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**A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A GRAVE SITE LOCATED AT THE KATHU
EXTENSIONS 6-10 TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT
ON PORTIONS 1 & 2 OF THE FARM KALAHARI GOLF & JAG LANDGOED 775
GAMAGARA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY (KATHU), NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE**

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REPORT: **APAC019/74**

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions in 2018 to undertake a Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment in respect of proposed township establishment (Kathu Extension) on Portions 1 & 2 of the farm Kalahari Gholf & Jag Landgoed 775 in the Gamagara Local Municipality (Kathu) of the Northern Cape Province.

A number of archaeological and recent historical sites and finds were identified in the study area during the January 2018 assessment (**See Report APAC018/04**), and recommendations on their mitigation were provided in this report. The recent historical grave site for which this Management Plan is submitted was one of these sites identified and recorded.

Graves always carry a High Cultural Significance rating and should not be impacted if possible and be left intact. It was recommended in the APAC018/04 report that if the site cannot be avoided then the graves should be exhumed and relocated after all due processes (social consultation/getting consent/permits) had been successfully completed, but that the best option would however be to keep the site fenced-off and protected.

In their Final Comments Letter (**dated to the 20th of March 2019**) on the Phase 1 HIA Report for the proposed Kathu Extensions 6-10 Township Establishment (**Case ID# 13135**), SAHRA concurred with the findings of the Heritage Specialist but recommended that the Grave Site be protected by a No-go buffer zone of 30m around it and that the site be fenced-in with an entrance gate installed as well. They recommended that the site should be included in a Heritage Site Management Plan. The client (Maxim Planning Solutions) in conjunction with the Gamagara Local Municipality subsequently contracted APAC cc to draft and submit the resultant Heritage Management Plan.

CONTINUATION STRATEGY

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT A MANAGEMENT PLAN IS AN OPEN DOCUMENT. ACCORDINGLY IT CAN BE CHANGED CONSTANTLY WITHIN THE PARAMETERS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

THIS PARTICULAR GUIDELINE DOCUMENT/MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD BE REVIEWED AT LEAST EVERY FIVE YEARS AND ALSO WHENEVER A SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT IS PLANNED (WHICHEVER COMES FIRST). IN THE LATTER CASE THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THOSE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IN THE AFFECTED AREA SHOULD BE REVIEWED. HOWEVER SUCH A DEVELOPMENT MAY HAVE A SECONDARY IMPACT ON OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES AND THIS SHOULD ALSO BE ASSESSED.

THE PLAN SHOULD THEN BE ADAPTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THOSE PLANS AND ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TIME THAT LAPSED UP TO THAT PARTICULAR POINT IN TIME. ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT WERE COLLECTED (FOR INSTANCE FROM RESEARCH) SHOULD ALSO BE USED TO RE-EVALUTE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES.

THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD AT LEAST BE RE-EVALUATED IN THE YEAR 2024.

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1. INTRODUCTION

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2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the Heritage Management Plan for the Kathu Extensions 6-10 Grave Site (Site 7) were the following:

1. To provide a sustainable Management Plan for the preservation and management of the Grave Site located in the proposed development's footprint to ensure that the site and graves on it are not negatively impacted by any development actions & activities associated with the Kathu Extensions 6-10 Townships Establishment.

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on this Management Plan:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity. These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.

2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Any future developments planned should be discussed with full cognizance of this management plan. Sites with a High Cultural Significance are more important than any foreseeable future development and should therefore be preserved at all cost.
4. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
5. A Management Plan entails recommendations as to the preservation, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources.

Management can be done through five steps that are mutually inclusive and not necessarily chronological. These steps are in accordance with the Heritage Resources Paradigm (See Van Vollenhoven 2000). The steps are conservation/preservation, utilization, marketing, auditing and other action steps.

(a) Conservation and preservation

This refers to the criteria for keeping the historical character of a cultural resource intact. It entails the setting of criteria for the preservation of cultural resources. It also refers to the actions necessary for the preservation of the applicable resource. Security measures are also included. This refers to steps needed to prevent the looting of or damage done by humans to the cultural heritage resources. The last aspect here refers to the training of personnel in order for them to know how to deal with cultural heritage resources. The management guidelines and recommendations in this management plan will provide for this purpose.

