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**REPORT ON A PHASE 1 HIA FOR THE
PROPOSED WILKOPPIES EXT.108 TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT
ON HOLDINGS 19-23 AND 48, WILKOPPIES AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS
(ELANDSHEUVEL 402IP) IN KLERKSDORP, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: APAC013/75

by:

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APELSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Wilkoppies Ext.108 Township development on Holdings 19-23 & 48 in Wilkoppies Agricultural Holdings (Elandsheuvel 402IP) in Klerksdorp (City of Matlosana), Northwest Province. A desktop study formed part of the Heritage Assessment, after which a field survey was conducted in the area.

The general area has been extensively disturbed in the past through both agricultural activities and residential developments such as housing, roads and others. The area is relatively flat and open, and visibility was good, although relatively dense vegetation cover in certain sections of the area of the assessment made surface visibility difficult. Informal residential dumping is also taking place in portions. A few sites of cultural heritage (archaeological or historical) origin and significance were identified during the assessment. This report discusses the results of the assessment.

From a Cultural Heritage perspective there would be no objection to the continuation of the proposed development, taking into consideration the conclusions and recommendations put forward at the end of this report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Wilkoppies Ext.108 Township development on Holdings 19-23 & 48 in Wilkoppies Agricultural Holdings (Elandsheuvel 402IP) in Klerksdorp (City of Matlosana), Northwest Province. A desktop study formed part of the Heritage Assessment, after which a field survey was conducted in the area.

The general area has been extensively disturbed in the past through both agricultural activities and residential developments such as housing, roads and others. The area is relatively flat and open, and visibility was good, although relatively dense vegetation cover in certain sections of the area of the assessment made surface visibility difficult. Informal residential dumping is also taking place in portions. A few sites of cultural heritage (archaeological or historical) origin and significance were identified during the assessment.

The client indicated the boundaries of the area to be assessed and the fieldwork focused on this.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study were to:

1. Conduct a desktop study regarding the archaeology and history of the area, as well as on previous heritage impact studies in the area, and to undertake a physical survey in the area of proposed development
2. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located in the area;
3. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
4. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;
5. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;
6. 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 on these resources. 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 literature, including other possible Heritage Impact Assessment Reports completed in the area, was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2 Field Survey

The assessment was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all

sites, features and objects was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed.

The assessment was undertaken on both on foot and by driving through the area under scrutiny. Areas with the potential of containing archaeological and other sites were focused on during the survey. This included rocky outcrops, erosion dongas and unnatural clumps of trees and other vegetation.

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 proposed development is located on Holdings 19-23 & 48 in Wilkoppies Agricultural Holdings (Elandsheuvel 402IP), Klerksdorp, Northwest Province. The development – termed Wilkoppies Extension 108 – is surrounded by existing residential and other developments. The topography of the area is flat and open with a large portion of the area having been extensively disturbed in the recent past through agricultural activities. Informal dumping of residential refuse and building rubble also occurs in the area.

Visibility was fairly good, with the areas generally flat and open. A large section has been cleared, while only some sections contain dense grass and tree cover that hampered visibility to some degree.

