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**CK 2006/014630/23** **VAT NO.: 4360226270**

**REPORT ON A PHASE 1 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT  
FOR THE PROPOSED LEBALENG EXTENSION 6  
TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON THE  
REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 8 OF THE FARM OERSONSKRAAL 207HO  
IN MAQUASSI, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

*Maxim Planning Solutions  
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FLAMWOOD  
2572*

REPORT: APAC017/53

by:

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*July 2017*

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**APELSER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING**

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**DISCLAIMER:**

**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 Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for a proposed Township Establishment (Lebaleng Extension 6) on the Remaining Extent of Portion 8 of the farm Oersonskraal 207HO in Maquassi, Northwest Province.

The project is conducted on instruction from the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Local Government and Human Settlements on behalf of the Maquassi Hills Local Municipality.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel. The report will discuss the results of the desktop and field assessment and provide recommendations on the way forward at the end of the document.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the development actions can continue, taking into consideration the mitigation measures proposed in the report.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for a proposed Township Establishment (Lebaleng Extension 6) on the Remaining Extent of Portion 8 of the farm Oersonskraal 207HO in Maquassi, Northwest Province.

The project is conducted on instruction from the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Local Government and Human Settlements on behalf of the Maquassi Hills Local Municipality.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the Project 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;*

## **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 above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

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

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

The National Estate 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 mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

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

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

### Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

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

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

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

### Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

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

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

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

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

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**

The field assessment section of the study is conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detailed photographs are also taken where needed.



### 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.

### 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 are determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

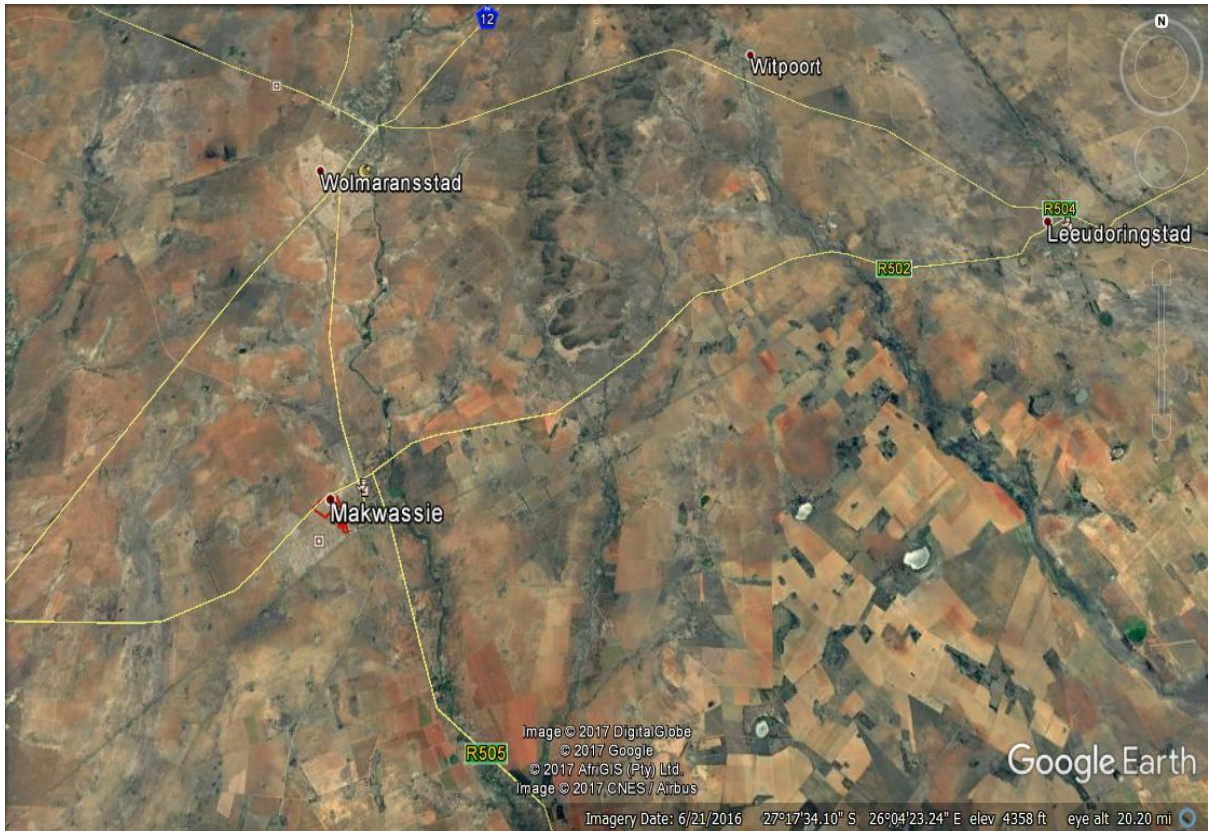
## 5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for proposed Township Establishment (Lebaleng Extension 6) on the Remaining Extent of Portion 8 of the farm Oersonskraal 207HO in Maquassi, Northwest Province. The project is conducted on instruction from the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Local Government and Human Settlements on behalf of the Maquassi Hills Local Municipality.

