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PHASE 1

HERITAGE SCOPING STUDY

PROPOSED BAROLONG BOORA TSHIDI HERITAGE PARK AT MONTSHIOA STADT VILLAGE, ON FARM MAFIKENG COMMONAGE ZRF 428 WITHIN MAFIKENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY OF NGAKA MODIRI MOLEMA DISTRICT NORTH WEST PROVINCE, SOUTH AFRICA

Compiled for:
MAFIKENG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
Private Bag x 63
Mmabatho, 2735
Cnr University Drive and Hector Peterson Street
Mafikeng
Tel: 018 389 0111
Fax: 018 384 4830

Compiled by:
**VHUFASHU HERITAGE
CONSULTANTS**
45 Voortrekker St
Polokwane, 0700
P.O. Box 456
Ladanna, 0704
Tel: 015 291 4919
Fax: 015 291 4917
E-mail: info@vhhc.co.za

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

General

Mafikeng is the provincial capital of North West since 1994. It was previously a seat of government for the Bechuanaland protectorate until 1965.

The town was given the name Mahikeng by the Barolong boo Ratshidi who settled in the area during the early nineteenth century. The Barolong spelling of using an *H* was later changed to an *F* in order to comply with a more standard Setswana spelling. As a result, the town became Mafikeng. The name in English means “place of rocks”. In Setswana, Lefika means rock and Mafika is a plural. The *eng* at the end of Mafik *eng* denotes place of.

This Archaeological Impact Assessment report as required in terms of section 38 of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act 25 of 1999) focuses on the proposed Barolong Boora Tshidi Heritage Park site which is situated in Montshioa Stadt Village south western side of Mafikeng Town and western side of Barolong Traditional Council offices. The site is bound by the river at the eastern side and the village settlement at the western side, northern side and southern side within Mafikeng Local Municipality, Ngaka Modiri Molema District of North West Province. The aims with the phase1 Heritage Impact assessment (HIA) program were the following:

To establish whether any of the type and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in section 3 of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act 25 of 1999) do occur in or near the proposed Barolong Boora Tshidi Heritage Park, and if so, to establish the significance of these heritage resources.

To establish whether such heritage resources will be affected by the proposed Barolong Boora Tshidi Heritage Park, and if so, to determine possible mitigation measures that can be applied to these heritage resources.

Summary Results

The field survey was conducted on the 24 of March 2012. The survey covered the proposed Barolong Boora Tshidi Heritage Park in Montshioa Stadt Village. The stone wall enclosures were noted all over the proposed site.

Location

Local Authorities	:	Mafikeng Local Municipality
Farm Name	:	Mafikeng Commonage ZRF 428
Site Coordinates	:	S25.87765°E25.62873°
Magisterial Authority	:	Ngaka Modiri Molema District Municipality
Developer	:	Mafikeng Local Municipality
Date of field work	:	24 March 2012
Date of report	:	April 2012

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CLIENT NAME: Tikamupo Environmental Consultancy

CLIENT CONTACT PERSON: Robert Tshivhandekano
Tikamupo Environmental Consultants
P.O.Box 6775
Thohoyandou, 0950
Tel:015 963 2210 /Fax: 086 513 8724

HERITAGE CONSULTANT: **VHUFHASHU HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC**



PROJECT CO-ORDINATOR: Munyai Rudzani Richard

STUDY LEADER: Mathoho Ndivhuho Eric
Field Director for Vhuf Hashu Heritage
Consultants.
Professional Member of the Association of Southern
African.
Professional Archaeologist (#159)



SIGNATURE

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1. INTRODUCTION AND RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Mafikeng Local Municipality commissioned studies for the proposed establishment of Barolong Boora Tshidi Heritage Park in Mafikeng Local Municipality within Farm Mafikeng Commonage ZRF 428. Tikamupo Environmental Consultancy was appointed to handle environmental aspects of the proposed project. They appointed Vhufashu Heritage Consultants to conduct an Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment study as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed project.

