

Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters
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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED
TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT (AMALIA EXT.5)
ON A PORTION OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 2 AND A
PORTION OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 6 OF THE FARM
NIEUWJAARSFONTEIN 73HO, MAMUSA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY**

For:

***Maxim Planning Solutions (Pty) Ltd
P.O.Box 6848
FLAMWOOD
2572***

REPORT: APAC014/12

by:

***A.J. Pelser
Accredited member of ASAPA
Professional Member of SASCH***

February 2014

**P.O.BOX 73703
LYNNWOOD RIDGE
0040
Tel: 083 459 3091
Fax: 086 695 7247
Email: pelseranton@gmail.com**

Member: AJ Pelser BA (UNISA), BA (Hons) (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) [WITS]

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SUMMARY

A Pelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Amalia Extension 5 Township development on various portions of the farm Nieuwjaarsfontein 73HO. The development and study area is located close to the town of Amalia (Mamusa Local Municipality) in the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality of the Northwest Province.

This report is the result of the assessment. Two areas were to be studied, comprising a total of around 110ha. Both areas have been disturbed in the recent past by both agricultural activities and other developments such as a railway line and others. Dense vegetation (grass cover) and heavy rain on the day of the assessment hampered visibility. No archaeological sites, features or objects were identified, but from a historical perspective a number of resources do exist. These include 2 recent graveyards/cemeteries, some farming related remains and others. The development will have an impact and this need to be mitigated. The report discusses the background to the area and provides a number of recommendations at the end of it.

Based on the assessment, from a Heritage perspective, the development should be allowed to continue, taking cognizance of the conclusions and recommendations put forward at the end of this report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

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This report is the result of the assessment. Two areas were to be studied, comprising a total of around 110ha. Both areas have been disturbed in the recent past by both agricultural activities and other developments such as a railway line and others. Dense vegetation (grass cover) and heavy rain on the day of the assessment hampered visibility. No archaeological sites, features or objects were identified, but from a historical perspective a number of resources do exist. These include 2 recent graveyards/cemeteries, some farming related remains and others.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study areas and the fieldwork focused on these portions of land.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study is to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;
4. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;
5. Review applicable legislative requirements;

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

3.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

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

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

The National Estate includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

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

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

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

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

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

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

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

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

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

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

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

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

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated to) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

3.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Survey of literature

A survey of available literature, including previous heritage assessments, was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2 Field survey

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

4.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all

circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

4.4 Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified are documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Co-ordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The planned Amalia Extension 5 Township Development is located on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Portion 6 of the farm Nieuwjaarsfontein 73HO. This is in the Mamusa Local Municipality of the Dr. Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality of the Northwest Province. Two areas (A & B) had to be studied, comprising a total of approximately 110ha.

The topography of both areas are flat and open, and has been disturbed in the past through agriculture (ploughing), grazing, limited residential development and a railway line. Two cemeteries of fairly recent age (and still in use) are located on Alternative Area B. The study areas are both bordered by residential developments (both formal and informal). Some informal residential dumping is also occurring in the area.