The topography of the study area is flat and open mostly, with no rocky outcrops or ridges occurring. Although in some sections the grass cover was fairly dense, visibility was in general good. The largest part of the area was seemingly used in the past for agricultural purposes (ploughing/crop growing and grazing), while the area is surrounded and bounded by older and recent urban residential development (both formal and informal). Some dumping of building rubble & other refuse also occurs, while a (disused) railway line (that used to feed the Grainsilos located just outside to the south-east of the development area) has also impacted on the area in the recent past.

If any sites, features or material of archaeological and/or historical nature and significance did occur here in the past it would have been disturbed or destroyed to a large degree by these recent activities. The only sites or features of some (recent) historical origin identified and recorded in the area are the ruins of structures associated with the grainsilos and other agricultural activities and the railway line. These will be discussed later on in the report document.

The survey was done partially on foot, although some access roads were utilized to traverse large sections of the study area. The focus during the assessment was on unnatural looking clumps of trees and vegetation, as well as open patches and eroded areas. As indicated earlier there are no rocky outcrops or ridges/hills in the study area.



**Fig.1: General location of study area in Maquassi/Makwassie (Google Earth 2017 – Image date 21/06/2016).**



**Fig.2: Closer view of study area in red polygon (Google Earth 2017 – Image date 21/06/2016).**



LOCALITY MAP OF A PORTION OF THE REMAINING EXTENT  
OF PORTION 8 OF THE FARM OERSONSKRAAL 207-HO



Fig.3: Locality map of development area (courtesy Maxim Planning Solutions).



**Fig.4: A general view of a section of the area.**



**Fig.5: Another view.**



**Fig.6: A view of a section of the railway line towards the silos.**



**Fig.7: Another section of the railway line.**





**Fig.8: The Grain Silos.**



**Fig.9: Some dumped building rubble.**



**Fig.10: Some telephone/powerlines traversing the area.**



**Fig.11: Another general view of the area.  
Note the flat open nature and scarcity of tree cover.**

## **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).

The closest known Stone Age sites are located at Matlawase and close to Wolmaransstad, and include a fairly larger number of rock engravings around the Schweizer-Reneke area and other locations in the larger geographical area (Bergh 1999: 4-5). No Stone Age sites or material were identified in the area during the assessment.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce 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) indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which are 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 Iron Age sites close to the study area (Bergh 1999: 6-7), although this might just point to a lack of archaeological research in the region. No sites were found during the assessment as well. Based on Huffman's research the possibility of the presence of Iron Age sites in the larger geographical area cannot be excluded. His research, based on pottery, shows that the Olifantspoort facies of the Urewe Iron Age Tradition and dating to between AD 1500 & AD1700 and the Thabeng facies of the same tradition (AD1700-AD1840) could occur in the larger area (Huffman 2007: 191; 195). No Iron Age sites or material were identified in the area during the assessment.

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The earliest Europeans to travel through the area were the groups of Broadbent & Hodgson in 1823, Hodgson & Archbell in 1826 and later that of Krebs in 1838 (Bergh 1999:12-13). They were closely followed by the Voortrekkers (p.14).

The following was obtained from Wikipedia. Makwassie (*Maquassi*) is a small farming town situated in North West Province of South Africa that produces maize, sorghum, groundnuts and milk. The word *makwassie* is a corruption of the San word for an aromatic wild spearmint. In 1822 the town was established as a mission station by Samuel Broadbent and Thomas Hodgson of the Wesleyan Missionary Society and the town was laid out in 1907. Makwassie was laid out in 1907 and proclaimed in 1910. At first spelt Maquassi, it was standardized as Makwassie in 1937. The first white child in Transvaal was born there, and the first printing undertaken. The town claims four distinctions in Transvaal history (1) The first Christian mission station north of the Vaal River - built by Wesleyans Samuel Broadbent and Thomas Hogson in 1822 (2) The first White person born - July 1823 (3) The first printed matter - a Tswana spelling book and religious tracts and (4) The oldest town hall - built in 1910 ([www.wikipedia.co.za](http://www.wikipedia.co.za)).

