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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED SENWABARWANA MALL  
DEVELOPMENT ON PORTION 6 OF THE FARM BORKUM 143LS  
IN SENWABARWANA, LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

For:

***Molshe Business Solutions  
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REPORT: **APAC019/53**

by:

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**Although all efforts are made to identify all sites of cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) significance during an assessment of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it is always possible that hidden or subterranean sites, features or objects could be overlooked during the study. APELSE Archaeological Consulting can't be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.**

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. El', is centered below the text.

## SUMMARY

A Pelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Molshe Business Solutions to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Senwabarwana Mall Development located on Portion 6 of the farm Borkum 143LS. The proposed development and study area is located in Senwabarwana, Limpopo Province.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls, but that there no known sites on the specific land parcel. Besides an informal grave yard with some unidentified graves on it, the assessment of the specific study area did not identify any sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance. This report discusses the results of both the background research and physical assessment.

**It is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue once the mitigation measures regarding the graves and grave yard recommended at the end of the report has been implemented.**

## CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION .....	5
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	5
3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS.....	5
4. METHODOLOGY .....	8
5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA .....	9
6. DISCUSSION.....	13
7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....	22
8. REFERENCES .....	23
APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS:.....	25
APPENDIX B: DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.....	26
APPENDIX C: SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING: .....	27
APPENDIX D: PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:.....	28
APPENDIX E: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES.....	29

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

A Pelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Molshe Business Solutions to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Senwabarwana Mall Development located on Portion 6 of the farm Borkum 143LS. The proposed development and study area is located in Senwabarwana, Limpopo Province.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls, but that there no known sites on the specific land parcel. Besides an informal grave yard with some unidentified graves on it, the assessment of the specific study area did not identify any sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the assessment concentrated on this portion.

## **2. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The Terms of Reference for the study was 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 000m<sup>2</sup> or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>
- 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)**.

### **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 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 heritage 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 a general set of minimum standards. 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 proposed Senwabarwana Mall development is located in Senwabarwana, Limpopo Province. The site and study area is situated on Portion 6 of the original farm Borkum 143LS.

The study area's topography is flat and open with no rocky outcrops and ridges. During the assessment there was virtually no grass or tree cover and visibility was therefore good. The development area has been completely disturbed and cleared and a large part functions as soccer field. The study area is also surrounded by urban residential and business developments (housing and other) and as a result has been completely altered from its original character in recent years. If any archaeological and/or historical sites, features or material did exist here in the past it would have been largely disturbed or destroyed as a result.

***The only significant heritage site located and recorded is an informal grave yard containing between 10 & 15 unknown graves that will be impacted by the development. This site and the required mitigation measures regarding it will be discussed in the sections following.*** Some recent structures are located in the study area but are of no historical significance.



Figure 1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 2: Closer view of study area location (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 3: Study area & development footprint (provided by Molshe Business Solutions).



Figure 4: General view of section of area.



**Figure 5: Another view of the study area.**



**Figure 6: A view of the soccer field and open nature of the study area.**



**Figure 7: One of the recent structures in the study 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 in 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).

No Stone Age sites (including rock art) are known to occur in the immediate study area. The closest known Stone Age sites are located at near Blouberg on the Makgabeng Plateau dating to the Later Stone Age (Bergh 1999: 4). A very large number of significant rock art sites (numbering in their hundreds) are located on the Makgabeng Plateau and on farms north of the study area. These rock art sites are representative of San, Khoi and Northern-Sotho rock art traditions (Eastwood et.al 2004; 2005).

***No Stone Age sites or occurrences where recorded during the field assessment.***

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal 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) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be 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 no known Iron Age sites in the immediate study area. Once again a large number of EIA and LIA sites are known to exist to on the Makgabeng Plateau (J.van Schalkwyk Pers.Comm. 2013-10-15).

Tom Huffman's research work shows that EIA, MIA and LIA sites, features or material could possibly be found in the area. This could include the so-called Happy Rest facies of the Kalundu Tradition dating to between AD500 and AD750 (Huffman 2007: 219); Diamant facies of the same tradition dating to between AD750 and AD1000 (p.223); Eiland facies of Kalundu dating to between AD1000 and AD1300 (p.227); the Icon facies of the Urewe Tradition dating to between AD1300 & AD1500 (p.183) and finally the Letsibogo facies of the same tradition dating to between AD1500 and AD1700 (Huffman 2007: 187).

