



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
BK 98 09854/23

**A REPORT ON A CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
PROPOSED RUSTENBURG X 31 HOUSING DEVELOPMENT, CLOSE TO
RUSTENBURG, NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

For:

LOKISA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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REPORT NO.: AE01734V

By:

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SUBMISSION OF REPORT

Please note that the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or one of its subsidiary bodies needs to comment on this report.

It is the client's responsibility to do the submission via the SAHRIS System on the SAHRA website.

Clients are advised not to proceed with any action before receiving the necessary comments from SAHRA.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose:

Archaetnos cc was requested by Lokisa Environmental Consulting CC to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed Rustenburg Extension 31. The project is located on a Portion of the Remainder of Portion 1 and the Remainder of Portion 118 of the Farm Rustenburg Town and Townlands 272 JQ, situated directly south west of Boitekong X 9 and north of Rustenburg X 26.

Project description:

The project entails the establishment of a mixed uses development for approximately 6 x "Residential 2" erven, 4 x "Business 1" (including Industry and Light Industry)" erven, 1 x "Business 1" (Including a filling station, Industry and Light Industry) erf, 1 x "Institutional" erf, and "Public Open Space" erven, as well as "Streets". This includes the required infrastructure thereto such as roads, access, water and sewer reticulation.

Methodology:

The methodology for the study includes a survey of literature and a field survey. The latter was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development.

If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by doing a physical survey via off-road vehicle and on foot and covered as much as possible of the area to be studied. Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may however influence the coverage.

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

Public consultation:

Public consultation was done by Lokisa. A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled and all identified Interested and Affected Parties were notified of the proposed project.

The intended activity was advertised in the "Brits Pos" on the 20th of October 2016. Notices was also placed on and around the site on the same date.

Findings:

During the survey no sites of cultural heritage significance were identified within the immediate project area.

Recommendations:

The report is seen as ample mitigation and the proposed development may continue, but only after it had been approved by SAHRA.

It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Due to the density of vegetation it also is possible that some sites may only become known later on. Operating controls and monitoring should therefore be aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

CURRICULUM VITAE OF SPECIALIST: PROF ANTON CARL VAN VOLLENHOVEN

Tertiary education

- BA 1986, University of Pretoria
- BA (HONS) Archaeology 1988 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- MA Archaeology 1992, University of Pretoria
- Post-Graduate Diploma in Museology 1993 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- Diploma Tertiary Education 1993, University of Pretoria
- DPhil Archaeology 2001, University of Pretoria.
- MA Cultural History 1998 (cum laude), University of Stellenbosch
- Management Diploma 2007 (cum laude), Tshwane University of Technology
- DPhil History 2010, University of Stellenbosch

Employment history

- *1988-1991*: Fort Klapperkop Military Museum - Researcher
- *1991-1999*: National Cultural History Museum. Work as Archaeologist, as well as Curator/Manager of Pioneer Museum (1994-1997)
- *1999-2002*: City Council of Pretoria. Work as Curator: Fort Klapperkop Heritage Site and Acting Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *2002-2007*: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. Work as Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *August 2007* – present – Managing Director for Archætnos Archaeologists.
- *1988-2003*: Part-time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Pretoria and a part-time lecturer on Cultural Resources Management in the Department of History at the University of Pretoria.
- *2014*: Part-time lecturer for the Honours degree in Museum Sciences in the Department of History and Heritage Studies at the University of Pretoria
- *2015*: Appointed extraordinary professor in history at the Mafikeng Campus of the Northwest University

Other

- Published 75 articles in scientific and popular journals on archaeology and history.
- Author and co-author of over 580 unpublished reports on cultural resources surveys and archaeological work. A list of reports can be viewed on www.archætnos.co.za
- Published a book on the Military Fortifications of Pretoria.
- Contributed to a book on Mapungubwe.
- Delivered more than 50 papers and lectures at national and international conferences.
- Member of SAHRA Council for 2003 – 2006.
- Member of the South African Academy for Science and Art.
- Accredited professional member of Association for South African Professional Archaeologists.
- Accredited professional member of the South African Society for Cultural History (Chairperson 2006-2008; 2012-2014).
- Has been editor for the SA Journal of Cultural History 2002-2004.
- Member of the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, Gauteng's Council.
- Member of Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, Gauteng's HIA adjudication committee (Chairperson 2012-2019).

