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RESEARCH REPORT

Pretoria Heritage Layers: Developing a Heritage Catalogue for Iron Age Settlements Found in the (former) Transvaal

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Date

24 July 2023

DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I declare that the mini-dissertation, Pretoria Heritage Layers: Developing a Heritage Catalogue for Iron Age Settlements Found in the (former) Transvaal, which has been submitted in fulfilment of part of the requirements for the module of Design Investigative Treatise, at the University of Pretoria, is my own work and has not previously been submitted by me for any degree at the University of Pretoria or any other tertiary institution.

I declare that I obtained the applicable research ethics approval in order to conduct the research that has been described in this dissertation.

I declare that I have observed the ethical standards required in terms of the University of Pretoria's ethic code for researchers and have followed the policy guidelines for responsible research.

Signature: 

Date: 24 July 2023

Abstract

The study of heritage has become a distinct research area in the academic world and has a profound influence on society. Over the last century, many organisations have developed charters to aid in the global conservation and protection of heritage resources. Through the use of heritage values developed by these organisations, heritage authorities have the tools to determine the significance of important heritage sites. Organisations, such as UNESCO, have taken these sites and developed a catalogue of heritage resources that can be found on an international scale. The South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA) has followed suit and developed a list of important heritage resources that can be found throughout the country, and that are deemed important at either a national, provincial, or local scale. However, the current list does not contain many of the cultural landscapes that this country encompasses. The Iron Age is a crucial period in South Africa's historical narrative, and SAHRA's heritage resource list only contains two of many Iron Age settlements found in the country. This leaves an unfortunate gap in the heritage resource list, which affects the public awareness of these cultural landscapes. In this study, a concise list of Iron Age settlements found in the Transvaal will be established. These sites will be interpreted through the use of a heritage value matrix to determine their cultural significance. Thereafter the sites will be added to data sheets that can be used as the beginning of a concise catalogue containing important heritage resources found in the country.

Keywords: Iron Age settlements, Heritage conservation, Heritage catalogue, Transvaal, South Africa

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 Cultural Heritage Conservation, Preservation and Documentation

The study of heritage has become a distinct research area in the academic world and has a profound influence on society (Sørensen and Carman, 2009:3). It includes the study and documentation of the culture of societies, of the knowledge, art, morals, beliefs, laws, customs, and of the people that were involved in the past events. According to Jokilehto (2005:43), cultural heritage is the tangible and intangible heritage that is passed down from generation to generation that man has acquired as a member of society. It defines the recognisable features of a place that relates to the identity that has been conjured up by man (Jokilehto, 2005:43). Cultural heritage is irreplaceable in a society however, the current consumerist way of the world poses a threat to dislocate a society's connection to cultural heritage (Lipman, 2004:52). According to Lipman (2004:52), the only distinction between the past and the present, is that the present is not the past. This disconnection from our heritage and the legacy we have left could have negative effects on the way society is shaped and the way it functions. There is, therefore, a need for the documentation of heritage resources that will allow for the continuous care, preservation and presentation of the cultural heritage that defines a place.

This need has been recognised by numerous organisations over the last century, and many are dedicated to the conservation of cultural heritage throughout the world. The first organisation to be discussed is the First International Congress of Architects and Technicians of Historic Monuments which established the Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments in 1931. The premise of this charter was to preserve and protect monuments with artistic, historic, and scientific interest. The most important aspect of this charter was that it allowed for no changes to the heritage monument as it had to be carefully conserved and any ruins would need to be reinstated where possible (ICOMOS, 2011:3). Following this charter came the Venice charter in 1964 which was developed by the ICOMOS and based off the Athens charter. This charter builds on the premise of the protection of monuments, however reusing the building is encouraged so long as the layout and decorations remain intact (ICOMOS, 1964:2). This charter also included the preservation of ruins, stating that any ruins must be permanently conserved, protected, and documented, and revealing ruins is important so long as that process does not distort the meaning found in the ruins (ICOMOS, 1964:3).

The next organisation to be discussed is UNESCO, which has an inventory of the world's cultural and natural heritage sites. In 1972 the World Heritage Convention was established by UNESCO which encourages countries worldwide to sign and be a part of the conservation and preservation of sites of outstanding cultural value, and to inevitably protect these sites (UNESCO, n.d.). This effort aided in establishing a world heritage catalogue and since then, over 1000 sites have been inscribed in the World Heritage Convention throughout the globe. Along with establishing the first cultural heritage inventory, UNESCO also expanded the definition of what could be considered as cultural heritage. UNESCO contends that cultural heritage is not only an accumulation of objects and monuments, but also living traditions and expressions inherited from our ancestors that should be preserved. This includes oral traditions, rituals, social practices, performing arts, etc. (UNESCO, n.d.). Enhancing the existing definition by incorporating cultural value within the framework of heritage value enables the recognition of a variety of sites that may not exclusively include buildings or objects yet possess significant heritage worth.

In 1999 the BURRA charter was developed by the ICOMOS Australia which outlines a process of conservation and preservation based on cultural significance. According to ICOMOS Australia (2000:12) cultural significance is determined by five values - namely aesthetic,

historic, scientific, social, and spiritual - representing the meanings and cultural values that might be recognised in a place. The valuation process is conducted through a heritage impact assessment of the site to determine the viability of conservation and preservation of said site, with a goal to change as little as possible to the site so that cultural significance is retained (ICOMOS Australia, 2000:1). These five values include both tangible and intangible qualities of a site, which exhibits the further expansion on the classification of heritage values towards a site.

Over the years, authors have written about cultural heritage and what categories they deem to be culturally significant. In 2017, Clarke and Kuipers conducted a concise report on various author's opinions on these categories and developed a heritage matrix system that can be implemented during the assessment process to determine the significance of a site. It should be noted that even though these components were developed for the determination of cultural significance of sites in the built environment, the author will extract useful components to aid in the valuation of archaeological sites found in South Africa.

These values established by various charters, that include tangible and intangible significance, will be used in this report to aid in the valuation of Iron Age sites found in the (former) Transvaal region. Furthermore, like Clarke and Kuipers, these values will be used to develop a heritage matrix that will aid in determining the level of cultural significance of the Iron Age sites. Ultimately, this information will be used to establish a heritage inventory of Iron Age sites found in South Africa.

1.1.2 Heritage management in South Africa

Currently in South Africa, many cultural heritage resources and data are managed by the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SARHA) which is a statutory organisation established under the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), No 25 of 1999 (SAHRA, 2020). This replaced the National Monuments Council, which is said to have been successful in declaring many heritage sites but mainly commemorating Western European heritage and only a few African ethnocentric sites declared (Bakker, 2007:14). In the new NHRA legislation, SARHA has included nine categories that deem a site to have heritage value as seen in Table 1.

Nine categories:	
1	places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
2	places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
3	historical settlements and townscapes;
4	landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
5	geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
6	archaeological and palaeontological sites;
7	graves and burial grounds;
8	sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
9	movable objects;

Table 1: Nine categories developed by the NHRA that deem a site to have heritage value (NHRA, 1999:14).

SARHA's goal is to coordinate and promote the management of South Africa's cultural heritage (SAHRA, 2020), and to achieve this, the organisation developed a heritage database, namely the South African Heritage Resource Information System (SAHRIS) to act as a heritage inventory and management tool. When SAHRA began, the organisation set upon implementing a devolution process whereby the management of heritage resources was divided into three tiers, namely national, provincial, and local. Even though the devolution process has had some shortcomings, such as the weak capacity of Provincial Heritage Resource Agencies (PHRA's) due to a lack of funding for heritage departments (Ndlovu, 2011:37), SAHRIS can facilitate in monitoring the devolution process (Smuts and Wiltshire, 2014:176). Furthermore, SAHRIS provides tools that aid in case management such as permits, impact assessments, surveys, gradings and declarations, and serves as a national heritage inventory that includes cultural landscapes, buildings, archaeological sites, among others (Smuts and Wiltshire, 2014:167). This system can be used as the current heritage resource catalogue in South Africa, however the SAHRIS system can be difficult to navigate through. Furthermore, the SAHRIS database only contains a few heritage resources that are formally conserved and protected. Other than that, the author found that the list of heritage resources are primarily heritage impact assessments done for the purposes of development on the site.

It is important that the heritage authority recording and interpreting the heritage resource is knowledgeable in multiple aspects surrounding South African heritage, including tangible and intangible elements. It is important to know whose roots are being recognised so that we understand our identity and we can pave a future for an inclusive and well-rounded society. Lipman (2004:10) states that to draw on selected elements of heritage will only compound on people's confusion in the alienated and dislocated world around them.

1.2 Research problem

There are many tools from previous heritage charters that can be used to interpret cultural heritage sites and determine cultural significance. Although the SAHRIS database contains a list of many heritage resources found in South Africa, it is a difficult platform to navigate through and the list only contains sites that have been assessed for the purpose of development. This leads to a threat on local heritage places which can be due to mismanagement, inconsiderate development, socio-economic pressures, and the absence of protection measures. Therefore, there is an opportunity to establish a concise and summative catalogue of heritage resources found in South Africa, which can aid in bringing awareness of these resources to the public. Furthermore, it can be used as a baseline for formal conservation efforts and provide an opportunity to broaden heritage discourses in South Africa.

1.3 Research aim, question and delineations

The aim of this mini-dissertation is to focus on a heritage layer found in South Africa to document that can be used as a baseline for further documentation in the future. The heritage layer chosen for this research report is Iron Age settlements found in the (former) Transvaal. The research question that will drive this report is:

> *What is the historical context, illustrative sites, and heritage significance of Iron Age settlement ruins in the (former) Transvaal?*

The author aims to build knowledge on forgotten and neglected pre-colonial settlements that have an important role in the narrative of South Africa's history. Establishing such a catalogue can be further expanded in future studies to create a rich and concise inventory of important heritage resources in South Africa. Furthermore, the author aims to interpret these sites and develop a statement of significance for each.

As the author is not a specialist in archaeological studies, the delineation for this report is that sites will be interpreted from an architectural perspective. Furthermore, the study will be based on interpretations found in literature by archaeological professionals and based on the archaeological impact assessments found on the SAHRIS database.

2. Literature review

2.1 Defining archaeological heritage

The background to this report highlights a key development in the valuation of heritage sites. The expansion of the definition of "sites" from a singular built structure to include larger cultural landscapes and intangible heritage allows for a diverse array of heritage sites to be classified as having cultural significance, which is particularly important in Africa. Furthermore, cultural landscapes now include sites of both architectural and archaeological importance. For example, conservation within ICCROM is no longer only focused on sites of individual buildings or large monuments. It has developed from the conservation of human made environments to include the natural environments incorporating both architectural complexes and archaeological sites (Jokilehto, 2005:5).

The main difference between architectural and archaeological sites can be determined by the age and use of the site. According to the NHRA (1999:7), an archaeological site is defined as any material remains that is a result of human activity and is in a state of disuse. The site can be in or on land and is older than 100 years, and it includes artefacts, human and hominid remains, artificial features and structures. This serves as an adequate baseline that differentiates archaeological heritage from architectural heritage. This definition allows one to

deduce that the categories of ‘age’ and ‘use’ is what differentiates archaeological heritage and architectural heritage. However, one can also deduce the similarities found between archaeological and architectural heritage, one being that they both include artefacts and built structures (whether these elements are physically intact or not), and the other in the way these sites are assessed for heritage value.

In 2010 ICOMOS recognised the need for the preservation of archaeological sites in Africa and developed the International Committee for Archaeological Heritage Management (ICAHM). The aim of this was to increase the number of archaeological sites to the World Heritage List, with special attention to sites found in Africa (Willems, 2011:163). Archaeological sites are nominated through ICAHM if the site itself, a component of the site or a series of sites contain ‘Outstanding Universal Value’. There are four factors that can be used to identify ‘Outstanding Universal Value’, namely, physical integrity of the site, the knowledge (scientific value) that is obtained from the site, the consciousness (social and cultural value), and the visibility (aesthetic and symbolic value) (Willems, 2011:165-166). These values are clearly based off previous value charters with a focus on archaeological sites.

Physical integrity of the site is important for archaeological sites as excavations could lead to damages on the site or removal of parts of the site which leads to loss of integrity. Furthermore, the integrity of the site allows for a rigorous study by archaeological professionals and more or less accurate knowledge/scientific value gained from the site (the second category), which is crucial to the site’s authenticity (Willems, 2011:166). Consciousness of the site is the third category as this relates to the awareness of the site, or more specifically the social and cultural value of the site (Willems, 2011:166). Visibility, or aesthetic and symbolic value, is the fourth category, as this helps determine value for the preservation and presentation of the site (Willems, 2011:166). These factors have been mentioned in the background of this report which shows a clear overlap between archaeological and architectural valuation categories.

However, there is much debate about the effectiveness of these categories that define an archaeological site in Africa, as they can be limiting. Africa is the far more complex than the romanticised image of it, as it holds a “tapestry of cultures and social influences that have variously shaped norms of behaviour and community identities across its vast landscape.” Ndoro (2021:73). Ndlovu (2011:129) suggests that while there is importance in scientific and aesthetic categories of conservation that pertain to the historic value of a site, a spiritual category could aid in the nomination for archaeological sites as heritage sites in Africa. He contends that heritage management in a scientific and aesthetic approach is aimed at the prevention of vandalism of what can be seen, whereas a spiritual approach will seek to conserve that which cannot be seen. When conservation is done through a mainly scientific and aesthetic lens then access to these sites by those who want to use it for spiritual rituals is limited or taken away altogether, leading to the spiritual significance of that site being disturbed (Ndlovu, 2011:129). Moreover, ICCROM has defined cultural heritage to contain both living and dead monuments. Living monuments being sites that continue to carry out their original purpose, and dead monuments being obsolete in today’s time but preserving a past civilisation (Jokilehto, 2005:13).

This outlook on archaeological sites brings to question the definition of archaeological sites in the NHRA regarding use. The definition could expand to include ‘use’ as an intangible aspect to archaeological sites, bringing in the component of ‘living heritage’ to define an archaeological site. The NHRA (1999:10) defines ‘living heritage’ as intangible aspects of inherited culture, that may include cultural tradition, oral history, performance, ritual, and popular memory. The spiritual significance that Ndlovu refers to can easily fall into any of these categories established by the NHRA. Furthermore, an important aspect of the conservation of sites made from human activity, according to an archaeological survey conducted by the National Cultural History Museum (2003:3), is that it includes both the physical site and the nonphysical aspects of a sites, where the physical sites are those that can be located and

preserved, and the nonphysical aspects of a sites are intangible but still present of a site. Therefore, it can be said that the 'Outstanding Universal Value' that ICAHM uses to determine heritage value is set up through a western lens and should be expanded upon, as in Africa the case might be that a nonphysical, 'dead' monument has not been fully excavated but carries value in the representation of, according to Willems (2011:166), a prehistoric population or cultural tradition. Ndlovu (2011:129) suggests that a bridging between the spiritual (living heritage or non-physical aspects) and scientific conservation of sites can lead to the integration of both African and Western approaches and lead to effective heritage management in Africa.

Therefore, for the purposes of this report, the definition of archaeological heritage is a site that includes material remains as a result of human activity, in or on land that is older than 100 years. The site can be in a state of disuse (a dead monument) and/or spiritual use (a living monument), and can include artefacts, human and hominid remains, artificial features, structures, and components of living heritage.

2.2 Discourse on archaeological heritage management and documentation of Iron Age settlements

As previously mentioned, there are limitations in the valuation of heritage sites exclusively through a Eurocentric lens, and this theme has generated a lot of debate. The formal conservation of world heritage started in Europe, and therefore when conservation of heritage sites needs to take place it is mainly focused on the tangible monuments that fill European countries.

Bakker (2007) concurs that this is a legislative issue. For example, an important issue regarding legislation is the definition of 'place' or 'context' where Bakker (2007:19) states that it should be more than just the physical boundaries of the site but should include the mental or cultural construct of the place. Place is defined by Bakker (2007:19) as the collective relationship between individuals that relate to a site and the elements of the site itself, and it is the individual understanding and interpretation of these elements that add meaning to a place. Bakker (2007:14-15) believes that the documentation of heritage sites has been primarily focused on monuments that mainly include Western European sites and do not include memories from the combined past that South Africa possesses, such as indigenous settlements, historic farms, townships, and suchlike.

Furthermore, the recording of heritage sites according to the NHRA is mainly based on research and conservation, however Bakker (2007:15) contends that the layers of interpretation, presentation and development are missing from this process. The definitions of interpretation and presentation that Bakker uses comes from Silberman (2006:31) where interpretation encompasses all the activities, reflections, research, and creativity that is stimulated by a cultural heritage site, and presentation is the physical access to a cultural heritage site and the carefully planned arrangement of the information found on said site. Bakker (2007:19) goes further to say that interpretation is especially at the heart of understanding the heritage site in question. If adequate interpretation and presentation efforts are conducted on the sites, this could lead to formal conservation of neglected heritage resources.

Upon reviewing archaeological impact assessments conducted by archaeologists found on the SAHRIS database, the author found that the set up of the assessments aligns with the setup of the Burra charter.

The first step in the Burra Charter (2013:4-5) is to understand the significance of a place and in the heritage impact assessments, authors start by explaining the philosophy of conservation and how in Africa nature is considered culture, including places, animals, and plants. It is

established that intangible values are more important than tangible materials in these assessments and the importance of archaeological conservation is defined.

The next step according to the Burra Charter (2013:8) is to collect and analyse the information and thereby understand the cultural significance. This section in the archaeological assessments begins with a preliminary investigation and a survey of relevant literature, in essence a desktop study. It then moves to documentation where the site is inspected on foot, photographs are taken, and aerial photos are studied. This documentation is then analysed whereby the site is surveyed and the location of the site is documented. The analysis also includes the classification of a site i.e., a Stone or Iron Age site and the physical remains are documented, or the speculation thereof. This leads to the speculation of which African group previously resided or used the site.

The third and final step according to the Burra Charter (2013:10) is to decide on the policy and management of the site. However, within the assessment recommendations in the archaeological impact assessment, there is only a suggestion of how to handle the site and development is either denied or approved, whether the site was deemed to have low or high significance. Therefore, it seems that the conservation efforts are falling short and there could be another step added to the process whereby authors can apply for sites with high significance to become formally conserved and protected.

Better interpretation and presentation efforts as suggested by Bakker (2007) could lead to multiple advantages. Firstly, the presentation of heritage resources aimed at obtaining formal conservation, especially those that are deemed to have high significance, could lead to an accumulation of locally and nationally recognised heritage resources. Moreover, Willems (2011:161) contends that developing and underdeveloped countries are less represented in global or international heritage conservation. Therefore, if it is brought to light that within South Africa cultural heritage landscapes surpass the definition of tangible monuments, there could be more representation of African heritage resources in global inventories.

In South Africa one can find literature and archaeological assessments that meet these ideas of place, interpretation, presentation, and conservation. For example, archaeologists such as Revil Mason, Michael Owen Taylor, Karim Sadr, T. Maggs, and many more, who have rigorously documented Iron Age ruins. These documentations include detailed assumptions of the histories of these sites, the movement patterns of the culture pertaining to these sites, and oral histories collected by the authors or drawn from writings on other authors. These authors also classify the style of the Iron Age settlements found at a certain site and document any artefacts or human remains found on site. These authors have successfully documented the place and interpretation of sites, however this is done for the purpose of contributing to academic literature and not as a checklist to the legislation, as many of these documentations were recorded prior to the establishment of SAHRA in 1999.

On the other hand, archaeological impact assessments are recorded for the purposes of future developments and stored in the SAHRIS database. These assessments are performed by professional archaeologists, and the author found that some of these documents are clearly more rigorously recorded than others. While many archaeologists include a timeline in the document which describes the history of the culture found on the archaeological site, many do not add this information to the document. Furthermore, no documents include any writings of oral history or traditions found in the site being assessed. This goes to show that the documentation process done under the legislation can be done to the bare minimum and still comply with legislation.

