



# AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

2001/077745/23

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## A. PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(a) PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON PORTION 26 OF THE FARM SYFERFONTEIN 438 IQ POTCHEFSTROOM NORTH WEST PROVINCE

(b) REPORT COMPILED BY

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(c) DEVELOPER AND CONSULTANT INFORMATION

### Project Applicant and Landowner:

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**Date of report: 7 November 2016**

## **B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The proposed chicken farm development consists of two sections, one on the south eastern side and one on the north western side of the farm. Both sites were visited and inspected.

The south eastern site is old maize fields which slope in an eastern direction. The north western side slopes towards the west and is also old maize fields.

On both the proposed development sites no important cultural heritage resources or graves were found. There is no objection from a cultural heritage resources point of view to the proposed development.

If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a cultural heritage practitioner.

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## **D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT**

### **(a) Whether the report is part of a scoping report EIA/HIA or not**

*Report will form part of a Basic assessment*

### **(b) Type of Development (e.g. low cost housing project, mining etc.)**

*Proposed development of poultry houses*

### **(c) Whether re-zoning and/or subdivision of land is involved**

*No*

### **(d) Developer and consultants and owner contact details**

#### **Prepared for:**

#### **Project Applicant and Landowner:**

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### **(e) Terms and Reference**

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 paleontological, archaeological, historical, aesthetic, scientific, architectural, religious, symbolic or traditional importance to specific individuals or groups, traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction.

## **(f) Legislative requirements of Act 25 of 1999.**

### **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:

- Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years.
- Archaeological sites and objects.
- Paleontological sites.
- Meteorites.
- Ship wrecks.
- Burial grounds.
- Graves of victims of conflict.
- Public monuments and memorials.
- Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette.
- Any other places or objects, which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance.
- Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance.
- Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.
- Objects to which oral traditions are attached.
- Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history

## **E. BACKGROUND TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORY OF THE AREA**

The North West Province of South Africa is bounded on the north by Botswana, on the south by the provinces of Free State and the Northern Cape, and on the northeast and east by the Limpopo Province and Gauteng. Covering 118,797 sq km (45,869 sq miles), the North West Province was created in 1994 by the merger of Bophuthatswana, one of the former bantustans (or black homelands), and the western part of Transvaal, one of the four former South African provinces.

Much of the province consists of flat areas of scattered trees and grassland. The Magaliesberg mountain range in the northeast extends about 130 km (about 80 miles) from Pretoria to Rustenburg. The Vaal River flows along the southern border of the province. Temperatures range from 17° to 31° C (62° to 88° F) in the summer and from 3° to 21° C (37° to 70° F) in the winter. Annual rainfall totals about 360 mm (about 14 in), with almost all of it falling during the summer months, between October and April.

In 1994 the population of the North West Province was estimated to be 3 669 349 (out of a total of an estimated 44 819 778 people living in South Africa); 65% of the people in the North West Province live in the rural areas. The majority of the province's residents are the Tswana people who speak Setswana. Smaller groups include Afrikaans, Sotho, and Xhosa

speaking people. English is spoken primarily as a second language. Most of the population belong to Christian denominations. (Figures according to Census 2001 released in July 2003).

The province has the lowest number of people aged 20 years and older (5.9%) who have received higher education. The literacy rate is in the region of 57%. As part of the Department of Education's proposed plans for higher education, the existing four higher learning institutions will be merged to form two.

During 2003, as part of the Year of Further Education and Training project, three mega institutions, Taletso, ORBIT and Vuselela, were established to provide technical and vocational training to the youth. These institutions have been incorporated into many of the former education and technical colleges and manpower centres.

Mafikeng, formerly Mafeking, serves as the provincial capital. Other significant towns include Brits, Klerksdorp, Lichtenburg, Potchefstroom, Rustenburg and Sun City. The province has two universities: the University of North West, which was formerly called the University of Bophuthatswana (founded in 1979), in Mmabatho; and Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education (founded in 1869; became a constituent college of the University of South Africa in 1921 and an independent university in 1951).

The town, founded in 1838 by the Voortrekkers, is the second oldest settlement of people of European descent in the then Transvaal. The honour of oldest European settlement belongs to Klerksdorp, situated approximately 40 km (25 mi) to the West. This is sometimes challenged by historians because the first settlement was in the "upper regions of the Schoon Spruit", which might be between Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom. Potchefstroom however was the first to develop into a functional town.

For a short time until 1840, the towns of Potchefstroom and Winburg as well as their surrounding territories were joined in a political entity known as the Republic of Winburg-Potchefstroom. Voortrekker leader Andries Hendrik Potgieter was elected as chief commandant.

In October 1840, after a meeting between Potgieter, Andries Pretorius and G.R. van Rooyen it was decided that Potchefstroom would unite with "Pieter Mouriets Burg" (Pietermaritzburg).

In 1848 Potchefstroom became the capital of the ZAR, a status which was affirmed by Britain in 1852.