The proposed activities form part of the development process, where application for Environmental Assessment Authorization must be completed. The heritage impact assessments report form part of a series of appendices prepared for Environmental Impact Assessment (Basic Assessments) Report to be submitted to the Department of Environment and Nature conservation (DENC) South Africa in support of the application as amended by the National Environmental Management (NEMA) Act no 107 of 1998. Information presented in this report form the basis of heritage resources assessment of the proposed project as the proposal constitutes an activity, which may potentially be harmful to heritage resources that may occur in the proposed demarcated area.

The National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA - Act No. 25 of 1999) protects all structures and features older than 60 years (section 34), archaeological sites and material (section 35) and graves and burial sites (section 36). In order to comply with the legislation, the Applicant requires information on the heritage resources, and their significance that occur in the demarcated area. This will enable the Applicant to take pro-active measures to limit the adverse effects that the development could have on such heritage resources. In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) the following is of relevance:

TYPE AND RANGES OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AS OUTLINED IN SECTION 30F THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (NO 25 OF 1999)

The National Heritage Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) outlines the following types and ranges of the heritage resources that qualify as part of the national estate, namely:

- (a) Places, buildings structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- (b) Places to which oral tradition are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- (c) Historical settlement and townscapes
- (d) Landscape and natural features of cultural significance;
- (e) Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- (f) Archaeological and paleontological sites
- (g) Graves and burial ground including-
 - (I) Ancestral graves
 - (II) Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
 - (III) Graves of victim 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 by 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) object recovered from soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological 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) object of scientific or technological interest; and
 - (VII) books, records, documents, photographs, positive and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recording, excluding those that are public records as defined in section1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act,1996(Act No 43 of 1996).

The National Heritage Resource Act (Act No 25 of 1999,Art 3)also distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value... these criteria are the following:

- (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 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 organization of importance in the history of South Africa

Section 34(1) No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

Archaeological remains

Section 35(4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

- destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite

Burial grounds and graves

Section 36 (3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority:

- (i) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- (ii) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.

Cultural resource management

Section 38(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development:

- must at the very earliest stages of initiating such development notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

development means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the 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:

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

(ii) Any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land, and

(iii) Any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

place means a site, area or region, a building or other structure

structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the ground.

2. AIM OF STUDY

The aim of the study is to identify all heritage sites, document and assess their importance within Local, provincial and national context. To assess the impact of the proposed project on non renewable heritage resources to determine the presence or absence of heritage resources such as archaeological, historical sites, features, graves, places of religious and cultural significance, and to submit appropriate mitigation recommendations with regard to the identified cultural resources management measures that may be affected by the proposed development that might be required to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the frame work provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999)

During the survey the sites of significance were identified. General site conditions and features on site were recorded by means of photos, GPS location and description. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

3. BRIEF BACKGROUND

The site affected by the proposed Barolong Boora Tshidi Heritage Park is located in Mafikeng Local Municipality, Ngaka Modiri Molema District area along in Montshioa Stadt Village.

3.1 Project Developers and Consultants

Developers are encouraged to consider archaeological values in their project planning and design from the outset. This will minimize scheduling and budget difficulties at later stages. As Consultants in the archaeological assessment process, we are responsible for: (*see table 1*)

- ❖ Determining the presence of archaeological sites that may be adversely impacted by the proposed development, and evaluate their significance.
- ❖ Identification of potential adverse impacts to archaeological sites protected under the National Heritage Resources Act No: 25 of 1999.
- ❖ Assessing of the heritage significance of identified archaeological sites to assist in the development of appropriate mitigation strategies.
- ❖ Make recommendations for avoidance or mitigation of protected or otherwise significant archaeological sites.
- ❖ Reporting the results of these studies to the Heritage Authorities.

Table 1

4. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The **Terms of Reference** for the study were to:

- (I) Assess the significance of the known cultural resources within the borders of proposed development area, in terms of their historical, social, religious, aesthetic and scientific value.

