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**A PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT & REPORT FOR THE
KOOFFONTEIN MINING RIGHTS APPLICATION ON
VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE FARMS KOOFFONTEIN 265JQ & BOSCHFONTEIN 268JQ
NEAR RUSTENBURG, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: **APAC021/32**

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Red Kite Environmental Solutions (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the Kookfontein Mining Right Application. The MRA & study area is located on various portions of the farm Kookfontein 265JQ & the Remaining Extent of Boschfontein 268JQ, near Rustenburg in the Northwest Province.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls, while a number of known archaeological sites (identified during earlier assessment) are located within the boundaries of the application area. Over and above these sites and a single Stone Age tool, the April 2021 assessment of the specific study area did not identify any other sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance in the area during the fieldwork. This report discusses the results of both the background research and physical assessment and provides recommendations on the way forward at the end.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view it can be concluded that the Kookfontein MRA can be allowed to continue, taking into consideration the recommendations put forward at the end of the report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

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The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the assessment focused on this portion. The specialist was accompanied by security staff of the Royal Bafokeng Institute to the area during the assessment due to safety and security concerns, with certain roads and sections avoided as a result.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
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. Review applicable legislative requirements;

3. 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).

3.1. The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the Act 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.

The National Estate includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Sites of Archaeological and paleontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, paleontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. A HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof

- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34(1) of the Act state that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof that is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of the Act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The Act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial)

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological 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 paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological 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 (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders

- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. 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 or 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 to) 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)**.

3.2. 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.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Survey of literature

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2. Field survey

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.

4.3. Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

4.4. Documentation

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

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The study and Mining Rights Application area is located on:

A portion of the remaining extent of Portion 1 of the farm Kookfontein 265 JQ; a portion of Portion 2 of the farm Kookfontein 265 JQ; portions 5, 8, 11 and portion 19 of the Farm Kookfontein 265 JQ; a portion of the Remaining Extent of Portion 3 of the farm Kookfontein 265 JQ; a portion of Portion 6 (a portion of Portion 1) of the farm Kookfontein 265 JQ; a portion of Portion 10 (a portion of Portion 3) of the farm Kookfontein 265 JQ; a portion of Portion 14 (a portion of Portion 1) of the farm Kookfontein 265 JQ; a portion of Portion 21 (a portion of Portion 3) of the farm Kookfontein 265 JQ; a portion of Portion 24 (a portion of Portion 3) of the farm Kookfontein 265 JQ and a portion of the Remaining Extent of the farm Boschfontein 268 JQ.

The study area is situated close to Rustenburg (in the Phokeng area) in the Northwest Province. Nuco Chrome Bophuthatswana (Pty) Ltd is applying for a Mining Right near

Rustenburg in the North West Province. The MR application is for the mining of Chrome ore, Platinum Group Metals, Gold, Copper ore, Nickel and Cobalt.

The following infrastructure and activities will form part of the Scoping and EIA Process and WULA Process:

- Roll-over opencast mining
- Backfilling of opencast pits with overburden material
- Wash plant and crushing and screening
- Return Water Dams
- Tailings Storage Facility
- Temporary overburden and topsoil stockpiles
- ROM stockpile
- Offices, buildings, parking areas and workshops
- Access and haul roads
- Storm water infrastructure including PCDs.

The topography of the study area is for the most part relatively flat and open, although some prominent hills and low rocky ridge occurs in sections of the area. During the field assessment the vegetation (tree/shrubs/bush and grass cover) was very dense in some sections, limiting visibility and access. Existing and old agricultural fields are present in sections, while other impacts on the area include Eskom Powerlines and pylons, an Eskom substation, railway line and older mining operations. The area is also bordered and surrounded by existing urban settlements. Tar roads and dirt roads have also impacted on part of the area.

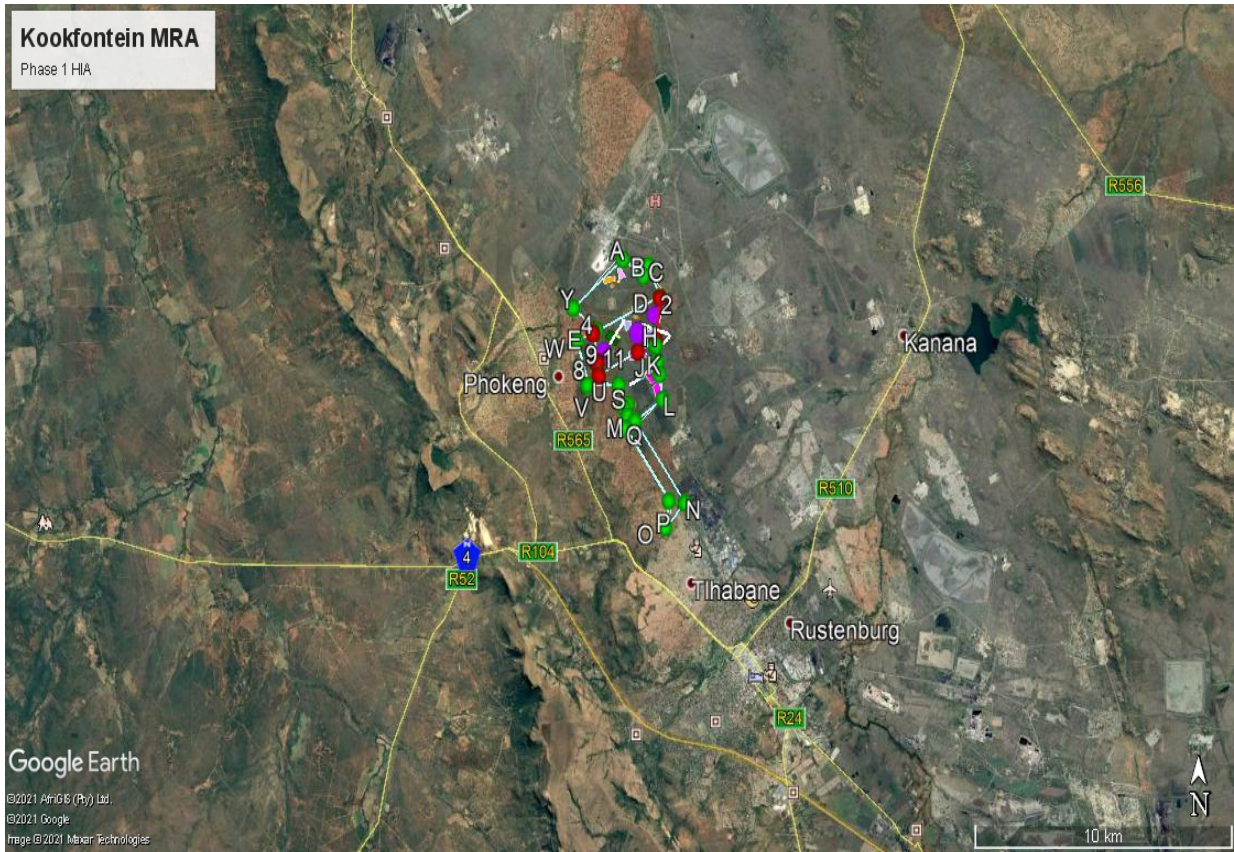


Figure 1: General location of the study & MRA area (Google Earth 2021).

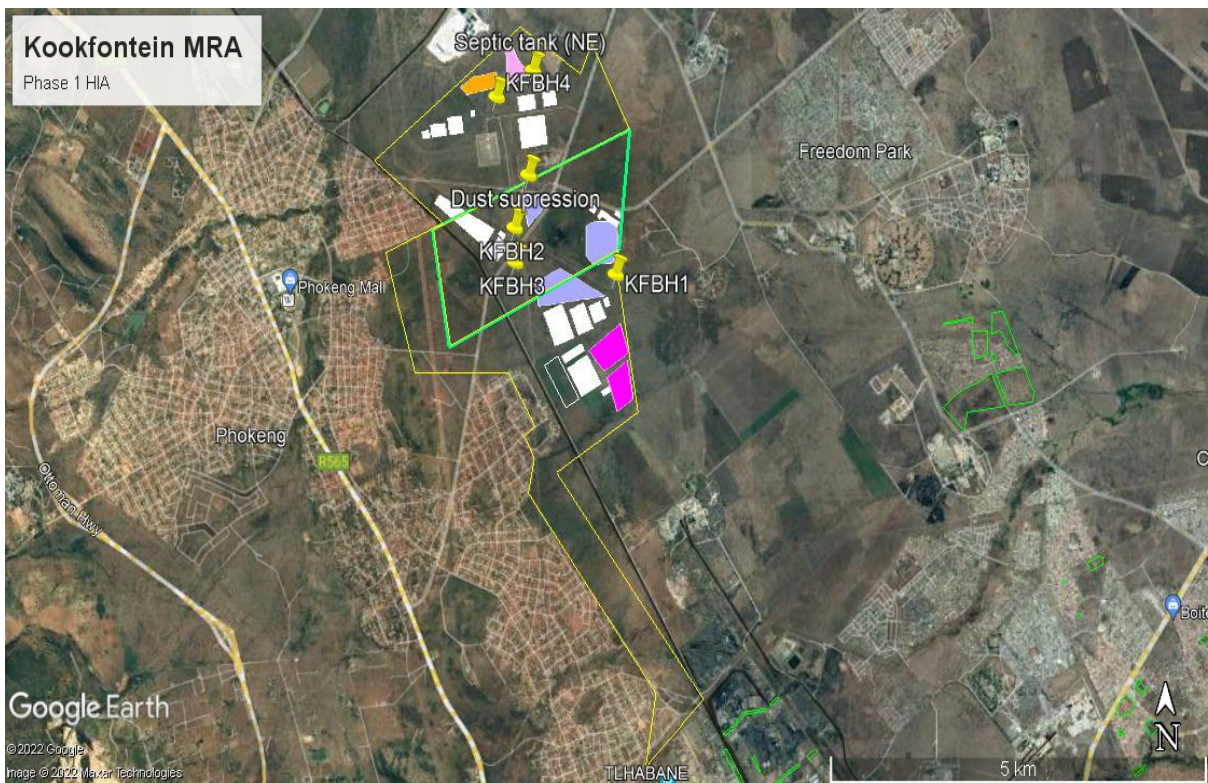


Figure 2: Closer location of the study & MRA area (Google Earth 2022).

