



PHASE 1

**HERITAGE ASSESSMENT STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED KLERKSDORP AGRIPARK
WITHIN THE REMAINDER OF PORTION 1, TOWNLANDS OF KLERKSDORP 424 IN THE
CITY OF MATLOSANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY UNDER KENNETH KAUNDA DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.**

Compiled for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Vhufahashu Heritage Consultants was requested by DIGES to conduct a heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Agripark in the City of Matlosana Local Municipality of Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality, North West Province. The aims of the study were to determine if there are any archaeological and historical sites, features, cultural resources, sites associated with oral histories, graves, cultural landscapes, and any structures of historical significance in the area that need to be taken into consideration when work commences and that could be potentially impacted upon by the proposed development. Various sources were consulted for the desktop study and it shows that archaeological and heritage are exist in a larger geographic area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the study area but developers should always bear in mind that archaeological sites are buried under the soil surface where they are relatively safe until natural forces such as erosion and human development actions such as road construction pipe line and housing developments expose them.

The following conclusions were reached:

The survey identified a relatively recent past house and the cement water storage dam. The term relatively recent past refers to the 20th century. Remains from this period are not necessarily older than sixty years and therefore may not qualify as archaeological or historical remains. We advise the developer that constructions work should cease if any of the following are uncovered:

- Human remains
- Concentrations of Stone tools or faunal remains
- Stone walling's or any sub-surface structures
- Fossils

If any of the above is uncovered, SAHRA should be notified so that an archaeological/paleontologist can investigate further. From an archaeological and cultural heritage resources perspective, there are no objections to the proposed project and we recommend to South African Heritage Resources Authorities (SAHRA) or Provincial Heritage Resource authority to approve the project as planned.

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DEFINITIONS

Archaeological Material remains resulting from human activities, which are in a state of disuse and are in, or on, land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains, and artificial features and structures.

Chance Finds Archaeological artefacts, features, structures or historical cultural remains such as human burials that are found accidentally in context previously not identified during cultural heritage scoping, screening and assessment studies. Such finds are usually found during earth moving activities such as water pipeline trench excavations.

Cultural Heritage Resources Same as Heritage Resources as defined and used in the South African Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999). Refer to physical cultural properties such as archaeological and paleontological sites; historic and prehistoric places, buildings, structures and material remains; cultural sites such as places of ritual or religious importance and their associated materials; burial sites or *graves* and their associated materials; geological or natural features of cultural importance or scientific significance. Cultural Heritage Resources also include intangible resources such as religion practices, ritual ceremonies, oral histories, memories and indigenous knowledge.

Cultural Significance The complexities of what makes a place, materials or intangible resources of value to society or part of, customarily assessed in terms of aesthetic, historical, scientific/research and social values.

Grave A place of interment (variably referred to as burial), including the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place. A grave may occur in isolation or in association with others where upon it is referred to as being situated in a cemetery.

Historic Material remains resulting from human activities, which are younger than 100 years, but no longer in use, including artefacts, human remains and artificial features and structures.

In Situ material *Material culture* and surrounding deposits in their original location and context, for example an archaeological site that has not been disturbed by farming.

Late Iron Age this period is associated with the development of complex societies and state systems in southern Africa.

Material culture Buildings, structure, features, tools and other artefacts that constitute the remains from past societies.

Site A distinct spatial cluster of artefacts, structures, organic and environmental remains, as residues of past human activity.

Glossary:

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA	Early Iron Age
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
VHHC	Vhufhashu Heritage Consultants
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998)
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No.25 of 1999)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
DACERD	Agriculture, Conservation, Environment and Rural Development
ESA	Early Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
IA	Iron Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WHC	World Heritage Conventions of 1972

1. INTRODUCTION

Vhufahashu Heritage Consultants was requested by DIGES to conduct heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Klerksdorp Poultry Value Chain, Meat Processing Plant and Office Park in Portion 03 of Rapendal 581 farm within City of Matlosana Local Municipality of Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality of North West Province. Various sources were consulted for the desktop study. From this it is clear that there are a number of known heritage resources in the larger geographical area.

2. SITE LOCATION

The proposed site is located in the North West Province, under Dr.Kenneth Kaunda District within City of Matlosana. The GPS Coordinates are E26°52'03.95" and E26°42'38.32".The site is located at approximately 4km to the east of Klerksdorp CBD.It is bordered by railway line to the north and Aerodome to the east.

