

**Prepared for:**

**METAGO ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS**

**A PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE  
FARM MAGAZYNSKRAAL 3JQ NEAR THE PILANESBERG IN  
THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Future mining activities may occur on the farm Magazynskraal 3JQ to the north of the Pilanesberg in the North-West Province of South Africa. The farm Magazynskraal 3JQ therefore is referred to as the Project Area. It is likely that these mining activities may impact on any of the types and ranges of heritage as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (see Box 1) that may occur in the Project Area. Consequently, a Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study, as required in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999), was done for the farm Magazynskraal 3JQ.

The aims with the Phase HIA study were the following:

- To establish whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (Box 1) do occur in the proposed Project Area and, if so, to determine the nature, the extent and the significance of these remains.
- To outline mitigation measures for those heritage resources that may be affected by future mining activities.

The Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment study for the Project Area revealed the following types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999), namely:

- Remains which are associated with the Late Iron Age, Historical Period or the recent past.
- Heaps of stone with no archaeological (contextual) evidence.

The heritage resources were geo-referenced and mapped (Figure 3; Table 1). The significance of the remains is indicated as well as possible mitigation measures should these remains be affected by any development activities.

### **The significance of the heritage resources**

The level of significance of the heritage resources is determined by means of criteria such as their historical, cultural (social), aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, state of preservation and research potential. Heritage resources which

have low significance are viewed as fully recorded during this survey. Any impact on these heritage resources therefore are considered to be low. Heritage resources with medium to high significance will require further mitigation and/or management measures. Some kinds of mitigation measures may be destructive in its own nature, e.g. archaeological (salvage) excavations.

### **Remains from the Late Iron Age, Historical Period and recent past**

Site LIA01 has medium to high significance due to the following criteria:

- The remains are not associated with any stone walls. Only a limited number of Late Iron Age sites without stone walls have been investigated in the region in the past. Site LIA01 therefore has research potential as the relationship between this site (which occurs on the flats) and the high number of stone walled sites near mountains (in the region) need to be better understood.

Site IA01 has low significance due to the following criteria:

- It seems as if this site dates from the more recent past and therefore does not hold cultural or historical significance. Many of these types of sites occur in the region and these sites have no research, educational or other values.

### **Heaps of stone**

The heaps of stone have low significance as they do not represent graves and are not associated with any archaeological remains (context).

### **Mitigating the heritage resources**

If any of the heritage resources are to be affected by future mining activities the following mitigation measures have to be applied.

### **Remains from the Late Iron Age, Historical Period and recent past**

Site LIA01 has to be mitigated by means of a Phase II HIA study which will entail that these remains have to be documented. This documentation will require that the remains be mapped, photographed and that it must be described in detail. It is also likely that small test excavations of some of the dwellings in Site LIA0 have to be undertaken.

This Phase II investigation has to be done by an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA).

A permit for the demolishing of Site LIA01 has to be acquired from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before Site LIA01 may be destroyed.

Site IA01 needs no mitigation measures.

### **Heaps of stone**

The heaps of stone need no mitigation measures.

### **General**

If any heritage resources of significance is exposed during any development project the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all developmental activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notify in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures.

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

This document contains the report on a Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study which was done for the farm Magazynskraal 3JQ north of the Pilanesberg in the North-West Province of South Africa.

The North-West Province of South Africa has a rich heritage comprised of remains dating from the pre-historic and from the historical (or colonial) periods of South Africa. Pre-historic and historical remains in the North-West Province present a record of the heritage of most groups living in South Africa today. Various types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of South Africa's 'national estate' (outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999) occur in this province (see Box 1).

**Box 1: Types and ranges of heritage resources (the national estate) as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).**

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) outlines the following types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of the National Estate, namely:

- (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 natural features of cultural significance;
- (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- (f) archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- (g) graves and burial grounds including-
  - (i) ancestral graves;
  - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
  - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;(iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
  - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and
  - (vi) other human remains which are not covered by in terms of the Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No 65 of 1983);
- (h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- (i) movable objects, including -
  - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
  - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
  - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
  - (iv) military objects;
  - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
  - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and
  - (vii) books, records, documents, photographs, positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No 43 of 1996).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) also distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value ...'. These criteria are the following:

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons; (h)
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa;
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa



## **2 AIMS WITH THIS REPORT**

Future mining activities may occur on the farm Magazynskraal 3JQ to the north of the Pilanesberg in the North-West Province of South Africa. The farm Magazynskraal 3JQ therefore is referred to as the Project Area. It is likely that these mining activities may impact on any of the types and ranges of heritage as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (see Box 1) that may occur in the Project Area. Consequently, Metago Environmental Engineers, the company responsible for compiling the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) report for the farm Magazynskraal 3JQ commissioned the author to undertake a Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study for the proposed Project Area.

The aims with the Phase HIA study were the following:

- To establish whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (Box 1) do occur in the Project Area and, if so, to determine the nature, the extent and the significance of these remains.
- To outline mitigation measures for those heritage resources that may be affected by future mining activities.

