

Prepared for:

**ARM SOUTH AFRICA (PTY) LTD (MAFIKENG CEMENT)
MYEZO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES**

**A PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) STUDY
FOR THE PROPOSED MAFIKENG CEMENT PROJECT NEAR
ITSOSENG IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCE OF SOUTH
AFRICA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study for the proposed Mafikeng Cement Project was undertaken according to Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999). The aims with the study were:

- To establish whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (see Box 1) do occur in the Project Area and, if so, to determine the nature, the extent and the significance of these remains.
- To establish if any of these heritage resources will be affected by the proposed project and, if so, to establish what appropriate mitigation measures could be taken if any of these types and ranges of heritage resources may be affected by the proposed project.

The Phase I HIA study for the Project Area revealed none of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

Therefore no impact on any heritage resources will occur except if undiscovered heritage resources are exposed during the Mafikeng Cement Project.

No cumulative impact on heritage resources can be distinguished.

As no heritage resources exist in the Project Area no mitigation measures are required.

At least four graveyards occur to the east of the Project Area. These graveyards will not be affected by the proposed Mafikeng Cement Project. However, these graveyards have been geo-referenced and mapped (Figure 2, Table 1). Graves and graveyards are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) whenever they are older than sixty years.

Mafikeng Cement should bear in mind that limestone deposits may contain fossilised remains of animals, plants or early hominids. The skeleton of the so-called Taung child, which is related to *Australopithecinae* family, was found in limestone deposits at Taung in

the North-West Province whilst limestone deposits near Makapans Cave in Mokopane revealed remains of *Homo Erectus* and other extinct animal species.

Consequently, if any fossilised remains or any other heritage resources is exposed during this development project, the South African Heritage Resources Authority (ASAPA) should be notified immediately, all mining activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notified in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures.

1. INTRODUCTION

This document contains the report on a Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study which was done for ARM South Africa (Pty) Ltd's proposed Mafikeng Cement Project situated near Itsoseng between Lichtenburg and Mafikeng in the North-West Province of South Africa.

In order to comply with legislation, Mafikeng Cement requires knowledge of the presence, relevance and the significance of any heritage resources that may occur in the Project Area. Mafikeng Cement needs this information in order to take proactive measures with regard to any heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed new development. Myezo Environmental Management Services, who is responsible for compiling the Environmental Management Impact Assessment for Mafikeng Cement, therefore commissioned the author to undertake a Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study for the proposed Mafikeng Cement Project. The aims with the Phase I HIA study were the following:

- To establish whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (see Box 1) do occur in the Project Area and, if so, to determine the nature, the extent and the significance of these remains.
- To establish if any of these heritage resources will be affected by the proposed project and, if so, to establish what appropriate mitigation measures could be taken if any of these types and ranges of heritage resources may be affected by the proposed project.

1.1 The person who conducted the specialist study

Julius Pistorius is a qualified archaeologists and heritage specialist with extensive experience as a university lecturer, museum scientist, researcher and heritage consultant. His research focussed on the Late Iron Age Tswana and Lowveld-Sotho (particularly the Bamalatji of Phalaborwa). He has published a

book on early Tswana settlement in the North-West Province and has completed an unpublished manuscript on the rise of Bamalatji metal workings spheres in Phalaborwa during the last 1 200 years. He has written a guide for Eskom's field personnel on heritage management. He has published twenty scientific papers in academic journals and several popular articles on archaeology and heritage matters.

He obtained the following qualifications:

- BA (Archaeology, Anthropology and Psychology) (UP, 1976)
- BA (Hons) Archaeology (distinction) (UP, 1979)
- MA Archaeology (distinction) (UP, 1985)
- D Phil Archaeology (UP, 1989)
- Post Graduate Diploma in Museology (Museum Sciences) (UP, 1981)

1.2 Expertise of the person who conducted the specialist study

Julius Pistorius has collaborated with environmental companies in compiling State of the Environmental Reports for Ekurhuleni, Hartebeespoort and heritage management plans for the Magaliesberg and Waterberg. Since acting as an independent consultant he has done approximately 700 large to small heritage impact assessment reports. He has a longstanding working relationship with Eskom, Rio Tinto (PMC), Rio Tinto (EXP), Impala Platinum, Angloplats (Rustenburg), Sasol, PMC, Foskor, Kudu and Kelgran Granite as well as several environmental companies.