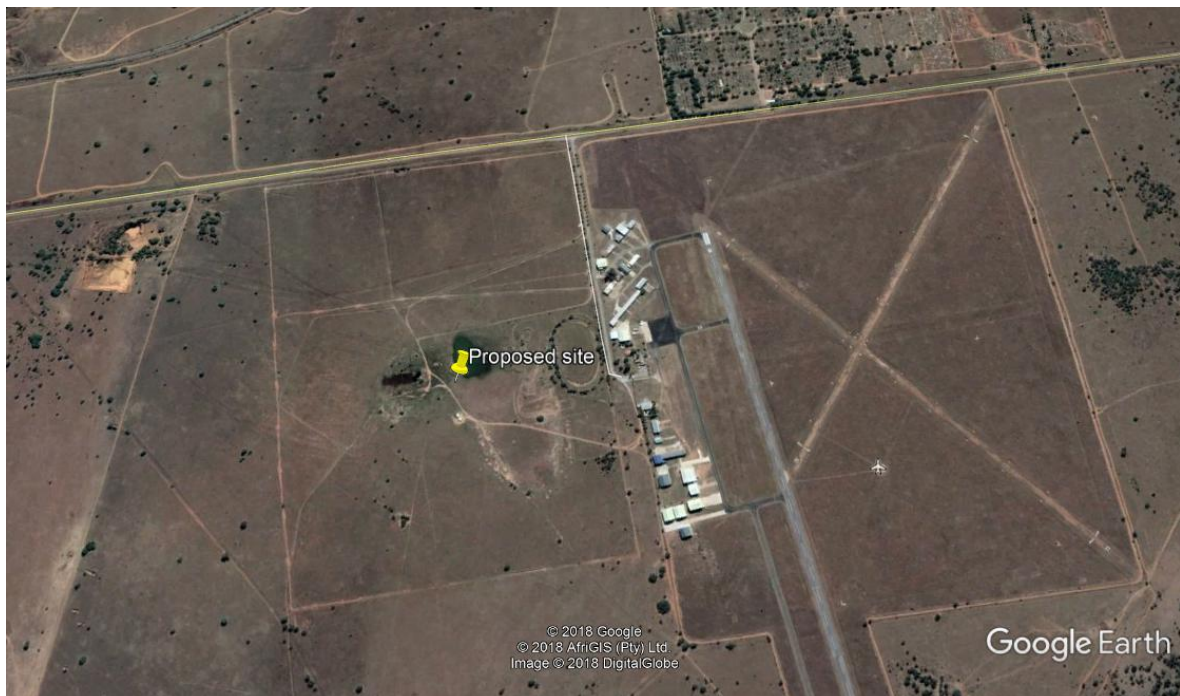


Figure 1: Site Location



Figure 2: General view of the proposed site.



Figure 3: View of the structure currently on site.



Figure 4: View of the old concrete water storage on site.

3. METHOD

3.1 Survey of Literature

The methodology of the study is influenced by the objectives of archaeology (as well CRM). One of the primary objectives of archaeology, and that of CRM practitioners, is the quest to understand man's interrelationship with his/her surrounding-how man through history (based on prehistoric records as presented by archaeological resources sites, objects and artifacts and other forms of material culture, and cultural remains (e.g. different forms and types of burial) interacted, adapted and used his /her environment (Joukowsky, 1980). This provides archaeologists and CRM practitioners alike with a window into the past, present and 'potential future' of the cultural and natural environment that man has lived in and its evolution over time and space. A survey of literature was undertaken in order to obtain background archaeological and historical information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard entailed a review of reports written by (Pelser 2014, Murimbika 2012 and van Schalkwyk 2007). The use of Google search for recent and contemporary history of the study region i.e. North West Province, focusing on

the proposed site and surrounding areas in order to establish what is known of the region outside scholarly and CRM research and publications.

4. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study were:

To conduct heritage Impact assessment in order to determine the possible existence of the archaeological and historical (cultural heritage) sites and features in the area where Agripark development is proposed to take place, and which could be impacted on by future developments.

5. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Cultural Resource Management

The National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) (NHRA)

This Act established the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and makes provision for the establishment of Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities (PHRA). The Act makes provision for the undertaking of heritage resources impact assessments for various categories of development as determined by Section 38. It also provides for the grading of heritage resources (Section 7) and the implementation of a three-tier level of responsibilities and functions for heritage resources to be undertaken by the State, Provincial authorities and Local authorities, depending on the grade of the Heritage resources (Section 8).

