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**A PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR A PROPOSED PROSPECTING APPLICATION
ON VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE FARM BUFFELSDRAAI 151JQ
IN THE ASSEN AREA OF THE BRITS DISTRICT,
MADIBENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

***Dikwena Minerals (Pty) Ltd
Spaces Broadacres, Block A
Willow Wood Office Park
Broadacres, Johannesburg
2021***

REPORT: **APAC020/62**

by:

***A.J. Pelser
Accredited member of ASAPA***

August 2020

**P.O.BOX 73703
LYNNWOOD RIDGE
0040
Tel: 083 459 3091
Fax: 086 695 7247
Email: apac.heritage@gmail.com**

Member: AJ Pelser BA (UNISA), BA (Hons) (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) [WITS]

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Dikwena Minerals (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for a Proposed Prospecting Application on various portions of the farm Buffelsdraai 151JQ in the Assen area of the Brits District of the Madibeng Local Municipality of the Northwest Province. This study forms part of the Environmental Authorization process and is in answer to SAHRA's Appeal against the provision of the Environmental Authorization for the proposed activities.

A number of known cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) sites exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. Some sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified during the assessment in the study area. The report will discuss the results of the desktop & field assessment and provide recommendations on the way forward at the end of the document.

From a Cultural Heritage perspective it is recommended that the proposed Prospecting Application be allowed to continue taking cognizance of the recommendations put forward at the end of the report.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE	5
3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	5
4. METHODOLOGY	8
5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA	9
6. DISCUSSION	11
7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	17
8. REFERENCES.....	31
APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS:	33
APPENDIX B: DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	34
APPENDIX C: SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:	35
APPENDIX D: PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:.....	36
APPENDIX E: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES	37

1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Dikwena Minerals (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for a Proposed Prospecting Application on various portions of the farm Buffelsdraai 151JQ in the Assen area of the Brits District of the Madibeng Local Municipality of the Northwest Province. This study forms part of the Environmental Authorization process and is in answer to SAHRA's Appeal against the provision of the Environmental Authorization for the proposed activities.

A number of known cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) sites exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. Some sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance were identified during the assessment in the study area.

The client indicated the location and the boundaries of the study area and the assessment concentrated on this.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;
4. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources; and
5. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended.

3.1. The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The National Estate 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. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, 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. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (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 palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological 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 palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the SAHRA. In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from the 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.

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 to) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

3.2. The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Survey of literature

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2 Field survey

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites,

features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.

4.2. Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes 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.

4.3. Documentation

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

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The study and prospecting area is located on the Remaining Extents of Portions 1-5 & Portions 7-26 of the farm Buffelsdraai 151Q, about 10 kilometers north-east of Assen and approximately 4km north of the town of Ga-Rasai in the Northwest Province's Madibeng Local Municipality. The area would have been used in the past for low scale agricultural activities, including grazing for livestock (currently still practiced). Impacts on the area through extensive developments have not happened and the area is to a large degree still in its natural state. Some dirt roads and graded/scraped servitudes have had some lesser impact, while the cutting of fire-wood and bush clearance is also occurring in some sections.

The vegetation (grass and tree cover) was fairly dense during the August 2020 assessment and this made visibility on the ground relatively difficult. The topography of the study area itself is fairly hilly, with rocky outcrops and ridges present, while some sections are more flat and open. A number of small spruite and streams, including a section of the Pienaarsrivier, cuts through parts of the area. Erosion is also present in small sections.



Figure 1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2020).



Figure 2: Closer view showing approximate footprint of study area (Google Earth 2020).

6. DISCUSSION

The study area is located near Assen in the Madibeng Local Municipality of North West Province. Archaeological and heritages studies in the region indicate that the area is of high pre-historic and heritage significance. It is a cultural landscape where palaeontological, Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical period sites contribute the bulk of the cultural heritage of the region (Mlilo 2017: 29).

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can basically be divided into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago

Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago

Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

The larger geographical area is well known for its prehistoric sites. Sites from the Late Stone Age in the area include 9 shelters known as the Magaliesberg Research Area. Known sites

include Jubilee Shelter, Kruger Cave, Cave James, Silkaatsnek and Xanadu (Bergh 1999: 4-5, 94; Pistorius 2009: 17).

