



Heritage Impact Assessment

HERITAGE

UNIT

Isotium (Pty) Ltd (Isotium) –
Royalty Fair Resort on Portion 35 of
the farm Buffelspoort 343 JQ,
District Rustenburg, North West
Province

Version 1.0

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Professional Grave Solutions - Heritage Unit was appointed by Digby Wells & Associates to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment that forms part of the Environmental Management Programme for the Isotium (Pty) Ltd (Isotium) – Royalty Fair Resort on Portion 35 of the farm Buffelspoort 343 JQ, District Rustenburg, North West Province.

During the survey fifteen sites were identified in the study area of which six have heritage significance. The following management and mitigation measures are recommended:

Site 9 to 15

It is recommended that the sites be preserved, as it is envisaged that no development will take place in the areas of the sites. In the event that development will have to take place and impact on these sites it will be necessary to document the sites through layout plans and where appropriate shovel test pits to determine the presence of cultural deposits.

Such shovel test pits can only be conducted after a permit for such work has been issued by SAHRA under Section 35 of the National Heritage Resources Act.

For the destruction of any of these site a destruction permit will be required from SAHRA after the necessary documentation of the sites, as recommended in this report, has been done.

If the required mitigation measures are adhered there is no reason from a heritage view point why the project cannot be initiated.

General

If during development any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Professional Grave Solutions - Heritage Unit was appointed by Digby Wells & Associates to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment that forms part of the Environmental Management Programme for the Isotium (Pty) Ltd (Isotium) – Royalty Fair Resort on Portion 35 of the farm Buffelspoort 343 JQ, District Rustenburg, North West Province.

The aim of the study is to identify all heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within Local, Provincial and National context. From this we aim to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilised before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Information collection from various sources and public consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey fifteen sites were identified in the study area of which six have heritage significance.

General site conditions and features on site were recorded by means of photos, GPS location, and description. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Project Description

Isotium (Pty) Ltd (Isotium) is a South African company, proposing to build the Royalty Fair Entertainment Resort (Resort) on portion 35 of the farm Buffelspoort 343 JQ, covering an area of approximately 1,117 hectares in Buffelspoort, North West Province. The proposed resort will be about 3 km south of the N4 and 8 km south west of Mooiooi. The proposed resort will be adjacent to the Buffelspoort Dam, within the Rustenburg Magisterial District; this in turn is part of the Bojanala District Municipality.

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The proposed resort development will consider including some of the following features:

- A speedway circuit;

- Water world;
- Educational and cultural centre;
- Park/ open areas;
- Theme park;
- Shopping centre;
- Ski run, snow park and ice rink;
- Extreme sports;
- Conference facilities;
- Various hotels;
- Speciality rides;
- Golf course;
- Residential houses;
- Cottages;
- Dormitory accommodation;
- Staff accommodation;
- A health spa;
- Camping site/ caravan park;
- Games arcade;
- Administration offices;
- Access roads; and
- Parking.