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) the following is of relevance:

Historical remains

Section 34(1) No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

Archaeological remains

Section 35(3) Any person who discovers archaeological or paleontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority or to the nearest local authority or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

Sub-section 35(4) 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 paleontological site or any meteorite;
- (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological 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 paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist with the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

Sub-section 35(5) When the responsible heritage resources authority has reasonable cause to believe that any activity or development which will destroy, damage or alter any archaeological or paleontological site is under way, and where no application for a permit has been submitted and no heritage resources management procedures in terms of section 38 has been followed, it may-

- (a) serve on the owner or occupier of the site or on the person undertaking such development an order for the development to cease immediately for such period as is specified in the order;
- (b) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not an archaeological or paleontological site exists and whether mitigation is necessary;
- (c) if mitigation is deemed by the heritage resources authority to be necessary, assist the person on whom the order has been served under paragraph (a) to apply for a permit as required in subsection (4); and
- (d) recover the costs of such investigation from the owner or occupier of the land on which it is believed an archaeological or paleontological site is located or from the person proposing to undertake the development if no application for a permit is received within two weeks of the order being served.

Sub-section 35(6) The responsible heritage resources authority may, after consultation with the owner of the land on which an archaeological or paleontological site or meteorite is situated, serve a notice on the owner or any other controlling authority, to prevent activities within a specified distance from such site or meteorite.

Burial grounds and graves

Sub-section 36(3)

- (a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-
- (c) 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; or
- (d) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.

Sub-section 36(6) Subject to the provision of any law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority-

- (a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and
- (b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the content of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangement as it deems fit.

***'development'** means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way

result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including:

- I. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- II. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- III. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- IV. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- V. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Sub-section 38(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development* ...

must at the very earliest stages of initiating such development notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

"place means a site, area or region, a building or other structure ..."

*"structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the ground,"

6. TERMINOLOGY

The Heritage impact Assessment (HIA) referred to in the title of this report includes a survey of heritage resources as outlined in the National Heritage resources Act,1999(Act No25 of 1999) Heritage resources, (Cultural resources) include all human-made phenomena and intangible products that are result of the human mind. Natural,

technological or industrial features may also be part of heritage resources, as places that have made an outstanding contribution to the cultures, traditions and lifestyle of the people or groups of people of South Africa.

The term 'pre-historical' refers to the time before any historical documents were written or any written language developed in a particular area or region of the world. The historical period and historical remains refer, for the project area, to the first appearance or use of 'modern' Western writing brought South Africa by the first colonist who settled in the Cape in the early 1652 and brought to the other different part of South Africa in the early 1800.

The term 'relatively recent past' refers to the 20th century. Remains from this period are not necessarily older than sixty years and therefore may not qualify as archaeological or historical remains. Some of these remains, however, may be close to sixty years of age and may in the near future, qualify as heritage resources.

It is not always possible, based on the observation alone, to distinguish clearly between archaeological remains and historical remains or between historical remains and remains from the relatively recent past. Although certain criteria may help to make this distinction possible, these criteria are not always present, or when they are present, they are not always clear enough to interpret with great accuracy. Criteria such as square floors plans (a historical feature) may serve as a guideline. However circular and square floors may occur together on the same site.

The 'term sensitive remains' is sometimes used to distinguish graves and cemeteries as well as ideologically significant features such as holy mountains, initiation sites or other sacred places. Graves in particular are not necessarily heritage resources if they date from the

recent past and do not have head stones that are older than sixty years. The distinction between 'formal' and 'informal' graves in most instances also refers to graveyards that were used by colonists and by indigenous people. This distinction may be important as different cultural groups may uphold different traditions and values with regard to their ancestors. These values have to be recognized and honored whenever graveyards are exhumed and relocated.

The term 'Stone Age' refers to the prehistoric past, although Late Stone Age people lived in South Africa well into the historical period. The Stone Age is divided into an Early Stone Age (3Million years to 150 000 thousand years ago) the Middle Stone Age (150 000 years ago to 40 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (40 000 years to 200 years ago).

The term 'Early Iron Age' and Late Iron Age respectively refers to the periods between the first and second millenniums AD.

The 'Late Iron Age' refers to the period between the 17th and the 19th centuries and therefore includes the historical period.

Mining heritage sites refers to old, abandoned mining activities, underground or on the surface, which may date from the pre historical, historical or relatively recent past.

The term 'study area' or 'project area' refers to the area where the developers wants to focus its development activities (refer to plan)

Phase I studies refers to survey using various sources of data in order to establish the presence of all possible types of heritage resources in a given area.

