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**REPORT ON A PHASE 1 HIA FOR THE PROPOSED GOUTROU TOWNSHIP
DEVELOPMENT ON A PORTION
OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF ERF 1 & ERF 1492
IN THE THEMBELIHLE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
HOPETOWN, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE**

For:

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Clients & Developers should not continue with any development actions until SAHRA or one of its subsidiary bodies has provided final comments on this report. Submitting the report to SAHRA is the responsibility of the Client unless required of the Heritage Specialist as part of their appointment and Terms of Reference

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Goutrou Township Development on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Erf 1 and Erf 1492 in the Thembelihle Local Municipality in Hopetown in the Northern Cape Province.

The project is conducted under instruction from Barzani Town Planning (Pty) Ltd.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, while some were identified in the study and surrounding area during the assessment. The report will discuss the results of the desktop and field assessment and provide recommendations on the way forward at the end of the document.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the proposed development can continue, taking into consideration the mitigation measures proposed in the report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Goutrou Township Development on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Erf 1 and Erf 1492 in the Thembelihle Local Municipality in Hopetown in the Northern Cape Province.

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The client indicated the location and boundaries of the Project Area, and the assessment focused on this area.

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 or 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 detailed 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

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Goutrou Township Development on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Erf 1 and Erf 1492 in the Thembelihle Local Municipality in Hopetown in the Northern Cape Province. The project is conducted under instruction from Barzani Town Planning (Pty) Ltd.

The topography of the study area is in general flat and open, with no real rocky outcrops or ridges occurring although there are some higher elevated sections. Vegetation cover was not dense (grass cover) while tree cover is very limited. A large part of the study area has been extensively disturbed and developed through informal and more formal residential settlement. Some areas has been heavily disturbed through quarrying and trenching, while informal dumping of residential refuse and building rubble also occurs throughout the area. If any cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material did occur in the study area in the recent past it would have been heavily disturbed or destroyed to a large degree as a result of the above mentioned activities.



Figure 1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2020).



Figure 2: Closer view of study area footprint (Google Earth 2020).



Figure 3: Closer view of the Erf 1 study area (Google Earth 2020).