### **3 THE PROJECT AREA**

#### **3.1 Location and nature**

The Project Area stretches across the farm Magazynskraal 3JQ which is located on the flats to the north of the Pilanesberg in the North-West Province of South Africa. The Project Area is not a pristine piece of land any longer as the landscape has been affected by human settlement during the recent past and possibly earlier as well. However, earlier settlement can be attributed to small communities who did not occupy the area for long periods of time and who did not establish large villages such as the Late Iron Age clans who occupied large stone walled settlements at mountains such as Mmatone, Mogare and Patshwane to the west of the Project Area.



**Figure 1- The Project Area to the north of the Pilanesberg includes patches with indigenous bush as well as pieces of land which were utilized for agriculture in the past (above). Note the Pilanesberg- a natural heritage resource- in the far background.**

### **3.2 Within a cultural landscape**

During the Late Iron Age Tswana and Ndebele communities established large village complexes near and on the slopes and spurs of mountains and kopjes such as Mogare, Mmatone, Patshwane and Mukukunupu to the west of the Project Area. Isolated hills such as Mabjaneng and Motsotsodi, also located to the west of the Project Area were occupied by historical Kgatla communities. The Ga-Ramoga, Moremi and Moruleng areas to the south-east of the Project Area were occupied during historical times by the Kgatla who practised crop planting and animal husbandry.

These Late Iron Age farmers were followed by the first colonists in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Voortrekkers continued a mixed farming existence until the land was expropriated in order to be incorporated in the Bophuthatswana homeland.

During the early 20<sup>th</sup> century the western limb of the Merensky Reef was discovered and platinum mining commenced near Swartklip (Notham) and Rustenburg. In the Pilanesberg area chrome initially attracted the attention of mining houses. Chrome mining subsequently commenced on the chromite zone to the north and to the west of the Pilanesberg, where the impact of these mining activities, which now has attained heritage significance, can still be witnessed today (2527AA, Saulspoort 1:50 000 topographical map).

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

This Phase I HIA study was conducted by means of the following:

- Surveying on foot the proposed new mining area, as well as surveying, where appropriate, areas adjoining the mining areas (in other words, peripheral areas which will not be affected by the extended mining activities).
- Briefly surveying literature relating to the pre-historical and historical context of the Pilanesberg region.
- Interviewing spokespersons to establish the presence or existence of certain heritage resources such as graveyards or abandoned settlements and to collect indigenous names for landmarks such as hills (usually with archaeological sites) in the area.
- Consulting maps of the proposed new mining area.
- Consulting archaeological (heritage) data bases such as the one kept at the North-West Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (NW PHRA).
- Synthesising all information obtained from the literature survey, maps and spokespersons with the evidence derived from the fieldwork.

### **4.1 Fieldwork**

The Project Area (the farm Magazynskraal 3JQ) was reconnoitred with a vehicle where there were accessible roads. However, tracts of the proposed new mining area were also covered on foot.

### **4.2 Databases, literature survey and maps**

Databases kept and maintained at institutions such as the North-West Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) in Mafekeng and the Archaeological Data Recording Centre at the National Flagship Institute (Museum Africa) in Pretoria were consulted

to determine whether any heritage resources have been identified during earlier archaeological surveys in the Pilanesberg area.

Literature relating to the pre-historical and the historical unfolding of the Pilanesberg area was reviewed. This review focused particularly on local Tswana groups such as the Kgatla Kgafêla and the Tlhako who live along the Pilanesberg close to the Project Area where they have lived for the last three centuries. (The history of the origins of the Tlôkwa who live slightly further to the west of the Pilanesberg was not reviewed).

It is important to contextualise the pre-historical and historical background of the Pilanesberg area in order to comprehend the identity and meaning of heritage sites in the Project Area in order to determine the significance of any remains which may be found in the Project Area (see Part 5).

In addition, the Project Area was also studied by means of the 1:50 000 topographical map on which the mining and project areas appear (2527AA Saulspoort; 1:50 000 topographical map).

### **4.3 Mapping heritage resources**

All the heritage resources found in the mining area and some in the peripheral area were geo-referenced using a GPS instrument and they were thereafter mapped in Arch View (Figure 3; Table 1).

### **4.4 Assumptions and limitations**

If any heritage resources of significance is exposed during any development project the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all developmental activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist

(ASAPA) should be notified in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures

#### **4.5 Some remarks on terminology**

Terminologies that may be used in this report are briefly outlined in Box 1.

## Box 1. Terminologies that may be used in this report

The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) referred to in the title of this report includes a survey of heritage resources as outlined in the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) (See Box 1).

Heritage resources (cultural resources) include all human-made phenomena and intangible products that are the result of the human mind. Natural, technological or industrial features may also be part of heritage resources, as places that have made an outstanding contribution to the cultures, traditions and lifestyles of the people or groups of people of South Africa.

The term 'pre-historical' refers to the time before any historical documents were written or any written language developed in a particular area or region of the world. The historical period and historical remains refer, for the project area, to the first appearance or use of 'modern' Western writing brought to the Witwatersrand by the first Colonists who settled in this area after AD1840.

The term 'relatively recent past' refers to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Remains from this period are not necessarily older than sixty years and therefore may not qualify as archaeological or historical remains. Some of these remains, however, may be close to sixty years of age and may, in the near future, qualify as heritage resources.

