

PHASE ONE (1)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORISATION

THE PROPOSED GRACE BIBLE CHURCH CAMPUS FACILITY/ IES DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCH BUILDING, CHURCH CHALETs, DORMITORIES, YOUTH CAMPS AS WELL ANCILLARY INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 152 OF THE FARM HARTEBEEsFONTEIN 445-JQ & THE RE/PORtion 90 (A PORTION OF PORTION 77) OF THE FARM ZANDFONTEIN 447-JQ FORMERLY KNOWN AS ZANDFONTEIN 598-JQ NEIGHBOURING UMFULA 939-JQ (ENGEN 1 STOP) LOCATED 3KMS NORTH OF HARTEBEEsPOORT IN MADIBENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S JURISDICTION, WITHIN BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT OF (BOKONE BOPHIRIMA) NORTH WEST PROVINCE

DFFE Ref # 14/12/16/3/3/2/2409

DEVELOPED FOR:



AUTHORED BY: MR. ROY MUROYI, PRINCIPAL HERITAGE SPECIALIST AND ARCHAEOLOGIST

JULY 2023

AUTHOR'S CREDENTIALS

The report was authored by Mr. Roy Muroyi, Principal Heritage Specialist and Archaeologist for **TSEO SEO EO**. Roy is a flexible, creative, hard-working and professionally minded cultural heritage specialist with realistic methods. He has over nine years' experience in conducting and compiling Heritage Impact Assessments, Conservation Management Plans and Eco-Tourism Impact Assessments in South Africa, Botswana and Malawi.

Roy holds a Master's Degree in Heritage Studies (University of Witwatersrand ,2022) with a research focus on transformational challenges at post-apartheid interpretation of Mapungubwe Interpretation Centre in Musina – Limpopo Province. He further holds another Master's Degree in Diversity Studies (University of Witwatersrand ,2021) focusing his research on Zulu Cultural Heritage Collections (in Kwa-Zulu Natal Province) interpretation using a decolonial lens.

Mr. Muroyi is also a holder of an Honours Degree, Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies (Midlands State University, 2014). His career in Cultural Resources Management kicked off at the Department of National Museums and Monuments of Botswana where he worked as an Archaeological Impact Assessment adjudicating officer in 2013.

After leaving the Department of National Museums and Monuments of Botswana Mr. Muroyi moved to South Africa where he got involved with a number of Cultural Resources Management consulting firms before eventually consulting as a Principal Heritage Specialist and Archaeologist. He has so far conducted over a 100-200 Heritage Impact Assessment reports for proposed Phase 1 and 2 Heritage Impact Assessments for :- Linear developments, Projects with an area over 5000m2,Heritage buildings/Old buildings (demolitions and alterations),Old Bridges (demolitions) Water Pipelines, and etc

He is accredited by Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) under the Cultural Resources Management section. He is also accredited by Association of Professional Heritage Professionals (APHP). He further holds membership with the International Association Impact Assessment South Africa (IAIASa) and KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute.

SPECIALIST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, _____ Roy Muroyi _____, declare that –

- *I act as the independent specialist in this application;*
- *I will 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;*
- *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 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;*
- *all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and*
- *I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable of the law.*

Signature of the Specialist



DOCUMENT INFORMATION

DOCUMENT INFORMATION ITEM	DESCRIPTION
Proposed development and location	THE PROPOSED GRACE BIBLE CHURCH CAMPUS FACILITY/IES DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCH BUILDING, CHURCH CHALETS, DORMITORIES, YOUTH CAMPS AS WELL ANCILLARY INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 152 OF THE FARM HARTEBEEFONTEIN 445-JQ & THE RE/PORION 90 (A PORTION OF PORTION 77) OF THE FARM ZANDFONTEIN 447-JQ FORMERLY KNOWN AS ZANDFONTEIN 598-JQ NEIGHBOURING UMFULA 939-JQ (ENGEN 1 STOP) LOCATED 3KMS NORTH OF HARTEBEEFONTEIN IN MADIBENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S JURISDICTION, WITHIN BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT OF (BOKONE BOPHIRIMA) NORTH WEST PROVINCE
Given as erratum to the project	As per the current title deed registered in 2016 the 18 hectare farm portion IS REGISTERED AS the <u>Remaining Extent of Portion 90 (a Portion of Portion 77)</u> of the farm ZANDFONTEIN 447-JQ that which can be traced back to the old farm registration ZANDFONTEIN 598-JQ. In light of that, it is requested that in the place of the old farm registration ZANDFONTEIN 598-JQ referred to in the EA Application and the DSR there be mention of Remaining Extent of Portion 90 (a Portion of Portion 77) of the farm ZANDFONTEIN 447-JQ.
Purpose of the study	To carry out a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment to determine the presence/absence of archaeological assess their archaeological significance in terms of the NHRA of 1999 and SAHRA guidelines.
Municipalities	Madibeng Local Municipality, Bojanala Platinum District Council
Client Details	TSEO SEO EO Phone: (+27) 783165979 P.O.Box 61100 Marshalltown,2107 Email: letstalk.tseo@gmail.com

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Mr. Roy Muroyi, Principal Heritage Specialist and Archaeologist was requested by **TSEO SEO EO** (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase One (1) Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for:-

THE PROPOSED GRACE BIBLE CHURCH CAMPUS FACILITY/ IES DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCH BUILDING, CHURCH CHALETS, DORMITORIES, YOUTH CAMPS AS WELL ANCILLARY INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 152 OF THE FARM HARTEBEEFSFONTEIN 445-JQ & THE RE/PORITION 90 (A PORTION OF PORTION 77) OF THE FARM ZANDFONTEIN 447-JQ FORMERLY KNOWN AS ZANDFONTEIN 598-JQ NEIGHBOURING UMFULA 939-JQ (ENGEN 1 STOP) LOCATED 3KMS NORTH OF HARTEBEEFSPOORT IN MADIBENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S JURISDICTION, WITHIN BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT OF (BOKONE BOPHIRIMA) NORTH WEST PROVINCE

This Heritage Impact Assessment aims to:

- ➔ Examine the designated survey areas to identify any archaeological and cultural heritage sites, as defined by Section 38 (1) (a, b, c) of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999.
- ➔ Provide a recording of any sites identified to a standard consistent with a site identification level, including significance assessments, details of the locations and extents of each site; and
- ➔ Assist in the development of site avoidance and management strategies, where necessary.

TSEO SEO EO (hereafter referred to as "the EAP") have been appointed as the independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed Harties Grace Bible Church Campus facility at the earmarked project site aforementioned. The EIA is especially being carried out against the background that the Magaliesberg Protected Environment, a legislated formally protected area under the Protected Areas Act. The Magaliesberg Biosphere NPC does not support activity that is not conservation, education and research-related in Core areas, due to the sensitivity of the environment, the need to maintain the narrow biodiversity corridor in that area that is already vulnerable and at risk of reduced ecological functionality, but that still supports threatened and protected species, and makes up an important and valuable landscape connectivity. Locally this is the last remaining strip of untransformed natural landscape that should not be compromised.

The Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment field survey for the proposed development project observed two types of cultural heritage resources within the proposed development footprint. These

consists of a number of old buildings/built environment dated to be +60 years old and a historical grave yard with colonial historical burial sites.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AUTHOR'S CREDENTIALS	2
SPECIALIST DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	3
DOCUMENT INFORMATION.....	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	7
FIGURES AND TABLES.....	8
ABBREVIATIONS	8
GLOSSARY	10
1.0 INTRODUCTION	11
2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT.....	13
3.0 METHODOLOGY.....	15
4.0 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.....	18
5.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA.....	20
6.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	21
7.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS.....	25
10.0 PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY.....	43
11.0 CONCLUSIONS.....	45
12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS	46
13.0 REFERENCES.....	48
APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS ADOPTED IN THIS HIA.....	49
APPENDIX B: MAP SHOWING THE RECOMMENDED TEN METER CONSERVATION BUFFER AROUND THE GRAVE SITES.....	51

