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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR THE EXISTING DEVELOPMENT OF A
DIESEL DEPOT ON PORTION 22 OF MIMOSA 61HO & THE DEVELOPMENT
OF A MILL ON A PORTION OF GROOTPOORT 83HO
NEAR SCHWEIZER-RENEKEN IN THE MAMUSA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY,
NORTH-WEST PROVINCE**

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SUMMARY

A Pelsers Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the existing development of a Diesel Depot on Portion 22 of the farm Mimosa 61HO, and the proposed development of a Mill on a portion of the farm Grootboom 83HO. Both study areas are located close to Schweizer-Reneke in the Mamusa Local Municipality of the North-West Province.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study areas fall. The assessment recorded some Stone Age archaeological material and sites in the study areas. This report discusses the results of both the background research and physical assessment and mitigation measures are recommended at the end.

Finally, it is recommended that the proposed developments be allowed to continue once the required mitigation measures have been implemented.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A Pelsers Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by AB Enviro Consult to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the existing development of a Diesel Depot on Portion 22 of the farm Mimosa 61HO, and the proposed development of a Mill on a portion of the farm Grootboom 83HO. Both study areas are located close to Schweizer-Reneke in the Mamusa Local Municipality of the North-West Province.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study areas fall. The assessment recorded some Stone Age archaeological material and sites in the study areas.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study areas and the assessment concentrated on these portions. A representative of the developer accompanied the specialist team during the assessment of the two study areas.

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 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)**.

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 existing Diesel Depot development study area is located on Portion 22 of the farm Mimosas 61HO. The study area has been disturbed by the current development and has been cleared of the original vegetation, while gravel from old diamond diggings/tailings has been used to level the area as well. If any cultural heritage sites existed in the area prior to the development activities here it would have been disturbed or destroyed as a result. There are no rocky ridges or outcrops present and visibility on the ground was good.

The proposed Mill development is located on a portion of the farm Grootpoort 83HO. The topography of the area is flat and open, with some tree and grass cover present. Some structures related to a recent defunct fertilizer plant exist on a portion of the study area, while other disturbances include old diamond diggings. No cultural heritage sites, features or material (on the surface) were identified in the area during the assessment. Visibility during the fieldwork was good.



Figure 1: General location of the two study areas (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 2: A closer view of the location of the two study areas (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 3: Closer view of location of Diesel Depot development (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 4: Closer view of location of Mill development area (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 5: General view of Diesel Depot study area.



Figure 6: Another view of Diesel Depot area.



Figure 7: A view of another portion of the farm bordering the Diesel Depot area. The Diesel Depot area was like this prior to being cleared and leveled.



Figure 8: A view of a section of the Mill Development area.



Figure 9: Another general view of the Mill area.



Figure 10: A view of some of the Fertilizer plant structures on the site.



Figure 11: A view of the old diamond diggings heaps on the property.



Figure 12: Another general view of the Mill development 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).

The closest known Stone Age sites are located at Matlawase and close to Wolmaransstad, and include a fairly larger number of rock engravings around the Schweizer-Reneke area and other locations in the larger geographical area (Bergh 1999: 4-5).

Some Stone Age material (stone tools) was found at the Diesel Depot site. The significance of this and the source of this material will be discussed in the results section of the 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 close to the study area (Bergh 1999: 6-7), although this might just point to a lack of archaeological research in the region. Based on Huffman's research the possibility of the presence of Iron Age sites in the larger geographical area cannot be excluded. His research, based on pottery, shows that the Olifantspoort facies of the Urewe Iron Age Tradition and dating to between AD 1500 & AD1700 and the Thabeng facies of the same tradition (AD1700-AD1840) could occur in the larger area (Huffman 2007: 191; 195).

No Iron Age sites or material were identified in the study areas during the assessment.

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).

Schweizer-Reneke was formerly part of the old Transvaal province. Founded on 1 October 1888, the town is situated on the banks of the Harts River, with six regional roads exiting the town. The town is named after Captain C.A. Schweizer and Field Cornet C.N. Reyneke. Both men distinguished themselves and were among the ten soldiers killed while storming the stronghold of the Khoi Koi Koranna Khoe and their chief David Massouw on the nearby Mamusa Hill on 2 December 1885 during an action to put an end to cattle rustling in the area. The remains of the stone fortifications of Chief David Massouw can still be seen on Mamusa Hill (www.wikipedia.org).