He has the following work experience:

- Museum curator and archaeologist for the Rustenburg and Phalaborwa Town Councils (1980-1984)
- Head of the Department of Archaeology, National Cultural History Museum in Pretoria (1988-1989)

- Lecturer and Senior lecturer Department of Anthropology and Archaeology, University of Pretoria (1990-2003)
- Independent Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant (2003-)

1.2.1 Indication of the scope of work for the specialist investigation

The scope of work entails the following:

- Literature research to obtain background information on the heritage character of the North-West region and the project area.
- Consulting archaeological data bases for earlier research project or heritage studies which were done in the North-West and in the project area.
- Survey the project area with a vehicle and sensitive (hot) spots by means of a pedestrian survey.
- Geo-referencing all heritage resources in the project area with a GPS instrument.
- Describing and photographing all heritage resources in the project area.
- Consulting spokespersons acquainted with the project area about the whereabouts of informal graves and graveyards.
- Categorises heritage resources in various types and ranges and assess the significance of all heritage resources in the project area by means of specific assessment criteria (if heritage resources are present).
- Propose management (mitigation) measures for heritage resources which will be affected by mining development activities.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Location

The Project Area is located near Itsoseng between Lichtenburg and Mafikeng in the North-West Province of South Africa. It covers part of the farm Welverdiend 45IO and is located to the west of the village of Itsoseng and to the south-west of the village of Matshephe (Figure 1) (Thusong 2625: 1: 50 000 topographical map).

The Mafikeng Cement Project involves the development of an open cast mine where limestone will be mined and the establishment of a plant. Other lesser infrastructure includes haul roads, a crusher, workshop and offices. (No plan layout of the cement project was available at the time when this study was done).

In this report the project is referred to as the Mafikeng Cement Project whilst the borders of the Mafikeng Cement Project are here referred to as the Project Area and are indicated in Figure 2.

2.2 The nature of the Project Area

The Project Area is a relatively pristine piece of land that stretches across a slight undulating plain which is covered with grass veldt on calcrete (limestone) rock. It seems as if the largest part of the Project Area has been cultivated in the past.

Very few trees occur and those that exist include Karee and Acacia trees.

No conspicuous natural features, except a clump of Blue Gum trees near its south-western corner characterises the Project Area. Prominent man-made features include the township of Matshephe which sits on the north-eastern border of the Project Area whilst the tar road running between Itsoseng and Bethel serves as the southern border of the Project Area (Figures 1 & 2).



Figure 1- The flat, outstretched Project Area where the Mafikeng Cement Project will be established seen from the north. The Blue Gum lot in the far background is situated on the south-western corner of the Project Area (above).

3. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

3.1 The National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999)

The North-West Province of South Africa has a rich heritage comprised of remains dating from the pre-historic and from the historical (or colonial) periods of South Africa. Pre-historic and historical remains in the North-West Province present a record of the heritage of most groups living in South Africa today.

Various types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of South Africa's 'national estate' (outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) occur in this province (see Box 1).

Box 1: Types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999, Section 3) outlines the following types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of the national estate:

- 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 (Act 65 of 1983);
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- i. Moveable objects, including -
 - i. Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects, 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, photographs, 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 (Act 43 of 1996).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999, Sec 3) also distinguishes nine criteria for a place and/or object 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 organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and/or
- i. Its significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

4. METHODOLOGY

This Phase I HIA study was conducted by

- Surveying the proposed Project Area with a vehicle and selected spots in the study area on foot as well as surveying, where possible, areas adjoining the project area (peripheral or buffer areas which need not to be affected by the proposed new development).
- Consulting archaeological (heritage) data bases, literature relating to the pre-historical and historical context of the Project Area, maps and Google imagery of the Project Area.
- Consulting spokespersons about the possible whereabouts of certain types of heritage resources.
- Synthesising all information obtained from the fieldwork survey, literature review, maps, heritage data bases and spokespersons into this report.

4.1 Fieldwork

The proposed Project Area was surveyed with a vehicle where accessible routes existed while selected, sensitive spots in the Project Area were surveyed on foot.

