



## **AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC**

2001/077745/23

**DR. UDO S KÜSEL**

Tel/fax: (012) 567 6046

Cell: 082 498 0673

E-mail: udo.heritage@absamail.co.za

P.O. Box 652

Magalieskruin

0150

---

**16 January 2007**

### **CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF GOEDVOORUITZICHT 242 IP HARTBEEFONTEIN NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

#### **1. DEFINITION**

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

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

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

Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years.

Archaeological sites and objects.

Palaeontological sites.

Meteorites.

Ship wrecks.

Burial grounds.

Graves of victims of conflict.

Public monuments and memorials.

Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette.

Any other places or object, which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance.

Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance.

Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

Objects to which oral traditions are attached.

Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history.

### **3, METHODOLOGY**

The site was visited and inspected on foot. All appropriate documents on the area were studied. The database of the National Cultural History Museum in Pretoria contains no information on the specific farms.

### **4. RESULTS**

The proposed development site is a long narrow piece of land on the farm Goedvoorzicht stretching from a flat low laying area to a plateau on the mountain. Acacia karoo trees mainly cover the area. The development will take place on the plateau (see map 1 & 3).

Three archaeological sites were found of which the southern one is by far the largest and most impressive. The northern one only consists of a few low stonewalls

#### **4.1 Southern Site**

This site is very large with well built stonewalls up to 2 meters high. It is a typical Late Iron Age site associated with early Tswana settlement (see photograph 1 and 2). Within the walled area the remains of houses are still visible and are exceptionally well preserved (see photograph 3). Outside the walled area low stonewalling is also present where the commoners lived (see photograph 4). The outer rim of the settlement was identified and GPS readings were taken 10 meters outside this rim to mark out the area, which has to be protected against development (see map 2).

This site is really impressive and well preserved.

(a)

(a) S26° 33' 44.3"	E26° 24' 29.8"
(b) S26° 33' 41.4"	E26° 24' 31.7"
© S26° 33' 39.5"	E26° 24' 30.4"
(d) S26° 33' 38.6"	E26° 24' 30.0"
(e) S26° 33' 37.2"	E26° 24' 29.6"
(f) S26° 33' 35.4"	E26° 24' 28.0"

(g) S26° 33' 34.1"	E26° 24' 28.0"
(h) S26° 33' 33.4"	E26° 24' 26.9"
(i) S26° 33' 33.2"	E26° 24' 25.3"
(j) S26° 33' 33.3"	E26° 24' 24.2"
(k) S26° 33' 33.0"	E26° 24' 23.7"
(l) S26° 33' 33.1"	E26° 24' 22.8"
(m) S26° 33' 32.8"	E26° 24' 21.7"
(n) S26° 33' 32.3"	E26° 24' 20.0"
(o) S26° 33' 32.2"	E26° 24' 18.8"
(p) S26° 33' 32.3"	E26° 24' 17.2"
(q) S26° 33' 33.4"	E26° 24' 16.1"
(r) S26° 33' 35.5"	E26° 24' 16.8"
(s) S26° 33' 36.7"	E26° 24' 16.5"
(t) S26° 33' 38.3"	E26° 24' 17.4"
(u) S26° 33' 39.8"	E26° 24' 17.7"
(v) S26° 33' 40.8"	E26° 24' 18.4"

#### 4.2 Western site

This site is smaller and less impressive than the southern site. The stonewalling is 50 centimetres to 1 meter in height and not so well constructed as the southern site (see photograph 5). The area was also mapped as in the case of the southern site (see map 2).

(aa) S26° 33' 15.7"	E26° 24' 12.2"
(bb) S26° 33' 15.9"	E26° 24' 10.1"
(cc) S26° 33' 15.0"	E26° 24' 07.1"
(dd) S26° 33' 14.9"	E26° 24' 05.3"
(ee) S26° 33' 11.9"	E26° 24' 04.1"
(ff) S26° 33' 10.4"	E26° 24' 07.9"
(gg) S26° 33' 11.0"	E26° 24' 09.5"
(hh) S26° 33' 12.6"	E26° 24' 12.2"
(ii) S26° 33' 13.9"	E26° 24' 13.4"

#### 4.3 Northern site (S26° 33' 08.4 and E26° 24' 05.4")

This site is very small and consists of only a few walls of single rocks indicating the walls. No house foundations could be found. The site seems to be a site where development had just started when it was abundant (see photograph 6 & map 2).