The oldest map for Mimosa 61HO (Diesel Depot development) obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database (www.csg.dla.gov.za) dates to 1897. This is for Portion 1. It shows that the farm was then numbered as 75 and was located in the District of Bloemhof, Ward of Boven Harts Rivier, Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek. It also indicates that the farm was originally surveyed in November 1896 for one Coenraad Bezuidenhout (CSG Document 10K4TS01). For Portion 22 the oldest map dates to 1948 (CSG Document 10K4VH01). The farm was then in the District of Schweizer-Reneke, Transvaal Province and was surveyed between July and August 1948.

For Grootpoort 83HO (Mill Development) the oldest map found dates to 1915 (for Portion 0). It shows that the farm was then in the Bloemhof District and Schweizer-Reneke Ward. The farm was granted to the Government and was surveyed between September 1914 and February 1915 (CSG Document 10K5FX01).

No historical sites or features are shown on these maps.

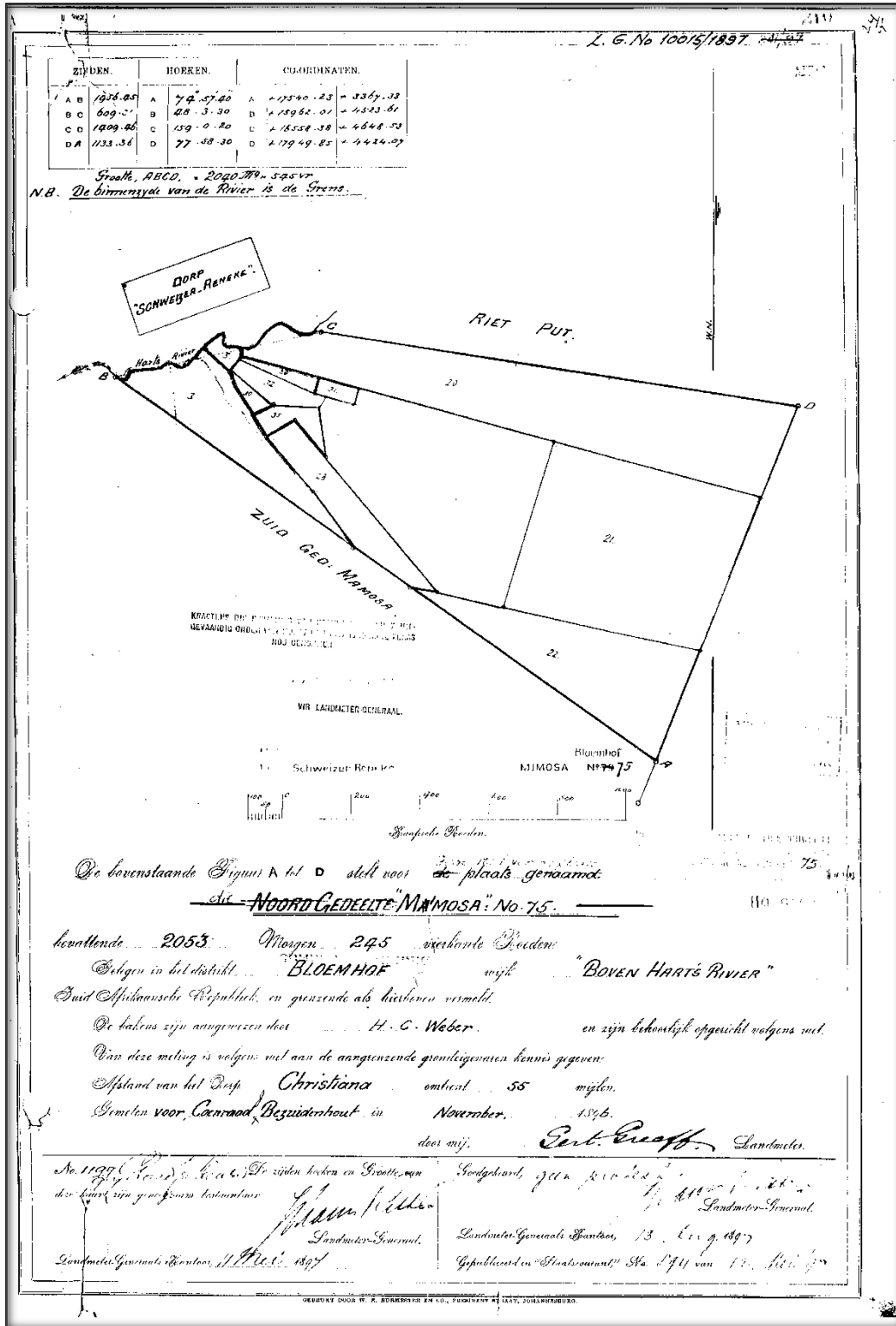


Figure 13: 1897 map of Mimosa 61HO (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