(b) Utilization

This aspect refers to the sustainable utilization of cultural resources in order to also preserve it on the long term. The most important thing here which relates to the Grave Site (Site 7) located in the proposed Kathu Extensions 6-10 Township Establishment Area is the interpretation of the resource, which could be in the form of an Information Plaque erected on-site. Utilization may include an adapted (new), commercial or scientific use or a combination thereof. In this case a simple plaque informing the public (contract workers as well as eventual residents of the townships) of the sites history and significance should suffice.

(c) Marketing

This issue deals with the possibility to make cultural heritage resources accessible and useful for tourism purposes. It is important to realize that utilization will always be inferior to conservation and preservation principles.

(d) **Auditing**

Auditing refers to the peer review and evaluation of heritage reports and management plans. It also entails the frequent monitoring of management plans in order to determine whether the recommendations thereof are adhered to. For this purpose a Continuation Strategy has been included on page 4 of this document.

(e) **Other action steps**

These are general steps that the managing authority should implement in order to preserve and conserve cultural heritage resources while also maximizing their potential. This should be done within the capacity and capabilities of the managing authority, but it is important that the managing authority should take the necessary steps to improve its capacity and capabilities.

It could include measures to sensitize visitors and staff members to the importance of cultural heritage resources, training of personnel at institutions involved in cultural resources, forming partnerships with other institutions involved in cultural resources and obtaining the necessary funds to implement the management guidelines and recommendation of the management documents (in this case this Management Plan).

4. LEGAL 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).

4.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned law 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.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

- 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;
- 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.

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.)

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister

- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

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

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

4.2 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.

5. THE PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT & GRAVE SITE RECORDED

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions in 2018 to undertake a Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment in respect of proposed township establishment (Kathu Extension) on Portions 1 & 2 of the farm Kalahari Gholf & Jag Landgoed 775 in the Gamagara Local Municipality (Kathu) of the Northern Cape Province.

A number of archaeological and recent historical sites and finds were identified in the study area during the January 2018 assessment and recommendations on their mitigation were provided. The recent historical grave site for which this Management Plan is submitted was one of these sites identified and recorded.

As graves always carry a High Cultural Significance rating they should not be impacted if possible and be left intact. It was recommended in the January 2018 report that if the site cannot be avoided by the proposed development activities related to the proposed Township Establishments then the graves should be exhumed and relocated after all due processes

(social consultation/getting consent/permits) had been successfully completed, but that the best option would however be to keep the site fenced-off and protected.

In their Final Comments Letter on the Phase 1 HIA Report for the proposed Kathu Extensions 6-10 Township Establishment, SAHRA concurred with the findings of the Heritage Specialist but recommended that the Grave Site be protected by a No-go buffer zone of 30m around it and that the site be fenced-in with an entrance gate installed as well. They recommended that the site should be included in a Heritage Site Management Plan. The client (Maxim Planning Solutions) in conjunction with the Gamagara Local Municipality subsequently contracted APAC cc to draft and submit the resultant Heritage Management Plan.