ASAPA Accreditation number: 166

SASCH Accreditation number: CH001

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Anton Carl van Vollenhoven from Archaetnos, hereby declare that I am an independent specialist within the field of heritage management.

Signed:

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in black ink on a light-colored background. The signature is cursive and appears to read 'Anton Carl van Vollenhoven'.

Date: 5 July 2017

LIST OF ACRONYMS:

AIA – Archaeological Impact Assessment
CMP – Cultural Management Plan
EAP – Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment
HIA – Heritage Impact Assessment
PIA – Palaeontological Impact Assessment
SAHRA – South African Heritage Resources Agency

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaetnos cc was requested by Lokisa Environmental Consulting CC to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed Rustenburg Extension 31. The project is located on a Portion of the Remainder of Portion 1 and the Remainder of Portion 118 of the Farm Rustenburg Town and Townlands 272 JQ, situated directly south west of Boitekong X 9 and north of Rustenburg X 26. This is in the town of Rustenburg in the North West Province (Figure 1-4). The 1:50 000 topographic map information of the site is 2527CB.

The project entails the establishment of a mixed uses development for approximately 6 x “Residential 2” erven, 4 x “Business 1” (including Industry and Light Industry)” erven, 1 x “Business 1” (Including a filling station, Industry and Light Industry) erf, 1 x “Institutional” erf, and “Public Open Space” erven, as well as “Streets”. This includes the required infrastructure thereto such as roads, access, water and sewer reticulation.

The study is done for Safari Investments Rustenburg (Pty) Ltd. The heritage study forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment. The Client indicated the area to be surveyed. This was done on foot and via off-road vehicle in June 2017.

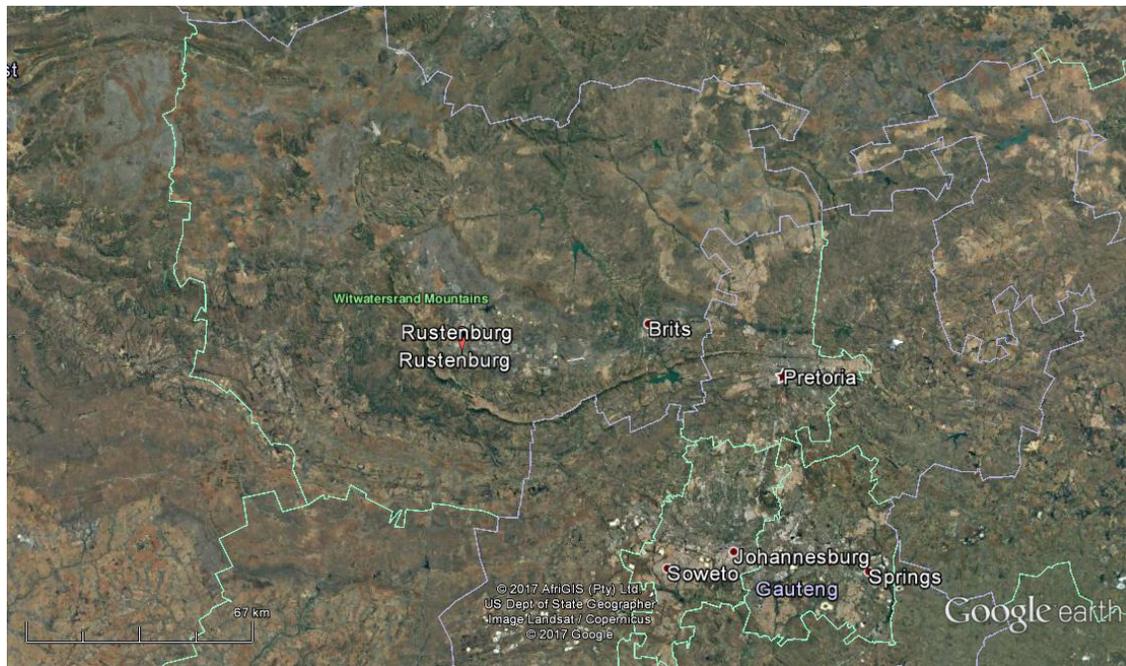


FIGURE 1: LOCATION OF RUSTENBURG IN THE NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

