



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
BK 98 09854/23

**A REPORT ON A CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
PROPOSED DRUG REHABILITATION CENTRE ON PORTION 47 OF THE FARM
WAGENPADSPRUIT 354 JQ, CLOSE TO RUSTENBURG, NORTH-WEST
PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT NO.: AE01671V

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21 December 2016

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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.

DISCLAIMER

Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the survey of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are such that it is always possible that hidden or subterranean sites could be overlooked during the study. Access to certain areas is also sometimes limited. Archaetnos and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof. Any additional sites identified can be visited and assessed afterwards and the report amended, but only upon receiving an additional appointment.

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SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was requested by Association for Better Living and Education (ABLE) (the Applicant) to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed development of a drug rehabilitation facility on portion 47 of the farm Wagenpadspruit 354 JQ. This is located approximately 35 km south-east of Rustenburg in the North-west Province.

A survey of the available literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. This was followed by the field survey which was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices, aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of the proposed development.

During the survey, no site of cultural heritage significance was located in the area to be affected by the development. The area mainly consists of old agricultural field, which means it has been disturbed, thus finding no sites of heritage significance is no surprise. The proposed development may therefore from a cultural heritage point of view continue. Mitigation measures are proposed as a protocol during work on site activities.

Care should nevertheless be taken as heritage features are frequently not found due to environmental and other factors having an effect on the survey. It should also be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Therefore, when the development commences and any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist should be called in to investigate and that the HIA be amended, if necessary.

For any future development planned outside of the area that was surveyed, a new HIA should be conducted.

It is also important to take cognizance that it is the client's responsibility to do the submission of this report via the SAHRIS System on the SAHRA website. No work on site may commence before receiving the necessary comments from SAHRA.

CONTENTS

	Page
SUMMARY	3
CONTENTS	4
CIRRICULLUM VITAE OF SPECIALIST	5
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	6
1. INTRODUCTION.....	7
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE.....	11
3. CONDITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS	11
4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	12
5. THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATIONS’ PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE ..	15
6. METHODOLOGY	16
7. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA	17
8. HISTORICAL CONTEXT.....	20
9. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	22
10. REFERENCES.....	23
APPENDIX A – DEFINITION OF TERMS	25
APPENDIX B – DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	26
APPENDIX C – SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING	27
APPENDIX D – PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES	28
APPENDIX E – HERITAGE MANAGEMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES	29

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- BA (HONS) Archaeology 1988 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
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- 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.archaetnos.co.za
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- 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.
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- Accredited professional member of Association for South African Professional Archaeologists.
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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 dark ink on a light-colored background. The signature is cursive and appears to read 'Anton Carl van Vollenhoven'.

Date: 21 December 2016

1. INTRODUCTION

Archaetnos cc was requested by the Applicant to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed development of a drug rehabilitation facility on portion 47 of the farm Wagenpadspruit 354 JQ. Portion 47 is located approximately 35 km south-east of Rustenburg in the North-west Province (Figure 1 - 5).

No new buildings are planned, but the existing buildings on the existing footprints will be used. The game on site as well as existing agricultural fields will remain. At this stage no further development is planned.

Therefore only a small section of the farm is affected by the proposed development and only this section was surveyed. The client indicated the area to be surveyed and the field survey was confined to this. The study was done via foot and via off-road vehicle.

The project site (Portion 47 of the farm Wagenpadspruit 354 JQ) is intended to be used as a substance abuse rehabilitation institution that is located within an agricultural and natural setting in close proximity to the Magaliesberg Mountains. ABLE proposes to use the existing and already established infrastructure and buildings located within the project site (Figure 5).

The existing buildings and infrastructure occupy 2.55% of the property and include the following:

- Guard house at new access point and look-out towers;
- Main building;
- Administration, Training and Support buildings;
- Detox and Withdrawal centres;
- Parking, Store rooms, sheds and offices;
- Staff (28 people) and Client (43 people) accommodation in chalets (the chalets are partially constructed and will need to be completed);
- Recreation and multi purpose building (the walls of this building collapsed and it has to be rebuild as it was demolished);
- Water: boreholes; pump houses / station; storage (Jojo tanks of 10 000 litres each); and
- Sewage treatment plant (to still be established) and conservancy tanks (existing).

