



Heritage Impact Assessment

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The Watershed to Sephaku 132kV
power reticulation line, North West
Province

Version 1.0

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- i. The results of the project;
- ii. The technology described in any report ; and,
- iii. The recommendations delivered to the Client.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Professional Grave Solutions Heritage Unit was appointed by SSI Engineering and Environmental (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Power Reticulation Project Watershed to Sephaku, North West Province.

During the survey no heritage structures was identified.

Local inhabitants indicated the possibility of a cemetery occurring between points PL002 and PL003. No such cemetery was identified on the alignment and the possibility of such a site must be kept in mind. A buffer must be kept around the cemetery when identified during construction.

General

If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

If the management measures are implemented there is from a heritage perspective no reasons for the project not to commence.

From this evaluation no difference to the impact on heritage resources was identified and thus from a heritage perspective all three alignments can be utilised.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Professional Grave Solutions Heritage Unit was appointed by SSI Engineering and Environmental (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) that forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the Power Reticulation Project Watershed to Sephaku, North West Province.

The aim of the study is to identify all heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within Local, Provincial and National context. From this we aim to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilised before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Information collection from various sources and public consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

General site conditions and features on site were recorded by means of photos, GPS location, and description. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

This report must also be submitted to SAHRA's provincial office for scrutiny.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study is to extensively cover all data available to compile a background history of the study area; this was accomplished by means of the following phases.

2.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Eskom is looking to develop an additional 132kV power reticulation line from the Watershed Substation to Sephaku Substation.