FIGURES AND TABLES

Figure 1: Google earth imagery of the proposed development site	14
Figure 2: Real time GPS presentation of the survey conducted in various parts of the proposed site...	16
Figure 3: The Burra Charter process: steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance. (Reproduced from Australia ICOMOS 2013).....	20
Figure 4: Google Earth map of the field survey results /findings and their locations.....	25
Figure 5: View of the old farm house on Zandfontein,598 JQ. Note that there is some related infrastructure such as a swimming pool and stone foundations on in close proximity to this house	27
Figure 6:View of the old building / farm house on portion RE/152/445. Note that the farm house has got a few other properties within the same yard. These include a swimming pool and a cartage ..	29
Figure 7: View of the disused water pump station.....	31
Figure 8: View of a disused water reservoir tank. Note that the tank is still structurally sound.....	33
Figure 9: View of a disused servant's quarters.....	35
Figure 10: View of a marked grave with a tombstone. Note this particular individual was buried in 1885	38
Figure 11: View of a fenced off grave	38
Figure 12: View of some of the graves marked by stones	39
Figure 13: View of grave with some grave goods signifying spirituality	39
Figure 14:View of the scribed grave.....	40
Figure 15:View of the un-scribed grave marked with stones	40
Figure 16: Fossil sensitivity of project area.....	44
Figure 17:Locality Map showing the 10m conservation buffer around the grave sites.....	51
 Table 1: Significance of Cultural Landscape Impacts	 23

ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms	Description
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs now known as DFFE – the Department of Forestry, Fisheries & Environment
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Early Stone Age
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LSA	Late Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
Madibeng local Municipality SDP	Madibeng local Municipality Service Delivery and Budget
Magaliesberg Biosphere NPC	Magaliesberg Biosphere Non-Profit Company
MIA	Middle Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

GLOSSARY

Achievement	✚ Something accomplished, esp. by valour, boldness, or superior ability
Aesthetic	✚ Relating to the sense of the beautiful or the science of aesthetics.
Community	✚ All the people of a specific locality or country
Culture	✚ The sum total of ways of living built up by a group of human beings, which is transmitted from one generation to another.
Cultural	✚ Of or relating to culture or cultivation.
Diversity	✚ The state or fact of being diverse; difference; unlikeness.
Geological (geology)	✚ The science which treats of the earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the changes which it has undergone or is undergoing.
High	✚ Intensified; exceeding the common degree or measure; strong; intense, energetic
Importance	✚ The quality or fact of being important.
influence	✚ Power of producing effects by invisible or insensible means.
Potential	✚ Possible as opposed to actual.
Integrity	✚ The state of being whole, entire, or undiminished.
Religious	✚ Of, relating to, or concerned with religion.
Significant	✚ important; of consequence
Social	✚ Living, or disposed to live, in companionship with others or in a community, rather than in isolation.
Spiritual	✚ Of, relating to, or consisting of spirit or incorporeal being.
Valued	✚ Highly regarded or esteemed

1.0 INTRODUCTION

TSEO SEO EO (Pty) Ltd has been appointed to undertake the environmental services required for the construction works of:-

THE PROPOSED GRACE BIBLE CHURCH CAMPUS FACILITY/ IES DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCH BUILDING, CHURCH CHALETs, DORMITORIES, YOUTH CAMPS AS WELL ANCILLARY INFRASTRUCTURE ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 152 OF THE FARM HARTEBEEsFONTEIN 445-JQ & THE RE/PORITION 90 (A PORTION OF PORTION 77) OF THE FARM ZANDFONTEIN 447-JQ FORMERLY KNOWN AS ZANDFONTEIN 598-JQ NEIGHBOURING UMFULA 939-JQ (ENGEN 1 STOP) LOCATED 3KMS NORTH OF HARTEBEEsPOORT IN MADIBENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY'S JURISDICTION, WITHIN BOJANALA PLATINUM DISTRICT OF (BOKONE BOPHIRIMA) NORTH WEST PROVINCE

The Hartebeespoort area is earmarked as a tourism and conservation node in the Madibeng SDF 2020, so low-impact nature-based tourism facilities, with a limited footprint may be permitted, if they are properly serviced, there is infrastructure to sustain them, and they do not impact core areas. The carrying capacity of the environment to support an influx of large numbers of people is always of concern (besides loss of habitat and edge-effects, impacts of noise & light pollution and waste-streams), so there is a limit on the number of units/density and the type of activity that is appropriate.

TSEO SEO EO (Pty) Ltd has therefore requested Mr. Roy Muroyi, Principal Heritage Specialist and Archaeologist to conduct a Phase One (1) Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed development project. This HIA is designed to assist statutory authorities in identifying and preventing the approval of aggressive developments, understood as the development that destroys the cultural significance of heritage properties. The provisions of the **National Heritage Resources Act of 1999** and the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act (Act no 4 of 2008) furthermore offer comprehensive protection of the cultural heritage of South Africa as a whole. Since the study area is formally protected under the Magaliesberg Protected Environment, this HIA structure an evaluation of the potential damage or benefits that may accrue to the significance of the cultural heritage assets.

The Magaliesberg Biosphere NPC does not support activity that is not conservation, education and research-related in Core areas, due to the sensitivity of the environment, the need to maintain the narrow biodiversity corridor in that area that is already vulnerable and at risk of reduced ecological functionality, but that still supports threatened and protected species, and makes up an important and valuable landscape connectivity. Locally this is the last remaining strip of untransformed natural landscape that should not be compromised.

The buffer zone protects the integrity of the core and is listed as a conservation area in the protected areas register. Low to medium impact activities are generally permitted, in accordance with Magaliesberg Biosphere land use guidelines for zones. Any application for development will require specialist assessment since it occurs in a Critical Biodiversity Area according to the NW Biodiversity Sector Plan, the Bojanala Platinum District Municipality EMF, 2020, and the national environmental screening tool.

1.2 The Objectives of this HIA study are:

Heritage impact assessments (hereinafter referred to as HIA) are applied to cultural heritage assets. This is a recent notion grounded in the requirements to perform environmental assessments at the project or more strategic levels. The general objective of the cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of both tangible and intangible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), settlements and oral traditions of cultural significance. As such the terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

- ➔ Identify and provide a detailed description of all artefacts, assemblages, settlements and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the study area,
- ➔ Estimate the level of significance/importance of these remains in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value,
- ➔ Assess any impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the development activities, and
- ➔ Propose recommendations to mitigate heritage resources where complete or partial conservation may not be possible and thereby limit or prevent any further impact

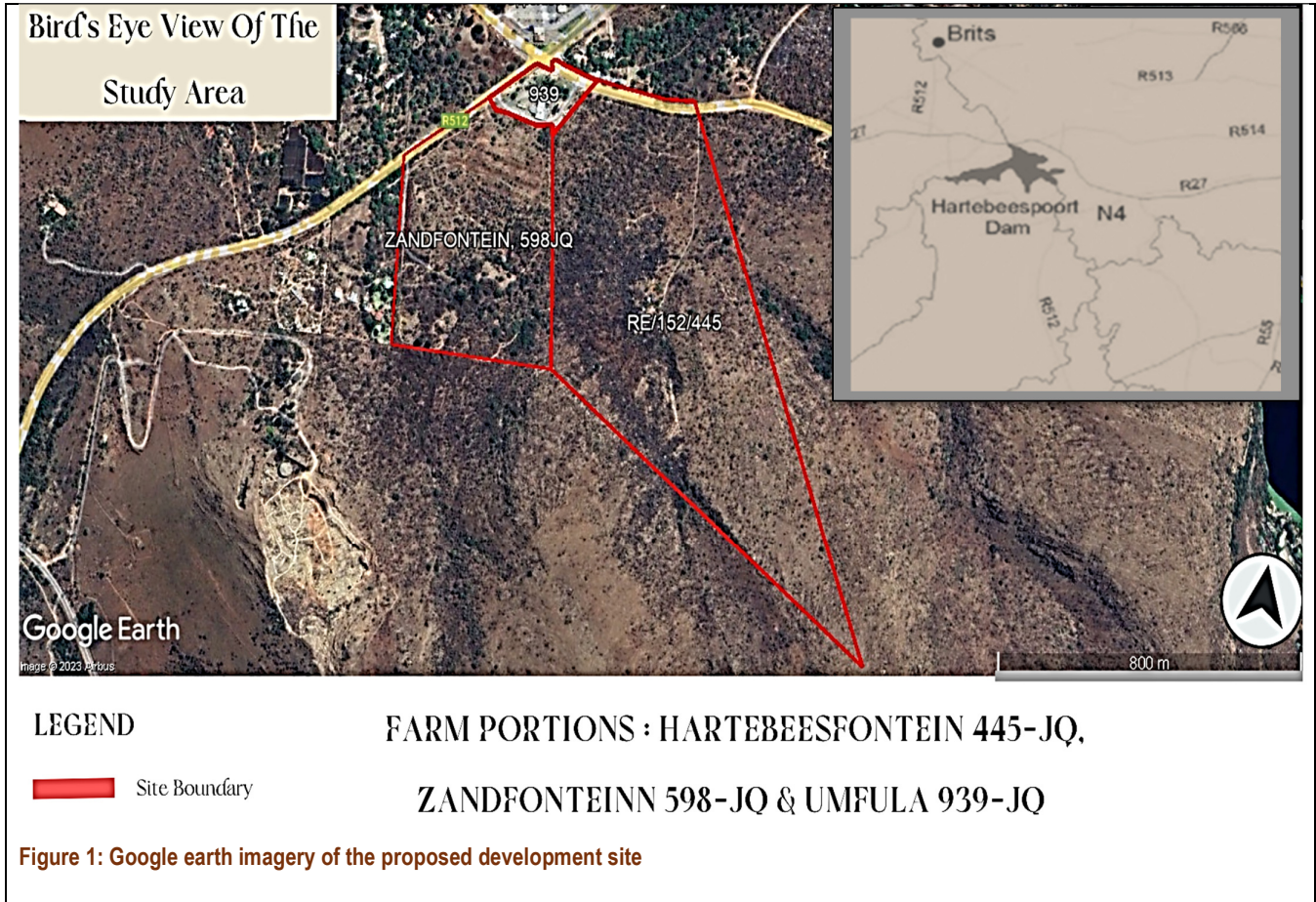
1.3 Cultural Heritage Resources Management Policy Objectives