From *South Africa's North-West province: A Guide to its History and Heritage* the following information was found. The town of Wolmaransstad lies along the Makwassie (Matlwase) stream, 65 kilometres north-east of Bloemhof, and 90 kilometres south-west of Klerksdorp. The name Makwassie is a San word, and is derived from the vast number of aromatic wild spearmint bushes that grew alongside the river. It was the site of one of the first mission stations in the North-West Province, established by two Wesleyan missionaries, Thomas Hodgson and Samuel Broadbent in 1822. They embarked on mission work among the Seleka baRolong of Sefunelo. During the *difaqane* the station was abandoned, after the baRolong were attacked by the Phuting. Sefunelo returned to the Makwassie region in 1825, but was driven away once again, this time by the baTaung. Hodgson, who revisited Makwassie in August 1825, wrote that "most of the houses which I had left occupied by inhabitants peacefully living together were burnt down, [and] the cattle kraals, gardens etc, were destroyed". Sefunelo's people took up a migratory existence along the Vaal River.

In 1876 a trader from Klersdorp, Thomas Leask, opened a store along the Makwassie River. It was only in 1891 however that a town was established there (at Wolmaransstad), being named after J.M.A. Wolmarans, a member of the Executive Council of the South African Republic (ZAR). In 1905 the railway from Cape Town to Johannesburg was built. A station



was established at Makwassie, which served as a junction as a branch line to Wolmaransstad and other towns to the north. The town was predominantly established to serve an agricultural community which produced maize. Later ground-nuts were also cultivated. A branch of the South-Western Transvaal Agricultural Co-operative was established at Makwassie in the 1920's. It was an offshoot of the original Wolmaransstad Kooperatie Landbou Vereeniging established in 1909. Most of the African population in the Wolmanansstad region in the 20<sup>th</sup> century was tenants living on European farms. Few lived under powerful traditional leaders, and many became sharecroppers on European owned farms. The name of the township close to Makwassie is Lebaleng, which was started in 1926.

The oldest map (Portion 2) for the farm Oersonskraal 207HO (dating to 1904) that could be obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)) shows that whole of the original farm was granted by deed to one J.G.Britts? on the 5<sup>th</sup> of January 1859 and that it was surveyed in May 1904 (CSG Document 10KCUK01). A 1905 map (Portion 3) shows that the farm was transferred to one E.M.Basson in March 1872 and was surveyed in April 1905 (CSG Document 10KCUO01). A 1982 map for the Remaining Extent of Portion 8 shows that this portion was a Huurkontrak Eiendom (Rental Agreement Property) at the time and was surveyed in June 1982 (CSG Document 10KE9701). No historical sites or features could be identified from these maps.

