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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF
AFFORDABLE HOUSING & RELATED ACTIVITIES ON VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE FARM
ROOIKOPPIES 297JQ IN MARIKANA, NORTHWEST PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: **APAC019/88**

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Seaton Thomson & Associates (on behalf of Homes 2000) to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed development of affordable housing and related activities on various portions of the farm Rooikoppies 297JQ near Marikana in the Northwest Province.

Background research indicates that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The assessment of the specific study area identified some graves in the development area. The significance of these graves and the required mitigation measures to negate the impact of the proposed development actions on the graves will be discussed in the report. Over and above the graves no other cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material were identified in the area. This report discusses the results of both the background research and the physical assessment.

It is recommended that the proposed developments be allowed to continue, taking into consideration the recommendations put forward at the end of the report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

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;
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 (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

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 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 South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of 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 (Act 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.

4.3. 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.

4.4. 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 proposed development area is located in Marikana in the Bojanala District (Rustenburg) Municipality of the Northwest Province. The study area is located on various portions of the original farm Rooikoppies 297JQ.

The study area's topography is mostly flat & open, while it does contain some low rocky outcrops in sections. Grass and tree cover was not dense during the assessment and visibility was therefore fairly good. The largest part of the study and development area has been used in the past for agricultural purposes (crop growing and livestock grazing). Earlier mining activities in the area have also impacted. As a result the natural and cultural landscape has been significantly altered from its original character in recent historical times. If any significant archaeological and/or historical sites, features or material did exist here in the past it would have been largely disturbed or destroyed as a result. **Some graves were identified in the area however, while the ruins of recent structures (farming related) are also present in some sections.**