- i. To preserve representative samples of the National archaeological resources for the scientific and educational benefit of present and future generations;
- ii. To ensure that development proponents consider archaeological resource values and concerns in the course of project planning; and
- iii. To ensure where decisions are made to develop land, the proponents adopt one of the following actions:
 - ➔ avoid archaeological sites wherever possible;
 - ➔ implement measures which will mitigate project impacts on archaeological sites; or
 - ➔ Compensate the local communities for unavoidable losses of significant archaeological value.

2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Location: - The Madibeng Local Municipality (NW 372) is situated in the North West Province and cover over an area of about 3 814 km². The Madibeng Local Municipality comprises of the following main towns Brits, Hartbeespoort, Skeerpoort area, 9000 farm portions. The study area is located North of the Hartbeespoort Dam, which is situated within the Crocodile River catchment and drains into the Crocodile River, was completed in 1925. The proposed development will take place on Portion 152 (Remaining Extent) of the farm Hartebeesfontein 445-JQ, Zandfonteinn 598-JQ & Umfula 939-JQ (Engen 1 Stop) located 3kms North of Hartebeespoort.

Geological Conditions: - Although the Pretoria Group of the Transvaal series dominates the geology of the study region, undifferentiated surface deposits can be found in low lying locations. This group of outcrops includes the following: Magaliesberg, Silverton, Daspoort, Hekpoort, and Timeball. Shales and quartzites make up the majority of these. The natural presence of the Magaliesberg and the ridges to the south of the of the proposed development area create an atmosphere of a natural setting by shielding the Hartbeespoort dam basin from mining and other developments to the north and urban sprawl. The Hartbeespoort Dam is of particular concern due to its value as a tourism attraction and its scenic qualities.



3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Literature review

The methodology used in this HIA is based on a comprehensive understanding of the current or baseline situation; the type, distribution and significance of heritage resources as revealed through desk-based study and additional data acquisition, such as archaeological investigations, built heritage surveys, and recording of crafts, skills and intangible heritage. This is systematically integrated by the use of matrices with information on the nature and extent of the proposed engineering and other works to identify potential. The following tasks were also undertaken in relation to the cultural heritage and are described in this report:

The background information search of the proposed development area was conducted following the site maps from the client. Sources used in this study included:

- Published academic papers and HIA and PIA studies conducted in and around the region where the proposed infrastructure development will take place;
- Available archaeological literature on the study area was consulted;
- The SAHRIS website and the National Data Base were consulted to obtain background information on previous heritage surveys and assessments in the area; and other planning documents.
- Map Archives - Historical maps of the proposed area of development and its surrounds were assessed to aid information gathering of the proposed area of development and its surrounds.

3.2 Field Survey

The field survey was conducted on the 16th of June 2023. It was conducted by Mr. Roy Muroyi, Principal Heritage Specialist and Archaeologist through walking and driving. The field survey was conducted with the help of the EAP and the client, this made Mr. Roy Muroyi work much easier.

A ground survey, following standard and accepted archaeological procedures, was conducted. The survey also paid special attention to disturbed and exposed layers of soil all around the proposed development site. These areas are likely to be exposed or yield archaeological and other heritage resources that may be buried underneath the soil and be brought to the surface by animal and human activities including animal burrow pits and human excavated grounds.

The surface was also inspected for possible Stone Age scatters as well as exposed Iron Age implements and other archaeological resources. The survey followed investigated the cultural resources onsite using

the best possible technologies for archaeological field surveys. Since the proposed development site was known to have been used as a farm during the historical period, our survey also paid attention to possible farming remains that could have constituted the historical farming landscapes of the North West province. The general project area was documented through photographs using a Nikon Camera (with built in GPS). A Samsung GPS Logger (2018) was used to record the archaeological finds on site. Given below is a real time GPS presentation of the survey conducted in various parts of the proposed site.

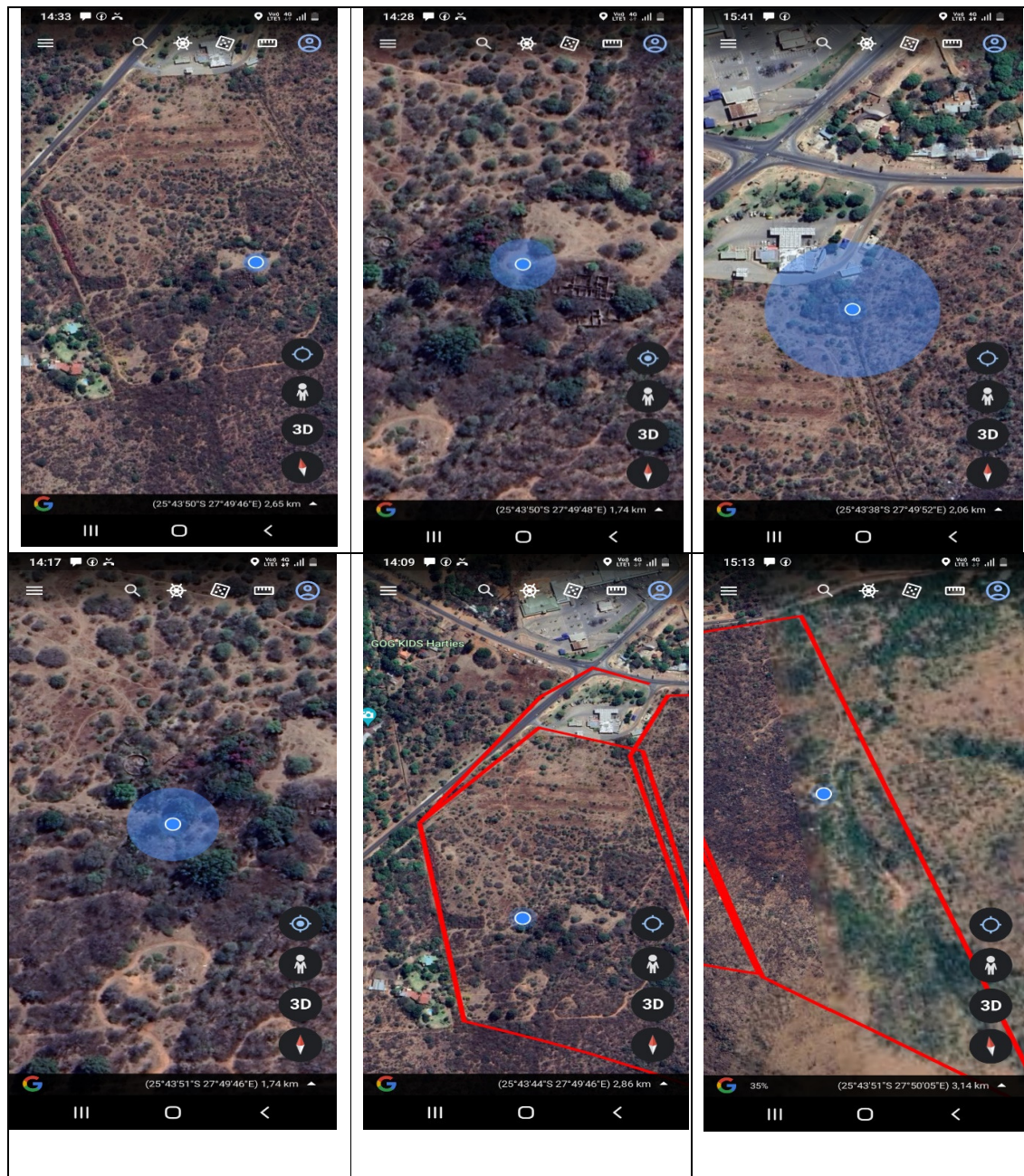


Figure 2: Real time GPS presentation of the survey conducted in various parts of the proposed site.