It is not always possible, based on observations alone, to distinguish clearly between archaeological remains and historical remains, or between historical remains and remains from the relatively recent past. Although certain criteria may help to make this distinction possible, these criteria are not always present, or, when they are present, they are not always clear enough to interpret with great accuracy. Criteria such as square floor plans (a historical feature) may serve as a guideline. However, circular and square floors may occur together on the same site.

The term 'sensitive remains' is sometimes used to distinguish graves and cemeteries as well as ideologically significant features such as holy mountains, initiation sites or other sacred places. Graves in particular are not necessarily heritage resources if they date from the recent past and do not have head stones that are older than sixty years. The distinction between 'formal' and 'informal' graves in most instances also refers to graveyards that were used by colonists and by indigenous people. This distinction may be important as different cultural groups may uphold different traditions and values with regard to their ancestors. These values have to be recognized and honoured whenever graveyards are exhumed and relocated.

The term 'Stone Age' refers to the prehistoric past, although Late Stone Age peoples lived in South Africa well into the historical period. The Stone Age is divided into an Earlier Stone Age (3 million years to 150 000 thousand years ago) the Middle Stone Age (150 000 years to 40 000 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (40 000 years to 200 years ago).

The terms 'Early Iron Age' and 'Late Iron Age' respectively refer to the periods between the first and the second millenniums AD. The 'Late Iron Age' refers to the period between the 17<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and therefore include the historical period.

Mining heritage sites refer to old, abandoned mining activities, underground or on the surface, which may date from the pre-historical, historical or the relatively recent past.

The term 'study area', or 'project area' refers to the area where the developer wants to focus its development activities (refer to plan).

Phase I studies refer to surveys using various sources of data in order to establish the presence of all possible types of heritage resources in any given area.

Phase II studies include in-depth cultural heritage studies such as archaeological mapping, excavating and sometimes laboratory work. Phase II work may include the documenting of rock art, engraving or historical sites and dwellings; the sampling of archaeological sites or shipwrecks; extended excavations of archaeological sites; the exhumation of bodies and the relocation of graveyards, etc. Phase II work may require the input of specialists and requires the co-operation and approval of SAHRA.

## **5 CONTEXTUALISING THE PROJECT AREA**

A brief overview of pre-historical and historical information is provided below to contextualise the Project Area and to help to determine the significance of any heritage resources that may occur in the Project Area. Contextual evidence that serves as background to the project area include: the Stone Age; origins of the Kgatla group; the history of the Kgatla Kgafêla and the Tlhako; the arrival of the first colonists and early chrome mining.

### **5.1 Stone Age sites**

Stone Age sites are marked by stone artefacts that are found scattered on the surface of the earth or that are part of deposits in caves and rock shelters. The Stone Age is divided into the Early Stone Age (from 2.5 million years ago to 250 000 years ago), the Middle Stone Age (from 250 000 years ago to 22 000 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (from 22 000 years ago to about 200 years ago).

These three Stone Ages can be divided into different 'cultural' periods, each of which is characterised by specific hominids, artefact types and lifestyles. These cultural periods existed under different climatic conditions and did not necessarily cover the same periods in different regions of South Africa.

The Late Stone Age is also associated with rock paintings and engravings done by the San, Khoi Khoi and, in more recent times, by Negroid (Iron Age) farmers. More than one spokesperson told the author that there are caves higher up Mmatone Mountain, outside the project area. Such caves, if they do exist, may contain stone tools dating from the Stone Age, Late Iron Age remains and even rock paintings. A few rock paintings have already been recorded in the Pilanesberg.



## 5.2 Late Iron Age remains

The Pilanesberg area is dominated by stone walled sites that date from the Late Iron Age, some of which were occupied into the historical period. These sites are associated with Tswana groups such as the Kgatla Kgafêla, the Tlhako, the Tlôkwa and Nguni-affiliated clans who were either living in the area from an earlier time, before the Sotho-Tswana arrived, or who were descended from Mzilikazi's Ndebele who temporarily occupied several settlement complexes in the area before they moved to the Zeerust-Marico area in AD1832. Large numbers of the descendants of these original Nguni-speaking people today live in Groenfontein, Rhenosterhoek and Kraalhoek, to the north-west of the Project Area.



**Figure 2- Stone walled settlements at Mmatone, Mogare and Patswane were occupied by Tswana, Zulu (Ndebele) and mixed populations of Tswana and Zulu (Ndebele) populations from the 17<sup>th</sup> century onwards (above). These large heritage sites occur to the west, outside the Project Area.**

### 5.3 Origins of the Kgatla group

The ancestral Kgatla were composed of the Kgatla, the Tlôkwa, the Makgolokwe and probably the Bahlakwana and the Basia sections. (The latter three clans no longer exist). The Kgatla also maintained that there was an early relationship with the Hurutshe (under common chiefs such as Malekele-Masilo-Legabo) which may date back to AD1450 when the Hurutshe and Kwena separated. These earliest Kgatla groups initially lived in the central part of the former Transvaal province, somewhat to the south of what is today Thabazimbi, near the Rooiberg Tin Mines.