Form A—Diagram Form for an Original Farm Survey

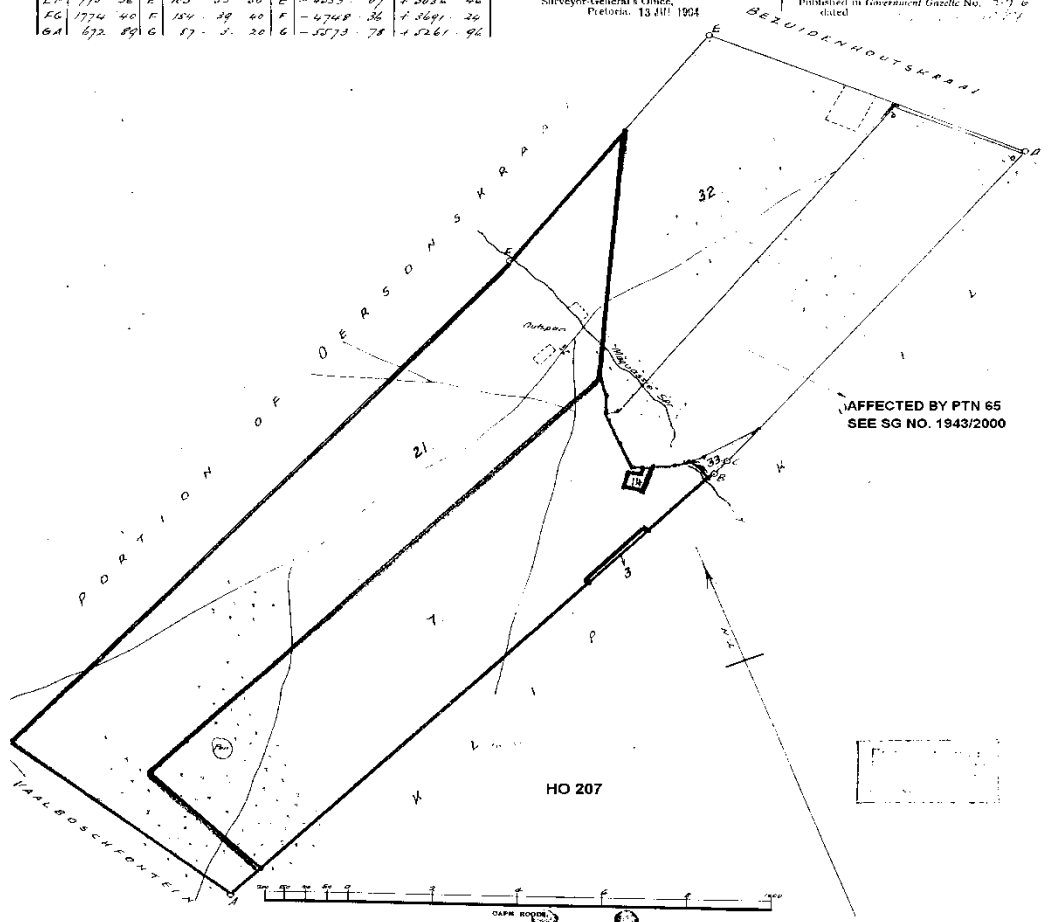
SIDES	ANGLES	(V) CO-ORDINATES (X)
AB 432 23	A 85 20 50	A - 4552 57 + 4418 76
BC 440 48	B 179 03 20	B - 5058 78 + 3041 50
CD 1097 80	C 175 48 0	C - 5039 68 + 3001 13
DE 815 80	D 73 21 0	D - 4896 92 + 2446 85
EF 775 36	E 103 52 30	E - 4323 07 + 2026 46
FG 1774 40	F 284 39 40	F - 4748 36 + 3691 20
GA 672 89	G 87 1 20	G - 5573 78 + 2261 96

No. 2739/04 Examined. The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent.

*H. Maxwell Edwards*  
 Examiner of Diagrams  
 Surveyor-General's Office,  
 Pretoria, 13 JUNE 1904

No protest, Contirmed,

*H. Maxwell Edwards*  
 Surveyor-General  
 Surveyor-General's Office,  
 Pretoria, 24 JUNE 1904  
 Published in Government Gazette No. 2739 dated 13/6/04



The above Diagram lettered AB, C, D, E, F, G represents PORTION 2 OF THE FARM DE RYONSKRAAL No. 43 in extent 3233 Morgen 183 Square Roods of Land, situate in the District of WALMARANSSTAD Ward MAQUASSIE Transvaal Colony, and bounded as indicated above.

The whole Farm was originally granted to J. P. Potgieter dated the 04 day of January 1853 by Deed of Grant No. 100

The Beacons were pointed out by P. P. Potgieter

Due notice of this survey has been given, to all adjoining land owners, and the beacons have been erected according to law.

Surveyed on behalf of Edith G. J. Nel in May, 1904 by me H. Maxwell Edwards Government Land Surveyor.