3.3 Oral histories/ Local Community Consultations

The local community is critical in giving an oral account as well as detailed intangible values of a site. Article 12 of the Burra Charter states the conservation, interpretation and management of a heritage resource should provide for the participation of people for whom the place has significant associations and meanings, or who have social, spiritual or other cultural responsibilities for the place. The local community played a pivotal role in identifying the grave sites and giving information about the sites.

3.4 Data Consolidation and Report Writing

Data captured on the development area (during the field survey) by means of a desktop study and physical survey is used as a basis for this HIA. This data is also used to establish assessment for any possible current and future impacts within the development footprint. This includes the following:

- ✚ Assessment of the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, built environment and landscape, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
- ✚ A description of possible impacts of the proposed development, especially during the construction phase, in accordance with the standards and conventions for the management of cultural environments;
- ✚ Proposal of suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural environment and resources that may result during construction;
- ✚ Review of applicable legislative requirements that is the NEMA (read together with the 2014 EIA Regulations) the NHRA of 1999.
- ✚ The consolidation of the data collected using the various sources as described above;
- ✚ Acknowledgement of impacts on heritage resources (such as unearthed graves) predicted to occur during construction; and
- ✚ Geological Information Systems mapping of known archaeological sites and maps in the region
- ✚ A discussion of the results of this study with conclusions and recommendations based on the available data and study findings.

4.0 LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

Environmental impact assessments (EIA) are another analytic approach for evaluating the impacts of development, widely adopted as part of the land use planning system in many countries. Whenever relevant, EIA also include cultural heritage as a factor to be evaluated. Both EIA and HIA adopt a similar approach. In brief, first, the overall scope of the study is defined. Second, a baseline survey is carried out to provide a reference point against which impacts can be measured, including a desktop study and/or field research.

Cultural heritage Impact assessments are meant to draw attention to the effects of the proposed project on the heritage place and how these effects can be mitigated. A cultural heritage impact assessment report will therefore include the legislative framework, the consultation process, the cultural and environmental baseline, mitigation as well as monitoring plans. Mitigation measures aim to avoid, minimize, remedy or compensate for the predicted adverse impacts of a proposed project on a cultural heritage resource or site.

4.1 National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999)

The appointment of Mr. Roy Muroyi, Principal Heritage Specialist and Archaeologist is in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), No. 25 of 1999 red together with the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage (Act No. 4 of 2008). The Scoping + EIA reporting includes a Heritage Impact Assessment specialist study, recommendations from the HIA report require Heritage Authority review and comments to be incorporated into the final EA or Record of Decision. This particular Development triggered the following Sections of the Heritage Legislation;

Section 38 (1) of the National Heritage Resources Act requires that where relevant, an Impact Assessment is undertaken in case where a listed activity is triggered. Such activities include:

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, 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 50 m in length; and*
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water -***
 - (i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent;***
 - (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 m² 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.

Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) lists a wide range of national resources protected under the act as they are deemed to be national estate. When conducting Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) the following heritage resources have to be identified:

- (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 natural features of cultural significance
- (e) Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance’;
- (f) Archaeological and paleontological sites;
- (g) Graves and burial grounds including-
 - (i) Ancestral graves;
 - (ii) Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - (iii) Graves of victims of conflict;
 - (iv) Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette
 - (v) Historical graves and cemeteries;
 - (vi) Other human remains which are not covered by in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- (h) Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
 - (i) Moveable objects, including - objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) Objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
 - (iii) Ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iv) Military objects;
 - (v) Objects of decorative or fine art; and
 - (vi) Objects of scientific or technological interest; and (vii) 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 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

4.2 The Burra Charter of 1964

This study is further guided by the Burra Charter which offers a framework for heritage management in which multiple—sometimes conflicting—heritage and other values can be understood and explicitly addressed. The Burra Charter is based on the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites 1964 and was adopted by the Australian International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) in 1979. The Burra Charter sets a standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about or undertake works to places of cultural significance and is applicable to all places of cultural significance including natural, indigenous and historic places of cultural value. The Burra Charter provides for a flow chart that sets out the sequence underlining the process of heritage assessment (Figure 3).

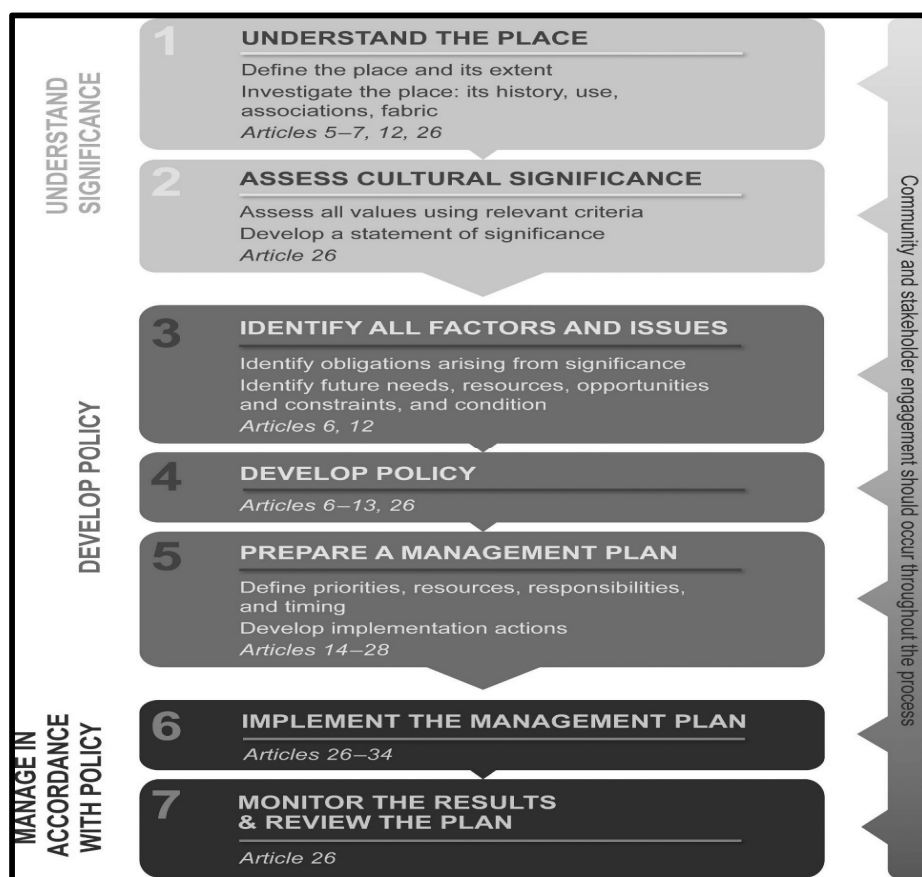


Figure 3: The Burra Charter process: steps in planning for and managing a place of cultural significance. (Reproduced from Australia ICOMOS 2013)

5.0 ARCHEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

The Stone Age in Southern Africa, which spans a significant portion of human history, is further broken down into three distinct periods; the Early Stone Age, or Paleolithic Period (roughly 2,500,000–150,000,000 years ago), the Middle Stone Age, or Mesolithic Period (roughly 500,000,000–30,000,000 years ago), and the Late Stone Age, or Neolithic Period (roughly 30,000–2,000,000,000 years ago).

The Early Stone Age (2.5 million to 250 000 years ago), Middle Stone Age (250 000 to 20 000 years ago), and Late Stone Age are all represented in this region (22 000 – 200 years ago). Additionally, sites from the San and Khoekhoen cultural eras have rock art in this region's Late Stone Age. groups. There aren't many Early to Middle Stone Age sites in this region, although rock-art sites and Late Stone Age sites are far more well-known. Modern man, or Homo sapiens, developed during the Middle Stone Age, 200 000 years ago, producing a greater variety of tools with more sophisticated technology than those from preceding eras. This made it possible for knowledgeable hunter-gatherer tribes to adapt to many surroundings.

From that point forward, rock shelters and caves were occupied for extended periods of time before being abandoned. According to McCrossin, (1994). the Middle Stone Age (MSA) was considered as a technological transition from core tools to flake tools, and it was believed to represent a stage in between the Earlier and Later Stone Ages (LSA). Radial and discoidal varieties, together with single and double platform specimens, predominated in cores, and the MSA was defined by triangular flakes with convergent dorsal scars and faceted butts. The worked flake point was regarded as the "type fossil."