Phohoti, the son of Mokgatle, is usually regarded as the first Kgatla chief. His son and successor was Bothlolo (Mashiasebara), whose sons Mogale, Pule and Modise split up. Pule initially ruled on behalf of Mogale's son Mosetlha, who died before he could succeed, and this encouraged Pule (whose son Masego died before his father) to leave the tribe and to form a separate tribe under his grandson Kgafele. The Bothlolo's third son, Modise, and his son Tabane were the forefathers of the sections of the Mmakau, the Motša and the Seabe.

Today there are numerous subsections of the Kgatla. In 1953, a leading anthropologist distinguished at least eleven tribes within this group.

The totem of the Kgatla is the blue monkey (*kgabo*), although they also had another totem, the 'kgabo ya mollo', or the 'tip of the flame', which they used when the Kgatla were on the warpath.

Mogale, the ancestor of the Mosetlha, lived at a place called Dirolong/Direleng in the Bela Bela area (some say in the Rustenburg area). Mogale (Mosetlha) or Mashego (Kgafela) moved to Momuseng (the old Makapans Location). Towards the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, the Kgafela section broke away under Mahego (the son of the regent, Pule). However, Kgafela and his son Tebele remained east of

the Crocodile River and Kgafela's grandson Masellane moved to Molokwane ('Vlieggepoort') near the confluence of the Crocodile and Pienaars Rivers. (This split was the result of a dispute whether Moseitlha, a woman, should rule the tribe). This was also the time when Tabane (the Mmakau section) broke away and settled at Mogwete (Varkfontein, in the Premier Mining area).

While the Kgatla Moseitlha remained one section, Tabane's branch later broke up into several tribes. Modise or Moptsha had a young wife who left the tribe while she was pregnant, as she was accused of witchcraft, saying that her child was crying in her womb. It was called 'lelela teng' ('crying inside'). This child later became the great Pedi chief Thulare, who was also called 'Thulare a Mmakau'. Further divisions of the Kgatla were caused by internal strife during the time of Mzilikazi.

#### **5.4 Brief history of the Kgatla Kgafêla and the Tlhako**

After the Kgafêla broke away from the Moseitlha at Momusweng (Makapans Location, Hammanskraal), probably during the first half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, they settled in various places on their way to the north-west and the Crocodile River. Known places of settlement were Ntuane (to the north-west of Makapans Location near the Pienaars River), Momoseu (near Ntwane), and Tshekane (Leeuwpoort, south of the Rooiberg Tin Mine). Tshekane proved to be unhealthy, so they dwelt at Matone (Tuschenkomst) for a while and then settled at Molokwane ('Vlieggepoort', at the confluence of the Crocodile and Pienaars Rivers) near Ramakokas Location.

At the start of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, they lived at Mabule, Kruidfontein (near Saulspoort). During the first half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Kgwefane lived at Saulspoort in the Dithubaruba section of Moruleng. Molefe lived at Maramapong at Saulspoort. Towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Phetso lived at Sefikile (Spitskop, 8km to the west of Northam). Letsebe ruled at Mabule (Kruidfontein) at

the confluence of the Modderkuil and Middelkuil. When Senwelo was invested as chief, he moved from Mabule to Tlokwane (Rhenosterkop). Motlotle ruled at Magakwe or Dithubarubu (Kruidfontein).

Pilane built his village at Monamaneng (Kafferskraal). Later he moved to Bogopana (Witfonteinrand), to the north-east of Witfontein, and from there to Mmamodimokwana (Schilpadsnest) near the Crocodile River.

After the Matabele invasion in 1827, Pilane went to live at Motsitle (Mabeskraal). After 1837, he settled at the Elands River at Mmasebudule (Rhenosterfontein).

During the Matabele invasion, the Kgatla were too weak to defend themselves. Consequently, they paid a tribute to the Ndebele. Nevertheless, their villages were destroyed and the young men were incorporated into the Ndebele army. After the Ndebele had left the Pilanesberg area in 1832, Ndebele raiders returned to the area and took three of Pilane's sons with them in 1842. Molefi, Pilane's uncle, negotiated their release. Molefi, who maintained good relations with the Ndebele, took charge of the tribe when Pilane fled to the Langa Ndebele.

The far northern part of Kgatla territory, incorporating the farms Holfontein, Cyferfontein and Rhenosterkraal, was a separate tribal section for some years under the authority of a sub-chief, Dikema Pilane. He played an important role in the times of Paul Kruger. It was also in this far northerly area that the descendants of one of Mzilikazi's sons lived.

Kgamanyana lived at Moruleng, the present tribal headquarters at Saulspoort. In 1869, Kgamanyana and many tribesmen left the country to settle at Mochudi, on the banks of the Nkgotwane River in Botswana, after camping one year at Tshwene-Tshwene (near Vleesfontein). The other part of the tribe remained at Saulspoort and acquired most of the farms to the north of the Pilanesberg.

Many of these Tswana clans were uprooted during the *difaqane* when Mzilikazi's Matabele (Ndebele) entered the North-West Province, crossing the Magaliesberg at Mpame (Kommandonek) in the middle of August 1832.