Phase II studies includes in-depth cultural heritage studies such as archaeological mapping, excavating and sometimes laboratory work. Phase II work may include documenting of rock art, engravings or historical sites and dwellings; the sampling of

archaeological sites or shipwrecks; extended excavation of archaeological sites; the exhumation of bodies and the relocation of grave yards, etc. Phase II work may require the input of specialist and require the co-operation and the approval of SAHRA.

7. STONE AGE (ESA, MSA and LSA)

Previous studies conducted to date within the North West Province shows that the province is of significance in term of pre- historic and historical era. The province is of high priority, the heritage and archaeological understanding is supported by overwhelming recorded evidence represented by the presence of cultural material fingerprints (remains). Generally, the archaeology of human occupation within the North West Province are made out of pre-colonial elements (stone and Iron ages) as well as the colonial components. The Early Stone Age spans a period of between 1.5 million and 250 000 years ago and refers to the earliest Homo predecessors; the period is associated with introduction of tools made out of stones. Similar archaeological material finger prints associated with the early period (Stone tool artifacts) has been found in Tanzania at Olduvai Gorge and elsewhere in the Northern Cape and Free State Provinces of South Africa. The stone tool industry was referred to as the Oldwan Industry. Most of the stone artifacts recovered were not neatly made and they were very crude in makings.

The ESA tools were simple tools which, were among other things used to chop and butcher meat, de- skin animal and probably to smash bones to obtain marrow. The presence of cut marks from animal fossil bones dating to this period has led to the conclusion by researchers that human ancestors were scavengers and not hunters (Esteyhuysen, 2007). They may have preyed on a drowned or crippled animals or shared a kill by another predator, which explains why at some ESA sites occur high bone proportions of large, dangerous game (Wadley, 2007). The industries were later replaced

by the Acheulian stone tool Industry which is attested to in diverse environments and over wide geographical areas. The Industry is characterized by large cutting tools mostly dominated by hand axes and cleavers. Bifaces emerged in East Africa more than 1.5 million years ago (mya) but have been reported from a wide range of areas, from South Africa to northern Europe and from India to the Liberian Coast. The end products were astonishingly similar across the geographical and chronological distribution of the Acheulian techno-complex: large flakes that were suitable in size and morphology for the production of hand axes and cleavers perfectly suited to the available raw materials (Sharon, 2009). Evidence presented from Sterkfontein, Makapansgat caves shows that the first tool making hominids belong to either an early species of the Homo or an immediate ancestor which is yet to be discovered here in South Africa (Esteyhuysen, 2007). Both the Oldwan and Acheulian industries are well represented in the archaeology of the Cradle of Humankind from sites at Sterkfontein and Kromdraai. These discoveries have made considerable contribution to the body of scientific knowledge in the subject of tool manufacturing in association with human evolutions. At Kromdraai site two definite Oldwan stone tools estimated to date to around 1.9 million years ago were discovered.

The Middle Stone Age dates back to about 250 000 ago ending at around 25 000 years ago. In general Middle Stone Age tools are smaller than those of the Early Stone Age period. They are characterized by smaller hand axes, cleavers, and flake and blade industries. The period is marked by the emergence of modern humans through the change in technology, behavior, physical appearance, art, and symbolism. Various stone artifact industries occur during this time period, although less is known about the time prior to 120 000 years ago, extensive systemic archaeological research is being conducted on sites across southern Africa dating within the last 120 000 years (Thompson & Marean, 2008). Surface scatters of these flake and blade industries occur widespread across southern

Africa although rarely with any associated botanical and faunal remains. It is also common for these stone artifacts to be found between the surface and approximately 50-80cm below ground. Fossil bone may be associated with MSA occurrences. These stone artifacts, like the Earlier Stone Age hand axes are usually observed in secondary context with no other associated archaeological material.

An early South African Middle Stone Age stone artifact industry referred to as the Mangosian HDA a very wide distribution stretching across Limpopo, the eastern Orange Free State, around Cape Point and Natal (Malan 1949). This stone artifact industry, according to the period, may have represented the final development that the prepared core technique of the Middle Stone Age reached prior to its replacement by the microlithic techniques of the Later Stone Age. Malan (1949) also made mention that there are variations of Middle Stone Age assemblages throughout South Africa (Binnerman *et al*, 2011).