4.2 Databases, literature survey and maps

Databases kept and maintained at institutions such as the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency in Mafikeng and the Archaeological Data Recording Centre at the National Flagship Institute (Museum Africa) in Pretoria were consulted to determine whether any heritage resources of significance has been identified during earlier heritage surveys in or near the Project Area.

Literature relating to the pre-historical and the historical unfolding of the Lichtenburg-Mafikeng area where the proposed Mafikeng Cement Project will be

established was reviewed (see Part 5, 'Contextualising the Project Area' and Part 8, 'Select Bibliography').

In addition, the Project Area was studied by means of the 1:50 000 topographical map (Thusong 2625BA: 1: 250 000) and Google imagery on which the Project area appears.

4.3 Consulting spokespersons

Spokespersons which live and work in or near the Project Area were consulted regarding the possible presence of certain types of heritage resources such as graveyards that may occur in the Project Area. Abandoned graveyards and single graves are difficult to detect as they deteriorate and disappear when not protected, constructed with building materials and regularly maintained (see Part 9, 'Spokespersons consulted').

4.4 Assumptions and limitations

It is possible that this Phase I HIA study may have missed heritage resources in the Project Area as heritage sites may occur in clumps of vegetation while others may lie below the surface of the earth and may only be exposed once the development of the Mafikeng Cement Project commences.

If any heritage resources of significance are exposed during this development project the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all development activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notified in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures.

4.5 Terminology

Terms that may be used in this report are briefly outlined below:

- **Conservation:** The act of maintaining all or part of a resource (whether renewable or non-renewable) in its present condition in order to provide for its continued or future use. Conservation includes sustainable use, protection, maintenance, rehabilitation, restoration and enhancement of the natural and cultural environment.
- **Cultural resource management:** A process that consists of a range of interventions and provides a framework for informed and value-based decision-making. It integrates professional, technical and administrative functions and interventions that impact on cultural resources. Activities include planning, policy development, monitoring and assessment, auditing, implementation, maintenance, communication, and many others. All these activities are (or will be) based on sound research.
- **Cultural resources:** A broad, generic term covering any physical, natural and spiritual properties and features adapted, used and created by humans in the past and present. Cultural resources are the result of continuing human cultural activity and embody a range of community values and meanings. These resources are non-renewable and finite. Cultural resources include traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction. They can be, but are not necessarily identified with defined locations.
- **Heritage resources:** The various natural and cultural assets that collectively form the heritage. These assets are also known as cultural and natural resources. Heritage resources (cultural resources) include all human-made phenomena and intangible products that are the 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 lifestyles of the people or groups of people of South Africa.

- In-Situ Conservation: The conservation and maintenance of ecosystems, natural habitats and cultural resources in their natural and original surroundings.
- Iron Age: Refers to the last two millennia and 'Early Iron Age' to the first thousand years AD. 'Late Iron Age' refers to the period between the 16th century and the 19th century and can therefore include the Historical Period.
- Maintenance: Keeping something in good health or repair.
- 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 to the Eastern Highveld by the first Colonists who settled here from the 1840's onwards.
- Preservation: Conservation activities that consolidate and maintain the existing form, material and integrity of a cultural resource.
- 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.
- Protected area: A geographically defined area designated and managed to achieve specific conservation objectives. Protected areas are dedicated primarily to the protection and enjoyment of natural or cultural heritage, to the maintenance of biodiversity, and to the maintenance of life-support systems. Various types of protected areas occur in South Africa.
- Reconstruction: Re-erecting a structure on its original site using original components.
- Replication: The act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure, object, or a part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period.

