surveyed in March 1889 ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za) - Document 10KGUA01). Two 1947 maps for Portions 337 & 338 respectively (CSG Documents 10315708 & 10329157) shows the farm was at that time numbered as Elandsheuvel No.54 with both portions surveyed in April 1947. The farm was by then located in the District of Klerksdorp and in the Province of Transvaal.

A water furrow is indicated on both portions, and remnants of this feature are evident on the aerial images (Google Earth) of the study area. The furrow is therefore older than 60 years of age and could be of some historical cultural heritage significance. The state of preservation of the furrow is not known with no field-based assessment undertaken. Therefore, if any future development related to this subdivision application is to be proposed then a detailed assessment of this feature will have to be undertaken as part of a Phase 1 HIA.

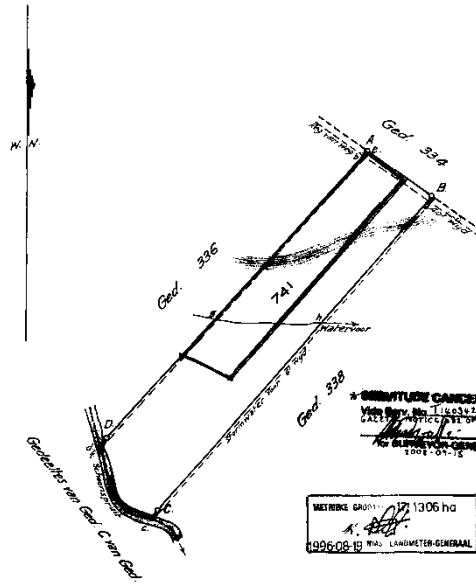
**L. G. KANTOOR KOPIE**  
**ONDERVERDELINGSKAART**  
 Art. 34 (A), Wet No. 9 van 1947

L.G. No. A. 3218/47

Goedgekeur

Landmeter-Generaal.

18 AUG 1947



SYE Kaapse Voete.	RIGTING- HOEKE.	KO-ORDINATE.	
		y Stelsel	x Lo 27°
	Konstante:	+ 39,000.0	+ 3,400,000.0
AB 555.3	304. 23. 10	A + 12217.2	+ 25485.0
BC 2941.9	40. 35. 20	B + 11759.9	+ 25798.6
CD 622.4	134. 47. 30	C + 13673.0	+ 28032.7
DA 2725.2	221. 38. 30	D + 14028.1	+ 27521.6
Cc 80.0	40. 35. 20		
Dd 50.0	41. 38. 30		

\* Die figuur A.B.c.b stel voor 'n Rag van Meg  
 \* 40 Kaapse Voete wyd 12.58 m  
 Die figuur A.e.F middel van Scheerspruit d.A stel voor  
 'n Stormwater voor 6 Kaapse Voete wyd  
 1.89 m

— Beskrywing van Bokkens —  
 A.B.C.D. Ysterstawe en Klipstapels.

Die lyn g.h stel voor die middellyn van  
 'n Serrituit van water voor 2.5' wyd 1.42 m  
 Sien kaart L.G. No. A240/6, Serrituit  
 Nr. 87/1945

METREDE GROND 1306 ha  
 1946-08-19

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

Die figuur A.B.c. middel van Scheerspruit d.A.

20,000 Morgen grond, synde Gedeelte 337 (in gedeelte van Gedeelte 333)  
 — ELANDSHEUVEL No. 54. —

geleë in die DISTRIK KLERKSDORP

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Gemeet in April 1947

deur my

*[Handwritten Signature]*  
 Landmeter.

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan Akte van  
 No. T140340/2006 gedateer  
 ten gunste van  
 Registrateur van Aktes.  
 Vonk 446/Transvaal & L. Yessou & Co Ltd Johannesburg - Transvaal  
 Ondruk en Gepubliseer deur kantoor van L.G.O. Transvaal

Die oorspronklike kaart is No. A 3214/47  
 geheg aan  
 No. gedateer  
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L.G. Léer No. 150/104/5926/47  
 Meetstukke No. 821 47  
 Kompilasie No. 22-23/50 1P-8-A-1 (Sheet 5)  
 Suiderbreedte Oosterlengte  
 1P8A-18 1P8A-23 1P8A-19  
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Figure 4: 1947 map of Portion 337 of the farm ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)). The location of the water furrow is visible on the map.