- (II) Develop mitigation or control measures for impact minimization and cultural resources preservation
- (III) Develop procedures to be implemented if previously unidentified cultural resources are uncovered during the construction.

5. TERMINOLOGIES THAT MAY BE USED IN THIS REPORT

The Heritage impact Assessment (HIA) referred to in the title of this report includes a survey of heritage resources as outlined in the National Heritage resources Act, 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) (See Box 1).

Heritage resources, (Cultural resources) include all human-made phenomena and intangible products that are result of the human mind. Natural, technological or industrial features may also be part of heritage resources, as places that have made an outstanding contribution to the cultures, traditions and lifestyle of the people or groups of people of South Africa.

The term 'pre –historical' refers to the time before any historical documents were written or any written language developed in a particular area or region of the world. The historical period and historical remains refer, for the project area, to the first appearance or use of 'modern' Western writing brought South Africa by the first colonist who settled in the Cape in the early 1652 and brought to the other different part of South Africa in the early 1800.

The term 'relatively recent past' refers to the 20th century. Remains from this period are not necessarily older than sixty years and therefore may not qualify as archaeological or historical remains. Some of these remains, however, may be close to sixty years of age and may in the near future, qualify as heritage resources.

It is not always possible, based on the observation alone, to distinguish clearly between archaeological remains and historical remains or between historical remains and remains from the relatively recent past. Although certain criteria may help to make this distinction possible, these criteria are not always present, or when they are present, they are not always clear enough to interpret with great accuracy. Criteria such as square floor plans (a historical feature) may serve as a guideline. However circular and square floors may occur together on the same site.

The 'term sensitive remains' is sometimes used to distinguish graves and cemeteries as well as ideologically significant features such as holy mountains, initiation sites or other sacred places. Graves in particular are not necessarily heritage resources if they date from the recent past and do not have head stones that are older than sixty years. The distinction between 'formal' and 'informal' graves in most instances also refers to graveyards that were used by colonists and by indigenous people. This distinction may be important as different cultural groups may uphold different traditions and values with regard to their ancestors. These values have to be recognized and honored whenever graveyards are exhumed and relocated.

The term 'Stone Age' refers to the prehistoric past, although Late Stone Age people lived in South Africa well into the historical period. The Stone Age is divided into an Early Stone Age (3 Million years to 150 000 thousand years ago) the Middle Stone Age (150 000 years ago to 40 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (40 000 years to 200 years ago).

The term 'Early Iron Age' and Late Iron Age respectively refers to the periods between the first and second millenniums AD.

The 'Late Iron Age' refers to the period between the 17th and the 19th centuries and therefore includes the historical period.

Mining heritage sites refers to old, abandoned mining activities, underground or on the surface, which may date from the pre historical, historical or relatively recent past.

The term 'study area' or 'project area' refers to the area where the developers wants to focus its development activities (refer to plan)

Phase I studies refers to survey using various sources of data in order to establish the presence of all possible types of heritage resources in a given area.

Phase II studies includes in-depth cultural heritage studies such as archaeological mapping, excavating and sometimes laboratory work. Phase II work may include documenting of rock art, engravings or historical sites and dwellings; the sampling of archaeological sites or shipwrecks; extended excavation of archaeological sites; the exhumation of bodies and the relocation of grave yards, etc. Phase II work may require the input of specialist and require the co-operation and the approval of SAHRA.

The following aspects have direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

- **Archaeological sites** are places where people lived and left evidence of their presence in the form of artifacts, food remains and other traces such as rock paintings or engravings, burials, fireplaces and structures.
- **Cultural Significance** is the aesthetic, historical, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.
- **Conservation** means all the processes of looking after a place so as to retain its cultural significance.
- **In Situ material** means archaeological remains that have not been disturbed.
- **Place** means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, together with pertinent contents, surroundings and historical and archaeological deposits.
- **Preservation** means protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary.

