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### **PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR IPELEGENG EXTENSION 10 & 11**

**Portions 153 and 154 of the Farm Schweizer-Reneke Town and  
Townlands No. 62 HO, Mamusa Magisterial District, North West  
Province**



**Issue date  
Heritage**

**6 October 2020  
African Heritage Consultants CC**

**Developer  
Applicant**

**Mamusa Local Municipality  
Malepa Planning & Projects (Pty)Ltd**

### **Declaration of independence**

This report has been compiled by Dr U.S. Küsel and Siegwalt Küsel. We declare that as independent consultants we have no business, financial, personal or other interest in the proposed development project, application or appeal in respect of which we were appointed other than fair remuneration for work performed in connection with the activity or application.

Note that a copy of the report will be lodged with SAHRA as stipulated by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (particularly subsection 4).



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## List of acronyms

AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
BIFs	Banded Ironstone Formations
BP	Before Present
CCS	Cryptocrystalline silicas
CFP	Chance Finds Procedure
CoJ	City of Johannesburg
CRM	Cultural Resources Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EAA	Environmental Authorisation Application
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA(I)	Early Iron Age
ESA	Earlier Stone Age
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HBEIA	Heritage Built Environment Impact Assessment
HMF	Heritage Management Framework
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LHR	Liberation Heritage Route
LCTs	Large Cutting Tools
LIA	Late Iron Age
LOM	Life of Mine
LSA	Later Stone Age
MPRDA	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (No. 28 of 2002)
MRA	International Council on Monuments and Sites
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act (No. 107 of 1998)
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999)
NWP	North West Province
OES	Ostrich Eggshell
PHRAs	Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities
SACLAP	South African Council for the Landscape Architectural Profession
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
ToR	Terms of Reference
UDF	Urban Development Framework

## **1 Executive summary<sup>1</sup>**

### **1.1 Purpose**

This Phase I Heritage impact Assessment was conducted as part of a NEMA Assessment process for the proposed development of Portions 153 and 154 the Farm Schweizer-Reneke Town and Townlands No. 62 HO, North West Province

African Heritage Consultants CC (Registration No. 2001/077745/23) have been appointed by Malepa Planning & Projects to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment.

### **1.2 Findings**

No heritage resources were located during the survey.

### **1.3 Recommendations**

There is a medium-low probability of finding/exposing heritage resources in this locality during the construction phase.

- In the event that any sub-surface heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question has been made by a heritage practitioner. The finds will need to be reported to SAHRA or an archaeologist. Note that no archaeological material that has been uncovered may be removed. This applies to graves and cemeteries as well. In the event that any graves or burial places are located during the development, the procedures and requirements pertaining to graves and burials will apply. If human remains are uncovered, or previously unknown graves are discovered, a qualified archaeologist needs to be contacted and an evaluation of the finds made. If the remains are to be exhumed and relocated, the relocation procedures as accepted by South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) need to be followed. This includes an extensive social consultation process.

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<sup>1</sup> Note that the structure of this report is according to the Minimum Standards for the Archaeological & Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports as required by SAHRA (2007) and the Draft proposals (2016e).

## 1.4 Stakeholders

This report forms part of the environmental process and water use licence application that will be subject to consultation.

## 2 Terms of reference

African Heritage Consultants CC (Registration No. 2001/077745/23) have been appointed by LEAP Landscape Architects and Environmental Planners to conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment.

## 3 Background information on the project

### 3.1 Project description

This report details the results of the Heritage Impact Assessment conducted on 29 September 2020 for the proposed development of portions 153 and 154 of the farm Schweizer-Reneke Town and Townlands No. 62 HO, North West Province

Extension 10 – Portion 153 of the Farm Schweizer Reneke Town and Townlands 62-HO

Extension 11 – Portion 154 of the Farm Schweizer Reneke Town and Townlands 62-HO

<b>Project title</b>	Ipelegeng x 10 & 11
<b>Developer</b>	Department of Human Settlement 018 299 2890
<b>Project Applicant</b>	Mamusa Local Municipality Contact Person : Mr Gaboroni Mothibi Tel: 073 998 8285
<b>Consultant</b>	Malepa Planning & Projects (Pty) Ltd Contact Person : Ms Rene Vermeijs Tel Num: 072 626 9669/ 018 462 4465
<b>1:250 0000 Map Sheet</b>	2725
<b>1: 50 000 Map Sheet</b>	2725AB Schweizer Reneke
<b>Project location</b>	26°11'55.67"S 28°13'33.52"E
<b>Magisterial District</b>	Mamusa Magisterial District

Province	North West Province
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Figure 1. Google Earth map of the study area.

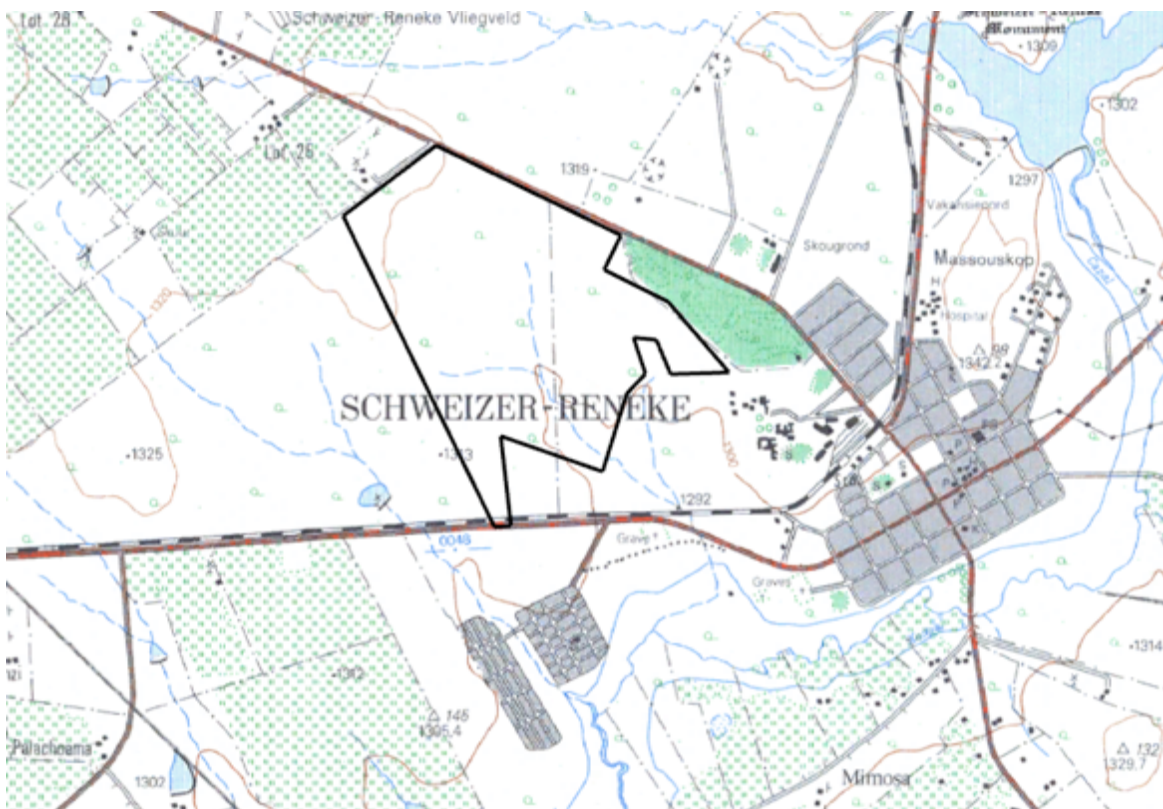


Figure 2. Excerpt from Topocadastral sheet 2725AB Schweizer-Reneke 1972 edition 1 showing



*the study area in black.*

### **3.2 Land use**

The proposed land use will be mixed use that includes residential, commercial, education and municipal developments.