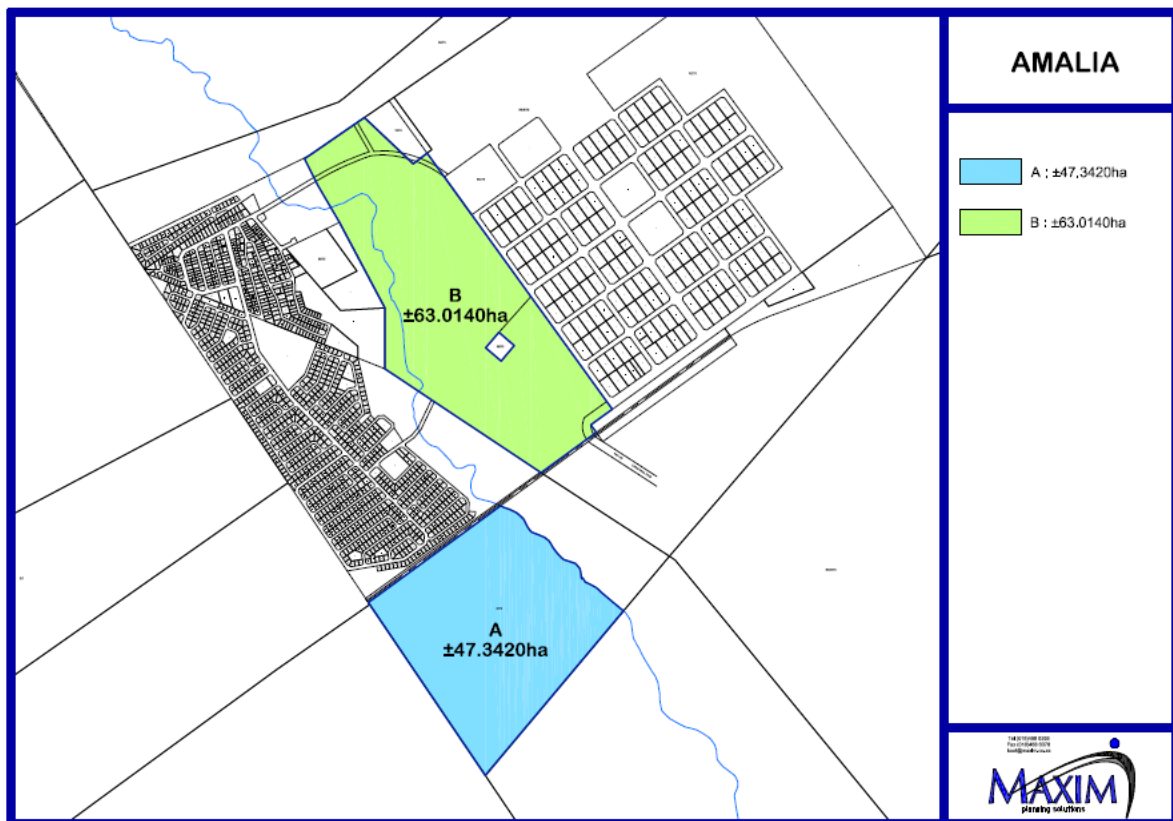


Figure 1: Location map of study areas (map provide by Maxim Planning Solutions).



Figure 2: Aerial view of study area and development location (Google Earth 2014).



Figure 3: Another view of the area. The two green circles indicate the two cemeteries & the red circle the Amalia Police Station that falls outside the development on a separate erf.



Figure 4: View of a section of Area B. Note the Police Station.



Figure 5: Another view of Area B. Note the ploughed furrows.



Figure 6: Sheep grazing on a portion of Area B.



Figure 7: Some residential dumping in Area B.



Figure 8: A view of a section of Area A. The vegetation & grass cover here is denser than in Area B.



Figure 9: Another view of a section of Area A with a portion of the informal settlement bordering the area.

6. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided basically into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago

Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago

Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

There are no known Stone Age sites close to Amalia (Bergh 1999: 4), although rock engraving sites are known (p.5). One small rock engraving representing a rhino is known from Diewedraai near Amalia (Holm 1956: 71). Furthermore there is documented evidence of Stone Age San rock art around Schweizer-Reneke (2 km north of the town on the Delareyville Road) which points to prolonged human occupation of the area. Engravings of a fish as well as a long-legged human figure are both also reportedly from the Schweizer-Reneke area (Schoonraad 1962; Woodhouse 1970; www.tourismnorthwest.co.za).

Recent research by Ouzman (2005) reveals that there are multiple rock art traditions in southern Africa and he attributes some of these finger paintings to the Korana people – !Kora-descended Khoikhoi – of the 18th-19th century. They often point to contact and conflict with European traders, farmers as well as other local groups moving into the area. One such example is found in the Harts River region and it depicts a horse-mounted elephant hunt. These Korana paintings are mainly characterized by armed horse riders and the sites are almost always located in sheltered areas, hidden from view (Ouzman 2005: 103, 104).