The Tlhako is one of the numerous Nguni-related clans who lived in the central part of the former Transvaal province from early on. They branched off from the Ndzundza-Ndebele who lived near what is today the Premier Mine (Cullinan, Mangolwana) and Wonderboom (Pretoria). Thereafter they dwelt in the Boshhoek (Pharami) area for some time, before settling along the Thulani River near Pella towards the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Chief Seutlwane settled on the northern slope of Pilwe Mountain. His son, Mabe, who lived about the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, moved six kilometres further to the north to Mothoutlung on the eastern part of Palmietfontein. Mabe's youngest son, Motsisi, went to live at Legatalle, to the north-east of Ruighoek 426, where he became involved with a long struggle with the Kgatla Kgafêla. His son, Molotsi, also lived and died at Legatalle, probably around AD 1820 to 1830.

Mabe became chief in 1820 and settled at Motsitle, today known as Mabieskraal. When Mzilikazi invaded the region, the Tlhako did not leave the area, but were subjugated by the Ndebele. Many of the Tlhako later accompanied the Ndebele and crossed the Marico River to settle with the Ndebele at Silkaatskop. However, when the Ndebele were defeated by the Voortrekkers in the far North-Western Transvaal, many returned to their old home at Motsitle in 1837.

Maabe and the Voortrekkers' relationship deteriorated. After he was flogged by the Boers in c 1860, the tribe moved to Molepolole and settled at Magagarape, where Maabe died in 1869. His sons Moetle, Mokgatele, Leotwane and Setadi returned to Mabieskraal.

Moetle Mabe became chief in 1870. He raided the cattle of local farmers and also supplied labour to surrounding white farmers. He died on 15 May 1908.

## **5.5 Arrival of the first colonists**

During the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century colonial traders who operated between the far north-west and the central part of the Bankeveld used the gap between the northern tip of the Magaliesberg and the south-western edges of the Pilanesberg, as a corridor. Wagons passed through this corridor on their way to Rustenburg and further to the east. Traders, missionaries, a scientific expedition and adventurers trekked between the Magaliesberg and the Pilanesberg.

Rustenburg, to the far south of the PPM, was the first colonial town which was established north of the Vaal River by Europeans (Voortrekkers) during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Boshhoek, south of the Pilanesberg, developed along the railway line running from Pretoria northwards and the town initially served as a terminus.

## **5.6 Early chrome mining**

It has long been known that there were chrome ores in the Bushveld Igneous Complex. They were indicated on Carl Mauch's geological map of the area close to the Hex River near Rustenburg, which he visited in 1865. Chromite is also mentioned in official reports that were compiled by a certain Molengraaf. The first exploration for chrome occurred in 1917, and general production of the metal began in 1924, when 4 570 tons were mined.

Chromite is present in the Bushveld Igneous Complex as layers in the piroxinite, norite and anorthosite units and to a certain extent also in the harzburgiet unit. The deposits in the Complex can be divided into a Western Zone and an Eastern Zone.

The deposits in the Western Zone stretch for approximately 200km from Brits to Rustenburg, further northwards to the west of the Pilanesberg, and from there, with some interruptions of seven to thirteen kilometres, to near the Crocodile River. The Eastern Complex starts near Draaikraal at the upper reaches of the Dwars River in the Lydenburg district. Further northwards the deposit crosses the Steelpoort River near the Steelpoort station and gradually turns north-westwards as far as Scheiding – a total distance of 120 kilometres.

The Western Zone can be divided into four sections, namely a sector to the north of Rustenburg, two sectors to the west and to the north of the Pilanesberg, and a sector in the Brits-Rustenburg area.

The sector to the west of the Pilanesberg seems to have been exploited the most. Here two distinct layers were distinguished, namely the Groenfontein layer and the Main Layer higher up in the sequence. These layers vary in thickness on farms such as Palmietfontein 208JP, Groenfontein 138JP and Ruighoek 169JP.

By the start of 1974, seventeen chrome mines were already operating: eight in the Western Zone, six in the Eastern Zone, two in Marico and one near Mokopane. Some historical chrome mining activities occur on Rooderand 46JQ to the west of the Project Area.

## **6 THE PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY**

### **6.1 Types and ranges of heritage resources**

The Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment study for the Project Area revealed the following types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999), namely:

- Remains which are associated with the Late Iron Age, Historical Period or the recent past.
- Heaps of stone with no archaeological (contextual) evidence.

The heritage resources were geo-referenced and mapped (Figure 3; Table 1). The significance of the remains is indicated as well as possible mitigation measures should these remains be affected by any development activities.

The heritage remains that were observed across the farm Magazynskraal 3JQ is concentrated in the southern part of the Project Area. These remains are limited and are not rich archaeological deposits but merely represent surface finds consisting of scatters of potsherds; stones with abraded surfaces which were used for specific activities (e.g. polishing hut floors); lower grinding stones, and a limited number of upper grinding stones. These remains are associated with the Late Iron Age (AD1600 to AD1880), Historical Period (older than sixty years) and the recent past.