### **3.3 Whether re-zoning and/or subdivision of land is involved**

Township will be established resulting in a subdivision and rezoning of the land.

### **3.4 Developer and consultant contact detail**

**Developer:** Department of Human Settlement  
018 299 2890

**Applicant:** Mamusa Local Municipality  
Contact Person: Mr Gaboroni Mothibi  
Tel Num: 073 998 8285

**Consultant:** **Malepa Planning & Projects (Pty)Ltd**  
**Contact Person: Ms Rene Vermeijs**  
**Tel Num: 072 626 9669**

**Date of Report:** 6 October 2020

## **4 Scope and purpose of the report**

This report outlines the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study conducted for the proposed residential township development on Portions 153 and 154 of the farm Schweizer-Reneke Town and Townlands No. 62 HO, North West Province. The purpose of the HIA was to identify possible areas of heritage sensitivity and constraints that would affect the proposed development, and to provide assessments and recommendations on the mitigation and management of all documented heritage resources.

The report presents a general background to the project area with reference to the historical context. In addition, it sets out the methodologies that were applied during this particular HIA. The findings of the HIA are discussed, potential impacts are reviewed, and recommendations with regard to mitigation, if applicable, are made.

Note that Annexure B provides a background to the southern African heritage with a brief outline of the chronological succession of the various phases of settlement and also provides context for the known heritage resources of the immediate region.

## **5 Information on the authors**

Dr Udo Küsel has more than 50 years of experience in heritage planning, development and management. From a strategic planning perspective, he was involved in the planning and the declaration of the Robben Island Museum as a National Cultural Institution. He also served as President of the South African Museums Association as well as the South African Cultural History Association. In 2001 he established African Heritage Consultants CC and has undertaken more than 1500 Heritage Impact Assessments and compiled numerous heritage management plans. As consultant he has been involved in the development of the Dzata Museum in Venda, the Tšate Site Museum in Sekhukhune and Thomo Cultural Village near Giyane to name but a few. He also served as a part-time lecturer in Museum and Heritage Studies at Pretoria University for 30 years. More recently he trained 30 unemployed people in Sekhukhune to undertake the recording of the heritage of the area. He supervised the project for three years and recorded 200 heritage sites in the area with the aim to develop the heritage resources of the region.

Siegwalt has been practicing for more than 20 years as both a Landscape Architect and an Archaeologist. He has broad experience in a diverse range of projects from the initial conceptualization through to implementation. He has an extensive working knowledge of the Government and Environmental sectors and development management processes. His in-depth experience in assessment, planning, development and management has led to his involvement in numerous strategic policy and planning formulations in both the public and the private sector. He has a strong bias towards heritage projects, large-scale planning, strategic and community projects. In addition, he has extensive experience as a field archaeologist having been involved in archaeological research, heritage surveys, sensitivity and probability mapping, site development, planning and management throughout his career.

## 6 Legislative framework

### 6.1 National Heritage Resource Act (NHRA)

The National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999) is the primary legislative act dealing with the conservation and management of heritage resources. In brief the Act aims to promote good management of the National Estate, and to enable and encourage communities to nurture and conserve their legacy so that this may be bequeathed to future generations.

The NHRA clearly defines the national estate and sets out principles for the management of heritage resources, determines the constitution, powers, functions and duties of heritage authorities and provides a framework for the enforcement of the Act. All sites, heritage resources and archaeological remains are protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act No. 25 of 1999:

- All archaeological remains, artefactual features and structures older than 100 years and historical structures older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999, section 35). No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).
- Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act Section 36. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).

The following sections of the South African Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) must be noted:

In terms of section 3 (1 & 2) of the NHRA, heritage resources of South Africa that are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations and are considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities include:

- (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 natural features of cultural significance;
  - (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
  - (f) archaeological and palaeontological sites;
  - (g) graves and burial grounds, including —
    - (i) ancestral graves;
    - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
    - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
    - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
    - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and
    - (vi) other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
  - (h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
    - (i) movable objects, including—
      - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
      - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
      - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
      - (iv) military objects;
      - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
      - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and
      - (vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).
- (3) Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—
- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
  - (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's 30 natural or cultural heritage;
  - (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
  - (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
  - (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
  - (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

Note that all sites and artefacts associated with the Anglo Boer War are sensitive. It is critical that this information be relayed to visitors, tour operators and private landowners. This message also needs to be reinforced through appropriate signage. From a tourism development and visitor management perspective there are a number of activities that can potentially trigger the need for a permit application or the submission of a Heritage Management Plan to SAHRA.

## 6.2 Grading and field rating

Section 7 of the NHRA distinguishes between three grades of declared (formally protected) heritage resources.

- National (**Grade I**): Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance.
- Provincial (**Grade II**): Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities that make them significant within the context of a province or a region. All other declared heritage resources in the province are by default Grade II.
- Local (**Grade III**): Other heritage resources worthy of conservation. The Grade III tier is further split into three sub-categories, with IIIa = high, IIIb = medium and IIIc = low local significance (SAHRA 2005/2007, 2016e; Wiltshire 2013: 325).

Grading is intended to allow for the identification of the appropriate level of management for any given heritage resource. Grade I resources are intended to be managed by the national heritage authority. Provincial heritage resources authorities would manage Grade II sites. Grade III resources would be managed by the relevant local planning authority (Wiltshire 2013; Orton 2016). These bodies are responsible for grading, but anyone may make recommendations for grading.

While **grading** is actually the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, all reports must include **Field Ratings** for the site(s) discussed (proposals for grading), to comply with section 38 of the national legislation (SAHRA Draft Minimum Standards 2016: 25-26):

- a) **Proposed Field Rating/Grade 1 National Resource:** The site is considered to be of Field Rating/Grade I and must be nominated as such (mention must be made of any relevant international ranking), a protected buffer zone must be proposed, these sites must be maintained *in situ* and a CMP must be recommended for the *in situ* conservation of the site;
- b) **Proposed Field Rating/Grade II Provincial Resource:** The site is considered to be of Field Rating/Grade II and must be nominated as such, a protected buffer zone must be considered, these sites must be maintained *in situ* and a CMP must be recommended for the *in situ* conservation of the site;
- c) **Proposed Field Rating/Grade IIIA Local Resource:** The site must be retained as a heritage register site (High significance) and so mitigation as part of the development process is not advised, a protected buffer zone must be considered, these sites must be maintained *in situ* and a CMP must be recommended for the *in situ* conservation of the site;
- d) **Proposed Field Rating/Grade IIIB Local Resource:** The site could be mitigated and (part) retained as a heritage register site (High/Medium significance). Mitigation of these sites must be subject to a formal permit application process lodged with the relevant heritage resources authority;
- e) **Proposed Field Rating/Grade IIIC Local Resource:** These are sites that have been assigned a Low field rating which, once adequately described in the Phase I Assessment, may be granted destruction authorisation at the discretion of the relevant heritage authority outside of the formal permitting process, (with regard to section 38(8) cases, this will be subject to the granting of the Environmental Authorisation).