During an impact assessment process, the heritage assessor is expected to grade the heritage resource according to section 7 of the NHRA (1999). The heritage resource can receive either a Grade I which means the resource has qualities so exceptional that they are of special

National significance, a Grade II which means a resource is considered to have special qualities that make them significant within the context of a province or region, or a Grade III which refers to other resources worthy of conservation (NHRA, 1999:18). This grading systems aids the heritage assessor in determining the cultural significance of a site.

As for the presentation and conservation of Iron Age sites, SAHRA has declared a few sites as having National significance and these sites are fully protected under the NHRA legislation. Some sites included in this list are The Mapungubwe Interpretation Centre and the Kaditshwene Cultural Landscape (SARHA, 2020). However, compared to the number of existing Iron Age sites found in South Africa, the number of declared National sites is minute. For example, the Molokwane ruins (refer to fig 31) found on the western part of the Magaliesberg mountain range is a well-known site amongst archaeological enthusiasts but is not a declared site. Another example is Kweneng found in the Suikerbosrand Nature reserve (refer to fig 22), which was excavated in the 1970's and 80's (Sadr, 2019:3) and recently discovered to have possibly been a Tswana capital through LiDAR scanning.

Furthermore, the SAHRIS database only includes sites that are proposed to be developed over and is not a concise list of the Iron Age settlements found in South Africa and the cultural significance they hold. This can very easily lead to the destruction of Iron Age settlements for the purposes of development, like in the case of the Hartbeespoort ruins (fig 4) (National Cultural History Museum, 1997:4) and Mothutlung ruins (fig 3) (Kusel, 2003:4) which were quarried for minerals in the North West Province.

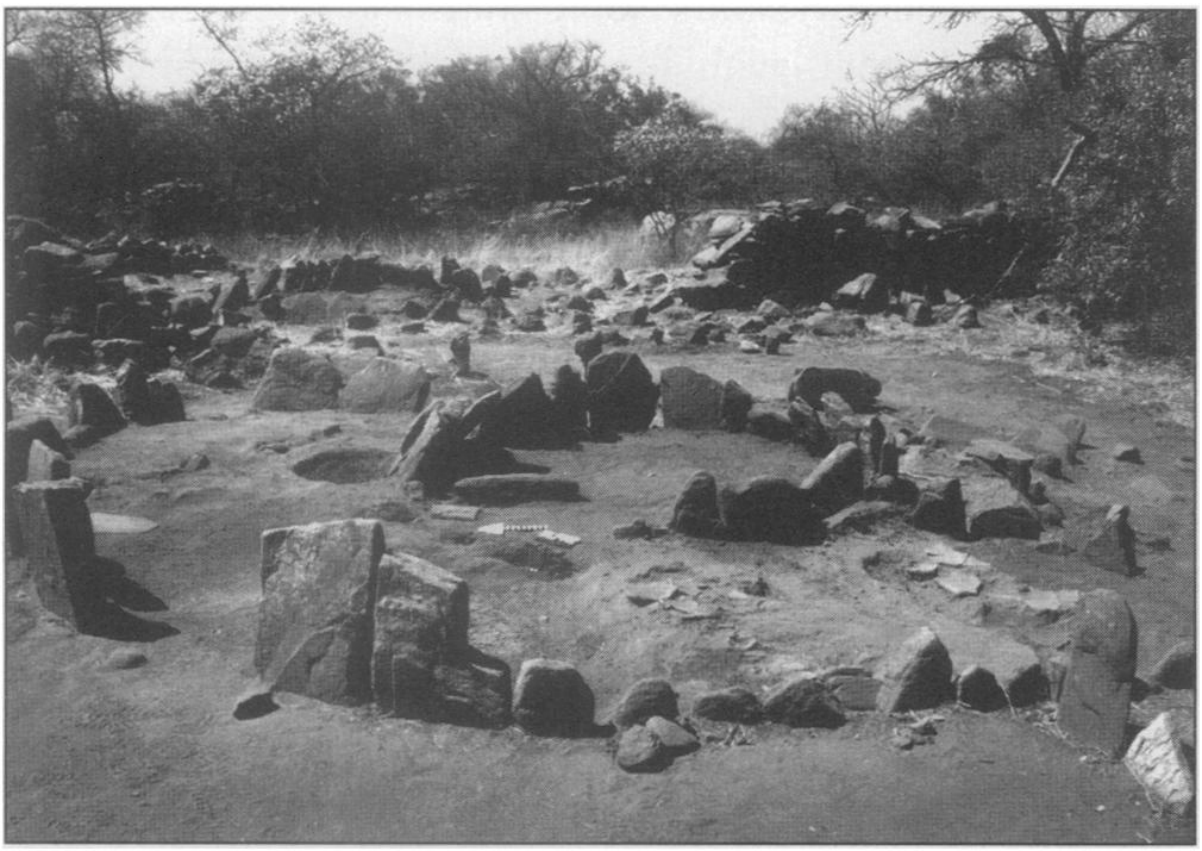

Fig 1: View of part of a dwelling at Kaditshwene (Boeyens, 2003:70).

Fig 2: Kaditshwene by John Campbell in 1820 (Steyn, 2011:111).

Fig 3: Image depicting quarrying that led to the destruction of the Mothutlung site (Google Earth, 2023).

Fig 4: Image depicting quarrying that led to the destruction of the Hartbeespoort site (Google Earth, 2023).

In a continent such as Africa, the need for economic development of a country by the government surpasses the need for the conservation of important heritage sites by authorities (Ndoro, 2020:76), which poses difficult heritage challenges in South Africa and Africa as a whole. The conservation of heritage sites can also be a costly task as it requires considerable expertise which further leads to underrepresentation in developing countries, as these countries might have a need to place more focus on development than conservation. According to Willems (2011:161), governments are more concerned with meeting the basic needs for their people and therefore the nomination of cultural sites becomes a peripheral issue to the country and their local municipalities. This lack of funding is evident in the PHRAs within South Africa that was previously mentioned in this report.

Therefore, it is important to establish a concise catalogue of the existing Iron Age settlements found in South Africa and to determine the significance of these sites for future conservation or development purposes, which can be archived for future use. Within institutions, archiving can be a tool used to document and save heritage resources. In architecture there are archives that can add additional explanations of a heritage resource than can be read from the resource alone (Swart, 2015:42). For example, letters between clients and designers, and sketches made by designers can help in the interpretation of the heritage resource (Swart, 2015:42). Within archaeology, however, these archival sources do not always exist and therefore any information gathered by heritage resource authorities is vital in saving the memory of the resource. This is pertinent in cases where archaeological sites can be potentially destroyed in the future by development or theft. It can be used as a succinct format where the interpretation of a place is documented and can be used for further presentation and conservation efforts of a site. Architectural professionals can then use this information and contribute to the presentation of important cultural heritage sites by designing and developing spaces that commemorate and protection the heritage sites, and the information used will be easily accessible and understandable.

2.3 Iron Age heritage in South Africa

To understand the significance of Iron Age settlements in South Africa, one first needs to obtain knowledge of the movements of the Iron Age settlers, how these timelines of movement are obtained, and the architectural classification of the sites that contribute to the knowledge of which cultural group occupied the settlements. This information assists in developing a

broad understanding of the cultural landscape and in determining the significance of the cultural landscape.

In 1962, Revil Mason wrote a book on the Prehistory of the Transvaal which contains a concise overview of the general movement patterns of Bantu communities into South Africa. The Bantu expansion was the spread or concurrent dispersal of Bantu-speaking people across Africa. According to Bostoen (2018:1) it started in the borderland between Nigeria and Cameroon and the initial migration occurred across Central, Eastern and Southern Africa. It took place between 5000 and 1500 years ago and led to the introduction of new lifestyles and technological innovations in pottery and large stone tools (Bostoen, 2018:1). In South Africa, the first appearance of Bantu speakers occurred in the first century CE (Bostoen, 2018:3).

Mason (1962:371) writes about how in the Limpopo lowlands (over a thousand years ago) men started to herd cattle and sheep/goats. Weapons and tools were made from iron and women would make clay pots near streams for meat, beer, plant food or water (Mason, 1962:371). Furthermore, he describes that the way of life in the Iron Age was based on food and metal production, and how movement through southern Africa in the Iron Age was erratic and unplanned, and the direction and timing of migrations was dependant on the need for new farmland and pressure of increasing numbers (Mason, 1962:371). Most archaeological impact assessments found on the SAHRIS website include this book as a reference to studying a cultural landscape pertaining to Iron Age settlements.

The reference section in archaeological impact assessments is an effective way to obtain relevant and reliable sources when analysing Iron Age settlement sites. Many authors occur several times in these assessments including other books and journals articles by Mason, T. Huffman, M.O.V Taylor, J.C.C Pistorius, T. M. O'C Maggs, among others. Over the last few decades these authors have done extensive research on Iron Age settlements and excavations on these sites, particularly pertaining to the Sotho-Tswana cultural group.

During this research report, the author noticed that timelines and dates associated with Iron Age settlements, in fact any pre-colonial settlements, are mainly educated assumptions done by these various authors. This gap in archaeological knowledge can be attributed to the fact that currently the only dating methods available include radio-carbon dating and knowledge gained through oral histories. According to Koppes and Lerner (n.d.), radio-carbon dating is an accurate scientific method used to determine the age or organic materials. However, Sadr (2019:6) contests that this method is not a fully accurate method in dating Iron Age ruins, as in the case of Kweneng. Moreover, oral histories can be accurate in event but do not always provide accurate dates. Therefore, it is important to note that most of the dates described in the literature will vary over long time spans and are educated guesses.

According to Pistorius (1994:42), early research already established similarities between archaeological stone-walled settlements, and the settlement styles of the Sotho-Tswana and other indigenous Bantu communities. Later, the deliberate application of ethnographic parallels used to describe Iron Age settlement patterns grew with momentum, as seen in the work by Revil Mason, Maggs and Taylor. These ethnographic analogies have been used to explain Iron Age settlement patterns in archaeological studies by authors such as Huffman and Pistorius (Pistorius, 1994:2).

Mason, Maggs, and Taylor developed separate architectural style types used to classify Iron Age settlements, which will be used in the data analysis section of this report. These architectural styles characterise settlement or stonewall layouts, pottery styles associated with the culture that occupied the settlements, the conditions that the settlements are found in (i.e. open ground, hilltops, or foot of a scarp), and the location of the settlements (i.e. Orange free state of Transvaal). Mason (1987:335-343) developed eleven separate classes to describe the architectural style of Iron Age settlements. These classes describe various layout patterns that were implemented during the Iron Age and are further described by associating the classes with various sites. Maggs (1976:28-44), similar to Mason, developed four types of sites to categorise Iron Age architecture, namely Type V, N, Z and R. Mason refers to these types is his classifications of architecture when it is relevant. Taylor (1979:10-12) developed three groups that categorise various Iron Age settlement architecture. These classes, types and groups are used by many authors during archaeological impact assessments and descriptions of Iron Age settlements in journal articles and books. This is not only helpful to categorise architectural layout of different settlements, but also contributes to a more accurate dating system as the various classifications highlight a period of time when that certain classification was used.

3. Research methodology

3.1 Research context

The context of this research report is basic research as this is a theory driven research report that will be used to improve the intrinsic understanding of the history and architecture of Iron Age ruins found in the Transvaal, to determine the cultural significance of Iron Age cultural heritage landscapes.

3.2 Research paradigm

There are two research paradigms used in this report, the first being a pragmatic paradigm as the report aims to solve a real-world problem. The problem established in this report is that there is a lack in concise and summative documentation of Iron Age ruins in South Africa and this report aims to begin developing a catalogue of these ruins, with a focus on ruins found in the former Transvaal region (fig 6). The catalogue includes accurate knowledge of the sites obtained from literature by professional archaeologists and from literature on archaeological studies conducted on these sites, as well as public knowledge of the site that was obtained via desktop studies. This knowledge can contribute to the overall discourse on heritage conservation and can be added to over time. Furthermore, it can provide the public with a list of significant heritage sites. The second research paradigm is an interpretivist paradigm. The data obtained by various sources was interpreted by the author to determine the cultural significance of the site and led to an overall statement of significance.

3.3 Research approach

A hybrid approach was used during the research, using both quantitative and qualitative data. The quantitative data gathered included site co-ordinates/location, the conditions surrounding the sites (eg. Urban or rural), the existing architectural remains found on site, and the state of conservation of the site. The qualitative data includes the history of the sites and the architectural descriptions made by archaeologists of the existing remains. Although the history includes timelines of the site and movement patterns of the people who once resided in the settlements, the data that was found are scientific approximations established by the archaeologists. This was based on radiocarbon dating and oral histories gathered over the years, therefore it is considered as qualitative rather than quantitative data.

3.4 Research design

The hybrid approach in this report was accomplished through desktop and literature studies. Case studies, existing catalogues, and archaeological impact assessments were gathered to establish an initial list and determine the quantity of existing Iron Age settlements found in the Transvaal. These sites were then categorised into the cultures that occupied the settlements to deduce which sites were chosen for the study. Thereafter, literature and documentation on the specific chosen culture, as well as settlement architecture and planning typologies, was sought out and used in the data collection process. Moreover, any public knowledge found in websites, blogs, and local or national heritage resource lists was included in the data collection process to determine the public awareness and conservation status of the chosen sites.

3.5 Research methods

A deductive approach was applied in the data collection process whereby the author collected case studies and archaeological impact assessments via the SAHRIS website to establish an initial list of Iron Age settlements found in the Transvaal (Refer to appendix L). The site co-ordinates found in the case studies were then cross-referenced in Google Earth Pro. This allowed the author to determine the exact location of the ruins and the extent of the ruins if they are visible from the aerial photography. Once the initial list was established, the author chose five sites part of the Sotho-Tswana culture as the sites for analysis. Thereafter, literature on the chosen culture and the chosen sites was used to analyse the sites and determine their significance. Many useful sources were found in the references of the archaeological impact assessments, as well as literature from authors that was repeated in the reference section of multiple assessments.

3.6 Data collection methods

The data collected in these sources included timelines, dates of movement and occupation, and lineages of Sotho-Tswana people throughout the Transvaal, as well as the size and extent of the chosen settlement. Important dates were also collected such as excavation dates, dates of any declared protection of sites, dates of developments that led to the destruction/partial destruction of the sites, etc. to further contribute to the site timeline. Aerial photographs, drawings, and images of the site were collected along with archaeological interpretations of the settlement layout, construction methods, and the current state of the ruins. Many authors have developed categorisations of Iron Age settlements (to be discussed in the results section), which was also used in the interpretation of the sites. Finally, the author searched for current conservation statuses and awareness on each site, whether they are listed as national or local cultural heritage sites or known in a community. This information was then input into separate data sheets which can be found in the appendix of this document. Plekke en Gebou (1990) by le Roux was used as a precedent in developing the titles for the data sheets.

3.7 Data analysis methods

The data collected thus far includes factual information about the sites and interpretations of the sites by various authors. However, a layer of interpretation of the sites by the author was needed to determine the significant elements of each site and ultimately a statement of significance for each site. As previously mentioned in this report, Clarke and Kuipers (2017) developed a heritage matrix to aid in the determination of cultural significance in heritage sites, which was used as a method of analysis in this report. The heritage matrix developed in this report was done by the author along with Pierre Hugo and Susanna Swanepoel who are conducting similar research reports on different layers of heritage found in South Africa. The matrix developed by the researchers included components and values from Clarke and Kuipers (2017) heritage matrix, and values from the Burra Charter. Thereafter, each researcher edited their individual value matrix to suit the topic of the heritage layer discussed.

The components in the heritage matrix formulated by Clarke and Kuipers (2017) included Stewart Brand's structure for analysis of architectural. This includes the headings site, structure, skin, services, space plan and stuff (Clarke and Kuipers, 2017:210). These components are interrelated, and it is intended to guide the assessor on the impact of an intervention to an architectural heritage structure. While these components are key in architectural heritage structures, the author found that many of the components were not applicable to archaeological ruins. Therefore, the components used in the heritage matrix in this report include surrounding, site, structure, and space plan.

The values established by Clarke and Kuipers (2017) were based off the Burra Charter (1999) and values established by Riegl (1996). These include the headings Age value, Historical value, Intentional commemorative value, Not-intended commemorative value, Use value, Newness value, Rarity value, and Other relevant values. As a collective, the researchers decided to use this as the base when developing the value matrix used in the reports. The researchers decided to group the values more concisely and add additional values from the Burra Charter. Therefore, the values used in the heritage matrix for this report are Age/rarity value, Historical/architectural value, Commemorative value, Use/Economic value, Newness value, Conflict value and Nostalgic value. In the case of this report, commemorative value relates to the consciousness or intangible value of the site. Furthermore, the author included values established by ICAHM that relate specifically to archaeological sites, including Physical integrity value and Knowledge/scientific value. These components and values make up the value matrix used to aid in the interpretation of the chosen sites and can be seen in table 2.

The final tool used in the interpretation of the heritage sites are the nine points of cultural significance of place established by the National Heritage Resources Act (1999). These nine assessment criteria aid in further describing and interpreting the chosen sites from a purely South African point of view and contributed in determining the significance of the chosen sites (table 3).

3.8 Limitations:

The limitation in this report was the lack of in person site visits conducted by the author due to the location of the chosen sites (the sites were out of reach for the author due to budget constraints and how far the sites were located) and the limited time available to visit the sites. This led the author to solely rely on desktop studies and literature to retrieve information on the architecture of the sites and oral traditions pertaining to the sites. Furthermore, limited information was used to determine the significance of each site including settlement typology, layout, and location. Information regarding the pottery styles related to the settlement or cultural group, and the conditions in which the settlements were located (eg. Hillslopes), were purposefully left out as they were not within scope of an architectural analysis.

3.9 Ethical clearance

Ethical clearance was approved for this study by the EBIT Faculty Committee for Research Ethics and Integrity (reference number: EBIT/41/2023). The study was based on desktop studies (literature sources). Ethical clearance was preliminarily obtained in the case of site visits and questionnaires performed by the author. However, the author did not conduct site visits or perform questionnaires to obtain information on the chosen sites during the study.

HERITAGE VALUE MATRIX			SITE NAME: REFERENCE NUMBER:							
VALUES AND COMPONENTS	AGE/ RARITY	HISTORICAL/ ARCHITECTURAL	ARTISTIC/ AESTHETIC/ VISIBILITY	COMMEMORATIVE	USE/ ECONOMIC	NEWNESS	CONFLICT	NOSTALGIC	PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	KNOWLEDGE/ SCIENTIFIC VALUE
SURROUNDING										
SITE										
STRUCTURE										
SPACE PLAN										
SKIN										

Table 2: Value heritage matrix (Author, 2023).

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE: National Heritage Resources Act 1999	
Assessment Criteria	Explanatory Notes
Importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history.	
Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	
Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	
Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	
Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	
Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	
Strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.	
Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	

Table 3: Nine assessment criteria (NHRA, 1999:14).

4. Results

4.1 Layer Overview

It has been established that the chosen heritage layer is the Iron Age, which Mason (1974:211) describes as referring to the technology used in the time, which was based on farming and metal working, and led to major transformation in political, economic, and social relationships in South Africa. This report specifically focuses on Iron Age settlement ruins associated with the Sotho-Tswana culture. This broad language cluster contains several distinguishable dialects and are grouped in various ways by different authors. For example, Pistorius (1994:50) distinguishes four major Sotho-Tswana groups namely the Rolong, the Hurutshe, the Kwena and the Kgatla. However, Lye and Murray (1980:13) provide a diagram showing the Southern-Sotho and Tswana linguistic groups containing more than the four that Pistorius described (fig 5). These linguistic groupings are not absolute and according to Lye and Murray (1980:12) they merely seek to make sense of “complex historical relationships”.