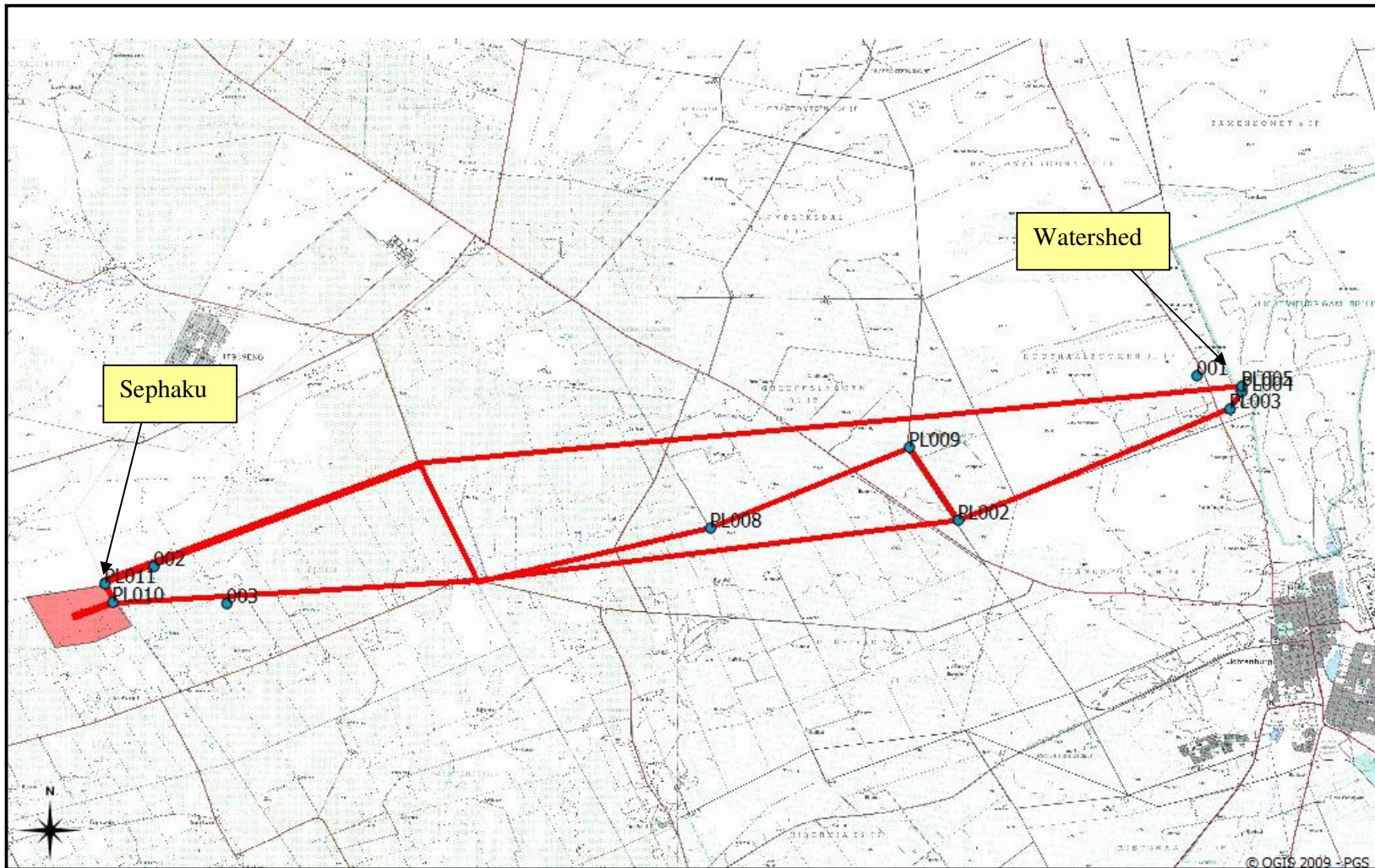


Figure 1 – Locality Map (Three possible alignment)

2.2 PHYSICAL SURVEYING

Due to the previous experience of probable archaeological features within the study area it was decided to utilise aerial photography to enhance the survey of the area. The aerial photography indicated the existence of possible outcrops and drainage lines through discolorations in the imagery. Particular attention was given to detailed investigation of some of these areas. Due to the nature of cultural remains, with the majority of artefacts occurring below surface, an intensive foot-survey that covered the study area was conducted. A controlled-exclusive surface survey was conducted over a period of two days, by means of vehicle and extensive surveys on foot by two archaeologists of PGS Heritage Unit.

Aerial photographs and 1:50 000 maps of the area were consulted and literature on the area were studied before undertaking the survey. The purpose of this was to identify topographical areas of possible historic and pre-historic activity. All sites discovered both inside and bordering the proposed development area were plotted on 1:50 000 maps and their GPS co-ordinates noted. In addition digital photographs were used to document all the sites.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS AND TERMINOLOGY

3.1 Legislation

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact or find in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

- i. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998
- ii. National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
- iii. Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002
- iv. Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995

The following sections in each Act refer directly to the identification, evaluation and assessment of cultural heritage resources.

- i. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998
 - a. Basic Environmental Assessment (BEA) – Section (23)(2)(d)
 - b. Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) – Section (29)(1)(d)
 - c. Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) – Section (32)(2)(d)
 - d. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – Section (34)(b)

- ii. National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
 - a. Protection of Heritage resources – Sections 34 to 36; and
 - b. Heritage Resources Management – Section 38
- iii. Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002
 - a. Section 39(3)
- iv. Development Facilitation Act (DFA) Act 67 of 1995
 - a. The GNR.1 of 7 January 2000: Regulations and rules in terms of the Development Facilitation Act, 1995. Section 31.

3.2 Terminology

<i>Acronyms</i>	<i>Description</i>
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EIA practitioner	Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Early Stone Age
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&AP	Interested & Affected Party
LSA	Late Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
PSSA	Palaeontological Society of South Africa
ROD	Record of Decision
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

Archaeological resources

This includes:

- i. material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- ii. rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- iii. wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the republic as defined in the Maritimes Zones Act, and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;
- iv. features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the site on which they are found.

Cultural significance

This means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance

Development

This means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in the change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place or influence its stability and future well-being, including:

- i. construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change in use of a place or a structure at a place;
- ii. carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- iii. subdivision or consolidation of land comprising a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- iv. constructing or putting up for display signs or boards;
- v. any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- vi. any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil

Heritage resources

This means any place or object of cultural significance

4. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria used for the sites listed below.

The significance of archaeological sites was based on four main criteria:

- **site integrity** (i.e. primary vs. secondary context),
- **amount of deposit, range of features** (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures),
- **uniqueness** and
- **potential** to answer present research questions.