### 5. DISCUSSION

Early Sotho settlements sites occur throughout the North West Province. Gauteng and the Northern Free State near the area investigated, sites occur in the Potchefstroom and Klerksdorp districts and further westwards (see Muggs T and

Mason R.J.). The so called stonewall settlement are all associated with Late Iron Age settlements and in the North West Province specifically with Western Sotho or Tswana settlements.

The sites on Goedvooruitsicht also extend into the adjacent farm Kafferkraal 243 IP. Some of the sites on Kafferskraal are also large and well build, and belong to the same Cultural Complex as those on Goedvooruitsicht.

The southern site on the farm Goedvooruitsicht is an outstanding well-built and well-preserved early Tswana settlement site well worth preserving. The developer wants to develop on the eastern rim of the site, which will destroy some of the commoner's settlement outside the main enclosure. For this he will have to apply for a destruction permit from SAHRA. He also wants to develop the area where the northern site is situated. This site is not important but he will also have to apply for a destruction permit. Attached is a proposed layout plan, which will have to be substantially altered to avoid at least the main site.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

The archaeological sites on the farm Goedvooruitsicht are typical Late Iron Age Tswana settlement sites. The southern and western sites should be preserved. The northern site is not important and can be mitigated.

## **7. RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that:

- All the archaeological sites on the farm Goedvooruitsicht must be recorded in detail including a small excavation to date the sites.
- Portions of the sites which fall within the proposed development area can be mitigated with the necessary permission from SAHRA
- A heritage management plan for the area be compiled and implemented.

## **8. REFERENCES**

- Maggs T. 1975, Iron Age patterns and Sotho history on the southern highveld South Africa *World Archaeology* 7: 318 – 332.
- Mason R.J. 1968, Iron Age settlements in the Transvaal and Natal revealed by aerial photography and excavation *African Studies* 27 (4): 1 – 14.
- Mason R.J. 1983, Oori or Moloko? The origin of the Sotho – Tswana on the evidence of the Iron Age of the Transvaal. *South African Journal of Science* 79: 261.

- Mason R.J. 1986, Origins of the Black People of Johannesburg and the southern, Western and central Transvaal AD 350 1880. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand Archaeological Research Unit Occasional Paper 16.
- Michell Peter 2002. The archaeology of Southern Africa Cambridge pp 344-363.
- Pistorius J.C.C. 1992. Molokwane an iron age Bakwena Village – Early Tswana settlement in the Western Transvaal. Perskor.

## 9. SITE DATA

<p>Owners contact details:  Chris Smith / Smithwill CC  P O Box 31 Gerdau 2729  0832737821  018-6730692</p>
<p>Developers contact details:  Same as above</p>
<p>Consultants contact details:  Joze Maleta Land Surveyor &amp; Township Planner  P O Box 1372 Klerksdorp 2570  0825566320  018-4621991  018-4642509 (f)</p>
<p>Type of development (e.g. low cost housing project, mining etc.)  Country estate (leisure residential units)</p>
<p>Whether rezoning and/or subdivision of land is involved:  Yes.</p>
<p>Full location of Province, Magisterial District/Local Authority, property (e.g. farm, erf name and number):  Portion 3 Goedvoornitzicht 424 IP &amp; Portion 12 Lemoenfontein 250 IP, Matlosana Local Municipality, North West Province.</p>