***Once again no Iron Age sites, features or objects were identified during the field work.***

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 first European group to pass close by the area was that of Coenraad de Buys in 1821 and again 1825, followed by the Voortrekkers after 1844 (Bergh 1999: 12; 14). By 1848 the area formed part of the Soutpansberg Magisterial District (Bergh 1999: 17).

***The grave site found in the study area dates to the recent historical period.***

The oldest map for Borkum 143LS obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's Database ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)) dates to 1909 (CSG Document B3456). It shows that the farm was then numbered as No.1019 and was located in the Mara Ward of the Zoutpansberg District of the Transvaal. The farm was surveyed on behalf of the then Government in February 1909. For Portion 1 (CSG Document B3460) the map dates to 1936 and shows that by then the farm was in the Pietersburg District and that Portion 1 was surveyed in January 1936. Portion 6's map date to 1943 (CSG Document B3465) and indicates that this portion was formally surveyed in June 1943. No historical sites or features could be identified on any of these three maps however.

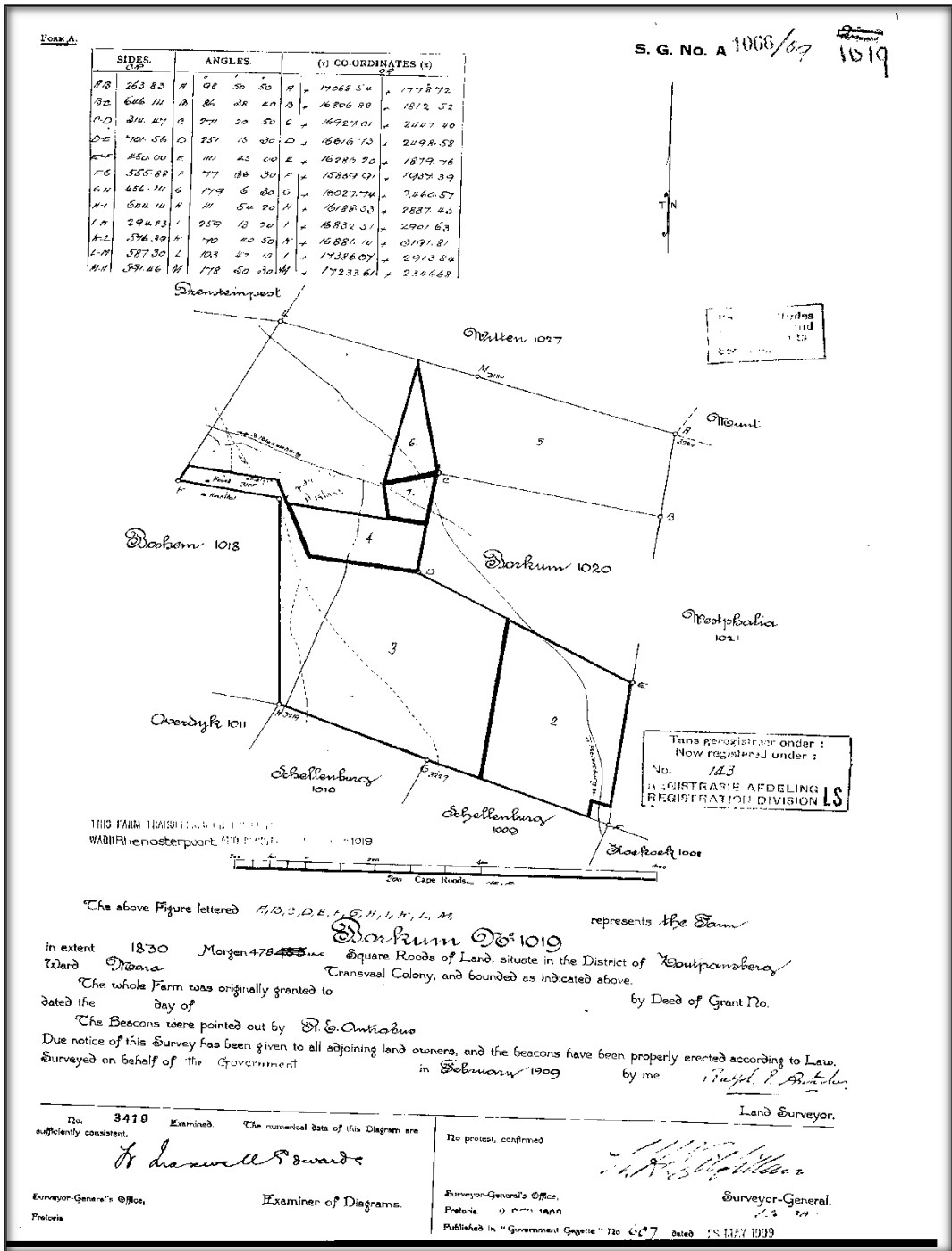


Figure 8: 1909 map of Borkum 143LS ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)).