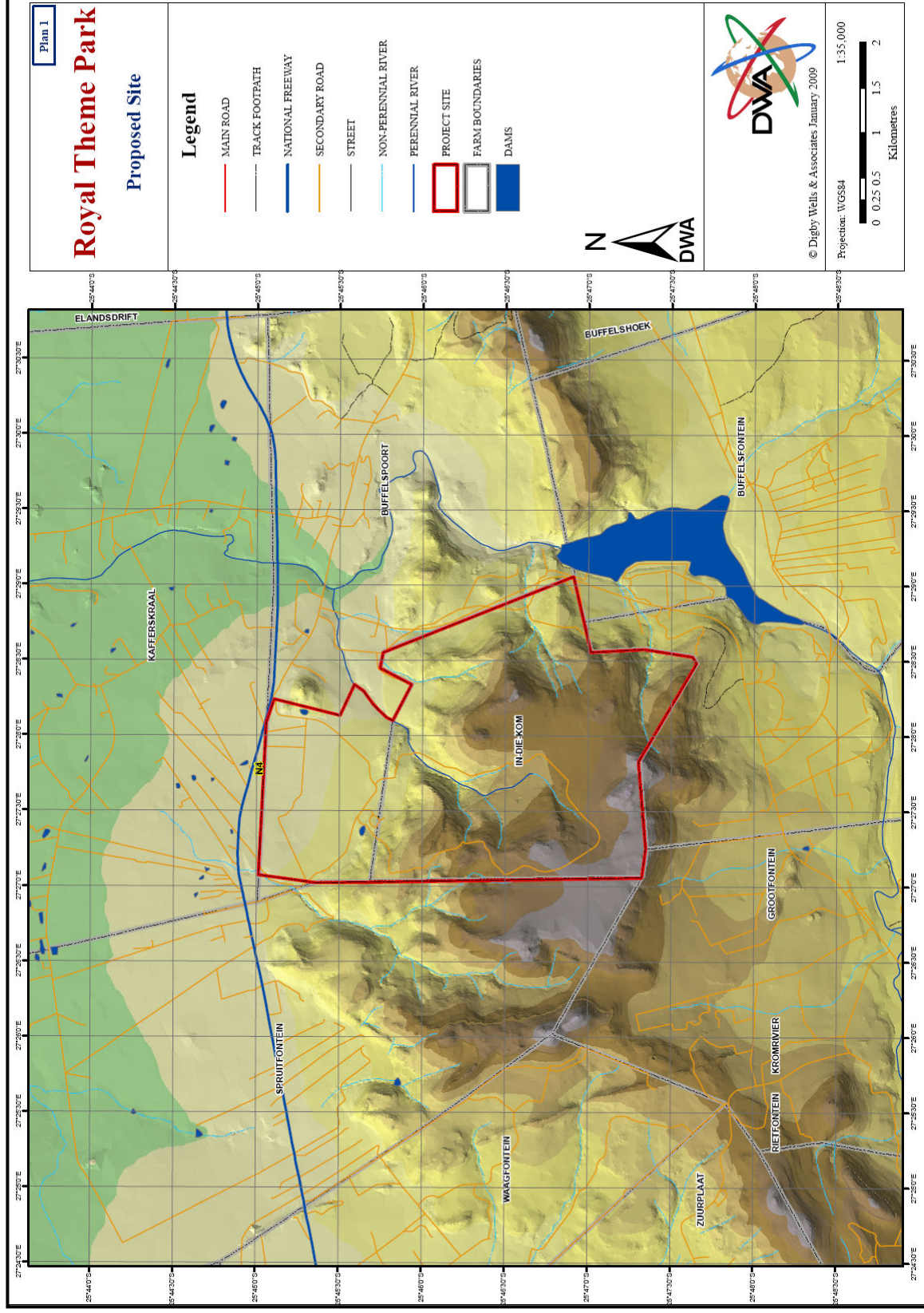


Figure 1 – Locality Map

The aim of the study is to study data available to compile a background history of the study area; this was accomplished by means of the following methodology.

2.2 PHYSICAL SURVEYING

The project area comprises of approximately 1117 ha. Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority that occur below surface, a physical walk through of the study area was conducted. A controlled-exclusive surface survey was conducted over a period of two days, by means of vehicle and extensive surveys on foot by PGS. Aerial photographs and 1:50 000 maps of the area were consulted and literature of the area were studied before undertaking the survey. The purpose of this was to identify topographical areas of possible historic and pre-historic activity. All sites discovered both inside and bordering the proposed development area was plotted on 1:50 000 maps and their GPS co-ordinates noted. 35mm photographs on digital film were taken at all the sites.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND TERMINOLOGY

3.1 Legislation

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact or find in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

- i. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998;
- ii. National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999;
- iii. Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002; and
- iv. Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995

The following sections in each Act refer directly and indirectly to the identification, evaluation and assessment of cultural heritage resources.

- i. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998
 - a. Basic Environmental Assessment (BEA) – Section (23)(2)(d)
 - b. Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) – Section (29)(1)(d)
 - c. Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) – Section (32)(2)(d)
 - d. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – Section (34)(b)
- ii. National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
 - a. Protection of Heritage resources – Sections 34 to 36; and
 - b. Heritage Resources Management – Section 38
- iii. Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002

- a. Section 39(3)
- iv. Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995
 - a. The GNR.1 of 7 January 2000: Regulations and rules in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995. Section 31.

3.2 Abbreviations and Terminology

ASAPA:	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM:	Cultural Resource Management
DEAT:	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DWAF:	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EIA practitioner:	Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA:	Early Iron Age
ESA:	Early Stone Age
GPS:	Global Positioning System
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&AP:	Interested & Affected Party
LSA:	Late Stone Age
LIA:	Late Iron Age
MSA:	Middle Stone Age
MIA:	Middle Iron Age
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Act
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA:	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
PSSA:	Palaeontological Society of South Africa
ROD:	Record of Decision
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resources Agency

Archaeological resources

This includes:

- i. material remains resulting from human activity 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;
- ii. rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- iii. wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in

the maritime culture zone of the republic as defined in the Maritimes Zones Act, and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;

- iv. features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the site on which they are found.

Cultural significance

This means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance

Development

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

- i. construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change in use of a place or a structure at a place;
- ii. carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- iii. subdivision or consolidation of land comprising a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- iv. constructing or putting up for display signs or boards;
any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land;
- v. any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil

Heritage resources

This means any place or object of cultural significance

4. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria used for the sites listed below.

The significance of archaeological sites was based on four main criteria:

- **site integrity** (i.e. primary vs. secondary context),
- **amount of deposit, range of features** (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures),
- **uniqueness** and
- **potential** to answer present research questions.

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be expressed as follows:

- A - No further action necessary;
- B - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;
- C - Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping of the site; and
- D - Preserve site

Impacts on these sites by the development will be evaluated as follows:

4.1 IMPACT

The potential environmental impacts that may result from the proposed development activities.