## PHOTOGRAPHS



**No. 1 Mr. Chris Smith next to one of the partially collapsed walls**



**No. 2 Detail of well built stonewall**



**No. 3 Remains of a house**



**No. 4 Stonewalling on the out skirts of the main settlement where the commoners lived**





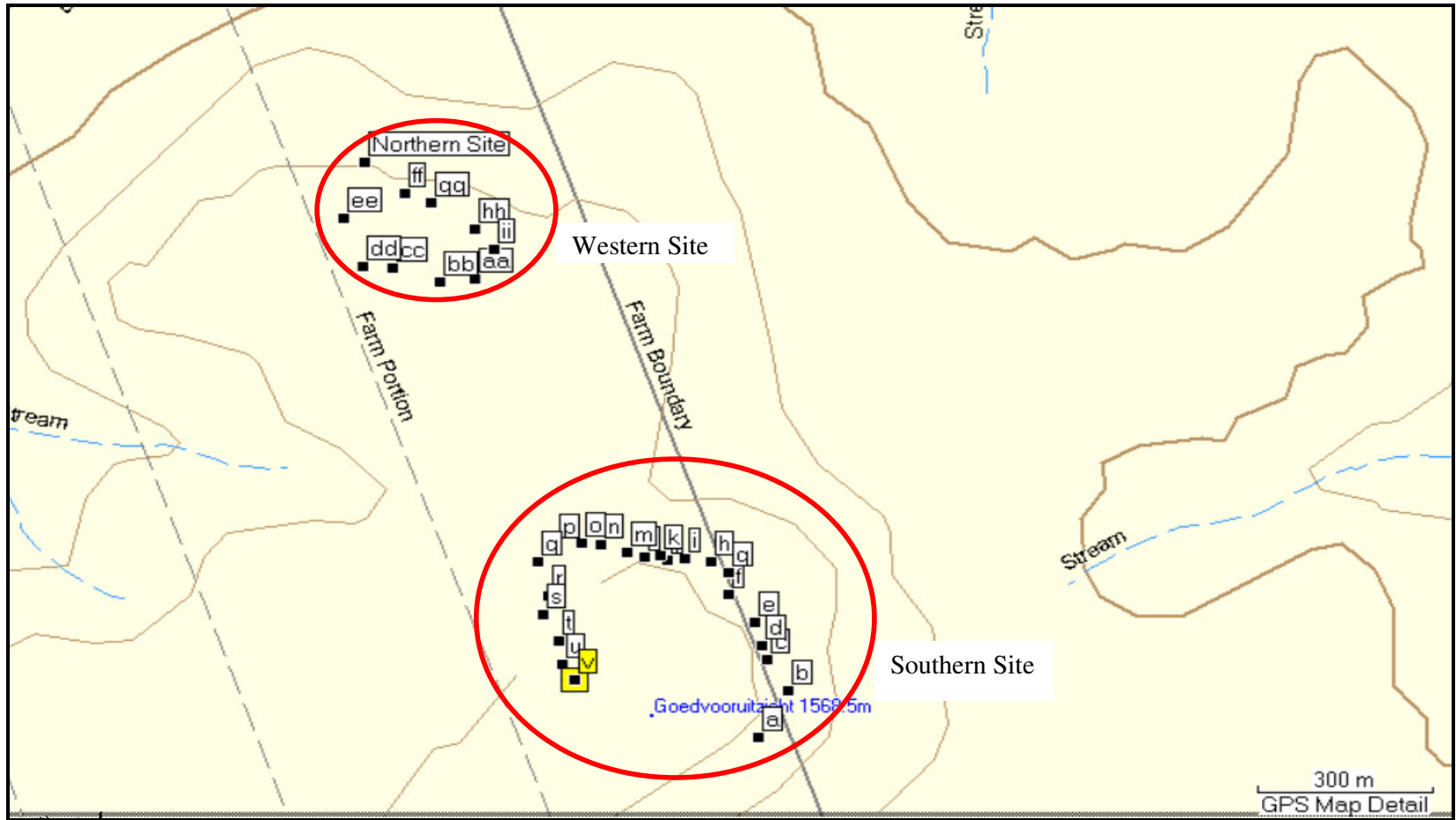
**No. 5 Low stonewalling typical of the Western site**



