

# **BONSAI HERITAGE CONSULTING**

**PREPARED FOR:**

**Watercube Services (Pty) Ltd**

**REPORT: BHC/WS/KLPA Hillside/0001**

**NOVEMBER 2016**

PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED  
TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT ON REMAINDER OF THE FARM TYNE  
250 JQ WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE MADIBENG LOCAL  
MUNICIPALITY, NORTH WEST PROVINCE

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## GLOSSARY

**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 other decoration or any other means

**Archaeological** means-

(a) material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;

(b) rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;

(c) wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and

(d) features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

**Conservation:** in relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance.

**Cultural significance:** means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance.

**Development:** means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including—

(a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;

(b) carrying out any works on or over or under a place;

(c) subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;

(d) constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;

(e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and

(f) any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil

**Foreign cultural property:** in relation to a reciprocating state, means any object that is specifically designated by that state as being of importance for archaeology, history, literature, art or science

**Grave:** means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place.

**Heritage resource:** means any place or object of cultural significance

**Heritage site:** means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority

**Improvement:** in relation to heritage resources, includes the repair, restoration and rehabilitation of a place protected in terms of this Act

**Land:** includes land covered by water and the air space above the land

**Living heritage:** means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include—

(a) cultural tradition;

(b) oral history;

(c) performance;

(d) ritual;

(e) popular memory;

(f) skills and techniques;

(g) indigenous knowledge systems; and

(h) the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships

**Object:** means any movable property of cultural significance which may be protected in terms of any provisions of this Act, including—

- (a) any archaeological artefact;
- (b) palaeontological and rare geological specimens;
- (c) meteorites; and
- (d) other objects referred to in section 3

**Palaeontological:** means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace

**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;

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This report is a Phase 1 heritage impact assessment on the proposed township development on Remainder of the farm Tyne 250 JQ within the jurisdiction of the Madibeng Local Municipality, North West Province. The Farm are located to the south-west of Brits town. The proposed development is located on the Remaining Extent of the Farm Tyne 250 JQ. The site is located approximately 38 km north-east from Brits. The co-ordinates of the site are S 25° 30' 7.2" and E 27° 59' 31.2".

The study area, illustrated in **Figures 1**, is located within the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality.

*Watercube Services (Pty) Ltd*, appointed Bonsai Heritage Consulting to conduct a Phase 1 heritage impact assessment within the above noted area to address heritage/archaeological concerns prior to the full development of the proposed township. It should be noted that the area is partially developed with houses prior to The Phase 1 survey, reported herein, was conducted on 24<sup>th</sup> November 2016. This study was conducted in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (1999).

## 2. SCOPE OF WORK

In order to ascertain the development of the proposed township, the following in terms of heritage impact assessment should be done:

- ❖ Provide a detailed description of all archaeological/heritage artefacts and structures (including graves)
- ❖ Estimate the level of significance/importance of the archaeological/heritage remains within the area if any and assess any possible impact on the archaeological/heritage due to the proposed development
- ❖ Propose possible mitigation measures provided that such action is necessitated by the development

## RELEVANT LEGISLATION IN RELATION TO THE SCOPE OF WORK

### Heritage assessment criteria and grading

7. (1) SAHRA, in consultation with the Minister and the MEC of every province, must by regulation establish a system of grading of places and objects which form part of the national estate, and which distinguishes between at least the categories—

(a) Grade I: Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;

(b) Grade II: Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; and

(c) Grade III: Other heritage resources worthy of conservation, and which prescribes heritage resources assessment criteria, consistent with the criteria set out in section 3(3), which must be used by a heritage resources authority or a local authority to assess the intrinsic, comparative and contextual significance of a heritage resource and the relative benefits and costs of its protection, so that the appropriate level of grading of the resource and the consequent responsibility for its management may be allocated in terms of section 8.

(2) A heritage resources authority may prescribe detailed heritage assessment criteria, consistent with the criteria set out in section 3(3), for the assessment of Grade II and Grade III heritage resources in a province.

### **Heritage resources management**

**38.** (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as—

(a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;

(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;

(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—

(i) exceeding 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or

(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or

(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or

(iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;

(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or

(e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.



### **3. PRE-SURVEY/ DESKTOP STUDY**

Pre-survey/ desktop research encompasses all archaeological research that can be conducted without physical site visit. This research was undertaken to identify possible archaeological sites within the proposed study area and to assess the property's archaeological potential.

#### **3.1 POSSIBLE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE/S**

In order that an inventory of archaeological resources could be compiled for this study area, two sources of information were consulted: the site record forms for registered sites located at the National Department of Arts and Culture, South African Heritage Resources Agency and published and unpublished documentary sources.

#### **3.2 BIOPHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**

An investigation of the study area was conducted by both visiting the proposed study area to examine the landscape. This investigation is conducted to assist in developing a profile for archaeological potential based on the environmental conditions of proposed study area. Environmental factors such as close proximity to water, soil type, and nature of the terrain, for example, can be used as predictors to determine where human occupation may have occurred in the past.