Many Sotho-Tswana tribes originated from Zwartkoppies (or Mabjanamatshwana) near Brits, as well as Rathateng (a settlement at the junction of Crocodile and Marico Rivers), according to oral tradition (Pistorius, 1994:38). Western Tswana have two distinguished early migrations: arrival of Rolong between 1200 and 1350CE, and migration of Kwena-Hurutshe between 1350 and 1450 CE (Boeyens, 2003:64). This sequence of movement during early Tswana history is referred to as the Moloko sequence, a term associated with ceramic style of broad Sotho-Tswana language (North Sotho, South Sotho, and Tswana (West Sotho)), in the Zeerust region (Boeyens, 2003:63-64). The early Moloko (15th century CE) sites in Marico region were small sites and therefor pioneer Sotho-Tswana were not initially in large towns (Boeyens, 2003:3). The late Moloko (17th century CE) occurred during the Little Ice Age which was a time with the end of warmer and wetter age and move to cooler, drier period (1300-1800 CE), and there were major population movements in SA interior (Boeyens, 2003:3).

The data collected for this report focused on three of these linguistic clusters or lineages, including the Hurutshe which is known as the senior lineage (Lye and Murray, 1980:26 and Boeyens, 2003:64), the Kwena, and the Kgatla which is a subdivision among others that stemmed from the Kwena lineage (Lye and Murray, 1980:26). According to Lye and Murray (1980:26) these lineages were the most important influx of Sotho speakers as they are the direct ancestors of the Southern Sotho and Tswana lineages. The Transvaal, the Orange Free State and southern Botswana are still occupied by these peoples (Pistorius, 1994:50).

The geographical focus area of the data collected is in the central and southern Transvaal (fig 6). The environmental conditions found in this part of the Transvaal are termed as a Savanna Biome located north of the Magaliesberg towards Waterberg, and a Grassland Biome south of the Magaliesberg to the Vaal River (fig 7) (Mason, 1987:53). Three of the chosen sites for this report are found on the cusp of the Savanna Biome just north of the Magaliesberg, and two of the chosen sites are found in the Grassland Biome north of the Magaliesberg.

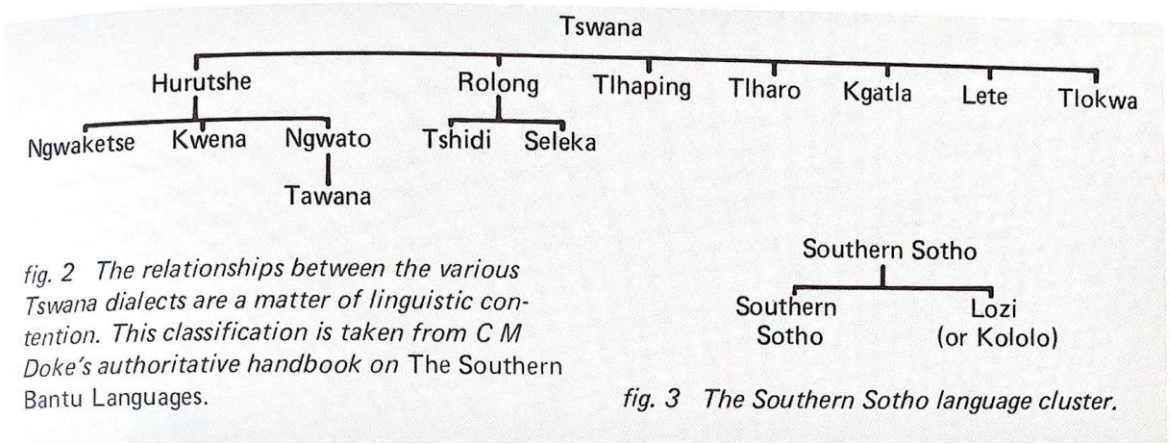

fig. 2 The relationships between the various Tswana dialects are a matter of linguistic contention. This classification is taken from C M Doke's authoritative handbook on The Southern Bantu Languages.

fig. 3 The Southern Sotho language cluster.

Fig. 5: Diagram of the Tswana and Southern Sotho linguistic groups by Lye and Murray (1980:13).

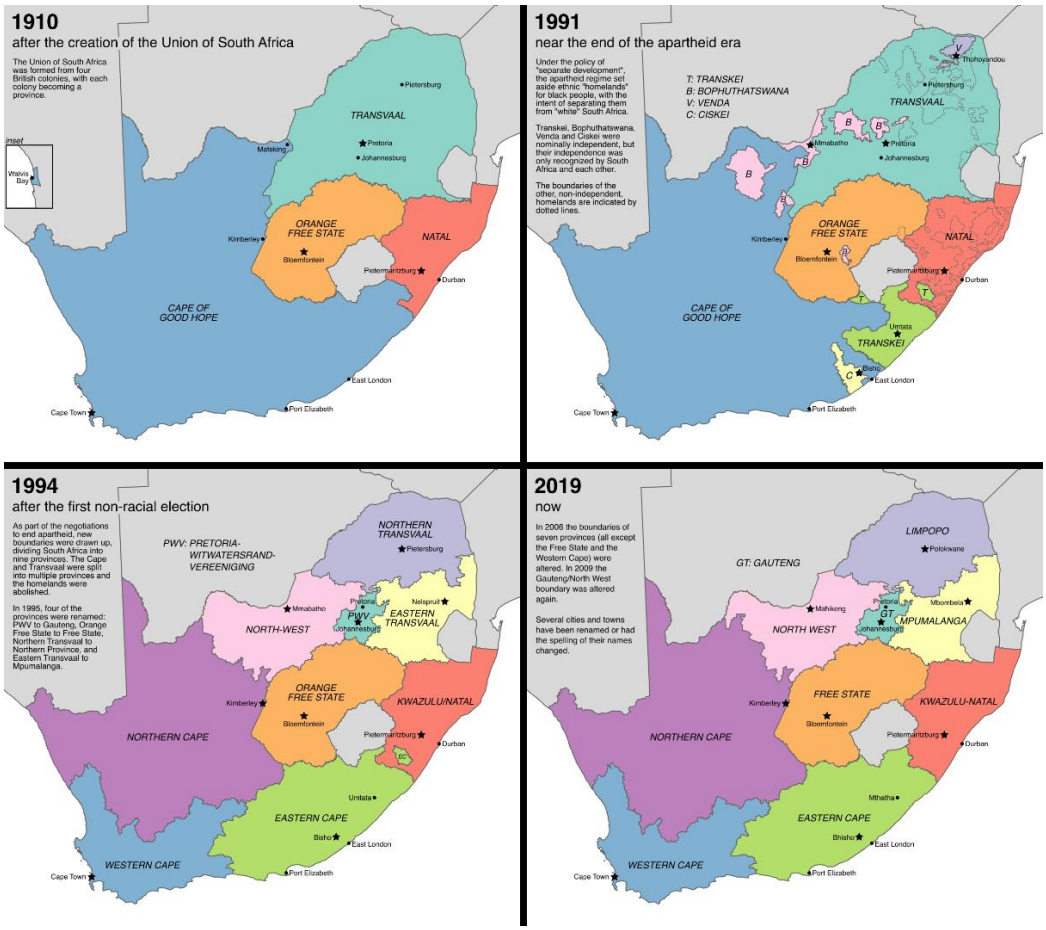

Fig 6: Four maps depicting the former Transvaal and the change in provinces within South Africa from 1910-2019 (Reddit, 2019).

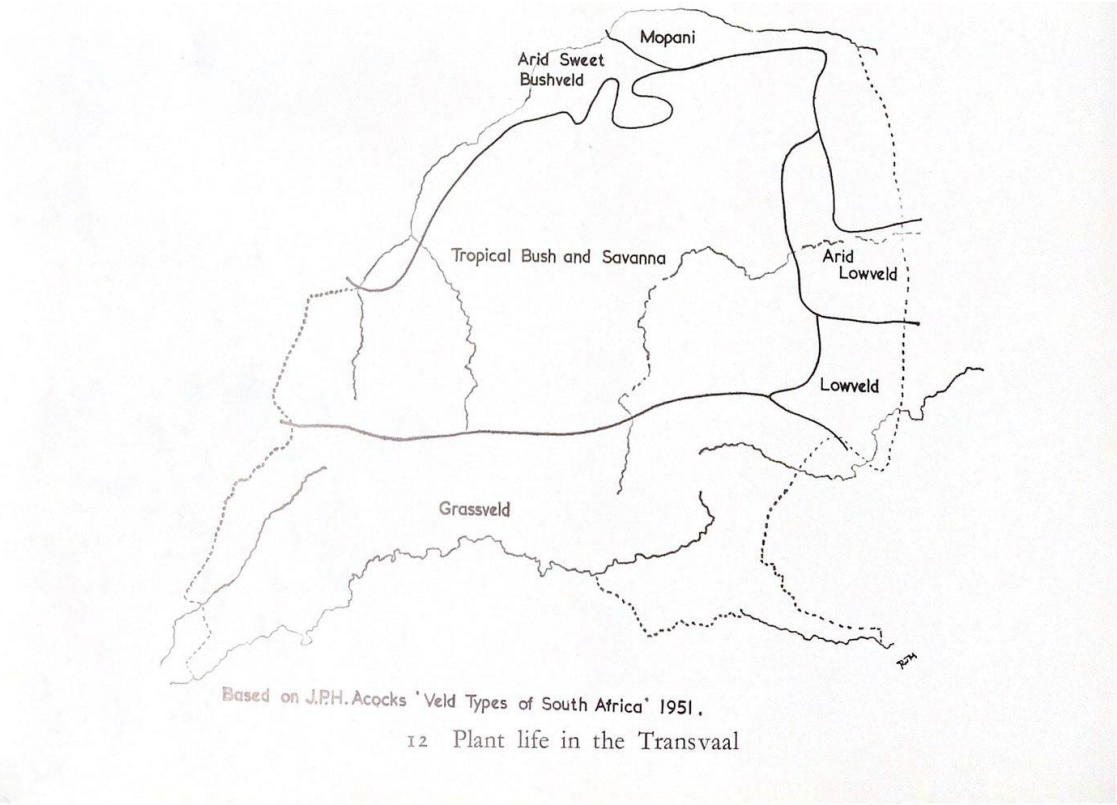

Fig 7: Map depicting the various biomes found in the Transvaal region (Mason, 1962:16).

The day-to-day lives of Iron Age peoples in the Southern western and Central Transvaal heavily depended on the available food sources and materials found around settlement (Mason, 1987:51). This was due to the limited capacity to transport materials long distances as the materials were limited to what the people could carry on their backs or the backs of their domesticated animals (Mason, 1987:51). Many Iron Age settlements follow a similar construction method with various layout typologies. According to Pistorius (1994:40), two main types of circular enclosures were found at stone-walled sites (among various arrangements). These include primary enclosures with circular ground plan (more or less) consisting of a primary wall surrounding a primary area, and a secondary enclosure which consists of other linked primary enclosures, with secondary walling linking the primary enclosures which encircle secondary spaces. Both types of enclosures are located around 'kraal complexes' which are central areas in the settlement (Pistorius, 1994:40). The outer circumference (or scalloped walls) is termed the malapa and serves as boundaries for adjacent dwelling units (Pistorius, 1994:40). The settlements are laid out according to hierarchies in the chiefdoms with the chiefs *kgotla* (public meeting space or court) and principal hut first established and thereafter huts are positioned according to ranking next to the chief's hut (Pistorius, 1994:49).

As previously discussed in the literature review, various authors have developed categories for settlement typologies which was used in the analysis of the sites chosen for this report. These categories are established based on the location of the settlement, the layout of the settlement, and the associated pottery style found at the settlement. Table 4 includes the description of these categories developed by the authors Taylor (1979), Maggs (1976), and Mason (1987). Many of the categorisations have been developed by these authors based on one another, therefore the table aligns the associated categories. The descriptions found in the table focus on the location or environment in which the settlements are found, and the architectural features associated with the categories.

It should be noted that the descriptions found in the table are partial descriptions of the categories, as the author only describes what is relevant for determining cultural significance

regarding the architectural elements of the settlement. Therefore, descriptions of pottery and other irrelevant aspects were excluded. Furthermore, Type R described by Maggs (1976), and Class 8, 10 and 11 described by Mason (1987) were excluded from the table as they were found to be irrelevant to this report by the author.

Taylor	Maggs	Mason
Group 1: Dated to 16th century (1979:i). Linked to type N (based on pottery and stone-wall layout). Found on open ground and hilltops. Features elliptical wall enclosing a group of smaller enclosures in the centre.	Type N: Northern orange free state. Similar to Type V Found in the north-eastern Orange Free State and adjacent parts of the Transvaal (Maggs, 1976:35). Features primary enclosures arranged in an elliptical to form a secondary enclosure and linked with secondary walling. Settlement unit if defined by an outer wall that encloses all other structural components (Maggs, 1976:33).	Class 1: Found in open grass lands away from hills or lower contours of hillslopes (Mason, 1986:335). Features isolated enclosures with even, roughly circular elliptical boundaries, with a few simple enclosures in the interior (Mason, 1986:335). Class 2: Linked to group 1. Found in Johannesburg, Klipriviersberg and Matlwase (Mason, 1986:336). Features boundary walls formed by adjacent roughly circular enclosures, separated by open stretches of curved walls. Often large in size (Mason, 1986:336). Smaller circular enclosures often occupy the large open spaces in the centre of the sites (Mason, 1986:336).
Group 2: Dated between 1650-1800 Linked to type Z. Found on open ground. Features a discontinuous series of semi-circular walls (scallops) that face inwards toward a central ring of smaller enclosures.	Type Z: Found in the north-western Orange Free State (Maggs, 1976:41). Features large numbers of primary structures in globular clusters. The centre of the settlement unit features large primary enclosures. Included use of bilobial dwelling typology. These dwellings form a pattern similar to that of petals around a composite flower as they form a fringe around the central group (Maggs, 1976:40).	Class 7: Linked to the bilobial homesteads. Found on the summit of Platberg. Feature isolated scallops with open gateways between each scallop that make up the exterior boundary wall. The interior consists of smaller, roughly circular enclosures (Mason, 1986:340).

Group 3: Share properties of both groups (pottery and stone-wall layout). Found at foot of long scarp. Considered to be later phases of other groups. Features an agglomeration of circular enclosures with outer limits marked by varying lengths of curved walls and small circular enclosures.		Class 3: Feature large open interior space in in a circular/elliptical form, formed by placing small circular stone walls edge to edge. This class is interpreted as being cattle stations for class 6 (Mason, 1986:336-337) Class 5: Found in the Klipriviersberg (Mason, 1986:337). Features a roughly circular/elliptical boundary wall with short, straight walling projecting to the interior of the boundary wall at right angles. The interior space consists of smaller roughly circular enclosures (Mason, 1986:337).
	Type V: Found in clusters around main river systems, mainly in the highveld (Maggs, 1976:30) Features several primary enclosures grouped in an elliptical and surround a secondary enclosure, either contiguous or linked by a secondary wall, with an entrance into the secondary enclosure (Maggs, 1976:28).	Class 4: Linked to type V. Found in Olifantspoort area. Feature a roughly circular/elliptical boundary wall that is scalloped and adjacent to an interior space consisting of smaller roughly circular structures. Each circular structure is related to a scallop and often connected to the outer wall (Mason, 1986:337).
		Class 6: Found in Olifantspoort area. Features a continuous scalloped boundary wall with each scallop enclosing the private territory of a clay-walled hut. These sites often contain parallel walled driveways connecting interior enclosures with exterior grazing veld, used for livestock (Mason, 1986:339)

		Class 9: Found in Kaditswene area. Feature large rambling sites without a boundary wall. Single wall units with 5-10 scallops enclose clay-walled huts, with one or more larger stone walled circular enclosures opposite the huts (Mason, 1986:340-341).

Table 4: Categorisations of Iron Age settlements established by Taylor (1979), Maggs (1976), and Mason (1987) (Author, 2023).

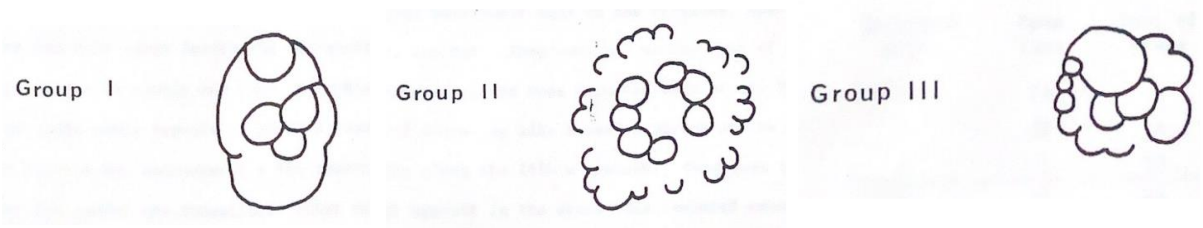

Fig 8: Group 1, 2 and 3 settlement typologies established by Taylor (1976:11).

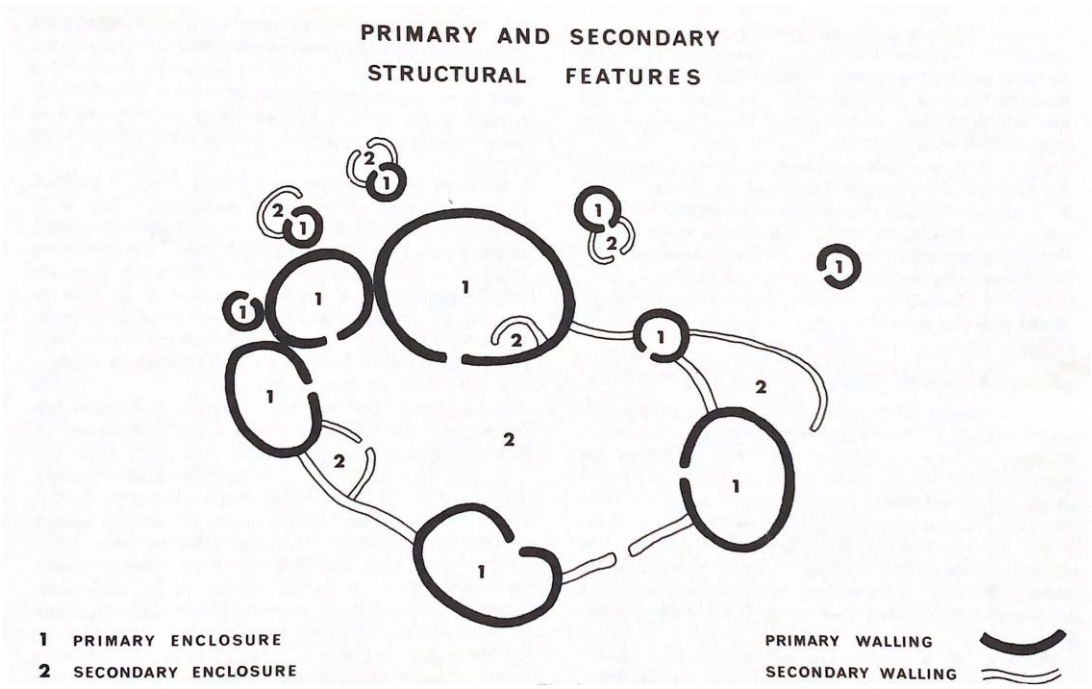

Fig 9: Type V settlement typology as established by Maggs (1979:25).