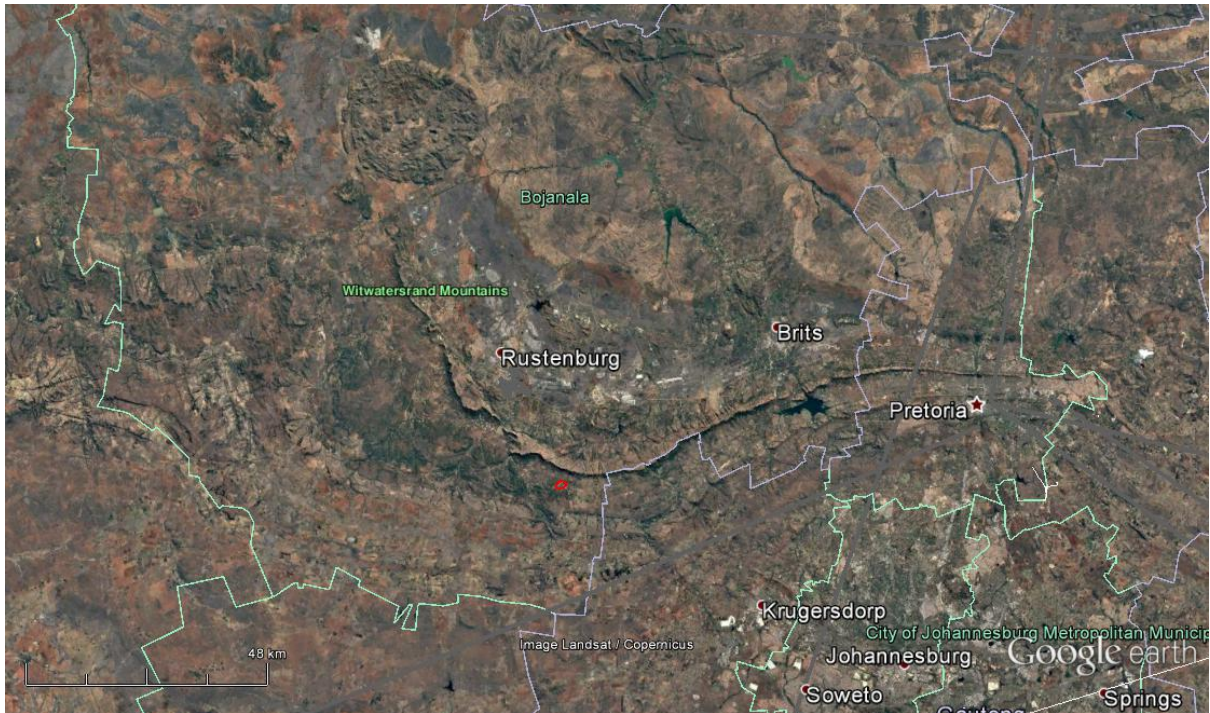


Figure 1: Location of Rustenburg in the North-west Province. North reference is to the top.