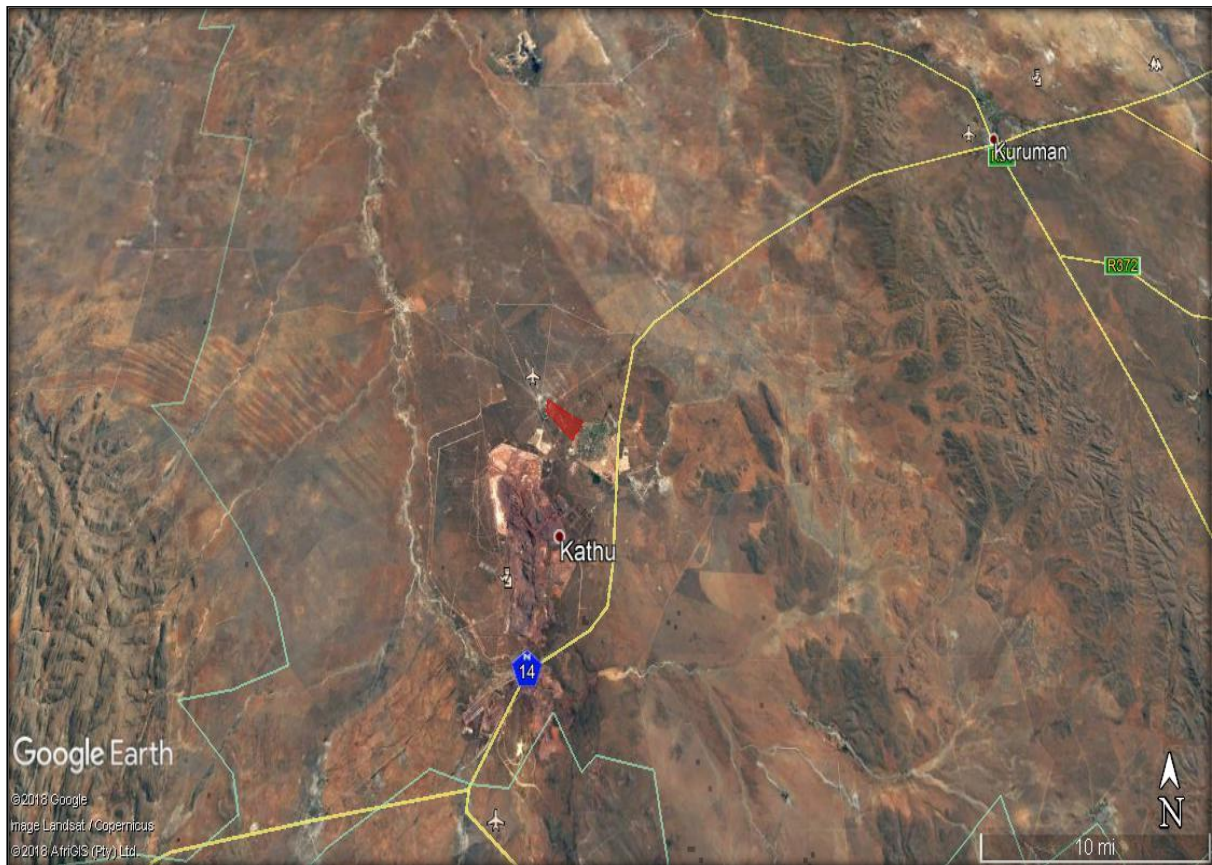


Figure 1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2018).