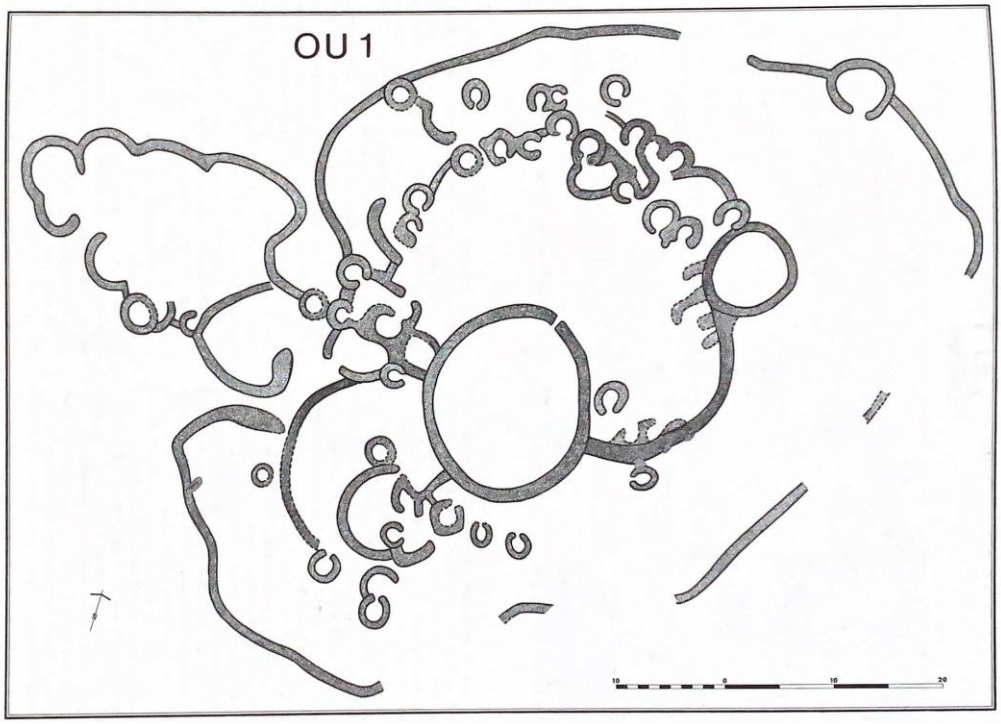

Fig 10: Type N settlement typology as established by Maggs (1979:145).

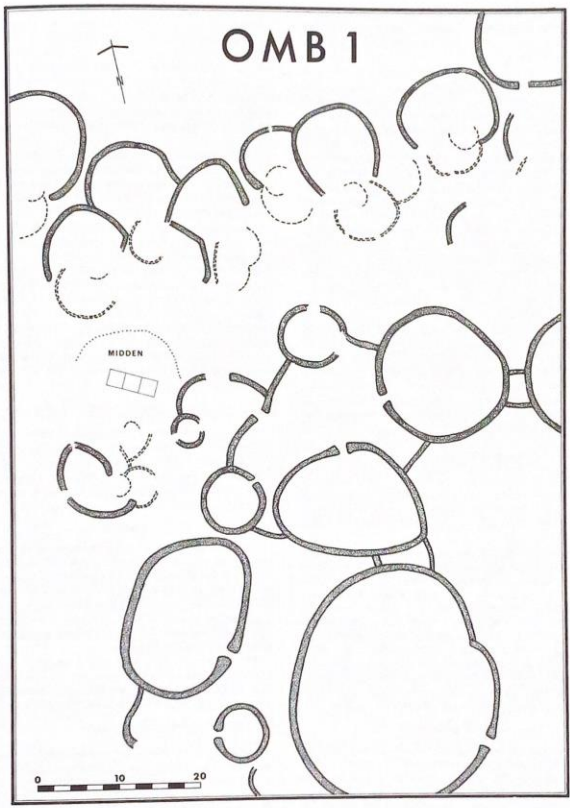

Fig 11: Type Z settlement typology as established by Maggs (1979:296).

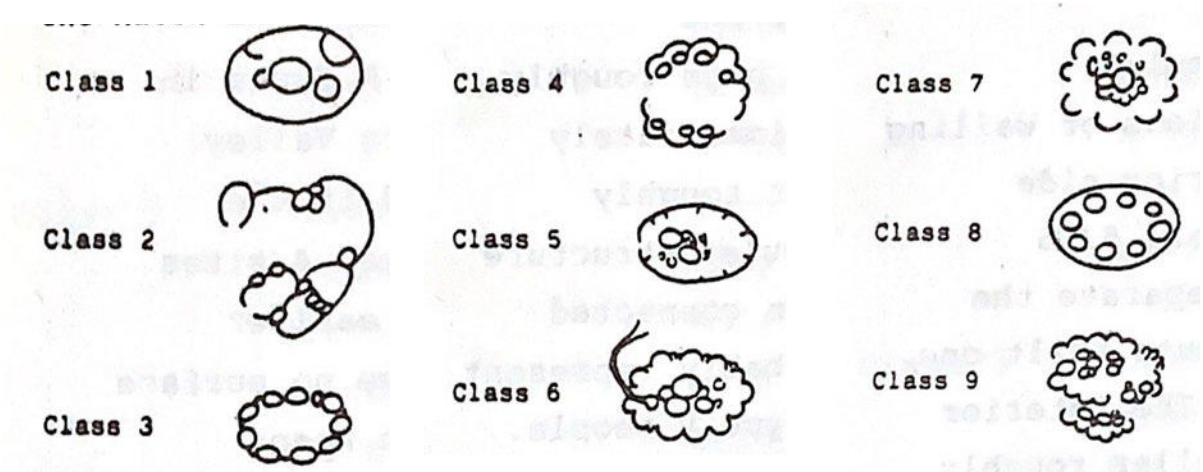

Fig 12: Classes 1-9 settlement typologies established by Mason (1987:338).

4.2 Liefde en Vrede

4.2.1 Site introduction

Throughout the summit of Klipriviersberg there are several miles of intermittent stone-walled structures in an east-west direction (Mason, 1987:397). The chosen site Liefde en Vrede 104IR is part of the larger Klipriviersberg site. According to Mason (1987:557) the Klipriviersberg Land Pattern occurs in three main areas: North-east on the edge of Alberton (small), South of Soweto (slightly larger) and between Alberton and Baragwanath (largest).
The site described in the site form is located between Alberton and Baragwanath next to the Mall of the South. Other sites like these are found in the book 'Origins of Black People of Johannesburg and the Southern Western Central Transvaal' by Mason and according to Mason (1987:558) Liefde and Vrede farm was owned by Mr. J Meyer which preserved sites including site 5/65, site 85/74, site 87/74, and site 31/78. The interpretation by Mason contributes to the analysis of Liefde en Vrede 104IR.

4.2.2 Site history

According to Mason (1987:559-560) the site was constructed and occupied by the Sotho-Tswana cultural croup associated with the Hurutshe chiefdom between 1700CE and 1800CE. However, Davie (2020) states that occupation of the site dates to 1500CE. In 1965 Revil Mason and his team excavated parts of the Klipriviersberg site (Mason, 1987:565) and in 1984 the Klipriviersberg site was proclaimed as a reserve (Davie, 2020). In 2004 an archaeological impact assessment was undertaken by Thomas Huffman for Aspen Hills Development Company on behalf of the landowners Patroni Investments (Pty) Ltd and the intention was to establish a township (Huffman, 2004:2). The future plans for the site include building a replica Tswana village, restore the homestead (demonstration hut) and fence the Reserve (Davie, 2020).

4.2.3 Architectural description

According to Huffman (2004:2 and 5), the style of the settlements are categorised as Type N/Group 1 and the Klipriviersberg type/Group 3.
Huffman refers to some sites in the AIA as having a Klipriviersberg type description. The analysis for the Liefde en Vrede site will make use of Mason's (1962) descriptions of the sites to unpack the layouts, architecture and spaces found on the chosen site. The layout on plan looks similar to lunar craters or clusters of bacteria as seen in fig 13 (Mason, 1962:397). The settlements consist of an outer wall (73m dia.) that is roughly circle/elliptical, that surrounds a group of inner walls (36.5m dia.) (Mason, 1962:397). The walls are typically 0.9m – 2.4m in

height and 1m thick at the base (fig 14), however higher structures would typically include a double wall 0.3m-0.6m apart with rubble as infill, and there was no mortar nor foundations noted during the 1965 excavation (Mason, 1962:397). The wall systems are grouped in threes or fours that suggest village organisation and the entrances through outer walls are usually large while inner walls have narrow doorways (Mason, 1962:400). The outer walls are scalloped meaning they are reticulated with semi-circular bays about 13.6m dia. (Mason, 1962:397). Huts were located in the scalloped outer walls and had a cone-and-cylinder plan (fig 16) (Mason, 1962:400). Smaller inner circles possibly capped with straw roofs while larger inner circles possibly used as cattle kraals (Mason, 1962:400). The sites show an absence of middens which suggest a short occupation (Mason, 1962:400).

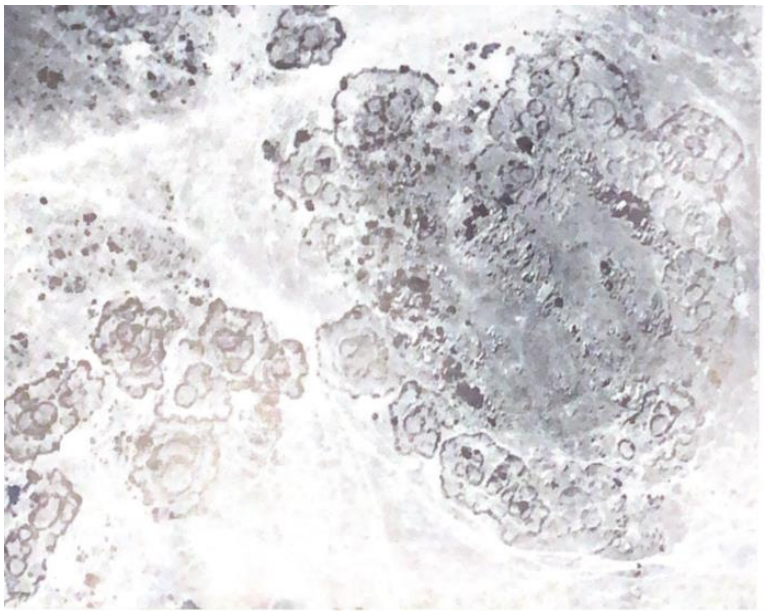

Fig 13: Layout plans of the Klipriviersberg sites resembling lunar craters or clusters of bacteria (Mason, 1962:398).

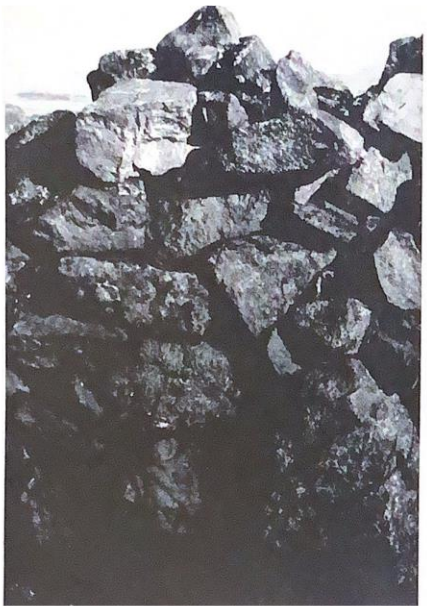

Fig 14: Examples of walls found at Klipriviersberg (Mason, 1962:398).

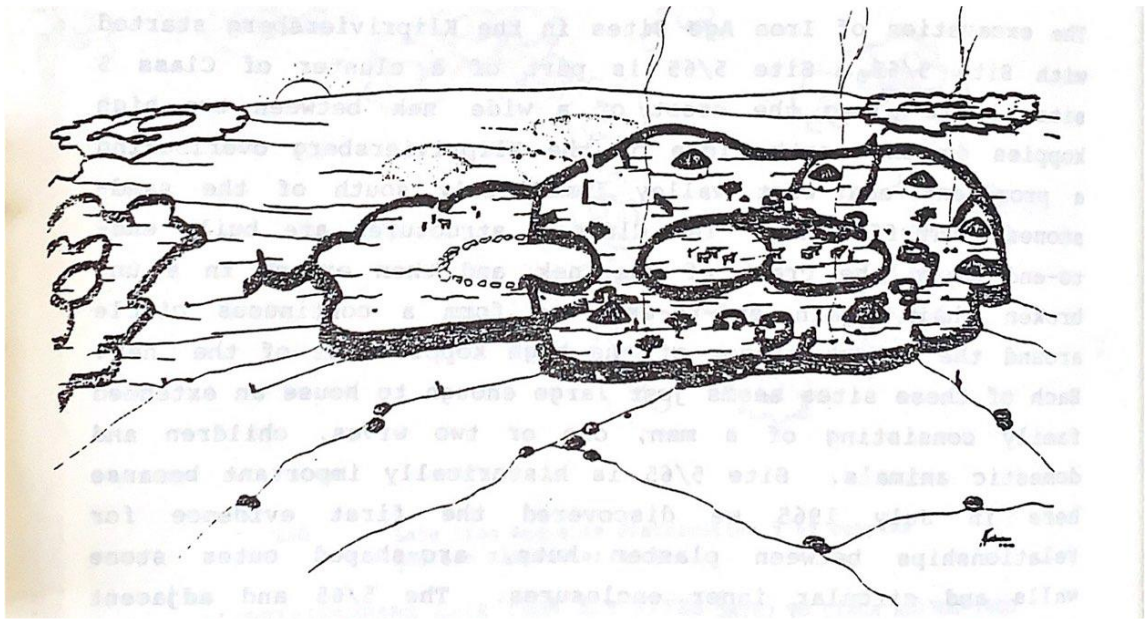

Fig 15: Drawing by Mason (1987:562) depicting a typical settlement layout and hut placement found at Klipriviersberg (Site 5/65).

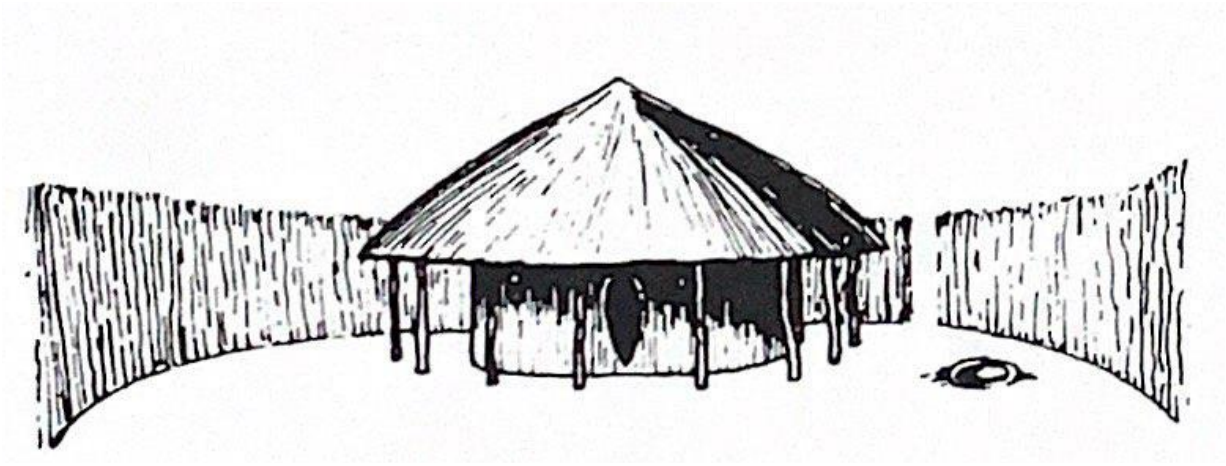

Fig 16: Typical cone-and-cylinder dwelling recorded by Burchell at Dithakong in 1812 (Maggs, 1976:286).

4.2.4 Conservation status and assessment

The sites found in the Klipriviersberg Reserve are conserved and protected by the reserve, however only Site 3 (fig 18) in the Liefde en Vrede site is part of the reserve (Huffman, 2004:5). Even though Sites 5 and 6 (fig 18) were deemed to have medium significance by Huffman (2004:5) in the archaeological impact assessment, these sites were destroyed during the construction of the Mall of the South. Sites 1 and 2 (fig 18) were deemed to have low significance due to the lack of clay or deposits in the homesteads, and Site 4 was deemed low significance as it has been damaged due to illegal dumping (Huffman, 2004:5).

4.2.5 Value statement

The Liefde en Vrede sites as part of the larger Klipriviersberg sites have an age value as they are dating back to 1500CE, however the chosen sites are not deemed to be rare as there are many examples of similar sites in the Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve that are formally protected. Both the Liefde en Vrede sites, as well as the larger extent of the Klipriviersberg sites have clearly visible remains of the stone wall settlement, however the physical integrity of the sites found in the reserve is more intact than the Liefde en Vrede sites. Therefore, the Liefde and Vrede sites are deemed to have low significance, however it is important to note that these sites could contribute to the pattern of South Africa's history alongside the sites found at Klipriviersberg, and these sites possibly contain important knowledge or scientific value in understanding of the movement and occupation of the Hurutshe chiefdom and other Sotho-Tswana lineages.

Fig 17: Location of Liefde en Vrede chosen site, including location of sites 31/87 and 5/65 excavated by Mason (Google earth, 2023).

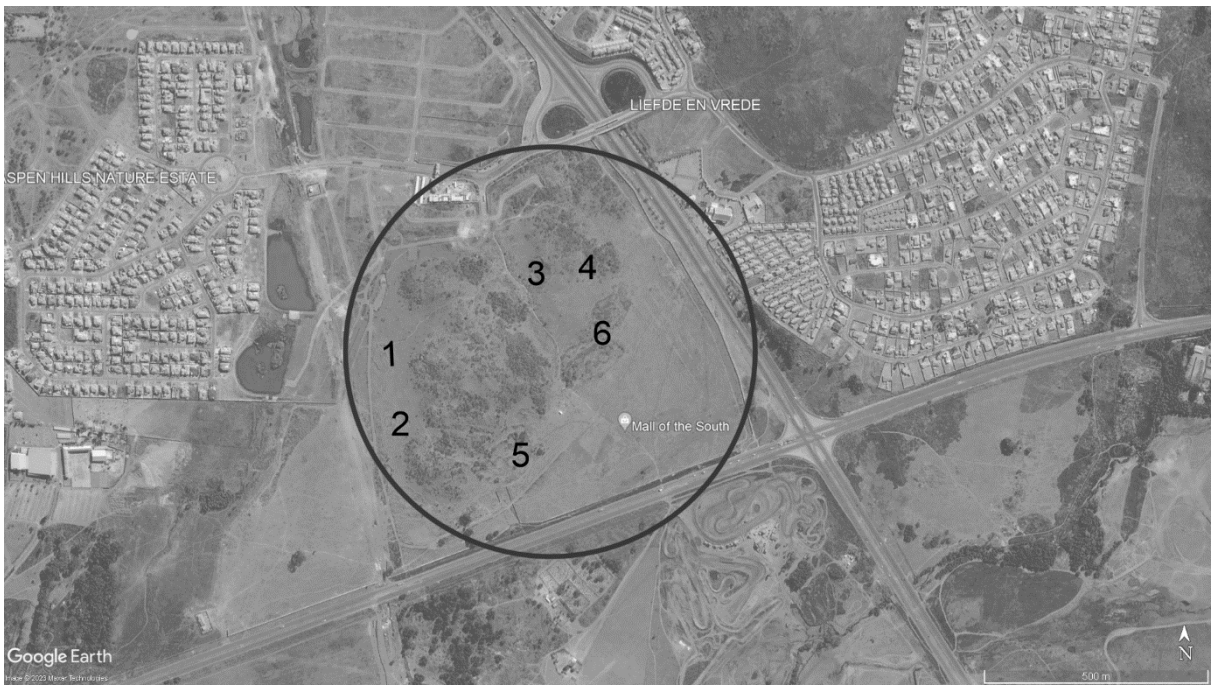

Fig 18: Liefde en Vrede site representing site numbers adapted from Huffman (2004:4) (Google earth, 2008).

Fig 19: Liefde en Vrede site image from 2023 depicting the destruction of Iron Age sites for the construction of The Mall of the South (Google earth, 2023).

