



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
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**A REPORT ON A CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
PROPOSED INDUSTRIAL TOWN DEVELOPMENT ON HOLDINGS RE/31 AND
3/31 OF THE WATERVAL SMALLHOLDINGS, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

K2M TECHNOLOGIES

REPORT: **AE845**

by:

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SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was requested by K2M Technologies to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment for the proposed industrial town development on holdings RE/31 and 3/31 of the Waterval small holdings. This is located in Rustenburg in the Northwest Province.

The fieldwork undertaken revealed two sites of cultural heritage significance on the area to be developed on the property. These are however of low cultural significance. The planned has a direct impact on these. The report indicates how to deal with these sites.

The proposed development may continue as this report is seen as suitable mitigation measures.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaetnos cc was requested by K2M Technologies to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment for the proposed industrial development on holdings RE/31 and 3/31 of the Waterval small holdings. This is located in Rustenburg in the Northwest Province. The client indicated the area where the proposed development is to take place, and the survey was confined to this area.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
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. Recommend suitable mitigation measures should there be any sites of significance that might be impacted upon by the proposed development.
6. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity. These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full

and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix B).

4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur.

4. 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).

4.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned law 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.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

- 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.

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 of 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) 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)**.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

4.2 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.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Survey of literature

A survey of literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

5.2 Field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development. If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed.

The survey was undertaken on foot.

5.3 Documentation

All sites, objects features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Co-ordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The proposed development area is located on the RE and portion 3 of portion 31 of the Waterval small holdings in Rustenburg in the Northwest Province (Figure 1). The southern part of the two small holdings has been disturbed by the erecting of buildings, including houses and factories (Figure 2-3). None of these are old enough to be regarded heritage features.

It is clear that the northern part of both holdings was disturbed by earlier ploughing activities and the old furrows could clearly be seen. This area also contains a large amount of building rubble left on the property. A squatter camp also exists on the northern side of the western holding (Figure 4).

The topography of the area is flat with a slight fall from north to south. There are no particular features indicating that this area may have been a suitable environment for prehistoric people.