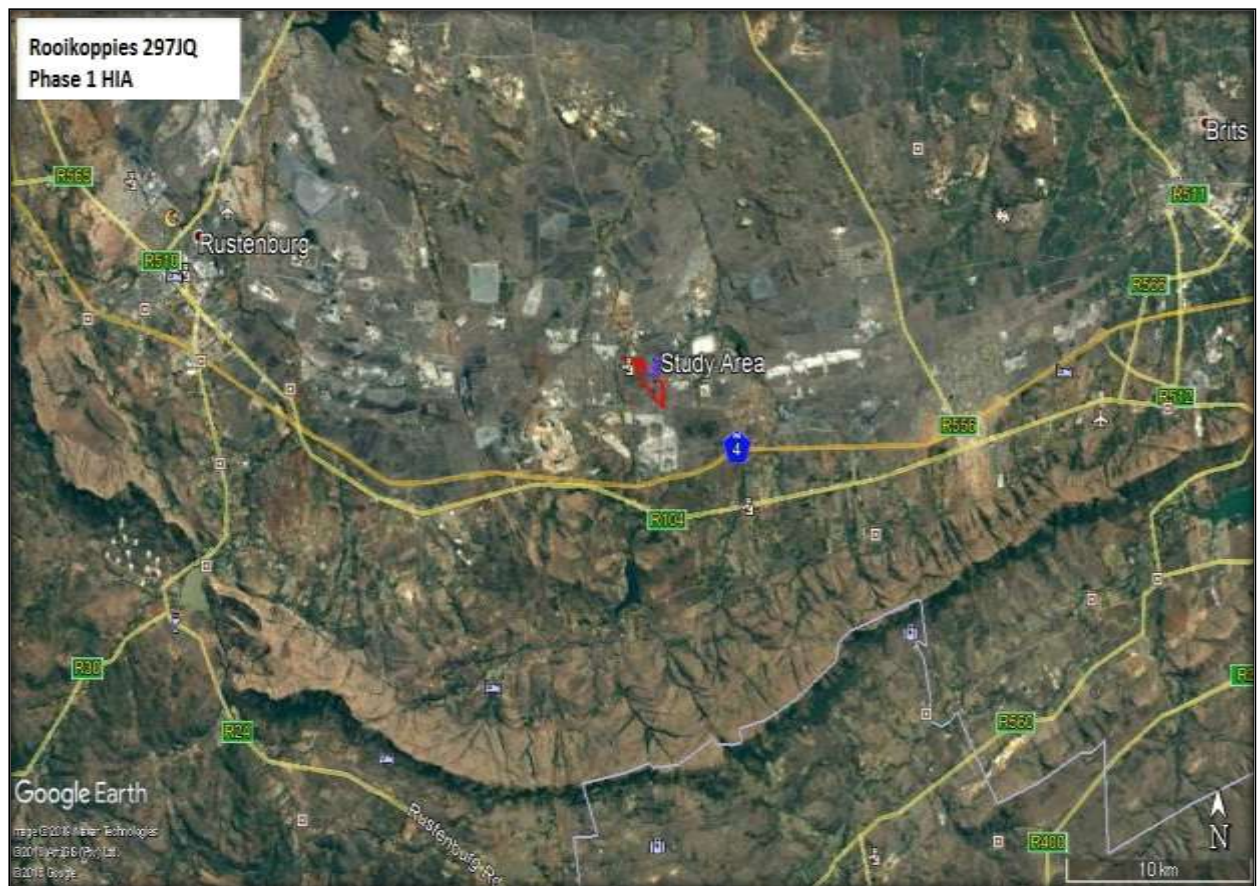


Figure 1: General location of study & development area (Google Earth 2019).