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Approved

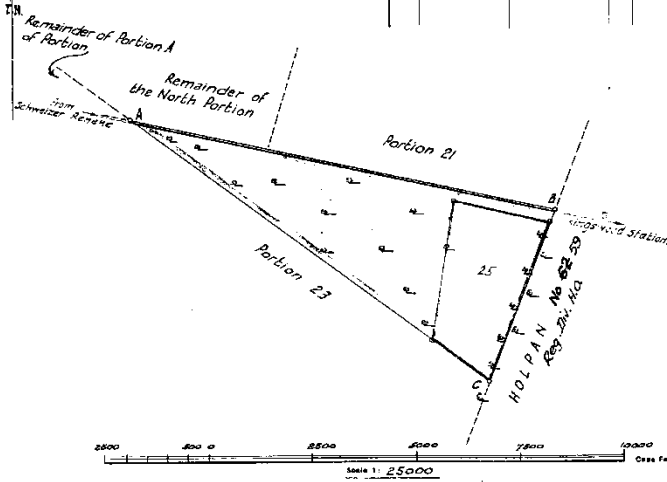
J. Cameron
 Surveyor-General.
 for
 22 FEB 1948

SUBDL. DIAGRAM
 Sect. 24 (b), Act No. 9 of 1927

DESCRIPTION OF BEACONS

A B...fence standard pegs and cairns.
 C.....fence standard peg in concrete and cairn
 Witness marks at each beacon at 15 ft along the boundaries of this portion.

SIDES	Data Feet	ANGLES OF DIRECTION	COORDINATES	
			SYSTEM	Lo. 25
		Constants	- 90 000 0	+ 9550000 0
AB	10454 0	282° 16' 02"	A - 19956 4	+ 16838 2
BC	4371 7	21 08 12	B - 30171 7	+ 19059 4
CA	10691 4	126 05 47	C - 28595 3	+ 23137 0



The figure A. B. C. represents 261 3160 Morgen of land, being Portion 22 (a portion of the North Portion) of the farm MIMOSA No. 61 Registration Division No. 114

situate in the DISTRICT of Schweizer Reneke PROVINCE of TRANSVAAL

Surveyed in July and August 1948 by me J. Cameron

Land Surveyor.

This diagram relates to Deed of No. dated in favour of

The original diagram is No. 24/37 relating to Deed of Crown Grant No. 220/1918 issued to Government

S.G. File No. 220/1/13338/48
 Survey Records No. 2092/48
 Compilation No. 101-D
 Lat. South Long. East

Registrar of Deeds.

Published by authority—Grootel & Sherry, P.O. Box 2404, Johannesburg

Figure 14: 1948 map of Portion 22 of Mimosa 61HO (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