4.1.1 Nature and existing mitigation

Natural conditions and conditions inherent in the project design that alleviate (control, moderate, curb) impacts. All management actions, which are presently implemented, are considered part of the project design and therefore mitigate against impacts.

4.2 EVALUATION

4.2.1 Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B	-	Medium	Recording before destruction

(GP.B)		Significance	
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low Significance	Destruction

4.2.2 Impact Rating

Each impact identified will be assessed in terms of probability (likelihood of occurring), extent (spatial scale), intensity (severity) and duration (temporal scale). To enable a scientific approach to the determination of the impact significance (importance), a numerical value will be linked to each rating scale. The sum of the numerical values will define the significance. The following criteria will be applied to the impact assessment for the project.

Table 1: Probability

Category	Rating	Description
Definite	3	More than 90 percent sure of a particular factor of the likelihood of that impact occurring
Probable	2	70 to 89 percent sure of a particular factor of the likelihood of that impact occurring
Possible	1	40 to 69 percent sure of a particular factor of the likelihood of that impact occurring
Improbable	0	Less than 40 percent sure of a particular factor of the likelihood of that impact occurring

Table 2: Extent

Category	Rating	Description
Site	1	Immediate project site
Local	2	Up to 5 km from the project site
Regional	3	20 km radius from the project site
Provincial	4	North West Province
National	5	South African
International	6	Neighbouring countries/overseas

Table 3: Duration

Category	Rating	Description
Very short-term	1	Less than 1 year
Short-term	2	1 to 4 years
Medium-term	3	5 to 10 years
Long-term	4	11 to 15 years

Very long-term	5	Greater than 15 years
Permanent	6	Permanent

Table 4: Intensity

Category	Rating	Description
Very low	0	Where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions are not affected
Low	1	Where the impact affects the environment in such a way that natural, cultural and social functions are only marginally affected
Medium	2	Where the affected environment is altered but natural, cultural and social function and processes continue albeit in a modified way
High	3	Where natural, cultural or social functions or processes are altered to the extent that they will temporarily cease
Very high	4	Where natural, cultural or social functions or processes are altered to the extent that they will permanently cease

Table 5: Significance Rating

Score	Significance Rating
2 – 4	Low
5 – 7	Low to Moderate
8 – 10	Moderate
11 – 13	Moderate to High
14 – 16	High
17 – 19	Very High

5. BACKGROUND OF AREA

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Stone Age is divided in Earlier; Middle and Later Stone Age and refers to the earliest people of South Africa who mainly relied on stone for their tools.

Earlier Stone Age: The period from \pm 2.5 million yrs - \pm 250 000 yrs ago. Acheulean stone tools are dominant.

Middle Stone Age: Various lithic industries in SA dating from \pm 250 000 yrs – 22 000 yrs before present.

Later Stone Age: The period from \pm 22 000-yrs before present to the period of contact with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the Pre-Historic and Historic periods. Similar to the Stone Age it can be divided into three periods:

The Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium AD.

The Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD

The Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period.

5.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The historic timeframe intermingles with the later parts of the Stone and Iron Age, and can loosely be regarded as times when written and oral recounts of incidents became available.

5.2.1 ETHNOGRAPHY OF AREA

Tswana

The Tswana chiefdoms form part of the larger group of Sotho peoples, while the Sotho group itself is one of the three great sub-divisions of the Bantu-speaking peoples situated north of the Nguni. In addition to the Batswana or 'Western Sotho', the Sotho group includes the Basotho of Lesotho and the Orange Free State, to whom the term 'Sotho' has come to be more specifically and almost exclusively applied. This group sometimes also is referred to as the 'Southern Sotho'. The third group comprises the Bapedi who have been generally referred to as the 'Northern Sotho' (Ncgongco, 1979).

These different Sotho groups that together may be more conveniently described as 'Sotho-Tswana' at the very earliest stage of their history shared a number of linguistic and cultural characteristics that distinguished them from other Bantu-speakers of southern Africa. These are features such as totemism, a pre-emptive right of men to marry their maternal cousins and an architectural style characterised by a round hut with a conical thatch roof supported by wooden pillars on the outside.

Other minor distinguishing features included their dress of skin cloaks or *dikobo* and breech-cloths, a variety of Moloko –type pottery and a predilection for dense and close settlements, as well as a tradition of large-scale building in stone.

Four groups are of importance in the study area. These are the Fokeng, Tlokwa, Thlako and Kgatla. This area surrounding the study area was always seen as a contentious area between the Fokeng and Po.

Bafokeng

The Bafokeng-Bakwena may be considered to be the most numerous and influential remainder of the large and important branch of the Sotho/Tswana people who flowed through what is today Botswana and southwards into the Western Transvaal. According to Bafokeng oral traditions, the land in the Transvaal that they regarded as their traditional land from about 1700 extended to the Selons River in the west, Sterkstroom in the east, the Magaliesberg in the south, and at least up to the Elands River in the north (Bergh, 2005).