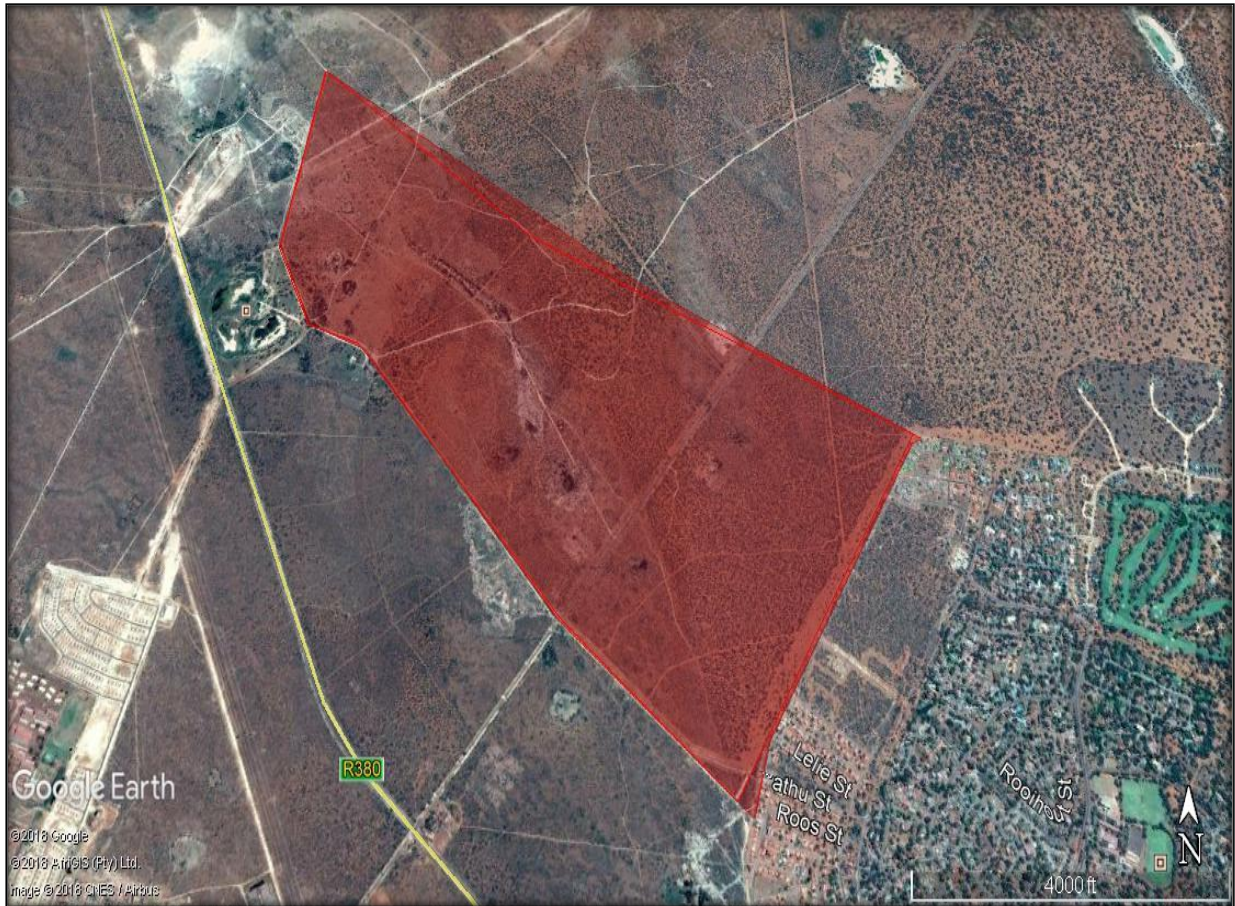


Figure 2: Closer view of study area (Google Earth 2018).

Site 7 – Grave Site

This site is located close to the fence with the Khai Appel Resort/Caravan Park and contains between 12 and 15 graves.

Most of the graves are stone-packed and with cement borders, while a few have cement headstones with inscriptions. Three individuals could be identified and includes:

- (1) Beney Konieng who was born in April 1959 and died on 5 April 1960
- (2) Mrs. Ross Hugo who died on the 20th of October 1961 and,
- (3) Mrs. L. Sebege who was born in 1889 and died in 1965.

GPS Location of Site: **S27 40 34.60 E23 00 52.70.**



Figure 4: A view of Grave Site 7.



Figure 5: A view of one of the graves on Site 7.



Figure 6: Close-up of the headstone on Beney Konieng's grave.



Figure 7: More graves on Site 7 with headstones.



Figure 8: Close-up of Mrs. Ross Hugo's headstone.



Figure 9: The grave of Mrs. L. Sebego.



Figure 10: Another view of Site 7 & some stone-packed graves here.