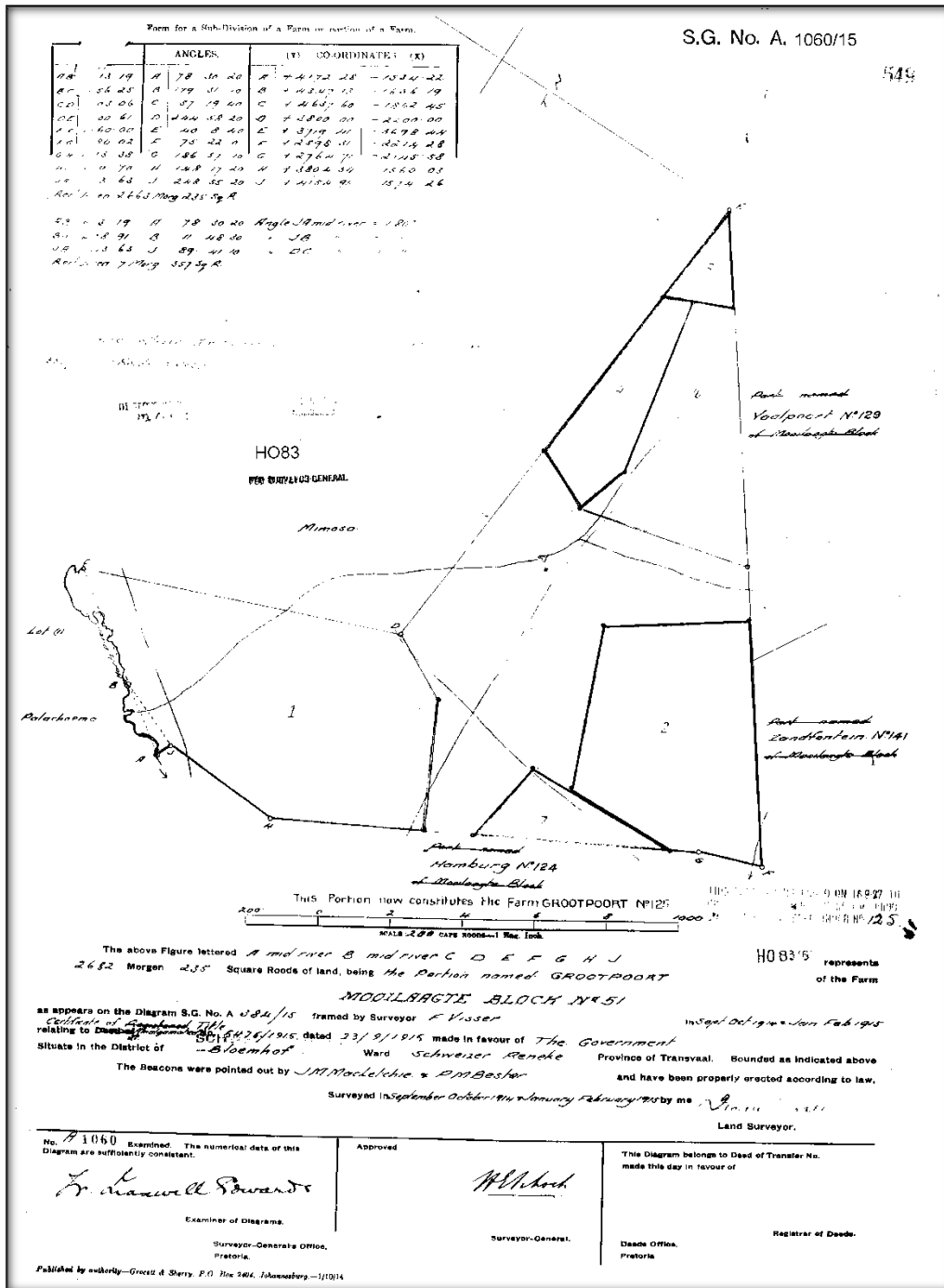


Figure 15: 1915 map of Grootpoort 83H0 (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Results of the study area assessments

Diesel Depot

The Diesel Depot area has already been largely disturbed by the associated development actions, and as a result if any cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material of any significance or origin did exist here it would have been disturbed or destroyed to a large degree. However, based on the desktop study and older (2014)

aerial image of the area it is highly unlikely that there were any sites located here prior to the development being undertaken.



Figure 16: Aerial view of Diesel Depot area in 2014. No cultural heritage sites or features are visible.

During the May 2019 assessment a fairly large number of Middle/Later Stone Age (MSA/LSA) stone tools were however identified on the Diesel Depot location. These artifacts were found to be dispersed over the study area and contained within the gravel that were used to level the development area after it was cleared of vegetation (Personal Communication R.Ferguson 2019-05-29). According to Mr.Ferguson this material were sourced from old Diamond Mining tailings/diggings not far from the site, close to the Mill Development area on Grootpoort farm (See Google Earth image below).

Although the Stone Age material at the Diesel Depot site is therefore not in a primary context the amount of and range of stone tools found here warrants further investigation. The fact that these tools are located in an area where heavy vehicles and other traffic (including pedestrian) will move will have a negative impact on the preservation of the archaeological material and mitigation measures to negate this will have to be implemented. The source of the material used at the Diesel Depot was traced and although it is also still uncertain if this is the primary origin of both the gravel and the Stone Age material it is very possible that it is close by. Stone Tools were also identified at this source in between the river pebbles and gravels dumped here as a result of the diamond diggings.