6. METHODOLOGY

Physical Survey

A site visit was made and the proposed site was physical surveyed on foot. The proposed site was visually inspected for any historical or archaeological material that may be impacted by the proposed establishment. The survey was conducted on the 24 March 2012. The extent of the proposed area and corridors were determined as well as the extent of the areas to be affected by secondary activities

during the development. A brief literature survey relating to Pre-historical and historical context of previous completed projects within the study area was consulted. This includes archaeological data bases kept at the Provincial Heritage Resource Agency Office in Gauteng and the South African History Museum in Pretoria. In addition, the proposed site was studied by means of a Google map adopted from internet as well as 1:50 000 topographical maps and the 1:250 000 map on which the proposed study area appears.

Documentation

All sites/find spots located during foot surveys were briefly documented. The documentation methodology includes digital photographs. Photographs were taken by means of a Digital camera (Cannon EOS 1000D).The descriptions as well as the physical environment of the proposed study area, this includes site layout and surround vegetation have been recorded on the field note book. In cases where archaeological/historical and grave site/s was identified, documentation was envisaged with great attention to detail the site; this includes documenting information such as nature and condition of the site. All sites/find spots identified during the archaeological survey within the corridor as well as outside the proposed site were geo-referenced Mapped and plotted using a Global Positioning System (GPS) WGS84 datum (Garmin E-Trek Legend) and numbered accordingly.

Restrictions

It must be pointed out that heritage resources can be found in the unexpected places, it must also be borne in mind that survey may not detect all the heritage resources in a given project area. While some remains may simply be missed during surveys (observation) others may occur below the surface of the earth and may be exposed once development (such as the construction of the facilities) commences.

7. ASSESMENT CRITERIA

This section describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites. The significance of archaeological and heritage sites were based on the following criteria:

- ✓ The unique nature of a site
- ✓ The amount/depth of the archaeological deposit and the range of features (stone walls, activity areas etc.)
- ✓ The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site.
- ✓ The preservation condition and integrity of the site
- ✓ The potential to answer present research questions.

7.1 Site Significance

The site significance classification standards as prescribed and endorsed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used as guidelines in determining the site significance for the purpose of this report.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	Grade 4A	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	Grade 4B	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	Grade 4C	Low Significance	Destruction

Grading and rating systems of heritage resources

7.2 Impact Rating

VERY HIGH

These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually permanent change to the (natural and/or cultural) environment, and usually result in severe or very severe effects, or beneficial or very beneficial effects.

Example: The loss of a species would be viewed by informed society as being of VERY HIGH significance.

Example: The establishment of a large amount of infrastructure in a rural area, which previously had very few services, would be regarded by the affected parties as resulting in benefits with VERY HIGH significance.

HIGH

These impacts will usually result in long term effects on the social and /or natural environment. Impacts rated as HIGH will need to be considered by society as constituting an important and usually long term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. Society would probably view these impacts in a serious light.

Example: The loss of a diverse vegetation type, which is fairly common elsewhere, would have a significance rating of HIGH over the long term, as the area could be rehabilitated.

Example: The change to soil conditions will impact the natural system, and the impact on affected parties (e.g. farmers) would be HIGH.

MODERATE

These impacts will usually result in medium- to long-term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as MODERATE will need to be considered by the public or the specialist as constituting a fairly unimportant and usually short term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are real, but not substantial.

Example: The loss of a sparse, open vegetation type of low diversity may be regarded as MODERATELY significant.

Example: The provision of a clinic in a rural area would result in a benefit of MODERATE significance.

LOW

These impacts will usually result in medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as LOW will need to be considered by society as constituting a fairly important and usually medium term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are not substantial and are likely to have little real effect.

Example: The temporary changes in the water table of a wetland habitat, as these systems are adapted to fluctuating water levels.

Example: The increased earning potential of people employed as a result of a development would only result in benefits of LOW significance to people living some distance away.

NO SIGNIFICANCE

There are no primary or secondary effects at all that are important to scientists or the public.

Example: A change to the geology of a certain formation may be regarded as severe from a geological perspective, but is of NO SIGNIFICANCE in the overall context.