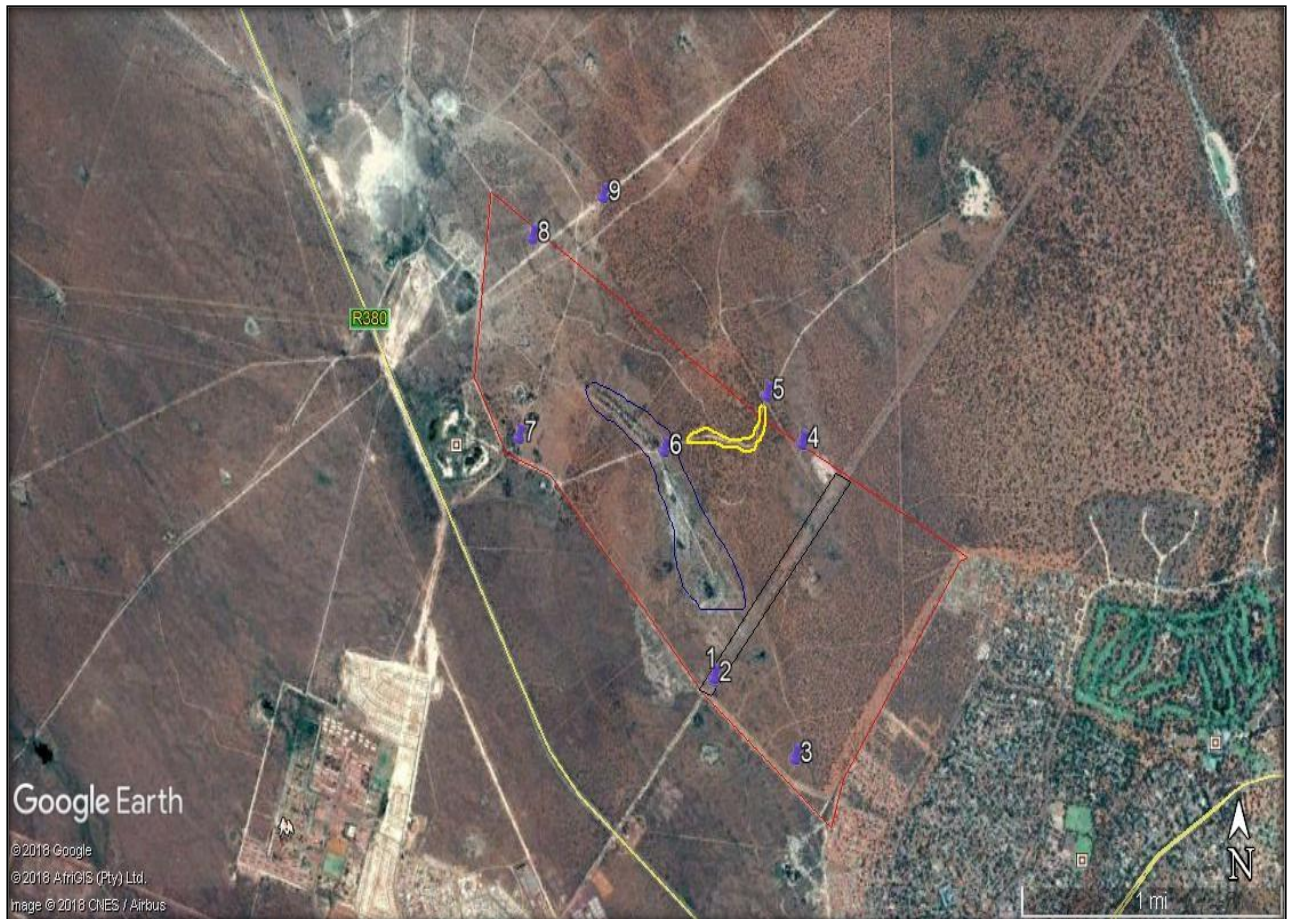


Figure 11: Aerial view of the study area (red polygon) & the sites found during the January 2018 assessment. The Grave Site is numbered as 7 on the picture (Google Earth 2018).

6. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Three internationally accepted documents relating to the protection of cultural resources can be taken into consideration when writing management plans. These are:

1. The Australian ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance, also called the Burra charter, of November 1999.
2. The Venice charter of January 1996.
3. The Conservation plan: a guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance by James Semple Kerr of Augustus 1985.

Following the guidelines of these conventions will give the correct guidance in dealing with the protection of cultural resources. The principles of the documents correspond with the guidelines of the former National Monument Council (1983) for cultural sites.

6.1 The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter is concerned with the implementation of conservation to repair the cultural significance of a place. In article 2 of the document it is stated clearly that the aim of conservation is to repair the cultural significance of a place. It includes the protection, maintenance and future of such a place (ICOMOS 1999: 1). This idea is in line with the principles of heritage management. Factors that are taken into account for this purpose are the context of the ethical, historical, scientific and social value of a place (ICOMOS 1999).

Article 3 of the Charter states that work on a heritage site should be done with caution in order to take into consideration the existing material, functions, associations and meaning of a site. It basically means that as much change as necessary, but as little as possible should be implemented (ICOMOS 1999: 1).