#### **3.3 FIELD SITE VISIT**

The purpose of archaeological investigations is to locate and protect archaeological sites *significant* to local, state, regional, and national history. It is important that all survey efforts are adequately documented so that future preservation and interpretation projects can benefit from previous work.

This section includes site visit undertaken. A site visit is conducted to review the biophysical of the land; the visual inspection is necessary to examine the conditions of the proposed study area. Each area of alteration has been photo-documented and this documentation is included in this final report. These photos, accompanied by a description of the state of the property, help confirm the background study establishing the archaeological potential for the study area.

#### 4. DETAILED STUDY

**A report by Dr. J.C.C. Pistorius:**

- Pistorius, J.C.C, 2007, **A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study for Eskom's Proposed New 400kV Power Line Route Between the Matimba B Power Station and the Marang Substation near Rustenburg.** (Unpublished report), was consulted during this study. This report commented on cultural heritage finds and sites identified during the Heritage Impact Assessments performed for the nearby and relative power lines and substations. These sites, however, will not be affected by the proposed development of the Solar Park. No other sites or finds of heritage value or significance were mentioned in this report regarding the study area,

The geographical area surrounding the town of Brits is well known for its archaeological sites dating to the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical Age, These sites will be discussed briefly in order to provide the reader with background knowledge of the archaeological history of the immediate area surrounding Brits. The historical background and timeframe of the study area and other areas in Southern Africa can be divided into the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical period, These can be divided as follows: geographical areas situated between Rustenburg and Brits. One rock painting site was also identified near the confluence of the Crocodile and Elands Rivers (Berg, 1999).

##### **Iron Age**

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the Pre-Historic and Historic Periods. Similar to the Stone Age it can be divided into three periods:

*The Early Iron Age (EIA):* Most of the first millennium AD. (e.g. Happy Rest, Silver Leaves).

*The Middle Iron Age (MIA):* 10th to 13th centuries AD. (e.g. K2, Mapungubwe, Thavhatsena).

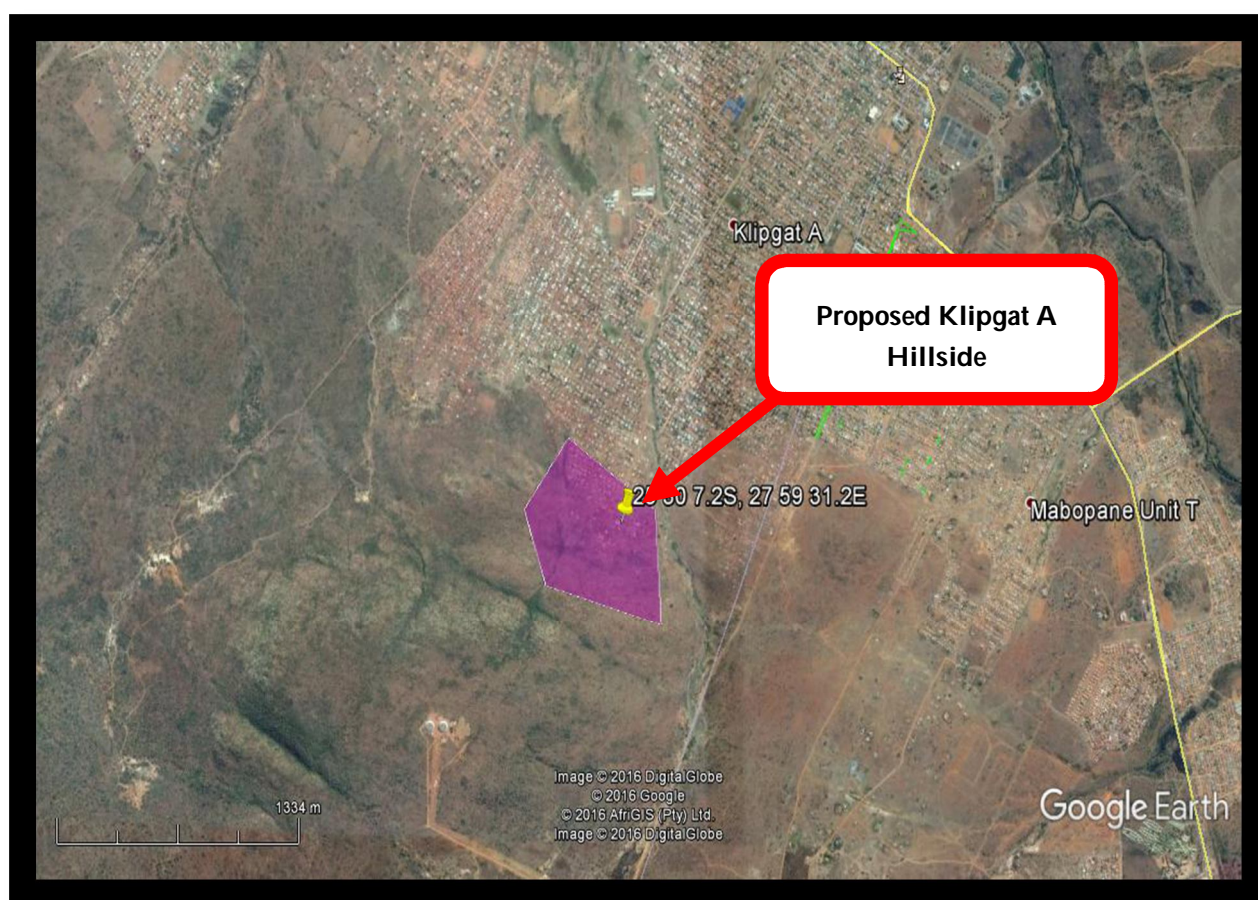
\_\_\_ *The Late Iron Age (LIA):* 14th century to colonial period. (e.g. Icon, Letaba, Mutamba).\_\_