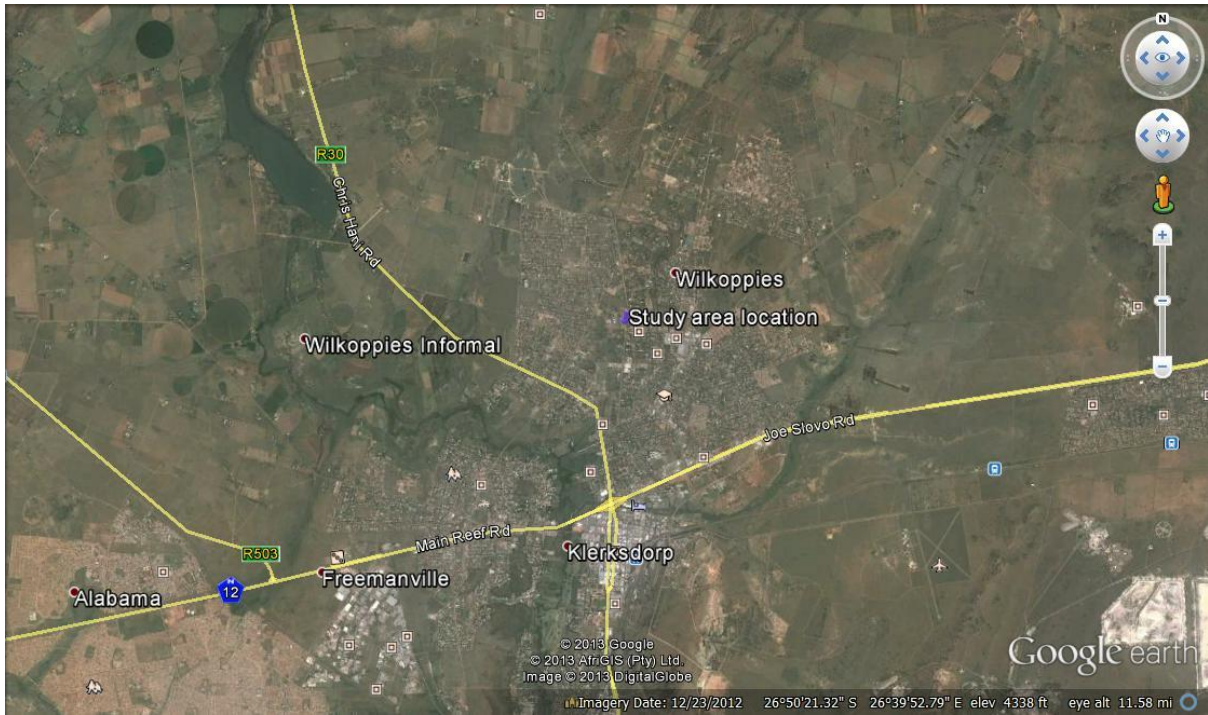



Figure 1: Geographical location of development (Google Earth 2013 – Image date 2012/23/12).

LOCALITY PLAN OF HOLDINGS 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 48, WILKOPPIES AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.



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SKAAL SCALE 1 : 10 000

KAART MAP 1


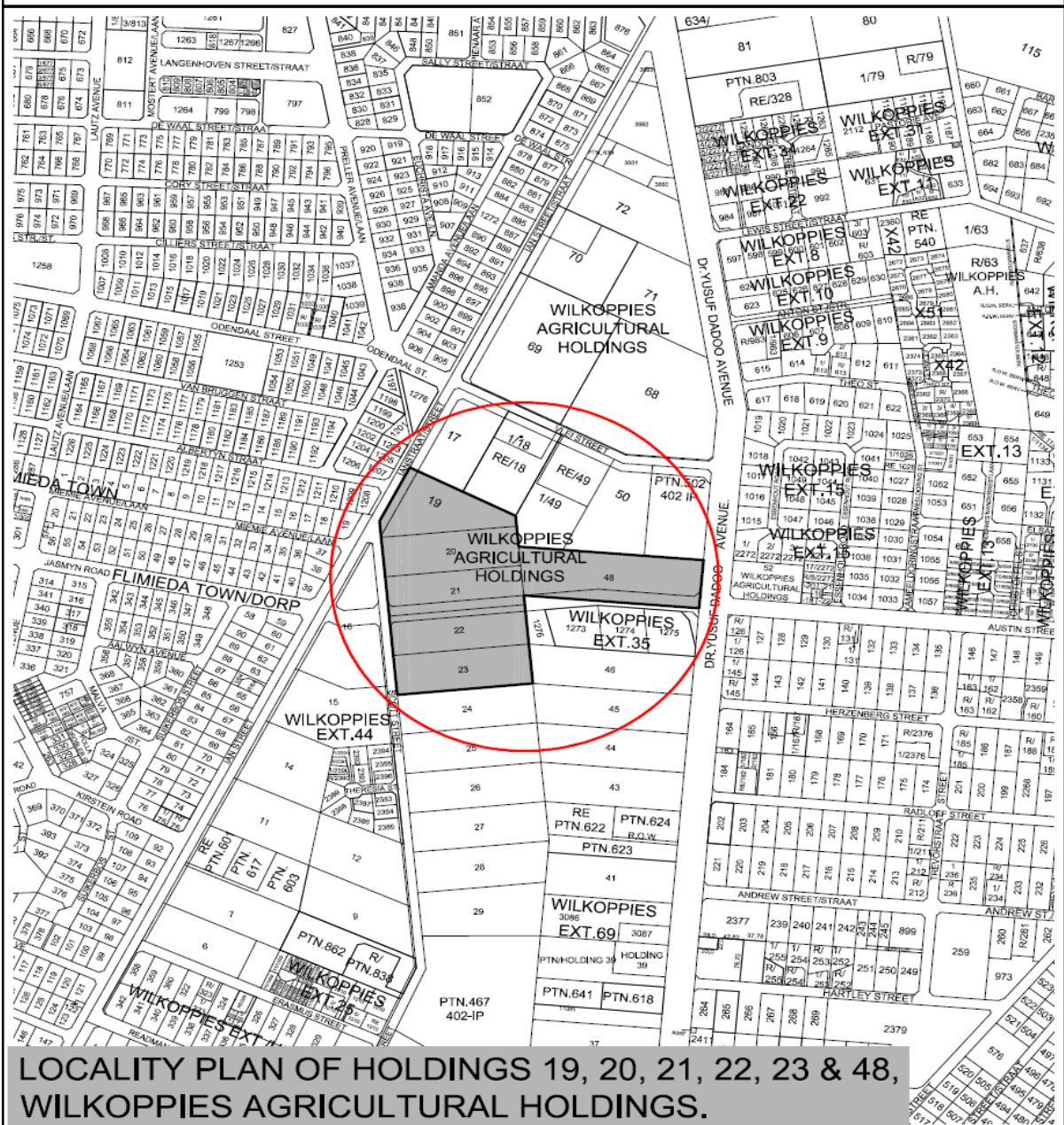
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Figure 2: Location Map 1 of development (courtesy Maxim Planning Solutions).