Article 4 of the Burra Charter indicates that all disciplines which can potentially play a role in studying a place should be used in the study thereof (ICOMOS 1999: 1). It means that anything that could give information should be used. In line with this, article 5 states that all aspects of the cultural significance of a place should be taken into consideration without emphasizing any one to the detriment of the others. It is this cultural significance which, according to article 6, is determining for the conservation policy of a place. The conservation policy is determining for the use, changes, protection and preservation of a historical site (ICOMOS 1999: 2).

The Charter emphasize that even the condition of a place give ample reason for the preservation of it in terms of cultural significance. Preservation includes the protection, maintenance and stabilization of structures.

Only if not enough information is available on the previous state of the structure which may be used to recapture and emphasize its cultural significance, one may use the processes of restoration, reconstruction and adaptation of structures. However the cultural significance of various periods should be taken into account (ICOMOS 1999: 2-3). Archaeological excavations is seen by the charter as an important method to collect information, either for restoration purposes or for the collection of scientific knowledge (ICOMOS 1999: 3-4).

In article 25 the Charter indicates that the cultural significance of a place should be strengthened by supporting information such as photographs, drawings and material samples (ICOMOS 1999: 4). This clause is very important as it influences the methodology with regards to the research on places of cultural importance. It includes the documentation of sites by all means available and as completely as possible. It also includes the safekeeping and making available of this documentation and material.

The Burra Charter also has an important influence on the way in which the cultural heritage is handled. Cultural significance is sometimes also referred to as heritage significance. The National Heritage Resources Act refers to this in article 3(3). According to this a place or object is regarded as part of the national estate when it has cultural significance for one of the following reasons:

- a. The importance for the community or in the history of South Africa;
- b. If it is an unusual, rare or endangered aspect of the natural or cultural heritage of South Africa;
- c. The potential to reveal information that will be a contribution to the understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- d. The importance to reveal the most important characteristics of certain classes of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- e. The importance in having specific aesthetical characteristics on which a community or cultural group place value;
- f. The importance to contain a high value of creative or technical achievements in a specific time period;
- g. The strong or special association of it with a specific community or cultural group for social, cultural or religious reasons;
- h. The strong or special association with the life and work of a person, a group or an organization of importance in the history of South Africa;
- i. Places of meaning with relation to the history of slavery in South Africa (Act 25 of 1999: 15).

6.2 The Venice Charter

The Venice Charter sees historical sites as the most important living witness of the past. The heritage is accordingly seen as the responsibility of today's generation and that it should be conserved in an authentic state (ICOMOS 1996: 1).

The articles of the Venice Charter are more or less in agreement with those of the Burra Charter. It means that the application of last mentioned supports the first and will contribute to the upkeep of international standards in the conservation, preservation and the restoration of historical places.

6.3 The Conservation Plan of Kerr

The Conservation Plan of Kerr is closely associated with the Burra Charter. Although it is stated that it is concerned with sites of European origin, it can also be applied to other historical and archaeological sites. It gives an explanation of the use of the Charter and the steps to be followed in the implementation of the conservation of a historical place. The process consists of two phases.

Phase 1

The first phase deals with establishing cultural significance. It includes the collection of information (documents and physical), the analysis of the importance thereof, the assessment of this importance and the stating of the said importance (Kerr 1985: 2). Assessment consists of the establishing of criteria for the determination of cultural significance, whilst the stating of the cultural importance is only an explanation thereof (Kerr 1985: 8, 12).

Phase 2

The second phase consists of the conservation plan. Firstly information should be collected. This includes four sectors namely:

1. The needs of the client
2. External needs
3. Requirements for the maintenance of the cultural significance and
4. The physical condition of the place.

Hereafter a conservation plan is developed, a conservation policy is stated and a strategy for the implementation of the conservation plan is rolled out (Kerr 1985: 2).

The needs of the client in this case are to maintain and protect the Grave Site (Site 7) located in the Kathu Extensions 6-10 Township Establishment area against any negative impacts of the development External needs refer to things such as legislation specifically with regards to heritage, but also includes local ordinances and regulations with regards to for instance safety and security.

The requirements for maintenance of the cultural significance refer to issues such as not to remove any cultural material and other objects from the site and the individual graves. This includes the headstones and metal name plaques from the graves. The physical condition refers to the current state of the individual graves and other site features.

Although a conservation plan is stated here, it may be adapted from time to time. This management document therefore gives basic principles for the conservation and management of the site.