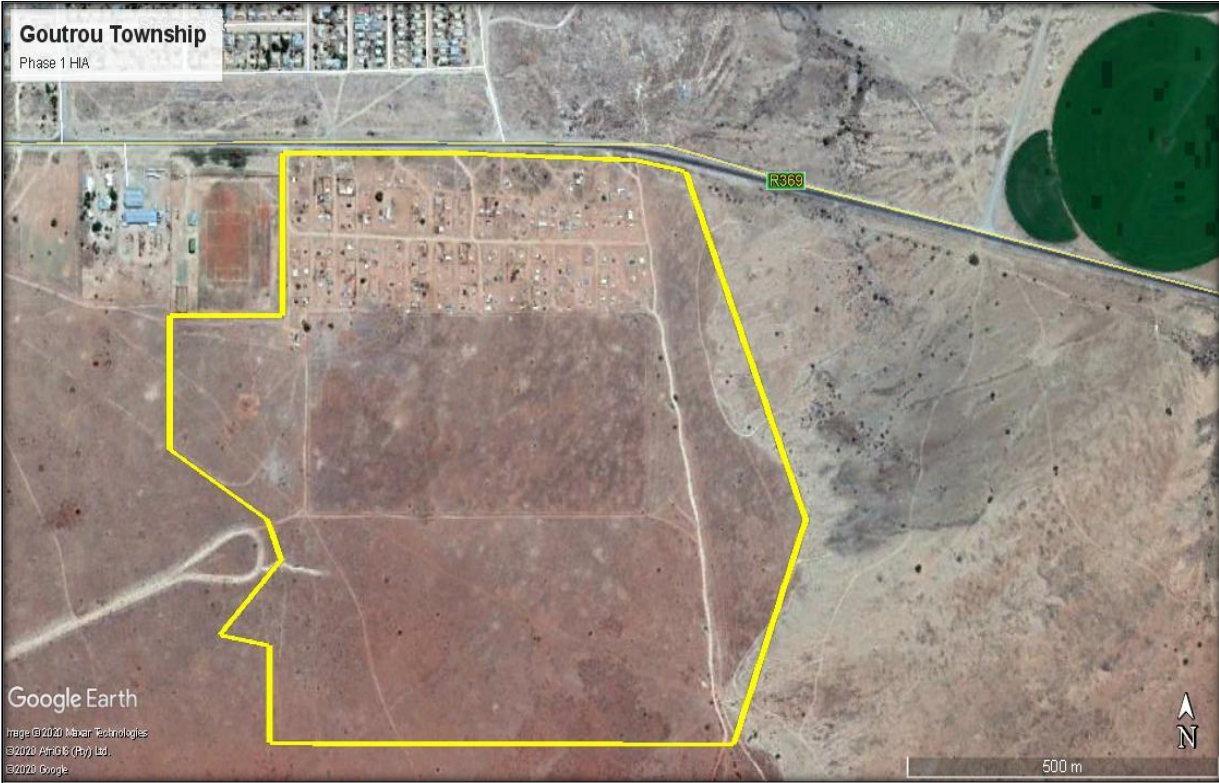


Figure 4: Closer view of the Erf 1492 study area (Google Earth 2020).

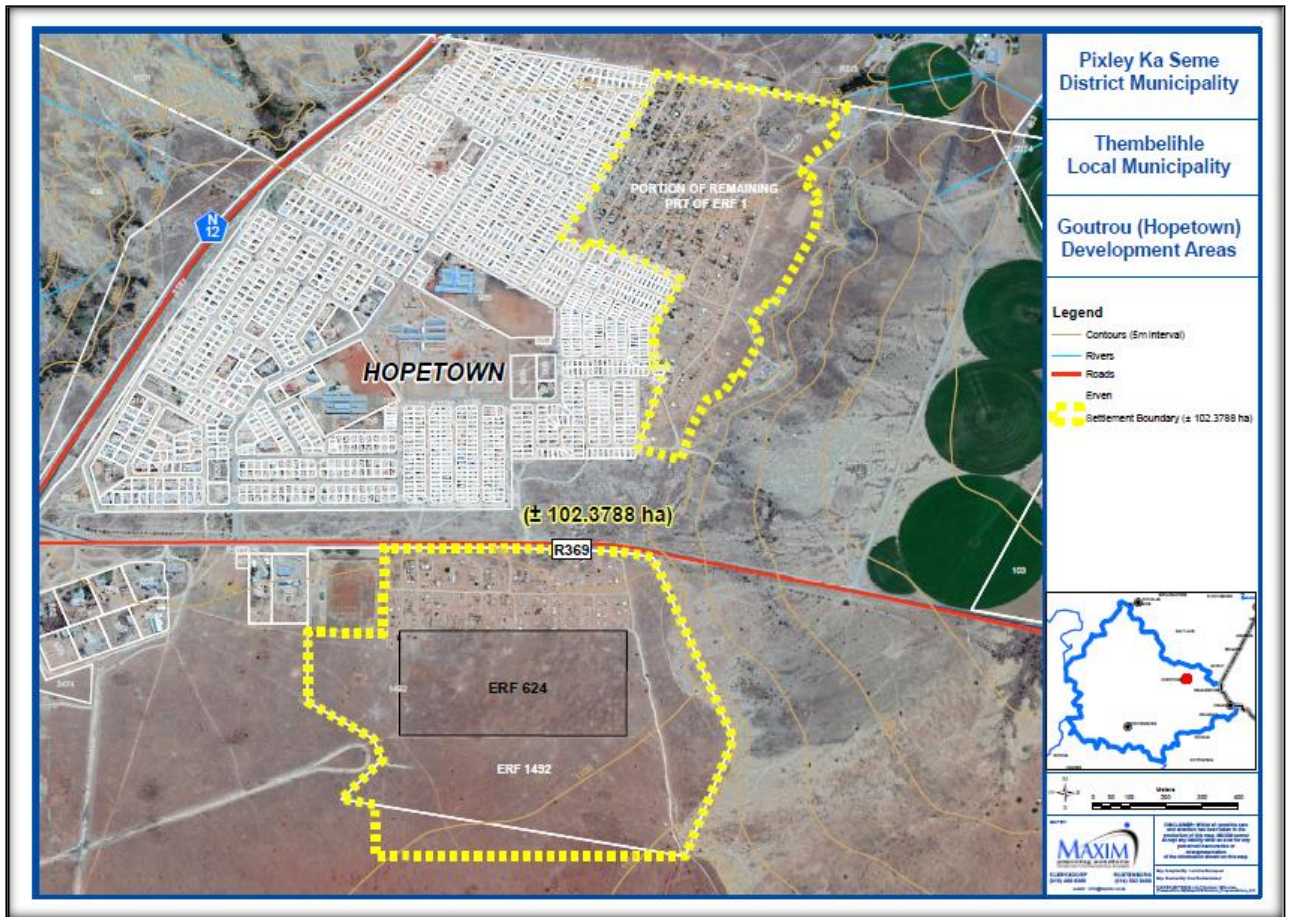


Figure 5: Locality Map (courtesy Maxim Planning Solutions).



