



## AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

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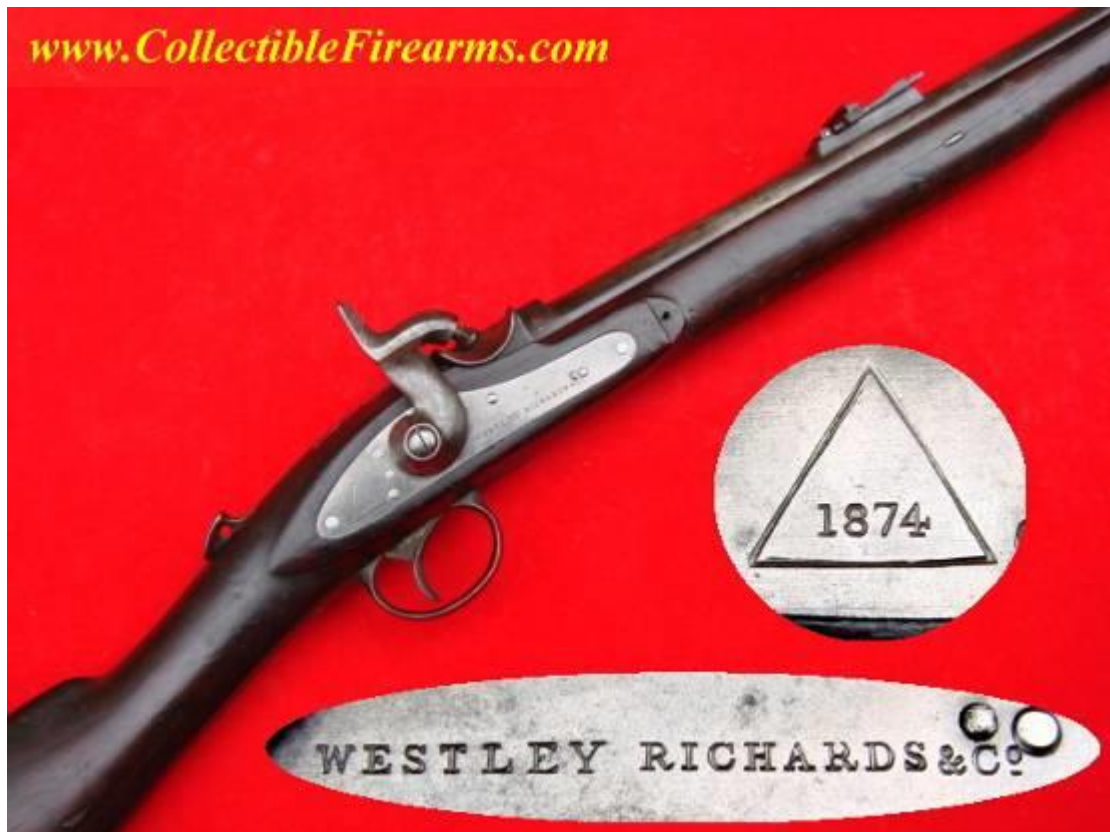
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### 1st Phase

## CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON MINE AT GROOT MARICO



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## **1. DEFINITION**

The broad generic term *Cultural Heritage Resources* refers to any physical and spiritual property associated with past and present human use or occupation of the environment, cultural activities and history. The term includes sites, structures, places, natural features and material of palaeontological, archaeological, historical, aesthetic, scientific, architectural, religious, symbolic or traditional importance to specific individuals or groups, traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction.

## **2. PROTECTED SITES IN TERMS OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE ACT, Act. NO. 25 OF 1999**

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

- a. Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years
- b. Archaeological sites and objects
- c. Palaeontological sites
- d. Meteorites
- e. Ship wrecks
- f. Burial grounds
- g. Graves of victims of conflict
- h. Public monuments and memorials
- i. Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette
- j. Any other places or object which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance
- k. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- l. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa
- m. Objects to which oral traditions are attached
- n. Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history

## **3. METHODOLOGY**

All relevant maps and documents on the site were studied. The site was visited with Shangani personnel as well as with local farmer Mr Jan Meintjies and evaluated. Visual inspection and evaluation gave rise to the results below.