4.3 Kweneng

4.3.1 Site introduction

The site, Kweneng, is located on the southwest of the Suikerbosrand massif. The site itself has been excavated in the 1970s and 1980s, however the extent of the site was not known until LiDAR scanning revealed the site as much larger than it was originally thought to be, making the site a Tswana capital (Sadr, 2019:3). The interpretation done by Sadr (2019) will be used to evaluate this site.

Fig 20: Location of Kweneng on the Suikerbosrand massif (Google earth, 2023).

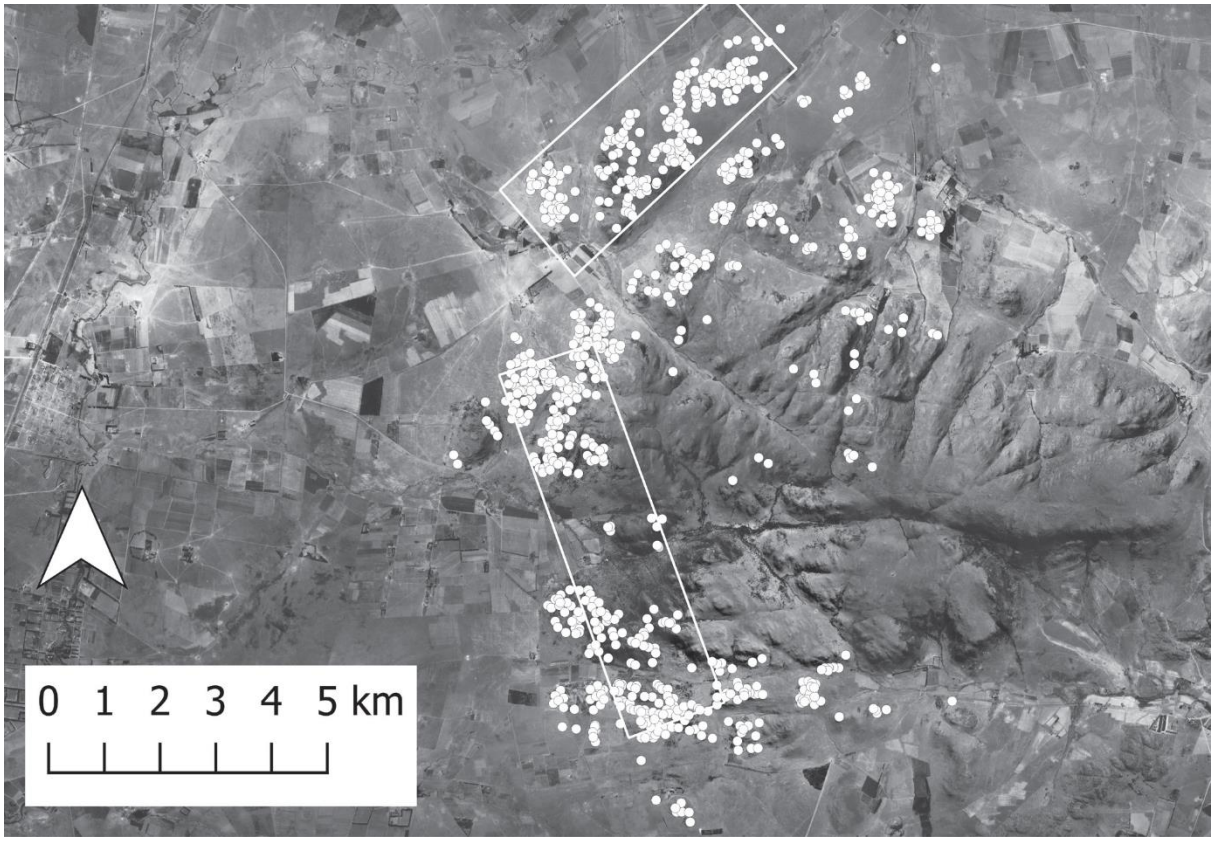

Fig 21: Aerial photograph depicting the extent of the stone walled settlements found at Kweneng (white dots) recorded on LiDAR scanning (Sadr, 2019:3).

4.3.2 Site history

In the region of Johannesburg, the Tswana resided at least four to five centuries ago. At the turn of the 19th century, the Kwena branch inhabited the Suikerbosrand hills (Sadr, 2019:3). According to Sadr (2019:6) the site was occupied over a long period of time and was possibly deserted during the Difeqane and possibly reused after. This is shown in the various architectural styles of the site explained below. In 1973, Revil Mason excavated several sites in Suikerbosrand (Mason, 1987:609). Then in 1982, M Taylor made surface investigations of sites (Mason, 1987:609). In 2019, publishing's done by Karim Sadr about the discovery of extent of the site through LiDAR scanning, as the excavations done in the 70's and 80's only revealed parts of the site, whereas the LiDAR scans revealed that the site was possibly a Tswana capital due to the size of the site. In 2019 the Bakwena community in Johannesburg area allected to name the area 'Kweneng' (the place of the crocodile) (Sadr, 2019:3-4).

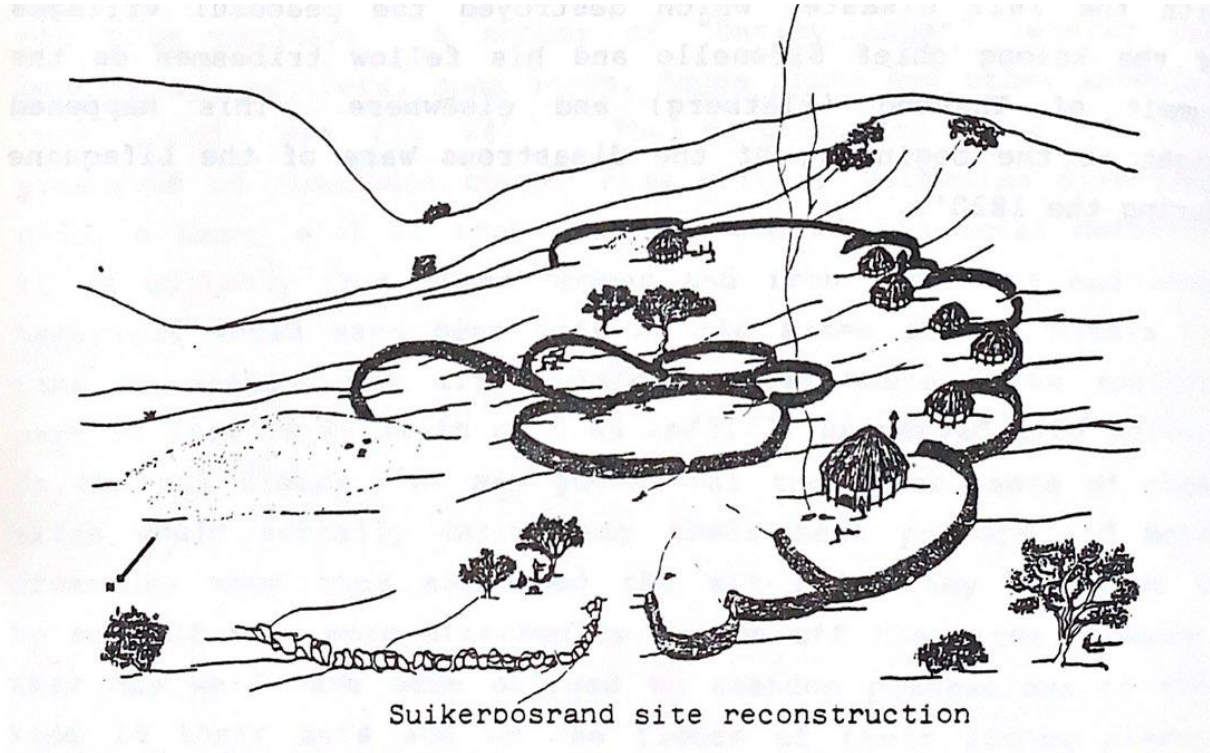

Fig 22: Suikerbosrand site reconstruction drawing done by Mason (1987:608).

4.3.3 Architectural description

This Tswana capital is made up of three sectors of clustered districts with various architectural styles in each sector. The oldest style of stone walled architecture found on the site is Type N (Group 1/Class 1 and 2), which all predate Klipriviersberg-style (Sadr, 2019:5). The Molokwane style came after the Klipriviersberg style and on the site, the Klipriviersberg style (Group 3/Class 5) is found mainly in northern sector of the capital and several mixed compounds of Klipriviersberg- and Molokwane-style architecture (Sadr, 2019:5). There are also stone walls in Suikerbosrand massif pertaining to the Group IV (a classification coined by Sadr) style which means that a perimeter wall was not built, and the site is defined by only detached circular enclosures of various sizes (Sadr, 2019:6). It is difficult to determine the chronology of the architectural styles in some landscapes as, according to Sadr, there is not yet a reliable and precise dating method yet, however, Sadr attempts to chronologically order the site, stating that there was a change in perimeter wall of enclosures from circular/elliptical (Type N) to one punctuated with short internal walls that demarcates separate housed spaces (Klipriviersberg), to deeply scalloped perimeter wall with several entrances (Molokwane) to no perimeter wall at all (Group IV) (fig 24) (Sadr, 2019:6).

The larger compounds, which are cluttered in districts, are referred to as wards and contained forty or more houses while smaller compounds referred to as homesteads contained no more than six houses (thatch-roofed) (Sadr, 2019:4). Various functions are assumed in each compound's circular stone-walled enclosures, for example, they were used for livestock, for shelter for herd boys or for cooking areas. Central enclosures could have been used as a courtyard where men took their daily meals, met for discussion, made leather cloaks, and fashioned tools. The central zone of the compound was surrounded by round mud-walled and thatched roof houses and the perimeter wall functioned as backyard wall of each dwelling (Sadr, 2019:4).

There are also two large enclosures set just outside of Kweneng - either used as a cattle kraal or *kgotla* (a meeting places for kgosi and his council) (Sadr, 2019:11). Cattle drives (coined by Revil Mason 1987:377, 610) are found on the site, which are passage ways made by a parallel alignment of cobbles and boulders. Some lead straight into a compound while others are long and narrow and have no clear terminus (Sadr, 2019:13). Stone towers were built in the Molokwane-style compounds in Kweneng with heights 1.8-2.5m and basal width 5.5m, and there are well preserved examples of these with flat tops (Sadr, 2019:14). There is no known function of these towers, however, some scholars think they were basis for grain bins.

Fig 23: Remains of stonewalled structure at Kweneng (Khumalo, 2019).

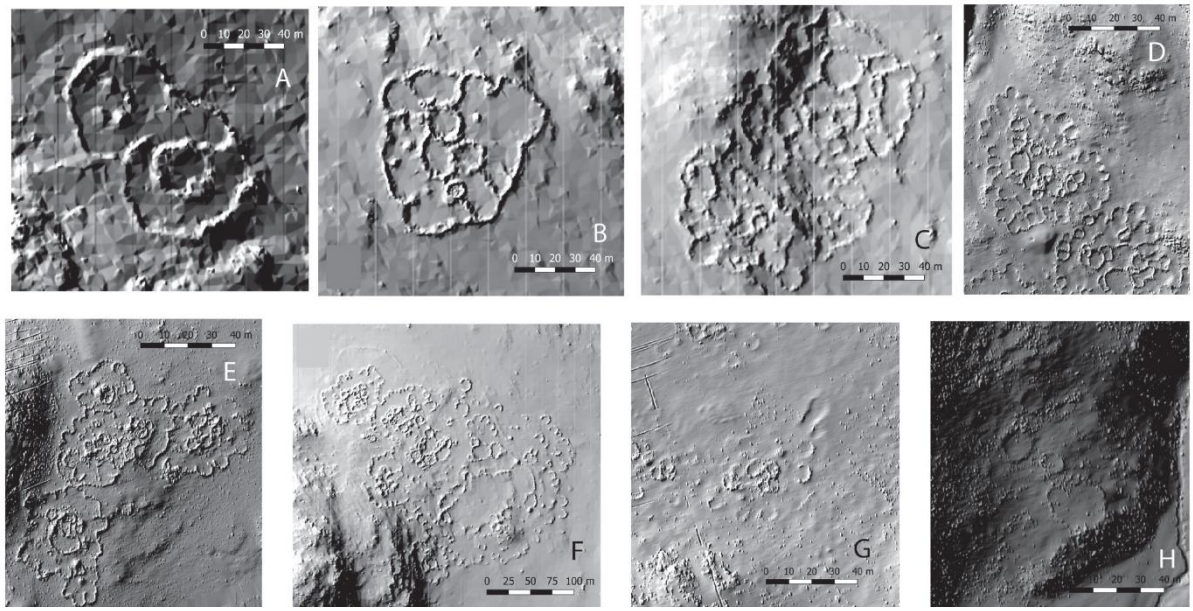

Fig 24: Images representing the LiDAR scans taken at Kweneng and showing examples of the architectural styles found. A – Type N, B-C – Klipriviersberg style, D-G – Molokwane style, H – Group IV (Sadr, 2019:4).


Fig 25: Digital reconstruction done by Stephen Banhegyi of the Kweneng settlement (Rogers, 2019).

4.3.4 Conservation status and assessment

As the extent of Kweneng was only recently discovered in 2019, there have been no published efforts for heritage conservation and protection of the Tswana capital, however the public awareness of the discovery of the extent of the site is wide as media articles can be found on Big Think, The Guardian, Kathorus Mail, Fox News among others. Furthermore, as the lost Tswana capital is located in the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve, it is protected by the reserve. The site is found in a bucolic area and has minimal chance of destruction, and the conditions and integrity of the stone wall settlements are in good condition despite the lack of visibility from aerial view and ground level, as found in the LiDAR scans.

4.3.5 Value statement

As the Kweneng ruins include various settlement classifications and could be considered as a Tswana capital dating back to the 17th century, it has a high rarity and age value. Although the settlements are not visible on aerial view or ground level, through LiDAR scanning it is evident that the site has good physical integrity and has minimal chance of destruction or damage. These various settlement classifications provide opportunity for archaeologists to gain scientific knowledge of the different cultures that may have occupied the site over a long period of time and therefore has high scientific value. Furthermore, the Tswana community has associations with the site as they provided the name for it, giving it commemorative value. Therefore, it is deemed that this site has high significance and can contribute greatly to understanding the movement patterns of Sotho-Tswana peoples in pre-colonial times.

4.4 Mabjanamatswana

4.4.1 Site introduction

The Mabjanamatswana complex extends along the nortie hills between Rustenberg and Pretoria, with Brits in the centre (Pistorius and Steyn, 1995:68). This area, along with Rathateng which is located on the South Africa-Botswana border, represents the cradles of the origins of the Kwena (Tswana) and Kgatla (Pedi) (Pistorius and Steyn, 1995:68).
The sites found in this portion of the Mabjanamatswana complex (ZK001, ZK002, ZK003 and ZK004) compare favourably with macro settlement patterns of Kwena and Kgatla settlements (Pistorius, 1994:59). The difference between Mabjanamatswana and other Kwena settlements, including Molokwane, Boitsemagano and Kaditshwene, are that the latter are considered megasites, whereas the former is characterised as hundreds of settlements spread along the norite hills between Rustenburg and Pretoria (Pistorius, 1994:59). This settlement pattern is similar to that of the Late Iron Age people of Lydenburg and the Type N and V settlements of Free State (Pistorius, 1994:59). Zwartkopjes 427JQ (the site unpacked in this report) is considered a possible centre of the Mabjanamatswana complex (Pistorius, 1994:62).

Fig 26: Location of the Mabjanamatswana site (Google earth, 2023).

4.4.2 Site History

The Rathateng site is where Pistorius (1994:50) suggests that the Kwena origins could be associated with, which is at the confluence of the Marico and Crocodile rivers. It is also suggested that the Kgatla occupied this site as well (Pistorius, 1994:50). From about 1350 to 1470 CE, Mogale and five chiefdoms (part of the Sotho-Tswana groups) who succeeded him ruled the centre of Mabjanamatswana (Pistorius, 1994:51).

Several Kwena chiefdoms have occupied the site. Between 1720 and 1730 CE, the centres of Rathateng and Mabjanamatswana are linked in oral tradition as the Kwena of Mogopa moved from Mabjanamatswana to Rathateng during a period of drought and famine at this time (Pistorius, 1994:51). It is also suggested that the Mabjanamatswana site could be the centre of origin, as referred to in the Sotho-Tswana oral tradition (Pistorius, 1994:51). The site is also referred to in the Hurutshe oral history – a senior group among the Tswana- speaking tribes, and the Tswana and Pedi-speaking Kgatla tribes (Pistoruis, 1994:51). However, there is difficulty setting a chronology of occupation between Rathateng and Mabjanamatswana based on radio-carbon dating and settlement visibility and size (Pistorius, 1994:51).
In September 1993 an archaeological investigation of stone-walled settlements on Zwartkopjes (427JQ) which consisted of a helicopter survey of the norite hills (Pistorius, 1994:49). Followed by ground surveillance of farms Elandsrands (570JQ), Elandsfontein (440JQ) and Zwartkopjes (427JQ).

4.4.3 Architectural description

The main spatial features of the site include outer encircling walls which consist of scallops and contain the homesteads (referred to as *malapa*), a series of centrally linked enclosures (referred to as *kraal* complexes) and intervening unenclosed space between these two features (Pistorius and Steyn, 1995:69). The *kraal* complex spatial units generally had domestic stock such as cattle, goats and sheep, herd boy shelters, and the gathering of men Pistorius and Steyn, 1995:71). They also housed formal gatherings conducted in a court (*kgatla*) and informal gatherings. The outer circumference of the village was domain of the women, with its dwellings, pottery and grinding stones (Pistorius, 1995:52).

The architecture of sites ZK002 and ZK001 will be discussed in this report. Part of site ZK002 was destroyed during construction of the houses in Tontelberg Street in Elandsrand (Pistorius, 1995:52). During the excavation of the site, according to Pistorius (1995:52), it was said that the site served as a dumping ground for garden refuse and other rubbish, and as a playground for children. This site consists of two settlement units and contain features of the *malapa* described above, with outer tier scallops which contained homesteads and encircle centrally located enclosures in which stock were kept (Pistorius, 1995:52).

The size and extent of site ZK001 is around 2ha with an outer boundary consisting of 29 scallops and most of these scallops contain patches of clay with pole impressions which represent remains of homesteads (Pistorius, 1995:53). The *kraal* complex consists of seven linked enclosures and encircle a central inner space and the *kraal* complex was used for domesticated animals, high-status and common workers' iron forging stations, and as a burial place (Pistorius, 1995:54-57). The *malapa* is marked by a free-standing wall, which is now collapsed. A corridor is formed by this wall and two thirds of outer circumference of *kraal* complex, and sections of the surrounding *malapa* is connected to corridor via short intersections or openings (Pistorius, 1995:57).

Additional features of the site include an appendix (ZK001.2) to the body of ZK001 (ZK001.1) and an extension consisting of the settlement's main entrance, low-rising stone walls, oval enclosures, among other things (ZK001.3). These together are called the addendum and consist of a main entrance in frontal part which leads to two entrances – one through appendix

and other through entrance on southern perimeter, and a large circular enclosure interpreted as cattle *kraal* situated on the side of the *letlatswa* (typical of Pedi *kgoro*) (Pistorius, 1995:62).

According to Pistorius (1995:54), there is also a high-status living area which is referred to as main *lapa* complex. There are at least five scallops in this area, and it contains the most impressively built wall. The dwelling in this area on highest elevated position of ZK001 and is directly linked with inner space, therefore it is assumed that this was the dwelling of the chief of the site (Pistorius, 1995:54).