Figure 6: A view of a section of the area. Note the informal housing.



Figure 7: Another view of a section of the area.



Figure 8: Another section of the study area.



Figure 9: A view of a section of the study area. Note the refuse.



Figure 10: An old quarry and slightly elevated area in the study area.



Figure 11: Some household refuse and building rubble dumped in a section.



**Figure 12: Another view of a section of the study area.
Note the established formal and informal housing here.**



Figure 13: Another view of informal housing in the 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 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).

According to David Morris of the McGregor Museum in Kimberley the archaeology of the Northern Cape is rich and varied, covering long spans of human history. The Karoo is particularly bountiful. Some areas are richer than others, and not all sites are equally significant. The significance of sites encountered in the study area may be assessed against previous research in the region and subcontinent. The region's remoteness from research institutions accounts for a relative lack of archaeological research in the area. The area has probably been relatively marginal to human settlement for most of its history, yet it is in fact exceptionally rich in terms of Stone Age sites and rock art, as a relatively few but important studies have shown (Morris 2006).

Stone Age sites are known to occur in the larger geographical area, including the well-known Wonderwerk Cave in the Kuruman Hills, Tsantsabane, an ancient specularite working on the eastern side of Postmasburg, Doornfontein, another specularite working north of Beeshoek and a cluster of important Stone Age sites near Kathu. Additional specularite workings with associated Ceramic Later Stone Age material and older Fauresmith sites (early Middle Stone Age) are known from Lylyfeld, Demaneng, Mashwening, King, Rust & Vrede, Paling, Gloucester and Mount Huxley to the north. Rock engraving sites are known from Beeshoek and Bruce (Morris 2005: 3).

According to Engelbrecht scatters of stone artefacts around Hopetown have been reported by Boshoff, Dreyer, Higgitt & Nel, Kaplan, Morris, Opperman, and Van Ryneveld & Van der Walt. Higgitt & Nel noted that surface ESA, MSA and LSA finds are relatively commonplace and typical of the general region. Kaplan recorded ESA lithic assemblages that included several sub-bifaces and at least two handaxes, and MSA assemblages that comprised of triangular shaped flakes, chunks, retouched and utilized flakes and blades, and LSA scrapers and adzes. Predominantly, the heritage specialists describe the recorded stone artifacts in the area as ephemeral, ex-situ, of poor preservation and of low significance (Engelbrecht et. Al 2018: 17).

Rock Engraving sites have also been recorded on a number of farms in the Hopetown district, including Beeshoek, Brandfontein Disselfontein, Doornbult Karee Kloof, Lemietskop, Rooikop, Slypsteen, De Kalk, and Darnysbosch). Morris also found a small number of stones with hairline engravings and artificially rubbed surfaces on boulders that form part of a dolerite ridge on the farm Gannahoek to the south of Hopetown (Engelbrecht et.al. 2018: 17).

Two sites identified and recorded in and around the study area during the assessment dates to the Stone Age.

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

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

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

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

The expansion of early farmers, who, among other things, cultivated crops, raised livestock, made ceramic containers (pots), mined ore and smelted metals, occurred in this area between AD 400 and AD 1100 and brought the Early Iron Age (EIA) to South Africa. They settled in semi-permanent villages (De Jong 2010: 35).

While there is some evidence that the EIA continued into the 15th century in the South African Lowveld, on the escarpment it had ended by AD1100. The Highveld became active again from the 15th century onwards due to a gradually warmer and wetter climate. From here

communities spread to other parts of the interior. This later phase, termed the Late Iron Age (LIA), was accompanied by extensive stonewalled settlements, such as the Thlaping capital Dithakong, 40 km north of Kuruman (De Jong 2010: 35-36).

Sotho-Tswana and Nguni societies, the descendants of the LIA mixed farming communities, found the region already sparsely inhabited by the Late Stone Age (LSA) Khoisan groups, the so-called 'first people'. Most of them were eventually assimilated by LIA communities and only a few managed to survive, such as the Korana and Griqua. This period of contact is sometimes known as the Ceramic Late Stone Age and is represented by the Blinkklipkop specularite mine near Postmasburg and finds at the Kathu Pan (De Jong 2010: 36).