Although no cultural heritage sites (including Stone Age material) were identified in the proposed Mill Development area it is possible that cultural material could be located sub-surface (covered by soil/sands/grass). The depth of this possible archaeological deposit cannot be determined at present, but the possible primary source of the gravels used at the Diesel Depot site is located close by to the proposed Mill Development area and therefore the Stone Age archaeological deposit could be located just below the present surface level. If the area is to be cleared and leveled for development purposes and the digging of foundations for structures are to be undertaken this possible archaeological deposit could therefore be disturbed.

In light of the above the following is recommended:

1. A detailed sampling of representative Stone Age material (stone tools) from the Diesel Depot area for analysis and curation purposes at a recognized institution such as the University of Pretoria's Department of Archaeology.
2. Tracing the primary source (quarry) of the gravels and river pebbles used at the Diesel Depot in order to determine the possible in situ location of the Stone Age material
3. The digging of test trenches in the Mill Development area to determine the possible location of in situ archaeological deposits and the depth of these deposits before the commencement of development work. An archaeological research permit for this will have to be obtained from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

GPS Location of Stone Age Material (Diesel Depot): approximately S27 13 34.58 E25 21 03.56.

GPS Location of Gravel Source: approximately S27 14 33.70 E25 21 30.80

Cultural Significance: Low to Medium

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: See Above.



Figure 17: Aerial view showing location of gravel source used at Diesel Depot (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 18: Some of the Stone Age tools found at the Diesel Depot site.



Figure 19: A closer view of one of the Stone Age tools.

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 existing development of a Diesel Depot on Portion 22 of the farm Mimosa 61HO, and the proposed development of a Mill on a portion of the farm Grootboom 83HO. Both study areas that are located close to Schweizer-Reneke in the Mamusa Local Municipality of the North-West Province has been conducted successfully.

The Diesel Depot area has already been largely disturbed by the associated development actions, and as a result if any cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material of any significance or origin did exist here it would have been disturbed or destroyed to a large degree. However, based on the desktop study and older (2014) aerial image of the area it is highly unlikely that there were any sites located here prior to the development being undertaken.

During the May 2019 assessment a fairly large number of Middle/Later Stone Age (MSA/LSA) stone tools were however identified on the Diesel Depot location. These artifacts were found to be dispersed over the study area and contained within the gravel that were used to level the development area after it was cleared of vegetation.

Although the Stone Age material at the Diesel Depot site is not in a primary context the amount of and range of stone tools found here warrants further investigation. The fact that these tools are located in an area where heavy vehicles and other traffic (including pedestrian) will move will have a negative impact on the preservation of the archaeological material and mitigation measures to negate this will have to be implemented. The source of the material used at the Diesel Depot was traced and although it is also still uncertain if this is the primary origin of both the gravel and the Stone Age material it is very possible that it is close by. Stone Tools were also identified at this source in between the river pebbles and gravels dumped here as a result of the diamond diggings.

Although no cultural heritage sites (including Stone Age material) were identified in the proposed Mill Development area it is possible that cultural material could be located sub-surface (covered by soil/sands/grass). The depth of this possible archaeological deposit cannot be determined at present, but the possible primary source of the gravels used at the Diesel Depot site is located close by to the proposed Mill Development area and therefore the Stone Age archaeological deposit could be located just below the present surface level. If the area is to be cleared and leveled for development purposes and the digging of foundations for structures are to be undertaken this possible archaeological deposit could therefore be disturbed.

In light of the above the following is recommended:

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2. Tracing the primary source (quarry) of the gravels and river pebbles used at the Diesel Depot in order to determine the possible in situ location of the Stone Age material
3. The digging of test trenches in the Mill Development area to determine the possible location of in situ archaeological deposits and the depth of these deposits before the commencement of development work. An archaeological research permit for this will have to be obtained from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

It is recommended that the proposed developments be allowed to continue once the above mentioned mitigation measures have been implemented.

To conclude It should always 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.

8. REFERENCES

General and Closer views of locations of study areas: Google Earth 2019.

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www.wikipedia.org.

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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.