The Amafa and KwaZulu-Natal Museum heritage site inventory, which include the evidence that is now accessible, show that the eThekweni region is home to a wide variety of archaeological sites from various historical eras and cultural traditions. Sites from the Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age, and Later Iron Age are included in this group, in addition to Early Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, and Later Stone Age ones. In the last two decades, excavations at two significant Middle Stone Age sites, namely Umlatuzana near Marianhill and Segubudu near Stanger, have produced outstanding archaeological stratigraphies linked to the time period connected with the ancestry of anatomically modern people.

6.0 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A first wave of Early Iron Age people moved into the area some 1 700 years ago, settling on sandy but humus-rich soils near the inland foot of the sand dunes, where they would have been guaranteed decent crops for the first year or two after they were removed. The Matola ceramic style was developed by these early agro-pastoralists. The Matola people also took advantage of the nearby seashore and forest's wild plant and animal life.

The communities appear to have been small clusters of slash-and-burn farmers who moved into an area sparsely populated by Later Stone Age San hunter-gatherers. Another wave of Iron Age settlers arrived in the region around 1500 years ago. Their distinctive ceramics are categorized into the "Msuluzi" (AD 500–700), "Ndongondwane" (AD 700–800), and "Ntshekane" (AD 800-900) styles. The bulk of these locations are found inland in KwaZulu-Natal's main river basins below the 1000 m contour (Maggs 1989:31; Huffman 2007:325-462).

The very first Nguni-speaking agropastoralists to settle in KwaZulu-Natal left behind some of the shell middens found along the province's coastline. It has been determined that these sites date to around 1200 years ago. Additionally, a number of localities in the wider Durban area have been found to contain the remains of the close relatives of the current Zulu-speaking communities in the region. To the immediate south of the project area, there is a small group of 4 sites (Fig). While some of the stratigraphic strata may date back to Later Stone Age times, the majority of more recently discovered sites are found along the dune cordon and somewhat inland in the form of shell middens, which were mostly made by Iron Age shellfish gatherers (Anderson pers.com).

On Christmas Eve in the year 1497, the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama reached the present-day harbor of Durban and gave it the name "Terra do Natal," or Christmas Country. The Portuguese were not interested in establishing in a bay bordered by mangrove swamps and thick coastal forests because they had previously built up a good port at Maputo. Rarely did pirates or traders in ivory or slaves anchor there, and it wasn't until much later, in the year 1824, that a legitimate colony with the original name of "Port Natal" began. Under the direction of Henry Francis Fynn, traders from the Cape Colony founded it after reaching a legal deal with the powerful Zulu King Shaka that gave them permission to set up a trading post.

The settlement's early growth was extremely modest. The British government offered no assistance nor protection. The small harbor town's way of life was marked by ambiguity. Zulu attacks and battles occurred frequently; it is apparent that they considered Natal to be their land and only tolerated the white

settlers because the town served as a trading hub for them. Eventually the town developed and various colonial era and historical period sites occur in the greater Durban area. These date from about 1840 and are usually associated with the European as well as Indian settlers in the area. These are older than 60 years and are therefore also protected by heritage legislation (Derwent 2006).

Table 1: Significance of Cultural Landscape Impacts

Assessment of significance of the cultural landscape impacts			Landscape receptor sensitivity		
			High	Medium / medium	low
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Red cells represent significant adverse impacts Yellow cells represent significant beneficial impacts Blue cells represent impacts that are not significant 			Landscape with National heritage significance Status sites and cultural	Regional or Local Significance Heritage sites valued characteristics	A relatively unimportant cultural landscape with few features of value or interest, potentially tolerant of substantial change of the type proposed.
			Landscapes with Provincial heritage Significance Status	reasonably tolerant of changes of the type proposed.	
Magnitude of landscape impact	Major adverse	Significant adverse changes, over a significant area, to key characteristics or features or to the landscape's character or distinctiveness for more than 2 years	High adverse significance	High/Medium adverse significance	Medium adverse significance
	Moderate adverse	Noticeable but not significant adverse changes for more than 2 years or significant adverse changes for more than 6 months but less than 2 years, over a significant area, to key characteristics or features or to the landscape's character or distinctiveness.	High/Medium adverse significance	Medium adverse significance	Low adverse significance
	Slight adverse	Noticeable adverse changes for less than 2 years, significant adverse changes for less than 6 months, or barely discernible adverse changes for any length of time.	Medium adverse significance	Low adverse significance	Neutral
	Neutral	Any change would be negligible, unnoticeable or there are no predicted changes.	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
	Slight benefit	Noticeable beneficial changes for less than 2 years, significant beneficial changes for less than 6 months, or barely discernible beneficial changes for any length of time.	Medium beneficial significance	Low beneficial significance	Neutral
Hartbeespoort Cultural landscape			Regional or Local Significance Heritage sites valued characteristics reasonably tolerant of changes of the type proposed.		
Proposed development site cultural landscape			A relatively unimportant cultural landscape with few features of value or interest, potentially tolerant of substantial change of the type proposed		

7.0 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The field survey observed two types of cultural heritage resources within the proposed development footprint. These consists of a number of old buildings/built environment dated to be +60 years old and a historical grave yard with colonial historical burial sites. Given below is a map showing the field survey findings and their different locations:

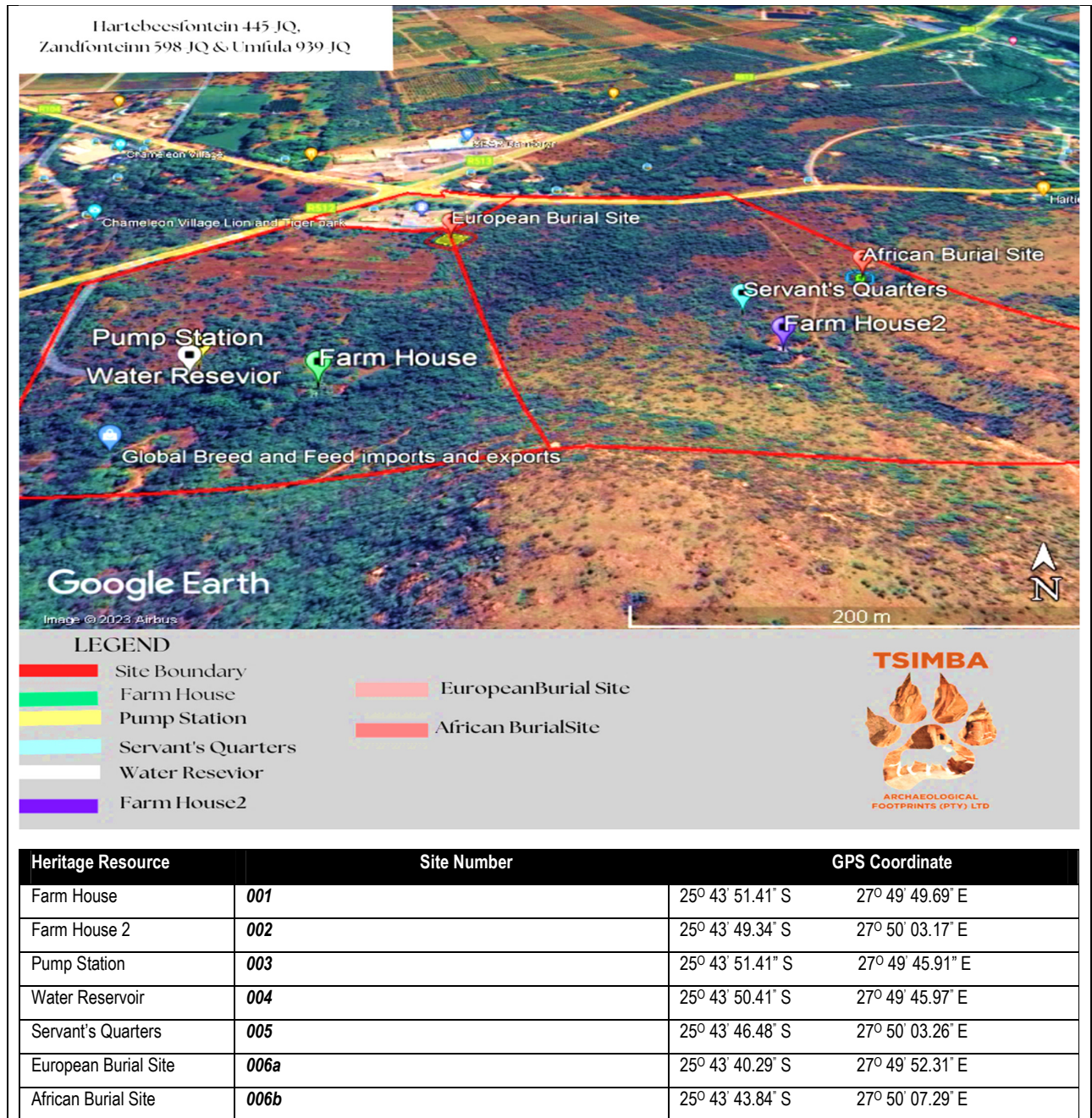


Figure 4: Google Earth map of the field survey results /findings and their locations

7.1 Built Environment/Old Buildings: -

Section 34(1) of National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 protects these structures against any altering.