LOCALITY PLAN OF HOLDINGS 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 48, WILKOPPIES AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.



LOCALITY PLAN OF HOLDINGS 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 & 48,
WILKOPPIES AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS.



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Figure 3: Locality Plan of development (courtesy Maxim Planning Solutions).



**Figure 4: View of a section of the development area.
Note the flat and open nature of this portion.**



Figure 5: Another view of the same area.



**Figure 6: Further view of a section of the development area.
Note the residential developments.**



Figure 7: Portion of the area with informal dumping visible.



Figure 8: A section of the study area with dense grass and tree cover.

6. DISCUSSION

As part of the assessment of the area a desktop study was undertaken to put the farm and the general geographical area in a historical and archaeological context.

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. 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).

According to Bergh there are no known Stone Age sites close to Klerksdorp, although a number of rock engraving sites are known to occur in the larger geographical area (Bergh 1999: 4-5).

During the assessment a small number of scattered MSA/LSA stone tools were found in one area. The scatter was not very dense, but it is possible that more could be present as individual tools in the larger area.

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) 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 EIA/MIA sites in the area, although there are some Late Iron Age sites in the larger geographical area north and west of the town (Bergh 1999: 6-7). One such site is Palmietfontein (around 30km north of the town), excavated in 1975 by D.A.White. In an article on this work it is also indicated that the area north of Klerksdorp is relatively rich in terms of Late Iron Age sites, and that the Rolong capital of Thabeng lies within this area (White 1977: 89).

Based on the research by Huffman it is possible that sites related to the so-called Olifantspoort facies of the Urewe Tradition, dating to around AD1500-1700, and the Thabeng facies of the same tradition (AD1700-1840) could possibly be found in the area ((Huffman 2007: 207). No Iron Age sites, features or cultural material was found during the assessment of the area.

The historical age generally starts with the first recorded oral histories in an area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The earliest traveller through this area was Cornwallis Harris in 1836, followed by missionaries and the Voortrekkers (Bergh 1999: 13-14).

According to Wikipedia the town was founded in 1837 when the Voortrekkers settled on the banks of the Schoonspruit which flows through the town. The most prominent of the first settlers was C.M. du Plooy who claimed a large farm called Elandsheuvel. He gave plots of land and communal grazing rights on this farm to other Voortrekkers in return for their labour in building a dam and an irrigation canal. This collection of smallholdings was later given the name of Klerksdorp in honour of the first landdrost (magistrate) of the area, Jacob de Clerq.