7. STATING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The most important principle in the Management Plan for the Grave Site and the graves on it in the Kathu Extensions 6-10 Township Establishment area is that the heritage site should be maintained in its current state. The development should in no way impact negatively on the site and any of the individual graves on it, and should be done in complete sympathy

with it. A 30m No-Go (buffer) Zone around it should be adhered to, while the site should be fenced-in completely with an entrance gate installed to allow any possible family members/descendants of the deceased buried here to visit it.

8. MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE PRINCIPLES

The reasons for sites to be protected in accordance with the National Heritage Act can be summarized as follows:

1. The importance of the sites for the community and in the history of South Africa
2. The importance in having specific aesthetical characteristics on which a community or cultural group place value
3. The strong or special association of it with a specific community or cultural group for social, cultural or religious reasons
4. The site and some of the graves are older than 60 years of age
5. Cultural Heritage sites are unique, non-renewable, cultural resources, with both archaeological and historical significance, displaying both scientific and archaeological/historical research potential.

The following principles should be followed in the Management of the Grave Site:

- I. The cultural heritage site (Grave Site 7) should under no circumstances be disturbed during the development of the Kathu Extensions 6-10 Townships and any other activities associated with this.
- II. The sites needs to be fenced-in with a gate installed AND a Buffer Zone of 30m placed around the perimeter of the site to prevent accidental damage to the site during the development of and subsequent settlement of the Kathu Extensions 6-10 Townships.
- III. The site and each grave on it should be properly cleaned by removing vegetation from around the site and graves. This should be done under supervision of a grave specialist such as an Undertaker to ensure that no headstones or grave markers and demarcations are disturbed. Each grave should be provided with an unique Grave Number for inclusion in a Grave Site Register.

9. MAINTENANCE OF THE SITE, ITS FEATURES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The above mentioned principles should be used as starting point.

Action steps

- (1) If any additional (previously unknown or invisible, low stone-packed) graves or grave sites are found during the establishment and development of the Kathu Extensions 6-10 Townships work should be stopped immediately so that detailed investigation of the finds are undertaken. Although the previous Heritage Impact Assessment aimed at finding all possible sites & features of cultural heritage origin and significance in the development area, there is always a possibility that some might have been overlooked. The subterranean nature of archaeological & historical remains and features should be taken into consideration here as well.
- (3) The Management Plan should be renewed periodically, at least every 5 years.

10. VISITORS CONTROL

The area does not receive many visitors under normal circumstances. It is however envisaged that the number of visitors to the area will increase fairly dramatically (albeit only during the development and establishment of the Kathu Extensions 6-10 Townships) for a limited period of time. Not only will these be visitors on foot, but also an increase in vehicular visits (construction vehicles etc.). Care should therefore be taken to limit the possible damage to the identified Grave Site 7 as a result, by limiting the number of visitors to the site.

No visitor should be allowed on the site without prior arrangement with a central office or without supervision of an appointed CLO or Site/Construction Manager. This will include any possible family members or descendants of the deceased buried at the site. Prior to the fencing-of the site (which need to be completed before development commences) an effort should be made via Social Consultation to identify any possible family members or descendants in order to draft a Graves Register. This can be used to identify and control visits to the site as well during both the development stage and once the Townships have been formally established.

No person may pick up or remove any cultural heritage material (historical artifact/s) from the site and the individual graves. This will include the headstones or metal name plaques that are found on some of the graves.

The Grave Site should be clearly sign-posted, indicating the presence of the graves and their cultural heritage significance)

11. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

One of the many communicative functions of a museum or heritage site is that of education (Van Zyl et al 1989: 5). Education is also seen as one of the most important museum functions and is aimed at interpreting the information contained inside the museum for the education and entertainment of the public at large (Van Zyl 1989: 10).

In this case it is not envisaged that the site will be visited by large groups of people (such as school groups) or smaller tour groups, but possibly individual visitors from time to time.