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be expressed as follows:

A - No further action necessary;

B - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;

C - Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping of the site; and

D - Preserve site

Impacts on these sites by the development will be evaluated as follows

4.1 IMPACT

The potential environmental impacts that may result from the proposed development activities.

4.1.1 Nature and existing mitigation

Natural conditions and conditions inherent in the project design that alleviate (control, moderate, curb) impacts. All management actions, which are presently implemented, are considered part of the project design and therefore mitigate impacts.

4.2 EVALUATION

4.2.1 Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low Significance	Destruction

4.2.2 Impact Rating

VERY HIGH

These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually permanent change to the (natural and/or social) environment, and usually result in **severe** or **very severe** effects, or **beneficial** or **very beneficial** effects.

Example: The loss of a species would be viewed by informed society as being of VERY HIGH significance.

Example: The establishment of a large amount of infrastructure in a rural area, which previously had very few services, would be regarded by the affected parties as resulting in benefits with a VERY HIGH significance.

HIGH

These impacts will usually result in long term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as HIGH will need to be considered by society as constituting an important and usually long term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. Society would probably view these impacts in a serious light.

Example: The loss of a diverse vegetation type, which is fairly common elsewhere, would have a significance rating of HIGH over the long term, as the area could be rehabilitated.

Example: The change to soil conditions will impact the natural system, and the impact on affected parties (in this case people growing crops on the soil) would be HIGH.

MODERATE

These impacts will usually result in medium- to long-term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as MODERATE will need to be considered by society as constituting a fairly important and usually medium term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are real but not substantial.

Example: The loss of a sparse, open vegetation type of low diversity may be regarded as MODERATELY significant.

Example: The provision of a clinic in a rural area would result in a benefit of MODERATE significance.

LOW

These impacts will usually result in medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as LOW will need to be considered by the public and/or the specialist as constituting a fairly unimportant and usually short term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are not substantial and are likely to have little real effect.

Example: The temporary change in the water table of a wetland habitat, as these systems are adapted to fluctuating water levels.

Example: The increased earning potential of people employed as a result of a development would only result in benefits of LOW significance to people who live some distance away.

NO SIGNIFICANCE

There are no primary or secondary effects at all that are important to scientists or the public.

Example: A change to the geology of a particular formation may be regarded as severe from a geological perspective, but is of NO significance in the overall context.

4.2.3 Certainty

DEFINITE: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data exist to verify the assessment.

PROBABLE: Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of impact occurring.

POSSIBLE: Only over 40% sure of a particular fact or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

UNSURE: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact or likelihood of an impact occurring.

4.2.4 Duration

SHORT TERM: 0 to 5 years

MEDIUM: 6 to 20 years

LONG TERM: more than 20 years

DEMOLISHED: site will be demolished or is already demolished

Example

Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AREA

The Stone Age is divided in Earlier; Middle and Later Stone Age and refers to the earliest people of South Africa who mainly relied on stone for their tools.

Earlier Stone Age: The period from \pm 2.5 million yrs - \pm 250 000 yrs ago. Acheulean stone tools are dominant.

Middle Stone Age: Various lithic industries in SA dating from \pm 250 000 yrs – 22 000 yrs before present.

Later Stone Age: The period from \pm 22 000-yrs before present to the period of contact with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the Pre-Historic and Historic periods. Similar to the Stone Age, it to can be divided into three periods:

The Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium AD.

The Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD

The Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period.

The Witwatersrand Archaeological Resource Management (Wits ARM) database indicated no major sites in the area of the power lines .

5.1 Ethnography of area

Tswana

The Tswana chiefdoms form part of the larger group of Sotho peoples, while the Sotho group itself is one of the three great sub-divisions of the Bantu-speaking peoples situated north of the Nguni. In addition to the Batswana or 'Western Sotho', the Sotho group includes the Basotho of Lesotho and the Orange Free State, to whom the term 'Sotho' has come to be more specifically and almost exclusively applied. This group sometimes also is referred to as the 'Southern Sotho'. The third group comprises the Bapedi who have been generally referred to as the 'Northern Sotho (Ncgongco, 1979).