The true origins of the Korana are still subject to debate, but it is believed that they are descended from a herding Khoikhoi group called 'Gorachoqua' (from which 'Griqua' is derived). The name !Kora supposedly refers to their one-time leader named !Ora. This group of people were encountered by Dutch colonists near Stellenbosch in the late 17th century but were forced to move into the central interior, assimilating other groups in the process. Across the Cape frontier the hostile conditions led to the Korana becoming adept at raiding. Contact with Trekboere and missionaries led to trade of horses, guns and alcohol in exchange for ivory, salt and slaves (Ouzman 2005: 101, 110).

One area of Korana settlement was in the central Harts River region at Mamusa hill (present-day Schweizer-Reneke). There they lived under the leadership of captain Massau David Taaibosch during the 1880s. At that time the settlement's population was estimated at around 5,000 people (Conder 1887: 77; Holub 1881: 7). Massau tried to maintain the last remnants of his people's independence against the backdrop of an expanding colonial frontier by forming alliances with the various competing forces in the Transvaal. He petitioned the British for protection in 1879 but failed. To make matters worse the Boers then laid claim to Korana land at Mamusa. This resulted in Massau moving his cattle out of the Transvaal onto the west bank of the Harts River. However this land belonged to the Batlhaping and the move resulted in a full-blown conflict between the Batlhaping (under the leadership of Mankurwane) and the Korana. Massau enlisted the support of white mercenaries who ended up claiming the Batlhaping land. This led to the founding of the short-lived Stellaland Republic (www.nwhist.co.za).

Massau and his Korana people continued living at Mamusa until the British toppled the Stellaland Republic, which rendered him of little use anymore to Transvaal authorities. They were given an opportunity to be rid of him in 1885 when the Korana stole some local Boer cattle. A commando of the ZAR attacked Mamusa, capturing Massau and displacing the

Korana in the process. Ten people from the ZAR forces died in the campaign. It is unclear what became of chief Massau, but some sources suggest that he was killed by the Boers. Although the Korana capital was destroyed, the remains of some fortifications and kraals can still be seen at Massaukop (Conder 1887: 77; www.nwhist.co.za).

The town of Schweizer-Reneke was subsequently established in 1885, on the site of the old Korana settlement of Mamusa. The town was named after Captain CA Schweizer and Field-Cornet CN Reneke who died during the campaign against the Korana of Massau. In 1888 a Dutch Reformed church was built by Italian stonemasons and the first police station followed in 1902 (it is now a national monument). Some fighting took place in the area during the Anglo-Boer War and General Methuen's troops attacked Schweizer-Reneke on 4 August 1901. They destroyed everything except the church building (Grobler 2004: 121; www.nwhist.co.za).

The main ethnic groups found historically in the area, apart from the Korana, were the Rolong and the Tlhaping. The latter two formed part of the south-western cluster of Iron Age Sotho-Tswanas who presumably moved into the area from further north in Botswana. From 1750 onwards Sotho-Tswana societies were increasingly affected by intensified trade, colonial expansion into their territory and competition for resources (Giliomee & Mbenga 2008: 31).

One of the areas occupied first by the Barolong and then the Bathlaping from around 1750 is what is today Vryburg. During a dispute in 1881 between the Tlhaping and the Korana, led by Massau, Boer mercenaries supported the latter and a war of sorts ensued. In the process the Bathlaping lost their land to the Boers. This new white settlement led to the short-lived Stellaland Republic with Vryburg as its capital. By the late 1880s both the Barolong and the Bathlaping groups were forced to disperse in all directions (Conder 1887: 77; www.nwhist.co.za).

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which are widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

There are once again no known Iron Age sites in the area of Amalia (Bergh 1999: 6-7), although this might just point to a lack of archaeological research in the region. No sites were found during the assessment though.