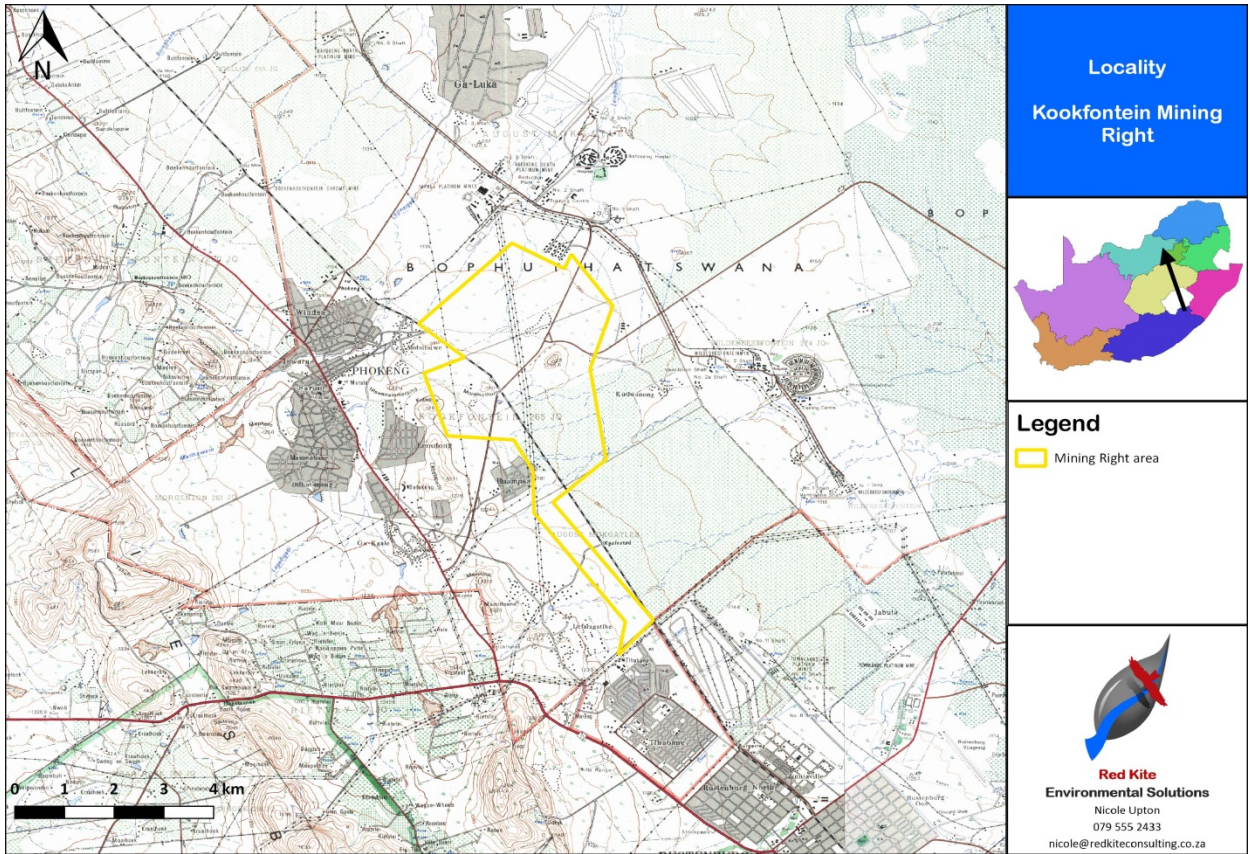


Figure 3: Locality Map (courtesy Red Kite Environmental Solutions).

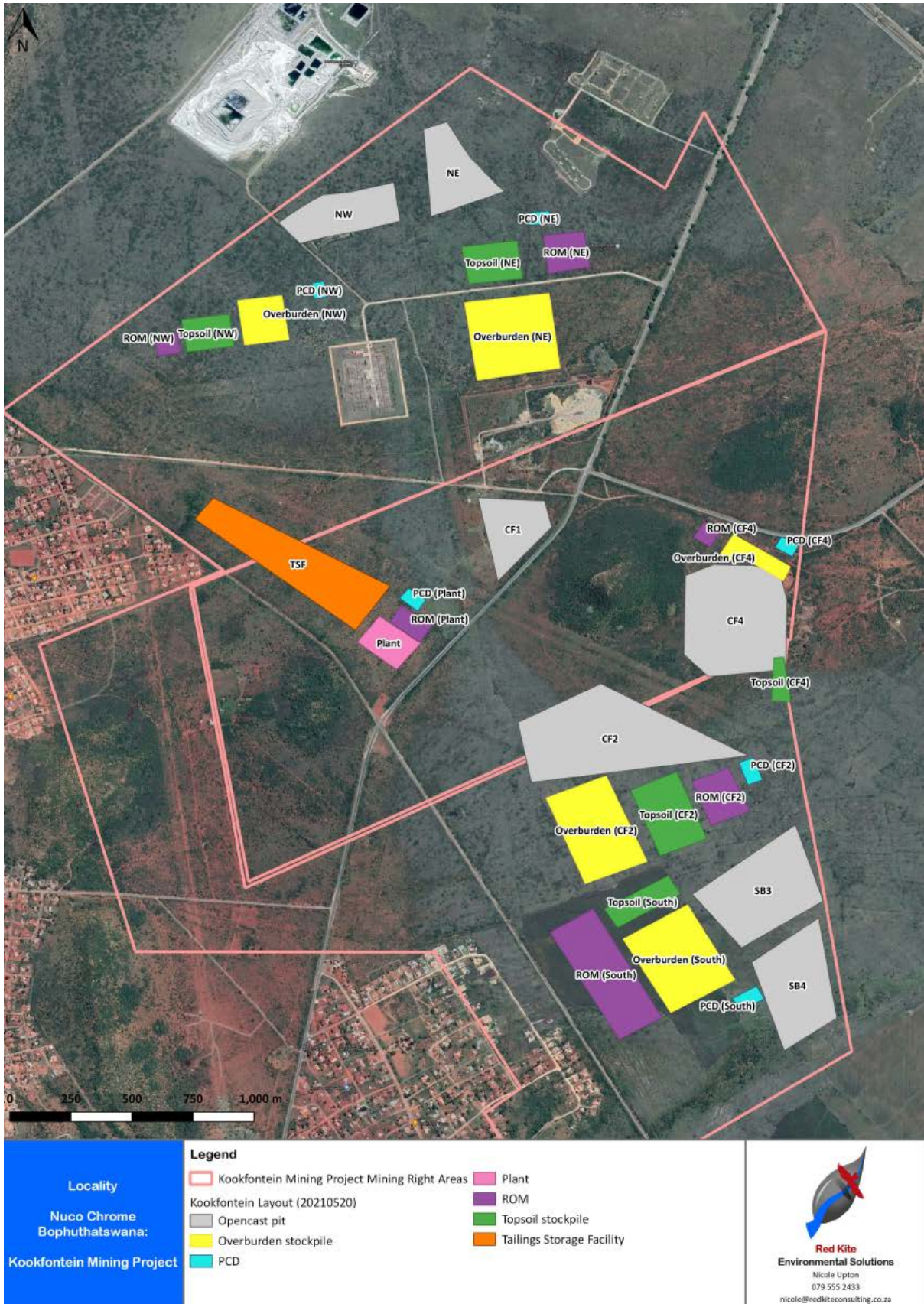


Figure 4: Layout Map (provided by Red Kite Environmental Solutions).

5. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in basically into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

No known Stone Age sites are present in the study area. The closest known Stone Age sites are found in an area known as the Magaliesberg Research Area. It consists of a number of sites including rock shelters in the Magaliesberg Mountain. These date back to the Middle and Later Stone Age and include rock engravings (Bergh 1999: 4 – 5). The project area is not known to contain significant numbers of Stone Age sites from any of the different periods identified for the Stone Age. The insignificant amount of information about Stone Age sites can partly be attributed to the fact that the divide between the Magaliesberg and the Thaba-ea-Maralla range of mountains comprises outstretched grass veldt with limited volcanic rock to manufacture stone tools. Stone Age hunters probably utilized the grass veldt to hunt antelope and other small game, but settled in the surrounding mountainous areas where there are adequate rock shelters and caves for semi-permanent settlements (Pistorius 2016: 25).

A single MSA stone tool was recorded in the study area (see Results Section in report), and although there might be more in the area, these would be out of context and more than likely single or small scatters of artifacts.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 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.

In a band stretching roughly from Brits in the east to Zeerust in the west many Iron Age sites have been discovered previously (Bergh 1999: 7-8). These all belong to the Later Iron Age (Bergh 1999: 8-9). A copper smelting site was identified along the Hex River to the northwest of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 8). The closest Earlier Iron Age site is located at Broederstroom near Brits (Bergh 1999: 6).

During earlier times the area was settled by the Fokeng. In the 19th century this group inhabited this area with other Tswana groups including the Kwena and the Po (Bergh 1999: 9-10). During the difaqane these people moved further to the west, but they returned later on (Bergh 1999: 11).

Having only had cereals (sorghum, millet) that need summer rainfall, Early Iron Age people did not move outside this rainfall zone, and neither did they occupy the central interior Highveld area. Because of their specific technology and economy, Iron Age people preferred to settle on the alluvial soils near rivers for agricultural purposes, but also for firewood and water. The occupation of the larger geographical area (including the study area) did not start much before the 1500s. Towards the end of the first millennium AD, Early Iron Age communities underwent a drastic change, brought on by increasing trade on the East African coast. This led to the rise of powerful ruling elites, for example at Mapungubwe. The abandonment of Mapungubwe (c. AD 1270) and other contemporaneous settlements show that widespread drought conditions led to the decline and eventual disintegration of this state (Van Schalkwyk 2019: 13-14).

By the 16th century things changed again, with the climate becoming warmer and wetter, creating condition that allowed Late Iron Age (LIA) farmers to occupy areas previously unsuitable, for example the Witwatersrand and the treeless, windswept plains of the Free State and the Mpumalanga Highveld. This period of consistently high rainfall started in about AD 1780. At the same time, maize was introduced from Maputo and grown extensively. Given good rains, maize crops yield far more than sorghum and millets. This increase in food production probably led to increased populations in coastal area as well as the central Highveld interior by the beginning of the 19th century. This wet period came to a sudden end sometime between 1800 and 1820 by a major drought lasting 3 to 5 years. The drought must have caused an agricultural collapse on a large, subcontinent scale (Van Schalkwyk 2019: 14).

This was also a period of great military tension. Armed Qriqua and Korana raiders on horseback were active in the Northern Cape and Orange Free State by about 1790. The Xhosa were raiding across the Orange River about 1805. Military pressure from Zululand spilled onto the highveld by at least 1821. Various marauding groups of displaced Sotho-Tswana moved across the plateau in the 1820s. Mzilikazi raided the plateau extensively between 1825 and 1837. The white settlers trekked into this area in the 1830s. Due to their specific settlement requirements, Late Iron Age people preferred to settle on the steep slope of a mountain, possibly for protection, or for cultural considerations such as grazing for their enormous cattle herds. Because of the lack of trees, they built their settlements in stone (Van Schalkwyk 2019: 14).

Stone walled settlements such as Seretube, Rathipa, Boithumelo, Mhutle and others occur to the east of the project area, whilst the Ga-Nape mountain range with its extensive occurrence of stone walled sites are located to the north-east (Pistorius 2016: 22).

The information below is from Pistorius 2016: 25-28 (See References).

“The oldest legends state that the Fokeng entered the Transvaal through Tweedepoort, under the leadership of Nape, the earliest known Fokeng chief. This was before 1700 AD. The group moved south-eastwards and settled on the banks of the Elands River (Kgetleng). Fokeng groups detached themselves from the main branch and moved southwards on different occasions settling along the Thaba-ea-Maralla mountain range at various places such as Serutube, Marakana, Tsitsing (Kanana), Thekwane and Photsaneng (or Bleskop) when they arrived in the Rustenburg district, from as early as the 17th century.

Simultaneously, other clans occupied Phôkeng, the original town lands of what later became Rustenburg and the foothills of the Magaliesberg. The Fokeng then gradually expanded their influence and presence over the great divide between the Magaliesberg in the west and the Thaba-ea-Maralla mountain range in the east (Môkgatle 1971, Coertze 1987).

Sotho-Tswana clans such as the Tlôkwa and Kgatla occupied the Pilanesberg further to the north, whilst the Kwena Modimosana chiefdoms of Mmatau and Ramanamela occupied the mega stone walled complexes known as Molokwane and Bôitsemagano to the west of the Magaliesberg (Schapera 1942, Breutz 1954, 1968; Pistorius 1994, 1996). The Batlokwa occupied the area directly to the north of the Project Area as they established their capitals at Marothodi, Pilwe and Matlapynsberg (north-west) on the farm Vlakfontein 207JP (Breutz 1954, 1968). The project area therefore corresponds and coincides with the former spheres of influence of the Bafokeng who lived further to the south and the Batlokwa who lived further to the north. This occupation occurred at mountains and kopjes in the region from as early as the Late Iron Age (17th century to the 19th century), during the Historical Period (second half of the 19th century to the 20th century) and in the more recent past (the last sixty years).