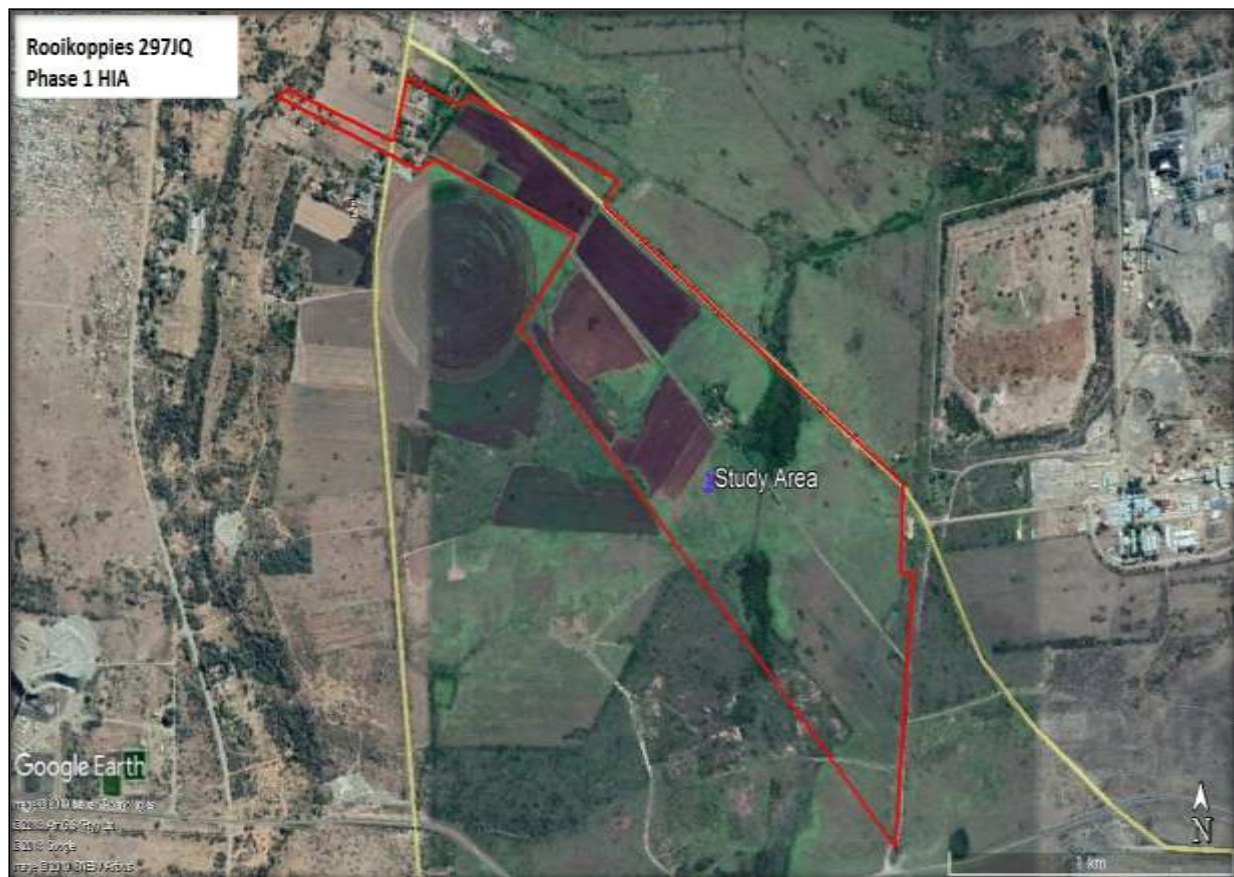


Figure 2: Closer view of area (Google Earth 2019). Note the agricultural fields.



Figure 3: General view of a section of the study area.



Figure 4: Another view of a section of the area.



Figure 5: Low rocky outcrops occur in some sections.



Figure 6: Another low rocky outcrop in the area.



Figure 7: A view of some earlier Mining activities in a section of the study area.



Figure 8: A view of old agricultural fields in the area.



Figure 9: More agricultural fields in the study area.

6. DISCUSSION

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 be divided basically 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 closest known Stone Age sites in the vicinity of Marikana are located in an area known as the Magaliesberg Research Area. It includes rock shelters and rock engravings in the Magaliesberg Mountains. These date back to the Middle and Late Stone Age (Bergh 1999: 4).

No Stone Age sites or material were identified in the study area during the assessment. If any material were to be present it would be single, out of context tools scattered around the area.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to (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.

Late Iron Age sites have been identified in the larger geographical area. In a band stretching roughly from Brits in the east to Zeerust in the west many Iron Age sites have been discovered previously (Bergh 1999: 7-8). These all belong to the Later Iron Age (Bergh 1999: 8-9). A copper smelting site was identified along the Hex River to the northwest of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 8). A copper smelting site was identified along the Hex River to the northwest of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 8). The closest Earlier Iron Age site is located at Broederstroom near Brits (Bergh 1999: 6).

During earlier times the area was settled by the Fokeng. In the 19th century this group inhabited this area with other Tswana groups including the Kwena and the Po (Bergh 1999: 9-10). During the difaqane these people moved further to the west, but they returned later on (Bergh 1999: 11).

According to the research of Tom Huffman the following Iron Age traditions could be present in the area: (a) the Mzonjani facies of the Urewe tradition (Broederstroom) dating to AD450 – AD750 (b) Olifantspoort facies of the same tradition AD1500 – AD1700 (c) Uitkomst facies of Urewe AD1650 – AD1820 and (d) Buispoort facies of Urewe dating to around AD1700 - AD1840 (Huffman 2007: 127; 171; 191 & 203).

Late Iron Age stonewalled sites have been recorded during earlier surveys for mining development on Elandsdrift 467JQ, Buffelspoort 465JQ and Buffelsfontein 343JQ (Pelser 2009; 2012), and it is possible that similar sites could have been located in this area as well.

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. Early travelers have moved through this part of the Northwest Province. This included David Hume in 1825, Robert Scoon and William McLuckie in 1829 and Dr. Robert Moffat and Reverend James Archbell in 1829 (Bergh 1999: 12, 117-119).

Hume again moved through this area in 1830 followed by the expedition of Dr. Andrew Smith in 1835 (Bergh 1999: 13, 120-121). In 1836 William Cornwallis Harris visited the area. The well-known explorer Dr. David Livingstone passed through this area between 1841 and 1847 (Bergh 1999: 13, 119-122).

The Battle of Buffelspoort (3 December 1900) was also fought in close vicinity of the development area during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902).

Dr. Julius Pistorius's 2014 Phase 1 HIA for the Tharisa Minerals North-Eastern Waste Rock Dump aimed at establishing whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources ('national estate') as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) do occur in the Project Area and, if so, to determine the significance of these heritage resources. A further aim was to make recommendations regarding the mitigation of significant heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed north-eastern waste rock dump (Pistorius 2014: 5).