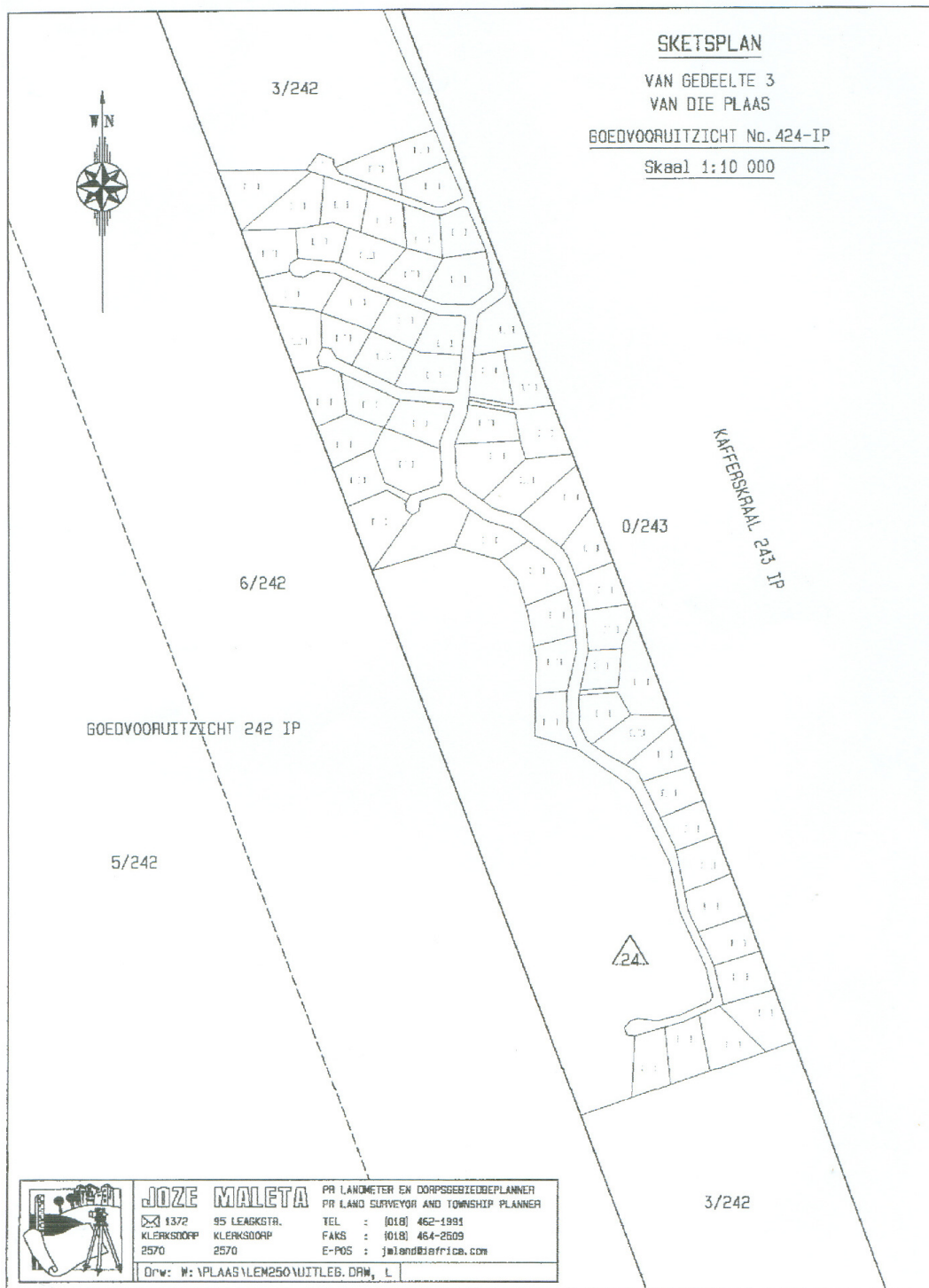
**No. 6 Remains of two parallel rows of stones on the Northern Site**







MAP 2. Goedvooruitzicht Archaeological sites



**MAP 3. PROPOSED LAYOUT PLAN**