Factors such as population expansion, increasing pressure on natural resources, the emergence of power blocs, attempts to control trade and penetration by Griquas, Korana and white communities from the south-west resulted in a period of instability in Southern Africa that began in the late 18th century and effectively ended with the settlement of white farmers in the interior. This period, known as the difaqane or Mfecane, also affected the Northern Cape Province, although at a relatively late stage compared to the rest of Southern Africa. Here, the period of instability, beginning in the mid-1820s, was triggered by the incursion of displaced refugees associated with the Tlokwa, Fokeng, Hlakwa and Phuting tribal groups.

The difaqane coincided with the penetration of the interior of South Africa by white traders, hunters, explorers and missionaries. The first was P.J. Truter's and William Somerville's journey of 1801, which reached Dithakong at Kuruman. They were followed by Cowan, Donovan, Burchell and Campbell and resulted in the establishment of a London Mission Society station near Kuruman in 1817 by James Read. Robert Moffat and his wife Mary came to Kuruman in 1820 and the mission has been known as The Moffat Mission Station ever since.

The Great Trek of the Boers from the Cape in 1836 brought large numbers of Voortrekkers up to the borders of large regions known as Bechuanaland and Griqualand West, thereby coming into conflict with many Tswana groups and also the missionaries of the London Mission Society. The conflict between Boer and Tswana communities escalated in the 1860s and 1870s when the Korana and Griqua communities became involved and later also the British government. The conflict mainly centered on land claims by various communities. For decades the western border of the Transvaal Boer republic was not fixed. Only through arbitration (the Keate Arbitration), triggered by the discovery of gold at Tati (1866) and diamonds at Hopetown (1867) was part of the western border finally determined in 1871. Ten years later, the Pretoria Convention fixed the entire western border, thereby finally excluding Bechuanaland and Griqualand West from Boer domination (De Jong 2010: 36).

Information from Wikipedia

Hopetown was founded in 1850 when Sir Harry Smith extended the northern frontier of the Cape Colony to the Orange River. A handful of settlers claimed ground where there was a natural ford over the Orange River, and by 1854 a frontier town had developed. Hopetown was named after William Hope, Auditor-General and Secretary of the Cape Colony Government at the time.

Hopetown was a quiet farming area until several large diamonds, most notable the Eureka Diamond and the Star of South Africa were discovered there between 1867 and 1869. The Cape

Government Railways were founded in 1872, and the Cape government decided to run the main western line, between the Kimberley diamond fields and Cape Town on the coast, directly through Hopetown. The ford was upgraded to a railway bridge in 1884.

The ruins of the Jacobs family residence, where the young Erasmus Jacobs discovered the diamond, have been declared a Grade II Provincial Heritage Site. The house was reportedly already derelict in 1880 (www.sahris.co.za). The historic wagon bridge connecting portion of Minor Road 232, and Minor Road 16, has also been declared a Grade II Provincial Heritage Site. The Old Wagon route and the first bridge across the Orange, dating to 1871, carried traffic to the diamond fields and a blockhouse can still be seen standing on the banks of the river (www.sahris.co.za). Apart from the scattered remains related to early colonial settlement and diamond prospecting, the Historical period cultural landscape of the Hopetown region is also characterized by sites and cultural material associated with significant events of the Second Anglo Boer War, or South African War. Hopetown saw some action during the Anglo Boer War, at the skirmish at Houtkraal. Remains of various British military camps, fortifications and other structures, as well as the remains of a concentration camp, hospital and graveyard are to be found in the vicinity of the Orange River Railway Station.

The Doornbult Concentration camp established from 1901 to 1902, housed approximately 1600 women towards the end of 1901 and according to Official British statistics at least 250 people died there. Cultural heritage of the camp includes the remains of the floors of a large number of tents in the camp, fireplaces, numerous cooking utensils, toys, improvised tools, a hospital area with kitchen and midden, and grave yard. In addition to this camp and cemetery, a British military camp was also established on Doornbult. This camp housed 16 000 British soldiers that would invade the Orange Free State. Small finds such as buttons, pipes, porcelain and tin food containers are present in huge quantities. These finds are scattered over an area of slightly more than 350 ha according to Boshoff (Engelbrecht et.al. 2018: 18).