7.3 Certainty

DEFINITE: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data exist to verify the assessment.

PROBABLE: Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

POSSIBLE: Only over 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

UNSURE: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

7.4 Duration

SHORT TERM : 0 – 5 years

MEDIUM: 6 – 20 years

LONG TERM: more than 20 years

DEMOLISHED: site will be demolished or is already demolished

7.5 Mitigation

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be classified as follows:

- ✓ **A** – No further action necessary
- ✓ **B** – Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required
- ✓ **C** – Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping required; and
- ✓ **D** – Preserve site

8.1. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

Early People

The earliest people to settle in Mafikeng were the Khoi and San Societies. They lived in the area for thousands of years before they were joined by the migrating Tswana societies. The section of the Tswana Society that settled in Mafikeng was the Barolong Boo Ratshidi.

The Barolong Boo Ratshidi established their chieftaincy in the area with their capital in Mafikeng (Mahikeng: BaRolong pronunciation). During the nineteenth century the expanding Voortrekker and the establishment of the Zuid Afrikanse Republic in Western Transvaal became a threat to Barolong boo Ratshidi autonomy. As a result, Chief Montshiwa of Barolong Boo Ratshidi requested British protection. On the 22 May 1884 in Mafikeng, Chief Montshiwa signed a treaty ceding his Sovereignty to the British. Soon afterwards the British government established a garrison in town.

The following year, Hercules Robinson approved a proclamation that divided Mafikeng into two sections, one for the Barolong and the other for European settlement.

From 1899 to 1901 (217 days) Mafikeng was besieged by the Boer forces during the second Anglo Boer War (South African War). At the time of the siege, people like Solomon T Plaatje were residing in Mafikeng. The other famous person was colonel Baden Powell who was sent to Mafikeng to protect it against Boer invasion. It was during this siege that the Boy Scouts were first organized and used to carry messages across towns and to spy on the movement of Boer forces.

Historic Monuments

The town of Mafikeng is the only town to have war monuments in honour of Blacks (specifically the Barolong) men and women who died in the Anglo Boer War. It also has a monument honouring chief Besele Montshiwa, head of a regiment that

fought with the Boer forces during the war. The monuments were erected by the Barolong chieftaincy with funds collected from the Barolong people. The other monument is the prince of Wales road, which was used by the Prince of Wales during his historic visit the Barolong Boo Ratshidi.

Stone Age

Very little habitation of the central Highveld area took place during Stone Age times. Tools dating to the Early Stone Age period are mostly found in the vicinity of larger watercourses, e.g. the Vaal River or the Harts River and especially in sheltered areas such as at the Taung fossil. During Middle stone Age (MSA) times (c 150 000-30 000 BP) people became more mobile, occupying areas formerly avoided. In many cases, tools dating to this period are found on the banks of the many pans that occur all over. The MSA is a technological stage characterized by flakes and flake-blades with faceted platforms, produced from prepared cores, as distinct from the core tool-based ESA technology.

Late Stone Age (LSA) people had even more advanced technology than the MSA people and therefore succeeded in occupying even more diverse habitats. Some sites are known to occur in the region. These are mostly open sites located near river and pans. For the first time we also get evidence of people's activities derived from material other than stone tools. Ostrich eggshell beads, ground bone arrowheads, small bored stones and wood fragments with incised markings are traditionally linked with the LSA. The LSA people have also left us with a rich legacy of rock art, which is an expression of their complex social and spiritual beliefs. One such site is located on the farm Bernauw located to the east of the study area.

Iron Age

Iron Age people started to settle in southern Africa AD 300, with one of the oldest known sites at Broederstroom south of Hartebeespoort Dam dating to AD 470. Having only had cereals (sorghum, millet) that need summer rainfall, Early Iron Age (EIA) people did not move outside this rainfall zone, and neither did they occupy the central interior highveld area. Because of their specific technology and economy, Iron Age people preferred to settle on the alluvial soils near rivers for agricultural purposes, but also for firewood and water

The occupation of the larger geographical area (including the study area) did not start much before the 1500s. By the 16th century things changed, with the climate becoming warmer and wetter, creating conditions that allowed Late Iron Age (LIA) farmers to occupy areas previously unsuitable, for example the treeless plains of the Free State and North West Province.