Po

The BaPo ba Mogale tribe has a rich historical background which ethnographical data indicates to originate from the Nguni-speaking tribes from KwaZulu Natal (Breutz, 1953). After their move to this area they experienced various conflicts (UJ, 2009). Both Parsons and Manson plot 'almost continuing jostling for ascendancy among the Tswana from about the middle of the eighteenth century and a series of small wars growing ever more intense after the turn of the century' (Parsons, 1995).

"BaHurutshe fought BaFokeng, BaKwena ba Magopa fought BaKgatla and BaPo. Bathakane likewise attacked BaPo, while BaFokeng fought Bakwena ba Mmatau, all this amidst a multitude of other conflicts (Breutz, 1953). One epicentre of violence appears to have been BaPo, perhaps because they commanded the Crocodile River poort in the Magaliesberg. Shortly before 1820, they were the victim of slightly more long distance attacks from BaHurutshe in the west who were aided in this instance by the frontier adventurer Coenraad de Buys (Parsons, 1995) and by Malekutu the son of the Pedi chief Thulare, whose dominions lay well to the east (Breutz, 1953)", (Esterhuizen, 2009).

Mzilikazi

Mzilikazi was born in 1795 to Mashobane, chief of the Northern Khumalo clan in Zululand. On the death of Chief Mashobane, who had been murdered by Zwide, Mzilikazi was duly installed as chief of the Northern Khumalo clan. After Dingiswayo's death,

however, instead of siding with Zwide in exchange for the protection of his people, Mzilikazi swore allegiance to Shaka, who had risen to power as a commander of Dingiswayo's army and had usurped the Zulu chieftainship and taken over the Mthethwa confederacy after Dingiswayo's death, (Howcroft, undated).

Proving himself a fearless warrior, Mzilikazi soon became one of Shaka's advisers. Shaka's trust, however, was misplaced. Mzilikazi dreamed of being a potentate himself. Dissatisfied with a life of subservience, he plotted to free himself and his people from Shaka's influence. In June 1822, Shaka sent Mzilikazi's regiments to attack the Sotho chief Ranisi (Somnisi). They pounced on the Sotho chief's defenceless rabble and drove away their herds. Defying Shaka, Mzilikazi refused to give up the spoils of battle and in June 1822, he bolted with his followers, (Howcroft, undated).

The Matabele

Moving north and north-west, as he pillaged and slaughtered, Mzilikazi rounded up the strong men and women, turning the men into army recruits and the women into concubines for his warriors, his possessions increasing with his power and prestige, and his followers numbering, in due course, more Sotho youths than Zulu. Having cleared for himself a wide area, in about 1822-23 Mzilikazi temporarily joined forces with Nxaba, a chieftain of the Nguni-speaking Ndzundza Ndebele community who lived in the Middelburg area. Here, he built the royal kraal ekuPhumuleni (Place of Rest). By then, the size of the Khumalo clan was swollen by other Nguni-speakers who had settled in the area.

During the early years of their migrations Sotho-speakers of the highveld called Nguni-speakers 'maTebele', a name they used for all people who came from the coast, whereas the Nguni-speakers called themselves Ndebele. After the arrival of Mzilikazi on the highveld, the name Matabele became especially attached to his fearful hordes, and historians later wrote of this period referring to the Matabele wars. While living among the Ndzundza, Mzilikazi subjugated the old BaPedi kingdom of Chief Thulare, killing five of his nine sons, but one son, Sekwati, fled north to the Soutpansberg Mountains, where his people were able to repulse Mzilikazi's attacks.

Mzilikazi settled for a while along the Vaal River until Korana cattle raiders became a threat. In the winter of 1827, Mzilikazi decided to move northwards. The Matabele army swept through the Magaliesberg via Kommandonek near the present Hartbeespoort Dam. Mzilikazi established temporary settlements near present-day Rustenburg, then launched into action against the BaKwena, roasting some alive, clubbing most to death, and piling the infants onto mounds of brushwood, which were set ablaze. After falling on

the Kwenya at Silkaatsnek the Matabele turned on the Po, who were easily overwhelmed. Kgatla Chief Pilane fled to the hills that now bear his name. Mzilikazi ruthlessly, massacred the remaining Tswana groups in the area. Using the Magaliesberg as his centre, Mzilikazi expanded his kingdom, which by then stretched from the Vaal River in the south to the confluence of the Crocodile and Limpopo Rivers.

Between 1827 and 1832, Mzilikazi built himself three military strongholds. The largest was Kungwini, situated at the foot of the Wonderboom Mountains on the Apies River, just north of present day Pretoria. Another was Dinaneni, north of the Hartbeespoort Dam, while the third was Hlahlandlela in the territory of the Fokeng near Rustenburg. By 1829, the total Matabele population numbered about 70,000, consisting of the Matabele elite and a vast number who had been enslaved. Most of the Tswana settlements were desolate, (Carruthers, 1990).