An earlier survey which was done for the farm Wilgespruit 2JQ revealed a similar heritage character for this piece of land (Pistorius 2006). It can therefore be assumed that the flat areas to the north of the Pilanesberg have not been occupied for long periods of time by large groups of people during the Stone Age, Iron Age, Historical Period or the recent past. This is in contrast with the Pilanesberg and the mountains surrounding the Pilanesberg where large concentrations of stone walled

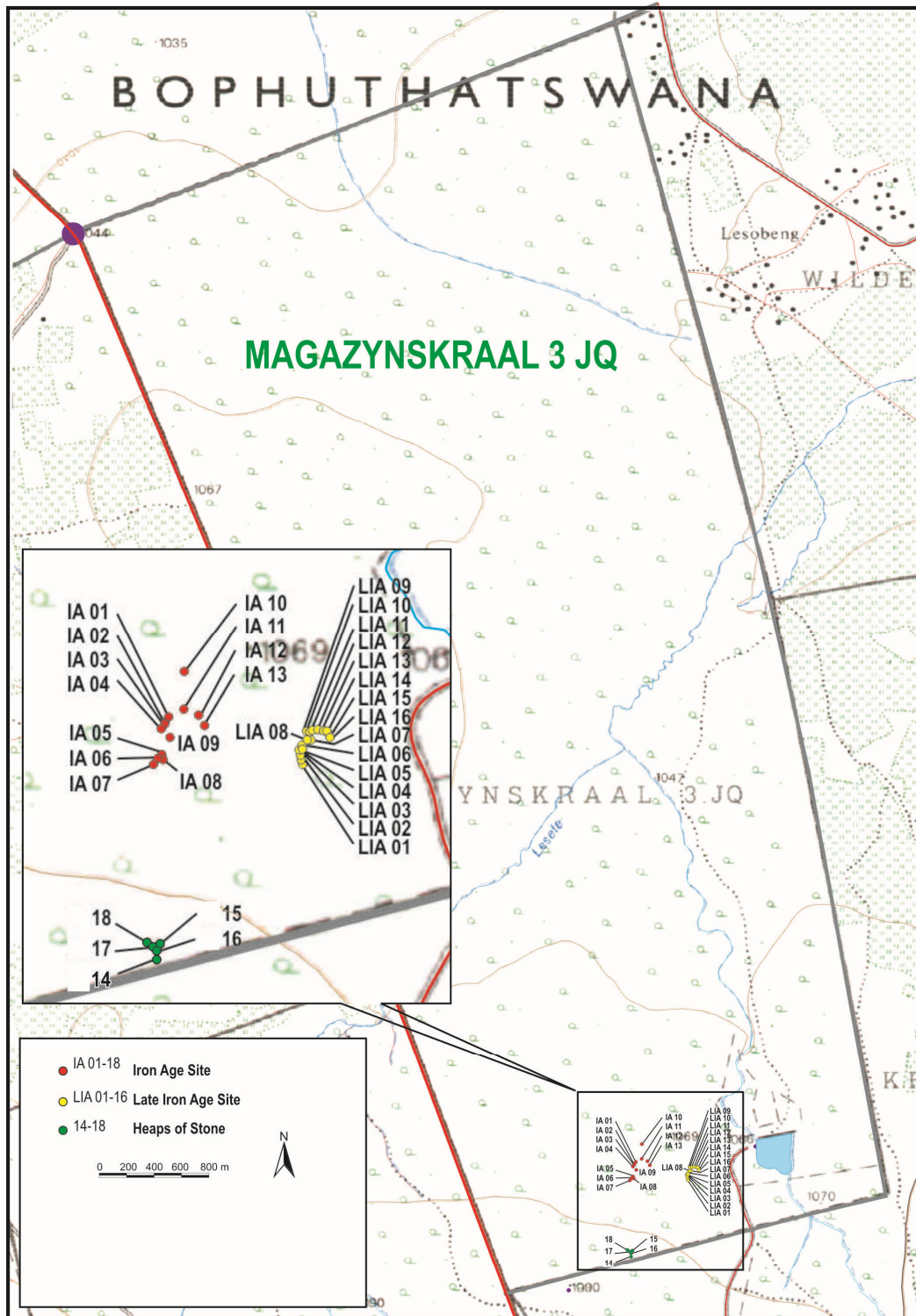


sites associated with the Late Iron Age and historical Kgatla Kgafela, Batlhako and Batlokwa occur.

These ephemeral sites, which sometimes also comprise of a number of MSA tools, either in association with Iron Age potsherds or occurring independently, as recorded on Wilgespruit 2JQ, may occur wider across Magazynskraal 3JQ where they are currently hidden by grass or where they may be buried below the surface.

The Phase I HIA study is now briefly discussed and the discovered heritage resources are illuminated with photographs.

The significance of the heritage resources is indicated and mitigation measures are outlined for those heritage resources which may be affected by future mining related development activities.



**Figure 3-** The Project Area on the farm Magazynskraal 3JQ, north of the Pilanesberg in the North West Province. Note the presence of remains from the Iron Age consisting of scatters with potsherds and foundations stones for dwellings (huts) as well as heaps of stone with an unknown context.

## 6.2 Remains from the Late Iron Age, Historical Period and recent past

These remains can be divided into the following, namely:

- Upright stones demarcating the foundations of dwellings which are clustered together to constitute Site LIA01.
- Potsherds which are scattered across an open piece of veldt which constitute Site IA01.