Numerous pre-difaqane and difaqane wars took place in the Central Bankeveld during the last quarter of the 18th century and the first three decades of the 19th century. These wars led to the displacement of large numbers of Tswana clans in the Bankeveld. Refugee sites occupied by dislodged Tswana became a common sight (Lye 1975). The Matabele of Mzilikazi caused chaos and havoc in the Bankeveld. The Matabele established several settlement complexes in this region from where they maintained a grip on the indigenous population. One of these Zulu/Nguni residences (imisi) and military kraals (amakhanda) was discovered during an archaeological survey in the newly developed Thlabane-West suburb, north of Rustenburg (Pistorius 1996). The Matabele intermarried with the Fokeng. One of Mzilikazi’s sons, Nkulumane, was buried in Phôkeng (Rasmussen 1978; Pistorius 1997a, 1997b & 1998).

As the Fokeng represents the most important early population group near the project area, the history of the rulers of this group, from Nape (AD1700) who is considered to be the oldest to the reign of Mōkgatle (AD1835), is briefly outlined. Settlements that were associated with some of these rulers, although only a few are mentioned in oral tradition, are also indicated.

The oldest legends state that the Fokeng entered the Transvaal through Tweedepoort, under the leadership of Nape, the earliest known Fokeng chief. This was before AD1700. The group moved south-eastwards and settled on the banks of the Elands River (Kgetleng). Three Fokeng groups detached themselves from the main branch and moved southwards on different occasions. The Fokeng are therefore spread over the Orange Free State, Lesotho and even the former homeland of Transkei. The Fokeng are, next to the San people, the oldest inhabitants of the Orange Free State.

The domain under Fokeng control during the last two centuries was the following: the northern border was the Kgetleng River (and the Tlōkwa and Kgatla Kgafêla chiefdoms); the western boundary was the Kwena Modimosana chiefdoms, and the southern boundary the Magaliesberg. The eastern boundary was determined by the presence of the Kwena Mōgōpa and the Kwena Mogale chiefdoms.

The history of the Fokeng begins with Sekete III (Maleriba) who probably ruled in AD1700. He had three sons Kgantsi, Pitswe and Diale (the last two had the same mother). Kgantsi was born from a Hurutshe father after the Hurutshe had abducted his mother. (Controversy surrounded Sekete's III position until his death, although he was the oldest son). Diale succeeded Sekete III and his reign probably began in AD1720. His sons were Mokuru, Mogotsi, Ramarwa, Ramogase, Tlase and Ntê (the first two died young). Diale's sons freed the Fokeng from the Hurutshe's custom to castrate the Fokeng's bulls, an act that was considered offensive by the Fokeng as it indicated the Huruthse's seniority above the Fokeng. This particular incident put an end to the Huruthse's domination of the Fokeng.

With the exception of Ramorwa, all the known sons of Diale became leaders of dikgoro, Ntê, the progenitor of the kgoro Seloko, Tlase, of Mathebetswaane and Ramogware of Metlapeng. Ramorwa succeeded Diale as chief and had four sons: Mmutle, Sekete, Katane and Mpie. Sekete succeeded Ramorwa in about AD1790. He was a formidable warrior and is remembered as one of the greatest Fokeng chiefs. The following individuals were sons of Sekete: Thete, Nameng, Nōge, Mogotsi, Molefe, Pitswe, Ramarue, Mohue, Manaana, Rantsogwana and Marahtsane (more can be added). Important individuals were Thete, Nameng and Nōge.

Katane, or Raikane acted as regent for Thethe (also known as Mmakgongwana) who became the next chief. He had the following sons: Diale, Mokgatle, Molotlegi, Molefe, Liphatse and Pogwe (the first, third and fifth died young). Mōkgatle, Molefe and Pogwe played important parts in the next phase of Fokeng history. Thethe was very fond of his two younger brothers, Namemg and Nōge. The two brothers, however, turned against him. The main concentration point in Thethe's time was at Makotshaneng [Makojaneng],

east of Rustenburg near the Hex River. Thethe fled with his followers and took refuge with the Modimosana Mmatau. The Fokeng accepted Nameng as chief.

Nameng reigned for only eight months after the enforced departure of Thethe as he was killed by the doings of Nôge, who now became chief. Nôge's rule commenced in about 1820 and ended when he was ousted in 1829 to 1830. Nôge's reign represents a stormy period in Fokeng history. Thethe invited the Pedi to attack the Fokeng, whereupon Malekutu destroyed the Fokeng in 1823 to 1824. The devastation caused by the Pedi accounts for the fact that Mzilikazi amassed very little from the Fokeng's territory in 1826 to 1829. Nôge killed Ndebele visitors to his village. He occupied the summit of Ntlhane, a 'hillock near Malejane', with his followers and bolstered the foot and slopes with wooden stockades. The Fokeng pounded the Ndebele with stones forcing them to retreat.

Nôge became unpopular and fled to Moshoeshoe in the Orange Free State. Môkgatle's accession was somewhere between 1834 and 1836. His reign had hardly begun when the Voortrekkers drove the Ndebele out of the Transvaal. He remained in office until his death in 1891 when he was about eighty years old. His principal village was named Mmakgongwana (after Thethe), today located in Rustenburg and partly on Paardekraal. Dirêpotsana Hill, where Phokeng now stands, was also re-occupied as residential area in Mkgatle's time".

The known Stone-walled sites in the study area all date to the LIA period and are related to the BaFokeng.

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. The first Europeans to move through this area were the travelers Robert Schoon and William McLuckie in 1829. Later that year the missionaries Dr. Robert Moffat and James Archbell followed (Bergh 1999: 12). The expedition of Dr. Andrew Smith traveled through this area in 1835 (Bergh 1999: 13, 120-121). In 1836 the hunter and traveler William Cornwallis Harris visited the area. The well-known explorer Dr. David Livingstone passed through this area in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13, 119-122).

The area around Rustenburg, including the surveyed area, was inhabited by Europeans as early as 1839 (Bergh 1999: 15). The town of Rustenburg was established in 1851 (Bergh 1999: 17). The area also saw action during the First Boer War (1880-1881) and the Second South African War (or Anglo-Boer War) between 1899 and 1902 (Van Schalkwyk 2019: 15).

No historical sites, features or material were identified in the study area during the April 2021 assessment, while some recent cemetery sites were identified during earlier assessments in and around the study area.

Results of the study area assessment

No new sites or material were identified during the April 2021 fieldwork over and above the already known and recorded sites. The main focus of the recent assessment was to visit

those areas where mining infrastructure is planned and also to locate the LIA Stone-walled sites found during previous assessments. Recommendations on any required mitigation measures, should there be any impacts on these sites, were to be provided as well.

It needs to be mentioned that due to safety and security issues in the area, some sections could not be accessed and roads not used as a result. This had some effect on the fieldwork. Furthermore, the very dense vegetation prevalent during the April 2021 fieldwork hampered access to some sections as well, and made photographing for instance of the stone-walled sites and their features impractical. The information obtained during earlier assessments (Pistorius 2015 & Van Schalkwyk 2019) will therefore be utilized to a large degree in this report.



Figure 5: Picture of Eskom substation in the area.



Figure 6: General view of area close to one of the proposed mining infrastructure areas and mining pits.



Figure 7: Another general view of a section of the area showing the dense vegetation.



Figure 8: A view of a part of the area showing some Eskom Powerlines & Pylons.



Figure 9: The very dense vegetation characterizing the study area is also visible here.



Figure 10: A view of the area close to where the UG2 Pit and associated mining are proposed. The hill is the area where Stone-walled Complex 2 is located.



Figure 11: Another general view of the area with the impact of the Eskom Powerlines & Pylons evident.



Figure 12: A view of a section of the railway line that cuts through part of the area.



Figure 13: A view of one of the existing agricultural fields in the area.



Figure 14: A view of a section of the existing settlements that borders the area on its south-western and western boundaries.



Figure 15: Some sections are more open and flat. These areas were utilized in the past for agricultural purposes and livestock grazing.

Stone Age Material found in the area

A single stone tool was recorded in the study area earlier. This was a flake-tool (possibly scraper) from the Middle Stone Age (MSA). Although there might be more similar Stone Age material in the area, these would in all likelihood be out of context single or small scatters of material of low heritage significance.

GPS Location of MSA tool: **S25 35 30.46; E27 11 49.39.**



**Figure 16: MSA flake-tool from the area
(photo courtesy N.Upton: Red Kite Consulting).**

Stone-Walled Settlement Complexes/Sites

These sites were recorded and described by Pistorius in his 2016 HIA Report and the information below is from this report (p.33 – 42):

Complex 01 (or Nuco west) is designated 18u in the Bafokeng Heritage Register. This complex is located on a low syenite knoll indicated by the name Moremothulo on the 1:50 000 topographical map close to the southern perimeter of the town of Lemenong in the western part of the project area.

GPS Location of Complex 01: **S25 34 34.15 E27 11 03.40.**

Complex 02 is registered u19 in the Bafokeng Heritage Register. Complex 02 (Nuco central) is associated with a prominent kopje in the central part of the project area that is located at

the junction of two roads. Complex 02 is the most extensive of the three settlement complexes in the project area and comprises a number of stone walled sites along the northern foot slope of the kopje; a number of stone walled sites along the southern slope of the kopje; a few small sites that are located at varying higher altitudes on the kopje; a single site that is crossed by Eskom's power lines to the west of the kopje, and sites that are located on the lower foot slope and on level ground to the south-east of the kopje. Some of the sites that are associated with Complex 02 were damaged when Eskom's 400kV power lines were built to the south of the kopje and when soil was quarried near the south-eastern base of the kopje. Damage was also caused to the north-eastern foot slope of the kopje, possibly at the time when the two tar roads on two sides of the kopje were constructed in the past.

GPS Location of Complex 02: **S25 34 15.89 E27 11 49.00.**

Complex 03 is not registered in the Bafokeng Heritage Register. It was first recorded by Pistorius in 2016. Complex 03 (Nuco east) is the least conspicuous of all three complexes of sites in the project area. It is merely associated with a slight rise in the eastern part of the project area. It seems as if Complex 03 may be pristine and totally unaffected from development activities in the past.

GPS Location of Complex 03: **S25 33 57.11 E27 12 11.57.**



Figure 17: A view of a section of Stone-walled Complex 01 (Pistorius 2016:34).



Figure 18: Some of the walling at Complex 01 (Pistorius 2016: 35).



Figure 19: A partial view of the site in April 2021.



Figure 20: Some of the walling at Complex 02. The Eskom Powerline has impacted on the site and stone-walling (Pistorius 2016: 39).



Figure 21: Remains of stone walls along the southern foot of the hill that are associated with Complex 02. These stone walled sites will be affected by the UG2 Pit (Pistorius 2016: 40).



Figure 22: Complex 02 in April 2021. The Euphorbia trees are a good indication of the location of the associated stone-walling.



Figure 23: View of the low outcrop associated with Complex 03. This cluster of stone walled sites is located across the outcrop and is still in a pristine condition. Most of the stone walled sites in this complex are not visible as a result of thick vegetation (Pistorius 2016: 41). The site was not visited during the April 2021 assessment.