In 2005 Dreyer also identified artifacts and structures probably associated with the Anglo Boer War near the Wigton Sub-station on the farm Wigton 224. Remains of structures of undetermined age with tin cans with heavy soldering were recorded. And on the farm Elandsdraai, Dreyer recorded archaeological surface material associated with the Anglo Boer War at the foot of a hill in 2008. These finds, together with other important battlefield sites at Belmont, Fabersput and Sunnyside and the concentration camp at Orange River Station, emphasize the probability and significance of other Anglo-Boer War sites in the area (Engelbrecht et.al. 2018: 18).

A Graveyard close to the study area is the only recent historical site identified during the assessment.

Results of the January 2020 Fieldwork

Two sites with relatively small scatters of Stone Age material were identified and recorded during the assessment. The 2nd site is located close to an old quarry/erosion donga site on the south-eastern edge of the area.

In isolation the sites and material recorded are not of high significance as the scatters of Stone Age material is not dense and not in situ. However the possibility of some in situ deposits and sites do exist and the following is therefore recommended:

1. That if any in situ deposits of archaeological material are exposed during development activities then an archaeologist should be called in to investigate and recommend on the way forward.

GPS Location of Sites: **S29 37 42.50 E24 05 59.40 (Site 1) & S29 37 39.40 E24 06 36.40 (Site 2)**

The graveyard site (**Site 3**) is located outside of the study and development area and is of recent age and origin. The site is very large with an unknown number of graves located on it. Care should be taken to not impact on the site and graves in it in any way during future development actions.

GPS Location of Site: **S29 37 18.60 E24 06 47.10.**



Figure 14: Stone tools from Site 1.



Figure 15: Site 2 Stone Age material.



Figure 16: Site 3 Graveyard.

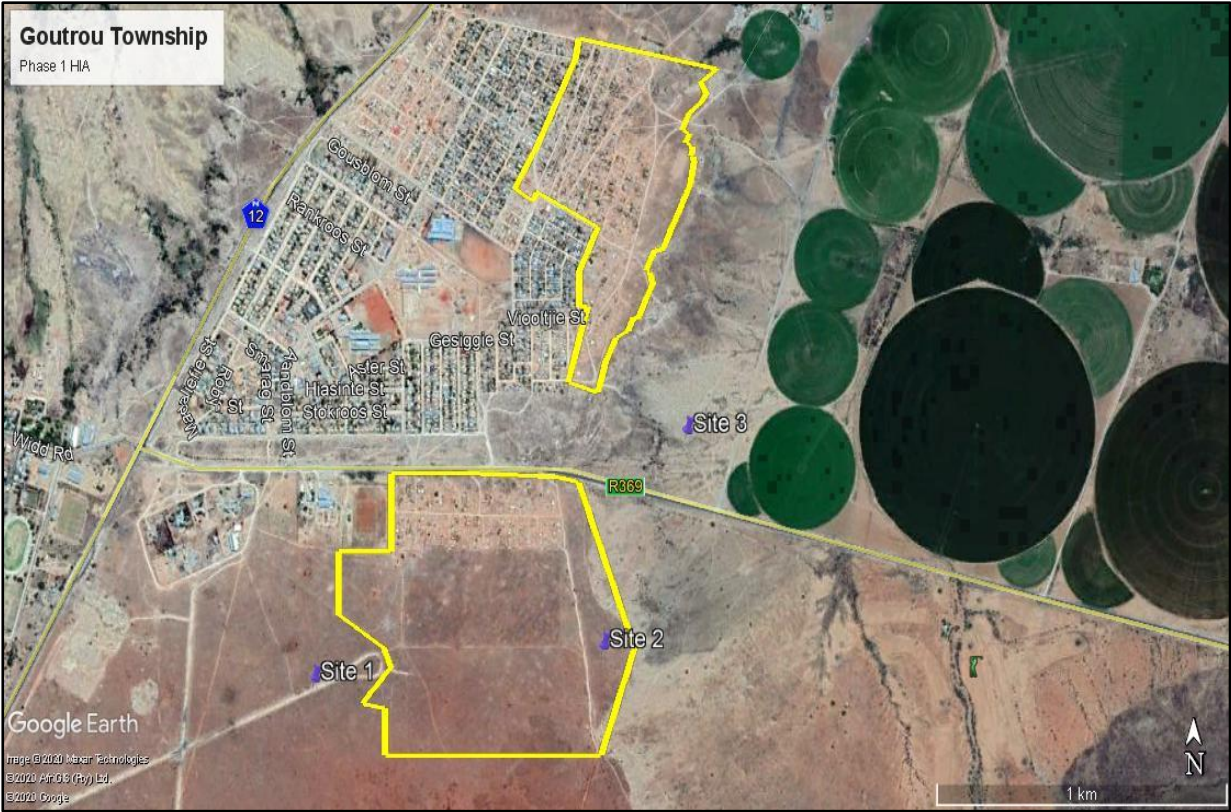


Figure 17: Sites found during the assessment (Google Earth 2020).