## **4. RESULTS**

### **4.1. Heritage remains inside impact area.**

**4.1.** The whole of the property on which the present and the future proposed mine is located, has been surveyed as far as field conditions allowed. As the new proposed mining technique will be a manual operation in the old pit, heritage impact is therefore of no significance. (Mining will be a manual process where 15 labourers will mine the product {Andalusite} by hand, and the product will be transported by road to Thabazimbi).

#### **4.2. Heritage remains outside impact area.**

Owing to the environment of Groot Marico, it has been a preferred place of settlement of people from early times to the historical period. During the investigation of the site Iron Age sites were identified that are similar to the ones described by Boeyens in his doctoral study. Further more several historical period sites were identified. No Stone Age period sites or rock art sites were identified. The following sites were identified.

**4.2.1** Boeyens described in his doctoral theses the ‘Magozastad’ Iron Age Site. This is an Iron Age site dating to the 15<sup>th</sup> century. (See Boeyens Doctoral study for info. It is located to the north west of the present mine

**4.2.2** A similar site to 4.2.1 is located at **25 35 13, 80 E and 26 23 06, 06 S.**

**4.2.3** Another stone walled Iron Age site was identified to the north-east of the present mine but it is so small as to be described as insignificant.

**4.2.4.** A nineteenth century white pioneer dwelling was identified and it is located at **25 35 35, 88 E and 26 22 27, 84 S.**

**4.2.5.** A second century white pioneer dwelling was identified and it is located at **25 35 14, 13 E and 26 22 30, 64 S.**

**4.2.6.** A third nineteenth century pioneer dwelling site was identified and it is located at **25 35 46, 56 E and 26 19 48, 89 S.**

**4.2.7.** An English forces commando cemetery from the Second South African War was identified and it is located **25 35 10, 89 E and 26 24 08, 04 S.**

**4.2.8.** A White pioneer cemetery from post Second South African War was identified and it is located at **25 35 10, 08 E and 26 24 08, 23 S.**

**4.2.9** A cemetery for black people was identified and it is located at **25 35 09, 13 E and 26 24 08, 53 S.**

**4.2.10** A 1960’ farmhouse was identified and it is located at **25 35 53, 40 E and 26 19 39, 23 S.** It was previously used as a site office for the old mine.

**4.2.11** The original fountain of the ‘Driefontein farm was identified and it is located **at 25 35 33, 78 E and 26 22 28, 20 S.** It shows signs of enlargement when the fountain started to dry up.

**4.2.12** A White pioneer grave is located at **25 35 08, 46 E and 26 24 15, 90 S**

**4.2.13** A 2<sup>nd</sup> cemetery for black people is located at **25 35 06, 54 E and 26 24 07, 98**

**4.2.14** A 3<sup>rd</sup> cemetery for black people is located at **25 35 31, 44 E and 26 22 25, 74 S**

**4.2.15** A 4<sup>th</sup> cemetery for black people is located at **25 35 13, 87 E and 26 22 29, 20 S**

4.2.16 A 5<sup>th</sup> cemetery for black people is located at 25 35 42, 66 E and 26 21 18. 24 S

4.2.17 A 6<sup>th</sup> cemetery for black people is located at 25 35 08, 46 E and 26 24 11, 94 S

4.2.2. As none of the above sites are to be influenced, it is **suggested that second phase investigations will only be necessary if those sites are in any way compromised for whatever reason.**

## 5. MITIGATION

No mitigation needs to be undertaken at this stage.