According to Pistorius (p.43) these stone walled sites date from the Late Iron Age and Historical Period and qualify as archaeological remains. As such these settlements are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act and may not be affected by any developmental activities. The stone walled sites are rated as having a very high significance considering the following:

- The stone walled sites are located in a Bafokeng sphere of influence. The Bafokeng occupied the Rustenburg area from AD1600 or AD1700 onwards and it is therefore possible that the complexes may have cultural and historical ties with the early Bafokeng.
- The stone walled sites are well preserved and only Complex 01 and Complex 02 have slightly been affected in the past. It appears as if Complex 03 is still in a pristine condition.
- The stone walled complexes have research potential as they, collectively with other stone walled settlements in the larger project area, represent an important cultural

historical occurrence that has a bearing on the Late Iron Age and the Historical Period of the North West Province.

- The Bafokeng's prehistory and history are understudied and would benefit if these stone walled sites could be investigated.

Based on the above it is clear that the stone-walled settlement sites have a High Significance Rating from a Cultural Heritage point of view and if possible should be avoided by any proposed future mining activities. As these sites are located within the MRA area and close to areas of proposed mining infrastructure and activities, there will be both direct and indirect impacts on these sites. The following is therefore recommended to negate these impacts:

1. If possible the sites should be avoided by any proposed future developments and should be fenced-in and protected in situ. A Heritage Management Plan for these sites should be drafted and implemented in order to ensure that the stone walled sites remain unaffected within the mining area during the construction, operation and eventual closure of the mine.
2. If the sites cannot be avoided and preserved in situ then they should be investigated and mitigated through detailed archaeological studies that will include thorough mapping and drawing and archaeological excavations. This work needs to be undertaken by an archaeologist who is accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) before these settlements can be affected by any proposed mining infrastructure or activities.

The archaeologist has to obtain a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) in order to conduct a Phase II archaeological investigation of these sites. After the documentation and excavation of these remains the results must be published in a report to SAHRA. The developer must then obtain a demolition permit from SAHRA that would authorize the demolition of those stone walled settlements, which will be affected by the proposed infrastructure and the mining activities. It needs to be noted that the significance of the impact on the stone walled settlements after mitigation will be high.

During a 2019 assessment of the study area for the same proposed development and application, Van Schalkwyk (p.19 – 20) also recorded a number of recent cemeteries in the area. Of the 5 recorded he indicated that only 2 are located within the MRA boundary. All the sites are formal cemeteries and fenced-in and still in uses according to Van Schalkwyk, and contain hundreds of graves.

GPS Locations of cemeteries: **S25.56806 E27.17648(1); S25.59429 E27.19391(2); S25.62358 E27.21415(3); S25.62392 E27.20909(4); S25.5628 E27.20297(5).**

The sites were not revisited in April 2021 as it is unlikely that the MRA and proposed mining activities will impact on these sites directly. However, as graves and grave sites always carry

a High Cultural Heritage Significance Rating the following is recommended if the sites are located within the direct MRA and proposed future Mining Areas:

Option 1

The 1st and preferred option will be to leave all the sites and graves in them intact. This will entail demarcating the sites with proper boundary fences and providing an entrance gate for (descendants/family members of the deceased) should these not exist already. The sites would also have to be sign-posted as Cemeteries and will have to be cleaned and each grave marked, numbered and included in a Graves Register. A Graves Management Plan will have to be drafted and implemented as part of the Development. A 20m buffer zone (from the outside boundary fences of the sites) will also have to be adhered to, with no development allowed in this exclusion zone.

Option 2

The 2nd Option available is the exhumation and relocation of the graves from the site. This entails the following:

- a. Detailed social consultation/public participation in the form of Newspaper Advertisements, the erection of site notices and possibly Radio Announcements. This is in order to try and trace any possible descendants of the deceased buried here and to obtain their consent for the exhumation and relocation work. These advertisements and notices need to be run for 60 days before permit applications to various government and local authorities can be undertaken. This includes SAHRA, Department of Health, the Municipality and the SAP.
- b. Only once the permits have been issued can the physical work be undertaken. A registered undertaker also needs to be contracted to be part of the process.

It needs to be noted that the costs involved with Option 2 can be high and that the time-delays can be quite long. However, with Option 1 the commitment to preserving the sites and the graves on them is ongoing and could lead to conflict with family members in terms of site visits/access and possible security issues.

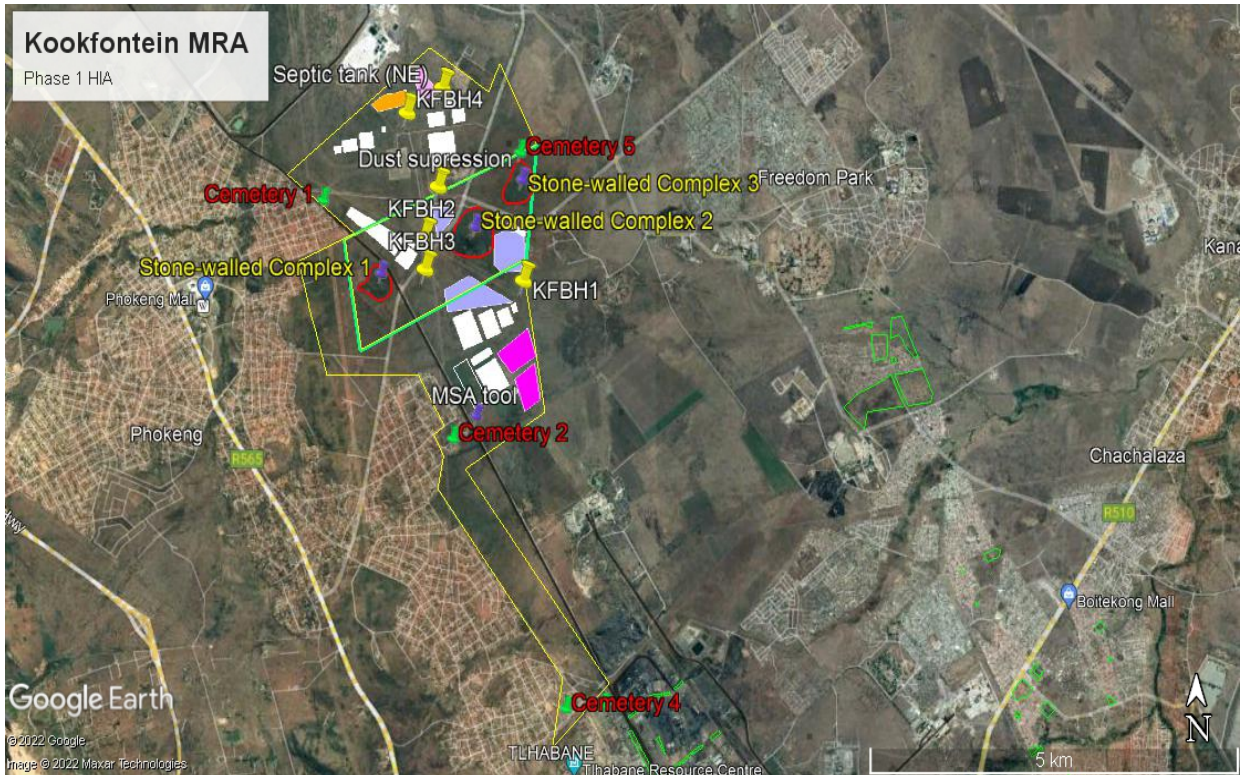


Figure 24: Aerial view showing the location of all the known Heritage Sites in the study area (Google Earth 2022).

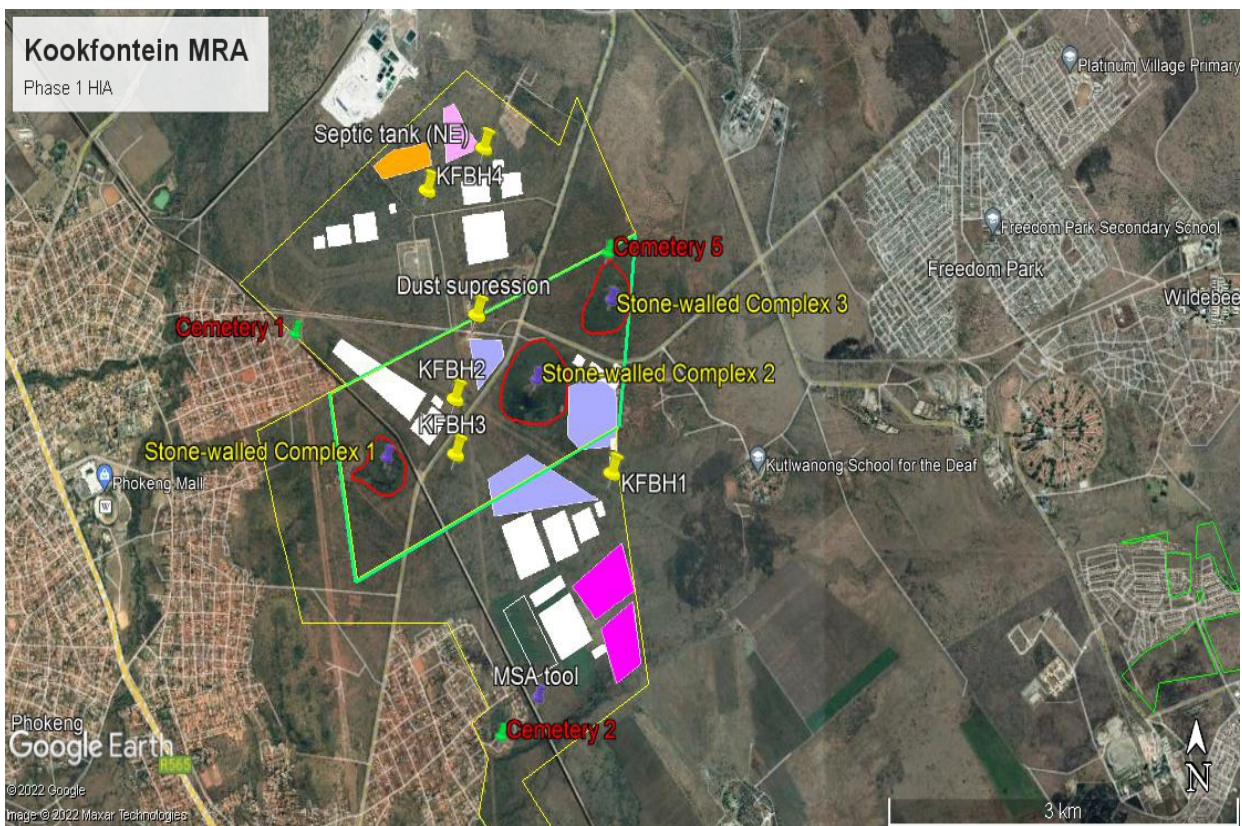


Figure 25: Closer view showing the location of the cultural heritage sites in the MRA Area (Google Earth 2022).