A total of two historical farmhouse complexes or individual houses (Sites 001 and 002) dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries were recorded. In addition, a pump station house (Site 003) a Water Reservoir (Site 004), another possible servant's quarter (Site 005) and a number of historical stone foundations were also noted.

The Hartebeespoort area has a long and extensive Colonial Period settlement history. From around the first half of the 19th century, the area was frequented by explorers, missionaries and farmers who all contributed to a recent history of contact and conflict. The remnants of these histories are scattered across the Hartebeesfontein 445-JQ, Zandfontein 598-JQ & Umfula 939-JQ specifically with Colonial Period structures being documented. Possibly the most important historical feature in the study area is the farm house situated on Zandfontein 598-JQ. The structure, built in the early 20th century but is in a rundown state. In addition, the structure is older than 60 years is therefore protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).

While it would be great to have the site be maintained and that a site management plan be implemented to restore and conserve the structure, the structure is too dilapidated and is no longer structurally sound. The dilapidated remains of a large number of associated farm scape houses occur around the main farm house, including a swimming pool and stone wall foundations. Since these structures occur within the same historical context as the main farm house, they are of low significance. The sites are poorly preserved and it is recommended that the sites may be demolished and this report will serve as documentation for the sites. A destruction permit from the relevant heritage resources authority (North West Provincial Heritage Authority) will not be necessary for these sites.

The remains of the old Hartebeesfontein 445-JQ homestead however consists of an intact farm house and the remains of a smaller house and a swimming pool occurs on the periphery of the homestead. The structures are older than 60 years and they are protected under heritage legislation. The sites area given a medium significance since they are still structurally sound and should be recorded before destruction. It is recommended that the buildings be carefully documented. If the developer wishes to demolish these structures, the detailed provenance of the farmstead must be established by means of a desktop study. If the sites were to be impacted on by the proposed project, a destruction permit from the relevant heritage resources authority (North West Provincial Heritage Authority) would be required.



Figure 5: View of the old farm house on Zandfontein,598 JQ. Note that there is some related infrastructure such as a swimming pool and stone foundations on in close proximity to this house

1.Description

The farm hpuse is built of bricks, stones and mortar. This is a double storey builing with underground tunnels reinfoced by steel and stones. This building is synonymous with farming scapes of the 20th century.

2. Historic value

Is it important in the community, or pattern of history	Yes
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history	No
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery	No

3. Aesthetic value

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

4. Scientific value

Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage	Yes
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	No

5. Social value

Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	No
--	----

6. Rarity

Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage	No
--	----

7. Representivity

Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects	Yes
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	No

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.				Yes
8. Sphere of Significance		High	Medium	Low
International				
National				
Provincial				
Regional				
Local				Yes
Specific community				
9. Significance rating of feature				
1.	Low			Yes
2.	Medium			
3.	High			
10. 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			Yes



Figure 6:View of the old building / farm house on portion RE/152/445. Note that the farm house has got a few other properties within the same yard. These include a swimming pool and a cartage

1. Historic value			
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history	Yes		
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history	No		
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery	No		
2. Aesthetic value			
Is it important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	No		
3. Scientific value			
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage	No		
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	No		
4. Social value			
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	No		
5. Rarity			
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage	No		
6. Representivity			
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects	Yes		
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	No		
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.	No		
7. Sphere of Significance	High	Medium	Low

International			
National			
Provincial			
Regional			
Local			Yes
Specific community			
8. Significance rating of feature			
1.	Low		Yes
2.	Medium		
3.	High		
9. 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		Yes
7.	Generally protected 4C: Low significance - Requires no further recording before destruction		



Figure 7: View of the disused water pump station

1. Historic value				
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history			No	
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history			No	
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery			No	
2. Aesthetic value				
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group			No	
3. Scientific value				
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage			No	
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period			No	
4. Social value				
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons			No	
5. Rarity				
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage			No	
6. Representivity				
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects			Yes	
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			No	
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.			No	
7. Sphere of Significance		High	Medium	Low
International				
National				

Provincial			
Regional			
Local			Yes
Specific community			
8. Significance rating of feature			
1.	Low		Yes
2.	Medium		
3.	High		
9. 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		Yes



Site 004: -

Figure 8: View of a disused water reservoir tank. Note that the tank is still structurally sound

1. Historic value	
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history	No
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history	No
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery	No
2. Aesthetic value	
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	No
3. Scientific value	
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage	No
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	No
4. Social value	
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	No
5. Rarity	
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage	No
6. Representivity	
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects	Yes
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	No
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.	No

7. Sphere of Significance		High	Medium	Low
International				
National				
Provincial				
Regional				
Local				Yes
Specific community				
8. Significance rating of feature				
1.	Low			Yes
2.	Medium			
3.	High			
9. 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			Yes



Figure 9: View of a disused servant's quarters

1. Historic value			
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history	No		
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history	No		
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery	No		
2. Aesthetic value			
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	No		
3. Scientific value			
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage	No		
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	No		
4. Social value			
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	No		
5. Rarity			
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage	No		
6. Representivity			
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects	Yes		
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	No		
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.	No		
7. Sphere of Significance	High	Medium	Low
International			

National			
Provincial			
Regional			
Local			Yes
Specific community			
8. Significance rating of feature			
1.	Low		Yes
2.	Medium		
3.	High		
9. 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		Yes

7.2 Burial Grounds

Section 36(3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority

The survey also noted the existence of two burial sites. The first one is a European descendant's burial site with about twenty graves (Site 006). These graves have been dated to the historical colonial period. The exact number of the graves in the cemetery could not be given as the some of the graves are not marked. It is however fair to conclude that this is a community grave yard. The grave yard contains single burials. The different sizes of tombstones and headstones used show that this grave site has both child and adult burials. It should however be noted that not all burials are marked on the surface, and the forms in which these burial grounds appear, largely depend on the social context of the buried individuals.

The second burial site contains two marked graves belonging to African descendants' graves located near each other. The scribed tombstone has surname Ndungoane whom her lineage can be traced back from Amapondomise – the Mpondo People (from among the Xhosa grouping). The other tombstone constructed with stones has no information scribed on it.

Cemeteries are accessible primary sources that exist in virtually every community. They reflect the culture and heritage of the deceased as well as their values. Archaeologically cemeteries provide specific information that can be collated and analysed to uncover the life patterns of residents at specific times. The cemetery reflects the political power of individuals through their headstones, the class divisions within society and gives an indication of their economic wealth (Edgar 1995). It is also somewhat reflective of the ideology of the society, although the demographic indicators are limited to burial information and inscriptions as biological data is only available through physical excavation. Burial sites and its contents are accorded the highest heritage accolades in South Africa, and elsewhere, principally by their relation with human being. Burial sites are often the focus of emotional and ethical sentiments to people. Dealing with human remains thus requires the highest ethical standards.

The European descendants burial site is synonymous with colonial gravesites were certain gravesites (like this one) were reserved for whites only. The oldest scribed grave in the grave yard belongs to an individual who passed on in 1885. This makes this graveyard a protected site by Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (3) which states that, no person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority: destroy, damage, alter, exhume, 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. If the grave is less than 60 years of age, it is protected against any damage, altering or exhumation by the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. In addition, The World Archaeological Congress (WAC) has set international ethical standards for the treatment of human remains.

Given below is a pictographic presentation of the burial sites (Site 006a and 006b):

Site 006a



Figure 10: View of a marked grave with a tombstone. Note this particular individual was buried in 1885



Figure 11: View of a fenced off grave



Figure 12: View of some of the graves marked by stones



Figure 13: View of grave with some grave goods signifying spirituality



Figure 14:View of the scribed grave



Figure 15:View of the un-scribed grave marked with stones

1. Historic value				
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history			Yes	
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history			Yes	
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery			No	
2. Aesthetic value				
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group			No	
3. Scientific value				
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage			No	
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period			No	
4. Social value				
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons			Yes	
5. Rarity				
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage			No	
6. Representivity				
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects			Yes	
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			No	
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.			No	
7. Sphere of Significance		High	Medium	Low
International				
National				
Provincial				
Regional				
Local				Yes
Specific community				
8. Significance rating of feature				
1.	Low			Yes
2.	Medium			
3.	High			
9. 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	Yes
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	

10.0 PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

The NHRA calls for the creation of Provincial Heritage Resources Agencies (PHRAs) to handle the majority of fossil heritage management tasks, including as database management and permit issuance. However, SAHRA handles several important matters (including export and destruction permissions) on a national level. Palaeontological resources are resources covered by Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999.

