

AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

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PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE BLESKOP MINE OF ANGLO AMERICAN PLATINUM DISTRIBUTION CENTRE ON A PORTION OF PORTION 6 FARM WATERVAL 303 JQ RUSTENBURG NORTH WEST PROVINCE

A. INFORMATION ON PROJECT:

Heritage Report prepared by:

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Developer and consultant and owner and name and contact details:

Project applicant:

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Date: 12 June 2013

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed development site lies in an area with mixed Bushveld vegetation. The soil is deep clay where sweet grasses grow, which are excellent food for cattle. The site lies near the Swartkoppies granite mountain range, which was preferred by Early Tswana settlers above the sour veldt of the Magalies Mountain. The deep clay soils were avoided by Early Tswana settlers as it is not good for housing and preferred the foot hills of the Swartkoppies Mountain.

On the site are remains of mine gravel, which was dumped on the site. No important cultural heritage resources or graves have been found on the site.

There is no objection to the proposed development from a cultural heritage resources point of view.

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D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT:

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

The report forms part of an environmental basic assessment process and will be included in the required Basic Assessment Report.

(b) Type of development (e.g. low cost housing project, mining etc).

Commercial (warehousing for mining operation)

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

Re-zoning and subdivision may be involved

(d) Developer and consultant and owner and name and contact details:

Project applicant:

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(e) Terms of reference

To conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment to assess if there is any material of cultural or heritage value under the footprint of the proposed development,

(f) Legislative requirements of Act 25 of 1999.

PROTECTED SITES IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT, ACT NO. 25 OF 1999

The following are the most important sites and objects protected by the National Heritage Act:

• Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years.

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

E. BACKGROUND TO THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE AREA.

Though some Early Middle and Later Stone Age material is found from time to time in the Rustenburg area no major sites occur near the proposed development area. The area on the other hand is well-known for its Late Iron Age sites associated with the Tswane speaking people. Along the Magalies and Swartkoppies Mountain range Küsel U.S. (2007) recorded more than 4000 Late Iron Age sites. Of the sites near Rustenburg the most well known sites are Olifantspoort (Mason, R.J. 1962: 372; 355; 402 – 412) and Molokwane (Pistorius, J.C.C. 1962: 3 – 39).

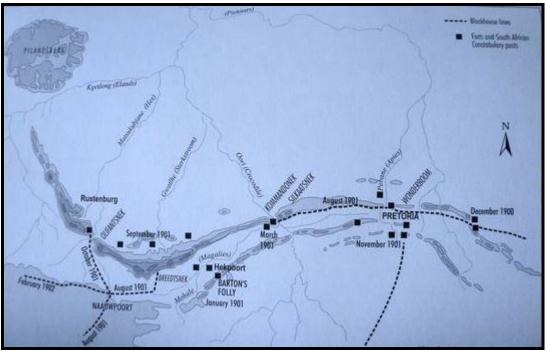
Most of the sites occur in the Swartkoppies Mountain range north of the Magaliesberg as it is sweet veldt and better grazing for cattle. The Magaliesberg range is sourer veldt with very few sites.



Late Iron Age stonewalled site in the Swartkoppies Mountain range north of the Magaliesberg Some battles of the Second Anglo Boer War also took place in the Rustenburg area (Berg, J.S. 1999: 51 & 54). Of these the battle of Nooitgedacht was the most important. Here the Boers killed 109 British soldiers, 186 were wounded and 368 taken prison. The Boers also took 70 laden ox wagons, 200 tents, 700 horses and 500 head of cattle from the British (Cloete, 2000: 205 & 206).

On the 21 July 1900 the Battle of Olifantsnek took place. This was part of the British attempt to relieve Rustenburg. The British won the battle and proceeded to Rustenburg (Carruthers, V. 2000: 303 & 304).