Cartographic Findings

Archival map 3/2022 is the Rustenburg sheet of the Major Jackson Series that was computed and compiled from farm surveys of the Transvaal and all available material. The sheet was drawn in the Surveyor-General's Office and photo-lithographed at the Government Printing Works, Pretoria. Revised 1st October 1903 and revised temporary edition April 1905.

The map (**Figure 2**) studied indicates roads and farmsteads present in the study area around 1903. A recent map (**Figure 3**) with the historical data transferred show no historical structures located in the study area dating from 1903 to 1905.

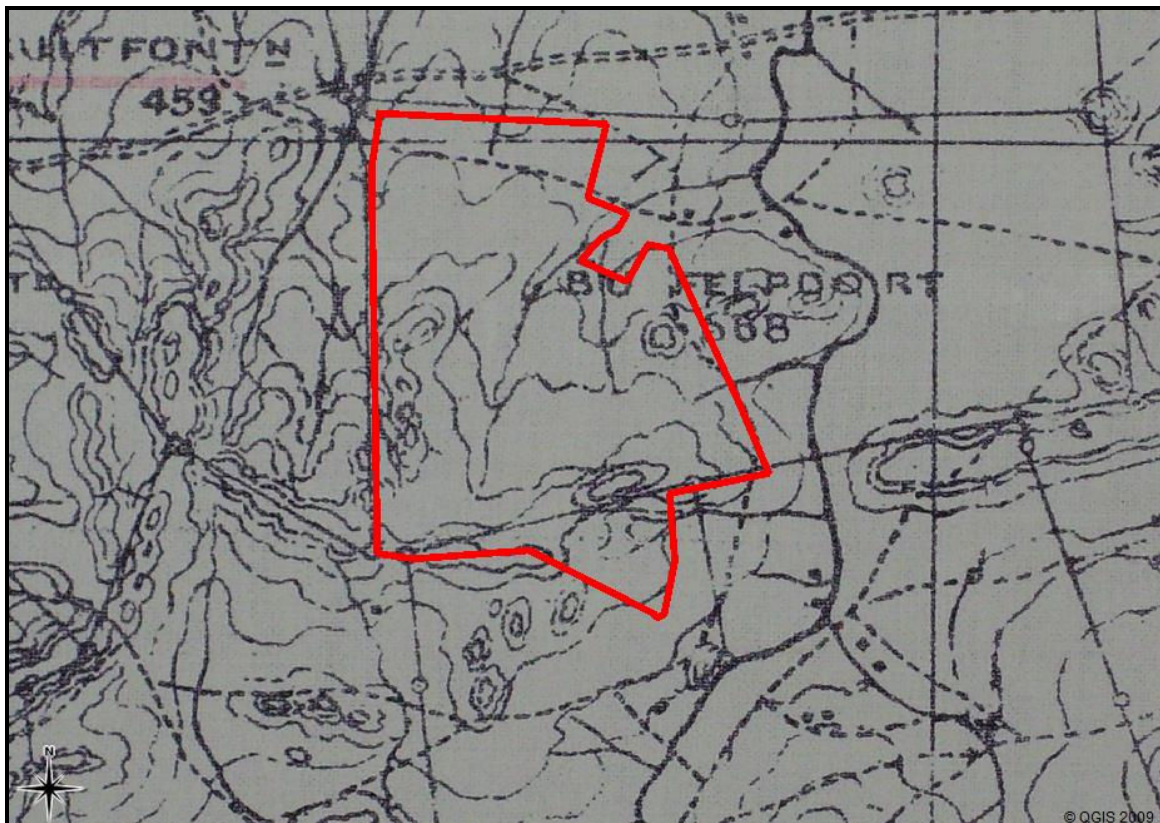


Figure 2 - Major Jackson Series map of Rustenburg dated 1903. (Study area in red)