What makes this site unique is that it has both Tswana and Pedi ethnography (Pistorius, 1995:59). The Kwena (Tswana) *kgoro* (village) has a spatial nexus that exists between three components including a high status *lapa* complex, the central/main cattle *kraal* and the formal court (*kgotla*), however, site ZK001 only has one of these features – the *lapa* complex (Pistorius, 1995:59). The Kgatla (Pedi) *kgoro* is composed of two spatial features including an outer arc of dwellings (*malapa*) and the opposing *letlatswa* which has main entrance, main cattle *kraal*, formal court, public gathering space, informal meeting place for men (Pistorius, 1995:59). The body of ZK001 resembles Kwena-type of *kgoro* while the addendum is similar to the *letlatswa* of the Kgatla *kgoro.* Therefore, the *letlatswa* of the Pedi *kgoro* may have originated from the Mabjanamatswana complex during the dispersal of Kgatla lineages from this centre (Pistorius, 1995:59).

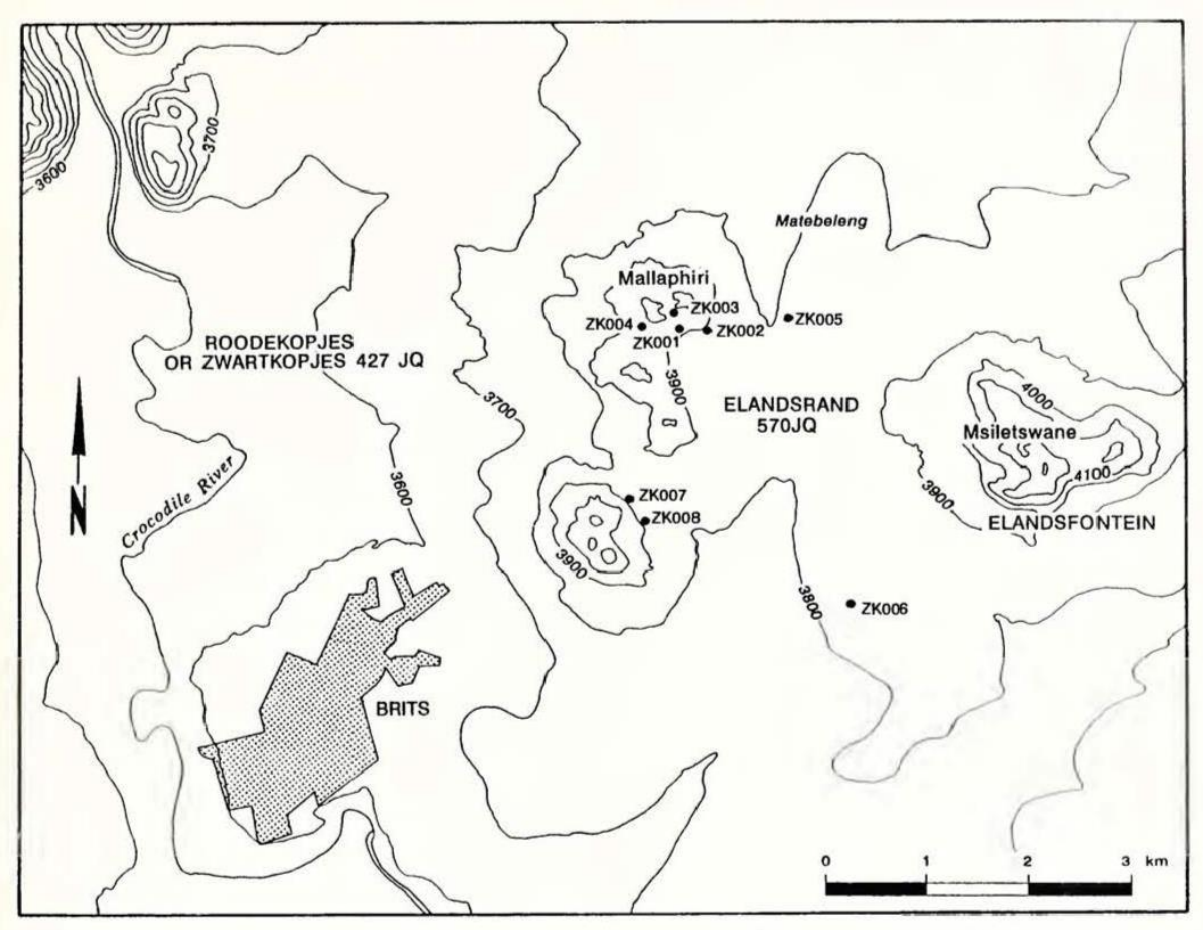

Fig 27: Mabjanamatswana site in Brits and location of site ZK001, ZK002, ZK003, ZK004, and ZK005 (Pistorius, 1995:68).

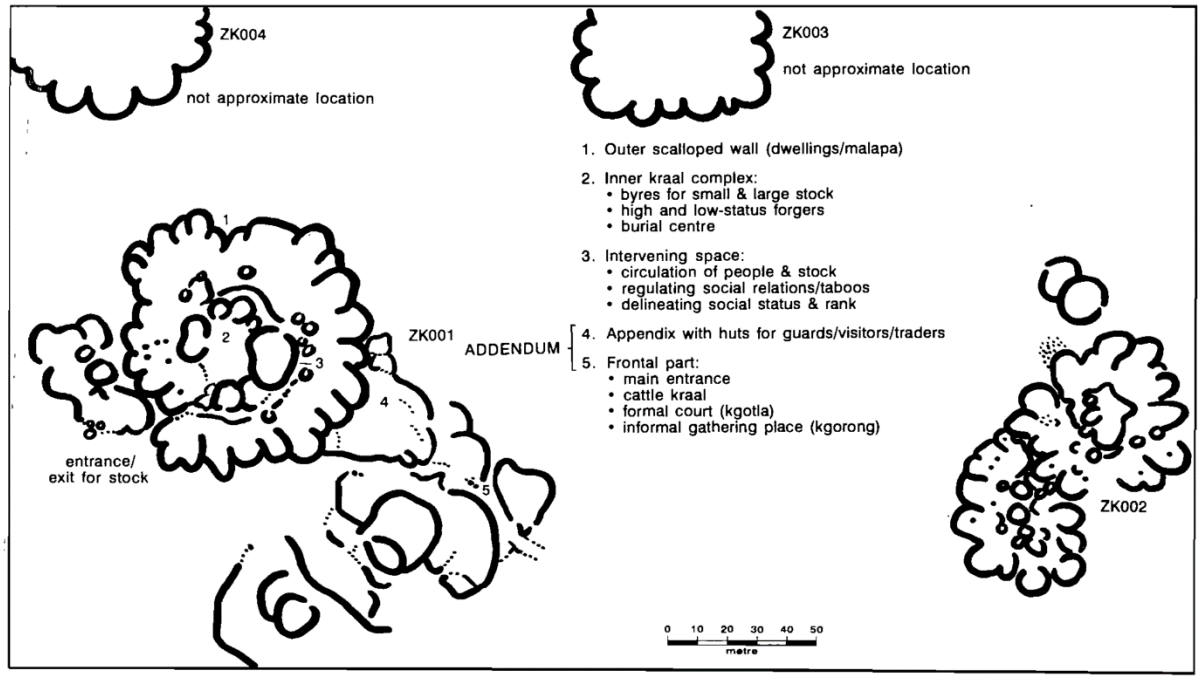

Fig 28: Cluster of four stone walled sites and interpretation by Pistorius (1994:53).

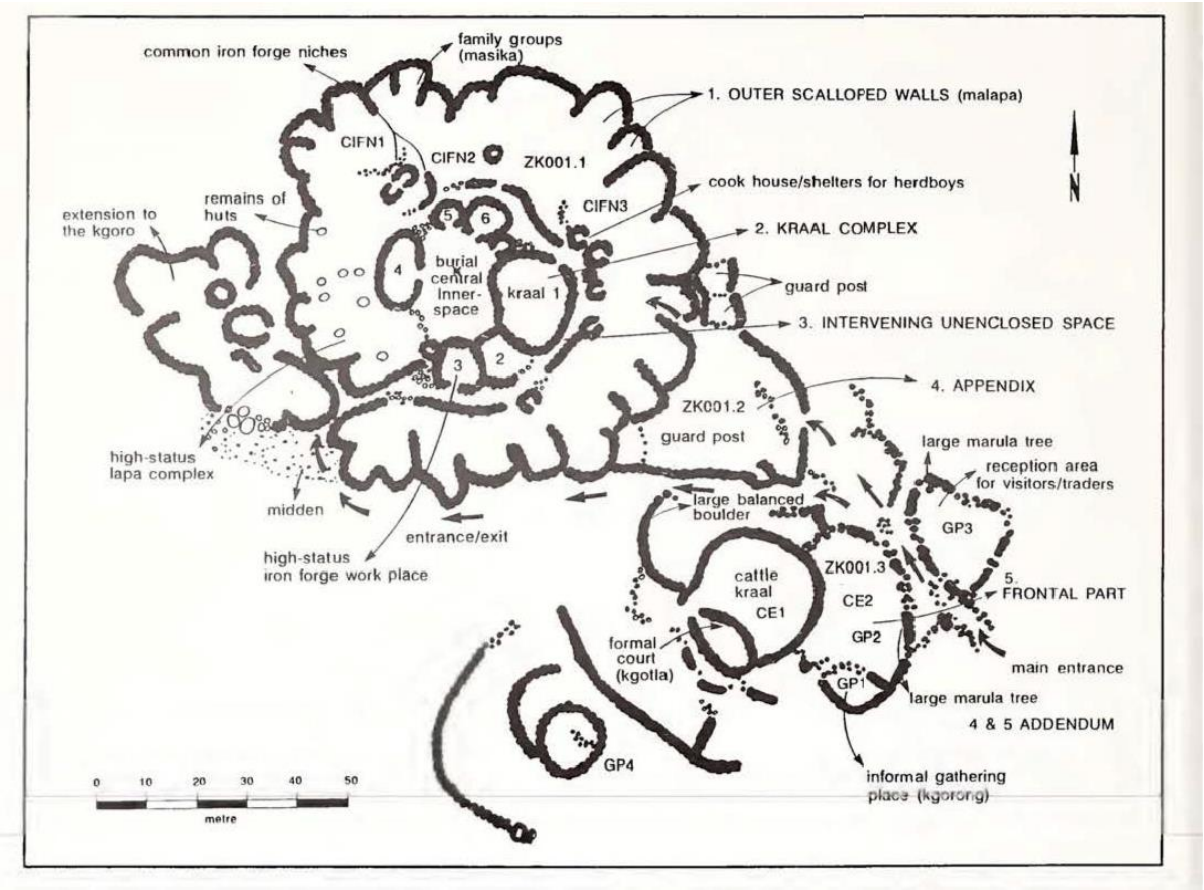

Fig 29: Interpretation of site ZK001 by Pistorius (1995:70).

4.4.4 Conservation status and assessment

Currently, there are no known conservation efforts made for the protection of this site or the Mabjanamatswana complex. The conditions around the site include a township and developed

residential area. During construction of the residential area, part of site ZK002 was destroyed, and there is possibility that the site could be further damaged or destroyed if the township grows upwards into the site. There is also no known awareness of the site in the media, therefore the Mabjanamatswana site has a low conservation status.

4.4.5 Value statement

The Mabjanamatswana site has rarity value in that it contains both Kwena and Kgatla architectural styles, and it is possibly the origins of the Kwena-Kgatla cultural group dating back to the 17th century which gives it age value. These factors give the site scientific value as it contributes to the scientific knowledge of the movement and origins of the Sotho-Tswana culture. There are multiple oral histories associated with the site, also giving it commemorative value. Further documentation and studies of the site could contribute extensively to the movement patterns of the Sotho-Tswana and Pedi peoples, especially since it is also suggested that the Pedi *letlatswa* may have originated from this site, which gives the site important scientific value. Therefore, the site is deemed to have high significance.

4.5 Molokwane

4.5.1 Site introduction

Molokwane's settlement units are clustered together and situated in an elongated area east of the Ngwaritsi River valley (Pistorius, 1994:40). The area covered by the settlement units stretches 3km from north to south and 1.5km from west to east, and they are clustered in three main zones (Pistorius, 1994:40). The central and densest zone is zone A and is associated with the Kgosi and his followers. This zone also contains the biggest settlement unit (SEL 2) (Pistorius, 1994:40). Zone B and C located north and south of Zone A were occupied by the dikgosana (royal brothers and uncles of the Kgosi) (Pistorius, 1994:52).

Fig 30: Location of Molokwane ruins (Google earth, 2023).

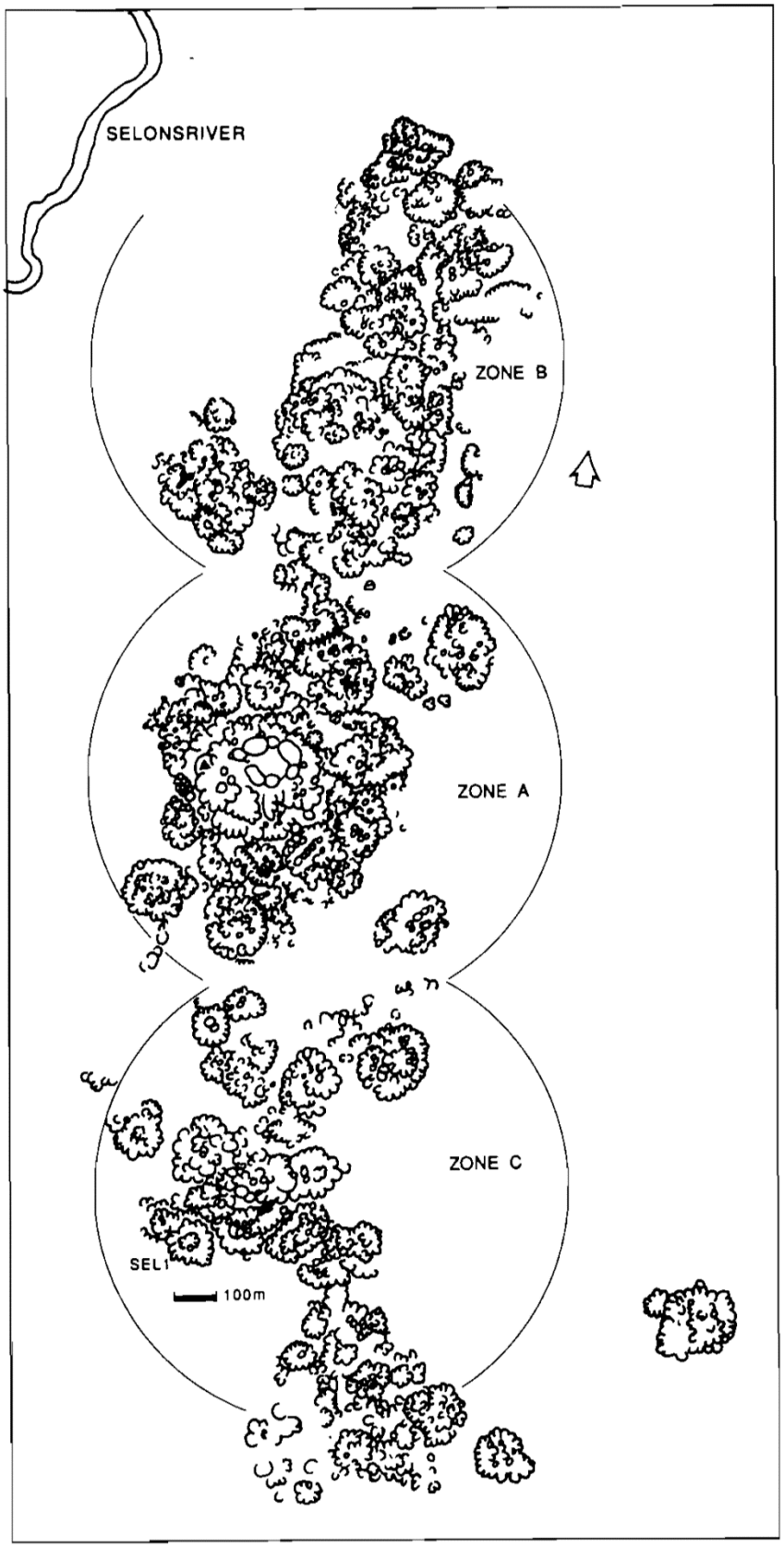

Fig 31: Sketch of the Molokwane stone wall settlements by Pistorius (1994:42).

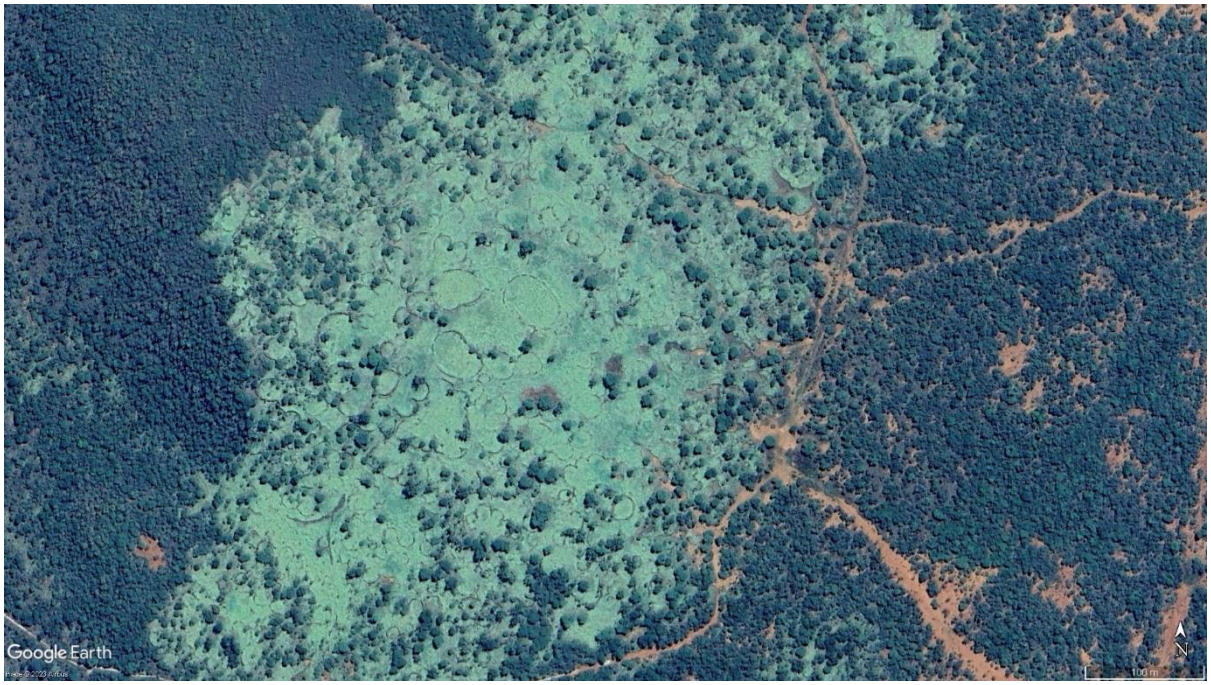

Fig 32: Aerial photograph of a portion of zone A depicting the physical integrity and visibility of the stone walled settlements (Google earth, 2023).

4.5.2 Site history

The Molokwane site history falls under similar patterns as the Mabjanamatswana site. The Kwena Modimosana people divided into two main sections, the Matau and the Ramanamela, which settled on the farms Selonskraal 317JQ and Shylock 256JQ in Rustenburg district. Two chiefdoms developed which are represented by the Molokwane and Boitsemagano mega-sites (Pistorius, 1994:51). In 1993 SEL 1 in Zone C was excavated by J.C.C Pistorius and his interpretations will be used in this report.