Diagram Form for a farm or portion of a farm.

S.G. No. A. 231/36

Approved

Acting Surveyor-General.

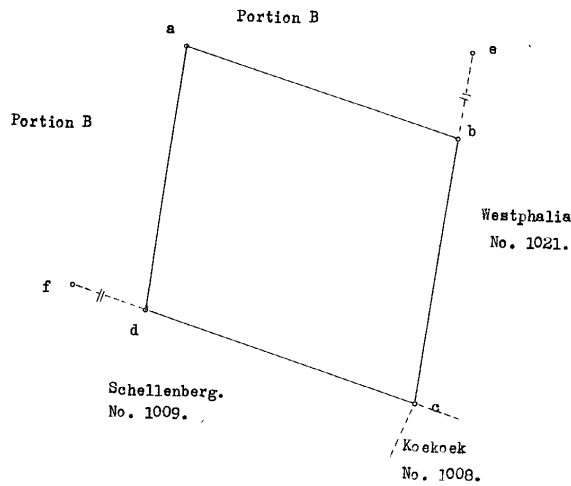
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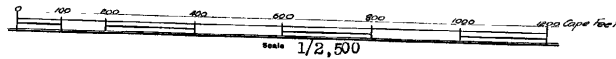
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	Const	System	X	Y
ab 665.1	a 77.34.54	a	+90960.5	+23790.2
bc 665.1	b 102.25.06	b	+90735.4	+23164.2
cd 665.1	c 77.34.54	c	+90075.8	+23249.5
da 665.1	d 102.25.06	d	+90300.9	+23875.4
be 4737.5	gab 199.46.49	e	+95433.8	+22557.2
df 6007.5		f	+92333.9	+29528.4

Description of Beacons:-

a,b,d,e, are Iron pegs and cairns of stones  
c,f, are 6" Iron pipes.



How known as Portion f  
No. 143  
LS



The figure lettered a,b,c,d,  
5,000<sup>3</sup> Morgen.

of land called Portion A

represents  
of the farm

BORKUM No. 1019

situate in the DISTRICT of

PIETERSBURG.

Surveyed in January, 1936. by me

PROVINCE OF TRANSVAAL

H. Manaschewitz  
Land Surveyor.

This diagram is annexed to Deed of  
No. In favour of

1865/126  
Registrar of Deeds.

The original diagram is No. 1066/09  
annexed to Deed of Grant  
No. 362/1920 dated 13/8/1920  
In favour of C.H.R. Franz

S.G. File No. 2896/2357/16  
Survey Records No.  
Compilation No.  
Lat. South 23°18' Long. East 28°6'

Figure 9: 1936 map of Portion 1 of Borkum 143LS ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)).