Several Early Iron Age sites could be identified in the area surrounding Brits. These sites represent two pottery traditions. The oldest tradition dates back to AD 150 - AD 650 and is represented by the Bambata facies associated with the Kulundu tradition (Huffman, 2007). Sites like Jubilee Shelter presented with Bambata pottery. The second EIA tradition dates to AD 450 - AD 750 and is represented by the Mzonjani facies of the Urewe tradition (Huffman, 2007). Broederstroom, situated to the south-west of Brits next to the Crocodile River presented with Mzonjani style pottery (Berg, 1999; Huffman, 2007).

The only pottery tradition associated with the Middle Iron Age that could be identified in area dates to AD 1000 - AD 1300 and represents the Eiland facies of the Kulundu tradition (Huffman, 2007). Several Late Iron Age sites could however be identified in the areas surrounding the town of Brits. These include sites dating to AD 1500 - AD 1700 represented by the Olifantspoort and Madikwe facies of the Urewe tradition (Huffman, 2007). Other LIA sites in the area date to AD 1650 - AD 1840 and include the Uitkomst, Rooiberg, and Buispoort facies of the Urewe tradition (Huffman, 2007).

From AD 1600 to AD 1800 various Sotho-Tswana speaking communities settled in and around the area of Brits (Berg, 1999; Pistorius, 2009). These communities included the Kwenana, Kgatla, Fokeng and Po and had small farm style settlements throughout the area (Berg, 1999). The Fokeng was very active in this area during the early 19th century and also built their capital, Phokeng, just north-west of where Brits is situated today.

## **BIOPHYSICAL DESCRIPTION**



**Figure 1: Location of the Proposed Klipgat A Hillside Township**

The proposed development is located on Remaining Extent of the Farm Tyne 250 JQ, Brits, Madibeng Local Municipality, North West Province. The site is located adjacent to the developed and established Klipgat Township.

Coordinates:

**Table 1: Coordinates of the study area**

Latitude (S):			Longitude (E):		
25°	30'	7.2"	27°	59'	31.2 "

The proposed site is partially disturbed land which extends over an area of approximately 65 ha and is located on Madibeng Local Municipality owned property, and will consists of the following on completion:

**Table 2: Land Uses and size of the study area**

Zoning	Land Uses	No.	Area (Ha)
Residential 1	Residential Houses	470	23.05
Church	Church activities	2	0.32
Public Open Space	Park	3	0.56
Road	Access Road and residential roads		9.70
TOTAL			33.63

## **FIELD SITE VISIT**

A field inspection began with a complete pedestrian survey on the proposed study area. The initial surface survey is intended to locate cultural resource sites, assess local landforms and major or minor environmental features (e.g., level land, current watercourses, slope, rock outcrops, springs, etc.) that may have influenced previous land use. Detailed information was recorded for the study area identified during a project's surface survey. Since the study area is partially developed (See Figures below), members of the community were interviewed as well. They indicated that prior to housing construction, the only building that existed was the Farm house and it is currently occupied by the new owner and it is not disturbed. A Global Positioning System was used during the field visit.



**Figure 2: Field survey path**





**Figure 3: View of the Study area during the field site visit**

## **5. FINDINGS OF THE FIELD SITE VISIT**

The area is partially developed with houses constructed and other houses are in the process of construction. The area is partially disturbed from the environmental perspective. Mass lights are installed. No graves were observed during the field site visit.

Although the entire area was surveyed during field site visit and nothing was discovered from the heritage perspective, should during the further construction the graves or any heritage artefacts and/or material be discovered the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) should be immediately be informed, construction must be stopped immediately and appointment of the registered archaeologist should be done the property owner to undertake further investigations and recommend the process to be followed.

No archaeological materials found within the developed and undeveloped area of the study area.

## **6. RECOMMENDATION**

Based on the desktop study and field site visit, it is recommended that no mitigation measure should be implemented as the area does not have a heritage or historic material. However, all the mitigation and management measures indicated the Environmental Management Plan report must adhered to all the times.

## 7. REFERENCE

Huffman, T. N 2007. Handbook to the Iron Age. The archaeology of Pre-Colonial farming societies in southern Africa. University of KwaZulu Natal Press. South Africa.

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Pistorius, J. e. C., and Steyn, M. and Nienaber, W. C. 2002. Two Burials at Malle, a Late Iron Age Settlement in the Bankeveld in the North-West Province. *The South African Archaeological Bulletin* 57 (176): 55-63.

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