Published by Authority—Groot & Sherry, P.O. Box 104, Johannesburg

HP 3A-11  
 HO 4B-12, 15 20

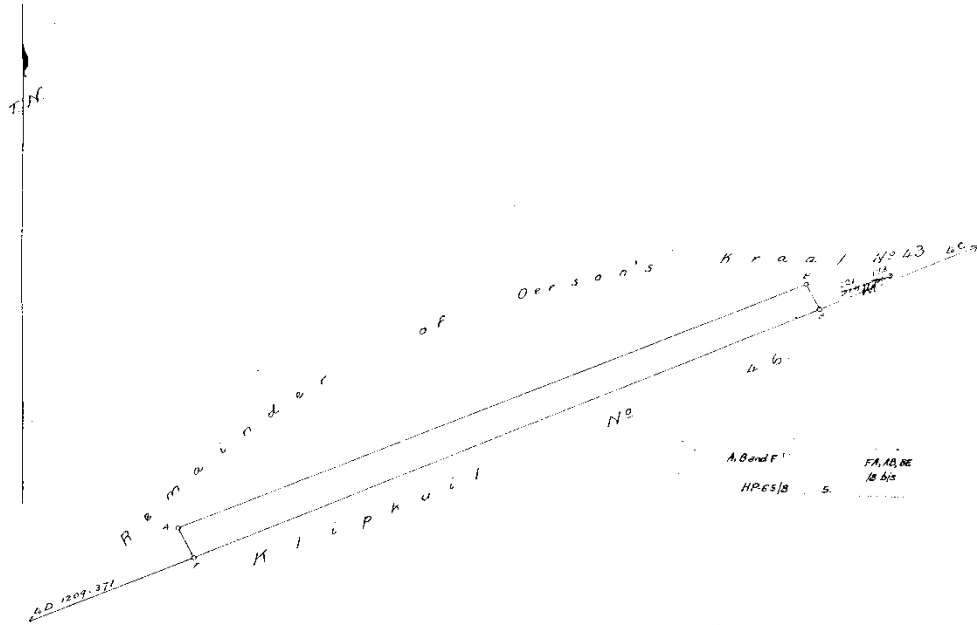
Fig.12: 1904 map of the farm (Portion 2). [www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Form B.—Diagram Form for a Sub-division of an Original Diagram of a whole Farm

SIDES	ANGLES	(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)
FA 11.102	F 89 29 0	F -3679.801 - 1661.845
AB 201.678	A 90 0 0	A -3669.893 - 1656.879
BE 9.283	B 90 0 0	B -3586.079 - 1840.610
EF 201.686	E 90 31 0	E -3594.533 - 1826.478
		C -3501.25 - 1815.27
		D -4189.01 - 584.76

No. 11113 Examined. The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently correct.  
 Approved: *A.W.E.*  
 Assistant Surveyor-General  
 Surveyor-General's Office,  
 Pretoria 7-10/1.1905

This Diagram belongs to the Deed of Transfer No. issued this day in favour of  
 Deeds Office,  
 Pretoria  
 Registrar of Deeds



Incorporated into Erf 673 of Maquassi Township  
 Erf 673 consolidated now Erf 677 SG.No.8511/2003

The above Diagram lettered *F A B E* represents *3* Morgen *255.6* Square Rods of Land, being *Portion 3 of Erf 673 of Maquassi Township* of portion of the Farm *DEERSONS KRAAL No 43* Situated in the District of *Wolmaransstad* Ward *Lower Ward* Transvaal Colony. Bounded as indicated above.

The whole land was originally granted to *E.J. Bosman* by Deed of Transfer No. *1618* dated the *23* day of *March* *1872* and was surveyed in *1872* by Surveyor *G. Gwynn*

The Beacons were pointed out by *G. Gwynn* and have been properly erected according to law. Surveyed in *April 1905* by me *A.W.E.* Government Land Surveyor  
 HP 3A-11, 15.

Fig.13: 1905 map of the farm (Portion 3). [www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za).

HUURKONTRAK-KAART

SYE Meter	RIGTINGS- HOEKE	KOORDINATE	
		Y	X
	Konstante	- 90000,00	+ 3020000,00
AB	200,00	A - 7041,21	+ 3050,12
BC	250,00	B - 7149,71	+ 2882,11
CD	200,00	C - 7359,72	+ 3017,74
DA	250,00	D - 7251,22	+ 3185,75
	393 NGK Makwassie	Δ - 3694,22	+ 2789,80
	75 Maquassi	Δ - 1962,04	+ 1997,48

L.G. Nr. A  
4094/82

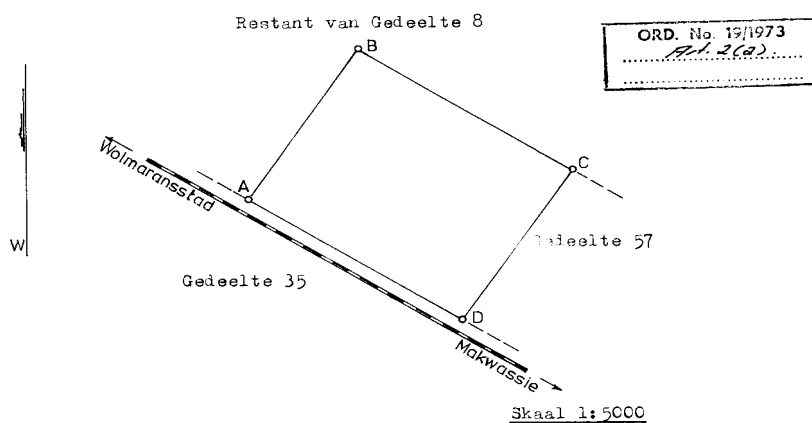
Goedgekeur

*L.S. Theunissen*  
L.S. Theunissen  
Landmeter-  
generaal

1982-09-03

BAKUNBESKRYWING

- A B ..... 900 mm Hoekyster met klipstapel, twee aanduidingspenne op 5 m
- C ..... 20 mm x 900 mm Ysterpen met klipstapel
- D ..... 20 mm x 900 mm Ysterpen, twee aanduidingspenne op 5 m