In August 1886 gold was discovered in the Klerksdorp district by M.G. Jansen van Vuuren as well as on the Witwatersrand, which lies about 160 km to the east. As a consequence, thousands of fortune-seekers descended on the small village, turning it into a town with 70 taverns and even a stock exchange of its own. However, the nature of the gold reef demanded expensive and sophisticated equipment to mine and extract the gold, causing the majority of diggers to move away in the late 1890s and leading to a decline in the gold mining industry.

During the Second Boer War (1899-1902), heavy fighting occurred in the area, which also housed a large concentration camp. The most famous of the battles around Klerksdorp, is that of the Battle of Ysterspruit during which the Boers under General Koos de la Rey achieved a great victory. On April 11, 1902, the Battle of Rooiwal, the last major engagement of the war, was fought near Klerksdorp during which a Boer charge was beaten off by entrenched British troops. The graves of the victims of the British Concentration Camps near Klerksdorp are located in the old cemetery just outside of town.

Klerksdorp was connected by rail to Krugersdorp on 3 August 1897 and to Kimberley in 1906. The gold mining industry was revived by large mining companies in 1932, causing the town to undergo an economic revival, which accelerated after World War II.

The above information was obtained from www.wikipedia.org.

An 1890 map of the farm Elandsheuvel (then numbered 376) indicates that the farm was then located in the district of Potchefstroom and the Schoonspruit ward. The whole of the original farm was first granted to one J.N. Grobler on the 9th of May 1857 (www.csg.dla.gov.za – Document 10KGUA01).

According to Bergh the farmer settlement along the Schoonspruit started to be called a town around 1855, although its status was only formally acknowledged on the 12th of September 1888 (Bergh 1999: 130; 146). This source also indicates the two Anglo-Boer War battles mentioned in wikipedia, but includes the Battle of Hartebeestfontein (18th February 1901) close to Klerksdorp (p. 54). Besides the Boer women en children Concentration Camp in Klerksdorp there was also one for Black people (Bergh 1999: 54).

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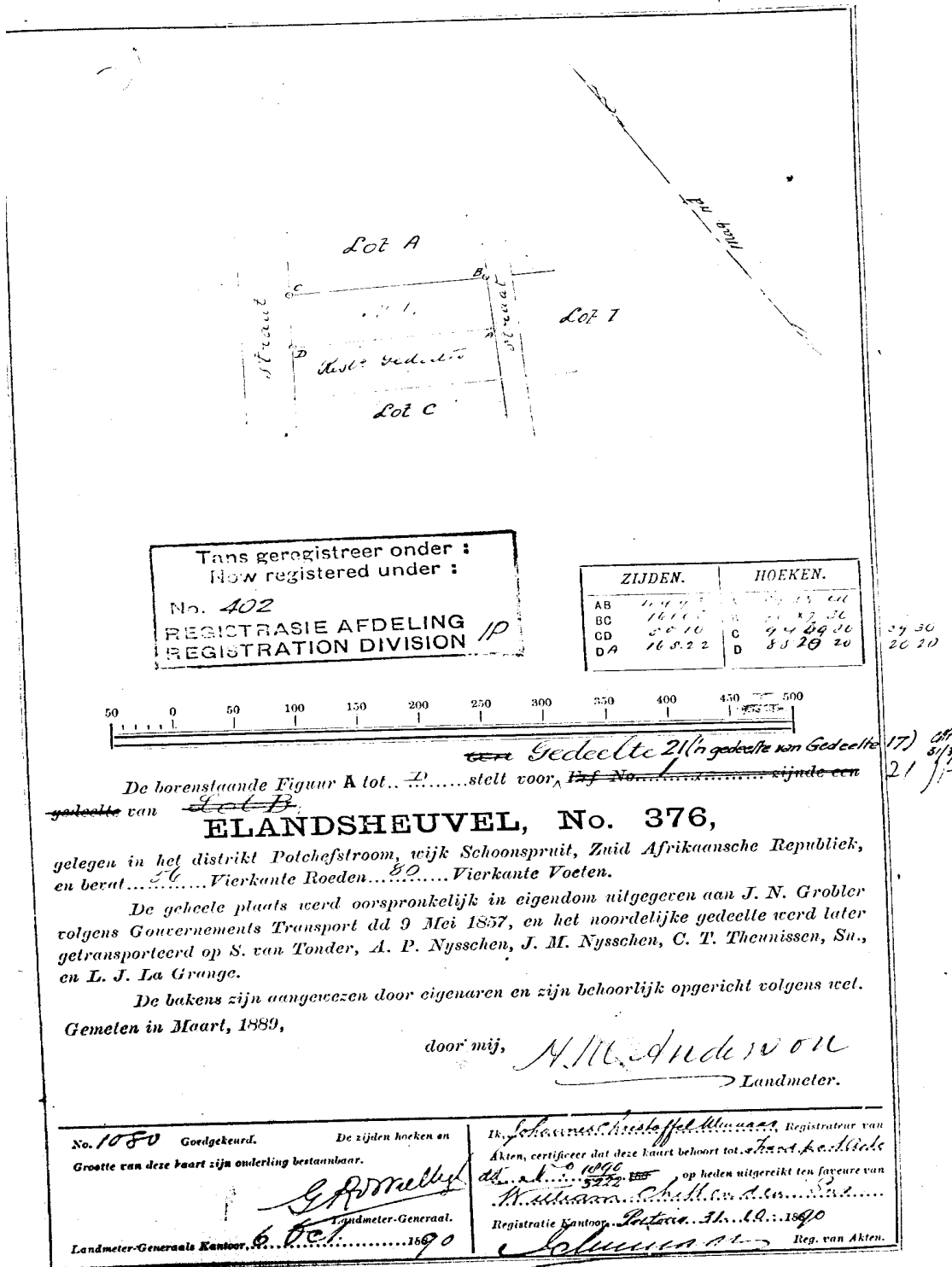