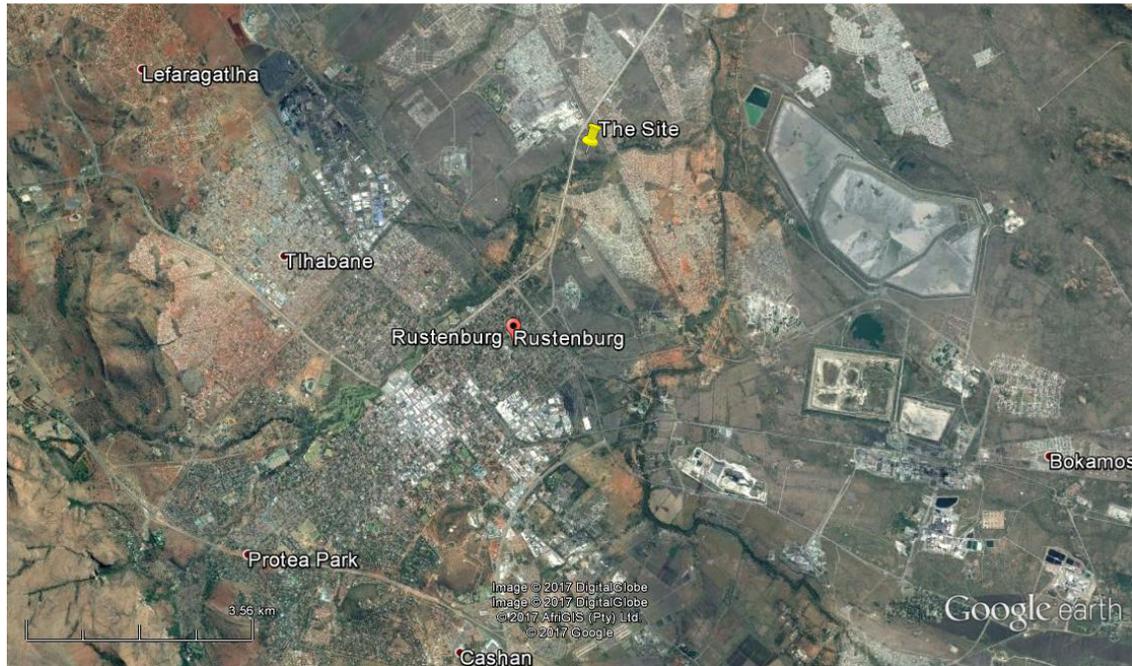


FIGURE 2: LOCATION OF THE SURVEYED SITE IN RELATION TO RUSTENBURG.



FIGURE 3: SITE BOUNDARIES.