- Restoration: Returning the existing fabric of a place to a known earlier state by removing additions or by reassembling existing components.
- Stone Age: Refers to the prehistoric past, although Late Stone Age peoples lived in South Africa well into the Historical Period. The Stone Age is divided into an Earlier Stone Age (3 million years to 150 000 thousand years ago) the Middle Stone Age (150 000 years to 40 000 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (40 000 years to 200 years ago).
- Sustainability: The ability of an activity to continue indefinitely, at current and projected levels, without depleting social, financial, physical and other resources required to produce the expected benefits.
- Translocation: Dismantling a structure and re-erecting it on a new site using original components.
- Project Area: refers to the area (footprint) where the developer wants to focus its development activities (refer to plan).
- Phase I studies refer to surveys using various sources of data in order to establish the presence of all possible types and ranges of heritage resources in any given Project Area (excluding paleontological remains as these studies are done by registered and accredited palaeontologists).
- Phase II studies include in-depth cultural heritage studies such as archaeological mapping, excavating and sometimes laboratory work. Phase II work may include the documenting of rock art, engraving or historical sites and dwellings; the sampling of archaeological sites or shipwrecks; extended excavations of archaeological sites; the exhumation of human remains and the relocation of graveyards, etc. Phase II work involve permitting processes, require the input of different specialists and the co-operation and approval of SAHRA.

5. THE ENVIRONMENTAL BASELINE

The Project Area, considered from an archaeological and historical perspective, was once part of the spheres of influence of Tswana tribes who, for the past five centuries, occupied the area between Lichtenburg and Mafikeng as well as surrounding areas. The Tswana people were preceded, for thousands of years, by San hunter-gatherers whilst Khoi pastoralists were present in the general area during the last two millennia.

The Lichtenburg-Mafikeng area has not yet, to the knowledge of this author, been subjected to a detailed archaeological survey. However, ethnographic surveys have pointed out the presence of stone walled sites dating from the Late Iron Age. These sites are associated with pre-historical and historical Tswana communities. The towns of Lichtenburg and Mafikeng (Mmabatho) both have colourful historical backgrounds with Mafikeng particularly well remembered for its role in the establishment of Botswana and the siege of this town by the British during the Anglo Boer War.

5.1 Contextualising the Project Area

The pre-historical and historical context of the Project Area is briefly outlined below (see Part 8, 'Select Bibliography').

5.1.1 Prehistoric context

Very little is known about the pre-historical context of the Project Area. However, at a limestone working site in Taung paleo-anthropological evidence of the emergence of humans' earliest ancestors were found when the fossilised skull of an *Australopithecus* (man-ape) child were brought to the surface decades ago. So far remains of *Australopithecine* and *Homo habilis* have also been found in the Blaauwbank region near Krugersdorp in the Gauteng Province. *Homo habilis*, one

of the **Early Stone Age** hominids, is associated with Oldowan artefacts which include crude implements manufactured from bare pebbles. The earliest ancestors of modern humans emerged some two to three million years ago

The Acheulian industrial complex replaced the Oldowan industrial complex during the Early Stone Age. This phase of human existence was widely distributed across the world and is associated with *Homo Erectus*, who manufactured hand-axes and cleavers from as early as one and a half million years ago. Acheulian sites will most probably be found in the larger Project Area.

Middle Stone Age sites dating from as early as two hundred thousand years ago have been found all over South Africa. Middle Stone Age hunter-gatherer bands must once have lived and hunted in the Lichtenburg-Mafikeng area. Middle Stone Age people, who probably looked like modern humans, occupied camp sites near water but also used caves as sites for habitation. They manufactured a wide range of stone tools, including blades and points that may have been hafted by long wooden sticks and were used as spears.

The **Late Stone Age** commenced twenty thousand years ago or somewhat earlier. Various types of stone tools (industries) are scattered across the country and are associated with the historical San and Khoi-Khoi people. The San were renowned as formidable hunter-gatherers, while the Khoi-Khoi herded cattle and small stock during the last two thousand years. Late Stone Age people manufactured tools that were small but highly effective, such as arrow heads and knives. The Late Iron Age people were also known for their **rock art skills**. Rock engravings and a few painting sites occur close to the Project Area. However, these types of heritage resources are limited in number in the North-West Province.

Early Iron Age farming communities practised a mixed economy consisting of plant cultivation and stock herding in the interior of South Africa during the first half of the first millennium AD. These Bantu-Negroid people, who probably interbred

with the local San and Khoi-Khoi, were ironworkers of some repute and established the first permanent villages south of the Limpopo River as well as near Broederstroom in the North-West Province. No evidence for Early Iron Age settlement has been found close to the Project Area

During the **Late Iron Age**, farming was practised in the northern, central and eastern parts of the country. Stone walled settlements built from the 17th century onwards are numerous in the Northern Province, the North-West Province, Gauteng, the Orange Free State and KwaZulu/Natal. These sites are associated with the predecessors of ethnic groups such as the Nguni, Sotho, Tswana, Pedi, Venda and Ndebele.