Rock engravings has been found between Pretoria and Brits and between the latter and Rustenburg. These sites are associated with the Late Stone Age (Bergh 1999: 5; Pistorius 2009: 17). One rock painting site is known in the area close to the confluence of the Elands and Crocodile rivers (Bergh 1999:5). During a 2010 survey by Pelser for the Eskom Dinaledi-Spitskop Powerline (between Northam & Brits) a number of open-air Stone Age sites, dating to between the Middle and Late Stone Age periods, were found on the powerline alignment, while single and scattered stone tools were identified throughout the area (Pelser 2010: 15).

There are no known Stone Age sites (including rock art) in the Buffelsdraai study area, although some were identified and recorded during the August 2020 field assessment.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

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

The closest Early Iron Age site is located at Broederstroom near Brits (Bergh 1999: 6). In a band stretching from Pretoria to Brits as many as 125 Late Iron Age sites have been identified and many more between Brits and Rustenburg (Bergh 1999: 7). Tswana chiefdoms flourished in the area during AD 1600 to 1840 (Pistorius 2009: 18). Late Iron Age sites are also known between Brits and Thabazimbi (Bergh 1999: 7).

At the beginning of the 19th century different Tswana groups settled in the southernmost portion of the study area. It includes the Kwena, Po and Kgatla. During the so-called difaqane (period of war or stress) they fled to the north-west and the Ndebele of Mzilikazi settled in around the Brits area and further north between 1827 and 1832 (Bergh 1999: 10-11, 106-107, 111; Pistorius 2009: 18-19). Archaeological excavations on the farm Roodekoopjes located about 1.5km west of the town of Brits confirm the material heritage of Sotho and Tswana tribal origin in this area. It would seem that the Tswana tribes settled in the Rustenburg area around 1500 AD. There is evidence that the Bakwena-Ba-Magopa (which has as its totem the crocodile) settled on the banks of the Crocodile River in the 17th century. According to local reminiscences the Magaliesberg was named after one of their chiefs, either Mogale or Mamogale (Van der Walt 2012: 17).

During a 2016 Heritage Impact Assessment close to the Assen/Tamboitie Mining Rights Application Area, a Late Iron Age stone-walled site was identified in the larger area (Mlilo 2016: 48).

No Iron Age sites, features or cultural material was identified during the assessment of the specific study area.

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write.

The first white traveler to visit these surroundings was David Hume in 1825. He was followed by the parties of Robert Scoon and William McLuckie in 1829 as well as the missionaries Dr. Robert Moffat and James Archbell later that year. Later many travelers visited the area. This includes the exploring expedition of Dr Andrew Smith in 1835, the hunter Capt. William Cornwallis Harris in 1836 and Dr David Livingston in 1847 (Bergh 1999: 12-13, 119-123; Pistorius 2009: 19).

The Voortrekkers followed these groups, and 1st settled in the area from 1839 to 1850 onwards (Bergh 1999: 15).

The oldest map for the farm Buffelsdraai 151JQ (for Portion 0) that could be obtained from the database of the Chief Surveyor General dates to 1895 (www.csg.dla.gov.za – **CSG Document A17674**). It shows that the farm was then numbered as No.48 and that it was located in the District of Brits, Ward of Korokodil Rivier and in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (Z.A.R). The farm was surveyed in January 1895. The name of the original owner could not be made out on this map. A 1921 map for Portion 1 (dating to 1921) shows that the farm was first surveyed in January 1921 and that it was originally granted by deed to one J.H.H. Fourie on 29-05-1868. Portion 1 was surveyed in August 1920 (**CSG Document 10237240**). All the other farm portions were surveyed between April 1931 and September 1944, except for Portion 26 which were only surveyed in 1994.

Only the two oldest maps will be reproduced here in this report. No historical sites or features could be identified on these maps.