### 6.3 International treaties, conventions and charters

South Africa is signatory to a number of international agreements, which have implications for heritage conservation and management including the World Heritage Convention that

places certain obligation on the state and civil society for the management of heritage resources.

South Africa as a member of the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO) subscribes to and takes part in a number of the subsidiary programs including the International Council of Museums (ICOM), International Committee for Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) and various other international conservation bodies under the umbrella of UNESCO.

Of these the most important and pertinent is the ICOMOS Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance, commonly known as the Burra Charter. First adopted in 1979, with minor revisions made in 1981 and 1988 and more substantial changes in 1999, the Charter remains current with the latest version adopted in October 2013 (Australian ICOMOS Burra Charter 2013). The Charter is considered to be the international blueprint on the conservation of places of cultural significance (Patiwael *et al.* 2018). The Burra Charter accordingly sets the international standard for standard of practice for those who provide advice, make decisions about, or undertake work to places of cultural significance, including owners, managers and custodians (Burra Charter 2013).

## **7 Description of the property or affected environment**

The proposed development is located on portions 153 and 153 of the farm Schweizer-Reneke Town and Townlands No. 62 HO, North West Province. The town of Schweizer-Reneke was formerly part of the old Transvaal Province. The town was established on 1 October 1888. The early part of the town development was situated on the banks of the Harts River. The name of the town commemorates Captain C.A. Schweizer and Field Cornet C.N. Reneke. Both men distinguished themselves and were among the ten soldiers killed while storming the stronghold of the Koranna and their chief David Massouw on the nearby Mamusa Hill on 2 December 1885 in an attempt to put an end to cattle rustling in the area. The remains of the stone fortifications of Chief David Massouw can still be seen on Mamusa Hill.

The study area is characterised by *Vachellia erioloba* open grassland on shallow sandy soils

with a high frequency of granitic shallow rocky outcrops across the site. The area with deeper arable soils are limited to the modern cemetery and golf course.

From the Geotechnical report (Geoset CC 2020) it is evident that the site is underlain by Archean granite and gneiss. Surface deposits include hillwash and aeolian sand.

The study was formerly part of the communal grazing area of the town. Typically, any family in town had the right to keep a cow for fresh milk and these cattle were allowed to graze the area around the town. As such the area formerly contained no structures, farm buildings or similar during the historical period. The local golf club was developed on part of this land in the 1950s with club house constructed between 1957 and 1968 (falls outside of study area).



Figure 3. Extract from the 1899 Jeppe Map of the Transvaal. The study area falls within the demarcated townlands hatched in red.

The proximity of the study area to the Harts River make the finding of lithics in this locality probable. According to the geotechnical report a transported layer of possibly diamondiferous river terrace gravel was encountered towards the Harts River. Despite an



extensive search these gravels could not be located and is likely a subsurface occurrence. During the installation of services, it is suggested that archaeologist visit the site to investigate the gravels for the presence of lithics.

### 7.1 Methodology

During the desktop phase a number of potential sites were identified from the three topographic 1:50 000 map editions dated from 1958 to 2010, historical aerial photography and several other documents that contained data on the history of the region. Prior to the survey all potential sites were mapped from the desktop information and transferred to a GPS so that all the localities likely to have sites could be investigated.

### 7.2 Surveyed map area

The project site was visited on the 29<sup>th</sup> of September 2020. All potential areas that could contain heritage features were inspected on foot. The survey area is severely transformed and overgrazed, which afforded good archaeological visibility. Extensive dumping has occurred in localized areas of the study area.

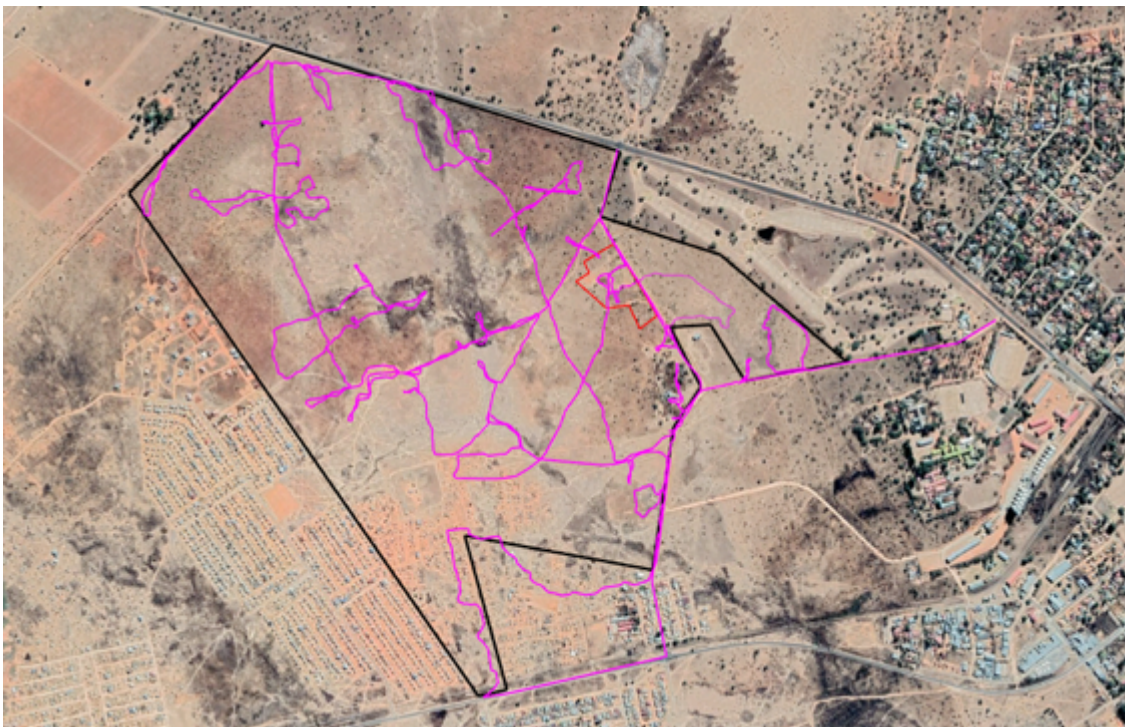


Figure 4. *Tracks of surveyed area in purple.*



Figure 5. *Exposure of granite. No lithics were found to be present despite extensive searches of these areas.*



Figure 6. *Example of a shallow rock pool in the upper part of the site, again no lithics were present.*



Figure 7. *Modern buildings associated with animal handling and care.*



Figure 8. *View of the modern municipal cemetery within the study area. The cemetery is actively used and needs to be surveyed and defined as part of the township process.*



Figure 9. *One of several shallow open sand mining areas. Note the absence of gravels and lithics.*

## **7.2.1 Sources of information**

### **7.2.1.1 Desktop study**

Prior to conducting the site assessment, a desktop study of existing literature on the wider region was conducted to assess the heritage context. The relevant 1:50 000 topographical map sheet 2725AB Schweizer Reneke was consulted for pointers to possible heritage resources.. The available maps and aerial photographs were scrutinised for any evidence of structural remains, and likely areas for archaeological features and heritage resources.