The Late Iron Age is well represented in the central parts of North-West although stone walled sites have also been reported near Lichtenburg and Mafikeng. In fact, Mafikeng may have been established on Late Iron Age stone walled sites considering the fact that this name refer to 'the place of stone walls'. The Late Iron Age in the wider study area is associated with Tswana clans such as the Rolong, Tloung, Kwena and other smaller less well known groups.

5.1.2 Early Colonial settlement

Lichtenburg and Mafikeng are the two most important towns closest to Project Area. Lichtenburg was established on the farms Middelbosch and Doornfontein in 1873. Hendrik Greef, father-in-law of Gen. J.H. de la Rey, donated these farms to the Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) so that the land could be developed into a town. It is uncertain from where the name Lichtenburg originates. One story claims that with the proclamation of the town on 25 July 1873 Pres T.F. Burgers named the town 'Lichtenburg' in the hope that it would serve as a 'beacon of light' in the far Western Transvaal. Another version states that Hendrik Greeff named the town 'Lichtenburg' in memory of the farm in Cape Town where he used to live. The initial development of the town was slow and it only received municipal status in 1904.

The most important crops in the area include maize, sunflowers and peanuts. Cattle herding is common farming practice. Cement manufacturing further contributes towards the local economy. Limestone (calcrete) that is needed in the cement manufacturing process is mined in the district.

Important historical events that are associated with Lichtenburg include:

- General J.H. de la Rey, the infamous Boer General which was nicknamed 'Lion of the Western Transvaal' and who lead several successful campaigns against the British during the Anglo Boer War, was buried in the town in 1914. His house which was torched during the Anglo Boer War was rebuilt after the war.
- The residential house of Hendrik Greeff, founder of Lichtenburg, was built on the farm Manana in 1875. It is still standing today.
- The 'Nederduitsch Gereformeerde' Church which was built in 1890 is a national monument.
- The Molopo Oog ('eye') which is a natural wonder and which consists of a sustainable fountain is situated to the north-west of Lichtenburg on route to Zeerust.
- The Gruisfontein battlefield where several Boers perished during the Anglo Boer War is located to the east of Lichtenburg.
- The farmer's statue in Lichtenburg symbolises the history of agriculture which played a pivotal role in the development of this part of the North-West Province.

Lichtenburg is also known for the most 'insane diamond rush in the history of South Africa'. While digging holes for a fence on the farm Elandspuitten, Johan Voorendijk discovered a diamond on 13 March 1929. This led to the biggest diamond rush in South Africa's history. This event took place at Bakerville, 25km north-west of Lichtenburg on route to Zeerust. Thousands of fortune seekers from all over descended on Elandspuitten with at least 150 000 people digging,

washing and panning for diamonds on any given day during the first three years of mining. (At one occasion 30 000 potential diggers participated in a rush to state their claims). Ten years after the diamond rush receded, approximately seven million carats of diamonds were mined.

The events which lead to the establishment of Mafikeng and Vryburg during the late 19th century were remarkably similar. During a dispute between two Barolong chiefs in 1881, Boers and other independent adventurers were recruited by the two chiefs. For services rendered the men each received a farm as payment. The new settlers with their 140 farms established the independent Republic of Goosen with Rooigrond as capital 15km to the south-east of Mafikeng. (The capital was first called Vrywilligersrust and later Heliopolis).

Both the Republics of Stellaland (near Vryburg) and Goosen were disabled by a British expeditionary force in 1885 and incorporated in British Bechuanaland. The British commander, Sir Charles Warren laid out a new town on a place which the Tswana's called 'Mafikeng' – 'the place of stones'. Members of the Bechuanaland border police were stationed at this place to maintain order amongst the various ethnic groups who gradually developed into a stable community. The town's name was gradually corrupted to an English version of Mafikeng, namely 'Mafiking'. Mafikeng later became the administrative capital of the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Mafeking was besieged for 217 days (October 1899-May 1901) during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). The British garrisoned the town and with the help of the Barolong and Fingoes fought against the Boers. The British also took up various positions around the town, and like the Boers, erected forts, layers and stone bulkwarks.