These different Sotho groups that together may be more conveniently described as 'Sotho-Tswana' at the very earliest stage of their history shared a number of linguistic and cultural characteristics that distinguished them from other Bantu-speakers of southern Africa. These are features such as totemism, a pre-emptive right of men to marry their maternal cousins and an architectural style characterised by a round hut with a conical thatch roof supported by wooden pillars on the outside.

Other minor distinguishing features included their dress of skin cloaks or *dikobo* and breech-cloths, a variety of Moloko -type pottery and a predilection for dense and close settlements, as well as a tradition of large-scale building in stone.

Four groups are of importance in the study area. These are the Bakolobeng, Batloug, Banogeng, and the Barolong.

The following information was derived from a study conducted by the Lichtenburg Museum under P. M. Ntamu, 1996. The origins of the the tribes of the Lichtenburg area follows.

The Bakolobeng

This Batswana Tribe are called Bakolobeng-ba-ga-Maloka, because of their cherished farm, Ga-Maloka (Rooijantjiesfontein). Oral sources indicate that the Bakolobeng originated from Tsaong near Silverkrans. Chief Kelly Molete concurs with Breutz's

informants that the Bakolobeng were led through the present Kwena-Reserve of Botswana by Chief VI Molete-wa-Modikwagae in about 1769 or 1770, and later moved to Tsaong.

Around 1830, they experienced a difficult period, which began with the death of their Chief, Kgosi VIII Molete when the Ndebele Group attacked them. This period of Difagane was also characterised by the Bakolobeng's flight to Thaba 'Nchu (in the Free State) and to Dimawe (Klerksdorp District) where they joined other refugees like the Batlounge and Banogeng.

After 1837, the Thaba 'Nchu Group of the Bakolobeng returned and settled temporarily at Bodumatau (Lichtenburg District) until they came into contact with Hermannsburg Mission.

Batlounge

They are also known as Batlhako, because they were originally with the Batlhako when they departed from the present Pretoria District and migrated to the areas of Rustenburg in about 1650. Breutz gives a relatively detailed account of the Batlounge movements from the 17th Century 3 , but his account falls short of giving a precise and accurate chronology. Oupa Mogorosi, one of my oldest informants, following Breutz, state that: "... (they) departed from Mabalstadt along with Baphiring ... who controlled a section of people who were later to settle at Putfontein."

Breutz's informants hold that in about 1750, the Batlounge became an independent chieftdom and went to settle at Dipakane, in the Klerksdorp area.

The Batlounge later went to stay in a farm at Gruisfontein, accompanied by Rev Schnell of the Hermannsburg Lutheran Mission. In his book, "Tlou-Tlou: Die Elefantensanger van Botshabelo", (1960), Dierks gives the nature of occupation of this farm, that;

"... the farm on which the missionary with people did not belong to them, but was rented". 5

At that time the Tribe was so scattered that one section was at Bodibe (Polfontein) and other places in the district. The idea of buying a farm as their ultimate settlement brought them together.

Banogeng

According to oral sources collected by Breutz, the Banogeng are believed to be an ancient branch of the Digoja, i.e. for runners of the Batswana Tribes who passed the Mafikeng area in small clan units. They are believed to be related to the Bakubung, Bataung and the Barolong Tribes, who originally shared the same totem; Tholo (Kudu) with them. My Banogeng Informants recalls that during their later migration, they came across a snake so big that it caught their attention, and decided to venerate it as their totem.

For reasons better known to themselves; the Banogeng were destroyed and separated even before the period of Mzilikatzi attacks, except for remnants who stayed in the Lichtenburg District. The Ndebele continued to pose a threat to them so that they fled to Dimawe in the District of Klerksdorp. Here they merged with refugees from Baphiring, Batloug and Bakolobeng Tribes. Except for those who were assimilated into the already mentioned tribal groups, Ramosiane attempted to gather the remains of the Banogeng. They stayed at Kolong (Rietfontein) until 1960 when the tribe applied for its recognition and the re-establishment of the tribe.