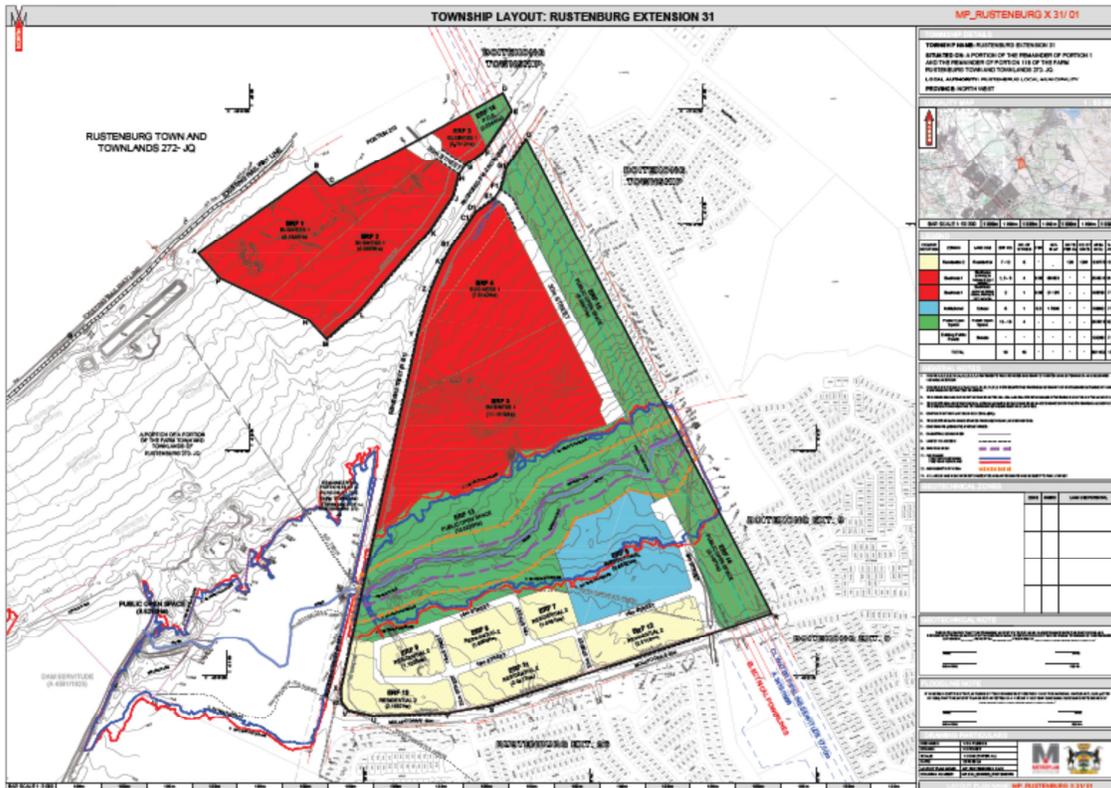


FIGURE 4: LAYOUT PLAN (LOKISA ENVIRONMENTAL).

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Identify objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Document the found cultural heritage sites according to best practice standards for heritage related studies.
3. Study background information on the area to be developed.
4. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
5. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions.

6. Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development.
7. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. The first of these are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) which deals with the cultural heritage of the Republic of South Africa. The second is the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) which inter alia deals with cultural heritage as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

3.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned 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 (see Appendix D) 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. 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 Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) is an assessment of palaeontological heritage. Palaeontology is a different field of study, and although also sometimes required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)¹, should be done by a professional palaeontologist.

The different phases during the HIA process are described in Appendix E. An 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 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which 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 this 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;

¹ Please consult SAHRA to determine whether a PIA is necessary.

- 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.

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

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place. Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)**.

3.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act (Act 107 of 1998) 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.

3.3 THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATIONS' PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

This standard recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. It aims to ensure that clients protect cultural heritage in the course of their project activities.

This is done by clients abiding to the law and having heritage surveys done in order to identify and protect cultural heritage resources via field studies and the documentation of such resources. These need to be done by competent professionals (e.g. archaeologists and cultural historians). Any possible chance find, encountered during the project development, also needs to be managed by not disturbing it and by having it assessed by professionals.

Impacts on the cultural heritage should be minimized. This includes the possible maintenance of such sites in situ, or when not possible, the restoration of the functionality of the cultural heritage in a different location. When cultural historical and archaeological artifacts and structures need to be removed, this should be done by professionals and by abiding to the applicable legislation. The removal of cultural heritage resources may, however, only be considered if there are no technically or financially feasible alternatives. In considering the removal of cultural resources, it should be outweighed by the benefits of the overall project to the affected communities. Again professionals should carry out the work and adhere to the best available techniques.

Consultation with affected communities should be conducted. This entails that such communities should be granted access to their cultural heritage if this is applicable.

Compensation for the loss of cultural heritage should only be given in extra-ordinary circumstances.