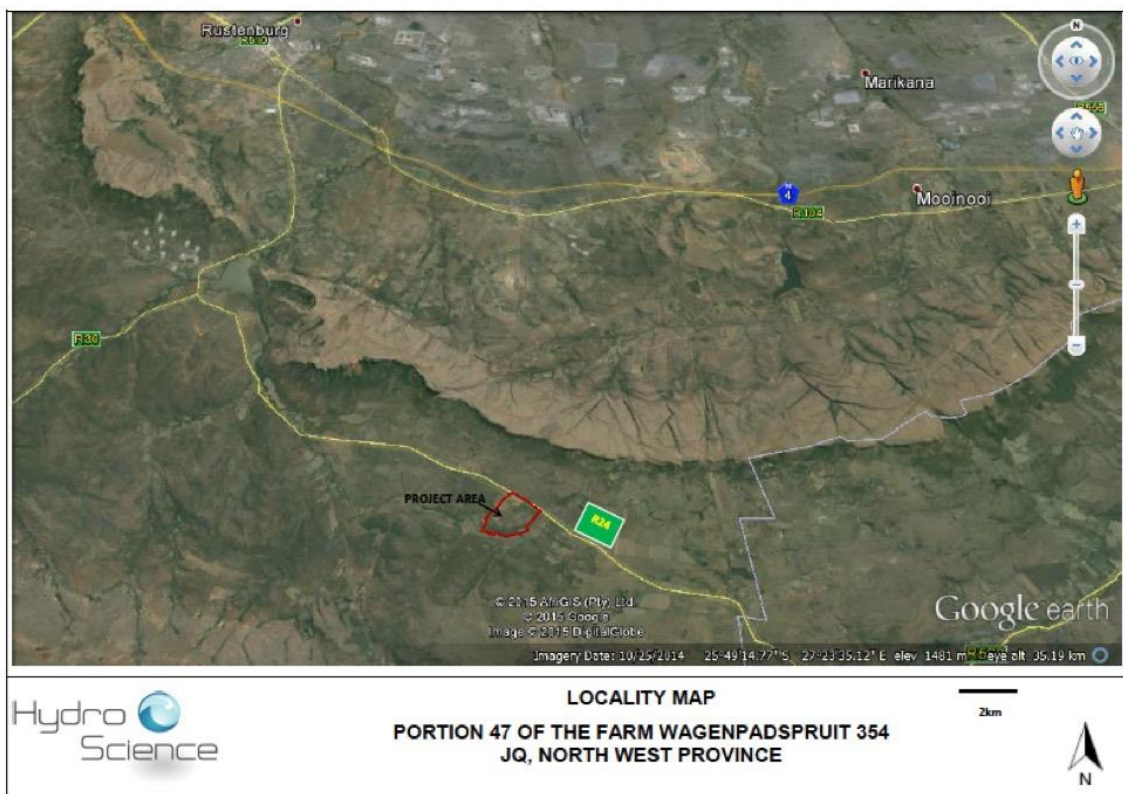


Figure 2: Location of the project area in relation to Rustenburg (Courtesy: Hydro Science).



Figure 3: Google Earth image of portion 47 of the farm Wagenpadspruit 354 JQ (Courtesy: Hydro Science).