The two Barolong tribes

There are presently so many Barolong Tribes whose origin has been attributed to the first Chief Morolong, and the second Chief Noto. It is interesting to note that the totems, Tholo (Kudu) and Tshipi (Iron), were respectively taken from the names of the Chiefs mentioned. In his book, "History of the Batswana", Natal, 1989, Breutz indicate that "the first Tswana Tribe to come to South Africa under the rule of a Chief were the Barolong who arrived sometime between 1 200 and 1 300 or earlier".

These migrations which continued even beyond the years 1450 and 1700 made the divisions of the Batswana Tribes like the Bahurutshe and the Bakwena more conspicuous. From 1823 - 1830, several Barolong Tribes fled from their Tribal land in the Transvaal as a result of Bataung raids and the Mzilikazi raids.

Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the Barolong had divided into four groups, under Rratlou, Rrapulana, Seleka and Tshidi. The first two groups, namely the Barolong Boo-Ratlou and the Barolong Boo-Rapulana came to stay in the District of Lichtenburg. The Barolong Boo-Rapulana's residence was Lotlhakane (Rietfontein) in the Lichtenburg District. In 1882 moved to Bodibe (Polfontein) in the District of Lichtenburg. The last of

the Barolong Boo-Ratloung, Chief Noto Moswete and his tribe were moved to Kopela.

5.2 History of area

The town of Lichtenburg

Hendrik Adriaan Greeff was born on the farm Lichtenburg close to Durbanville in the Cape Province. He became a hunter and started to frequent the then ZAR area. Greeff settled in the late 1860 on the farms Doornfontein and Kaalplaats.

Potchefstroom was the closest trading centre and approximately 150 km or "14 uur rijdens te paarde" away. A need for a town with a church and shops became stronger and Greeff and the Boers in the area saw Doornfontein with its abundant water, firewood and building material as the designated place.

Erven was surveyed and an irrigation ditch from the fountain for "natte erven" was laid on and the first new settlers moved in. In 1865 the first application for town establishment was addressed to the House of Assembly, signed by 132 males in the area, and they started compiling a number of town regulations. Greeff wanted to name the town Lichtenburg, a name that he carried from his birth and because he wanted it to be a town whose light would shine over the area, not just with regard to hospitality and prosperity, but also in respect of religion.

In 1868 the name "Lichtenberg", (a mistake still commonly made) appeared on the official map of the SAR, but the House of Assembly did not react yet. The men met again to discuss the town regulations and to obtain an appeal on speedy proclamation from the House of Assembly. The well-known Voortrekker savant, JG Bantjes, also established himself in Lichtenburg and signed the regulation as witness.

Eventually Lichtenburg was officially proclaimed as town in mid-winter on 25 July 1873 by Pres. TF Burgers. (Lichtenburg Museum, 2009).

By May 1901 Lord Methuen start a drive to clear the Western ZAR that includes Lichtenburg-Venterdorp-Klerksdorp areas.

Boer War

During the Boer War the town of Lichtenburg was occupied by a British garrison of 620 men under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel CGC Money. The market square was turned into a fortified redoubt and strong pickets and sangars on the outskirts of town.

On 3 March 1901, General De la Rey planned to attack the town with the help of General Cilliers and Commandant Lemmer and their followers amounting to 1200 men. An attacking force of between 300-400 men were to assault the town. Due to the marshy terrain and a premature charge by General Liebenberg the attack was repulsed with equal losses on both sides (Cloete, 2000).

Diamond Rush 1927 (Lichtenburg Museum, 2009)

The Lichtenburg area is known for the 1926 – 27 diamond rush. December 1924 a diamond of 3 carats were discovered by the Voorendyk family on the farm Elandsputte. Initial prospecting in 1925 produced a high yield of diamonds and the area was proclaimed in February 1926.

By 1945 a total of 104 diggings were proclaimed on 13 farms. It was the richest public diggings in the world, with the biggest gathering of diggers in history. A shanty town rose within a year or two, and which housed in the region of 150 000 people, about 5 times as big as Lichtenburg today. This was temporary city and even street names such as Eloff, President and Prichardt were found, borrowed from Johannesburg in remembrance of the days of the gold rushes.