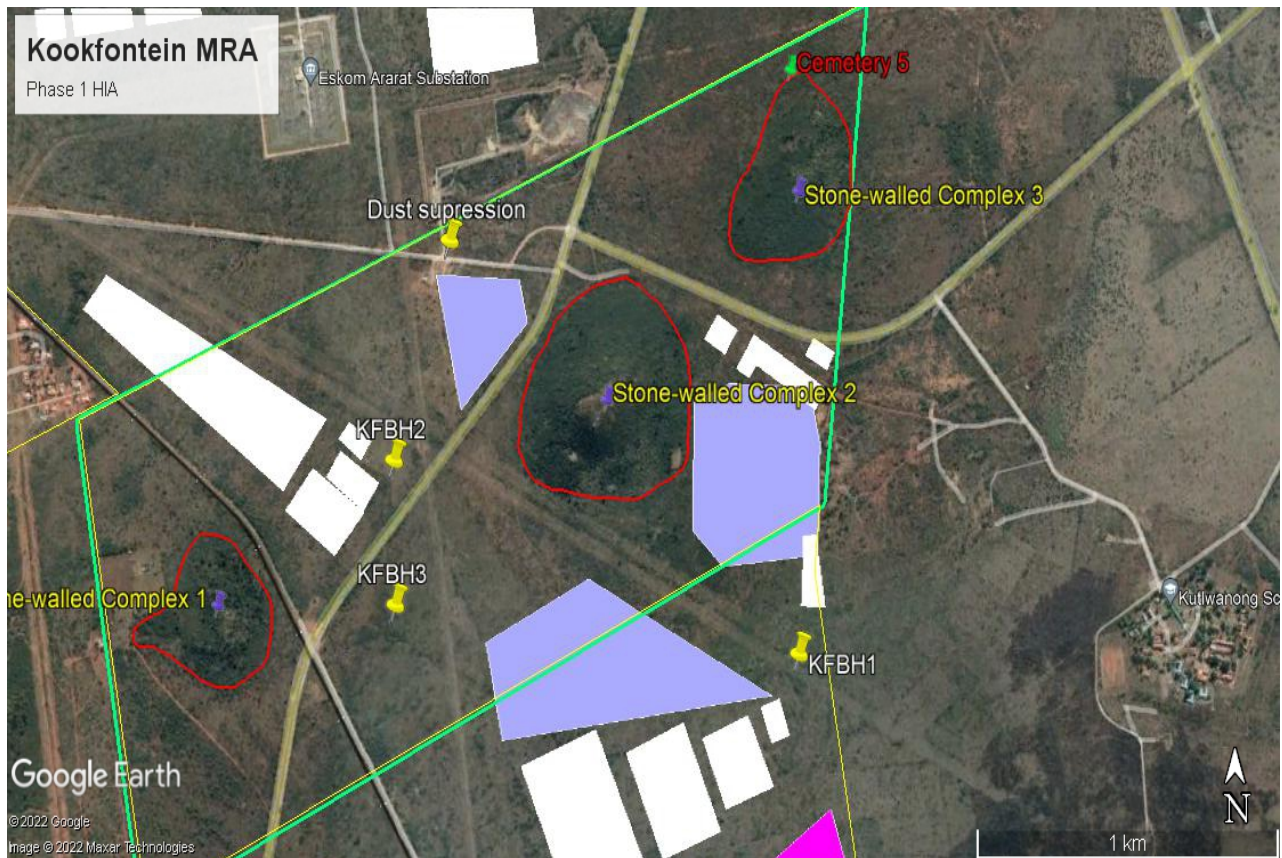


Figure 26: Closer view showing the Stone-walled sites locations and extents (Google Earth 2022).

Based on the April 2021 assessment, and the findings of the earlier (2016 & 2019) assessments in the area, it is clear that there are a number of cultural heritage sites and features present in the area. Some of these are of High Significance and care should be taken to avoid any possible negative impacts on them. However, if this is not possible a number of measures can be implemented to mitigate the potential impacts. If these are implemented then there should be no reason why the proposed MRA should not be allowed to continue.

It should also be noted that although all efforts are made to cover a total area during any assessment and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural (archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This will include low stone-packed or unmarked graves. This aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (including graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.

6. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Red Kite Environmental Solutions (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the Kookfontein

Mining Right Application. The MRA & study area is located on various portions of the farm Kookfontein 265JQ & the Remaining Extent of Boschfontein 268JQ, near Rustenburg in the Northwest Province.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls, while a number of known archaeological sites (identified during earlier assessment) are located within the boundaries of the application area. Over and above these sites and a single Stone Age tool, the April 2021 assessment of the specific study area did not identify any other sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance in the area during the fieldwork.

One MSA stone tool was found in the area, but this find is deemed of Low Significance.

The three known and previously recorded LIA/Historical period Stone-walled Settlement Complexes located in the area is deemed of High Significance and because the proposed future mining activities will have some negative impacts on these sites a number of mitigation measures are recommended in relation to them.

The recent cemeteries known to exist in the larger and study area will most likely not be directly impacted by the MRA and proposed future mining activities, however a number of mitigation measures are provided in the report as well.

Although all efforts are made to locate, identify and record all possible cultural heritage sites and features (including archaeological remains) there is always a possibility that some might have been missed as a result of grass cover and other factors. The subterranean nature of these resources (including low stone-packed or unmarked graves) should also be taken into consideration. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward.

Finally, from a Cultural Heritage point of view the Kookfontein MRA and proposed future associated mining activities could be allowed to continue once the proposed mitigation measures have been successfully implemented.

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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: DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C: SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

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.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II: Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- i. National Grade I significance: should be managed as part of the national estate
- ii. Provincial Grade II significance: should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- iii. Local Grade IIIA: should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- iv. Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/medium significance)
- v. General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)
- vi. General protection B (IV B): site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- vii. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D: PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

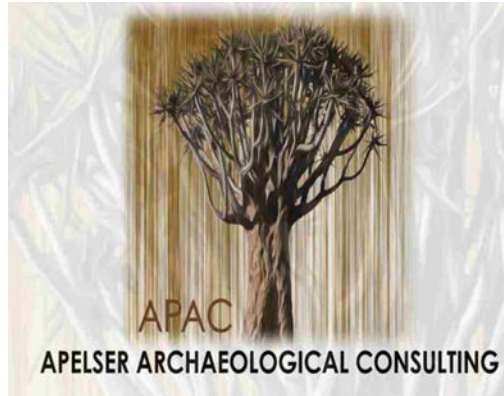
Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.



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**A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR HERITAGE COMPLEX 2
(LIA STONE-WALLED SETTLEMENT)
LOCATED CLOSE TO NUCO CHROME BOPHUTHATSWANA (PTY) LTD'S
KOOKFONTEIN UG2 OC PIT
NEAR RUSTENBURG, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

*Red Kite Environmental Solutions (Pty) Ltd
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Equestria*

APAC022/01

by:

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DISCLAIMER:

Although all efforts are made to identify all sites of cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) significance during an assessment of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it is always possible that hidden or subterranean sites, features or objects could be overlooked during the study. APELSER Archaeological Consulting can't be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or one of its subsidiary bodies need to be provided a copy of this document for uploading into their National Database On Heritage Sites and Resources

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. Pelser', is centered on the page.

SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC cc) was originally appointed by Red Kite Environmental Solutions (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the Kookfontein Mining Right Application. The MRA and study area is located on various portions of the farm Kookfontein 265JQ and the Remaining Extent of Boschfontein 268JQ, near Rustenburg in the Northwest Province (**refer to APAC021/32**).

A number of known archaeological sites (identified during earlier assessments) are located within the boundaries of the application area. Other than these known stone-walled Late Iron Age settlement sites (or complexes), no other sites were identified in the study and application area in April 2021. Subsequent to this study, APAC cc was then requested in November 2021 to assist with the more detailed demarcation of one of these complexes (named Heritage Complex 2) to ensure that mining operations related to Nuco Chrome Bophuthatswana (Pty) Ltd's Kookfontein UG2 OC Pit do not negatively impact on the site and features related to it (**refer to APAC021/101**). As part of the Kookfontein Mining Project a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Heritage Complex 2 was also requested by the client to be drafted and submitted.

This document represents the requested Cultural Heritage Management Plan.

CONTINUATION STRATEGY

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT A MANAGEMENT PLAN IS AN OPEN DOCUMENT. ACCORDINGLY IT CAN BE CHANGED CONSTANTLY WITHIN THE PARAMETERS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

THIS PARTICULAR GUIDELINE DOCUMENT/MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD BE REVIEWED AT LEAST EVERY FIVE YEARS AND ALSO WHENEVER A SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT IS PLANNED (WHICHEVER COMES FIRST). IN THE LATTER CASE THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THOSE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IN THE AFFECTED AREA SHOULD BE REVIEWED. HOWEVER SUCH A DEVELOPMENT MAY HAVE A SECONDARY IMPACT ON OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES AND THIS SHOULD ALSO BE ASSESSED.

THE PLAN SHOULD THEN BE ADAPTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THOSE PLANS AND ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TIME THAT LAPSED UP TO THAT PARTICULAR POINT IN TIME. ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT WERE COLLECTED (FOR INSTANCE FROM RESEARCH) SHOULD ALSO BE USED TO RE-EVALUTE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES.

THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD AT LEAST BE RE-EVALUATED IN THE YEAR 2026.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was originally appointed by Red Kite Environmental Solutions (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the Kookfontein Mining Right Application. The MRA and study area is located on various portions of the farm Kookfontein 265JQ and the Remaining Extent of Boschfontein 268JQ, near Rustenburg in the Northwest Province (**refer to APAC021/32**).

A number of known archaeological sites (identified during earlier assessments) are located within the boundaries of the application area. Other than these known stone-walled Late Iron Age settlement sites (or complexes), no other sites were identified in the study and application area in April 2021. Subsequent to this study, APAC cc was then requested in November 2021 to assist with the more detailed demarcation of one of these complexes (named Heritage Complex 2) to ensure that mining operations related to Nuco Chrome Bophuthatswana (Pty) Ltd's Kookfontein UG2 OC Pit do not negatively impact on the site and features related to it (**refer to APAC021/101**). As part of the Kookfontein Mining Project a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Heritage Complex 2 was also requested by the client to be drafted and submitted.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the Management Plan for the Kookfontein Heritage Complex 2 is the following:

- a. To provide a sustainable Management Plan for the preservation and management of the cultural heritage resources (Heritage Complex 2) located at and close to Nuco's Kookfontein UG2 OC Pit to ensure that this site and its related features are not negatively impacted by the mining operations and related activities during and after the completion of the mining operations and eventual decommissioning of the Kookfontein Mine.

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on this Management Plan:

- a. 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.
- b. 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.
- c. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Any future developments planned should be discussed with full cognizance of this

management plan. Sites with a high cultural significance are more important than any foreseeable future development and should therefore be preserved at all cost.

- d. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
- e. A Management Plan entails recommendations as to the preservation, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources.

Management can be done through five steps that are mutually inclusive and not necessarily chronological. These steps are in accordance with the Heritage Resources Paradigm (See Van Vollenhoven 2000). The steps are conservation/preservation, utilization, marketing, auditing and other action steps.

(a) **Conservation and preservation**

This refers to the criteria for keeping the archaeological/historical character of a cultural resource intact. It entails the setting of criteria for the preservation of cultural resources. It also refers to the actions necessary for the preservation of the applicable resource. Security measures are also included. This refers to steps needed to prevent the looting of or damage done by humans to the cultural heritage resources. The last aspect here refers to the training of personnel in order for them to know how to deal with cultural heritage resources. The management guidelines and recommendations in this management plan will provide for this purpose.

(b) **Utilization**

This aspect refers to the sustainable utilization of cultural resources in order to also preserve it on the long term. The most important thing here which relates to the Kookfontein Heritage Complex 2 is the potential interpretation of the site and related features, which could be in the form of Information Plaques erected on-site. Utilization may include an adapted (new), commercial or scientific use or a combination thereof.

(c) **Marketing**

This issue deals with the possibility to make cultural heritage resources accessible and useful for tourism purposes. It is important to realize that utilization will always be inferior to conservation and preservation principles.

(d) **Auditing**

Auditing refers to the peer review and evaluation of heritage reports and management plans. It also entails the frequent monitoring of management plans in order to determine whether the recommendations thereof are adhered to. For this purpose a Continuation Strategy has been included on page 3 of this document.

(e) **Other action steps**

These are general steps that the managing authority should implement in order to preserve and conserve cultural heritage resources while also maximizing their potential. This should

be done within the capacity and capabilities of the managing authority, but it is important that the managing authority should take the necessary steps to improve its capacity and capabilities.

It could include measures to sensitize visitors and staff members to the importance of cultural heritage resources, training of personnel at institutions involved in cultural resources, forming partnerships with other institutions involved in cultural resources and obtaining the necessary funds to implement the management guidelines and recommendation of the management documents (in this case this Management Plan).