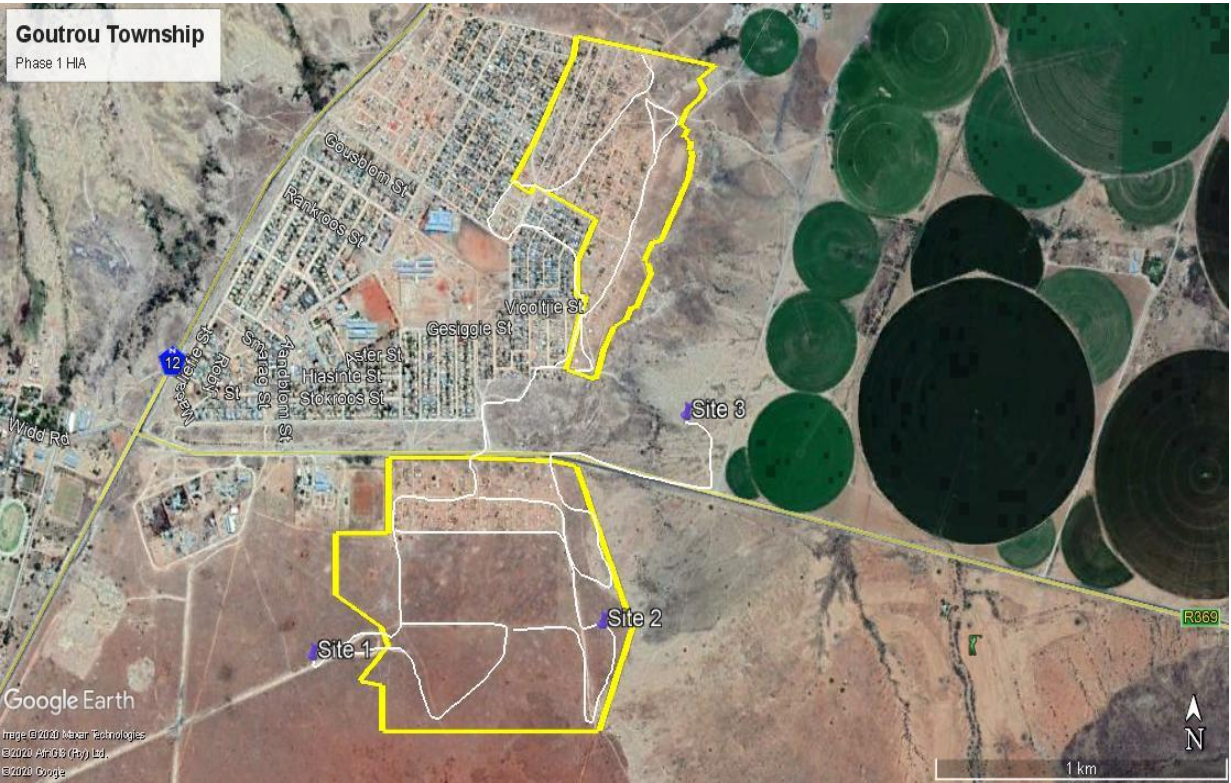


Figure 18: Tracks followed during the assessment (Google Earth 2020).

It should be noted that although all efforts were made to cover the total area 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 aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (incl. graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Maxim Planning Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Goutrou Township Development on a Portion of the Remaining Extent of Erf 1 and Erf 1492 in the Thembelihle Local Municipality in Hopetown in the Northern Cape Province. The project is conducted under instruction from Barzani Town Planning (Pty) Ltd.

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Two sites with relatively small scatters of Stone Age material were identified and recorded during the assessment. The 2nd site is located close to an old quarry/erosion donga site on the south-eastern edge of the area.

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1. That if any in situ deposits of archaeological material are exposed during development activities then an archaeologist should be called in to investigate and recommend on the way forward.

The graveyard site (Site 3) is located outside of the study and development area and is of recent age and origin. The site is very large with an unknown number of graves located on it. Care should be taken to not impact on the site and graves in it in any way during future development actions.

Finally, 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.

From a cultural heritage point of view the proposed Goutrou Township Development can therefore continue, taking cognizance of the above recommendations.

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Aerial views of study area location and footprint: Google Earth 2020.

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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.