## 6. GPS COORDINATES

	SITE	FARM	DEGR. EAST	DEGR. SOUTH
4.2.1	Magozastad 15 <sup>th</sup> century Iron Age site. (Boeyens)			
4.2.2	Magozastad new 15 <sup>th</sup> century Iron Age site.		25 35 13, 80	26 23 06, 06
4.2.3	Stone walled Iron Age site. (new)			
4.2.4	A nineteenth century pioneer dwelling site. (Fountain)		25 35 35, 88	26 22 27, 84
4.2.5	A nineteenth century pioneer dwelling site. (Mountain.)		25 35 14, 13	26 22 30, 64
4.2.6	A nineteenth century pioneer dwelling site. (Dam)		25 35 46, 56	26 19 48, 89
4.2.7	British forces cemetery		25 35 10, 89	26 24 08, 04
4.2.8	White cemetery		25 35 10, 08	26 24 08, 23
4.2.9	Cem. 1 African Christian. (5?)		25 35 09, 13	26 24 08, 53
4.2.10	A 1960' farmhouse		25 35 53, 40	26 19 39, 23
4.2.11	Driefontein fountain.		25 35 33, 78	26 22 28, 20
4.2.12	White pioneer grave.		25 35 08, 46	26 24 15, 90
4.2.13	Cem. 2 African Christian (40?)		25 35 06, 54	26 24 07, 98
4.2.14	Cem. 3 African Christian (20?)		25 35 31, 44	26 22 25, 74
4.2.15	Cem. 4 African Christian (8?)		25 35 13, 87	26 22 29, 20
4.2.16	Cem. 5 African Christian (1)		25 35 42, 66	26 21 18. 24
4.2.17	Cem. 6 African Christian (4?)		25 35 08, 46	26 24 11, 94

**7. CONTACT DETAILS.**

**7.1 OWNERS DETAILS**

FARMS	NAME	TEL	E-MAIL
WONDERFONTEIN 258 KK	IMERYS (SOUTH AFRICA) (PROPRIETARY) (LIMITED)	(27)12 643 5880	<a href="mailto:hendrik.jones@imerys.com">hendrik.jones@imerys.com</a>
DRIEFONTEIN 259 KK			
KLEINFONTEIN 260 KK			

**7.2 DEVELOPERS**

**Imerys (South Africa) (Proprietary) (Limited): Anref Andalusite Operation  
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**7.3 CONSULTANTS**

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**7.4. TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT**

**Mining**

**7.5. ZONING OF SITE**

**Mining**

## **9. SUMMARY**

As the new mining operation is to be a black empowerment exercise where all mining operations will be manual and only inside the existing pit area there will be no new impact outside the existing pit area. This also is read to mean that there will be no impact on any heritage material whatsoever.

It must be clearly understood that the above is only valid as long as the operation is a manual process and is operated within the existing pit area.

If the mining operations are to be extended then that area of influence will again be liable for a heritage impact assessment.

The non-impacted sites identified as an extra to this document cannot be read as to be the finite definition of the heritage estate of the farms under investigation.

## 8. PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORDING OF FIRST PHASE SURVEY



*Figure 01. The Google Earth image of the existing mining impact. The new operations will take place within these parameters. Any mining to be done outside this area will need special attention to other proposed operations.*