Critical cultural heritage may not be impacted on. Professionals should be used to advise on the assessment and protection thereof. Utilization of cultural heritage resources should always be done in consultation with the affected communities in order to be consistent with their customs and traditions and to come to agreements with relation to possible equitable sharing of benefits from commercialization.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Survey of literature

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

4.2 Reference to other specialist studies

On the existing SAHRA Database (SAHRIS) a large number of heritage reports in the Rustenburg area were noted. No specific information on this farm portions were noted. Applicable information is included in the discussion below.

A visual impact assessment will also be done as part of the project.

4.3 Public consultation and stakeholder engagement

Public consultation was done by Lokisa and can be requested from them. A Background Information Document (BID) was compiled.

It should be noted that all identified Interested and Affected Parties (I&AP's) were notified of the proposed project by fax and registered letters on the 20th of October 2016. Notices were also hand delivered to properties where registered addresses was not available. The intended activity was advertised in the "Brits Pops" on the 20th of October 2016. Notices was also placed on and around the site on the same date.

4.4 Oral histories

People from local communities are 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. In this case it was not done additionally since it would be covered by the Public consultation report.

4.5 Physical field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development. One regularly looks a bit wider than the demarcated area, as the surrounding context needs to be taken into consideration.

If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS)², while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by doing a physical survey via off-road vehicle and on foot and covered as much as possible of the area to be studied (Figure 5).

Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may however influence the coverage. In this instance the area with found to be almost completely disturbed, but dense vegetation, especially along the river had a negative effect on both the horizontal as the vertical archaeological visibility. There were however open sections, where visibility was not problematic.

The size of the surveyed area is approximately 80.1452 hectares. The survey took 4 hours to complete.



FIGURE 5: GPS TRACK OF THE SURVEYED AREA. NORTH REFERENCE IS TO THE TOP.

4.6 Documentation

² A Garmin Oregon 550 with an accuracy factor of a few meters.

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

4.7 Evaluation of Heritage sites

The evaluation of heritage sites is done by giving a field rating of each (see Appendix C) using the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Uniqueness of the site and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

5. ASSUMPTIONS, GAPS, RESTRICTIONS, CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS

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

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity (Appendix A). These include all sites, structures and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix C).

4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur.
7. Large sections of the surveyed area has been disturbed by recent human interventions and therefore it is seen as a low risk areas to reveal heritage sites. This is especially true of the section formerly used for mining activities.
8. The vegetation cover in certain areas was reasonably high and dense, which had a negative effect on archaeological visibility, but as this vegetation mostly consist of regrowth and pioneer species like grass and weeds, it is a clear indication of disturbance, therefore again indication it as being a low risk area for containing heritage sites.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

Rustenburg's population is primarily Tswana people. Many belong to the Royal Bafokeng Nation, extensive landowners earning royalties from mining operations. The Royal Bafokeng are descendants of Sotho settlers who displaced the local tribes from the region, which they came to call 'place of dew' (Phokeng).

The white people who settled in the area called their settlement Rustenburg because they had relatively friendly relations with their Bafokeng allies in the area. Rustenburg is prominent in Afrikaner history. The town was established in 1851 as an administrative centre for a fertile farming area producing citrus fruit, tobacco, peanuts, sunflower seeds, maize, wheat and cattle.

Among the first residents of Rustenburg were settlers of Indian origin. One of the first families of Indian origin was the Bhyat family, whose contribution to the city's history was marked by the renaming of a major street name to *Fatima Bhayat Street* in honour of Fatima Bhyat who arrived in Rustenburg with her husband in 1877.

With the arrival and successful farming practices of the Afrikaners in the nineteenth century, Rustenburg became a primary agricultural region with vast citrus estates due to the favourable climate and abundant water supply. Platinum mining in Rustenburg began in 1929, shortly after the discovery of the Platinum Reef by Hans Merensky, later named the Merensky Reef. The biggest Platinum mine in the world is located about 3km from the town centre and owned and managed by the Anglo American Corporation.

The township of Boitekong on the northeast side of Rustenburg has one of the highest incidence of AIDS orphans in South Africa. The township is in a geographical area which bears the brunt of the catchment area of the toxic effects of the mining industry coupled with a very poor quality of water supply from the local Bospoort Dam, the water from which was for decades considered too toxic for human consumption until water shortages in the nineties compelled the purification and supply to Boitekong.