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The earliest Europeans to

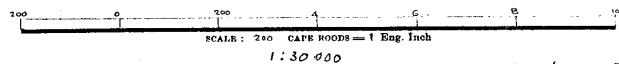
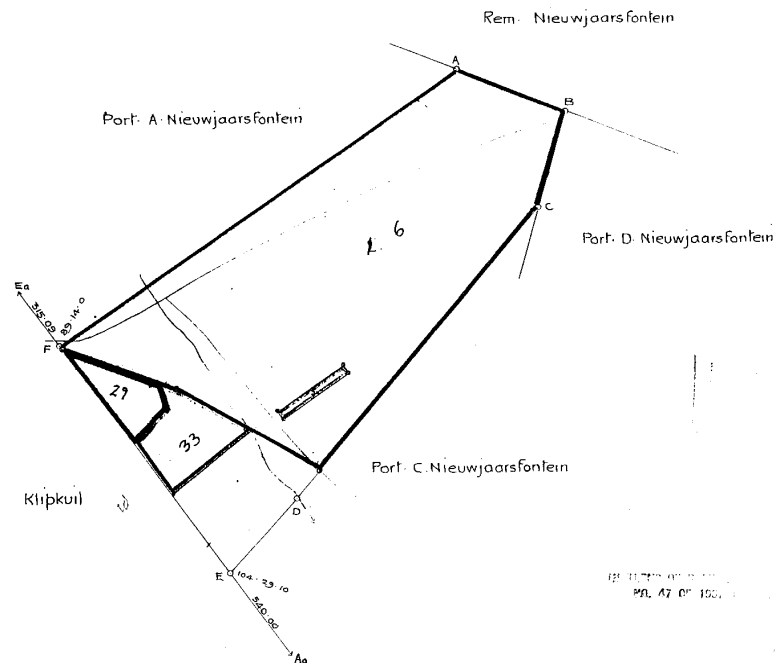
travel through the area were the groups of Broadbent & Hodgson in 1823, Hodgson & Archbell in 1826 and later that of Krebs in 1838 (Bergh 1999:12-13). They were closely followed by the Voortrekkers (p.14). The town was founded in 1927 and named after Amalia Faustmann, a well-known local church figure. In 1888 Reverend George Faustman was the first Dutch Reformed minister of Schweizer-Reneke and Amalia was probably connected to him in some way (www.nwhist.co.za; <http://en.wikipedia.org>).

A map dating to July 1909 (from the Chief Surveyor General database) shows that the whole farm (then numbered No.116 and located in the Bloemhof district and Schweizer Reneke Ward) was originally granted to H. van Boeschoten on 17 June 1891. The farm was surveyed in November 1889 already according to this map (CSG Document 101DMU01).

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

S.G.NO.A929/1910

SIDES	ANGLES	(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)
AB 236.81	A 121.41.30	A + 5220.98 - 270.55
BC 212.77	B 97.34.30	B + 5437.58 - 366.27
CD 788.54	C 156.16.30	C + 5377.98 - 570.52
DE 206.93	D 178.10.40	D + 4871.21 - 1174.65
EF 596.61	E 75.30.50	E + 4735.25 - 1328.88
FA 993.06	F 90.46.0	F + 4402.24 - 832.53
		Aa + 5032.87 - 1778.14
		Ea + 4227.41 - 570.39
		dam + 5209.65 - 1147.42



The above Figure lettered A B C D E F represents 799 Morgen
 38 Square Rods of Land, being Portion 32 of the Farm NIEUWJAARSFONTEIN N^o 246
 Situated in the District of SCH. Bloemhof Ward Schweizer Reneke Transvaal Colony.
 Bounded as indicated above.
 The whole Farm was originally granted to H. van Boeschoten by Deed of Grant No. 1438/1891 dated the 17th day of June 1891 and was surveyed in November 1889 by Surveyor H. Luttig
 The Beacons were pointed out by E. v. Heerden L. Kempers, Surveyor F. Visser
 and have been properly erected according to law.
 Surveyed in July 1909 by me *Jan Visser*
 Government Land Surveyor.