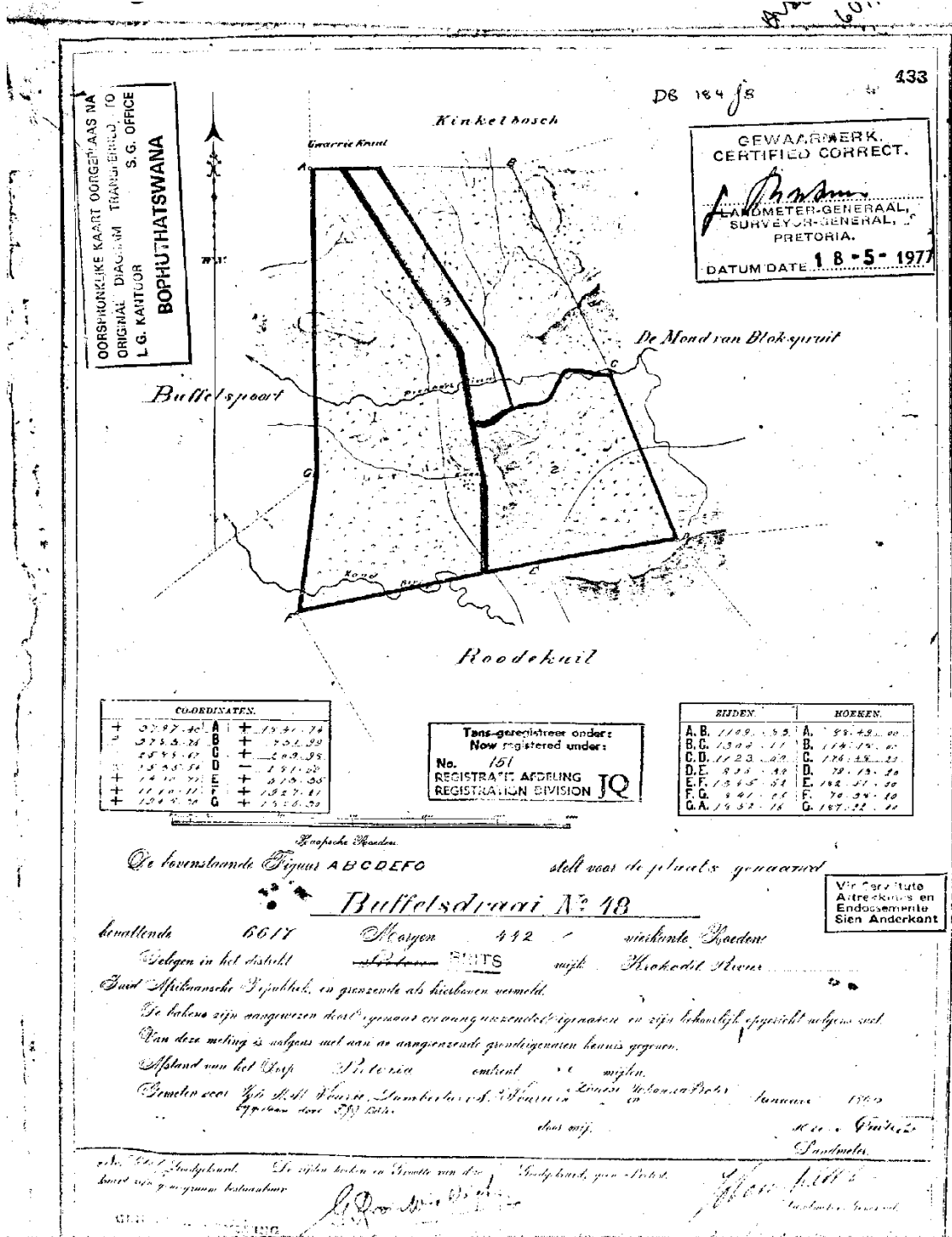


Figure 3: The 1895 map of Buffelsdraai 151 JQ (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

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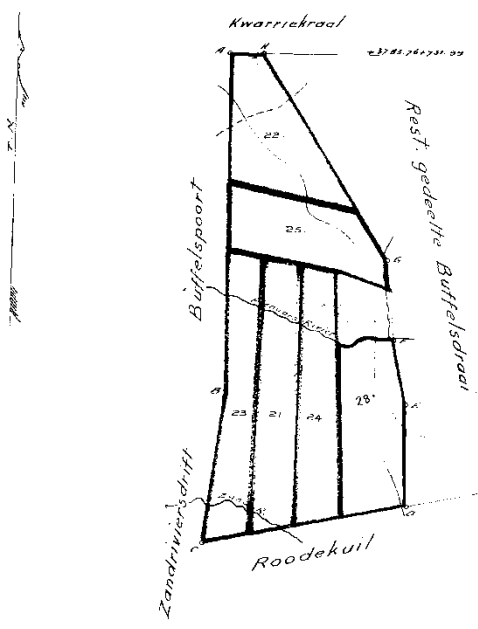
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CD	73. 38. 30	3 + 1119. 41 + 1927. 21
DE	101. 18. 30	4 + 1340. 204 + 826. 592
EF	170. 8. 30	5 + 1859. 88 + 828. 40
FG	185. 52. 30	6 + 2241. 42 + 347. 30
GH	132. 21. 30	7 + 2435. 48 + 1006. 51
HA	121. 33. 40	8 + 3795. 360 + 1674. 052