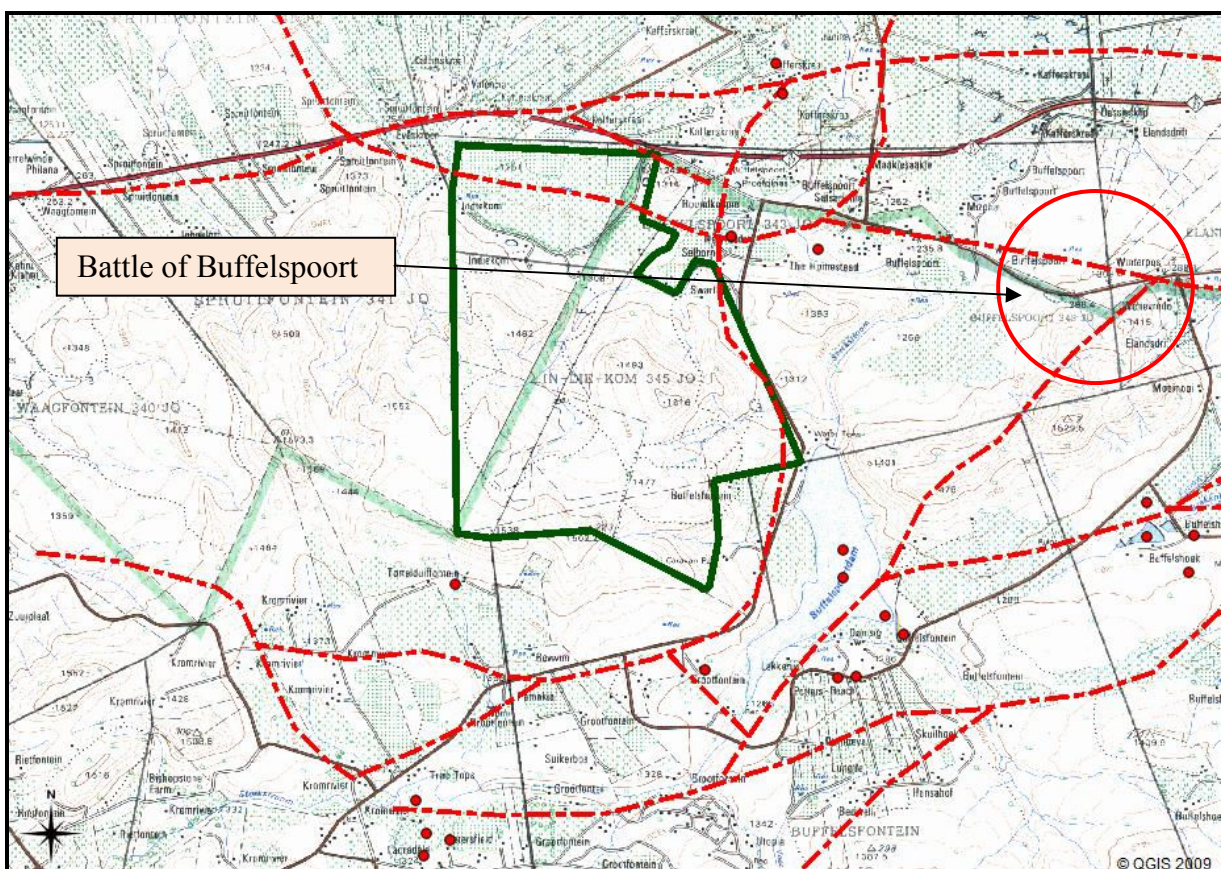


Figure 3 - Infrastructure of 1903 indicated on recent map

Boer War (1899-1902)

The Magaliesberg Mountain Range played a pivotal part in the South African War (Boer War) with numerous battles and skirmishes taking place between the British and Boer forces. One such encounter took place some 3 kilometers to the east of the study area and is known as the Battle of Buffelspoort.

By the end of 1900 the Magaliesberg was dominated by the British forces with all the major passes and farms occupied. On 2 December 1900 a large wagon train embarked for Rustenburg from the current Hartbeespoort Dam area. On the 3rd of December the group reached the area just west of Moonooi where the road winds through the Buffelspoort foot hills. General De la Rey and General Smuts ambushed the British group with a Boer force of 600 strong. The British forces took in position on the two hills overlooking the R104 road, after the first assault on the convoy. However by dusk the attack was called off and most of the wagons were taken by De la Rey and Smuts and the provisions not removed were set a light. In addition to the wagons, a total of 70 men and 1800 oxen were captured (Carruthers, 1990).

6. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The study area is located on topographical sheet 2527CD.

Description of study area

The study area consists of disturbed old maize fields and orange and mango orchards on Portion 35 of Buffelspoort in the northern section of the study area. The area situated to the south of the farmlands are characterised by numerous houses and the foot hill vegetation consisting of rocky grasslands and dense thickets. The mountainous area to the south of Portion 35, consist of mountainous area with steep valleys and a central grassland plateau area.

Local people consulted

During the survey, the current owner of the farm Mr. John Coetzee and his wife were consulted about the history of the farm. Mr. Coetzee indicated that he was not aware of any cemeteries or archaeological sites in the property. He also indicated that none of the structures on the property was older than 60 years.

Mr. Edward Malwetsi, a local farm labourer was also consulted about the history of the farm. Mr Malwetsi indicated that he has work on the farm for a number of years and he was not aware of any cemeteries or graves on the property.

6.1 SITE 1

GPS Coordinates

27.45647823,-25.76188876

Site Description

The site consists of seven similar farm workers houses constructed of brick and corrugated iron. Most of the houses have a corrugated cooking hut constructed at the entrance to each house.



Figure 4 - Site photo



Figure 5 - Workers house with cooking hut

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
12	GP.C	1	1	6	4	No mitigation

6.2 SITE 2

GPS Coordinates

27.45777447,-25.76016043

Site Description

The site consists of a single prefabricated house that is still occupied. The house is not older than 60 years.



Figure 6 - General view of cemetery

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
12	GP.A	1	1	6	4	No mitigation

6.3 SITE 3

GPS Coordinates

27.45323761,-25.75850412

Site Description

The site consists of a brick and prefabricated house that is still inhabited. The structure is not older than 60 years.