4. LEGAL 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 Act 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, Paleontology and Meteorites

Section 35(4) of the 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 paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological 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 paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological 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.

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 regarding mitigation measures to minimize or negate these impacts should be made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

5. SHORT BACKGROUND TO THE KOOKFONTEIN MINING PROJECT HERITAGE SITES

The Kookfontein Mining Project and Heritage Complex 2 area is located on a portion of the farm Kookfontein 265 JQ. It is situated close to Rustenburg (in the Phokeng area) in the Northwest Province. Heritage Complex 2 is located on and around a prominent hill in the area.

In a band stretching roughly from Brits in the east to Zeerust in the west many Iron Age sites have been discovered previously (Bergh 1999: 7-8). These all belong to the Later Iron Age (Bergh 1999: 8-9). A copper smelting site was identified along the Hex River to the northwest of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 8). The closest Earlier Iron Age site is located at Broederstroom near Brits (Bergh 1999: 6).

During earlier times the area was settled by the Fokeng. In the 19th century this group inhabited this area with other Tswana groups including the Kwena and the Po (Bergh 1999: 9-10). During the difaqane these people moved further to the west, but they returned later on (Bergh 1999: 11).

Stone walled settlements such as Seretube, Rathipa, Boithumelo, Mhutle and others occur to the east of the project area, whilst the Ga-Nape mountain range with its extensive occurrence of stone walled sites are located to the north-east (Pistorius 2016: 22).

The information below is from Pistorius 2016: 25-28 (See References).

“The oldest legends state that the Fokeng entered the Transvaal through Tweedepoort, under the leadership of Nape, the earliest known Fokeng chief. This was before 1700 AD. The group moved south-eastwards and settled on the banks of the Elands River (Kgetleng). Fokeng groups detached themselves from the main branch and moved southwards on different occasions settling along the Thaba-ea-Maralla mountain range at various places

such as Serutube, Marakana, Tsitsing (Kanana), Thekwane and Photsaneng (or Bleskop) when they arrived in the Rustenburg district, from as early as the 17th century.

Simultaneously, other clans occupied Phôkeng, the original town lands of what later became Rustenburg and the foothills of the Magaliesberg. The Fokeng then gradually expanded their influence and presence over the great divide between the Magaliesberg in the west and the Thaba-ea-Maralla mountain range in the east (Môkgatle 1971, Coertze 1987).

Sotho-Tswana clans such as the Tlôkwa and Kgatla occupied the Pilanesberg further to the north, whilst the Kwena Modimosana chiefdoms of Mmatau and Ramanamela occupied the mega stone walled complexes known as Molokwane and Bôitsemagano to the west of the Magaliesberg (Schapera 1942, Breutz 1954, 1968; Pistorius 1994, 1996). The Batlokwa occupied the area directly to the north of the Project Area as they established their capitals at Marothodi, Pilwe and Matlapynsberg (north-west) on the farm Vlakfontein 207JP (Breutz 1954, 1968). The project area therefore corresponds and coincides with the former spheres of influence of the Bafokeng who lived further to the south and the Batlokwa who lived further to the north. This occupation occurred at mountains and kopjes in the region from as early as the Late Iron Age (17th century to the 19th century), during the Historical Period (second half of the 19th century to the 20th century) and in the more recent past (the last sixty years).

Numerous pre-difaqane and difaqane wars took place in the Central Bankeveld during the last quarter of the 18th century and the first three decades of the 19th century. These wars led to the displacement of large numbers of Tswana clans in the Bankeveld. Refugee sites occupied by dislodged Tswana became a common sight (Lye 1975). The Matabele of Mzilikazi caused chaos and havoc in the Bankeveld. The Matabele established several settlement complexes in this region from where they maintained a grip on the indigenous population. One of these Zulu/Nguni residences (imisi) and military kraals (amakhanda) was discovered during an archaeological survey in the newly developed Thlabane-West suburb, north of Rustenburg (Pistorius 1996). The Matabele intermarried with the Fokeng. One of Mzilikazi's sons, Nkulumane, was buried in Phôkeng (Rasmussen 1978; Pistorius 1997a, 1997b & 1998).

As the Fokeng represents the most important early population group near the project area, the history of the rulers of this group, from Nape (AD1700) who is considered to be the oldest to the reign of Môkgatle (AD1835), is briefly outlined. Settlements that were associated with some of these rulers, although only a few are mentioned in oral tradition, are also indicated.

The oldest legends state that the Fokeng entered the Transvaal through Tweedepoort, under the leadership of Nape, the earliest known Fokeng chief. This was before AD1700. The group moved south-eastwards and settled on the banks of the Elands River (Kgetleng). Three Fokeng groups detached themselves from the main branch and moved southwards on different occasions. The Fokeng are therefore spread over the Orange Free State, Lesotho and even the former homeland of Transkei. The Fokeng are, next to the San people, the oldest inhabitants of the Orange Free State.

The domain under Fokeng control during the last two centuries was the following: the northern border was the Kgetleng River (and the Tlôkwa and Kgatla Kgafêla chiefdoms); the western boundary was the Kwena Modimosana chiefdoms, and the southern boundary the

Magaliesberg. The eastern boundary was determined by the presence of the Kwena Mōgōpa and the Kwena Mogale chiefdoms.

The history of the Fokeng begins with Sekete III (Maleriba) who probably ruled in AD1700. He had three sons Kgantsi, Pitswe and Diale (the last two had the same mother). Kgantsi was born from a Hurutshe father after the Hurutshe had abducted his mother. (Controversy surrounded Sekete's III position until his death, although he was the oldest son). Diale succeeded Sekete III and his reign probably began in AD1720. His sons were Mokuru, Mogotsi, Ramarwa, Ramogase, Tlase and Ntê (the first two died young). Diale's sons freed the Fokeng from the Hurutshe's custom to castrate the Fokeng's bulls, an act that was considered offensive by the Fokeng as it indicated the Huruthse's seniority above the Fokeng. This particular incident put an end to the Huruthse's domination of the Fokeng.

With the exception of Ramorwa, all the known sons of Diale became leaders of dikgoro, Ntê, the progenitor of the kgoro Seloko, Tlase, of Mathebetswaane and Ramogware of Metlapeng. Ramorwa succeeded Diale as chief and had four sons: Mmutle, Sekete, Katane and Mpie. Sekete succeeded Ramorwa in about AD1790. He was a formidable warrior and is remembered as one of the greatest Fokeng chiefs. The following individuals were sons of Sekete: Thete, Nameng, Nōge, Mogotsi, Molefe, Pitswe, Ramarue, Mohue, Manaana, Rantsogwana and Marahtsane (more can be added). Important individuals were Thete, Nameng and Nōge.

Katane, or Raikane acted as regent for Thethe (also known as Mmakgongwana) who became the next chief. He had the following sons: Diale, Mokgatle, Molotlegi, Molefe, Liphatse and Pogwe (the first, third and fifth died young). Mōkgatle, Molefe and Pogwe played important parts in the next phase of Fokeng history. Thethe was very fond of his two younger brothers, Namemg and Nōge. The two brothers, however, turned against him. The main concentration point in Thethe's time was at Makotshaneng [Makojaneng], east of Rustenburg near the Hex River. Thethe fled with his followers and took refuge with the Modimosana Mmatau. The Fokeng accepted Nameng as chief.

Nameng reigned for only eight months after the enforced departure of Thethe as he was killed by the doings of Nōge, who now became chief. Nōge's rule commenced in about 1820 and ended when he was ousted in 1829 to 1830. Nōge's reign represents a stormy period in Fokeng history. Thethe invited the Pedi to attack the Fokeng, whereupon Malekutu destroyed the Fokeng in 1823 to 1824. The devastation caused by the Pedi accounts for the fact that Mzilikazi amassed very little from the Fokeng's territory in 1826 to 1829. Nōge killed Ndebele visitors to his village. He occupied the summit of Ntlhane, a 'hillock near Malejane', with his followers and bolstered the foot and slopes with wooden stockades. The Fokeng pounded the Ndebele with stones forcing them to retreat.

Nōge became unpopular and fled to Moshoeshoe in the Orange Free State. Mōkgatle's accession was somewhere between 1834 and 1836. His reign had hardly begun when the Voortrekkers drove the Ndebele out of the Transvaal. He remained in office until his death in 1891 when he was about eighty years old. His principal village was named Mmakgongwana (after Thethe), today located in Rustenburg and partly on Paardekraal. Dirêpotsana Hill, where Phokeng now stands, was also re-occupied as residential area in Mokgatle's time".

The known Stone-walled sites in the study area all date to the LIA period and are related to the BaFokeng.

Heritage Complex 02 is registered as u19 in the Bafokeng Heritage Register. Complex 02 is associated with a prominent kopje in the central part of the project area that is located at the junction of two roads. Complex 02 is the most extensive of the three settlement complexes in the project area and comprises a number of stone walled sites along the northern foot slope of the kopje; a number of stone walled sites along the southern slope of the kopje; a few small sites that are located at varying higher altitudes on the kopje; a single site that is crossed by Eskom's power lines to the west of the kopje, and sites that are located on the lower foot slope and on level ground to the south-east of the kopje. Some of the sites that are associated with Complex 02 were damaged when Eskom's 400kV power lines were built to the south of the kopje and when soil was quarried near the south-eastern base of the kopje. Damage was also caused to the north-eastern foot slope of the kopje, possibly at the time when the two tar roads on two sides of the kopje were constructed in the past.

General GPS Location of Complex 02: **S25 34 15.89 E27 11 49.00.**

According to Pistorius (p.43) these stone walled sites date from the Late Iron Age and Historical Period and qualify as archaeological remains. The stone walled sites are located in a Bafokeng sphere of influence. The Bafokeng occupied the Rustenburg area from AD1600 or AD1700 onwards and it is therefore possible that the complexes may have cultural and historical ties with the early Bafokeng.

6. KOOKFONTEIN MINING PROJECT: UG2 OC PIT

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was originally appointed by Red Kite Environmental Solutions (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the Kookfontein Mining Right Application. The MRA and study area is located on various portions of the farm Kookfontein 265JQ and the Remaining Extent of Boschfontein 268JQ, near Rustenburg in the Northwest Province.

The Mining Rights Application was for the mining of Chrome ore, Platinum Group Metals, Gold, Copper ore, Nickel and Cobalt.