Die figuur ABCD

stel voor 5,0000 hektaar

grond synde

'n Huurkontrakterrein oor Restant van Gedeelte 8

van die plaas

OERSCNSKRAAL NO 207 - HC

Provinsie Transvaal

Opgemeet in Junie 1982

deur my

*L.S. Theunissen*  
L S Theunissen

Landmeter.

Hierdie kaart is geheg aan

No.  
ged.  
t.g.v.

Die oorspronklike kaart is

No. A 925/10  
Transport 6491/1910  
Grondbrief

Léer *Kouze*  
M.S. No. 1403/82  
Komp. HONU - 22

Registrateur van Aktes.

Gedruk deur DIE MORESTER DRUKKERY Posbus 220 Ladanna, Pietersburg.

Fig.14: 1982 map of Portion 8 of the farm. [www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Results of the July 2017 Fieldwork

A number of sites of recent age were identified and recorded in the study area. These are all related to earlier agricultural activities in the area, as well as the railway line. None of these are however of historical significance and although their ages are not known, it is unlikely that they are older than 60 years of age. The development can continue here and the structures can be demolished taking into consideration the recommendations at the end of the report.

### **Site 1 – Railway yard and related structures**

This site contains a number of structures and features, with some within a fenced yard. It is probably related to the railway line here and connected to the current grain silos located close by.

GPS Location: **S27 19 22.45 E25 59 20.05**

### **Site 2 – Old homestead ruins and water trough**

This site contains the remains of a cement and brick 2-roomed building and a water trough for animals. It is possibly related to earlier farming in the area, but seems to be less than 60 years of age. Although not significant from a cultural history point of view care should be taken when the structure is demolished as there is always a possibility of unmarked burials being close by or inside these homesteads, especially of still-born infants.

GPS Location: **S27 19 06.87 E25 59 09.09**

### **Site 3 – Water Tower & Reservoir**

This is also of recent age and of no historical significance. It will likely not be demolished and would likely be retained as part of the new township development.

GPS Location: **S27 18 53.38 E25 59 06.55**



**Fig.15: A view of a section of Site 1 yard.**



**Fig.16: Another view of Site 1 yard.**



**Fig.17: Remains of structure on Site 1.**



**Fig.18: Site 2 structure remains.**





**Fig.19: Site 2 water trough.**



**Fig.20: Site 3 Water Tower & Reservoir.**



**Fig.21: Aerial view of study area showing sites recorded (Google Earth 2017).**

*It should be noted that although all efforts were made to cover the total area and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural (archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (incl. low stone-packed or unmarked graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.*

## **7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for a proposed Township Establishment (Lebaleng Extension 6) on the Remaining Extent of Portion 8 of the farm Oersonskraal 207HO in Maquassi, Northwest Province.

The project is conducted on instruction from the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Department of Local Government and Human Settlements on behalf of the Maquassi Hills Local Municipality.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel. A number of sites of recent age were identified and recorded in the study area. These are all related to earlier agricultural activities in the area, as well as the railway line. None of these are however of historical significance and although their ages are not known, it is unlikely that they are older than 60 years of age.

Site 2 is the only site where some caution has to be taken during the proposed development actions. This site contains the remains of a cement and brick 2-roomed building and a water trough for animals. It is possibly related to earlier farming in the area, but seems to be less



than 60 years of age. *Although not significant from a cultural history point of view care should be taken when the structure is demolished as there is always a possibility of unmarked burials being close by or inside these homesteads, especially of still-born infants.*

Finally, it should be noted that although all efforts are made to locate, identify and record all possible cultural heritage sites and features (including archaeological remains) there is always a possibility that some might have been missed as a result of grass cover and other factors. The subterranean nature of these resources (including low stone-packed or unmarked graves) should also 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.

From a cultural heritage point of view the development can therefore continue, taking cognizance of the above recommendations.

## 8. REFERENCES

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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.