



AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

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CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF REMAINDER OF SCHRIKKLOOF 428KR AND WITFONTEIN 430JR.

1. DEFINITION

The broad generic term *Cultural Heritage Resources* refers to any physical and spiritual property associated with past and present human use or occupation of the environment, cultural activities and history. The term includes sites, structures, places, natural features and material of palaeontological, archaeological, historical, aesthetic, scientific, architectural, religious, symbolic or traditional importance to specific individuals or groups, traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction.

2. PROTECTED SITES IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT, ACT NO. 25 OF 1999

The following are the most important sites and objects protected by the National Heritage Act:

- 2.1 Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years.
- 2.2 Archaeological sites and objects.
- 2.3 Palaeontological sites.
- 2.4 Meteorites.
- 2.5 Ship wrecks.

- 2.6 Burial grounds.
- 2.7 Graves of victims of conflict.
- 2.8 Public monuments and memorials.
- 2.9 Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette.
- 2.10 Any other places or object, which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance.
- 2.11 Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance.
- 2.12 Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.
- 2.13 Objects to which oral traditions are attached.
- 2.14 Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history.

3. METHODOLOGY

The site was visited and inspected on foot. All appropriate documents on the area were studied.

4. RESULTS

The study area is typical Waterberg mixed bushveld. The topography is a mountaineers area with valleys in-between.

On the farm Witfontein 430KR an old tin mine and open trenches were found at S24° 45' 31.7" and E28° 06' 40.4". The mine is most probably modern but some of the opencast mines might be ancient. It is difficult to estimate the exact age of the modern mine, but probably it is older than sixty years. It must have been part of the Rooiberg tin mine west of Bella Bella, which was closed down in the 1980s. It is an interesting site as the geology is exposed and should be protected and can be developed into a visitor point of interest (see photograph 1 and 2). This site needs a phase II investigation.

Oakhurst Later Stone Age material was found over a large area with a tool manufacturing site at S24° 44' 19.0" and E28° 07' 16.3" on the farm Witfontein. The Oakhurst material is found along the highest crest of the mountains wherever Waterberg Quartzite is found. On these sites large flakes were struck off the protruding rock faces (see photograph 3). Oakhurst material dates to the period between 12 000 years and 8 000 years ago. A similar manufacturing site was found at S24° 44' 21.0" and E28° 07' 58.5" on the farm Schrikkloof 428 KR (see photograph 4). Middle and Later Stone Age material also occur in small numbers at exposed sites on the farm (see photograph 5).

Oakhurst tool making sites also occur on the high ridges on both farms of the study areas.

5. CONCLUSION

Oakhurst Later Stone Age material is found throughout the study area on high ridges of Waterberg Quartzite Middle and Later Stone Age material is also present in exposed areas. Especially the Oakhurst manufacturing sites are important and need further investigation.

The old tin mines are also important and need further research as some of the open cast mines may be ancient.

6. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that

- A phase II investigation is done on the Later Stone Age Oakhurst manufacturing sites, which occur throughout the study area. A Stone Age specialist should do this.
- A phase II investigation should also be done on the old tin mines to properly record them and to possibly date them.

7. REFERENCES

Deacon H.J. & Janette 1999. Human Beginnings in South Africa pp. 114 –16, 123 & 139 – 40.

Mitchell Peter 2002. The Archaeology of Southern Africa pp. 141 – 145.

Küsel U.S. – 2003. Golf Estate development on Elandsfontein 440KR – Cultural Resources Survey (Unpublished report).

Küsel U.S. – 2004. Cultural Heritage Resources impact assessment on proposed new housing site on the farm Newburg 437KR (Unpublished) report.

Küsel U.S. – 2005. Cultural Heritage Resources impact assessment on the farm Witfontein 430KR (un published report).

Küsel U.S. – 2005. Cultural Heritage Resources impact assessment on the farm Schrikkloof 428KR (unpublished report).

8. SITE DATA

Owners contact details:

Waterberg Estate (Pty) Ltd.
(Schrikkloof; Elandsfontein; Newburg)
Contact details: see developer's contact details

And

Chris Wagner
(Witfontein 430 KR)
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Developers contact details:

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Type of development (e.g. low cost housing project, mining etc.)

Residential golf estate and game farming on the remainder of the site

Whether rezoning and/or subdivision of land is involved:

Yes

Full location of Province, Magisterial District/Local Authority, property (e.g. farm, erf name and number:

Limpopo Province
Bela Bela Municipality

Witfontein 430 KR
Newburg 437 KR
Elandsfontein 440 KR

Location map must have the polygon of the area to be surveyed on it and full geographical coordinates for all relevant points and where applicable indication of the area to be developed (footprint):

See attached

If possible an aerial photograph of the specific area showing the location of all site.

Aerial photographs were specifically taken.

PHOTOGRAPHS



No. 1 One of the old mine shafts



No. 2 One of the open cast mines



No. 3 Outcrop used as a core by Oakhurst people



No. 4 Oakhurst cores and flakes



No. 5 Middle and Later Stone Age cores and flakes

MAPS



