## 12. REFERENCE

Acocks, J.P.H. 1975. *Veld Types of South Africa*. Memoirs of the Botanical Survey of South Africa, No.40. Pretoria: Botanical Research Institute.

Deacon, J. 1997. Report: Workshop on Standards for the Assessment of Significance and Research Priorities for Contract Archaeology. *South African Association of Archaeology.* No. 49,

Deacon, H.J. and Deacon, J., 1999. *Human beginnings in South Africa: uncovering the secrets of the Stone Age.* Rowman Altamira.

Esterhuysen, A., 2007. The Earlier Stone Age. In Bonner, P., Esterhuysen, A.Jenkins, T. (eds.): *A Search for Origins: Science, History and South Africa'sn(Cradle of Humankind',* Johannesburg: Wits University Press. Pg 110 -121.

Forssman, T.R., 2011. *The Later Stone Age occupation and sequence of the Mapungubwe landscape* (Doctoral dissertation).

Holm, S.E. 1966. *Bibliography of South African Pre- and Protohistoric archaeology*. Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik

Huffman, T. N., 2007. The Early Iron Age at Broederstroom and around the 'Cradle of humankind'. In Bonner, P., Esterhuysen, A., Jenkins, T. (eds.): *A Search for Origins: Science, History and South Africa's (Cradle of Humankind'* Johannesburg: Wits University Press. Pg 148 -161.

Klein, R. G. (2000). The Earlier Stone Age of southern Africa. *The South African Archaeological Bulletin*, 107-122.

Kuman, K., Gibbon, R.J., Kempson, H., Langejans, G., Le Baron, J.C., Pollarolo, L. and Sutton, M., 2005. Stone Age signatures in northernmost South Africa: early archaeology of the Mapungubwe National Park and vicinity. *From tools to symbols: From early Hominids to modern Humans*, pp.163-183. **38** | P a g c Mason, R.J. 1962. *Prehistory of the Transvaal*. Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.

Maggs,T. 1984. The Iron Age south of the Zambezi, in Klein, R. G 1984. *South African Prehistory and Paleo environments.* A.A.Balkema/Rotterdam

Maggs. T. 1986. The early History of the Black people in southern Africa, in Cameroon. T. & S.B. Spies. 1986. An illustrated history of South Africa, Jonathan Ball Publisher, Johannesburg.

Mitchell, P. 2002. *The archaeology of South Africa.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Mitchell, P. & G. Whitelaw. 2005. The Archaeology of southernmost Africa from c.2000 BP to the Early 1800s: A review of Recent Research: *The journal of African History, Vol 46*, No2, pp 209-241.

Parkinton, J. Morris D. & Rusch, N. 2008. *Karoo rock engravings*. Krakadouw Trust publisher.

Pearce, D., 2007. Rock Engraving in the Magaliesberg Valley. In Bonner, P. Esterhuysen, A., Jenkins, T. (eds.): *A Search for Origins: Science, History and South Africa's (Cradle of Humankind'.* Johannesburg: Wits University Press. Pg136 - 139.

Philipson, D.W. 1976. The Early Iron Age in eastern and southern Africa critical re appraisal. *Azania* 11.1-23

Philipson, D.W. 1977. *The later Prehistory of Eastern and Southern Africa*. Heinemann Publication, London.

Philipson, D.W. 1993. African archaeology, Cambridge University Press

Philipson, D.W. 2005. *African archaeology*, Cambridge: 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, Cambridge University Press

SAHRA, 2005. *Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and the Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports,* Draft version 1.4.

Tobias. P.V 1985. Hominid evolution- past present and future, New York

Tobias. P.V. 1986. The last million years in southern Africa. In Cameroon. T. & S.B. Spies. 1986. An illustrated history of South Africa, Jonathan Ball Publisher, Johannesburg.

Tobias. P.V. 1986. The dawn of the Human family in Africa. In Cameroon. T. & S.B. Spies. 1986. An illustrated history of South Africa, Jonathan Ball Publisher, Johannesburg

Sumner, T. A., & Kuman, K. (2014). Refitting evidence for the stratigraphic integrity of the Kudu Koppie early to middle Stone Age site, northern Limpopo Province, South Africa. *Quaternary International*, *343*, 169-178.

Van Schalkwyk, J. A. 2006. *Investigation of archaeological features in site A of the proposed Pumped Storage Power Scheme, Lydenburg district, Mpumalanga*. Unpublished report 2006KH78. Pretoria: National Cultural history museum.