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blykene Kaart gemerkt S.G. No. A 607/95 vervaardigd door Landmeter H. U. v. Quilzow in Jan. 1895
 betreffende Akte van Transport No. 1137 gedateerd 29. 5. 1898 uitgemaakt ten faveure van J. H. N. Fourie
 Gelogen in het Distrikt B. 65 Wyk Kerkhof Nier Provincie Transvaal. Bogenad zo als hierboven aangeetoend
 De Bakene zijn aangewozen door J. H. P. Fabron en zijn behoortlik opgericht volgens Wel.
 Gemeten in Aug. 1920 door my J. H. P. Fabron Landmeter.

No. A. 544 Onderzoekt. De numerieke data van deze Kaart sijn annoxezem bestaanbaar.
 Gedeelte 11

Landmeter - Gedeeltes Kantoer, Pretoria.
 Landmeter - Gedeeltes Kantoer, Pretoria.
 Registrateur van Akten, Pretoria.

Published by authority - Thomas A. Storey, P.O. Box 2464, Johannesburg - 21500.

Figure 4: The 1921 map of Portion 1 of Buffelsdraai 151 JQ (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Results of the August 2020 Field Assessment

The survey was done mostly on foot, while existing dirt tracks and scraped servitude roads was also used by vehicle to access the area. Dense vegetation (grass, shrubs, trees) cover made access difficult in sections, while it also hampered visibility on the ground to some extent. Large sections of the study area are also fairly hilly and rocky with steep slopes, and

this would have made settlement for example during the Iron Age impractical and improbable.

The focus of the field assessment was therefore open, flat areas as well as erosion dongas where material could be exposed.

A total of 6 (six) sites were identified during the August 2020 assessment. All of these date to the Stone Age and contain from 1 single object to denser scatters of material. These sites are all Open-Air surface sites. Some of these were found close to the banks of one of the large streams that cut through the area, as well as erosion dongas. Although only six sites were found, it is very likely that there would be more sites scattered around the area, but with the dense vegetation covering the area it was difficult to identify. The erosion dongas in the area was also not mapped in their totality and it is envisaged that more exposed material will be present here.

The Stone Age material and tools identified and recorded is typical of the Middle to Later (MSA/LSA) Stone Age, although one possible Earlier Stone Age chopper was also found. The stone tools found include cores, flakes, possible scrapers and broken blades.

Although the scatters of material found is not very dense it is believed that there are many more similar sites present in the study and application area. The significance of the sites are deemed to be of Medium to High significance from an archaeological point of view and worthy of further investigation and mitigation measures being implemented. The following is recommended:

- a. Once the final position of prospecting trenches, drill holes and Mining Operations have been determined that a detailed assessment of those areas be undertaken and that the sites be mapped in more detail within the area
- b. Once this has been completed that mitigation measures be undertaken that would include sampling of material and the detailed recording and mapping of the individual Stone Age sites

GPS Location of Sites: S25 07 19.40 E27 40 45.30 (**Site 1**); S25 07 21.00 E27 40 46.10 (**Site 2**) S25 07 22.70 E27 40 45.40 (**Site 3**); S25 07 28.80 E27 40 28.60 (**Site 4**); S25 07 30.40 E27 40 27.30 (**Site 5**); S25 07 43.30 E27 40 42.40 (**Site 6**)

Cultural Significance: Medium to High

Heritage Significance: Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation.

Field Ratings: General protection A (IV A): Site should be mitigated before destruction (High/Medium significance)

Mitigation: See Above

However, based on the desktop work and the physical assessment undertaken, from a Cultural Heritage point of view, it is therefore recommended that the proposed Prospecting

Application for Buffelsdraai 151JQ be allowed to continue taking the above recommendations into consideration.