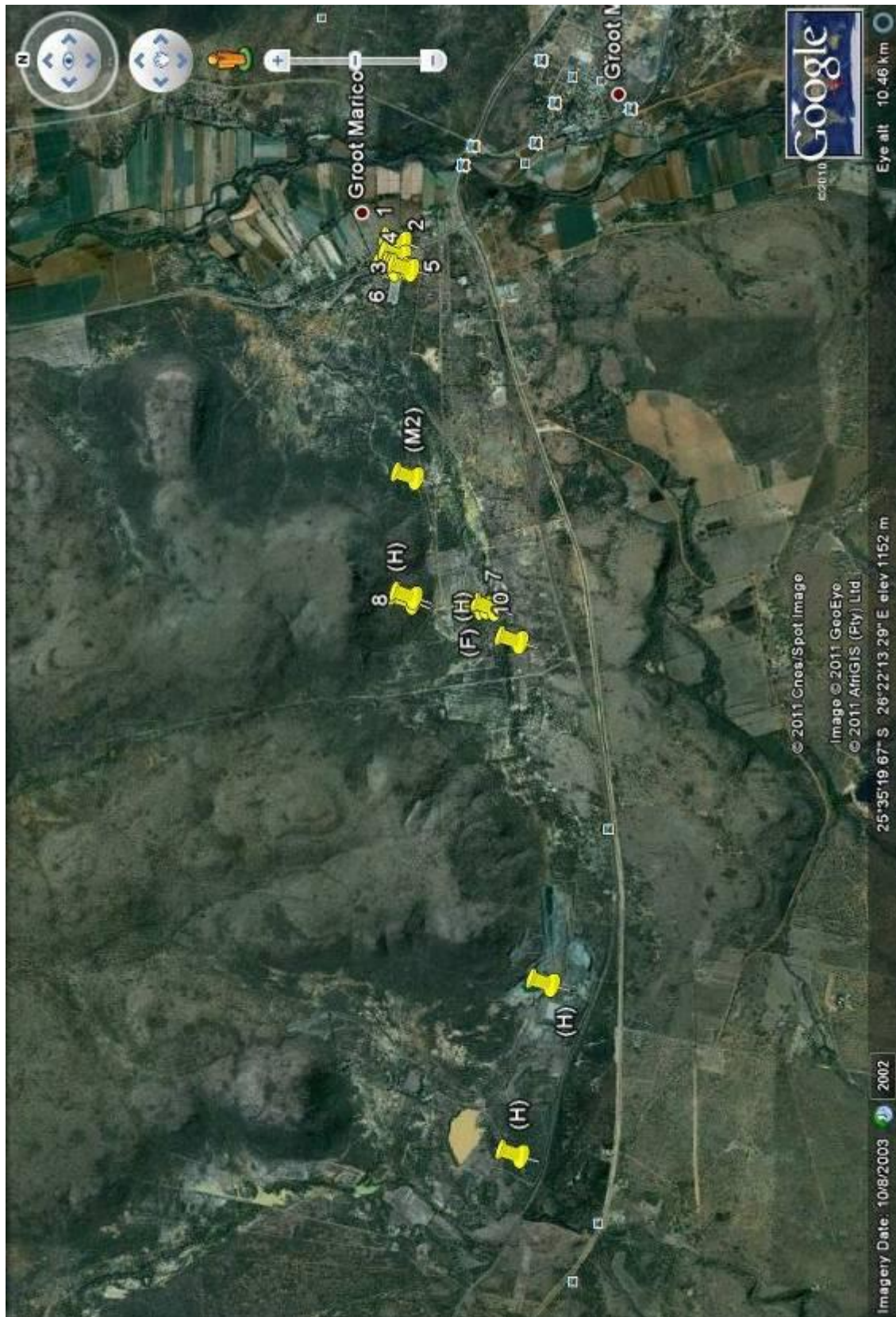


Figure 02. Google Earth image showing the location of the heritage sites.



*Figure 03 Typical walls in later Iron Age site l*



*Figure 04. Typical floor remains in Iron Age site located at 25 35 13, 80 E and 26 23 06, 06 S.*



*Figure 05. Undecorated ceramics from Iron Age site located at 25 35 13, 80 E and 26 23 06, 06 S.*



*Figure 06. Typical ceramics that occur at a nineteenth century pioneer dwelling next to 'DRIEFONTEIN' fountain. (25 35 35, 88 E and 26 22 27, 84 S).*



*Figure 07. Section of a casting form found at a nineteenth century pioneer dwelling next to 'DRIEFONTEIN' fountain. This was used for the casting of bullets for the Westley Richards "Monkey Tail" percussion rifle . It was the first breech loader in English and South African military service. It was also used in Australia, Canada and Portugal. These rifles and carbines were used by the Boers during both the first and the Second South African Wars.*