Sol Plaatjes participated in the siege of Mafikeng. Because of his linguistic talent he became the intermediary between the British forces under Colonel RSS

Baden-Powell and the Barolong population of some 5 000 who lived near the town.

Mafikeng is particularly well remembered for the following events:

- The disastrous Jameson invasion which commenced at Pitswe, a few kilometres to the north-west of Mafikeng on 29 December 1895, The Jameson column was stopped and captured near Krugersdorp on 2 January 1896.
- ZAR forces besieged Mafikeng during the Anglo Boer War from 14 October 1899 to 17 May 1900. General Baden Powell's defensive garrison resisted the Boer onslaught for 271 days when the siege was lifted with the arrival of military support from the south.
- The Boy Scout movement was born during the siege of Mafikeng. Young men were organised in non-combatant groups who were responsible for various administrative and emergency services.
- After the Anglo Boer War the town's economy was based on cattle farming, dairy products, maize agriculture, cement manufacturing and employment in the large railway shunting yards.

Mafikeng remained the seat of the British administration of the Bechuanaland Protectorate until 1965 when the 'independent' Republic of Bophuthatswana came into being. Gaborone became the capital of the new state. The administrative quarters and buildings were located in the Imperial Reserve for more than seventy years and were only used by the British.

Mafikeng's original name was restored in 1980 when the town was incorporated in the newly founded Bophuthatswana homeland. After independence Mmabatho ('mother of the nation'), a new capital, was developed in the veldt next to Mafikeng. Heritage resources associated with Mafikeng include:

- Kanonkoppie, south east of Mafikeng was one of the important British forts during the siege of Mafikeng.

- Wondergat, which is a natural sinkhole filled with groundwater. The theory is that it is the collapsed dome of a dolomitic compartment. It is a public site where recreational diving takes place. It is 70 metres in diameter and between 38 and 55 meters deep. It is located 30km to the south-east of the town. The hole was reportedly used many years ago as a drinking place for cattle when the hole was filled to ground level. The hole contains bass and other freshwater fish.
- The Anglican Church of St John was designed by Herbert Baker and was built with stone from Zimbabwe. It serves as a commemorative beacon for those who have died during the siege.

5.2 The Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment

The Phase I HIA study for the Project Area revealed none of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

The Phase I HIA study is now briefly described and illuminated with photographs.