Figure 7 – Photo of site from road

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
13	GP.A	2	1	6	4	No mitigation

6.4 SITE 4

GPS Coordinates

27.45173109,-25.75757658

Site Description

The site consists of a single brick building with corrugated roof. An addition has been build onto the original structure consisting of a flat corrugated roof structure. The structure is not older than 60 years



Figure 8 – House with addition

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
13	GP.A	2	1	6	4	No mitigation

6.5 SITE 5

GPS Coordinates

27.45189240,-25.75714306

Site Description

The site consists of a brick constructed house with corrugated roof. The house is currently inhabited and is not older than 60 years.



Figure 9 - General view of site. Red arrows indicating enclosures

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
13	GP.A	2	1	6	4	No mitigation

6.6 SITE 6 and 8

GPS Coordinates

Site 6: 27.45166051,-25.75683052

Site Description

The site consists of a single brick structure with corrugated roof. The side rooms of the structure is utilised as living quarters while the central structure is utilised as garages. The structure is not older than 60 years.



Figure 10 - View of structure

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
13	GP.A	2	1	6	4	No mitigation

6.7 SITE 7

GPS Coordinates

27.45147391,-25.75616612

Site Description

The site consists of a brick structure with out-house both with corrugated iron roofs. The structure is not older than 60 years.



Figure 11 – House on site

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
13	GP.A	2	1	6	4	No mitigation

6.8 SITE 9

GPS Coordinates

27.46556924,-25.76379540

Site Description

The site consists of stonewalling arranged in the saddle on the first ridge to the south of the farm lands. The site has one large wall to the north east of the ridge saddle with smaller terrace walling towards the saddle itself. No cultural artefacts were visible as the site was overgrown with dense vegetation. The walling is associated with the Late Iron Age.



Figure 12 – View of stone walling towards saddle in ridge

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
12	GP.B	1	1	6	4	Preservation of the site on ridge

6.9 SITE 10

GPS Coordinates

27.46468678,-25.76271238

Site Description

The site consists of stonewalling situated on the first ridge to the south of the farm lands. The site consists of an outer wall linking up with natural rocky outcrops to form an enclosure of approximately 20 metres in diameter. A single smaller enclosure is situated within the outer walling. No cultural artefacts were visible as the site was overgrown with dense vegetation. The walling is associated with the Late Iron Age.



Figure 13 - General view of site

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
12	GP.B	1	1	6	4	Preservation of site on ridge

6.10 SITE 11 and 15

GPS Coordinates

Site 10: 27.46340320,-25.77514707

Site 15: 27.47653583,-25.77814744

Site Description

These sites consist of cuttings into the natural rock. The cuttings end in short tunnels not longer than 10 metres in both cases. The two sites are most probably associated with gold prospecting however no reference to mining was found during archival research.



Figure 14 - General view of Site 11

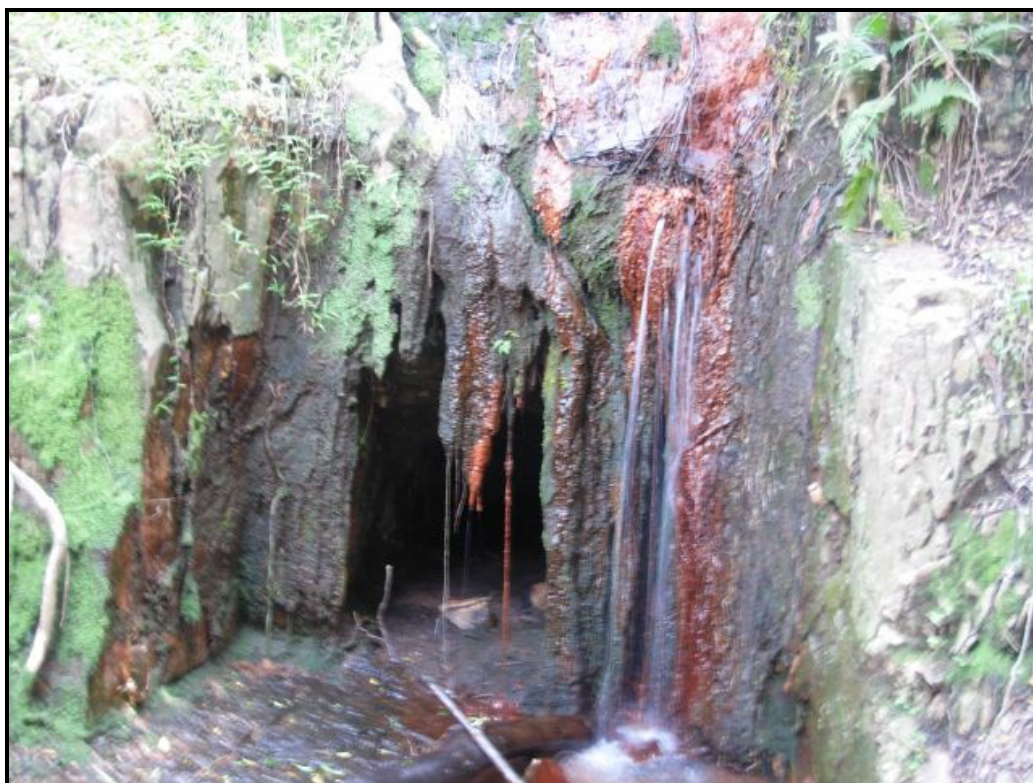


Figure 15 – Tunnel on Site 15

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
13	GP.B	2	1	6	4	Preserve on site