Figure 9: 1890 map of Elandsheuvel (CSG Document 10KGUA01).

Results of the Fieldwork

Five (5) sites were identified in the area during the survey. These include a scatter of Stone Age tools and 4 recent historically related sites.

Site 1 – Stone Age scatter

This site contains a small number of MSA/LSA flakes and tools, scattered individually in a section of the study area. The tools are very worn (water rolled?) and manufactured on felsite and quartzite. It is possible that more tools could be located in the larger area, but these would also be individually scattered and in low densities.

GPS Location: S26 50.061 E26 39.863

Cultural Significance: Low

Heritage Significance: None

Field Ratings: General protection C (IV C): Phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording.

Mitigation: None required. Should any cultural material or deposit be exposed during any development action then an expert should be called in to investigate

Site 2 – Recent structures

This site consists of the remains and foundations of recent structures that are less than 60 years of age. These structures were constructed mainly of bricks and have been vandalised and demolished to a large degree already.

GPS Location: S26 49.999 E26 39.779

Cultural Significance: Low

Heritage Significance: None

Field Ratings: Not applicable. Phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording.

Mitigation: None required.

Sites 3-5: Historical remains and refuse midden

These three sites are located in close proximity to each other and are probably part of the same old farming related settlement (possibly farm labourer) dating to the recent historical period (between the late 19th and mid20th century possibly).

The first site (Site 3) is a fairly large refuse midden containing glass, porcelain, metal objects and other material possibly dating to between the late 19th and mid20th centuries. The origin and history of the midden could not be traced, but it is believed that it is possibly related to earlier farming (and more likely farm labourer) activities in the area. The deposit on the site is fairly extensive and it is recommended that the site be mitigated prior to development commencing. This would include superficial excavations and the sampling of material from the site.

GPS Location: S26 50.081 E26 39.926

Cultural Significance: Medium to High

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

Field Ratings: General protection B (IV B) - Site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)

Mitigation: Limited excavations and sampling of material.

Site 4 & 5 is represented by the remains (foundations) of structures that could be associated with Site 3 (the refuse midden). Both these structures seem to have been built with bricks and stones. The age of these are not known, but is probably also between the late 19th and mid20th century. With so little of these structures remaining they are not significant and can be demolished. It is recommended that they be recorded (mapped) however as part of the investigation on the refuse midden (Site 3).

GPS Locations: S26 50.082 E26 39.938 (4) & S26 50.079 E26 39.989 (5)

Cultural Significance: Low

Heritage Significance: None

Field Ratings: General protection C (IV C): Phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording.

Mitigation: Mapping during excavation of refuse midden.



Figure 10: Site 2 recent ruins.



Figure 11: Stone tools found at Site 1.



Figure 12: Refuse midden Site 3.



Figure 13: Some of the cultural material from the site. Included here is a pocket knife and a bottle stopper typical of the late 19th/mid 20th century.