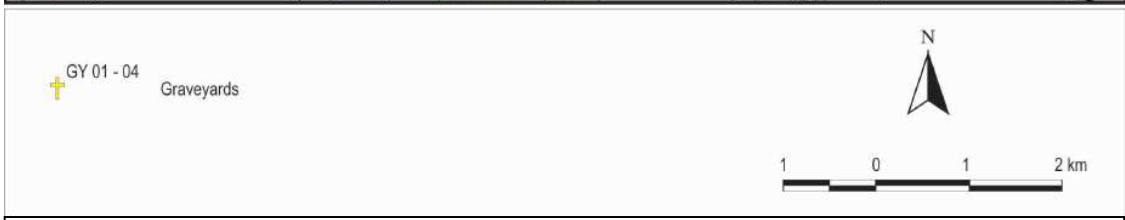
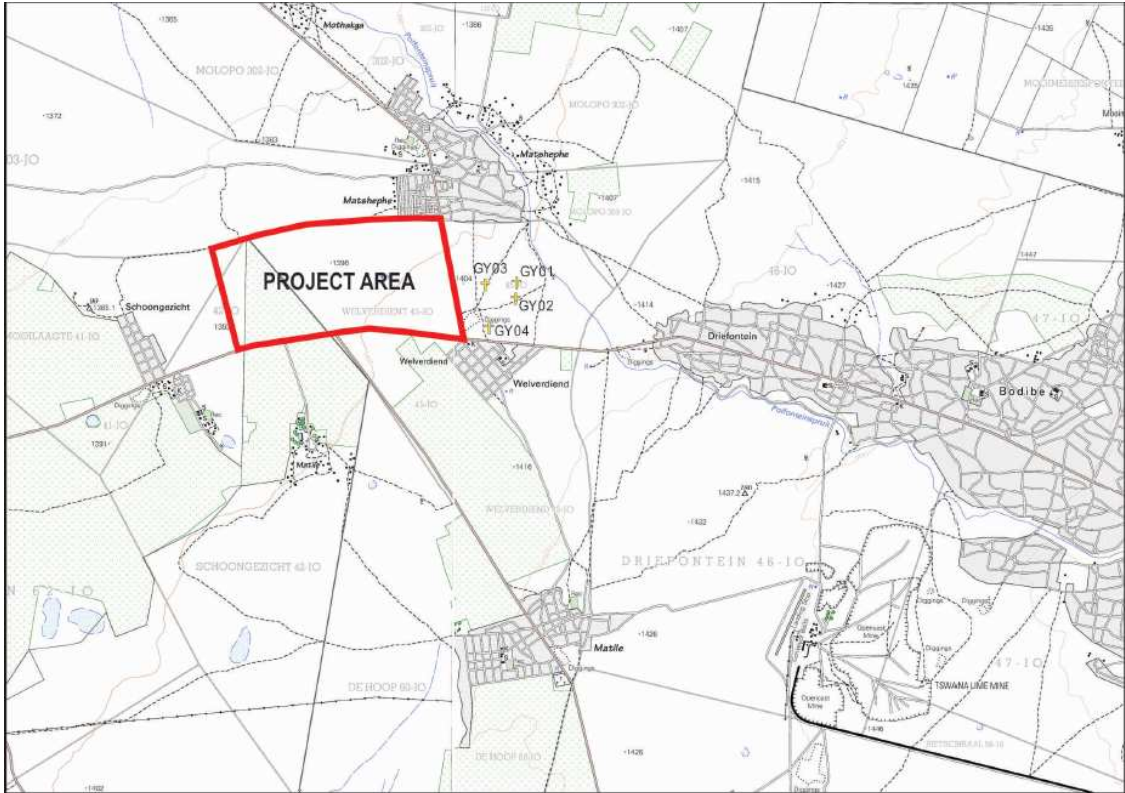


Figure 2-The project Area to the west of Itsoseng between Lichtenburg and Mafikeng in the North West Province. No heritage resources of significance were observed in the project area. Note graveyards to the east and outside the project Area (above)



Figures 3 & 4- In parts of the Project Area calcrete (limestone) are visible as crusts on the surface of the land (above). The north-eastern corner of the Project Area borders on the village of Matshephe (below).



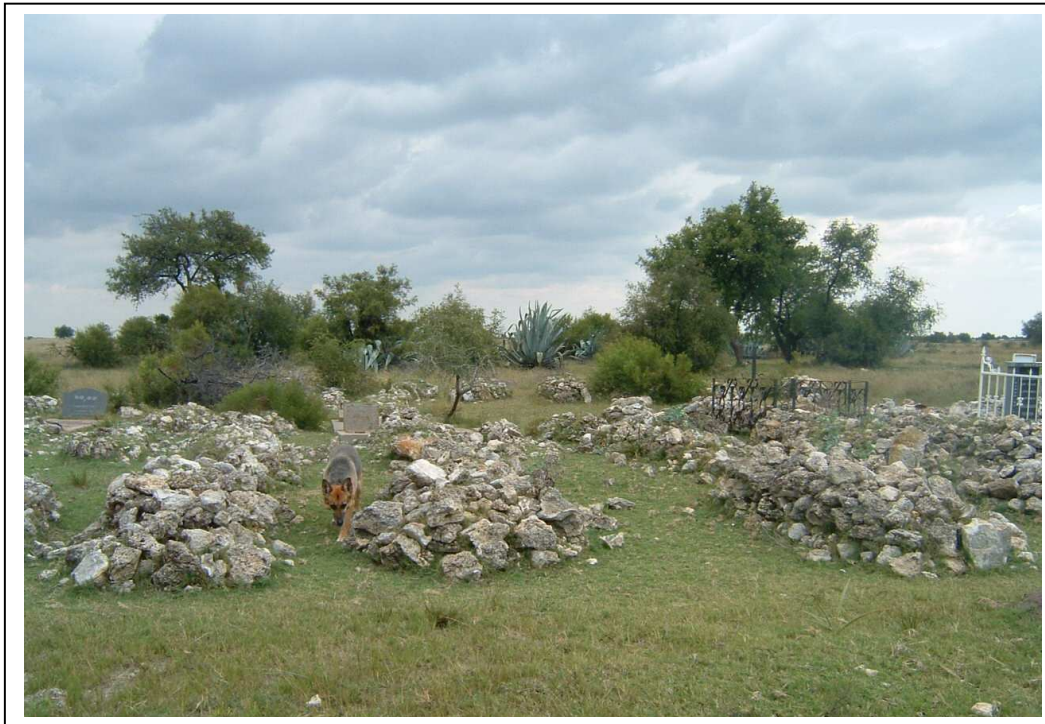
At least four graveyards occur to the east of the Project Area. These graveyards will not be affected by the proposed Mafikeng Cement Project.