Over 16 and 17 January 1852, the Sand River Convention was signed between Andries Pretorius representing the Boers and Major W.S Hogge and Mr C.M. Owen representing Britain. According to this convention the British Government would allow the emigrant farmers north of the Vaal River to govern according to their own laws, with a policy of non-interference from both sides. This signalled the establishment of the *Zuid Afrikaanse Republiek* (ZAR) (South African Republic in English). In article 17 of the Constitution of the ZAR of 18 February 1858 (which was accepted in Rustenburg), it was stated that "Potchefstroom, located on the Mooi River, would be the capital of the Republic and that Pretoria would be the seat of government". In May 1860 Potchefstroom became the "chief city" of the Republic, with the capital having moved to Pretoria.

On 16 December 1880, the first shots of the First Boer War were fired when the Boers laid siege to the old fort. The siege ended amicably on 23 March 1881. The British built

a concentration camp here during the Second Boer War to imprison Boer women, children and elderly men.

At the opening of the City hall in 1909, General Jan Smuts, the then Colonial Secretary was asked about the possibility of Potchefstroom becoming the capital of the Union. He replied that the city stood no chance, but said that it should aim at being South Africa's biggest educational centre. This has led to the strong educational inclination of this, the 'city of expertise'.

Important historical sites in the province include Mafikeng, the traditional capital of the Barolong people, where a British garrison was placed under siege by Afrikaners during the Boer War (1899-1902); Lotlamoreng Cultural Village near Mafikeng, which re-creates a traditional African village; and Boekenhoutfontein, the farm of Paul Kruger, who was the last president of the South African Republic (a state created by Afrikaners in what is now north-eastern South Africa), from 1883 to 1902. The province has several national parks. The largest, Pilanesberg Game Reserve, is located in the crater of an extinct volcano.

The mainstay of the economy of North West Province is mining, which generates more than half of the province's gross domestic product and provides jobs for a quarter of its workforce. The chief minerals are gold, mined at Orkney and Klerksdorp; uranium, mined at Klerksdorp; platinum, mined at Rustenburg and Brits; and diamonds, mined at Lichtenburg, Christiana, and Bloemhof. The northern and western parts of the province have many sheep farms and cattle and game ranches. The eastern and southern parts are crop-growing regions that produce maize (corn), sunflowers, tobacco, cotton, and citrus fruits. The entertainment and casino complex at Sun City and Lost City also contributes to the provincial economy.

The provincial government consists of a premier, an executive council of ten ministers, and a legislature. The provincial assembly and premier are elected for five-year terms, or until the next national election. Political parties are awarded assembly seats based on the percentage of votes each party receives in the province during the national elections. The assembly elects a premier, who then appoints the members of the executive council.

When Tswana groups of the Barolong first moved into this region during the late 1700s/early 1800s they probably encountered dispersed hunting and gathering groups. The Barolong form part of the western cluster of the Sotho group (Matthews 1940). Mahikeng was intensively settled by sections of the Barolong, and in particular the Tshidi (Matthews 1940, 1945). Mahikeng, the name of their capital, became known as Mafeking to conform to the then orthography but has recently been changed to the original spelling. Disputes over land resulted in internal strifes within Barolong sections that culminated in conflicts and ultimately battles (1881-1884) (Matthews 1945; PGS Heritage 2013a). The expansion of the Voortrekkers and the establishment of the ZAR resulted in a division of the Mahikeng district into separate areas to be occupied by the Barolong and the Europeans respectively (<http://www.sahistory.org.za/places/mafikeng>). The Tshidi, as a subgroup of the Barolong cluster of southern Tswana peoples, reside in the Maheking district where they used to live in large centralized settlements (Dachs 1972; Comaroff 1980). Many of these settlements are still to be seen on the landscape as stone-walled archaeological sites. The well-known and distinguished writer, Sol Plaatje, lived near Mahikeng. Lodge (1990:164) points out that 'the two foremost historical writers who can be associated with the ANC's early development, S. Modiri Molema (1891-1965) and Sol T. Plaatje (1876-1932), both grew up within Barolong communities'.

A major heritage resource is the fort known as Kanonkoppie situated to the south-west outside the town of Mafeking. It was erected in 1884 by the Sir Charles Warren of the British in a mainly abortive endeavour to suppress the confrontational incorporation of the Stellaland and Goshen republics into the then ZAR. During the Anglo-Boer War of 1899 additional fortifications were erected at the fort and manned by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Regiment during the siege of Mafeking. The fort has since been restored by the municipality of Mafeking and proclaimed as a heritage site in 1962. (SAHRIS site ID 26028, Provincial Heritage Site Gazette Date: 09/02/1962 Gazette No: 171).

Pistorius (2011a) recorded four graveyards to the east of the project area of the proposed Mafikeng Cement project near Itsotseng, which would not be impacted upon by that development. Pistorius (2011b) found no heritage resources during his HIA study for a proposed photovoltaic solar power installation at Kalgold Mine south-west of Mahikeng. Mangoma (2012) (Vhubvo Archaeo-Heritage) also found no heritage resources in a survey of stand 16066 of the farms Mmabatho Town and Townlands 301.