These maps and photographs included the following:

1:50 000 2725AB Schweizer-Reneke first edition 1972 and up to third edition 2010.

National Geospatial Information Aerial Photograph 1957: 392\_006\_00658.

National Geospatial Information Aerial Photograph 1968: 625\_005\_00112.

National Geospatial Information Aerial Photograph 1984: 860\_003\_00087.

The SAHRIS data base was also accessed for previous heritage reports that relate to the general region of the survey. The Catalogue of Stone Age artefacts from Southern Africa in the British Museum is a valuable source too since it lists early collections of stone tools with the localities where these were obtained from (Mitchell 2002b).

### **7.2.1.2 Historical imagery, maps and the survey**

These sources of data were applied to assist the foot site survey. Historical imagery and maps were scrutinised to identify potential sites, areas of disturbance and vegetation anomalies. The available aerial photographs were studied for any evidence of structural remains, likely areas for archaeological features and heritage resources.

Prior to the field work all maps and diagrams of the proposed development provided by the Client were mapped and plotted on Google Earth and high-resolution aerial imagery and converted to .gpx format. The data were transferred to the mobile App GPS HD (Motion X) to allow for georeferencing during the field survey via Ipad and Iphone. GPS coordinates were recorded with a Garmin e-Trex 30 (Datum WGS84).

During the field survey the locality under review was systematically traversed on foot to ensure a high probability of site recording.

### 7.3 Constraints

All field surveys are limited to a degree by the available time budget. It is the considered opinion of the authors that sufficient time and efforts were allocated during the current survey to document possible heritage resources within the study area.

The general archaeological visibility on the site was very good with only localized dumping .



Figure 10. *General view of the study area along the drainage line.*



Figure 11. *Typical examples of the open grassland with Vachellia eriloba that dominate the study area.*



Figure 12. *Example of localized dumping.*

## **8 Heritage context based on previous impact assessments in the general region**

Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIAs), Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) and academic publications on the prehistory and historical period generated a data base for the heritage resources of the North West Province. These sources demonstrated a diverse cultural landscape with settlement and utilisation of the local resources starting from the deep past over a period of time that spans millions of years up to recent times. It documents the earliest occupations of hominins, Stone Age settlement, migrations of African farmers and subsequently the movement of white farmers into the region, mining, industrialization, urbanization, warfare and conflict.

Please refer to Annexure A for an overview of the southern African cultural succession and a brief synthesis of the archaeological and other heritage resources in the North West Province.

Some of the more recent archaeological and heritage surveys previously conducted in the general region to record and mitigate heritage resources prior to development were consulted on the SAHRIS data base.

The majority of impact assessments pointed out that the absence of heritage resources can be ascribed to the extensive agricultural, mining and industrial activities that have been carried out within the general region.

The following is a synopsis of some of the more recent HIAs and AIAs conducted around the study area.

### **2020**

Forssman & Lotter (2020) were appointed to undertake a Stone Age analysis of a dispersed collection from Portion 22 following on the mitigation recommendations made by Pelsler (2019). From a total of the 326 artefacts that were analysed 94% comprised and 17 specimens were classified as formal tools. Quartzite (>98%) was mainly used as raw material for artefact production, with only a few made on hornfels and chalcedony. Since this was a non-

representational collection from a disturbed environment with clear damage to the lithics they collection was broadly attributed to the MSA.

Van Schalkwyk (2020) applied for a letter of recommendation for exemption: the proposed mining application combined with a waste licence application for the mining of diamonds (alluvial) near Schweizer-Reneke on a certain Portion of Portion 12 (PTN of PTN7 of the farm Doornhoek 165, Registration Division: HO, North West Province. The current land-use of the area under consideration is agricultural fields. Any sites, features or objects of cultural significance would have been destroyed by these activities.

Pelser (2020) submitted a report on Phase 2 archaeological mitigation work on the existing diesel depot development on Portion 22 of Mimosa 61HO Near Schweizer-Reneke in the Mamusa Local Municipality, North-West Province. He pointed out that he was initially appointed by AB Enviro Consult to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the existing development of a diesel depot on Portion 22 of the farm Mimosa 61HO, and the proposed development of a mill on a portion of the farm Grootboom 83HO. Both study areas were located close to Schweizer-Reneke in the Mamusa Local Municipality. Several archaeological sites and finds were identified in the study area during the May 2019 assessment (See Report APAC019/58), and recommendations on their mitigation were provided in this report. SAHRA (2019 CaseID: 13931) concurred with recommendation of a Phase 2. A permit for the work was issued to APAC cc (Permit ID#3025 & Case ID#4176) at the end of October 2019. Dr Forssman of the University of Pretoria was appointed as PI for the project (see Forssman & Lotter 2020).

## **2019**

Pelser (2019) reported on a Phase 1 HIA survey that no *in situ* heritage resources were identified within the proposed development footprints for the existing development of a diesel depot on Portion 22 of Mimosa 61 HO and the development of a mill on a portion of Grootpoort 83HO near Schweizer-Reneke. In view of out-of-context Stone Age lithics present in the gravels that were used to level the existing diesel depot. Mitigation recommendations included detailed sampling of representative Stone Age lithics from the diesel depot area for analysis and curation purposes at a recognized institution and tracing the primary source (quarry) of the gravels and river pebbles used at the diesel depot in order to determine the



possible *in situ* location of the Stone Age material. The possible source of the gravels was traced.

## **2018**

Exigo (2018) undertook a Heritage Scoping desktop study for the proposed Ganspan Prospecting Project on Portion 2 of the farm Ganspan 194 in the Mamusa Local Municipality over an area of 438 ha. Data from desktop studies, aerial surveys and the examination of cartographic material were drawn on for the off-site analysis of the project area.

Van Schalkwyk (2018) carried out a Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the prospecting right of diamond alluvial and diamond general on the remaining extent of Portion 23 of the Farm Mimosa, near Schweizer-Reneke, Mamusa Local Municipality. No heritage sites were identified within the proposed development area.

## **2017**

Van Schalkwyk (2017) undertook a Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed diamonds alluvial and diamonds general prospecting right near Schweizer-Reneke on Portion 2 and a certain extent of the remaining extent of the farm Kameelkuil 88 HO, Mamusa Local Municipality. He recorded a large informal cemetery of probably more than 100 graves. Most are marked with stone cairns, and a few with dates on the headstone that correspond with three mining periods in the past.

Rossouw (2017a, 2017b) in a Phase 1 HIA of the remaining extent of Portion 2 (Cypherfontein) and Portion 15 (On Avon – a Portion of Portion 2) of the farm Maraetchesfontein 54, near Schweizer Reneke, noted the geology and palaeontology of the study area. He recorded three ESA handaxes, a historically significance building older than 60 years and two engraving localities.