Figure 14: Foundations of structure on Site 4.



Figure 15: Foundations of another structure on Site 5.

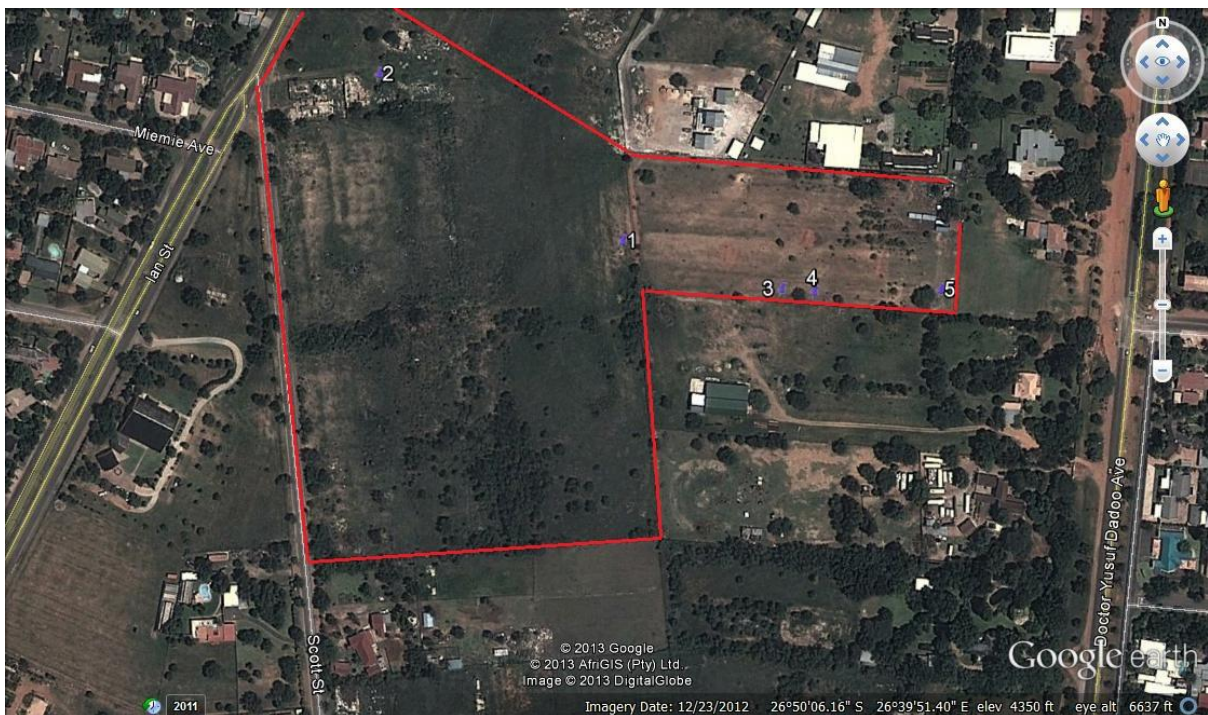


Figure 16: Site distribution (Google Earth 2013 – Image date 2012/23/12).

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed township development on Holdings 19-23 & 48 in Wilkoppies Agricultural Holdings (Elandsheuveld 402IP), and known as Wilkoppies Ext.108, has been conducted successfully. The area has been extensively disturbed in the past through agricultural activities and other developments and if any sites of cultural (archaeological & historical) origin and significance did exist here in the past it would have been disturbed or destroyed to

a large degree. However some sites were recorded during the survey, and included a Stone Age tool scatter of low density and significance, recent structural remains (less than 60 years of age) and three sites probably dating to between the late 19th and mid20th centuries. Last three sites include a refuse midden and the foundations of two structures. It is recommended that limited excavation at the midden be undertaken prior to development commencing. Once this has been completed the site can be destructed.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the development should be allowed to continue, taking the above mentioned into consideration. **Furthermore, the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts are always a distinct possibility, and this aspect needs to be kept in mind at all times. Care should therefore be taken during any development activities that if any of these are accidentally discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate. This would include the discovery of previously unknown graves.**

8. REFERENCES

Layout and location map of development area provided by client – Maxim Planning Solutions (Pty) Ltd

Aerial views of location of study area and site distribution: Google Earth 2013 – Imagery date: 2012/23/12.

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www.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.