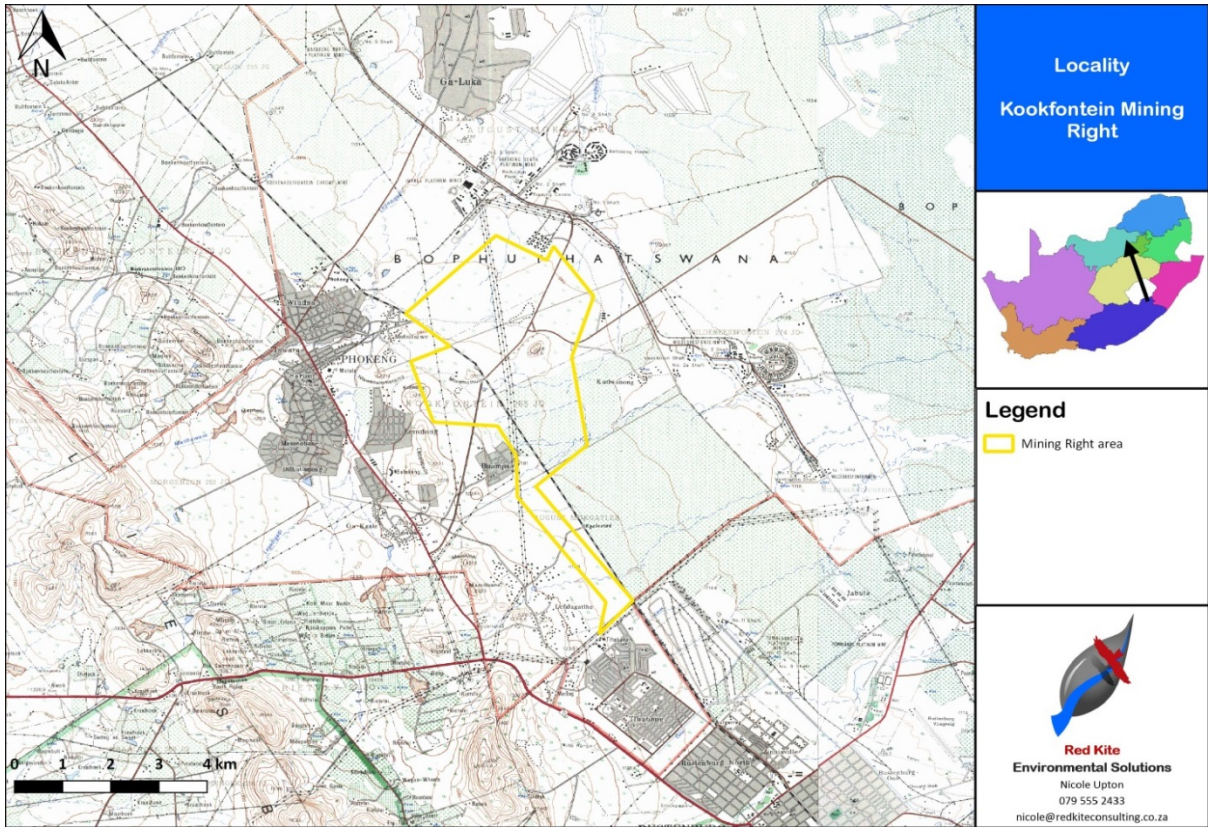


Figure 1: Locality Map (courtesy Red Kite Environmental Solutions).

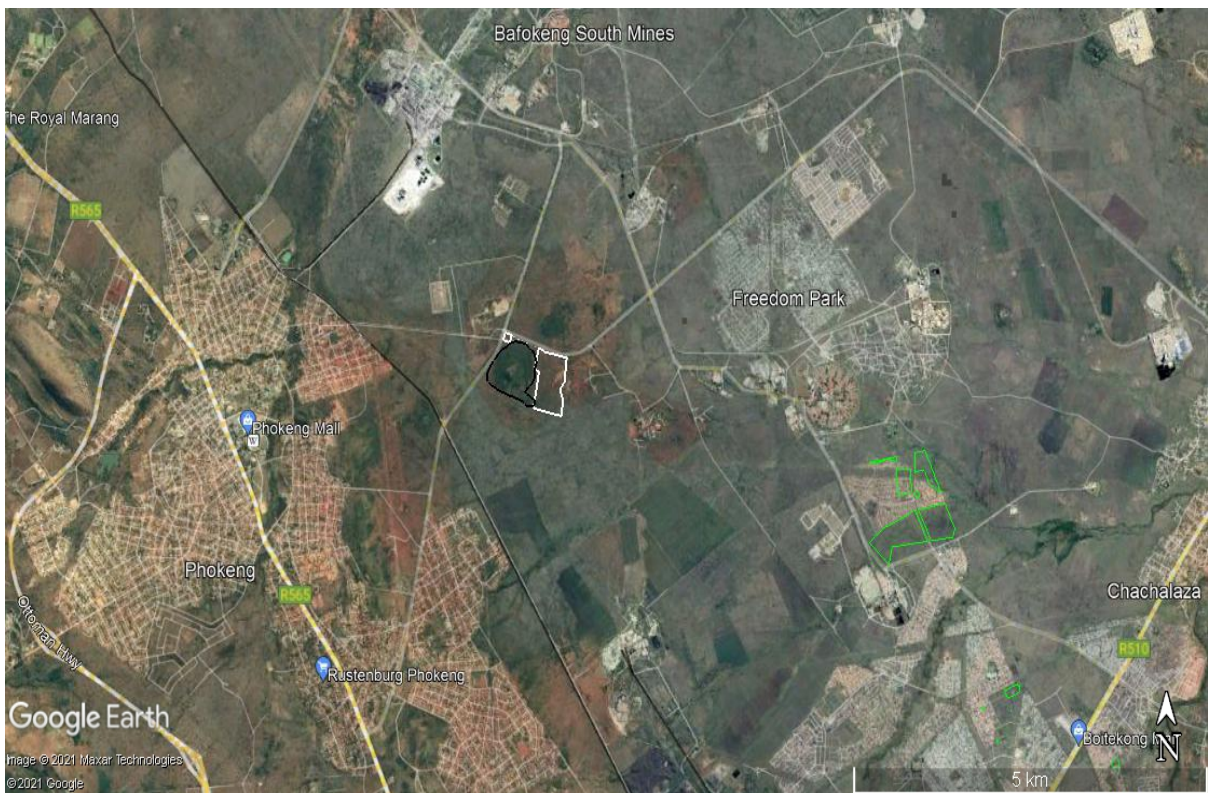


Figure 2: General location of the study area with the Kookfontein UG2 OC Pit in the white polygon and the Heritage Complex 2 indicated with the black polygon (Google Earth 2021).



Figure 3: Closer view of the location of KF UG20C Pit relation to Heritage Complex 2 in black (original demarcation) [Google Earth 2021].

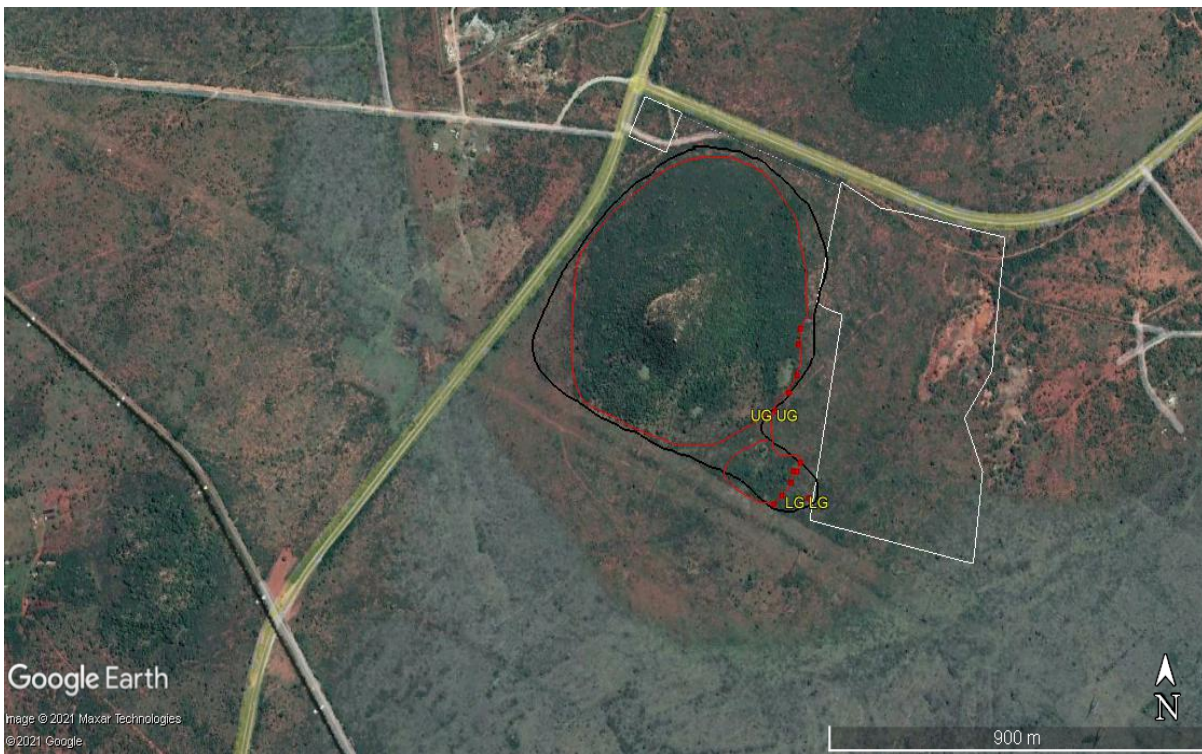


Figure 4: The original estimated extent of Heritage Complex 2 (black polygon) in relation to the recently established demarcation (red polygon). The KG U20C Pit is indicated in the white polygon (Google Earth 2021).



Figure 5: The new demarcation of Heritage Complex 2 based on the November 2021 assessment and recording of heritage features and remains (Google Earth 2021).



Figure 6: View of the hill around which Heritage Complex 2 is situated (taken in April 2021).



Figure 7: Low stone walling (foundations) at Heritage Complex 02. The Eskom Powerline had impacted on the site and stone-walling (Pistorius 2016: 39).



Figure 8: Remains of stone walls along the southern foot of the hill that are associated with Heritage Complex 02 (Pistorius 2016: 40).



Figure 9: The hill on and around which Heritage Complex 2 is located (taken in November 2021).



**Figure 10: Partial view of a section of the cleared area around KF UG20C.
This area is away from the hill where Heritage Complex 2 is located.**



Figure 11: Fragments of undecorated LIA pottery found in the area.



Figure 12: A Lower Grinding stone.



Figure 13: Remains of stone-walled enclosure (kraal).



Figure 14: Remains of another stone-walled kraal. The dense vegetation made visibility difficult.



Figure 15: Stone walling visible through the trees.



Figure 16: An upper grinder and fragment of undecorated pottery.



Figure 17: Large open area representing a livestock enclosure/kraal and settlement unit in Heritage Complex 2.



Figure 18: More stone walling.



Figure 19: Stone-walling foundations.

7. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Three internationally accepted documents relating to the protection of cultural resources can be taken into consideration when writing management plans. These are:

1. The Australian ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance, also called the Burra charter, of November 1999.
2. The Venice charter of January 1996.
3. The Conservation plan: a guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance by James Semple Kerr of Augustus 1985.

Following the guidelines of these conventions will give the correct guidance in dealing with the protection of cultural resources. The principles of the documents correspond with the guidelines of the former National Monument Council (1983) for cultural sites.

7.1 The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter is concerned with the implementation of conservation to repair the cultural significance of a place. In article 2 of the document it is stated clearly that the aim of conservation is to repair the cultural significance of a place. It includes the protection, maintenance and future of such a place (ICOMOS 1999: 1). This idea is in line with the principles of heritage management. Factors that are taken into account for this purpose are the context of the ethical, historical, scientific and social value of a place (ICOMOS 1999).

Article 3 of the Charter states that work on a heritage site should be done with caution in order to take into consideration the existing material, functions, associations and meaning of a site. It basically means that as much change as necessary, but as little as possible should be implemented (ICOMOS 1999: 1).

Article 4 of the Burra Charter indicates that all disciplines which can potentially play a role in studying a place should be used in the study thereof (ICOMOS 1999: 1). It means that anything that could give information should be used. In line with this, article 5 states that all aspects of the cultural significance of a place should be taken into consideration without emphasizing any one to the detriment of the others. It is this cultural significance which, according to article 6, is determining for the conservation policy of a place. The conservation policy is determining for the use, changes, protection and preservation of a historical site (ICOMOS 1999: 2).

The Charter emphasize that even the condition of a place give ample reason for the preservation of it in terms of cultural significance. Preservation includes the protection, maintenance and stabilization of structures.