According to Pistorius focused archaeological research has been conducted in the North West Province for several decades. This research consisted of surveys and excavations of Stone Age and Iron Age sites as well as of the recording of rock art and historical sites in this area. The North West Province has a rich heritage comprised of remains dating from the pre-historical and from the historical (or colonial) periods of South Africa. Pre-historical and historical remains in the North West Province of South Africa form 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' occur in the North West Province (Pistorius 2014: 5-6).

An initial Phase I HIA study for Tharisa's Marikana Mine was done by Pistorius in 2007 and identified the following types and ranges of heritage resources in the area:

- Stone walled settlements dating from the Late Iron Age and historical period.
- Graveyards, historical as well as contemporary.
- A historical village and homestead.
- Mining heritage remains.
- Isolated and randomly scattered stone tools.
- Historical houses and outdated discarded agricultural implements.

The following information regarding the prehistory & history of the study area was obtained from the 2014 Phase 1 HIA by Dr. Julius Pistorius (p.19-23):

“Tharisa is located to the north of the Magaliesberg which is known for its rich and diverse range of heritage resources. Stone Age sites are scattered along the Magaliesberg and are also found in caves and rock shelters in the mountain. Rock engraving sites are located further towards Maanhaarrand and Rustenburg in the west. Blockhouses along the Magaliesberg and colonial farm homesteads are still common in Marikana and on the outskirts of Brits (Madibeng). The most abundant heritage, however, are those that date from the Late Iron Age and which are associated with the numerous Tswana chiefdoms who occupied this region during the last four centuries. The interaction between the climate, geology, topography, and the fauna and flora of the Central Bankeveld established a milieu in which the first Tswana found a suitable living environment in order to practise herding, agriculture, metal working and trading. It was here that their chiefdoms flourished during AD1600 to AD1840.

The settlements of these early Tswana chiefdoms are characterized by an impressive and elaborate stone-built tradition. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of sites were built along the bases of the granite hills. The most formidable of these chiefdoms close to Tharisa were the Kwena Mōgōpa and the Kwena Mōgale (Bapō) the latter whose spheres of influence overlapped with Tharisa's mine lease area. Further to the west, closer to Rustenburg was the Fōkeng chiefdom while several Kgatla spheres of influence emerged further to the west near Brits. The Kgatla were subjected by Mzilikazi and were used as labourers to build one of the Ndebele's villages, probably known as emHlalandlela, which is located to the north-east of Tharisa. The Bapō, a people whose earliest ancestors were descended from the Amambō Nguni from Kwa Zulu/Natal, arrived in the Magaliesberg during the 16th or 17th centuries. They established a sphere of influence close to Tharisa. One of their capitals was Tlhōgōkgōlō (Wolhuterskop). Several of the chiefs of this clan were known by the name of Mōgale. The name of the Magalies Mountains (Magaliesberg) was derived from the name Mōgale.

Numerous difaqane wars were fought during the last quarter of the 18th century and during the first quarter of the 19th century in the Central Bankeveld. These wars led to the displacement of large numbers of Tswana in the Bankeveld. The difaqane wars were caused by the Ndebele (Matabele) of Mzilikazi who arrived from the Vaal River region to

occupy the Bankeveld in August 1827. The Ndebele destroyed the Kwena Môgôpa, the Kgatla and what had remained of the Bapô after an earlier defeat by the Pedi of Thulare. These wars exacerbated the havoc started earlier in the Bankeveld and gradually became a characteristic feature of historical events in this region during the early 19th century. The Ndebele established several settlement complexes in the Central Bankeveld from whence they maintained their grip on the indigenous population. Four of these Zulu/Nguni residences (imisi) and military kraals (amakhanda) have been discovered during the course of earlier archaeological surveys.