However, these graveyards have been geo-referenced (Table 1) and mapped (Figure 2). Graves and graveyards have high significance and are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) whenever they are older than sixty years.

These graveyards are briefly discussed and illustrated with photographs as they belong to some of the communities living in the immediate vicinity of the proposed new development.



Figure 5- GY01 with more than fifty graves most of which are covered with heaps of calcrete stone. Spokesperson John Ramasilo is standing between the graves (above).



Figures 6 & 7- GY02 holds more than fifty graves whilst GY03 merely comprises of three unmarked graves near a Karee tree (below).





Figure 8- GY04 holds more than hundred graves and currently serves as an active graveyard (above).

Graveyards	Coordinates	Significance
GY01. South of Matshephe village ± 50 graves	26°02 104S' 25°45 558E'	HIGH
GY02. South of Matshephe village ± 50 graves	26°02 219S' 25°45 555E'	HIGH
GY03. South of Matshephe village, four single graves	26°02. 116S' 25°45.309E'	HIGH
GY04. North of road > 100 graves	26°02. 462S' 25° 45.246E'	HIGH

Table 1- Coordinates for graveyards outside the Project Area (above).

6. POSSIBLE IMPACT ON AND MITIGATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

No heritage resources occur in the Project Area. Therefore no impact on any heritage resources will occur except if undiscovered heritage resources are exposed during the Mafikeng Cement Project.

No cumulative impact on heritage resources can be distinguished.

As no heritage resources exist in the Project Area no mitigation measures are required.

7. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Phase I HIA study for the Project Area revealed none of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

Therefore no impact on any heritage resources will occur except if undiscovered heritage resources are exposed during the Mafikeng Cement Project.

No cumulative impact on heritage resources can be distinguished.

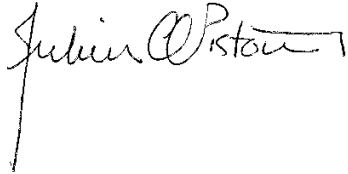
As no heritage resources exist in the Project Area no mitigation measures are required.

At least four graveyards occur to the east of the Project Area. These graveyards will not be affected by the proposed Mafikeng Cement Project. However, these graveyards have been geo-referenced and mapped (Figure 2, Table 1). Graves and graveyards are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) whenever they are older than sixty years.

Mafikeng Cement should bear in mind that limestone deposits may contain fossilised remains of animals, plants or early hominids. The skeleton of the so-called Taung child, which is related to *Australopithecinae* family, was found in limestone deposits at Taung in the North-West Province whilst limestone deposits near Makapans Cave in Mokopane revealed remains of *Homo Erectus* and other extinct animal species.

Consequently, if any fossilised remains or any other heritage resources is exposed during this development project, the South African Heritage Resources Authority (ASAPA) should be notified immediately, all mining activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional

Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notified in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Julius C. Pistorius'. The signature is written in a cursive style with a long vertical line extending downwards from the 'P'.

DR JULIUS CC PISTORIUS
Archaeologist & Heritage Consultant
Member ASAPA

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9. SPOKESPERSONS CONSULTED

Johan Ramasilo. Resident in the Meetmekaar community.

Joseph Mokoma. Resident in the Meetmekaar community.