Finally, It should however be noted that although all efforts are made to cover a total area during any assessment and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural (archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This will include low stone-packed or unmarked graves. This aspect should be kept in mind when development activities commences and if any sites (including graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.



Figure 5: Map showing sites recorded in the study area (Google Earth 2020).



Figure 6: View of section of area with scraped/servitude road visible.



Figure 7: Another section. Note the relatively dense vegetation.



Figure 8: Section with dense grass and tree cover.



Figure 9: A view showing the hilly and rocky nature of large sections of the area.



Figure 10: Some sections are relatively flat and open.



Figure 11: View of one of the river/stream beds in the area.



Figure 12: It is in open patches like this where scatters of Stone Age material are located.



Figure 13: In some areas there are erosion dongas caused by water and over-grazing. Stone tools were also found here.



Figure 14: Another section of the study area. Note the dense vegetation with open patches of erosion and the hilly nature of some sections.



Figure 15: Another general view showing the topography and vegetation characterizing the study area.



Figure 16: Some areas are open and flat in nature – overgrazing in these sections are the cause of less grass cover and vegetation, while bush clearance (for fire-wood) also plays a role.



Figure 17: General view showing part of the study area. The large open patch is the result of bush clearing.



Figure 18: MSA/LSA flake tool at Site 1.



Figure 19: MSA/LSA core and flake-tools at Site 3.



Figure 20: A possible ESA chopper at Site 4.



Figure 21: The location of Site 4.



Figure 22: The Site 5 erosion donga.



Figure 23: Some of the MS/LSA stone tools from Site 5.



Figure 24: Another general view of the area. Note the cattle. Site 5 was located close by with a stone tool found eroded out of the road.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Dikwena Minerals (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for a Proposed Prospecting Application on various portions of the farm Buffelsdraai 151JQ in the Assen area of the Brits District of the Madibeng Local Municipality of the Northwest Province. This study forms part of the Environmental Authorization process and is in answer to SAHRA's Appeal against the provision of the Environmental Authorization for the proposed activities.

A number of known cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) sites exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls.

Dense vegetation (grass, shrubs, trees) cover made access difficult in sections, while it also hampered visibility on the ground to some extent. Large sections of the study area are also fairly hilly and rocky with steep slopes, and this would have made settlement for example during the Iron Age impractical and improbable.

The focus of the field assessment was therefore open, flat areas as well as erosion dongas where material could be exposed.

A total of 6 (six) sites were identified during the August 2020 assessment. All of these date to the Stone Age and contain from 1 single object to denser scatters of material. These sites are all Open-Air surface sites. Some of these were found close to the banks of one of the large streams that cut through the area, as well as erosion dongas. Although only six sites were found, it is very likely that there would be more sites scattered around the area, but with the dense vegetation covering the area it was difficult to identify. The erosion dongas in the area was also not mapped in their totality and it is envisaged that more exposed material will be present here.

The Stone Age material and tools identified and recorded is typical of the Middle to Later (MSA/LSA) Stone Age, although one possible Earlier Stone Age chopper was also found. The stone tools found include cores, flakes, possible scrapers and broken blades.

Although the scatters of material found is not very dense it is believed that there are many more similar sites present in the study and application area. The significance of the sites are deemed to be of Medium to High significance from an archaeological point of view and worthy of further investigation and mitigation measures being implemented. The following is recommended:

- a. Once the final position of prospecting trenches, drill holes and Mining Operations have been determined that a detailed assessment of those areas be undertaken and that the sites be mapped in more detail within the area
- b. Once this has been completed that mitigation measures be undertaken that would include sampling of material and the detailed recording and mapping of the individual Stone Age sites

it has to be noted that although all efforts are made to locate, identify and record all possible cultural heritage sites and features (including archaeological remains) there is always a possibility that some might have been missed as a result of grass cover and other factors. The subterranean nature of these resources (including low stone-packed or unmarked graves) should also be taken into consideration. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward.

Finally, based on the desktop work and the physical assessment undertaken, from a Cultural Heritage point of view, it is therefore recommended that the proposed Prospecting Application for Buffelsdraai 151JQ be allowed to continue taking the above recommendations into consideration.

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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.