### 6.2.1 Upright stones constituting Site LIA01

These remains consist of a number of dwellings which are clustered together. The dwellings are composed of upright stones or lines of stones on circular circumferences measuring approximately 1,2m in diameter. These upright stones are the remains of foundations of dwellings such as huts.



**Figure 4- Upright stones on a circular ground plan indicating the presence of a former dwelling (above).**





**Figure 4- A lower grinding stone associated with foundations of dwellings. Together with scatters of potsherds these remains represent Site LIA01 which is a Late Iron Age site or a site dating from the Historical Period (above).**

Other remains which are associated with the upright foundation stones of dwellings are scatters of potsherds, stones with abraded surfaces and at least one lower grinding stones.

No potsherds with decoration occur.

It is highly likely that Site LIA01 dates from the Late Iron Age or Historical Period.

### **6.2.2 Scattered potsherds and other remains which constitute Site IA01**

This occurrence comprises potsherds which are scattered across an open piece of veldt. This find is also associated with a short piece of a clay wall which occurs in association with concentrations of stones. The latter remains may be that of a dwelling which has collapsed in more recent times.

A lower grinding stone, abraded stones and at least one upper grinding stone is also associated with Site IA01.

It is highly likely that Site IA01 dates from the Historical Period or from the more recent past.



**Figure 5- Potsherds with no decoration which are associated with Site IA01 with dates from the Historical Period, but perhaps more likely from the recent past (above).**





**Figure 6- An upper grinding stone or stone artefact with one abraded surface which occurs on the surface of Site IA01 (above).**

### **6.3 Heaps of stone**

Several heaps of stone occur near the southern border of the Project Area. These features are not associated with any archaeological material or deposit and therefore do not have any associated context (No's 14-18).

It is highly likely that the stones were collected in order to construct dwellings, possibly in more recent times. The purpose of the stones was to construct the foundations or lower parts of the walls of dwellings.

<b>NO ON MAP</b>	<b>SITE LIA01</b>	<b>COORDINATES</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
LIA01	Upright stones (hut)	25° 07.172'S 27° 05.939'E	Dwelling
LIA02	Hut foundation	25° 07.165'S 27° 05.937'E	Dwelling
LIA03	Hut foundation	25° 07.157'S 27° 05.936'E	Dwelling
LIA04	Line with upright stones	25° 07.150'S 27° 05.934'E	Possible dwelling
LIA05	Circular stone heap (collapsed hut)	25° 07.149'S 27° 05.938'E	Possible dwelling
LIA06	Hut foundation	25° 07.143'S 27° 05.938'E	Dwelling
LIA07	Hut foundation	25° 07.135'S 27° 05.951'E	Dwelling
LIA08	Circular stone heap	25° 07.134'S 27° 05.946'E	Possible dwelling
LIA09	Haphazard arrangement of stones	25° 07.122'S 27° 05.945'E	
LIA10	Line with stones	25° 07.122'S 27° 05.950'E	Possible veranda associated with dwelling
LIA11	Line with stones	25° 07.120'S 27° 05.954'E	Possible veranda associated with dwelling
LIA12	Circular stone heap (collapsed hut)	25° 07.119'S 27° 05.962'E	Dwelling
LIA13	Hut	25° 07.121'S 27° 05.971'E	Dwelling
LIA14	Hut	25° 07.121'S 27° 05.976'E	Dwelling
LIA15	Hut	25° 07.126'S 27° 05.979'E	Dwelling
LIA16	Hut with lower grinding stone	25° 07.131'S 27° 05.981'E	Dwelling
	<b>SCATTER OF POTSDERDS AND OTHER REMAINS</b>		
IA01	Scatter of potsherds	25° 07.100'S 27° 05.732'E	Scatter of potsherds
IA02	Random occurring stones	25° 07.108'S 27° 05.725'E	Random occurring stones
IA03	Random occurring stones	25° 07.111'S 27° 05.726'E	Random occurring stones
IA04	Clay wall and pile of stones	25° 07.118'S 27° 05.721'E	Disintegrated dwelling?
IA05	Pile of stones	25° 07.158'S 27° 05.723'E	Dwelling under construction
IA06	Pile of stones	25° 07.164'S 27° 05.716'E	Dwelling under construction
IA07	Pile of stones	25° 07.173'S 27° 05.710'E	Dwelling under construction
IA08	Circular stone pile	25° 07.166'S 27° 05.724'E	Unknown
IA09	Haphazard scattered stones and lower grinding stone	25° 07.132'S 27° 05.735'E	Demolished dwelling
IA10	Scatter of potsherds	25° 07.032'S 27° 05.758'E	Scatter of potsherds
IA11	Scatter of potsherds	25° 07.090'S 27° 05.758'E	Scatter of potsherds
IA12	Scatter of potsherds	25° 07.098'S 27° 05.781'E	Scatter of potsherds
IA13	Scatter of potsherds	25° 07.113'S 27° 05.788'E	Scatter of potsherds
	<b>HEAPS OF STONES</b>		
14	Heap of stones	25° 07.475'S 27° 05.715'E	Possible homestead to be constructed
15	Heap of stones	25° 07.450'S 27° 05.720'E	Possible homestead to be constructed
16	Heap of stones	25° 07.460'S 27° 05.715'E	Possible homestead to be constructed
17	Heap of stones	25° 07.454'S 27° 05.710'E	Possible homestead to be constructed
18	Heap of stones	25° 07.447'S 27° 05.699'E	Possible homestead to be constructed