A variety of MSA tools includes blades, flakes, scraper and pointed tools that may have been hafted onto shafts or handles and used as spear heads. Residue analyses on some of the stone tools indicate that these tools were certainly used as spear heads (widely, 2007). The presence of spear heads on some of the MSA assemblages is an indication that these group of people were hunters who targeted middle sized game such as hartebeest, wildebeest and zebra (Wadley, 2007), Some assemblages are show the presence of bone tools such as bone points.

The last phase of stone tool development is associated with Late Stone tools. The period is associated with the use of micro- lithic stone tools. LSA tool have been found in the Cradle

of humankind, however the LSA sites within North West province are currently dominated by rock shelters most of which has polychrome san paintings.

8. IRON AGE / FIRST-FARMING COMMUNITIES

Controversy still surround the question of the first arrival of Africans in South Africa, however, archaeological evidence has now disproved the old notion that African arrived at the same time with the colonialist at the Cape Town (Maggs, 1986). Iron Age communities moved into southern Africa by c. AD 200, entering Limpopo and North West Provinces either by moving down via Botswana, Zimbabwe or via coastal plains route. Their movement followed various rivers inland. Being cultivators, they preferred the rich alluvial soils to settle on. It is believed that as Iron Age people moved they came into contact with hunter-gatherers (Klatzow, 1994). Current evidence indicates that the first Iron Age communities were established in the Limpopo Province at 280 AD (Klapwijk 1974; Huffman 2007). These landscapes, drainage systems and good climatic conditions could have influenced diverse societies including wildlife and farming communities to settle within the region. It is indisputable that the natural environment has played the dominant part; nevertheless, it is not deterministic (Katsamudanga, 2007). The introduction of farming communities in southern Africa early in the first millennium AD is characterised by the appearance of distinctive pottery wares (Huffman, 2007), metal working (Friede, 1979), agriculture and sedentism (Maggs, 1980; Phillipson, 2005). Mining and metallurgy were largely limited to the reduction of iron and copper ore for the manufacturing of utilitarian and decorative implements.

Iron Age occupation of the region seems to have taken place on a significant scale and at least three different phases of occupation have been identified, however the last period of pre-colonial occupation consisted of Pedi, Ndebele and the Tswana speaking people that settled on stone-walled sites and caves. At present it is not clear, but, judged on the

pottery found; these sites might even date to early historic times. It is generally believed that ceramic potteries are material culture that expresses group identity because they form a repeated code of cultural symbols, as the design form a repeated code (Huffman 2007). As this was a period of population movement, conflict and change, it in large part set the scene for the current population situation in the country. Sites dating to the early Iron Age are known to occur within the Waterberg region. These sites are distinguished from the presence of thicker and decorated pottery shards, kraals, possible remains of domesticated animals, upper and lower grindstones and storage pits are associated for identifying Early Iron Age sites. The sites are generally large settlements, but the archaeological visibility may in most cases be difficult owing to the organic nature of the homesteads. Metal and iron implements are also associated with Early Iron Age communities. Hilltop settlement is mainly associated with Later Iron Age settlement patterns that occurred during the second millennium A.D.

The Later Iron Age communities later moved from settlement in river valleys to the hilltops. Later Iron Age settlements have been formally recorded and cover a relatively extended area in comparison with the EIA settlement patterns. The Iron Age occupation of the study area seems to have taken place on a significant scale as represented by the presence of stonewalled sites. These structures are associated with the latter period dating from 16th to 18th centuries (Thorp, 1996). Much controversy still surrounds the attempts by various linguists to reconstruct the development and the spread of the African family of languages. Linguistic and archaeological evidence suggest that the latter part of the Iron Age period is most likely associated with ancestors of Ba- Pedi, Ndebele and the Tswana

8.1. HISTORICAL / COLONIAL PERIOD

Historical archaeology refers to the last 500 years when European settlers and colonialism entered into southern Africa. Movement into the interior was closely linked with the change from farming to stock farming. The movement of Boer into the interior got underway when Wilhelm Adrien van der Stel began to issue free grazing permits in 1703. The exoduses went hand in hand with hunting expeditions into the interior which not only provided the farmers with meat, but also enable them to learn more about the resources of the hinterland. British government made its laws which undermine the freedom of the Boers. The mounting conflict between African and white stock farmers played the dominant part. This led to the general dissatisfaction and a feeling of insecurity among the Afrikaner. The frontier wars of 1834/35 caused the frontier farmers to suffer heavy losses. To aggravate matters, land prices rose sharply during the 1820 and 1830 and drought was a serious problem. These conditions threatened the pastoral lifestyle. There was no land for the younger generations. They opted to migration in search of land and grazing in the interior.