4.5.3 Architectural description

There are three main spatial features in the Molokwane site, namely the outer scalloped walls that contain dwellings, the centrally located *kraal* complexes that these walls encircle, and intervening enclosed spaces that sits between these two features (Pistorius, 1994:40). The remains of huts found in the outer walls have floors that are oval to circular and approximately 2m in dia. Post stands occur near entrances of verandas and the verandas are crescent shaped that partly encircle front parts of the huts (fig 34) (Pistorius, 1994:41-42). Only six of the 21 scalloped walls did not contain hut remains (Pistorius, 1994:41). The *kraal* complex consists of five *kraal* complexes of various sizes, complexity and composition, and form one coherent unit (Pistorius, 1994:41). A high degree of craftsmanship is seen in these structures including the height and thickness of the walls, the presence of platforms, and the use of dressed rock. The bigger enclosures and *makgotla* (areas where men met) contained inner ‘smooth’ surfaces. The height of the inner walls exceeded the height of the scalloped walls, and the height of the *makgotla* walls exceeded the height of the inner walls (Pistorius, 1994:41). This feature along with small entrances symbolise the secluded and private nature of the affairs conducted in this structure (Pistorius, 1994:50).
The *kraal* complexes were typically used as shelters for stock and herd boys, and assembly areas for men. Based on diameters of enclosures found at SEL1 it has been deduced that the big enclosures (19-15.6m dia.) were used for cattle, medium enclosures (15-10m dia.) used

for calves and cattle, and small enclosures (4-2m dia.) used for sheep and/or goats. Small enclosures or secondary areas were also used by herd boys as shelters, sleeping places and milking areas (Pistorius, 1994:50).

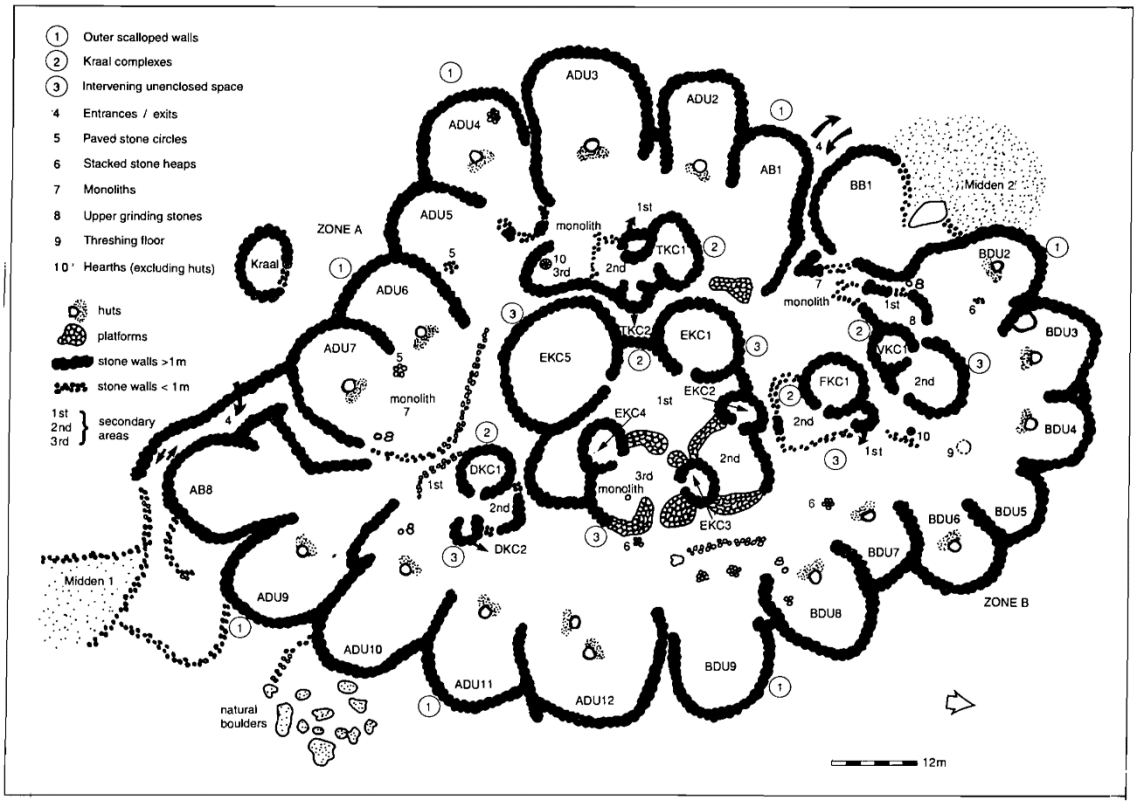

Fig 33: Sketch by Pistorius (1994:43) depicting the settlement features of SEL 1 which consists of three main spatial features.

Fig 34: Painting of Sotho-Tswana huts by Charles Bell (1835) found near the Magaliesberg. According to Pistorius (1994:50), this depiction was probably similar to those excavated at SEL 1. Image retrieved from Anderson (2004:12).

4.5.4 Conservation statement and assessment

Even though this site is one of the largest Tswana capitals and one of the most well-known Iron Age sites in South Africa, the author did not manage to find any conservation efforts for the protection of the site. The site is found in a bucolic location, with a lodge and conference centre nearby, therefore there is minimal chance for damage or destruction of the settlement. The settlement itself has good physical integrity and can clearly be seen in aerial photography (fig 32).

4.5.5 Value statement

As one of the Tswana capitals dating back to 1800CE, this site has a rarity and age value as there have only been a handful of capitals discovered thus far. The site also has relatively good physical integrity compared to smaller sites found around the Transvaal and therefore presents high cultural significance as it can be studied and documented to add to the history of the Iron Age in the Transvaal. The site layout and spatial planning has contributed to classifications in architectural styles of Iron Age settlements which gives the site historical and scientific value, therefore Molokwane can be deemed a site with high significance.

4.6 Kookfontein

4.6.1 Site introduction

The Kookfontein site is said to be part of the band of Iron Age settlements stretching east to west from Brits to Zeerust (Pelser, 2021:15). It is not stated that the site is located on norite

hills, however it is assumed by the author that this site could be part of the greater Mabjanamatswana complex. This area was first settled by the Fokeng during earlier times and later in the 19th century this group inhabited the area with other Tswana groups include the Kwena and the Po (Pelser, 2021:13).

4.6.2 Site history

The original source used in the archaeological assessment done by Pelser (2021) could not be found by the author but an extract from Pistorius, (2016:25-28) in the archaeological assessment was used for this site analysis (Pelser, 2021:16-18).

The Fokeng entered the Transvaal through Tweedepoort before 1700CE, and other clans occupied Phokeng simultaneously, what is now known as Rustenburg and the foothills of Magaliesburg (Pelser, 2021:16). The Bafokeng occupied Rustenburg from 1600CE/1700CE onwards, which means sites might be associated with early Bafokeng occupation (Pelser, 2021:31). Furthermore, the Batlokwa occupied an area just north of the site, therefore the site coincides with the former spheres of the Bafokeng (south) and the Batlokwa (north) (Pelser, 2021:16). Occupation on this site has occurred from the Late Iron Age (17th-19th century) all the way to more recent years (last sixty years) (Pelser, 2021:16). In April 2021 a Phase I heritage impact assessment done by A. Pelser Archaeological Consulting and in January 2022 Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Heritage Complex 02 undertaken.

4.6.3 Architectural description

There are three complexes that make up the Kookfontein site (fig 35) (Pelser, 2021:25). Complex 01 (fig 36) is located on a low syenite knoll and is well preserved. Complex 02 (fig 37 and 38) is located on a prominent koppie in the centre of the three complexes and is located at the junction of two roads. This is the most extensive of three settlement complexes (Pelser, 2021:26) and consists of several stone-walled sites along southern slope of koppie. A few small sites located at varying higher altitudes of koppie, including a single site on west of koppie, some sites located on lower foot slope and on ground level on south-east end of koppie. Some of the sites have been damaged by Eskom's 400kV power lines (south of koppie) and some sites damaged during quarrying (south-eastern base of koppie). Otherwise, Complex 02 is well preserved (Pelser, 2021:31). Complex 03 (fig 39) was first recorded by Pistorius in 2016 and is said the be the least conspicuous of all sites, however it is the most pristine and unaffected by developments. Complex 01 and Complex 02 are said to be registered on the Bafokeng Heritage Register (Pelser, 2021:25), however the author did not manage to find the heritage register to which Pelser was referring.

Unfortunately, Pelser (2021) did not classify the architectural style of the ruins found and the ruins are not visible on aerial photography, therefore the architectural style is thus far unclassified for the Kooifontein ruins.

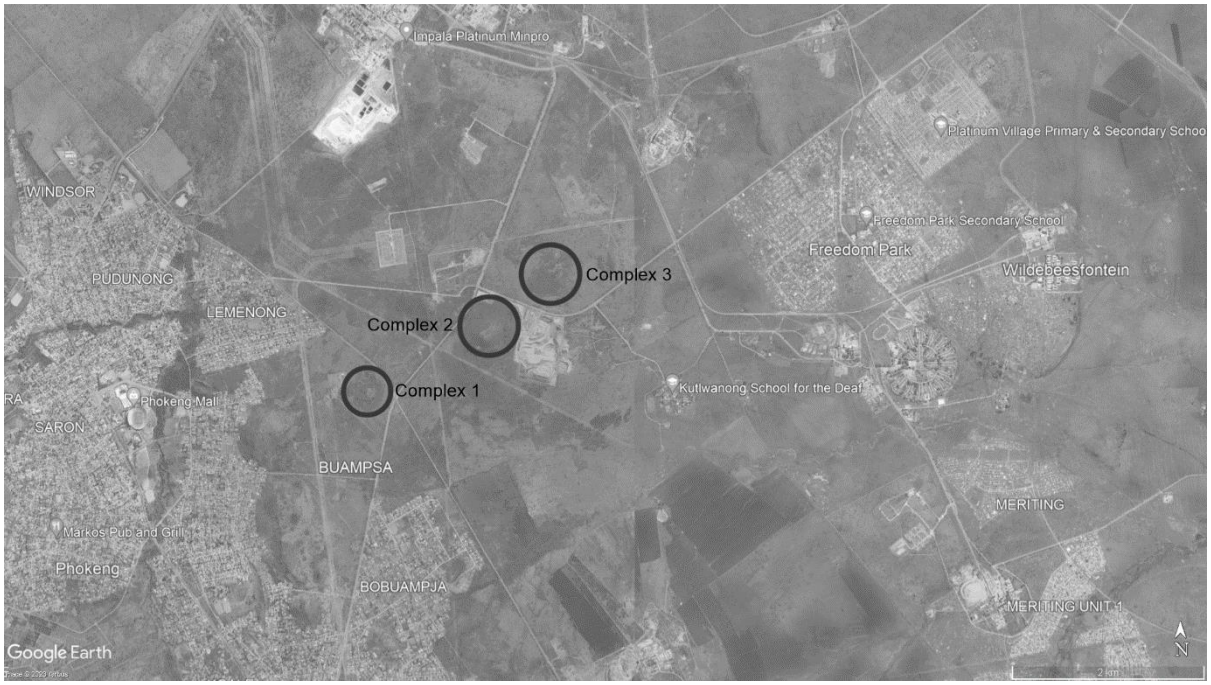

Fig 35: Location of Kooifontein sites depicting the location of complex 1, 2 and 3 (Google earth, 2023).


Fig 36: Stone walling found at complex 01 (Pelser, 2021:27).

Fig 37: Stone walling found at complex 02 (Pelser, 2021:30).

Fig 38: Picture of complex 02 taken in April 2021 (Pelser, 2021:30).

Fig 39: View of Complex 03 (Pelser, 2021:31).

4.6.4 Conservation statement and assessment

Complex 01 and Complex 02 are registered in the Bafokeng Heritage register (Pelser, 2021:25), and Complex 03 is not registered (Pelser, 2021:31). It is assumed by the author that The Bafokeng Heritage register is an archive containing heritage sites related to the culture, however, the author could not find any conservation or preservation efforts relating to the sites. According to Pelser (2021:31-32), the sites have research potential as they, collectively with other stone-walled settlements, represent important cultural historical occurrences. It is evident from aerial photographs that Complex 02 is situated close to a quarry, and this complex has already been damaged by the installation of Eskom power lines. In 2022, Pelser was elected to conduct a Heritage Management plan to control the development around the site so to not further damage any of the sites.

4.6.5 Value statement

The site has rarity and age value as it was occupied until about sixty years ago, which is not common for Iron Age ruins. Most of the sites are in good condition, considering that part of Complex 02 was destroyed, however there is minimal visibility of the sites due to dense vegetation. The site has strong associations with the Bafokeng community as it is registered with the Bafokeng Heritage register, therefore it also has commemorative value. According to Pelser (2021:32), Bafokeng's history is understudied and investigations on these sites could contribute to the understand of the history of the Fokeng peoples and movement patterns,

which could contribute to the scientific value of the site. Therefore, this site is deemed to have high cultural significance.

5. Discussion

5.1 Synthesised Value Interpretations

Four of the five chosen sites were deemed to have high significance, including the Kweneng site, the Mabjanamatswana site, the Molokwane site, and the Kooifontein site. The Liefde en Vrede site was deemed to have low significance as most of the site has been destroyed and there are similar examples found in the Klipriviersberg.

As seen in the results section, there are common values found among the five chosen sites. The first of these values is the age and rarity values. All the sites were built and occupied during pre-colonial times, relating to the age value. Many of the sites also incorporated the rare values, albeit in different ways. Thus far there are only a few Iron Age settlements discovered that are considered to be Tswana capitals. This means that the Molokwane site was deemed to have the rarity value. As for Kweneng, it has not yet been labelled as a Tswana capital as the extent of the site was only discovered in 2019. However, Sadr (2019) contends that it is most likely a Tswana capital, therefore the author deemed it to have rare value. The Kooifontein site was also deemed to have rare value as it was occupied during the Late Iron Age (17th-19th century) and it was found to still be occupied up until about sixty years ago. This is a rare occurrence for Iron Age sites. Finally, the Mabjanamatswana site could be the origin of Kwena lineages, which gives the site rare value.

The next most common value includes the knowledge or scientific values. Most of the sites add value to the understanding of the Iron Age historical narrative and movement of Sotho-Tswana peoples in South Africa. Furthermore, there is also opportunity for further research on many of the chosen sites that could add to these scientific findings. Other common values include historical values, good physical integrity values, and site visibility values. These are important values for the sites to obtain, especially if conservation and preservation efforts are to be explored for these sites in the future.

Commemorative value was also present in a few of the sites; however, these were formal commemorations found by the author and it is possible that these sites are known within associated communities and oral tradition. This shows an opportunity for future studies to gain more knowledge through oral tradition or ground level interviews, which could lead to a richer synthesis of these Iron Age settlements.

5.2 General Conservation Patterns

Within South Africa there are only two formally conserved and protected Iron Age sites, namely Kaditshwene and Mapungubwe, as discussed in the literature review. However, there are many heritage assessments performed on other Iron Age settlements that are extensive. These provide information on the occupation and construction of the sites, how the sites were laid out and used, and when the sites were approximately established, which highlights the significance of these settlements in South African history.

Unfortunately, these assessments do not lead to the formal conservation of the sites and most of the assessments are conducted for the purpose of potential development on the sites. This

is done by establishing the value or significance of the site, whether certain portions of the site can be destroyed, or whether the development should take place around the site. As seen in the Kooifontein assessment, even when development takes place around the site it can still lead to partial damage of these sites.

As there is a lack of formal conservation for the sites, protection of the sites against damages is dependent on the conditions around and the location of the sites. When the site is located in a bucolic area there is less chance of damage or destruction compared to sites found in developing areas such as suburbs or townships. Even if the site has good physical integrity and visibility, the layman might not be aware that the site is a pre-colonial Iron Age settlement or of the heritage value that such a site may contain. In some cases, such as Mabjanamatswana, heritage assessments are not conducted before development and archaeologists might only pick up on any damages during excavation efforts after development has already taken place.

In some cases, there is some awareness of these sites, for example there is community awareness of the Kweneng and Kooifontein sites, and public awareness of the Molokwane site. This awareness is important to restrict development that might damage the sites in the future. This emphasises the importance of establishing a heritage catalogue of Iron Age sites that is succinct, and furthermore that is available to professionals and the layman.

5.3 Contextualisation within the discourse

The values developed over the years by various heritage charters has made it possible to determine the cultural significance of heritage resources rigorously and logically. This set a precedent that allowed for the development of heritage analysis tools such as the value heritage matrix developed by Clarke and Kuipers (2017). This was used by the author, along with fellow researchers, to further develop the matrix to correspond with South Africa heritage and allowed the author to organise the findings in a logical manner, as well as follow a “recipe” when critically analysing the sites. This heritage matrix can be used as a baseline for determining the significance of heritage resources. The inclusion of ICAHM’s ‘Outstanding Universal Value’ categories (Physical integrity, knowledge/scientific value, consciousness, and visibility) allowed the author to adapt the heritage matrix to include archaeological sites. This provides opportunity for future studies to adapt the heritage matrix and include various heritage layers into the synthesised catalogue (for example, heritage interiors).

Furthermore, the expanded definition of a “site” from a singular built monument to cultural landscapes allowed for the inclusion of Iron Age settlements to be studied as having cultural significance. The results show that the differentiation between archaeological and architectural heritage can be determined through ‘age’ and ‘use’ categories. None of the chosen sites are currently in use, and all encumber the age value as they were occupied during the Iron Age. However, there is opportunity for future studies to determine if the sites are being used for spiritual reasons.

The author found that Ndlovu’s (2011) suggestion to bridge the gap between the spiritual interpretations, or living heritage interpretations, and the scientific observations could lead to richer value assessments of Iron Age settlements. It can be seen in the Kweneng, Kooifontein and Mabjanamatswana sites that there is popular memory of, and oral histories associated with the site within the associated communities, which is incorporated in the NHRA’s definition

of living heritage. As none of the sites are physically in use, they can be considered dead monuments as described in the literature review, however, the community commemorations of the sites found via desktop studies by the author clearly depict the spiritual connections that these communities have with the sites. If this spiritual connection could be found on three of the five sites via desktop studies, the author believes it is highly possible to obtain richer understandings of the spiritual and living connections to these sites with ground level studies such as interviews and by gathering information on oral traditions, which could add to the commemorative values in future studies.

As discussed in the literature review, Bakker (2007) contends that missing layers in the documentation of heritage sites through the NHRA include interpretation, presentation, and development. This report managed to achieve the interpretation and presentation of heritage resources into a concise list. This list can be used for future conservation and development efforts by professionals, which make it easier and more accessible to professionals.

It is important to discuss the value in the archaeological impact assessments conducted on the sites, and the literature found about the sites and occupations thereof. Although these sites might not have formal conservation titles and protection, the rigorous analyses and interpretations done by professional archaeologists over the years leads to the commemoration of these sites in the academic world and depicts the importance of sites such as these add to the narrative of South Africa's history. It shows that these histories are not lost nor forgotten, but just need proper presentation and conservation efforts to become more widely known to the layman.

The classification systems set forth by various archaeological authors were also valuable in this study. These classification systems aided the author in determining the date of occupation of the various sites, as well as assumptions on which Sotho-Tswana cultural lineage occupied the site during those times. Furthermore, it aided the author's descriptions on the settlement layouts and locations, which contributed to the architectural descriptions of the sites, and the overall cultural significance thereof. These classifications can be used and expanded in future studies which will contribute to the narrative of South Africa's history.

The findings of this report shows that there is value in establishing a synthesised and concise heritage catalogue of resources found in South Africa. A heritage catalogue such as this can be used by not only architectural professionals in the presentation of heritage resources, but also historians, anthropologists, artists, etc., to present these resources to the public world. The execution of such presentations could lead to more international awareness of heritage resources found in South Africa. Furthermore, it could help bring to light the rich knowledge of South African Iron Age settlements in the academic world to the general public, publicising the combined histories that South Africa holds.