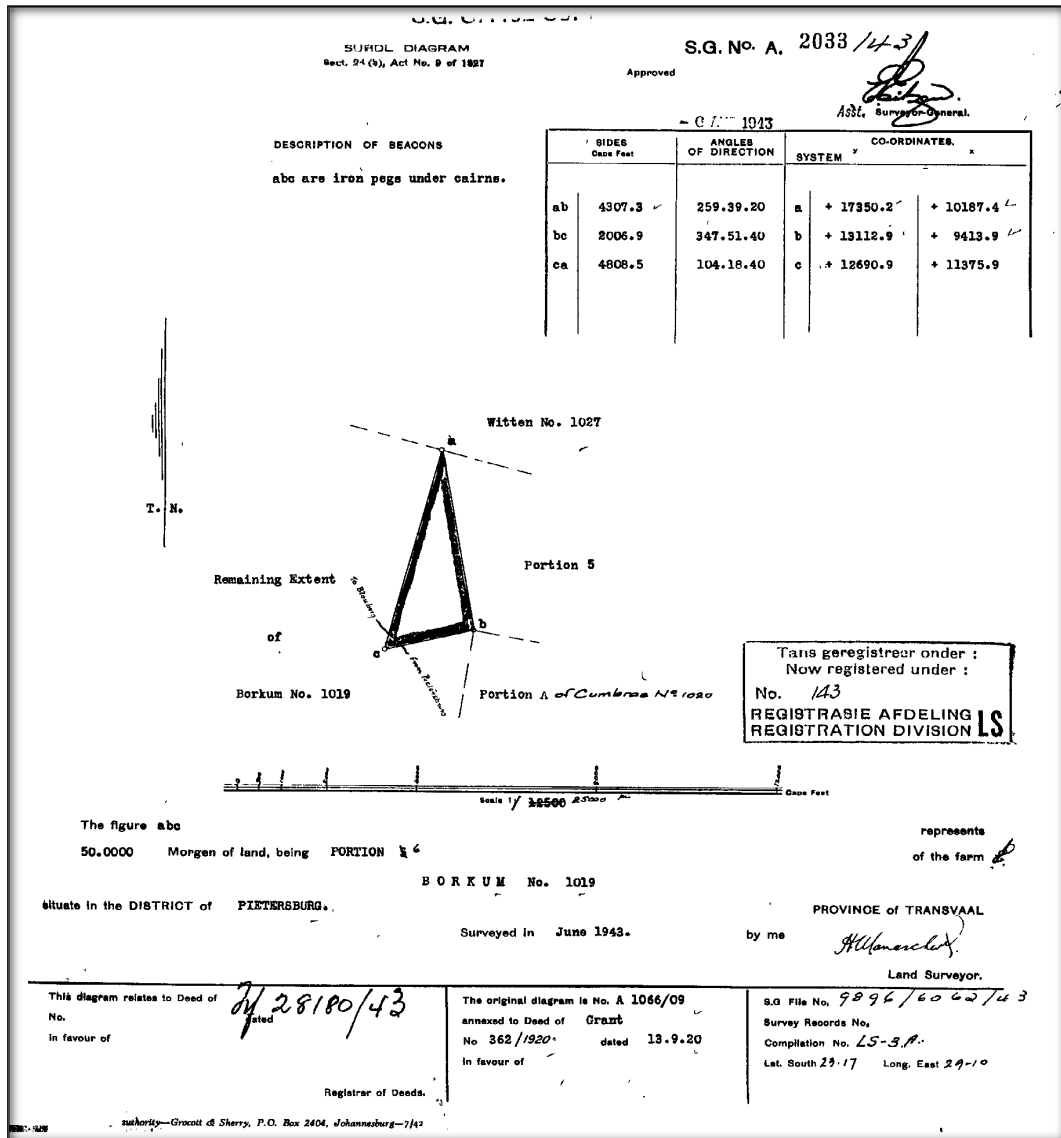


Figure 10: 1943 map of Portion 6 of Borkum 143LS ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)).

## Results of the study area assessment

As indicated earlier no sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified in the study area during the physical assessment. If any sites did exist here in the past it would have been largely disturbed or destroyed by recent historical urban development activities in the study and larger area around it. The only significant site found and recorded in the study area was an informal grave yard that will be impacted on by the proposed Mall development.

## Grave Site

The site contains between 10 and 15 graves, and the site has not been fenced-in. Most of the graves here are stone-packed with no headstones, while there are 2 graves with cement headstones and that have cement borders. There are no inscriptions on these graves and at this stage the graves are therefore unknown in terms of identities of the deceased buried

there and well as the age of these graves. They are therefore regarded currently as older than 60 years of age and protected by the National Heritage Resources Act.

**Graves always carry a High Cultural Heritage Significance rating and should preferably be protected and not impacted by any development. Two options exist regarding the handling of graves and grave sites in terms of the impacts of development**

The 1<sup>st</sup> is as follows. The best practice would be to steer clear of the grave site and fence it in to ensure its protection. The site should then be managed through a Heritage Management Plan.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> option is the Investigation, Exhumation and Relocation of the graves that will be impacted on by the development. Because the grave site and graves on it is located within the development footprint it is the opinion of the heritage specialist that it cannot be incorporated in and managed as part of the proposed development. The grave site and graves will therefore be directly impacted on by the proposed Senwabarwana Mall development and suitable mitigation measures will have to be implemented as a result.