**L. G. KANTOOR KOPIE**

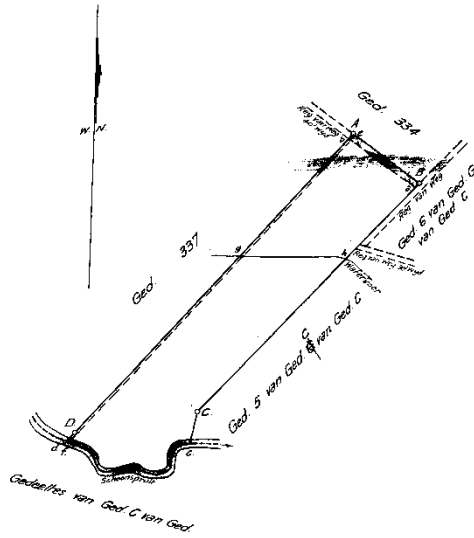
ONDERVERVOLGINGSKAART  
Art. 26 (4), Wet No. 9 van 1927

L.G. No. A. 3219/47

Goedgekeur

Landmeter-Generaal.

18 AUG 1947



SYE Kaapse Voete.	RIGTING- HOEKE.	KO-ORDINATE.	
		y Stabel x Lo. 27°	
AB	605.2	128000.0	+3408000.0
BC	2294.8	A + 11758.9	+25798.6
CD	901.9	B + 11259.5	+26140.4
DA	2941.9	C + 12789.7	+27850.5
Cc	250.0	D + 13673.0	+28032.7
Dd	80.0	11.44.0	
		40.35.20	

Die figuur A.B.a.b. stel voor 'n Reg. van Weg  
40 Kaapse Voete wyd.

Die figuur A.e.f. middel van Schoonspruit d.A. stel voor  
'n Stormwater voor 6 Kaapse Voete wyd.

Beskrywing van Baken:

A.B.D. Waterstaaf en Klaptapeel  
C. Waterstaaf langsaan spoorstaaf heekpaal.

Die lyn g.h. stel voor die middellyn van  
'n Serruul van Waterwag 4.5' wyd.  
Sed. kaart L.G. No. A240/16, Serruul  
No. 27/1919?

Tans geregistreer onder :  
Now registered under :

No. A02

REGISTRARIE AFDELING  
DIVISION

stel voor

Die figuur A.B.C.G. middel van Schoonspruit d.A.

PO.1671 Morg. grond, synde Gedeelte 338 (1/2 gedeelte van Gedeelte 333)