Only if not enough information is available on the previous state of the structure which may be used to recapture and emphasize its cultural significance, one may use the processes of restoration, reconstruction and adaptation of structures. However the cultural significance of

various periods should be taken into account (ICOMOS 1999: 2-3). Archaeological excavations is seen by the charter as an important method to collect information, either for restoration purposes or for the collection of scientific knowledge (ICOMOS 1999: 3-4).

In article 25 the Charter indicates that the cultural significance of a place should be strengthened by supporting information such as photographs, drawings and material samples (ICOMOS 1999: 4). This clause is very important as it influences the methodology with regards to the research on places of cultural importance. It includes the documentation of sites by all means available and as completely as possible. It also includes the safekeeping and making available of this documentation and material.

The Burra Charter also has an important influence on the way in which the cultural heritage is handled. Cultural significance is sometimes also referred to as heritage significance. The National Heritage Resources Act refers to this in article 3(3). According to this a place or object is regarded as part of the national estate when it has cultural significance for one of the following reasons:

- a. The importance for the community or in the history of South Africa;
- b. If it is an unusual, rare or endangered aspect of the natural or cultural heritage of South Africa;
- c. The potential to reveal information that will be a contribution to the understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- d. The importance to reveal the most important characteristics of certain classes of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- e. The importance in having specific aesthetical characteristics on which a community or cultural group place value;
- f. The importance to contain a high value of creative or technical achievements in a specific time period;
- g. The strong or special association of it with a specific community or cultural group for social, cultural or religious reasons;
- h. The strong or special association with the life and work of a person, a group or an organization of importance in the history of South Africa;
- i. Places of meaning with relation to the history of slavery in South Africa (Act 25 of 1999: 15).

7.2 The Venice Charter

The Venice Charter sees historical sites as the most important living witness of the past. The heritage is accordingly seen as the responsibility of today's generation and that it should be conserved in an authentic state (ICOMOS 1996: 1).

The articles of the Venice Charter are more or less in agreement with those of the Burra Charter. It means that the application of last mentioned supports the first and will contribute to the upkeep of international standards in the conservation, preservation and the restoration of historical places.

7.3 The Conservation Plan of Kerr

The Conservation Plan of Kerr is closely associated with the Burra Charter. Although it is stated that it is concerned with sites of European origin, it can also be applied to other historical and archaeological sites. It gives an explanation of the use of the Charter and the steps to be followed in the implementation of the conservation of a historical place. The process consists of two phases:

Phase 1

The first phase deals with establishing cultural significance. It includes the collection of information (documents and physical), the analysis of the importance thereof, the assessment of this importance and the stating of the said importance (Kerr 1985: 2). Assessment consists of the establishing of criteria for the determination of cultural significance, whilst the stating of the cultural importance is only an explanation thereof (Kerr 1985: 8, 12).

Phase 2

The second phase consists of the conservation plan. Firstly information should be collected. This includes four sectors namely:

1. The needs of the client
2. External needs
3. Requirements for the maintenance of the cultural significance and
4. The physical condition of the place.

Hereafter a conservation plan is developed, a conservation policy is stated and a strategy for the implementation of the conservation plan is rolled out (Kerr 1985: 2).

The needs of the client in this case are to maintain and protect the cultural heritage sites located Kookfontein Mining Project UG2 OC Pit Area against negative impacts of the development. External needs refer to things such as legislation specifically with regards to heritage, but also includes local ordinances and regulations with regards to for instance safety and security.

The requirements for maintenance of the cultural significance refer to issues such as not to remove any cultural material and other objects from the sites. The physical condition refers to the current state of the stone walling and other site features associated with resources located here.

Although a conservation plan is stated here, it may be adapted from time to time. This management document therefore gives basic principles for the conservation and management of the site.

8. STATING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The most important principle in the Kookfontein Mining Project Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Heritage Complex 2 area is that the heritage site and related features (the Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement complex) should be maintained in their current state. The UG2 OC Pit development should in no way impact negatively on the site and any of the related features on it, and should be done in complete sympathy with it.

9. MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE PRINCIPLES

The reasons for sites to be protected in accordance with the National Heritage Act can be summarized as follows:

1. The importance of the sites for the BaFokeng Community and in the history of South Africa
2. The importance in having specific aesthetical characteristics on which a community or cultural group place value
3. The strong or special association of it with a specific community or cultural group for social, cultural or religious reasons
4. The sites and associated structures and features are older than 100 years of age
5. Cultural Heritage sites are unique, non-renewable, cultural resources, with both archaeological and historical significance, displaying both scientific and archaeological/historical research potential.

The following principles should be followed in the Management of the Kookfontein Heritage Complex 2:

- I.** The cultural heritage site should under no circumstances be disturbed during the Kookfontein Mining Project (UG2 OC Pit) Operations and any other activities associated with this
- II.** The Heritage Complex needs to be either fenced-in or a Buffer Zone of at least 20m place around the perimeter of the site to prevent accidental damage to the site during the development of and subsequent Kookfontein Mining Project (UG2 OC Pit) Operations.

10. MAINTENANCE OF THE SITE, ITS FEATURES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The above mentioned principles should be used as starting point.

Action steps

- (1) If any additional (previously unknown or invisible) historical or archaeological features or objects (cultural objects/artifacts) are found during the Nuco Kookfontein Mining Project: UG2 OC Pit development and operations work should be stopped immediately so that detailed investigation of the finds are undertaken. Such work can only be done by a qualified archaeologist after obtaining the necessary permit from SAHRA. Although the previous Impact Assessments aimed at finding all possible sites and features of cultural heritage origin and significance in the development area, there is always a possibility that some might have been overlooked. The subterranean nature of archaeological and historical remains and features should be taken into consideration here as well.
- (2) The site (Heritage Complex 2) should be properly demarcated either through fencing or by putting a buffer zone around it in order for the Mining Operations and related activities not to negatively impact on it.
- (3) The Management Plan should be renewed periodically, at least every 5 years.

11. VISITORS CONTROL

The area does not receive many visitors under normal circumstances. It is however envisaged that the number of visitors to the area will increase fairly dramatically during the development and operations of the UG2 OC Pit. Not only will these be visitors on foot, but also an increase in vehicular visits (construction vehicles etc.). Care should therefore be taken to limit the possible damage to the Heritage Complex as a result, by limiting the number of visitors to the heritage site.

No visitor should be allowed on the site without prior arrangement with a central office or without supervision of appointed Community Liaison Officer (CLO) or Site/Construction Manager. Visitors should not be allowed to climb over or sit on any of the stone-packed walls or other features or do anything that may compromise the cultural integrity of these sites.

No person may pick up any archaeological or historical artifact from the sites. Such a find must be reported to an archaeologist who will recommend the appropriate action to be taken.

Informative site signage could be placed with an additional warning to staff about access restrictions.

12. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

One of the many communicative functions of a museum or heritage site is that of education (Van Zyl et al 1989: 5). Education is also seen as one of the most important museum functions and is aimed at interpreting the information contained inside the museum for the education and entertainment of the public at large (Van Zyl 1989: 10).

In this case it is not envisaged that the sites will be visited by large groups of people (such as school groups) or smaller tour groups, but possibly individual visitors from time to time. The history and archaeology of the area and the identified heritage sites can be made available to these visitors via the various heritage reports on request.

Although the development and implementation of an Educational Program is therefore not envisaged, the following aspects are normally related to Educational Programs:

Aims of an Education Program

1. Making the sites accessible to visitors
2. To interpret the sites to visitors
3. To stimulate interest in the sites, but also in heritage in general
4. To serve the visitors by providing an enjoyable educational experience, and
5. To foster appreciation of different cultures.

Types of Educational Programs

There are three types of Educational Programs, namely formal, non-formal and informal education programs.

Formal programs include the following:

- a. Lectures
- b. Educational school programs
- c. Workshops and special courses
- d. In-service training
- e. Publications

Non-formal programs include:

- a. Guided tours
- b. Activities of the friends of the museum
- c. Holiday courses
- d. Volunteer training programs
- e. Museum related field trips
- f. Audio-visual programs
- g. Open day programs

Informal programs include:

- a. Displays and exhibitions
- b. Radio and television programs
- c. Public relations

Site interpretation

The interpretation of the sites also plays an important role in education. For these purposes on-site Information Plaques can play an important role.

13. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Management Plan is an Open document, meaning that additions and changes can be made and incorporated at any time. It should be fully reviewed at least once every 5 years (therefore again in 2026). It is important to remember that although the recommendations put forward in this document is based on both applicable legislation and the knowledge and experience of the author and the sources utilized, the public at large can provide valuable insight into the management and preservation of the sites. They could therefore also be consulted when the plan is implemented and when it is reviewed as well in order to give recommendations of their own. This document should also be lodged with SAHRA (The South African Heritage Resources Agency) for their knowledge and comments.

To conclude it is important to remember that there is always a possibility of the subterranean presence of archaeological or historical features or artifacts. Therefore, even though nothing might be visible on the surface of the development areas, development work on and the continued mining operations at the Nuco Kookfontein UG2 OC2 Pit, and any related work, should proceed with the necessary care. If anything is discovered, the work should cease and an archaeologist called in to investigate before work can continue

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APPENDIX A

Definition of terms:

Artifact:

Cultural object (made by humans).

Buffer Zone:

Means an area surrounding cultural heritage (see def. cultural heritage) which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

Conservation:

In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined.

Co-management:

Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders/ neighbors and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

Conservation:

All the processes used to maintain a place or object in order to keep its cultural significance. The process includes preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contextual Paradigm:

A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

Cultural Resource:

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Heritage Resource).

Cultural Resource Management:

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which is of value to the general public (see Heritage Management).

Cultural Significance:

Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future humans.

Feature:

A coincidental find of movable cultural objects (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Grade/Grading:

The South African heritage resource management system is based on grading, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Grading is a step in the process towards a formal declaration, such as a declaration as a National Heritage Site, Provincial Heritage Site, or in the case of Grade 3 heritage resources the placing of a resource on the Register. It is not an end in itself, but a means of establishing an appropriate level of management in the process of formal protection. Grading may be carried out only by the responsible heritage resources authority or in the case of a Grade 3 heritage resource by the Local Authority. Any person may however make recommendations for grading. These are known as Field Ratings and usually accompany surveys and other reports.

Heritage resource (Cultural):

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Cultural Resource).

Heritage Resources Management Paradigm:

A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm, but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

Heritage management (Cultural):

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage resources which are of value to the general public (see Cultural Resources Management).

Historic:

Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

Historical:

Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

Iron Age:

In southern African archaeology, the Iron Age is the stage in the development of a specific groups or groups where the use of iron implements as tools and weapons is prominent. The adoption of this new material coincided with other changes in some past societies often including differing agricultural practices, religious beliefs and artistic styles, although this is not always the case.

Maintenance:

Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

Management:

With reference to cultural heritage resources it includes preservation/ conservation, presentation and improvement of a place or object.

In relation to a protected area, includes control, protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of the protected area with due regard to the use and extraction of biological resources, community based practices and benefit sharing activities in the area in a manner consistent with the Biodiversity Act as defined and required as per the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003.

Object:

Artifact (cultural object) (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Partnership/s:

Means a co-operative and/or collaborative arrangement/s between the various client/parties responsible for the implementation of the Management Plan and a third party that supports the achievement of the Project objectives.

Preservation:

Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Protection:

With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

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 (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects on it.

Stone Age:

The period encompasses the first widespread use of stone for the manufacture of tools and weapons in human evolution and the spread of humanity from the savannas of East Africa to the rest of the world. It ends with the development of agriculture, the domestication of certain animals and the smelting of copper ore to produce metal.

Structure:

A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Sustainable:

In relation to the use of a biological resource, means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline; would not disrupt the ecological integrity of the ecosystem in which it occurs; and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people (as per National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004).