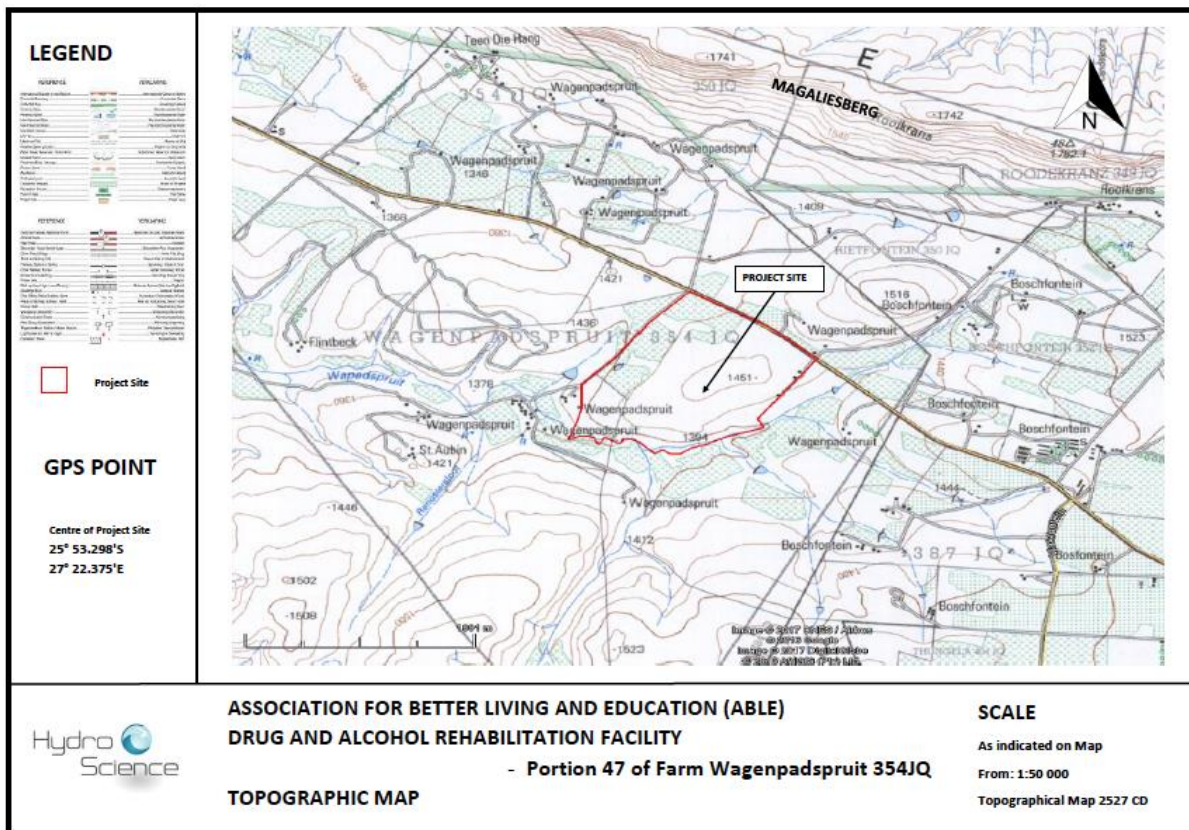


Figure 4: Map of the farm indicating historic land use as agriculture (Courtesy: Hydro Science). The circle also indicates the area to be developed.



Figure 5: Site Development Plan (Courtesy: Hydro Science).

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

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

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

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

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

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity (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. In this particular case the vegetation cover was reasonably low due to the area being disturbed. Therefore, both the horizontal as well as the vertical archaeological visibility was good. There were, however, certain sections where the vegetation was dense, therefore having a negative effect on both the horizontal and the vertical archaeological visibility.

4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

4.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned 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) may be requested by SAHRA and will then form part of the HIA. However, it is a different field of study and has to be done by a palaeontologist.¹

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

¹ SAHRA should be consulted to require whether a PIA is needed.

- 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;
- 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;
- 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; or
- 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 years until proven otherwise. Graves older than 100 years are known as Archaeological graves and is also handled similarly.

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

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

4.2 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 developments, 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.

5. 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.

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1 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.

6.2 Field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the proposed development area. One sometimes 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 6). Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may, however, influence the coverage. The size of the development area is approximately 3 Ha and the survey took 2 hours to complete.

6.3 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.

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

6.4 Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates 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.