van die plaas

ELANDSHEUVEL No. 54

geleë in die DISTRIK KLERKSDORP

PROVINSIE TRANSVAAL

Gemeet in April 1947

deur my

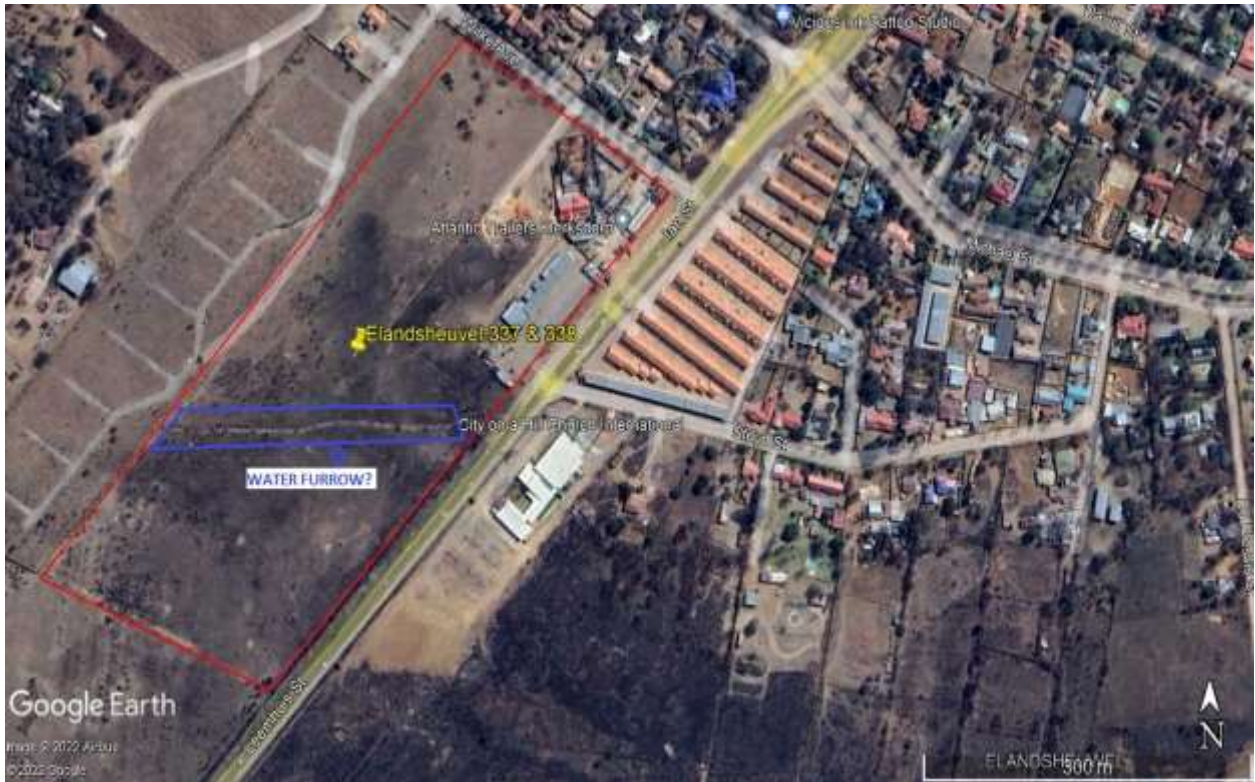
*[Signature]*

Landmeter.

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan Akte van No. T140341/2006 gedateer ten gunste van	Die oorspronklike kaart is No. A3219/47 geheg aan No. gedateer ten gunste van	L.G. Leer No. 150/104/2766/47 821 47 Meetstukke No. Kompilatie No. 3243/50 Suiderbreedte Oosterlengte 1P8A-18 1P8A-23 1P8A-19 D B C
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Registateur van Aktes.  
Verno 442/Transvaal R. L. Eison & Co. Ltd Johannesburg - 1925 S. 45  
Omskakel tot Oorhoofsaad deur kantoor van L.G. Transvaal

Figure 5: 1947 map of Portion 338 of the farm ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)). The water furrow is also visible on this portion.



**Figure 6: Aerial image showing the possible location of the old water furrow in the study & application area (Google Earth 2022).**

With no field survey forming part of this study, the assessment was based on the scrutiny of old maps and aerial images (Google Earth) as well as other sources on the cultural heritage of the study area. It is clear from this that over and above the possible remnants of the old water furrow that there is a low likelihood of any cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites or features of any significance being present in the area. If any did exist here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result of recent developments that have altered the original natural and historical landscape significantly.

*It is therefore recommended that Exemption from a Full Phase 1 HIA be granted for the proposed Subdivision of a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portions 337 & 338 of Elandsheuwel 402IP, located in Klerksdorp, Northwest Province. However, if any future development related to this Subdivision is planned then a detailed assessment of the old water furrow needs to be undertaken in order to determine its significance and state or preservation. Recommendations on the way forward will then be provided should there be any impacts on the feature as a result of the planned development.*

## **7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to undertake a Heritage Desktop study for the proposed subdivision of a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portions 337 & 338 of the farm Elandsheuwel 402IP, in Klerksdorp, Northwest Province. Motivation for Exemption from a Full Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (Phase 1 HIA) was to be provided.



A number of known cultural heritage sites exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The author also identified and recorded some sites during previous studies on other portions of Elandsheuvel 402IP. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, except for the possible remnants of an old water furrow. This assessment utilized old maps and aerial images as well as other sources on the cultural heritage of the study area. Based on this it is evident that there is a low likelihood (besides the water furrow remains) of any significant cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites or features being present in the area. If any did exist here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result of recent developments.

Finally, it is recommended that Exemption from a Full Phase 1 HIA be granted for the proposed Subdivision of a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portions 337 & 338 of Elandsheuvel 402IP, located in Klerksdorp, Northwest Province. However, if any future development related to this Subdivision is planned then a detailed assessment of the old water furrow needs to be undertaken in order to determine its significance and state or preservation. Recommendations on the way forward will then be provided should there be any impacts on the feature as a result of the planned development.

**The subterranean nature of the cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) resources, including low stone-packed or unmarked graves, should also always be taken into consideration. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward.**

## **8. REFERENCES**

Aerial views of General and Closer study area location: Google Earth 2022

Proposed Subdivision Map provided by AB Enviro Consult (courtesy Maxim Planning Solutions).

Bergh, J.S. (red.). 1999. **Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies**. Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik.

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

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

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

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

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

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Representivity:** Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

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

### **Cultural significance:**

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

### **Heritage significance:**

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

### **Field ratings:**

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

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

**Formal protection:**

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

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

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

**General protection:**

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

**APPENDIX E**  
**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES**

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