Although the development and implementation of an Educational Program is therefore not envisaged, the following aspects are normally related to Educational Programs:

Aims of an education program

1. Making the sites accessible to visitors
2. To interpret the sites to visitors
3. To stimulate interest in the sites, but also in heritage in general
4. To serve the visitors by providing an enjoyable educational experience, and
5. to foster appreciation of different cultures

Types of educational programs

There are three types of educational programs, namely formal, non-formal and informal education programs. Formal programs include the following:

- a. Lectures
- b. Educational school programs
- c. Workshops and special courses
- d. In-service training
- e. Publications

Non-formal programs include:

- a. Guided tours
- b. Activities of the friends of the museum
- c. Holiday courses
- d. Volunteer training programs
- e. Museum related field trips
- f. Audio-visual programs
- g. Open day programs

Informal programs include:

- a. Displays and exhibitions
- b. Radio and television programs
- c. Public relations

Site interpretation

The interpretation of the sites also plays an important role in education. For these purposes on-site Information Plaques can play an important role.

12. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Management Plan is an Open document, meaning that additions and changes can be made and incorporated at any time. It should be fully reviewed at least once every 5 years (therefore again in 2024). It is important to remember that although the recommendations put forward in this document is based on both applicable legislation and the knowledge and experience of the author and the sources utilized, the public at large can provide valuable insight into the management and preservation of any sites. They could therefore also be consulted when the plan is implemented and when it is reviewed as well in order to give recommendations of their own. This document should also be lodged with SAHRA (The South African Heritage Resources Agency) for their knowledge and comments.

To conclude it is important to remember that there is always a possibility of the subterranean presence of archaeological or historical features or artifacts. Therefore, even though nothing might be visible on the surface of the proposed Township Establishment area (Kathu Extensions 6-10) development/construction work and any other related activities, should proceed with the necessary care. If anything is discovered, the work should cease and a Heritage Specialist be called in to investigate before work can continue

13. REFERENCES

Location of Development/Study Area & Site distributions: Google Earth 2018.

Site Plans and Maps: Provided by Maxim Planning Solutions.

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APPENDIX A

Definition of terms:

Artifact:

Cultural object (made by humans).

Buffer Zone:

Means an area surrounding cultural heritage (see def. cultural heritage) which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

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.

Co-management:

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

Conservation:

All the processes used to maintain a place or object in order to keep its cultural significance. The process includes 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 (see Heritage Resource).

Cultural Resource Management:

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which is of value to the general public (see Heritage Management).

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 humans.

Feature:

A coincidental find of movable cultural objects (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Grade/Grading:

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

Grading is a step in the process towards a formal declaration, such as a declaration as a National Heritage Site, Provincial Heritage Site, or in the case of Grade 3 heritage resources the placing of a resource on the Register. It is not an end in itself, but a means of establishing an appropriate level of management in the process of formal protection. Grading may be carried out only by the responsible heritage resources authority or in the case of a Grade 3 heritage resource by the Local Authority. Any person may however make recommendations for grading. These are known as Field Ratings and usually accompany surveys and other reports.

Heritage resource (Cultural):

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Cultural Resource).

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 management (Cultural):

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

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.

Iron Age:

In southern African archaeology, the Iron Age is the stage in the development of a specific groups or groups where the use of iron implements as tools and weapons is prominent. The adoption of this new material coincided with other changes in some past societies often including differing agricultural practices, religious beliefs and artistic styles, although this is not always the case.

Maintenance:

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

Management:

With reference to cultural heritage resources it includes preservation/ conservation, presentation and improvement of a place or object.

In relation to a protected area, includes control, protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of the protected area with due regard to the use and extraction of biological resources, community based practices and benefit sharing activities in the area in a manner consistent with the Biodiversity Act as defined and required as per the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003.

Object:

Artifact (cultural object) (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Partnership/s:

Means a co-operative and/or collaborative arrangement/s between the various client/parties responsible for the implementation of the Management Plan and a third party that supports the achievement of the Project objectives.

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 protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

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 (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects on it.

Stone Age:

The period encompasses the first widespread use of stone for the manufacture of tools and weapons in human evolution and the spread of humanity from the savannas of East Africa to the rest of the world. It ends with the development of agriculture, the domestication of certain animals and the smelting of copper ore to produce metal.

Structure:

A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also 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.

Sustainable:

In relation to the use of a biological resource, means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline; would not disrupt the ecological integrity of the ecosystem in which it occurs; and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people (as per National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004).