The earliest Iron Age settlers who moved into the North West Province region were Sotho speakers such as the Hurutshe, Fokeng, Kgatla and Rolong. In the region of the study area, it was mostly the boRapulana and boRatlou sections of the Rolong (Breutz 1959).

Historic Period

Many early travelers, hunters and missionaries (Burchell 1824, Campbell 1822, Smith 1834-1836 (Lye 1976), Moffat 1842 and Harris 1852) either passed through the area or close to it. Their writings leave us a tantalizing description of what life was in these communities before large-scale interaction with white settlers took place. Some of the first whites to settle here were the missionaries Samuel Broadbent and Thomas Hodgson, who settled some distance to the east of what later became known as Wolmaransstad.

White settlers moved into the area during the first half of the 19th century. They were largely self-sufficient, basing their survival on cattle/sheep farming and hunting. Few towns were established and it remained an undeveloped area.

During the 1880s, the white settlers exploited conflict between the different Tswana chiefdoms to obtain more land. After the formation of the Union of South Africa in 1910, most of the area now known as the North West formed part of the "old Transvaal" throughout the period of Afrikaner nationalism and the founding of the Republic of South Africa in 1961. During the leadership of B.J. Vorster, the implementation of the Homeland Policy led to the incorporation of a large part of modern day North West into a homeland called Bophuthatswana, over which Lucas Mangope presided. The three oldest towns in the old Transvaal are all located in the North West Province, being Potchefstroom, Klerksdorp and Rustenburg. The white settlement of the interior was aided by a process called the

Difaqane, meaning “human scattering “and amounted to the almost frenzied movement of large communities away from the impi’s (armies) of Mzilikazi, with the result that the Boers found the interior largely unpopulated.

The country was finally reincorporated into the North West Province under the new dispensation of the new Republic of South Africa in 1994.



Plate 1: View of the proposed site.



Plate2: View of the stone wall still intact



Plate 3: Stone wall.



Plate 4: Stone wall enclosure.



Plate 5: View of the monument for Barolong Boora Tshidi

9. THE SIGNICANCE OF THE STONE WALL STRUCTURE SITE

Two sets of criteria were used to determine the historical and cultural significance of the sites. The first set tends to focus on determining the significance of the site on national or micro geographic level. The second set of criteria is a refinement of those set out in the Act which tends to look at the site in more detail.

Remnants remains of circular stone wall complex sites dates back from the Late Iron Age period and these sites hold high significance. This site may not be demolished, altered, renovated or removed before the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA) or South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) has approved such alterations.

10. SUGGESTED MITIGATION MEASURES

The identified stone wall site is in good condition and it need to be protected (preserved) for future research to know more about the rolong culture. This site has ample quality significance with elements and features that could assist in understanding the history of Barolong. Southwestern Sotho-Tswana, such as Rolong and Tlhaping, built type Z walling. Similar to Molokwane, a loose circle of individual bilabial households surrounded the core.

11. ASSESSMENT OF SITES AND FINDS

This section contains the results of the heritage site/find sport assessment. The phase 1 heritage scoping assessment program as required in terms of the section 38 of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act 25 of 1999) done for the proposed project. There are no primary or secondary effect at all that are important to scientist or the general public that will be impacted by the proposed activities.

<i>Heritage Significance</i>	:	GP.A; High
Impact	:	Negative
Impact Significance	:	High
Certainty	:	Probable
Duration	:	Permanent
Mitigation	:	C

12. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend the phase 02 Archaeological Investigation which will include the Mapping of the site, opening of the test pits trenches to check the occupation dates. All the stone walls will need to be reconstructed to preserve the rolong culture. However, should any chance archaeological or any other physical cultural resources be discovered subsurface, heritage authorities should be informed.

13. REFERENCE

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