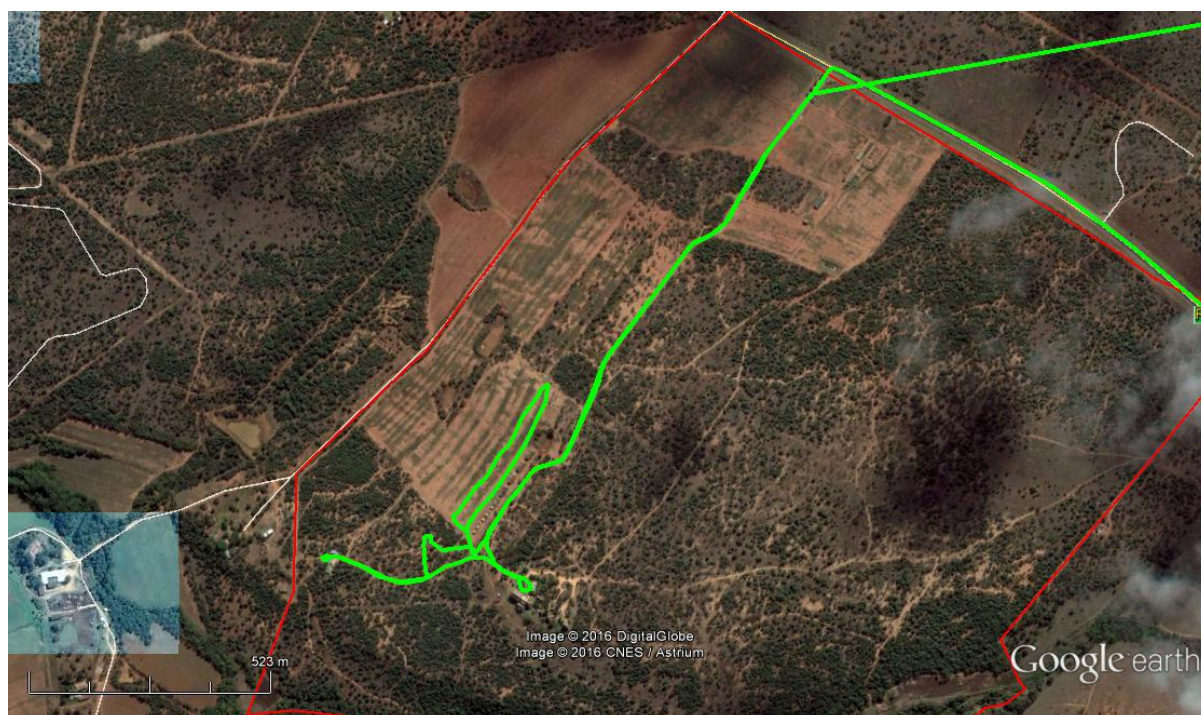


Figure 6: GPS track of the surveyed route.³ North reference is to the top.

6.5 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.

³ Two persons in radio contact did the survey, but only one GPS instrument was used.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The surveyed area is mostly disturbed by recent human interventions. The site mainly consists of old agricultural fields (Figure 7). This results in vegetation consisting of pioneer species, including grass, weeds and small acacia trees. Therefore, the vegetation cover is reasonably low and the ground cover fair. Further away from the area that was surveyed, the vegetation seems more natural, although signs of disturbance were noted.

Other signs of disturbance include roads, two houses with outbuildings (Figures 8 & 9) and a few cottages (Figure 10). The latter is inside the area to be developed and these cottages will be utilized as part of the development. None of these buildings are older than 60 years of age.

The topography of the area is reasonably flat. A river is found towards the southern border of the property and therefore there is a slight fall towards the south. No natural outcrops or hills are found on the property.



Figure 7: General view of the surveyed area indicating old agricultural fields and pioneer plant species.



Figure 8: One of the farm houses and outbuildings on the property.



Figure 9: Another building on the property.



Figure 10: Cottages inside of the surveyed area.

8. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

During the survey, no site of cultural heritage importance, which will be impacted on, was identified. In order to place the site within context and to obtain an idea of what can be expected once one starts / completed the construction on site on site, a background of the history of the area is given. It needs to be realized that chances of finding heritage resources are slim, due to the large agricultural fields found there.

Quite a large number of reports were written about the larger Rustenburg area. Regarding the farm Wagenpadspruit, one project was lodged on SAHRIS, being that for a proposed game lodge of portions 3, 10 and 11 of this farm and the remainder of portion 8 of the farm Naauwpoort 355 JQ. No heritage report has been saved on the system, which indicates that this project is still in a planning phase. Thus no applicable information to this study was found (SAHRA's SAHRIS database; Archaetnos database).

8.1 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 north 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.

8.2 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 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 Kwenana. 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.

8.3 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 Livingstone passed through this area in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13, 119-122).

In 1837, the Voortrekkers also moved through the Swartruggens 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 Swartruggens. 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. Such structures were indeed identified close to the surveyed area during previous studies (Archaetnos database).

9. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As indicated, no site of cultural heritage importance, which will be impacted on, was identified during the survey. The cultural heritage survey of the indicated area was completed successfully.

The following is recommended:

- The development may continue in lieu of the recommendation made in this report.
- No further action is necessary.
- It needs to be understood that the survey done, only covered a small section of the farm around existing development. For any development planned outside of this area, a new HIA would be needed.
- It should also be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. 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 and adapt this report.

10. REFERENCES

Archaetnos database.

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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.