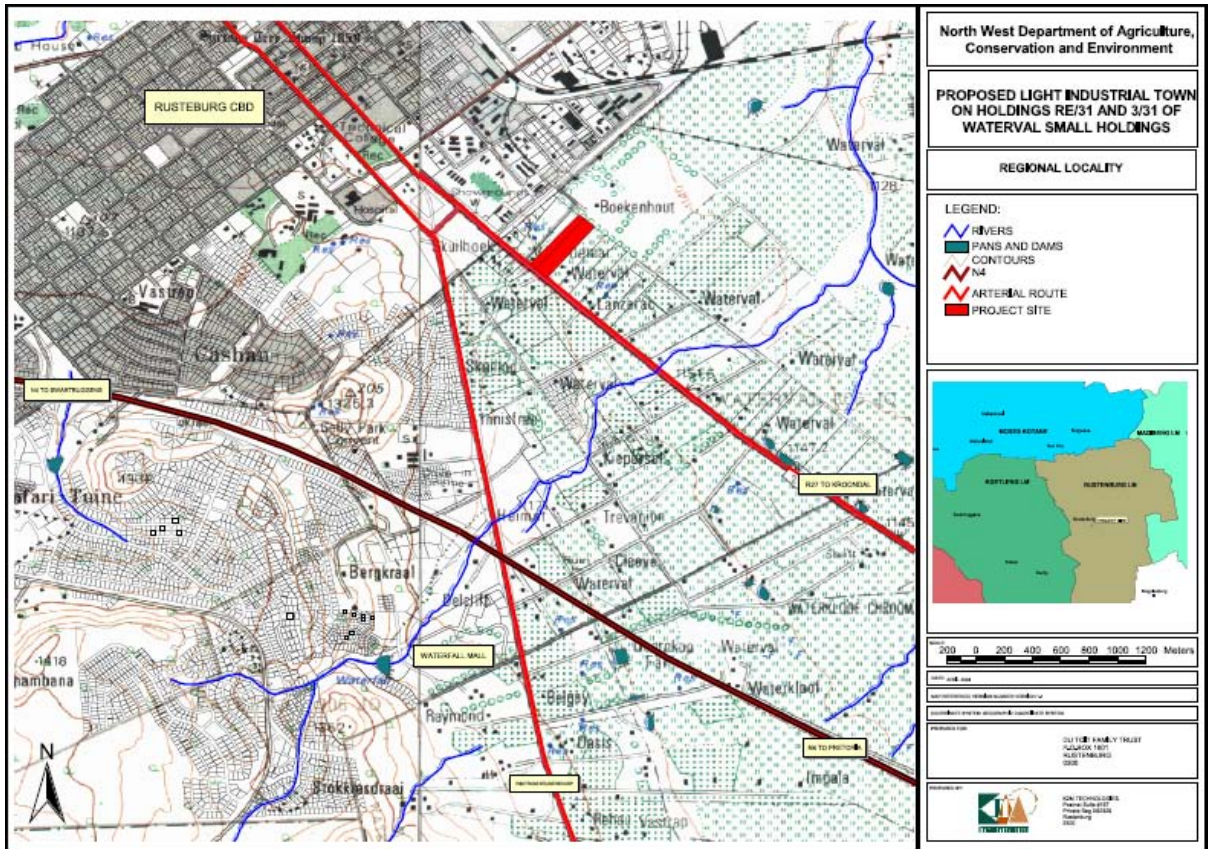


Figure 1 Location map of the surveyed area.



Figure 2 Houses on one of the holdings that were surveyed.



Figure 3 Factory area on the surveyed property.



Figure 4 Squatter camp in the surveyed area.

7. DISCUSSION

During the survey two sites of cultural heritage significance were located on the property. This report indicates suitable mitigation measures in this regard.

In order to enable the reader to better understand these objects, it is necessary to give a background regarding the different phases of human history.

7.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

The closest known Stone Age sites in the vicinity of the surveyed area are some rock engravings to the south of Rustenburg (Bergh 1999: 5).

7.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999: 96-98), namely:

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

Huffman (2007: xiii) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be 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.

Many Late Iron Age sites have been identified in the area around the towns of Rustenburg, Koster and Groot Marico as well as in the Waterberg Mountains. This includes the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 7-8). During earlier times the area was inhabited by a Tswana group, namely the Fokeng. In the 19th century and even today, the area is inhabited by other Tswana groups, namely the Kwena, Po, Taung and the Fokeng (Bergh 1999: 9-10). During the Difaquane these people moved further to the northwest, but they returned later on (Bergh 1999: 11).

7.3 Historical Age

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write.

Early travelers have moved through this part of the Northwest Province. This included Robert Scoon and William McLuckie in 1829 followed by Dr Robert Moffat and Reverend James Archbell in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12, 117-119). In 1835 the expedition of Dr Andrew Smith moved through the area. In 1836 the hunter and traveler William Cornwallis Harris visited the area. The well known explorer Dr David Livingston passed through this area in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13, 119-122).

The area surveyed was inhabited by white settlers as early as 1839 (Bergh 1999: 14-15). The town and district of Rustenburg was established in 1851 (Bergh 1999: 20, 130).

The sites found during the survey date to the historical age. These are discussed below.

7.4 Discussion of sites identified during the survey

Site 1

This site consists of an old earth dam on the north of the property.

GPS: 25°40'45"S
27°15'39"E

The cultural significance of the site is **low**. The development will have a direct impact on the site. This report is seen as ample mitigation in this regard and the dam may therefore be demolished.

Site 2

This site consists of a number of concrete floors on the northwest of the property (Figure 5). These are the remains of earlier buildings, but are not unique at all and perhaps not even very old.

GPS: 25°40'45"S
27°15'33"E

The cultural significance of the site is **low**. The development will have a direct impact on the site. This report is seen as ample mitigation in this regard and the site may therefore be demolished.



Figure 5 One of the concrete floors found in the surveyed area.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it can be stated that the assessment of the area was conducted successfully. Although both sites found will be impacted upon, none of these are of high cultural significance. The final recommendations are as follows:

- Site no 1 and 2 have a low cultural significance. This report is seen as ample mitigation in this regard.
- Both sites may be demolished. No destruction permit is needed from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) is needed.
- The development may continue.
- It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts are always a distinct possibility. Care should therefore be taken when development work commences that if any of these are accidentally discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.

9. REFERENCES

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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

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.