Van Warmelo, N. J. 1935. *Preliminary survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. Ethnological Publications No. 5. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Wadley. L., 2007. The Middle Stone Age and Later Stone Age. In Bonner, P., Esterhysen, A., Jenkins, T. (eds.): *A Search for Origins: Science, History and South Africa's 'Cradle of Humankind'.* Johannesburg: Wits University Press. Pg122 -135.Strategic

## 13. Addendum 1: Photographs

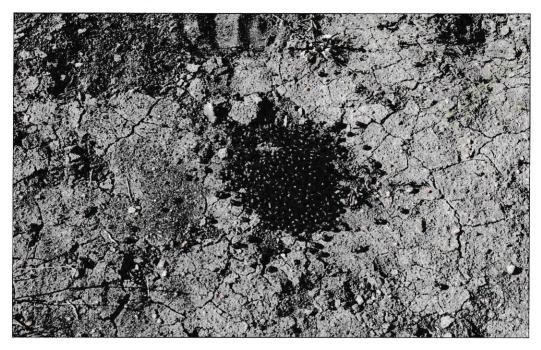


Figure 8: Duiker are common in the study area

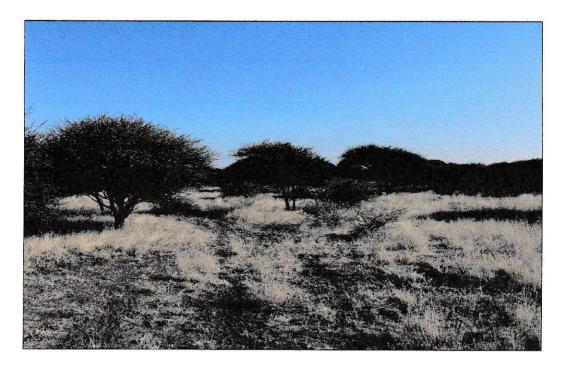


Figure 9: Acacia species dominated the vast study area



Figure 10: Plant diversity on site

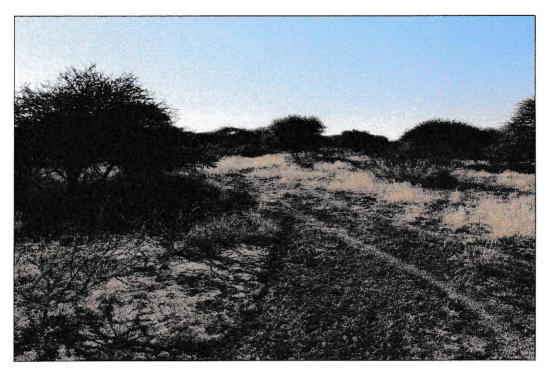


Figure 11: Fenced section of the proposed project.

## Addendum 2: Definitions and Acronyms

Archaeological Material remains resulting from human activities, 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.

Chance Finds Archaeological artefacts, features, structures or historical cultural remains such as human burials that are found accidentally in context previously not identified during cultural heritage scoping, screening and assessment studies. Such finds are usually found during earth moving activities such as water pipeline trench excavations.

Cultural Heritage Resources Same as Heritage Resources as defined and used in the South African Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999). Refer to physical cultural properties such as archaeological and paleontological sites; historic and prehistoric places, buildings, structures and material remains; cultural sites such as places of ritual or religious importance and their associated materials; burial sites or *graves* and their associated materials; geological or natural features of cultural importance or scientific significance. Cultural Heritage Resources also include intangible resources such as religion practices, ritual ceremonies, oral histories, memories and indigenous knowledge.

Cultural Significance The complexities of what makes a place, materials or intangible resources of value to society or part of, customarily assessed in terms of aesthetic, historical, scientific/research and social values.

Grave A place of interment (variably referred to as burial), including the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place. A grave may occur in isolation or in association with others where upon it is referred to as being situated in a cemetery.

Historic Material remains resulting from human activities, which are younger than 100 years, but no longer in use, including artefacts, human remains and artificial features and structures.

In Situ material Material culture and surrounding deposits in their original location and context, for example an archaeological site that has not been disturbed by farming.

Late Iron Age this period is associated with the development of complex societies and state systems in southern Africa.

Material culture Buildings, structure, features, tools and other artefacts that constitute the remains from past societies.

Site A distinct spatial cluster of artefacts, structures, organic and environmental remains, as residues of past human activity.

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assesment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assesment
EIA	Early Iron Age
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
MHG	Millenium Heritage Group (PTY)LTD
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No.107 of 1998)
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No.25 of 1999)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
ESA	Early Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
LSA	Late Stone Age
IA	Iron Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and culturural Organization
WHC	World Heritage Conventions of 1972

## ADDENDUM 3: Types and ranges as outlined by the National Heritage Resource Act (Act 25 of 1999)

The National Heritage Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) outlines the following types and ranges of the heritage resources that qualify as part of the national estate, namely:

- (a) Places, buildings structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- (b) Places to which oral tradition are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- (c) Historical settlement and townscapes
- (d) Landscape and natural features of cultural significance;
- (e) Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- (f) Archaeological and paleontological sites
- (g) Graves and burial ground including-
  - (I) Ancestral graves
  - (II) Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
  - (III) Graves of victim of conflict
  - (IV)Graves of individuals designated by the minister by notice in the gazette;
  - (V) Historical graves and cemeteries; and
  - (VI)Other human remains which are not covered by in terms of the Human Tissue Act,1983(Act No 65 of 1983)
- (h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- (i) movable objects, including-
  - (I) object recovered from soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
  - (II) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
  - (III) ethnographic art and objects;
  - (IV) military objects;
  - (V) objects of decorative or fine art;
  - (VI) object of scientific or technological interest; and

(VII) books, records, documents, photographs, positive and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recording, excluding those that are public records as defined in section1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act,1996(Act No 43 of 1996).

The National Heritage Resource Act (Act No 25 of 1999,Art 3)also distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value... these criteria are the following:

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons
- (h) Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa
- (i) Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.