Internal strife between the various Tswana chiefdoms also seems to have been on the increase from the latter half of the 18th century onwards. Paternal relatives fought against each other to attain the chieftaincy of the various Tswana chiefdoms. Succession disputes also led to the splintering of the existing chiefdoms into a growing number of independent spheres of influence in the Bankeveld. During the early 19th century travellers, traders and missionaries visited the Central Bankeveld where they encountered the devastated Tswana chiefdoms. They also mentioned that numerous Tswana tribes were displaced. These travellers included the traders Robert Schoon and William McLuckie in August 1829. They were soon followed by the missionary Robert Moffat who visited Mzilikazi in an umuzi near what is today Pretoria. In June 1835 Charles Bell and other members of Andrew Smith's expedition visited a Ndebele village near Rustenburg which Bell subsequently painted. One year later, in December 1836, Cornwallis Harris also visited the Central Bankeveld where he painted the village of emHlalandlela.

The Bankeveld was rich in fauna which attracted the Griqua and the first white hunters to the region. Ivory was plentiful, with herds of elephants roaming the area. Ivory and the skins of the wide variety of fauna were sought after as precious trade commodities. Although the Tswana hunted the fauna of the Bankeveld, they were more renowned as agriculturists and cattle herders than as hunters. Complex causes led to the unfolding of the numerous Tswana chiefdoms and their spheres of influence throughout the Bankeveld during the last decades of the 18th century and during the first decades of the 19th century. These causes were multidimensional and included the ecological potential of the region, the social and political formation and expansion of different spheres of influence, the establishment of short and long distance trade relations and local and regional wars. These causes and historical events were complex and are not fully recorded in oral traditions or in any other records.

Some of the earliest Voortrekkers who moved across the Magaliesberg in the early 19th century established themselves on the farms Kafferskraal and Witpensfontein (today Rustenburg) and Schaapkraal, to the west and north of the study area. Since the second half of the 19th century, farmers and workers have occupied the Rustenburg District (including the Mooiooi, Marikana, Hartebeespoort and Brits areas). Tobacco and citrus farming, together with cattle herding, became a subsistence pattern that has lasted to this day. Old farm homesteads, agricultural implements and other infrastructure such as tobacco drying sheds may still exist on farms adjacent to the study area. During the Second/Anglo Transvaal Boer War (1899-1902) British blockhouses were built along the ridge of the Magaliesburg, from Pretoria in the east to Rustenburg in the west. Several of

these structures are located in Kommandonek and in Pampoennek in the Magaliesberg, to the south of Tharisa .

After the discovery of the Merensky Reef in 1929, the economy of the area was gradually changed from farming into platinum and chrome mining. What started as small scale mining activities north of the Magaliesberg during the 20th century was soon eclipsed by the rise of the platinum mining complex near Rustenburg. The discovery of the Merensky Reef and the accompanying platinum boom was soon followed by the establishment of numerous chrome and norite mines in the North-West Province”.

The oldest map for Rooikoppies 297JR that could be obtained from the Chief Surveyor General’s database (www.csg.dla.gov.za) dates to 1890 and is for Portion 1 of the farm (CSG Document B11714). It shows that at the time the farm was numbered as No.171 (and known as Roodekopjes) and was situated in the Rustenburg District, Ward of Hex Rivier in the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR). Portion 1 was formally surveyed for W.A. du Plessis and M.S.A. Erasmus in July 1890. No historical sites or features could be identified from this map however.



Results of the study area assessment

No archaeological sites, features or material were identified in the area during the fieldwork. Some remains of recent farming-related structures were present in the area, but these sites have no cultural heritage significance as they more than likely date to less than 60 years ago and are nearly completely destroyed. An existing farm stead in the area (see photos and Google Image), as well as some houses and stores close to Marikana (north-western corner of proposed development area) is also not of any significance, although if these structures are going to be negatively impacted on by the proposed development social consultation will have to be undertaken with the current occupant and owners before demolition is undertaken.

The only site of any cultural heritage significance found in the study area during the assessment was a Grave Site containing a number of unknown stone-packed graves. There are around 20 graves on site, with none of them having any formal headstones with identificatory inscriptions. The site has been demarcated with large boulders forming a boundary, and the client (Homes 2000) has indicated that they are prepared to exclude the site from their development and preserve it in situ.