The proposed development site lies on the potentially fossiliferous Magaliesburg Formation and non-fossiliferous silverton Formation (Bamford 2008). No fossils are preserved in the igneous rocks of the Vlakfontein subsuite but there is a very small chance that trace fossils might be found in the hard sandstones of the Magaliesberg Formation, such as *Manchuriophycus* (Bamford 2008). The SAHRIS paleontological sensitivity screening tool indicates the proposed development area a high paleo sensitivity area hence a Desktop Paleontological Impact Assessment is required (SAHRA 2005). This Assessment should be conducted by a qualified Palaeontologist.

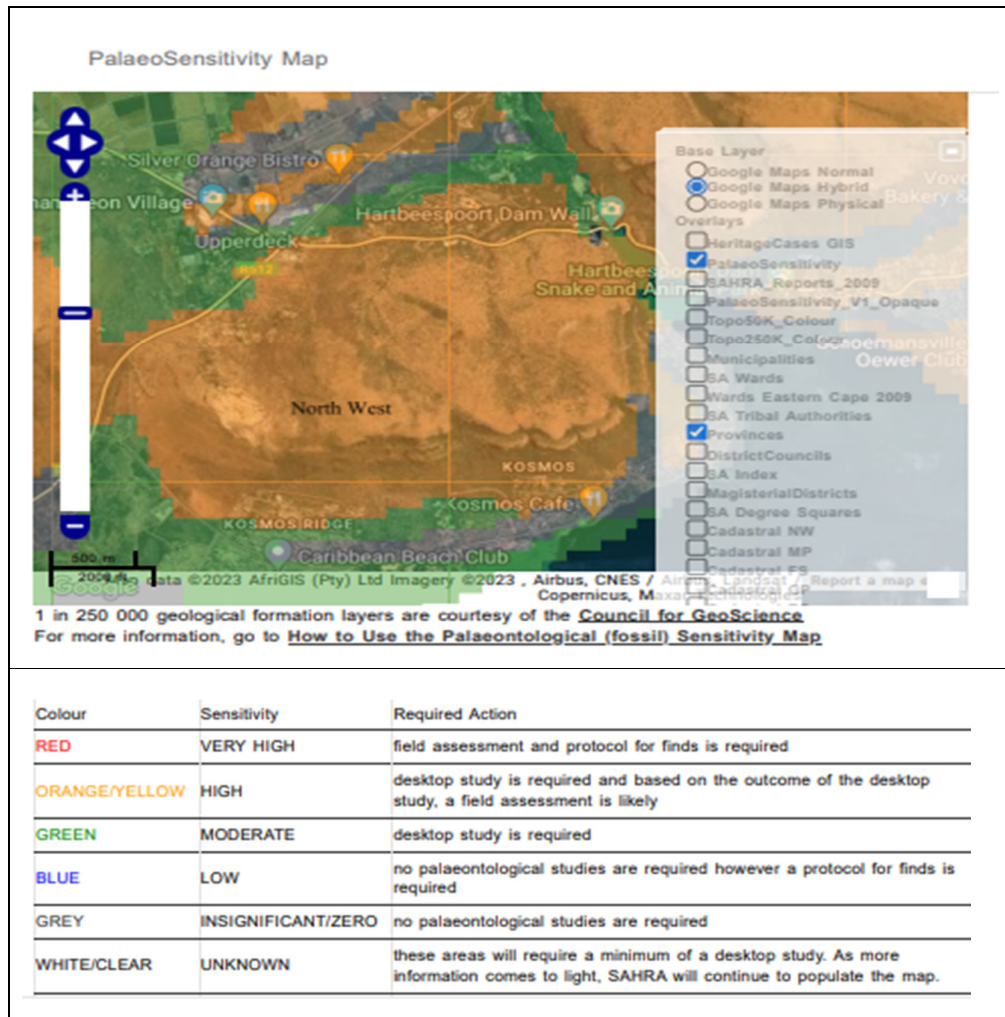


Figure 16: Fossil sensitivity of project area

11.0 CONCLUSIONS

This report is an independent view and makes recommendations to the North West Provincial Heritage Authority based on its findings. The authority will consider the recommendations and make a decision based on conservation principles.

- 1) The survey noted the existence of a burial site with about twenty graves. These graves have been dated to the historical colonial period. The exact number of the graves in the cemetery could not be given as some of the graves are not marked. It is however fair to conclude that this is a community grave yard.
- 2) A smaller burial site with two burials belonging to African descendants was recorded.
- 3) A total of two historical farmhouse complexes or individual houses (Sites 001 and 002) dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries were recorded. In addition, a pump station house (Site 003) a Water Reservoir (Site 004), another possible servant's quarter (Site 005) and a number of historical stone foundations were also noted.
- 4) The Hartbeespoort area has a long and extensive Colonial Period settlement history. From around the first half of the 19th century, the area was frequented by explorers, missionaries and farmers who all contributed to a recent history of contact and conflict.
- 5) The remnants of these histories are scattered across the Hartebeesfontein 445-JQ, Zandfontein 598-JQ & Umfula 939-JQ specifically with Colonial Period structures being documented. Possibly the most important historical feature in the study area is the farm house situated on Zandfontein 598-JQ. The structure, built in the early 20th century but is in a rundown state. In addition, the structure is older than 60 years is therefore protected under the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).
- 6) The grave site was rated as having a high significance rating while the old buildings were assigned a medium – low significance rating.

12.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The larger landscape around Hartebeespoort is rich in pre-historical and colonial historical remnants. Cognisant of this historically significant landscape and the need for the conservation of its heritage resources, the following recommendations are made based on general observations in the construction works of proposed Grace Bible Church Campus church centre.

- 1) Considering the large extent of the Study Area and the localised nature of heritage remains, a careful watching brief monitoring process is recommended for all stages of the project, specifically around heritage sensitive areas i.e. historical period structures and graves. Should any subsurface archaeological or historical material be exposed during construction activities, all activities should be suspended and the archaeological specialist should be notified immediately.
- 2) The remains of the old homestead/farm stead on Hartebeesfontein 445-JQ (Sites 002 and 005) are older than 60 years and they are protected under heritage legislation. If the sites were to be impacted on by the proposed development project, a destruction or alteration permit from the relevant heritage resources authority (North West Provincial Heritage Authority) would be mandatory. However, since the proposed development is not envisaged to impact on the structures this report will serve as documentation for the structures and they should be kept and maintained *in-situ*.
- 3) The remains of the old homestead/farm stead on Zandfontein 598-JQ (Site 001 and related infrastructure) are older than 60 years and they are protected under heritage legislation. Since these structures occur within the same historical context as the main farm house, they are of low significance. The sites are poorly preserved and it is recommended that the sites may be demolished and this report will serve as documentation for the sites. A destruction permit from the relevant heritage resources authority (North West Provincial Heritage Authority) will not be necessary for these sites.
- 4) The grave sites on both Hartebeesfontein 445-JQ (Site 006a) Zandfontein 598-JQ (Site 006b) are of high significance. The sites will require management or mitigation if impact cannot be avoided. A conservation buffer zone of at least 10 m around the graves, as well as the fencing off of the recommended. However, should the graves or the proposed 10m buffer zone be impacted in any way by the planned activities, full grave relocations are recommended for these burials. This measure should be undertaken by a qualified archaeologist, and in accordance with relevant legislation and subject to any local and regional provisions and laws and by-laws

pertaining to human remains. A full social consultation process should occur in conjunction with the mitigation of cemeteries and burials and a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place. As burial locations in this area follow a general (and fairly common) pattern where graves occur close to historical house structures and homestead complexes, utmost care should be taken not to disturb such resources.

Reasoned Opinion: This project directly improves the lively hoods of South Africans and it is the reasoned opinion of the author of this report, that the proposed project is acceptable. Mr. Roy Muroyi, Principal Heritage Specialist and Archaeologist, for **TSEO SEO EO** would therefore like to requests the South African Heritage Resources Agency and the North West Provincial Heritage Authority to exercise their discretion and offer a conditional approval for the project.