No. 1234 Examined. The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently
 consistent.
 Approved, *[Signature]*

This Diagram belongs to the Deed of Transfer No. issued this day
 in favour of

HONL-138.
 HONL-313

Figure 10: 1909 map of Portion 2 of the farm Nieuwjaarsfontein (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Results of the Fieldwork

As mentioned earlier no archaeological (Stone Age or Iron Age) sites, features or artifacts were identified during the assessment. Dense grass cover in certain sections made visibility difficult and it is possible that individual objects might be present. Furthermore large sections of both Areas A and B had been disturbed through agricultural activities (ploughing) and as a result if any archaeological sites did exist here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed to a large degree.

The only sites and remains identified during the assessment dates to the recent historical period and consists of two cemeteries and some remains (cement dams) related to earlier farming activities. All these were located on Area B. Both cemeteries date to very recent times and are currently still in use. The exact number of graves on both sites was not determined during this Phase 1 HIA, but probably number in the hundreds in total.

Cemetery 1

Cultural Significance: **Graves always carry a High Significance**

Heritage Significance: **Grade III - Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation.**

Field Rating: **General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance).**

Mitigation Proposed: **If the site is to be impacted on by the development the graves could be exhumed and relocated after detailed social consultation has been undertaken and all due legal processes followed. The best should be to leave the site in situ and to Manage.**

Cemetery 2 & Cement dams

Cultural Significance: **Graves High. Cement dams low.**

Heritage Significance: **Grade III - Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation (Graves). None for cement dams.**

Field Rating: **General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)[Graves]. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)[for cement dams].**

Mitigation Proposed: **If the site is to be impacted on by the development the graves could be exhumed and relocated after detailed social consultation has been undertaken and all due legal processes followed. The best should be to leave the site in situ and to Manage. No mitigation required for cement dams.**



Figure 11: Closer view of Area A. Note the old ploughed fields covering most of the area (Google Earth 2014).



Figure 12: Closer view of Area B. Most of the area has been disturbed through ploughing as well.



Figure 13: View of Area B showing cemeteries and farm dam locations (Google Earth 2014).



Figure 14: View of Cemetery 1.



Figure 15: View of a section of Cemetery 2.



Figure 16: Cement dams close to Cemetery 1.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Amalia Extension 5 Township, located on various portions of the farm Nieuwjaarsfontein 73HO has been conducted successfully. Two areas (Areas A & B) comprising around 110ha in total, had to be studied. Both areas have been largely disturbed in the recent past through agricultural activities and some other developments and if any archaeological sites did occur here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result. None were identified during the assessment.

Two fairly large and recent cemeteries were recorded in Area A. Both are currently being used and the exact number of graves on these two sites is not known. Should these sites be

impacted by the development it is recommended that they are exhumed and relocated after all due processes (including social consultation, detailed documentation and the obtaining of relevant permits) have been followed. However, the first prize would be the in-situ preservation and Management of these cemeteries. The cement dam remains are of low significance and most likely less than 60 years of age. These features are not unique and therefore do not have any real significance. It is recommended that they can be demolished.

From a Heritage point of view the development should however be allowed to continue, taking cognizance of the above recommendations and the proposed mitigation measures provided in the Discussion section of this document.

Furthermore, the subterranean presence of archaeological or historical sites, features or objects is always a possibility. This could include unknown and unmarked burial pits. Should any be uncovered during the development process a heritage specialist should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.

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Location and Layout Map: Provided by Maxim Planning Solutions

Aerial views of study area location and sites/features identified: Google Earth 2014.

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Chief Surveyor General Database: www.csg.dla.gov.za. Document Number 101DMU01

www.geoscience.org.za

www.nwhist.co.za

www.tourismnorthwest.co.za

<http://en.wikipedia.org>

APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

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

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B
DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C

SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low: A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium: Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High: Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II: Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- i. National Grade I significance: should be managed as part of the national estate
- ii. Provincial Grade II significance: should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- iii. Local Grade IIIA: should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- iv. Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/medium significance)
- v. General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)
- vi. General protection B (IV B): site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- vii. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D

PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.