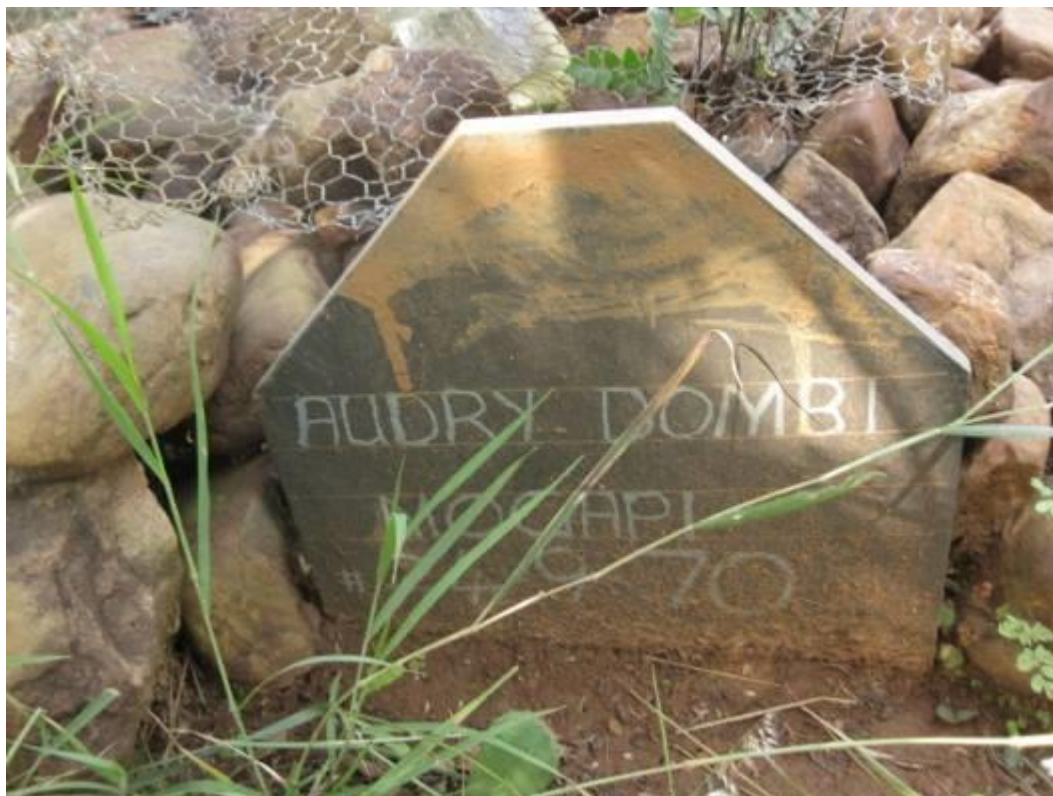
*Figure 08. In wet season this fountain on 'Driefontein' still delivers a small quantity of water.*



*Figure 09. Over time this fountain on 'Driefontein' was excavated to extend its delivery life. A reminder of the loss of this type of water supply and the general 'drying out' of southern Africa.*



*Figure 10. Typical grave in the Christian African cemetery located close to Driefontein fountain. There appears to be at least 20 graves in this location.*



*Figures 11 and 12. Typical grave in the Christian African cemetery located in proximity to the British forces cemetery.*



*Figure 13. Typical grave in the White Pioneer cemetery located adjacent to the British forces cemetery.*



*Figure 14. Typical grave in the British War cemetery.*



*Figure 15. Typical grave in the British War cemetery*



*Figure 16. Pioneer grave located at 25 35 08, 46 E and 26 24 15, 90 S*





*Figure 17. Nineteen sixties farmhouse, previously used as the mine office.*



*Figure 18. Remains of the walls of the nineteenth century white pioneers farmhouse.( 25 35 46, 56 E and 26 19 48, 89 S.)*



*Figure 19. Remains of the walls of the nineteenth century white pioneers farmhouse. (25 35 14, 13 E and 26 22 30, 64 S.)*



*Figure 20. Some cultural remains found in the vicinity of the nineteenth century white pioneers farmhouse. (25 35 14, 13 E and 26 22 30, 64 S.)*



*Figure 21. Graves found in the vicinity of the nineteenth century white pioneers farmhouse. (25 35 14, 13 E and 26 22 30, 64 S.). These appears to be Christian African.*



*Figure 22. Grave of Jan Tlhowe that was killed by a stray bullet in a hunting accident.( 25 35 42, 66 E and 26 21 18. 24 S)*



*Figure 23. Foundation of pioneer dwelling near fountain. (25 35 35, 88 E and 26 22 27, 84 S.)*

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