Pelser (2017) in his report on a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Gludina Extension 2 township on a portion of the remaining extent of Portion 10 of the farm Vleeschkraal 145 HO near Schweizer Reneke, concluded that there were no known sites on the specific land parcel.

## **2012**

Van Schalkwyk (2012) in a HIA for the proposed development of photovoltaic power plants on four different locations in North West and Northern Cape Provinces could not find evidence of any significant archaeological material.

### **2013**

Van Schalkwyk (2013) reported various categories of heritage resources in a Phase 2 HIA for the Eskom Distribution Mookodi Integration Project. These were: Stone Age localities that included rock outcrops utilized for the knapping of lithics; farming and farming-related activities comprising farmsteads, stock pens, windmills, etc.; buildings and sites of heritage significance in the various towns; elements of local infrastructure such as a railway line and associated stations and structures, local and private cemeteries; and roadside memorials.

### **2008**

PGS (2008) in a HIA for the construction of Road P23/3 km 31.1 to km 61.6 from Schweizer Reneke to Myra in the Western Region North West Province could not find any heritage sites in the close proximity of the proposed road alignment.

## **9 Findings**

Despite the representative local history of the immediate region no heritage or archaeological resources were identified during the desktop study or the field assessment.



Figure 13. *Remains of a possible foundation. No other cultural material could be located in this vicinity and it is deemed of no historical value.*

## **10 Assumptions and limitations**

The field study surveyed the surface only, a procedure that cannot locate buried archaeological and/or palaeontological sites. While not detracting by any means from the extensiveness of the fieldwork undertaken by the authors, it is necessary to point out that heritage resources located during the fieldwork do not necessarily represent all the possible heritage resources present within the area. Various factors may account for this, such as ephemeral indications of graves, dense vegetation cover in some parts of the surveyed area, and the subterranean nature of certain archaeological sites that are buried through sediment accumulations.

## **11 Conclusions and Recommendations**

### **11.1 Recommendations**

No heritage resources were identified from the desktop study or recorded during the field survey.

From a heritage perspective it is subsequently recommended that the proposed development

may proceed.

### **11.2 Possible finds emanating from the development**

There is a medium probability of finding/exposing heritage resources during the construction phase.

- In the event that any sub-surface heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until an assessment as to the significance of the site (or material) in question has been made by a heritage practitioner. Note that no archaeological material that has been uncovered may be removed. This applies to graves and cemeteries as well. In the event that any graves or burial places are located during the development, the procedures and requirements pertaining to graves and burials will apply. If human remains are uncovered, or previously unknown graves are discovered, a qualified archaeologist needs to be contacted and an evaluation of the finds made. If the remains are to be exhumed and relocated, the relocation procedures as accepted by SAHRA need to be followed. This includes an extensive social consultation process.
- If any archaeological material is uncovered during the course of development, then work in the immediate area should cease. The find will need to be reported to SAHRA or an archaeologist.

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1:50 000 2725AB Schweizer-Reneke first edition 1972 and up to third edition 2010.

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### 13 Annexure A

The following table provides an overview of the southern African chronological sequence, the main attributes associated with a particular period, and cultural groups associated with each of the periods.

The southern African chronological sequence		
Cultural period and approximate ages	Cultural groups	Technological attributes and tool types
Earlier Stone Age (ESA) >2 m—>200 000 ya <sup>2</sup>	Early hominins Australopithecines <i>Homo habilis</i> <i>Homo erectus</i> archaic <i>Homo sapiens</i>	Large cutting tools (LCTs), scrapers and flaked forms. Some use of flaked bone as tools.
Middle Stone Age (MSA) <300 000 —>20 000 ya	Archaic and fully modern <i>Homo sapiens</i>	A reduction in tool size. Blades, convergent points and awls made on prepared core types to produce uniform tool forms, also scrapers and other tool types. Flaked products were often further shaped through secondary retouch to produce a range of formal tool types. Decorative items, body ornaments and ochre use become apparent. Rare engravings and rock art.
Later Stone Age (LSA) <40/20 000 ya up to historical times	<i>Homo sapiens</i> San hunter-gatherers Khoekhoe herders	An extended range of microlithic tool types, often used as inserts for bow-and-arrow hunting. Characteristic tools include scrapers, borers, and arrow heads. Ostrich eggshell (OES) beads and flasks — sometimes decorated— are prolific. Trade/barter items include glass, iron and copper beads, and pigments. Leather working, basketry, bone implements and armatures for arrows are common. Bow-and-arrow hunting and snaring. San and herder ceramics. Domestic animals: sheep, goats, cattle and dogs. Rock art. Polished stone tools and grooved stones used to shape different bone implements.
Early Iron Age (EIA) c. AD 200—c. AD 900	Bantu-speaking African farming communities	Distinct pottery styles for the various pottery expressions, metal working, subsistence agriculture, domestic animals, trade and barter. Upper and lower grinding

<sup>2</sup> Ya = years ago

		stones.
Middle Iron Age c. AD 900—c. AD 1300	Bantu-speaking African farming communities	Distinct pottery for the various ethnic groups, metal working, subsistence agriculture, domestic animals, trade and barter.
Late Iron Age (LIA) c. AD 1300 – c. AD 1840  Stone-walled LIA sites: c. AD 1640—c. AD 1840	Bantu-speaking African farming groups and Europeans	Characteristic pottery traditions associated with each of the main divisions, metal working, subsistence agriculture, domestic animals, trade and barter. Upper and lower grinding stones and other stone implements. Farmer rock art. Stone-walled settlements.
Colonial Period c. 1650	Bantu-speaking African farming groups and Europeans	Historical structures, industrial metals, glass, porcelain and ceramics.
Historical Period c. 1850	Various African groups, groups of mixed origin and Europeans	Historical structures, industrial metals, glass, porcelain and ceramics.

The following section provides a synthesis of the cultural succession of settlements within the southern African archaeological context.

### 13.1.1 Stone Age

Archaeological traces in the form of mostly stone tools suggest a widespread presence for tool-producing Plio-Pleistocene hominins in southern Africa. The South African Stone Age sequence is chronologically divided into the Earlier Stone Age (ESA), the Middle Stone Age (MSA) and the Later Stone Age (LSA) based on the concept of techno- or industrial complexes. Each of the subdivisions is formed by a group of industries where the assemblages share attributes or common traditions (Deacon 1972; Deacon & Deacon 1999; Lombard *et al.* 2012).

The australopithecines were gradually displaced by *Homo habilis*, a genus that evolved into the more advanced *Homo ergaster/erectus* by 1.8 million years BP. The large stone cutting tools (LCTs) associated with these hominins form part of the Oldowan and Acheulean industries of the ESA. Most ESA localities with stone tools in South Africa are associated with the hominin species known as *Homo erectus*, and the more recent ESA assemblages with

archaic *Homo sapiens* (Barham & Mitchell 2008).<sup>3</sup>

By >250 000 years BP, the large cleavers and handaxes of the ESA were discontinued and replaced by a larger variety of smaller tools and weapons of diverse shapes and sizes and made by using different techniques. The MSA typologies following on the ESA represent greater specialization in the production of stone tools, in particular flake, blade and scraper tools and also in a more extended range of specialized, formal lithic tool types. These changes in technology mark the beginning of the MSA.