Graves always carry a High Cultural Heritage Significance rating and should preferably be protected and not impacted by any development. The best practice would be to steer clear of the grave site and fence it in to ensure its protection. The site should then be managed through a Heritage Management Plan. Although the graves sites might not be directly impacted on by the proposed development actions, there could be some indirect impacts on it as a result of it. It is therefore recommended that the site be properly cleaned, the graves on it recorded in detail and a Graves Register be drafted and the site fenced-in properly, allowing possible family members/descendants of the deceased buried there access in order to visit.

Finally, if the proposed development cannot avoid these graves and grave site then the option to exhume and relocate the graves does exist. This will entail detailed and extensive social consultation to try and locate any possible descendants of the deceased and to obtain consent for the exhumations and relocations. Once this has been done various permits will have to be obtained before the work is conducted.

GPS Location of Grave Site: S25 42 45.90 E27 30 03.10 (Site 2 on Figure 20)

Cultural Significance: High – Graves always carry a High Significance rating

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

Field Ratings: Local Grade IIIB: Should be included in a Heritage register and may be mitigated (High/Medium significance).

Mitigation: Clean site and document graves. Fence-in and protect and include in a Graves Management Plan. Normally if graves cannot be protected in situ and is to be negatively impacted then they could be exhumed and relocated after detailed consultation with possible descendants have been concluded and permits have been obtained from various local, provincial and National government departments.



Figure 11: Some remains of recent farming-related structures.



Figure 12: More recent farming-related remains.



Figure 13: Demolished recent structures in the area.



Figure 14: A view of a recent and occupied farmstead and home in the area.



Figure 15: A view of some of the houses in the north-western corner of the study area close to Marikana.



Figure 16: View of some store rooms and structures close to Marikana.



Figure 17: A view of the Grave Site recorded in the study area.



Figure 18: Another view of the Grave Site with an older stone-packed boundary & one of the stone-packed graves visible.



Figure 19: A closer view of one of the stone-packed graves.



Figure 20: Aerial view showing the sites (1 = Recent ruins & 2 = Grave Site) and recent farming related and homestead features found in the area (Google Earth 2019).

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the proposed development should be allowed to continue taking into consideration the results of the field assessment and the recommended mitigation measures provided.

It should 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 work 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.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 HIA for the proposed development of affordable housing and related activities on various portions of the farm Rooikoppies 297JQ near Marikana in the Northwest Province was concluded successfully.

No archaeological sites, features or material were identified in the area during the fieldwork. Some remains of recent farming-related structures were present in the area, but these sites have no cultural heritage significance as they more than likely date to less than 60 years ago and are nearly completely destroyed. An existing farm stead in the area (see photos and Google Image), as well as some houses and stores close to Marikana (north-western corner of proposed development area) is also not of any significance.

The only site of any cultural heritage significance found in the study area during the assessment was a Grave Site containing a number of unknown stone-packed graves. There are around 20 graves on site, with none of them having any formal headstones with identificatory inscriptions. The site has been demarcated with large boulders forming a boundary, and the client (Homes 2000) has indicated that they are prepared to exclude the site from their development and preserve it in situ.

Graves always carry a High Cultural Heritage Significance rating and should preferably be protected and not impacted by any development. The best practice would be to steer clear of the grave site and fence it in to ensure its protection. The site should then be managed through a Heritage Management Plan. Although the graves sites might not be directly impacted on by the proposed development actions, there could be some indirect impacts on it as a result of it. It is therefore recommended that the site be properly cleaned, the graves on it recorded in detail and a Graves Register be drafted and the site fenced-in properly, allowing possible family members/descendants of the deceased buried there access in order to visit.

Finally, if the proposed development cannot avoid these graves and grave site then the option to exhume and relocate the graves does exist. This will entail detailed and extensive social consultation to try and locate any possible descendants of the deceased and to obtain

consent for the exhumations and relocations. Once this has been done various permits will have to be obtained before the work is conducted.

It should 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, From a Cultural Heritage point of view the proposed development of affordable housing and related activities on various portions of the farm Rooikoppies 297JQ, near Marikana in the Northwest Province, should be allowed to continue.

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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.