Bakers, called after the owner Albert Baker, and later known as Bakerville, was the "maintown". Here the houses and shacks stood cheek by jowl for several kilometers. In the business centre were there as many as 250 diamond buyers' offices (each with their own flag), as well as diningplaces, bioscopes, even a merry-go-round, and about 60 cafes, shops, barbers, butcheries and other businesses. The school, one of 17 on the diggings, had 15 classrooms.

At Grasfontein, where the biggest diamond rush in world history took place on March 4, 1927, more than 2 million carats were found. More than 1,5 million carats were found on each of the farms of Uitgevonden (where Bakerville is situated) and Welverdiend.

Between the years 1926 and 1945 more than 7 million carats were found, with a value of £14,6 million, an astronomical R2 000 million in today's terms. In 1927 the diggings delivered 79% of Transvaal's alluvial production, where Transvaal on its turn delivered 94,41% of the Union's production.

6. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Not subtracting in any way from the comprehensiveness of the fieldwork undertaken, it is necessary to realise that the archaeological and heritage resources located during the fieldwork do not necessarily represent all the archaeological and heritage resources located there. This may be due to various reasons, including the subterranean nature of some archaeological sites and dense vegetation cover. As such, should any heritage features and/or objects not included in the present inventory be located or observed, a heritage specialist must immediately be contacted. Such observed or located archaeological or heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way until such time that the heritage specialist has been able to make an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question. This is true for graves and cemeteries as well.

7. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

7.1 General principles

In areas where there has not yet been a systematic survey to identify conservation worthy places, a permit is required to alter or demolish any structure older than 60 years. This will apply until a survey has been done and identified heritage resources are formally protected.

Archaeological and palaeontological sites, materials, and meteorites are the source of our understanding of the evolution of the earth, life on earth and the history of people. In the new legislation, permits are required to damage, destroy, alter, or disturb them. People who already possess material are required to register it. The management of heritage resources are integrated with environmental resources and this means that before development takes place heritage resources are assessed and, if necessary, rescued.

In addition to the formal protection of culturally significant graves, all graves, which are older than 60 years and are not in a cemetery (such as ancestral graves in rural areas), are protected. The legislation protects the interests of communities that have interest in the graves: they may be consulted before any disturbance takes place. The graves of victims of conflict and those associated with the liberation struggle will be identified, cared for, protected and memorials erected in their honour.

Anyone who intends to undertake a development must notify the heritage resource authority and if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected, an impact assessment report must be compiled at the developer's cost. Thus, developers will be able to proceed without uncertainty about whether work will have to be stopped if an archaeological or heritage resource is discovered.

According to the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 section 32) it is stated that:

An object or collection of objects, or a type of object or a list of objects, whether specific or generic, that is part of the national estate and the export of which SAHRA deems it necessary to control, may be declared a heritage object, including –

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- visual art objects;
- military objects;
- numismatic objects;
- objects of cultural and historical significance;
- objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage;
- objects of scientific or technological interest;
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic material, film or video or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996), or in a provincial law pertaining to records or archives; and
- any other prescribed category.

Under the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), provisions are made that deal with, and offer protection, to all historic and pre-historic cultural remains, including graves and human remains.

7.2 Graves and cemeteries

Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be

obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA). The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation.

If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to.

8. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*A map is provided in **Annexure A***

The alignment and study area is situated to the west of the town of Lichtenburg in the North West province and is situated on topographical maps 2626AA and 2625BB.

From the east at the Watershed substation the alignments traverse a section of open grassland and small farming activities. A large section of the central study area is currently covered by maize fields, while the rest consist of grazing and open veldt.



Figure 2 - View of alignment with maize fields in background

Local inhabitants indicated the possibility of a cemetery occurring between points PL002 and PL003. No such cemetery was identified on the alignment and the possibility of such a site must be kept in mind. A buffer must be kept around the cemetery when identified during construction.



Figure 3 - General conditions in open grass land sections of alignments



Figure 4 - Maize fields and grassland in study area



Figure 5 - Rocky outcrops in study area

During the survey no heritage structures was identified.

From this evaluation no difference to the impact on heritage resources was identified and thus from a heritage perspective all three alignments can be utilised.

General

If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

If the management measures are implemented there is from a heritage perspective no reasons for the project not to commence.

10. LIST OF PREPARES

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