The MSA is known for typically prepared centripetal cores that delivered specific convergent/pointed flakes and a range of flake blades. Flaked products often retain the characteristic faceted striking platform that derives from this technique. Several other core types were also used to produce blank forms. Many of these were shaped by secondary trimming to produce a range of formal tool types. This period is moreover characterized by regional lithic variability, evidence for symbolic signalling, polished bone tools, portable art and decorative items.

The main developments during the MSA are cognitive, cultural and physical modernity (Wadley 2013a, 2013b, 2015, 2016). The MSA, which lasted almost half a million years, is associated with early modern humans with complex cognition, novel behaviours and transformative technologies. During the MSA early humans still settled in the open near water sources but also in caves and shelter localities. The MSA marks the transition from the more archaic *Homo* species to anatomically modern humans, *Homo sapiens sapiens* (Jurmain *et al.* 2013).

It is now generally accepted that the MSA was fully replaced by a mostly microlithic LSA marked by a series of new technological developments and cultural innovations (Wadley 2013a, 2013b). The LSA is marked by a series of technological innovations, social transformations and also noticeable demographic changes (Mitchell 2002a). The transition from the MSA to the LSA is vague. Dates proposed for the transitional period range from

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<sup>3</sup> ESA stone tools were found in the Kloofendal Nature Reserve.



around 60/40 000 – 20 000 years ago based on a series of dates obtained through diverse dating methods, palaeoclimatic inferences as well as lithic technologies and diagnostic tool types as artefactual markers of a particular period.

The major changes comprise the replacement of MSA lithic technologies by LSA microlithic stone-working traditions and more widespread signs of symbolic and ritual activity in the form of art and decorative items, specifically objects made for personal adornment, such as pendants and the ubiquitous ostrich (*Struthio camelus*) eggshell (OES) beads (Mitchell 2002a). During the LSA small (microlithic) tools, bone tools and weapon armatures and a range of decorative items as well as rock art were produced.

Hunter-gatherer societies (and the later San) relied to a large extent on bow-and-arrow hunting with poisoned tips, and also snaring. Veld foods and medicinal plants were gathered. Ceramics were used and/or produced by hunter-gatherers and Khoekhoe herders towards the terminal phases of the LSA over a period of around 2000 years. Many of these stone tools and other material cultural items were still manufactured and used when the first Europeans settled in southern Africa in the 17th century AD. Information recorded about the lifestyles of the Khoekhoe herders and the San (Bushmen) at the time of the arrival of Europeans provides some insight into the immediate past history of these indigenous people.

Evidence for Stone Age communities on the Highveld comprises the complete sequence of the southern African Stone Age (Mason 1962, 1988).

### **13.1.2 Rock Art**

Thousands of painted and engraved sites dating from the LSA have been recorded throughout Southern Africa and many more are still being found every year. Paintings and engravings were also executed on loose slabs of stone and some were used as markers for storage pits and in burials. Rock art in the form of paintings, but in particularly the many and diverse categories of engravings on the highveld, are well-documented, for example at Maanhaarrand and Olifantspoort in the Rustenburg region (Mason 1986; RARI Wits Database).

### 13.1.3 Settlement by African farmers

The migrations into southern Africa and the expansion of Early Iron Age (EIA) African farming societies are apparent from AD 400 onwards. Pioneer Sotho-Tswana and other ethnic groups settled in semi-permanent villages, cultivated a range of crops, raised livestock, made ceramic containers, mined ore and smelted metals and engaged in trade or barter. The Late Iron Age (LIA) was accompanied by aggregations of large numbers of communities that were often marked by extensive stonewalled settlements, or enclosures demarcated with poles and brushwood.

## 14 Outline of heritage resources of North West Province

The North West Province (NWP) has a diverse natural and cultural landscape with a variety of heritage resources that are representative of the rich cultural diversity and the deep and historical past of South Africa. The heritage assets of the NWP collectively comprise tangible resources that manifest themselves in heritage objects, natural features and landscapes; but also, intangible resources/values such as oral histories, traditional knowledge systems, cultural practises and folklore. The NHRA in its definition of the national estate indeed recognizes landscapes and natural features of cultural significance.

### 14.1 Stone Age

The area is marked by a great many sites from the various Stone Age periods. These are mostly surface open-air sites and scatters of lithics along rivers and the pans that are typical landforms of the area. The inventory of Southern African Stone Age collections in the British Museum (Mitchell 2002b) contains examples from the J.A. Swan Collection (1948.1.97-102; 1954.7.11); Anderson, Andrew A. before 1845 - after 1896 and Christy, Henry 1810-1865, collected from Taung and the Harts River Gravels as described in the following excerpts from the OP 18 Gazeteer are the following (Mitchell 2002b):

DOORNLAAGTE 26.38'S, 26.07'E

This site is identified by Collins & Smith (1919: 88) as a farm located some 64 km northwest of Klerksdorp and on the watershed of the Schoonspruit, Harts and Vaal Rivers. Two such farms were located in the Reader's Digest Atlas of Southern Africa and the latitude and longitude given are those for a point midway between them. Seven artefacts were found on the surface along the northern slope of a stream, some of them rolled. Two made in dolerite belong to the British Museum collections.

TAUNG (TAUNGS), HARTS RIVER GRAVELS APPROXIMATELY 27.37'S, 24.37'E

Taung's principal claim to fame is as the home for the type specimen of the genus *Australopithecus*, the so-called Taung child (*A. africanus*), found here during lime-quarrying operations in 1924 and first published by Dart (1925). The *A. africanus* type-

site lies close to the village of Norlim, headquarters of the Northern Lime Company, some 11 km southeast of Taung itself, at one time the administrative headquarters of a 'native reserve' and location of a mission station. The Armstrong and Favell collections from this locality derive from close to a stream near this mission, while the Jones material comes from the gravels of the Harts River slightly to the west of the settlement.

GRIQUALAND WEST APPROXIMATELY CENTRED ON 28°30'S, 23°20'E

Christy Collection, ex Colonel H. G. White, +6819

This is a group of 23 artefacts, in a diverse range of raw materials, stated to come (from more than one locality perhaps ?) from 'Bechuanaland and Griqualand West, principally north of the Vaal River and Harts River.' The two retouched points are clearly Middle Stone Age pieces; one of them, as well as the opaline flake-blade and three of the hornfels flakes have faceted platforms. The truncated flake recalls similar artefacts with abrupt, straight or (as in this case) oblique distal truncation found in the +20 000 BP layer at Sehonghong rock-shelter in the Lesotho highlands (Mitchell 1994b), but is of a type otherwise known almost entirely from MSA contexts in southern Africa (cf. Volman 1984).