In August 1901 Kitchener began his idea of blockhouses to force the Boer farmers to surrender. One of these blockhouse lines was a seventy-five kilometre line from Frederickstad through Naauwpoort to Breedtsnek in the Magaliesberg. Two months later in October 1901 the line was extended westward to Olifantsnek (Carruthers, V. 2000: 326 – 329).



Blockhouse line in Magalies Mountain (Currathers, V 2000: 329)

The site on the farm Waterval 303 JQ lies between Magalies Mountains and the Swartkoppies Mountain range near Kroondal. The settlement of Kroondal was established by retired officials of the Hermansburg Lutheran Mission Society who worked amongst the Tswana people of the western Transvaal since the middle of the 19th century –(Wickert, W. 1949 pp 257 – 274). Here the German settlers established a congregation and build their first church in 1896 as well as a school. Both were declared National Monuments by the previous government. Kroondal as a German settlement is still an active German Lutheran Congregation – see photograph.



The original German Lutheran church in Kroondal



The original German school at Kroondal

F. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY OR AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

(a) Detail of area surveyed

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

- (i) Location Province: North West Province, A Portion (approximately eight hectares) of Portion 6 of the Farm Waterval 303 JQ, Bojanala Platinum, District Municipality Rustenburg Local Municipality
- (ii) Location map name: 1/50 000 Rustenburg East 2527 CB
- (iii) Site map attached pages 12 13.

(b) Description of methodology

The proposed development site is part of the flat land between the Magalies Mountain and the Swartkoppies Mountain range with mixed bushveld. The area was visited and inspected on foot together with the mines surveyor (Mr. Enslin Beetge Chief Surveyor). The area is mainly grassland with a few large trees. Visibility was good as the grass was grazed short. The area was photographed and GPS readings taken.

G. DESCRIPTION OF SITES IDENTIFIED AND MAPPED

As already mentioned the site is mixed bushveld which lies between the Magalies Mountain and the Swartkoppies Mountain Range. The site is just south of the Swartkoppies Mountain Range where hundreds of Early Tswana sites occur. The range was preferred by the Tswana people as it is sweet field where the Magalies Mountain is sour veldt. Sweet veldt is preferred by cattle as it is far tastier and more nutritional than sour veldt (Küsel 2007).

The Tswana archaeological sites mainly occur at the foot of the Swartkoppies Granite Hills as the flat areas in the valleys are deep clay soil and not suitable for settlement. The site investigated lies in these deep clay soils – see photograph.



Mixed Bushveld vegetation on the site

The surface area of the site has been used in the past for storage of mine crushed stone. All over the site small heaps of this crushed stone is present – see photograph.



Remains of gravel dumping on the site



Remains of gravel dumping on the site

During my investigation the land surveyor showed me two possible grave sites but they turned out to be the remains of crushed stone dumping. One of these is as S25° 40' 56.4" & E27° 21' 31.6" – see photograph.



Remains of gravel dumping on the site which the land surveyor thought are possible graves No important cultural heritage resources or graves are present on the proposed development area.

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

None

I. CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES

None

J. FIELD RATING (RECOMMENDED GRADING OF FIELD SIGNIFICANCE

None

K. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (HERITAGE VALUE)

None

L. RECOMMENDATIONS

There is no objection to the proposed development from a cultural heritage resources point of view as there are no important cultural heritage resources or graves are present on the site.

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

M. CONCLUSION

There are no important cultural heritage resources or graves present on the proposed development area.

N. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Berg, J.S. 1999. Geskiedenios Atlas van Suid Afrika Die Vier Noordelike Provinsies
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- Mason, R.J. 1962. Prehistory of the Transvaal
- Pistorius, J.C.C. 1992. Molokwane an Iron Age Bakwena Village.
- Wickert, W. 1949. Und die Vögel des Himmels Wohnen unter seinen Zweigen
- 1/50 000 Map 2527 CB Rustenburg East

O. APPENDICES

Maps pages: 12 - 13