13.0 REFERENCES

- Bamford, M. 2008. Palaeontological Impact Assessment for the proposed Harties Cable way Project on Portion 1 of Holding 44 Melodie AH and Hartebeest Cableway 971 JQ, Northwest Province.
- Birkholtz, P. 2008 Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Proposed Development of Portion 53 of the Farm Remhoogte 476-JQ, Madibeng Municipality, North-West Province
- Huffman, T.N. 2002. Regionality in the Iron Age: the case of the Sotho-Tswana. Southern African Humanities. Vol 14. Pietermaritzburg
- Huffman, T.N. 2007. Handbook to the Iron Age. The archaeology of pre-colonial farming societies in Southern Africa. Pietermaritzburg: University of KwaZulu-Natal Press
- Killick, D. 2004. Review Essay: "What Do We Know About African Iron Working?" Journal of African Archaeology. Vol 2 (1) pp. 135–152
- McCarthy, T.S. 2006. The Witwatersrand Supergroup. In: Johnson MR, Anhaeusser and Thomas RJ (Eds). The Geology of South Africa. Geological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg/Council for Geoscience, Pretoria. pp 155-186.
- McCarthy, T.S. and Rubidge, B.S. 2005. The story of Earth and Life – a southern African perspective on the 4.6 billion year journey. Struik Publishers, Cape Town. pp 333.
- Mason, R. (1986). Origins of Black People of Johannesburg and the Southern Western Central Transvaal AD350-1880. Occasional Paper No. 16 of the Archaeological Research Unit.
- Musa, (1994). Museums for South Africa: Intersectoral investigation for national policy. Pretoria: MUSA Secretariat.
- Maggs, T., 1995. Neglected Rock Art: The Rock Engravings of Agriculturist Communities in South Africa. The South African Archaeological Bulletin 50, no. 162: 132-42

APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS ADOPTED IN THIS HIA

- The terminology adopted in this document is mainly influenced by the NHRA of South Africa (1999) and the Burra Charter (1979).

Adaptation: Changes made to a place so that it can have different but reconcilable uses.

Artefact: Cultural object (made by humans).

Buffer Zone: Means an area surrounding a cultural heritage which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

Co-management: Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders, neighbours and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

Conservation: In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined. These processes include, but are not necessarily restricted to preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contextual Paradigm: A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

Cultural Resource: Any place or object of cultural significance

Cultural Significance: Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future generations.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Grading: The South African heritage resource management system is based on a grading system, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Heritage Resources Management: The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which are of value to the general public.

Heritage Resources Management Paradigm: A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm, but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

Heritage Site Management: The control of the elements that make up the 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.

Historic: Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

Historical: Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

Maintenance: Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

Object: Artefact (cultural object)

Paradigm: Theories, laws, models, analogies, metaphors and the epistemological and methodological values used by researchers to solve a scientific problem.

Preservation: Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Protection: With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the conservation, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

Place : Means a geographically defined area. It may include elements, objects, spaces and views. Place may have tangible and intangible dimensions.

Reconstruction: To bring a place or object as close as possible to a specific known state by using old and new materials.

Rehabilitation: The repairing and/ or changing of a structure without necessarily taking the historical correctness thereof into account.

Restoration: To bring a place or object back as close as possible to a known state, without using any new materials.

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

Sustainable: Means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline, would not decrease its historical integrity or cultural significance and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people

APPENDIX B: MAP SHOWING THE RECOMMENDED TEN METER CONSERVATION BUFFER AROUND THE GRAVE SITES

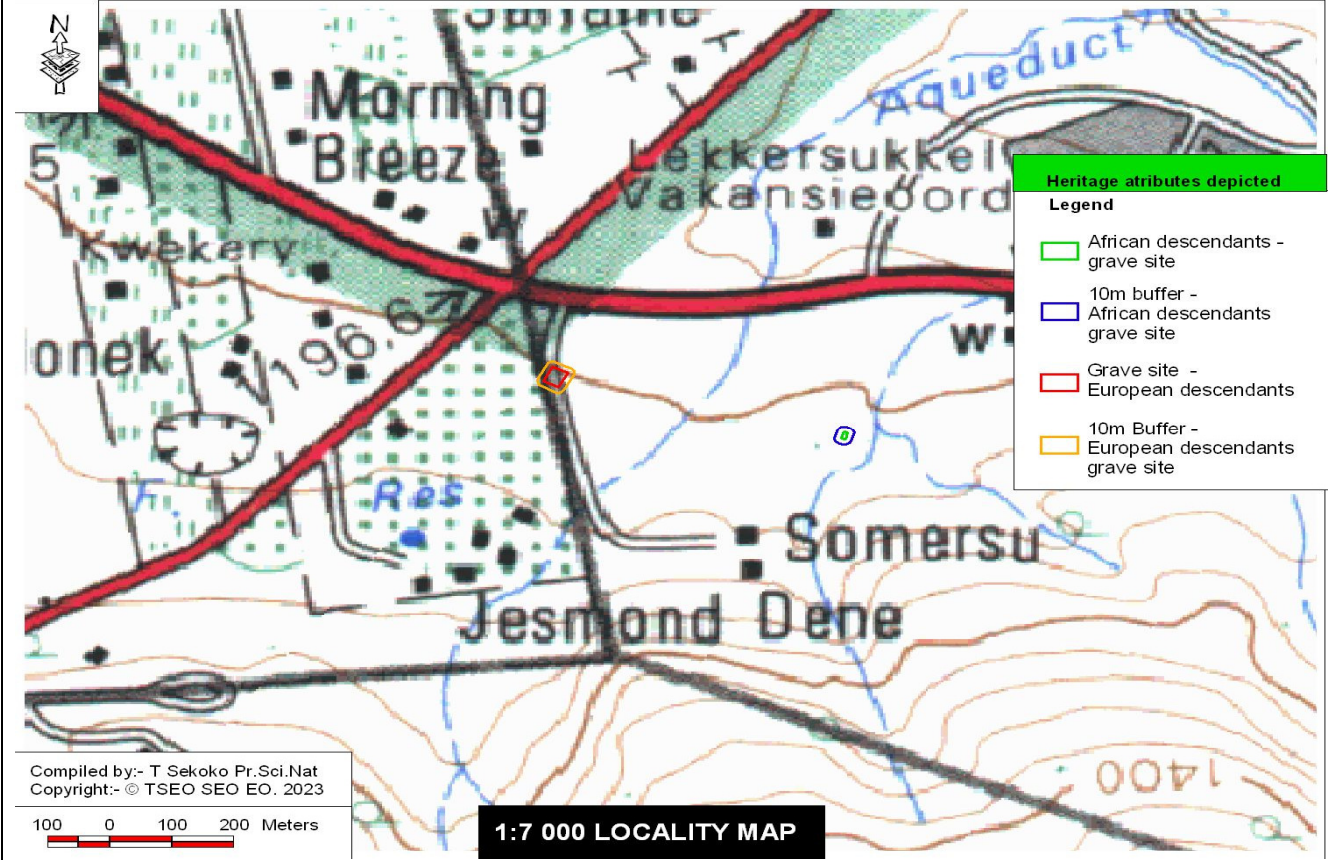


Figure 17: Locality Map showing the 10m conservation buffer around the grave sites

Mr. Roy Muroyi, Principal Heritage Specialist and Archaeologist
CERTIFICATES



UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND,
JOHANNESBURG

At a congregation of the University

held on 13 December 2021

Roy Muroyi

was admitted to the Degree of

Master of Arts




Dean: Faculty of Humanities


Vice-Chancellor


Registrar

2021N08504



MIDLANDS STATE UNIVERSITY



FACULTY OF ARTS

Bachelor of Arts Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies Honours Degree

We hereby Certify that

ROY MUROYI

having completed the approved programme of study and having satisfied the Examiners, has this day been admitted by Senate to the **Bachelor of Arts Archaeology, Cultural Heritage and Museum Studies Honours Degree** in the

UPPER SECOND Division

VICE CHANCELLOR

DATE: 17/11/2014
Gweru, Zimbabwe



REGISTRAR

CERTIFICATE

D N° 272

<< archaeologists

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

2018-01-05

To whom it may concern

This is to confirm that **Roy Muroyi** (No. 453) is a Cultural Resources Management (CRM) member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) and is in good standing with the organization.

This letter also confirms that **Roy Muroyi** has the necessary qualifications to be considered an archaeologist in South Africa which falls under the Archaeological/Paleontological Specialist section.

Yours sincerely,



Lu-Marie Fraser
ASAPA Council Membership Secretary
083 458 7892
memsecretary@asapa.co.za



Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners

MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE

THIS CERTIFIES THAT

Roy Muroyi

MEMBERSHIP NUMBER: 0115

has been awarded membership as a
PROFESSIONAL HERITAGE PRACTITIONER (PHP)

This membership is subject to the *Standards for Membership and Code of Conduct*, referred to in Sections 2 and 3 of the APHP Constitution respectively. The definition of a PHP may be found at: www.aphp.org.za/membership