HARTS RIVER APPROXIMATELY 27°45'S, 24°45'E

Christy Collection, ex Anderson, +7910

These three artefacts were collected over a period of ten years and are all of Middle Stone Age origin. They are:

1 bilaterally retouched, broken hornfels knife, of which the tip and butt of the flake-blade are broken off found 'on surface by salt pan Harts River 1864.' This artefact is rolled and patinated;

1 retouched and now patinated dolerite point with a faceted platform found 'on bank of salt pan Harts River 1868'; and

1 unmodified and almost completely unpatinated hornfels flake with a faceted platform 'found on bed of Harts River, Griqualand West, 1874'.

## 14.2 Rock art

The ubiquitous presence of hunter-gatherers and pastoralists on the landscape is further demonstrated by the large number of significant rock art localities in the NWP. It is universally accepted that the landscape featured importantly in the selection of suitable surfaces to make rock markings (Deacon 1988; Ouzman 1996, 2001; Morris 2012). The region is also known for rock art sites, and then mostly engravings executed on suitable rock outcrops and occasionally in riverbeds. Bosworth and Thaba Sione are Provincial Heritage sites (Government Gazette No. 1241 26 July 1940).

Thaba Sione (near Mahikeng) contains more than 500 San rock engravings, including very fine depictions of rhinoceroses. Several rock outcrops have been polished through being used as a rubbing post by rhinoceroses. Some of the engraved images, but in particular those that depict rhinoceroses, exhibit smooth areas where they have been rubbed through human interaction, probably during ceremonial activities such as rain-making rituals. Most of the early hunting and gathering groups were eventually assimilated by LIA communities. Their enduring legacy is found in the beliefs and rituals that have been absorbed and changed by the later settlers of the region. This is demonstrated by important ritual locales such as Thaba Sione where physical and spiritual resources are still recognised by local Tswana people. The Zionist Christian Church moreover makes use of Thaba Sione for rituals that include rain-making (Ouzman 1996, 2000, 2001; (<http://www.nasmus.co.za/departments/rock->

art/public-rock-art-sites).

Driekuil Hill near Ottosdal is one of at least 12 sites that include Gestoptefontein Mountain and Gestoptefontein Hill, regarded collectively as the largest and most significant Khoe-San rock art sites in the NWP. On outcrops of pyrophyllite, known as 'wonderstone', the pecked and incised images comprise anthropomorphs, zoomorphs, aprons, skins and other objects and grooves, pits, hammered areas, clusters of pecks and cut marks) that may have been made as part of ceremonies. It is suggested that the art is associated with Khoe-San girls' puberty rituals (Hollmann 2007).

Gestoptefontein/Tlogo Pitsane has oral traditions associated with different groups, namely pastoralists such as the Korana and the Tswana (Holub 1881; Schmidt 2001; Hollmann 2007). The local Tswana associated a watersnake with this locality. The explorer Emile Holub, on his visit in 1872-1875 to South Africa, removed various rock art panels, including around 200 slabs from Gestoptefontein and sent these to Europe where the majority were accessioned in a Vienna Museum.

LSA engravings do occur on dolomitic rocks in the general area (Willcox 1963; Figure 8). Bosworth near Klerksdorp, Manyane near Molopo River about 15km east of Mmabatho and several localities in the Magaliesberg contain rock engravings on boulders and rock outcrops (Mason 1962). At most of the Magaliesberg sites engravings occur near the very numerous stone-walled settlements. The engravings show authorship of both hunter-gatherers and African farmers, e.g. at the large stone-walled settlement of Olifantspoort and at Maanhaarrant in the Bojanala District (Mason 1962).

### **14.3 Iron Age**

The migration into southern Africa and expansion of Early Iron Age (EIA) African farming societies is apparent in this area from AD 400 onwards. Pioneer Sotho-Tswana groups settled in semi-permanent villages, cultivated a range of crops, raised livestock, made ceramic containers, mined ore and smelted metals and engaged in trade or barter.

The first-millennium site of Broederstroom (a Provincial Heritage Site) near the Hartbeespoort Dam yielded data on settlement layout, cultivation, herding and iron working. Most sites from the EIA are located near water sources. The nutrient-rich alluvial soils would have been favoured for agriculture. A lack of sites from this period is probably explained by their close proximity to floodplains that resulted in the burial of settlements so that they are usually only visible in eroded areas. An example from the Marico is an EIA site discovered from erosional contexts near the Mokgola stream, about 2 km northwest of the Kaditshwene ruins in central Marico, which yielded a fragmented pottery sample (Boeyens 2003).

The onset of the Little Ice Age that resulted in drier conditions in southern Africa around AD 1300 contributed to the expansion of Sotho-Tswana speakers into territories until then occupied by the descendants of southern Africa's first farmers. Middle Iron Age (MIA) sites known from the Eiland-style ceramics become more common, e.g. in the Madikwe Game Reserve (Huffman 2000) and the Marico sites of Rietfontein and Magozastad (Boeyens 2003).

A more sustained presence of Iron Age farming communities is attested by stonewalled settlements from the 15th century onwards. These large aggregated settlement complexes of the Sotho-Tswana that date to the 18th and 19th centuries. The settlements are often located on top of or around the sides of various hills and outcrops. The Late Iron Age (LIA) was accompanied by extensive stonewalled settlements, such as the National Heritage Site of the Kaditshwene Cultural Landscape (Government Notice 2011/696, Gazette No. 345620) in the Marico area, Molokwane east of Rustenburg, the Olifantspoort Complex near Koster and the Tlokwa settlement of Marothodi in the western Bankenveld near Pilanesberg. In the Pilanesberg National Park the mid-19th century settlement of Mabele-a-Podi was the capital of Pilane's Kgafela Kgatla.

It was only during the second millennium at around AD 1600 that African communities settled the study region more densely, and these were mainly Tswana groups. The more recent histories of groups such as the Tlokwa, Kgatla, Fokeng, Kwena, Po, and others have been documented through ethnographic reports and oral histories (Boeyens & Hall 2009; Boeyens 2012; Hall 2012; African Heritage Consultants 2018).

A large-scale aerial survey of stone-walled complexes in the former western Transvaal (Mason 1968; Seddon 1968; Küsel 1998) demonstrated that these aggregated occur across the entire NWP region (Breutz 1953; Boeyens 1998, 2000, 2003; Boeyens & Hall 2009). Early travellers such as Lichtenstein and Burchell, and missionaries, for instance John Campbell and Stephen Kay, provided valuable records of settlement layout and the spatial arrangement of houses. The Reverend Campbell (1822[i]) of the London Missionary Society visited Kaditshwene, the capital of the Bahurutshe booMenwe and the Bahurutshe booMokgatlha, in 1820. He remarked that this was the most populous town encountered on his travels from the Cape. Campbell documented the concentrated spatial layout of the stone-walled settlement in some detail and also the interior of several houses and recorded the painted wall-decorations. The Wesleyan-Methodist missionary, Stephen Kay (1834) on his visit in 1821 estimated that Kaditshwene had 13 000 to 14 000 inhabitants.