**Table 1- Coordinates for the remains of a small historical village, for isolated stone walls and for a historical (colonial) dwelling in the Project Area (above).**

## **6.4 The significance of the heritage resources**

The level of significance of the heritage resources is determined by means of criteria such as their historical, cultural (social), aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, state of preservation and research potential. Heritage resources which have low significance are viewed as fully recorded during this survey. Any impact on these heritage resources therefore are considered to be low. Heritage resources with medium to high significance will require further mitigation and/or management measures. Some kinds of mitigation measures may be destructive in its own nature, e.g. archaeological (salvage) excavations.

### **6.4.1 Remains from the Late Iron Age, Historical Period and recent past**

Site LIA01 has medium to high significance due to the following criteria:

- The remains are not associated with any stone walls. Only a limited number of Late Iron Age sites without stone walls have been investigated in the region in the past. Site LIA01 therefore has research potential as the relationship between this site (which occurs on the flats) and the high number of stone walled sites near mountains (in the region) need to be better understood.

Site IA01 has low significance due to the following criteria:

- It seems as if this site dates from the more recent past and therefore does not hold cultural or historical significance. Many of these types of sites occur in the region and these sites have no research, educational or other values.



#### **6.4.2 Heaps of stone**

The heaps of stone have low significance as they do not represent graves and are not associated with any archaeological remains (context).

#### **6.5 Mitigating the heritage resources**

If any of the heritage resources are to be affected by future mining activities the following mitigation measures have to be applied.

##### **6.5.1 Remains from the Late Iron Age, Historical Period and recent past**

Site LIA01 has to be mitigated by means of a Phase II HIA study which will entail that these remains have to be documented. This documentation will require that the remains be mapped, photographed and that it must be described in detail. It is also likely that small test excavations of some of the dwellings in Site LIA0 have to be undertaken.

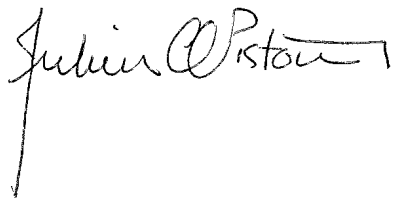
This Phase II investigation has to be done by an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA).

A permit for the demolishing of Site LIA01 has to be acquired from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before Site LIA01 may be destroyed.

Site IA01 needs no mitigation measures.

##### **6.5.2 Heaps of stone**

The heaps of stone need no mitigation measures.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Julius CC Pistorius". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long vertical line extending downwards from the 'J'.

**Dr Julius CC Pistorius**

## **7 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment study for the Project Area revealed the following types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999), namely:

- Remains which are associated with the Late Iron Age, Historical Period or the recent past.
- Heaps of stone with no archaeological (contextual) evidence.

The heritage resources were geo-referenced and mapped (Figure 3; Table 1). The significance of the remains is indicated as well as possible mitigation measures should these remains be affected by any development activities.

### **The significance of the heritage resources**

The level of significance of the heritage resources is determined by means of criteria such as their historical, cultural (social), aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, state of preservation and research potential. Heritage resources which have low significance are viewed as fully recorded during this survey. Any impact on these heritage resources therefore are considered to be low. Heritage resources with medium to high significance will require further mitigation and/or management measures. Some kinds of mitigation measures may be destructive in its own nature, e.g. archaeological (salvage) excavations.

### **Remains from the Late Iron Age, Historical Period and recent past**

Site LIA01 has medium to high significance due to the following criteria:

- The remains are not associated with any stone walls. Only a limited number of Late Iron Age sites without stone walls have been investigated in the region in the past. Site LIA01 therefore has research potential as the relationship between this site (which occurs on the flats) and the high

number of stone walled sites near mountains (in the region) need to be better understood.

Site IA01 has low significance due to the following criteria:

- It seems as if this site dates from the more recent past and therefore does not hold cultural or historical significance. Many of these types of sites occur in the region and these sites have no research, educational or other values.

### **Heaps of stone**

The heaps of stone have low significance as they do not represent graves and are not associated with any archaeological remains (context).

### **Mitigating the heritage resources**

If any of the heritage resources are to be affected by future mining activities the following mitigation measures have to be applied.

### **Remains from the Late Iron Age, Historical Period and recent past**

Site LIA01 has to be mitigated by means of a Phase II HIA study which will entail that these remains have to be documented. This documentation will require that the remains be mapped, photographed and that it must be described in detail. It is also likely that small test excavations of some of the dwellings in Site LIA0 have to be undertaken.

This Phase II investigation has to be done by an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA).

A permit for the demolishing of Site LIA01 has to be acquired from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before Site LIA01 may be destroyed.

Site IA01 needs no mitigation measures.

## **Heaps of stone**

The heaps of stone need no mitigation measures.

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