During the great trek into the interior they were already acquainted with conditions of the interior and with the main trek routes. They got available information from travelers, hunters and missionaries. The foremost Voortrekker, Louis Tregardt and Hans van Rensburg were the pioneer of the Transvaal Lowveld left in 1835. Andries Hendrik Potgieter, the conservative founder of the Transvaal, emigrated towards the end of 1835. By 1836 the vanguard of Potgieter trek HDA crossed the Vaal River. When the white entered the Transvaal the plains were restricted by Africans for grazing purposes, while occupying the high altitude and mountains.

Mzilikazi, the powerful Ndebele guarded with growing suspicion the arrival of so many whites from the same direction. He then realized that such a large group of white constituted a threat to the survival of the Ndebele. The Ndebele attacked the Trekkers at Vegkop on the 16 October 1836. In January 1837 Potgieter captured Mzilikazi stronghold and drove the Ndebele far to the north. Potgieter was firmly convinced that they should seek the salvation of an independent Voortrekker state, far away from British influence.

The 18th century's period is marked by the presence of white, where land was taken from African chiefs and redistributed to the Boers; this was followed by demarcation of portions of land into farms. The first white farms were established along the rivers and tributaries, close to springs consequently the banks of the Marico, Mooi and Apies rivers were well populated at the early stage. This development was also associated with the development of gravel roads and later towns. The followers of Andries Pretorius concentrated around Potchefstroom and Rustenburg, while a group under the leadership of Andries Hendrik Potgieter settled in the Soutpansberg. Other towns that emanated from these settlements were Pretoria which was laid out in 1855. An important factor which determines the initial settlement pattern was the desire to have access to a harbor to break the economic isolation of the Transvaal.

Many of these farms have been in the ownership of families for generations. As a result, they possess a large corpus of information with regarding to the area and its history. A significant number of battles and skirmishes took place in the region. The remains of blockhouses can be found on many ridges and at river crossings (Van Schalkwyk, 2011).

9. DISCUSSION

This section contains the results of the heritage site/find assessment. The phase 1 heritage scoping assessment program as required in terms of section 38 of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act 25 of 1999) done for the proposed development. The survey identified a relatively recent past house, concrete water storage dam and house floors. The term relatively recent past refers to the 20th century. Remains from this time period are not necessarily older than sixty years and therefore may not qualify as archaeological or historical remains. There are no primary or secondary effect at all that are important to scientist or the general public that will be impacted by the proposed project activities.

Heritage Significance:	No significance
Impact:	Negative
Impact Significance:	None
Certainty:	Probable
Duration:	Permanent
Mitigation:	A

10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey identified a relatively recent past livestock kraal (enclosure) and dilapidated structure constructed as temporary shelter for cattle header. In conclusion there are no written documents on the previous archaeological investigations of the listed farm from the South African Heritage Resources database. The objective of the AIA is to limit primary and secondary impacts on archaeological and cultural heritage sites in the path of the proposed development. In the event of any unexpected heritage feature being encountered during construction phase of the parliamentary village relevant heritage authorities should be informed.

Based on the desktop heritage assessment undertaken for this development, it is clear that the area has not been studied archaeologically and historically in much detail, although more is known about the cultural heritage of the wider geographical area and the cultural heritage of the development area has to be interpreted within this context. The study did not identify Stone Age and Iron Age sites, features or objects of cultural and heritage significance, but it is possible that these might be present. The presence of graves is always a distinct possibility when farmsteads and labourer structures are present. Sometime the graves are unmarked or only low, stone parked features.

In the light of the above the following recommendations are made:

- all graves and other cultural heritage resources should be avoided at all costs during any other studies and development, and that a buffer zone of at least 30m should be placed around these should these be encountered. If any sites are identified then these should be reported to a heritage specialist.

Although archaeological/historical and contemporary cultural sites exist in the study area, none were recorded within the project area that retained high significance that may be affected by the proposed development. Since the general area is situated in a cultural landscape, there are possibilities of encountering unknown archaeological sites during subsurface construction works which may disturb previously unidentified cultural materials.

No further studies / Mitigations are recommended given the fact that within the proposed development footprint and its surrounding there is no archaeological or place of historical significance that will be impacted by the proposed development. From an archaeological and cultural heritage resources perspective, there are no objections to the proposed project and we recommend to the Provincial Heritage Resource Agency, South African Heritage Resource Agency to approve the project as planned.

11. REFERENCES

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