The stone-walled settlement of Marothodi was the capital of the Rustenburg Tlokwa prior to their dispersal during the *difaqane*. This extensive settlement along the Kgetleng (Elands) River in the Rustenburg region of NWP yielded considerable insight into the technology employed in the smelting and working of copper and iron by indigenous metal workers (Hall et al 2008; Boeyens & Hall 2009; Miller 2010). The contemporary Molokwane to the west of Rustenburg was the capital of the pre-*difaqane* 19th-century capital of the Modimosana Mmatau Kwena (Pistorius 1992, 1994; Boeyens 2003; Steyn 2011).

In the Vredefort Dome the numerous LIA stone-walled settlements of later Sotho-Tswana communities demonstrate that the area was occupied by African farmers from at least AD 1400 to AD 1800. Early Nguni groups also settled here (Maggs 1976; Huffman 2007; Byrne 2012). In the Marico area the presence of groups with Nguni origins are well-documented. During the historical period the Ndebele of Mzilikazi moved into the Marico in the 1820s only to settle in the Magaliesberg from 1827 (Boeyens 2003).

The Thaba Sione engraving site is also associated with the later Tswana farming communities, who recognised the physical and spiritual resources of the engravings. The Zionist Christian Church moreover makes use of Thaba Sione for rituals that include rain-making (Ouzman 1996, 2000, 2001; (<http://www.nasmus.co.za/departments/rock-art/public-rock-art-sites>).

#### **14.4 Historical era**

The 18th century was a period of conflict with the Griqua, Korana and white settlers competing for land. There are also a number of battlefields and concentration camps from the Anglo Boer War. Following on the discovery of diamond deposits small-scale alluvial diamond extraction localities in river gravels were established. Larger mining developments reflect the industrial period.

White hunters explored the general region from the 1800s (Bergh 1999). The first Europeans to move into the region from the early 18th century onwards were frontiersmen, hunters, traders, missionaries and farmers. The town of Schweizer-Reneke was formerly part of the former Transvaal Province. The town was established on 1 October 1888. The early part of the town was situated on the banks of the Harts River. The name of the town commemorates Captain C.A. Schweizer and Field Cornet C.N. Reneke. Both men distinguished themselves and were among the ten soldiers killed while storming the stronghold of the Koranna and their chief David Massouw on the nearby Mamusa Hill on 2 December 1885 in the attempt to put an end to cattle rustling in the area. The remains of the stone fortifications of Chief David Massouw can still be seen on Mamusa Hill.

The area was more densely settled in the early 1900s by white farming colonists. Historical sites, formal cemeteries and informal graves associated with farming practices and mining ventures occur in the general area. The discovery of mineral resources and the associated developments contributed significantly to the struggle for supremacy that culminated in the Anglo Boer War of 1899-1902.

#### **14.5 Declared sites**

Despite the rich liberation history of the NWP there are only a handful officially gazetted and recognised heritage sites commemorating the liberation history in the NWP. These included Mahikeng, the only known town in South Africa at that time with a war monument erected in honour of Black men and women who died in the South African Anglo Boer War. The capital of NWP Mahikeng (previously Mafeking) is known for the siege during the Anglo-Boer War that ended in a decisive victory for the British. Mahikeng also has a monument honouring

Chief Besele Montshiwa of the Barolong bo Ratshidi, head of a regiment that fought with the side of the British forces during the war. The monuments were erected with funds collected from the Barolong people (Houston *et al.* 2015: 13).

It is of note that the well-known and distinguished writer, Sol Plaatje, lived near Mahikeng. Lodge (1990:164) points out that “the two foremost historical writers who can be associated with the ANC’s early development, S Modiri Molema (1891-1965) and Sol T Plaatje (1876-1932), both grew up within Barolong communities”.

Another major heritage resource is the fort known as Kanonkoppie situated to the south-west outside Mahikeng. It was erected in 1884 by Sir Charles Warren of the British in a mainly abortive endeavour to suppress the confrontational incorporation of the Stellaland and Goshen republics into the then ZAR. During the Anglo-Boer War of 1899 additional fortifications were erected at the fort and manned by the Bechuanaland Protectorate Regiment during the siege of Mafeking. The fort has since been restored by the Mahikeng Municipality and proclaimed as a heritage site in 1962 (SAHRIS site ID 26028, Provincial Heritage Site Gazette Date: 09/02/1962 Gazette No. 171).

The Tierkloof Institute on Portion 5 of Waterloo 730 near Vryburg was also declared a Provincial Heritage Site in 1988 (SAHRIS accessed 8 January 2018).

A historical cattle dip, Elandsputte, Lichtenburg District is a national monument site situated on Portion 1 of the farm Uitgevonden 355, Registration Division JP, Transvaal, as shown on Surveyor's Diagram SG A711/80, dated 26 March 1980, and filed in the Office of the Surveyor-General in Pretoria. The first diamond discovered in the NWP was found in 1924 on the farm Elandsputte by John Voorendyk when digging a hole to construct a cattle dip. However, the State Geologist at the time, Dr Harger, was unconvinced of the nature of the deposits and it was only two years later when diamonds were again found in the area that Dr Harger commenced prospecting. Ironically, and due to a navigational error on his part, subsequent work by him was carried out on part of Elandsputte and his rich findings there precipitated the 1926 Lichtenburg diamond rush (Smith 2006). Figures 7 and 8 show early mining scenes



from the area. Voorendyk's cattle dip was declared a National Monument (now a Provincial Heritage Site [PHS]) in 1980 (SAHRA n.d.).

#### **14.6 World Heritage Sites**

The NWP has three World Heritage Sites: Taung (Government Notice 2013/706, Gazette No. 36637), the Cradle of Humankind that is shared between NWP and Gauteng, and the Vredefort Dome. The first two are important palaeo-anthropological localities. The Taung Skull Fossil Site comprises palaeontological, archaeological and also historic sites associated with the mining of limestone. This locality contains at least 17 distinct fossiliferous deposits. Taung was the first site in southern Africa to yield an australopithecine specimen. In 1924 Raymond Dart named the fossilised juvenile skull from Taung *Australopithecus africanus*. Taung is therefore the type site for this hominin.

#### **14.7 The Liberation Heritage Route (LHR)**

The National Heritage Council (NHC) identified the development and management of the legacy of the liberation struggle as an important aspect of heritage preservation in South Africa (Houston *et al.* 2015). The principle elements for the LHR relied on several underlying factors that included: the intellectual foundations (providing intellectual and financial impetus to the South African National Native Congress (SANNC) from approximately 1909 to the mid-1920s); the geography of the border landscape (the extensive border with Botswana provided exit and entry points for members of the liberation movement); rural struggles of political organisation and mobilisation; and lastly, the Bophuthatswana Story (Draft Report 2013: 407-408; Houston *et al.* 2015: 45-49, 115-123).

Several localities, events and prominent persons (based on a chronology through time before and after colonisation) for inclusion in the LHR project were identified (Draft Report 2013: 412-421; Houston *et al.* 2015). To summarise in the words of Houston *et al.* 2015: 490) "Not only are new monuments being erected and new heritage sites identified and developed all over the country, but many existing ones are being (re)interpreted to fit in the new meta-narrative". Not all the identified sites and individuals may meet the criteria for inclusion in the National Liberation Heritage Route. Most of these will form part of relevant local and Provincial Liberation Heritage Route, and Heritage Precincts (Houston *et al.* 2015: 491).