Agriculture in the region has been in constant decline since the decimation of the vast citrus estates of Rustenburg in the 1970s and 1980s due to pollution from increased smelting and beneficiating processes by mines. There are only a fraction of the original citrus farms remaining.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The R510 road divides the site in a northern and southern portion. The subject properties are surrounded by townships, with Karlienpark to the south east, Boitekong Townships to the east and north, and Seraleng to the north west. The northern portion of the proposed township borders onto mining infrastructure and a crusher plant for the manufacturing of bricks, sand and cement (Paardekraal crushers). It appears as if some encroachment has taken place onto the northern portion of the site.

Accordingly this sections shows signs of disturbance. This includes waste material associated with the mine/ crusher (Figure 6-7). Illegal dumping is also visible (Figure 8). The vegetation cover is reasonably low, with sections having been burnt recently (Figure 9.)

The southern portion is characterised by a rocky outcrop (Figure 10) that fall on the northern portion of the site, and a stream that falls over the central portion of the site which flows from the Townlands Platinum Mine Dam. The established Boitekong townships are located directly to the north east and south-east of the subject site and Rustenburg Extension 26 township is located directly south of the site.

Again signs of illegal dumping (Figure 11) and other disturbances are found. Vegetation cover varies from low to dense, the latter especially in the area adjacent to the river (Figure 12-14). Signs of former granite mining activities were also noted (Figure 15). An ESKOM power line also runs through the area (Figure 16).

The topography in the area is reasonably flat. There is a slight fall from the rock outcrop in the southern section, towards the river, i.e. in a southern direction.



FIGURE 6: VIEW OF MINE RUBBLE IN THE SURVEYED AREA.



FIGURE 7: ANOTHER VIEW OF MINING DISTURBANCE IN THE SURVEYED AREA.



FIGURE 8: ILLEGAL DUMPING ACTIVITIES IN THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE SURVEYED AREA.



FIGURE 9: BURNT VEGETATION IN THE NORTHERN SECTION.



FIGURE 10: ROCK OUTCROP IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION.



FIGURE 11: ILLEGAL DUMPING IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION.



FIGURE 12: HIGH DENSE VEGETATION ALONG THE RIVER IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE SURVEYED AREA.



FIGURE 13: GENERAL VIEW OF VEGETATION IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION.



FIGURE 14: VIEW OF THE RIVER IN THE SURVEYED AREA.



FIGURE 15: PIECES OF MINED GRANITE IN THE SURVEYED AREA.



FIGURE 16: ESKOM POWER LINES IN THE SURVEYED AREA.

8. RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

No information related to heritage were received.

9. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

No sites of cultural heritage significance was located during the survey. Some background information is nevertheless given, in order to place the surveyed area in a historical context and to contextualize possible finds that could be unearthed during construction activities. Quite a large number of reports were written about the Rustenburg area. These documents describe sites of various limited heritage value. It indicated various sites, mainly graves, but none of these are applicable to the current study (SAHRA's SAHRIS database; Archaetnos database).

9.1 Stone Age

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

- Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago;

- Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago; and
- Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

The closest known Stone Age site in the vicinity of the surveyed area is a rock art site to the northeast of Rustenburg, not close to this development. A number of Late Stone Age sites are also known from the Magaliesberg Mountains. Rock engravings are found to the south and east of Rustenburg. These date back to the Late Stone Age (Bergh 1999: 4-5).

No natural shelter exists on the property, but the Magaliesberg Mountain Range is only a few kilometers to the south of the site. The area probably provided good grazing and therefore it is possible that Stone Age people may have utilized the site for hunting purposes. One may therefore find Stone Age material out of context lying around, but since the site has been disturbed it will not have much significance.

9.2 Iron Age

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

- Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D; and
- 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.; and
- Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

Many Late Iron Age sites have been identified in the area around the towns of Rustenburg, Koster and Groot Marico as well as in the Waterberg Mountains, which excludes the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 7-8). During earlier times, this part of the Northwest Province was inhabited by Tswana groups, namely the Fokeng and Kwena. These people fled from Mzilikazi during the Difaquane, but later on returned (Bergh 1999: 9-11).