The investigation, exhumation and relocation of the graves will entail detailed and extensive social consultation to try and locate any possible descendants of the deceased and to obtain consent for the exhumations and relocations. This will include the erecting of Site Notices indicating the intent to develop and to exhume & relocated the graves from the location; Newspaper Advertisements and if required radio announcements as well. Once this has been done various permits will have to be obtained before the work is conducted. This will include a permit from SAHRA's Burial Grounds and Graves Unit (BGG), Provincial and National Departments of Health and COGTA. For this a recognized Undertaker, experienced & skilled in Grave Exhumation and Relocation work, will have to be consulted as well.

**GPS Location of Grave Site: S23 16 56.70 E29 08 22.30**

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

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

**Field Ratings: General protection A (IV A): Site should be mitigated before destruction (High/Medium significance)**

**Mitigation: If the graves cannot be protected in situ through fencing and the implementation of a Graves Management Plan (Option 1) and is to be negatively impacted then they could be exhumed and relocated after detailed consultation with possible descendants have been concluded and permits have been obtained from various local, provincial and National government departments (Option 2).**



**Figure 11: View of Grave Site.**



**Figure 12: One of the graves with cement border and headstone.**



**Figure 13: One of the stone-packed graves.**



**Figure 14: Another of the stone-packed graves.**



**Figure 15: Another view of the grave site.  
Note the grave with cement headstone & border**



**Figure 16: Location of grave site in the study area (Google Earth 2019).**

*It should be noted that although all efforts are made to cover a total area during any assessment and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural*

*(archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This will include low stone-packed or unmarked graves. This aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (including graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.*

## **7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Senwabarwana Mall Development located on Portion 6 of the farm Borkum 143LS was conducted successfully. The proposed development and study area is located in Senwabarwana, Limpopo Province.

As indicated earlier no sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified in the study area during the physical assessment. If any sites did exist here in the past it would have been largely disturbed or destroyed by recent historical urban development activities in the study and larger area around it. The only significant site found and recorded in the study area was an informal grave yard that will be impacted on by the proposed Mall development.

The site contains between 10 and 15 graves, and the site has not been fenced-in. Most of the graves here are stone-packed with no headstones, while there are 2 graves with cement headstones and that have cement borders. There are no inscriptions on these graves and at this stage the graves are therefore unknown in terms of identities of the deceased buried there and well as the age of these graves. They are therefore regarded currently as older than 60 years of age and protected by the National Heritage Resources Act.

**Graves always carry a High Cultural Heritage Significance rating and should preferably be protected and not impacted by any development. Two options exist regarding the handling of graves and grave sites in terms of the impacts of development**

**The 1st is as follows. The best practice would be to steer clear of the grave site and fence it in to ensure its protection. The site should then be managed through a Heritage Management Plan.**

**The 2nd option is the Investigation, Exhumation and Relocation of the graves that will be impacted on by the development. Because the grave site and graves on it is located within the development footprint it is the opinion of the heritage specialist that it cannot be incorporated in and managed as part of the proposed development. The grave site and graves will therefore be directly impacted on by the proposed Senwabarwana Mall development and suitable mitigation measures will have to be implemented as a result.**

**The investigation, exhumation and relocation of the graves will entail detailed and extensive social consultation to try and locate any possible descendants of the deceased and to obtain consent for the exhumations and relocations. This will include the erecting of Site Notices indicating the intent to develop and to exhume & relocated the graves from the location; Newspaper Advertisements and if required radio announcements as**

well. Once this has been done various permits will have to be obtained before the work is conducted. This will include a permit from SAHRA's Burial Grounds and Graves Unit (BGG), Provincial and National Departments of Health and COGTA. For this a recognized Undertaker, experienced & skilled in Grave Exhumation and Relocation work, will have to be consulted as well.

It should be noted that although all efforts are made to locate, identify and record all possible cultural heritage sites and features (including archaeological remains) there is always a possibility that some might have been missed as a result of grass cover and other factors. The subterranean nature of these resources (including low stone-packed or unmarked graves) should also be taken into consideration. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward.

Finally, it is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue once the mitigation measures regarding the graves have been implemented.

## 8. REFERENCES

General, Closer views of study area location and Grave Site Location: Google Earth 2019.

Study area & Development Footprint (on Google Earth): Provided by Molshe Business Solutions

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Personal Communication 2013-10-15: Dr. J. van Schalkwyk.

**Chief Surveyor General Database ([www.csg.dla.gov.za](http://www.csg.dla.gov.za)):** Documents (1) B3456 (2) B3460 & (3) B3465.



## **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.