PGS Heritage (2013a) also noted that no sites of heritage significance were found in their survey of the farm Molopo 307 JO, Logagane. This area has been settled by the Barolong and also featured in internecine wars of the Barolong (PGS Heritage 2013a). In a survey west of the Thaba Sione settlement (GPS S26.35211 E25.405000) two areas with Earlier Stone Age (ESA) lithics and outcrops with evidence for direct flaking of Middle Stone Age (MSA) lithics on the parent rock have been recorded (PGS Heritage 2013a). The Stone Age sensitive areas are located on the southern and eastern boundaries of the proposed development. Other areas with possible heritage significance include a rock-packed structure that may be a grave site.

It should also be noted that Sven Ouzman (1996) conducted an in-depth study and published his findings on the important rock art site of Thaba Sione. Thaba Sione contains more than 500 San rock engravings, including very fine depictions of rhinoceroses. The site is important to the Tswana, and is still being used by the Zion Christian Church for rituals, including rain-making ceremonies (Ouzman 2001, 2002) (<http://www.nasmus.co.za/departments/rock-art/public-rock-art-sites>).

Hutten (2012) recorded a Later Stone Age (LSA) site at Lanric 59 JO within the footprint of a proposed development for the Mafeking Solar Park. A relatively low density of lithics was noted over an area of around 30 m in extent. On portion 50 of the same property a single grave was recorded.

## **F. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

### **(a) Detail of area surveyed:**

- Full location Data for Province, Magisterial District/Local Authority and property (e.g. Farm erf) name and number etc.;

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The proposed development of poultry houses on Portion 26 of the Farm Syferfontein, 438/IQ, Potchefstroom; North West Province:

- \* 8 Laying houses (100m x 8m) @ 15 000 chickens each; are proposed and
  - \* 3 rearing houses (100m x 18m) @ 15 000 chickens each
  - \* All the above with water and Eskom power connections
- 
- Location map(s)/orthophotos of the general area. These must include the map name and number (e.g. 3313 DC Bellville). Maps must include at least a 1:50 000 and (if) available also a 1:10 000 (i.e. most detail possible). Large scale colour satellite photos make a useful addition. Maps should be preferable at least A4 size.

Map: 1/50 000: 2627CB Klipdrif

- Either the Location Map or the Site Map must have the polygon of the area surveyed marked on it and full geographical co-ordinates for all relevant points and where applicable, indication of the area to be developed (footprint).

*Maps Attached: pages 16 - 18*

*Co-ordinates: S26° 43' 29.10" & E27° 19' 33.05"*

## **(b) Description of the Methodology**

The project consists of an eastern and a western site. Both sites are old maize fields with short grass. Visibility was excellent. The sites were walked and recorded together with the Environmental practitioner.

## **G. DESCRIPTION OF SITES MAPPED**

The proposed chicken farm consists of two separate sections on Portion 26 of the Farm Syferfontein 438 IQ Potchefstroom. The south eastern section lies south of the farm settlement and one of the farm barns (S26° 43' 06.46" & E27° 18' 58.09") will be converted into administration offices. – see photograph.



The south eastern site (S26° 43' 05.37" & E27° 19' 09.40") consists of old maize fields. The only structure found on this section is a low square stone wall possible used to house sheep or goats. No other important cultural heritage resources or graves were found on the site. Ploughing over a long period of time would have destroyed any possible cultural heritage resources – see photographs





The north - western site ( $26^{\circ} 42' 42.45''$  &  $E27^{\circ} 18' 49.06''$ ) lies to the north of the farm settlement. This area is also old maize fields which have been ploughed over a long period of time. No important cultural heritage resources or graves are present on his site – see photographs





**H. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTEFACTS, FAUNA, BOTANICAL OR OTHER FINDS AND FEATURES**

None

**I. CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES**

None found

**J. EVALUATION AND RATING (FIELD RATING)**

Not applicable

**K. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (heritage value)**

Not applicable

**L. RECOMMENDATIONS AN CONCLUSIONS**

On both the proposed development sites no important cultural heritage resources or graves were found. There is no objection from a cultural heritage resources point of view to the proposed development.

If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a cultural heritage practitioner.

## M. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Miller (2013) in a heritage survey for the proposed extension of the Harmony Kalgold mining operations recorded several graves outside the footprint of the proposed development. The graves and other burial sites will be incorporated into the environmental management plan

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Vhufa Hashu Heritage Consultants. 2012. Phase 1 AIA investigations for the proposed establishment of 132kV power line turn off to Styldrift substation within the jurisdiction of Moses Kotane Local Municipality, Bojanala Platinum District, North West Province. Compiled For Enviroxcellence Environmental Consultants.

Vhufa Hashu Heritage Consultancy (2012), in a survey for the proposed Barolong Boora Tshidi Heritage Park at Montshioa Stadt Village, recorded extensive stone walling.

## **N. APPENDIX**

Maps pages: 16 & 18

- Locality Map page: 16
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