Since the environment has been totally disturbed, one would not expect to find large Iron Age sites. The close proximity to the Magaliesberg Mountain may, however, mean that people used the plains and therefore isolated pottery may well be present. Again it is possible that isolated decontextualized finds may be present, but these will not have significance.

9.3 Historical Age

The historical age began with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were literate. This era is often referred to as the Colonial era, or the recent past.

Due to factors such as population growth and a decrease in mortality rates, more people inhabited the country during the recent historical past. Therefore, much more cultural heritage resources from this era have been left on the landscape. It is important to note that all cultural resources older than 60 years are potentially regarded as part of the heritage and that detailed studies are required in order to determine whether these indeed have cultural significance. Factors to be considered include aesthetic, scientific, cultural and religious value of such resources.

Early travelers have moved through this part of the Northwest Province. This included Coenraad de Buys in 1821 and 1825, David Hume in 1825, Robert Scoon and William McLuckie in 1827 and 1829 and Dr. Robert Moffat and Reverend James Archbell in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12, 117-119).

Hume again moved through this area in 1830 followed by the expedition of Dr. Andrew Smith in 1835 (Bergh 1999: 13, 120-121). Hume again moved through the area with Scoon in 1835. In 1836 William Cornwallis Harris visited the area. The well-known explorer Dr. David Livingston passed through this area in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13, 119-122).

In 1837 the Voortrekkers also moved through the Swaruggens area (Bergh 1999: 11). During this year, a Voortrekker commando moved out against Mzilikazi and was engaged in a battle with his impi to the north of Swaruggens. The area surveyed was inhabited by white settlers as early as 1839 (Bergh 1999: 14-15).

The greater Magaliesberg and Rustenburg area was hotly contested during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). British troops reached Rustenburg on 14 June 1900. Three battles occurred here during the War - the first at Buffelspoort on 3 December 1900, a further clash at Nooitgedacht on 13 December 1900 and third skirmish at Vlakfontein on 29 May 1901 (Bergh 1999: 51-52).

Historical structures, such as farm houses and infrastructure relating to these times, may be found in the surveyed area. It is also possible that graves associated with the above, may be present.

10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey of the indicated area was completed successfully. As indicated no sites of cultural heritage significance were identified within the proposed project area.

The following is recommended:

- This report is seen as ample mitigation and the proposed development may thus continue, but only after the report had been approved by SAHRA.
- It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Due to the density of vegetation it also is possible that some sites may only become known later on. Operating controls and monitoring should therefore be aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

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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:

- Negligible – The site has no heritage significance, although it may be older than 60 years.
- Low - A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings. A site with minimal importance which is decreased by its bad state of decay.
- Low-Medium - A site of lesser importance, which is increased by a good state of preservation and contextual importance (e.g. a specific community).
- 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.
- Medium-High - A site that has high importance due to its age or uniqueness, but which decreases due to its bad state of decay.
- High - Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Also any important object found within a specific context.
- Very High - A site of exceptional importance due to its age, uniqueness and good state of preservation.

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:

National Grade I significance: The site should be managed as part of the national estate, should be nominated as Grad I site, should be maintained in situ with a protected buffer zone and a CMP must be recommended. Score above 50.

Provincial Grade II significance: The site should be managed as part of the provincial estate, should be nominated as Grade II site, should be maintained in situ with a protected buffer zone and a CMP must be recommended. Score between 40 and 50.

Local Grade IIIA: The site should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance), should be maintained in situ with a protected buffer zone and a CMP must be recommended. Score between 36 and 40.

Local Grade IIIB: The site should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance). Mitigation is subject to a permit application lodged with the relevant heritage authority. Score between 6 and 35.

Local Grade IIIC: The description in the phase 1 heritage report is seen as sufficient recording (low significance) and it may be granted destruction at the discretion of the relevant heritage authority without a formal permit application, subjected to the granting of Environmental Authorisation. Score below 5.

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.