6.11 SITE 12**GPS Coordinates**

27.45824480,-25.76290492

Site Description

The site consists of two houses forming a single farmstead with Site 1. None of the houses are older than 60 years.



Figure 16 - General view of site

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
13	GP.A	2	1	6	4	No mitigation

6.12 SITE 13

GPS Coordinates

27.46868358,-25.78216893

Site Description

The site consists of the foundations of three circular structures that are barely visible in the vegetation. No cultural deposit was visible on site. The site is approximately 40 metres in diameter.



Figure 17 - General view of site

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
13	GP.B	2	1	6	4	Documentation of site through shovel test pit and layout sketch

6.13 SITE 14

GPS Coordinates

27.46826609,-25.78328225

Site Description

The site consists of one stone structure with at least two rooms. Another mud brick structure foundation is visible some 10 metres from the main structure. The site is probably associated with farming activities on the plateau area of the study area.



Figure 18 – View of main structure on site

Impact Rating	Field Rating	Probability	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Mitigation
13	GP.B	2	1	6	4	Documentation of site through shovel test pit and layout sketch

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Not subtracting in any way from the comprehensiveness of the fieldwork undertaken, it is necessary to realise that the archaeological and heritage resources located during the fieldwork do not necessarily represent all the archaeological and heritage resources located there. This may be due to various reasons, including the subterranean nature of some archaeological sites and dense vegetation cover. As such, should any heritage features and/or objects not included in the present inventory be located or observed, a heritage specialist must immediately be contacted. Such observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way until such time that the heritage specialist has been able to make an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question. This is true for graves and cemeteries as well.

The general thick vegetation cover made surveying of the site difficult.

8. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

8.1 General principles

In areas where there has not yet been a systematic survey to identify conservation worthy places, a permit is required to alter or demolish any structure older than 60 years. This will apply until a survey has been done and identified heritage resources are formally protected.

Archaeological and paleontological sites, materials, and meteorites are the source of our understanding of the evolution of the earth, life on earth and the history of people. In the new legislation, permits are required to damage, destroy, alter, or disturb them. People who already possess material are required to register it. The management of heritage resources are integrated with environmental resources and this means that before development takes place heritage resources are assessed and, if necessary, rescued.

In addition to the formal protection of culturally significant graves, all graves, which are older than 60 years and are not in a cemetery (such as ancestral graves in rural areas), are protected. The legislation protects the interests of communities that have interest in the graves: they may be consulted before any disturbance takes place. The graves of victims of conflict and those associated with the liberation struggle will be identified, cared for, protected and memorials erected in their honour. Anyone who intends to undertake a development must notify the heritage resource authority and if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected, an impact assessment report

must be compiled at the developer's cost. Thus developers will be able to proceed without uncertainty about whether work will have to be stopped if a heritage resource is discovered.

According to the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 section 32) it is stated that:

An object or collection of objects, or a type of object or a list of objects, whether specific or generic, that is part of the national estate and the export of which SAHRA deems it necessary to control, may be declared a heritage object, including –

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- visual art objects;
- military objects;
- numismatic objects;
- objects of cultural and historical significance;
- objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage;
- objects of scientific or technological interest;
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic material, film or video or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996), or in a provincial law pertaining to records or archives; and
- any other prescribed category.

Under the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), provisions are made that deal with, and offer protection, to all historic and pre-historic cultural remains, including graves and human remains.

8.1 Graves and cemeteries

Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well

as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA). The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to.

9. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*A heritage map is provided in **Annexure A***

During the survey fifteen sites were identified in the study area of which six have heritage significance. The following management and mitigation measures are recommended:

Site 9 to 15

It is recommended that the sites be preserved, as it is envisaged that no development will take place in the areas of the sites. In the event that development will have to take place and impact on these sites it will be necessary to document the sites through layout plans and where appropriate shovel test pits to determine the presence of cultural deposits.

Such shovel test pits can only be conducted after a permit for such work has been issued by SAHRA under Section 35 of the National Heritage Resources Act.

For the destruction of any of these site a destruction permit will be required from SAHRA after the necessary documentation of the sites, as recommended in this report, has been done.

If the required mitigation measures are adhered there is no reason from a heritage view point why the project cannot be initiated.

General

If during development any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

10. LIST OF PREPARES

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ANNEXURE A:
Heritage sites