6. Conclusion

The heritage resources documented in this report clearly show that resources in South Africa can go beyond built monuments to include cultural landscapes. The Iron Age period is crucial to the narrative of South Africa's history as it describes the origins and movement of peoples before colonial times. Furthermore, it led to developments in lifestyles and technological innovations. Settlements were not only developed based on farming and metal working, but

also based on political hierarchies. This led to major transformation in political, economic, and social relationships in pre-colonial South Africa. The timing of migrations was dependant on the need for new farmland and pressure of increasing numbers, which is evident in the size of the settlements, especially the Tswana capitals. The continual discussion of these heritage resources brings to light the combined histories found in South Africa, which is important to the identity that South Africa holds.

The findings in this report contribute to the overall documentation of heritage resources in South Africa. Numerous archaeological impact assessments can be found on the SAHRIS database regarding Iron Age sites; however, these assessments are undertaken for the purposes of development over or around the sites. This report, however, establishes a catalogue of Iron Age sites that can be accessed by professionals and used for the purposes of conservation and protection of these sites. As the NHRA has listed only two Iron Age sites in the National Heritage list, this report can aid in applying for more Iron Age sites to be added to national and local heritage lists. Furthermore, this report can contribute to the discourse of heritage conservation within the academic community; there are five Iron Age sites that were explicitly valued to determination their cultural significance. The five sites studied in this report showcase the rich lifestyles of the Sotho-Tswana people and the sophisticated settlements developed using resources found in the vicinity. This report showcases the significant cultural value that these sites hold, not only in the age and rarity of the sites, but also the historical, scientific, and commemorative value of the sites.

The findings in this report were limited to information regarding the settlement typology, layout, and location, as these topics were within the scope of an architectural description. This is only a small portion of information that if found regarding these Iron Age settlements, and it is encouraged that more information is added to the catalogue and interpreted in future studies.

It is recommended that future studies should go deeper into the spiritual connections that current associated communities have with these sites. This could lead to additional values found in the sites. Furthermore, it is suggested by the author to add to the established data sheets and incorporate other information including pottery styles and political systems found in these sites. More information added to the data sheets will further synthesise information of these sites found in various literature sources. There is also opportunity for future studies to enhance the catalogue incorporating other cultural groups into it, such as Nguni or Venda cultural groups. Continuous research could also lead to richer findings by archaeologists that contribute to South Africa's historical narrative and could establish a large but concise heritage catalogue of Iron Age settlements found in the (former) Transvaal.

One of the biggest constraints the author found during this study was the inability to conduct in person site visits due to lack of time and limited resources to get to the sites. It would be valuable for future researchers to make a point of conducting in-person site visits with an archaeological professional to obtain richer information on the architectural styles and layouts of the settlements. With the presence of a professional, archaeological perspectives that go beyond what is found in literature can be obtained and used for a more rigorous interpretation.

This report demonstrates that the use of a heritage matrix tailored to assess various heritage layers, it is possible to value heritage resources is a logical and critical manner. This led the author to develop a statement of significance for each site by following a recipe that could be used throughout the results. A heritage matrix used in this way creates the possibility to analyse various heritage resources found in the country that can be added to a heritage catalogue. Developing a heritage catalogue could be advantageous in South Africa for multiple reasons. First, it could increase the public awareness of heritage resources found in our country. Second, it could aid in the presentation of heritage resources and create development opportunities to showcase such heritage resources. Finally, this could lead to the ability for

South African heritage authorities to apply for these sites to be incorporated in international heritage conservation lists.

In essence, it is clear from this report that there are many unacknowledged heritage resources that can be found in South Africa. Resources such as Iron Age sites are crucial to the narrative of South Africa's combined history. By developing a succinct heritage resource catalogue, forgotten yet important heritage resources can be documented and interpreted. This could lead to the presentation of heritage sites not only for the sake of being included into local, national, and international conservation lists, but also for the purposes of bringing these resources into public awareness.

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8. Appendices

Appendix A: Ethical clearance letter.

Appendix B: Liefde en Vrede data sheet.

Appendix C: Liefde en Vrede heritage value matrix.

Appendix D: Kweneng data sheet.

Appendix E: Kweneng heritage value matrix.

Appendix F: Mabjanamatswana data sheet.

Appendix G: Mabjanamatswana heritage value matrix.

Appendix H: Molokwane data sheet.

Appendix I: Molokwane heritage value matrix.

Appendix J: Kooifontein data sheet.

Appendix K: Kooifontein heritage value matrix.

Appendix L: List of Iron Age settlements in the Transvaal found on the SAHRIS website.

UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
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Faculty of Engineering, Built Environment and Information Technology

Fakulteit Ingenieurswese, Bou-omgewing en Inligtingtegnologie / Lefapha la Boetšenere, Tikologo ya Kago le Theknolotši ya Tshedimošo

16 March 2023

Reference number: EBIT/41/2023

Ms AD MacDonald
Department: Architecture
University of Pretoria
Pretoria
0083

Dear Ms AD MacDonald,

FACULTY COMMITTEE FOR RESEARCH ETHICS AND INTEGRITY

Your recent application to the EBIT Research Ethics Committee refers.

Conditional approval is granted.

This means that the research project entitled "Pretoria heritage layers" is approved under the strict conditions indicated below. If these conditions are not met, approval is withdrawn automatically.

Conditions for approval:

Contacts of the participants are to be sourced with compliance to POPIA.

This approval does not imply that the researcher, student or lecturer is relieved of any accountability in terms of the Code of Ethics for Scholarly Activities of the University of Pretoria, or the Policy and Procedures for Responsible Research of the University of Pretoria. These documents are available on the website of the EBIT Ethics Committee.

If action is taken beyond the approved application, approval is withdrawn automatically.

According to the regulations, any relevant problem arising from the study or research methodology as well as any amendments or changes, must be brought to the attention of the EBIT Research Ethics Office.

The Committee must be notified on completion of the project.

The Committee wishes you every success with the research project.

Kai-Yin

Prof K.-Y. Chan
Chair: Faculty Committee for Research Ethics and Integrity
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING, BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

1. SITE

NAME
PREVIOUS:
CURRENT: Liefde en Vrede/Klipriviersberg

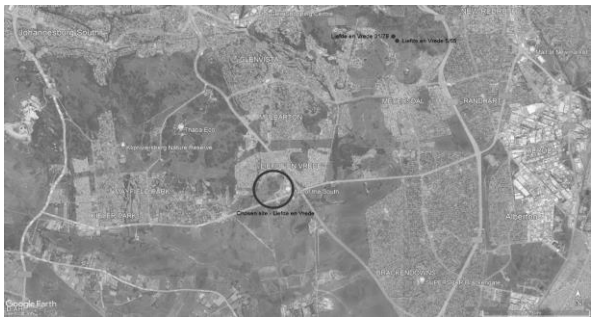
ADDRESS
STREET AND NUMBER: Corner of Zwartkoppies Rd. and Kliprivier Dr.
SUBURB: Liefde en Vrede
AREA: Klipriviersberg massif
ERF NUMBER: Portion 104 IR
COORDINATES: 26°18'50.57"S 28°03'16.65"E

SURROUNDING TYPOLOGY				
INNER CITY	SUBURBAN	TOWNSHIP	INFORMAL	BUCOLIC
☐	☑	☐	☐	☐

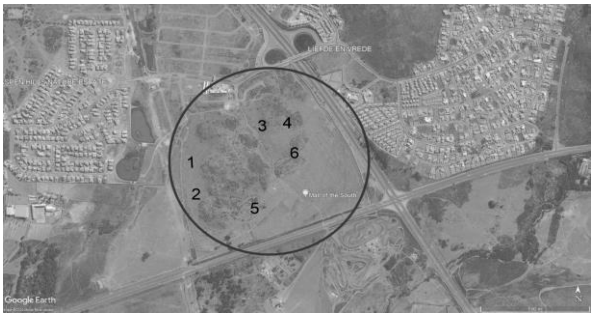
SITE DETAIL
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1700-1800CE (Mason, 1986:559-560) or 1500CE (Davie)
ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Sotho/Tswana people associated with Hurutshe Group

SITE CHARACTERISTICS
BUILDING TYPOLOGY
BUILDING STYLE Type N (Maggs, 1976) or Group 1 (Taylor, 1979) according to Huffman AIA (2004:2). Klipriviersberg type or Group 3 (Taylor, 1979) (Huffman, 2004:5)
OTHER SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS:

SITE PHOTOS



Location of site (Google maps, 2023)



Aerial photo of site (Google maps, 2023)

Building method Klipriviersberg(Mason, 1962:398)

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE INTRODUCTION

Throughout the summit of Klipriviersberg there are several miles of intermittent stone-walled structures in an east-west direction (Mason, 1986:397). The chosen site Liefde en Vrede 104IR is part of the larger Klipriviersberg site and is located Between Alberton and Baragwanath.
Other sites like these are found in a book by Mason and according to Mason (1986:558) Liefde and Vrede farm was owned by Mr. J Meyer which preserved sites including site 5/65, site 85/74, site 87/74, and site 31/78.

SITE HISTORY

1700-1800: Settlements built by Sotho-Tswana people associated with the Hurutshe tribe (Mason, 1986:559-560), although some authors state that occupation of the site dates to 1500 (Davie, 2020).
1965: Klipriviersberg excavated by Revil Mason and team (Mason, 1986:565)
1984: Reserve proclaimed (Davie, 2020)
2004: Archaeological impact assessment of Portion 37 Liefde and Vrede 104 IR by T. Huffman for the Aspen Hills Development Company on behalf of the landowners Patroni Investments (Pty) Ltd. The intention was to establish a township.
Future plans: Long term plans for the reserve include building a replica Tswana village, restore the homestead (demonstration hut) and fence the Reserve (Davie, 2020)

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The Klipriviersberg type description will be used to unpack the layouts, architecture and spaces found on the chosen site (Mason 1962):

- In plan the layout looks similar to lunar craters or clusters of bacteria under a microscope
- Walls are typically 0.9m – 2.4m in height and 1m thick at the base
- Higher structures would typically include a double wall 0.3m-0.6m apart with rubble as infill.
- No mortar nor foundations were noted.
- Settlements consist of an outer wall (73m dia.) that is roughly circle/elliptical, that surrounds a group of inner walls (36.5m dia.).
- Outer walls are reticulated with semicircular bays/recess about 13.6m dia. (scallops?)
- Groups of inner walls may be connected with short sections of straight walling.
- Occasionally there are large detached walls in an arc.
- The wall systems are grouped in threes or fours that suggest village organisation.
- Entrances through outer walls are usually large while inner walls have narrow doorways.
- Huts possibly built within the bays of the outer walls with cone-and -cylinder plan.
- Smaller inner circles possibly capped with straw roofs while larger inner circles possibly used as cattle kraals.
- Absence of middens – suggest short occupation. Few villages in Uitkomst Culture area posses middens.

SITE CHANGES

CHANGES	SYMPATHETIC	UNSYMPATHETIC
Construction of the mall of the south	☐	☑

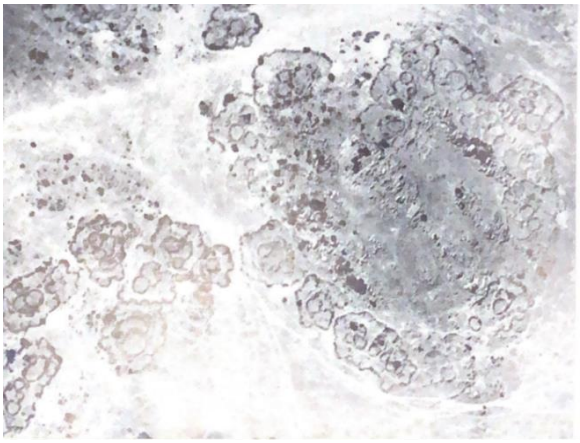
CONSERVATION STATUS

POOR	MEDIUM	GOOD
☐	☑	☐

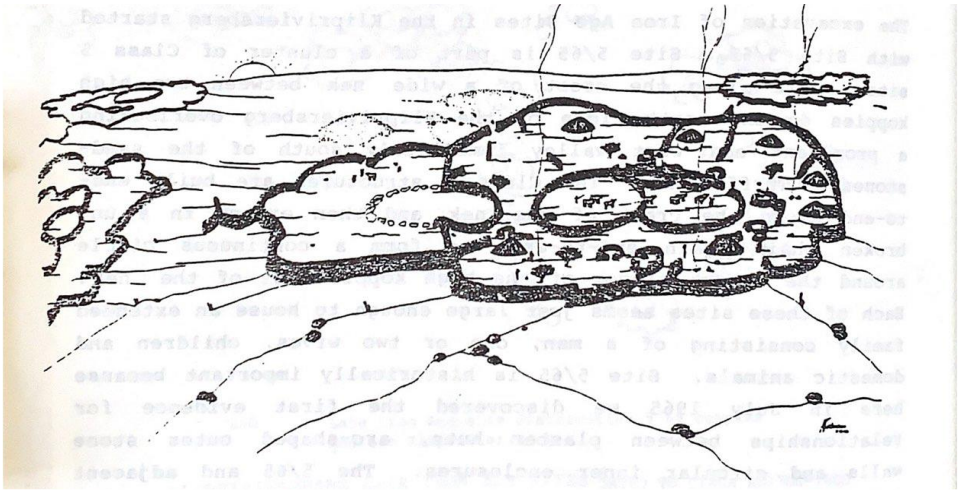
SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

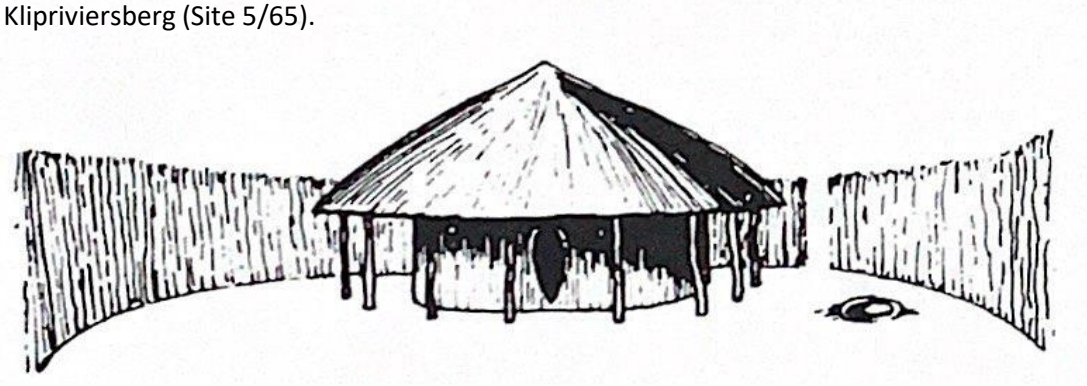
EXTRA IMAGES



Layout plans of the Klipriviersberg sites resembling lunar craters or clusters of bacteria (Mason, 1962:398).



Drawing by Mason (1987:562) depicting a typical settlement layout and hut placement found at Klipriviersberg (Site 5/65).



Typical cone-and-cylinder dwelling recorded by Burchell at Dithakong in 1812 (Maggs, 1976:286)

SOURCES

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Mason, R.J. (1962) Prehistory of the Transvaal: A record of human activity. Johannesburg, Gauteng: Witwatersrand University Press.

Davie, L. (2020) Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve - one of Joburg's best kept secrets: The Heritage Portal, Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve - One of Joburg's best kept secrets | The Heritage Portal. Available at: https://www.theheritageportal.co.za/article/klipriviersberg-nature-reserve-one-joburgs-best-kept-secrets (Accessed: 27 May 2023).

HERITAGE VALUE MATRIX			SITE NAME: Liefde en Vrede REFERENCE NUMBER: 1234/ABC							
	AGE/RARITY	HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL	ARTISTIC/AESTHETIC/VISIBILITY	COMMEMORATIVE	USE/ECONOMIC	NEWNESS	CONFLICT	NOSTALGIC	PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	KNOWLEDGE/SCIENTIFIC VALUE
SURROUNDING	Klipriviersberg sites dating back to 1500CE (Davie) Or 1700-1800CE (Mason)	Associated with the Hurutshe chiefdom.	Stone walls of the settlement are clearly visible	No oral traditions found in literature	Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve is in use				The stone-walls have collapsed and huts are partially visible.	Knowledge gained on settlement patterns in the Klipriviersberg
SITE	Liefde en Vrede is not rare as there are similar examples in Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve		Stone walls are clearly visible	No oral traditions found in literature	Not in use				Some sites destroyed for construction and by illegal dumping	
STRUCTURE			Minimal remains of huts in Liefde en Vrede							Associated with architectural styles: Type N/Group 1 and Klipriviersberg type/Group 3
SPACE PLAN	Liefde en Vrede space plan is not rare as there are similar examples in Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve									Knowledge can be gained by surrounding sites on the space plans of the Klipriviersberg style.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE:
National Heritage Resources Act 1999

Assessment Criteria	Explanatory Notes
Importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history.	The entirety of the sites found on the Klipriviersberg massif is important in the patterns of the Sotho-Tswana cultural history. The sites contribute to the understand of the movement of these peoples throughout South Africa and the spatial planning of the settlements that pertain to the Sotho-Tswana culture.
Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	The site Liefde en Vrede is not uncommon as there are many examples of the settlement pattern found surrounding the site.
Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	Studying sites such as these contributes to the understanding of lineages found in the Sotho-Tswana culture.
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	NA
Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	NA
Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	NA
Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	The site could have spiritual associations, however no oral traditions pertaining to the site were found in literature by the author.
Strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.	NA
Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	NA

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

1. SITE

NAME
PREVIOUS: Suikerbosrand (SKBR)
CURRENT: Kweneng

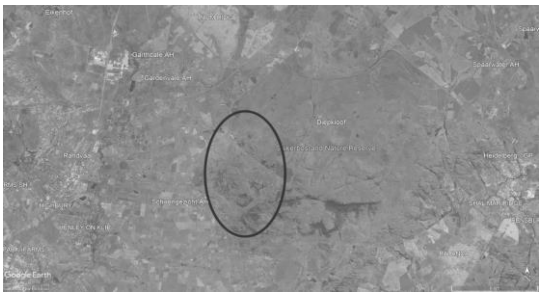
ADDRESS
STREET AND NUMBER:
SUBURB:
AREA: Western foothills of Suikerbosrand massif
ERF NUMBER:
COORDINATES: 26°29'32.50"S 28°09'51.48"E

SURROUNDING TYPOLOGY				
INNER CITY	SUBURBAN	TOWNSHIP	INFORMAL	BUCOLIC
☐	☐	☐	☐	☑

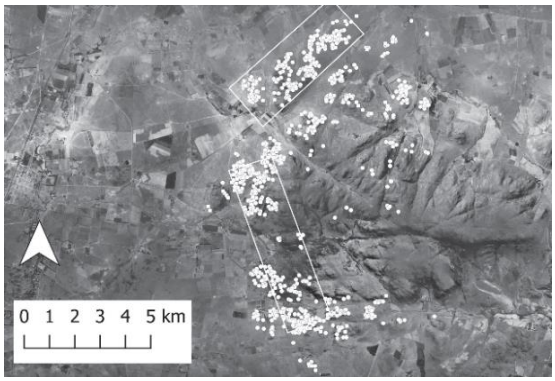
SITE DETAIL
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Second half of 18th century to first half 19th century (based on architectural grounds)(Sadr, 2019:5)
ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Tswana peoples (Sadr, 2019). Kwena-Hurutshe (Mason, 1986:609)

SITE CHARACTERISTICS
BUILDING TYPOLOGY
BUILDING STYLE: Type N, Kliprivierberg type, Molokwane type, and Group IV (Sadr, 2019). Class 6 sites (Mason, 1986:609)
OTHER SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

SITE PHOTOS



Location of Kweneng (Google earth, 2023)



Settlements at Kweneng (Sadr, 2019)

Remains of stonewalled structure at Kweneng

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE INTRODUCTION

The site, Kweneng, is located on the southwest of the Suikerbosrand massif. The site itself has been excavated in the 1970s and 1980s, however the extent of the site was not known until LiDAR scanning revealed the site as much larger than it was originally thought to be, making the site a Tswana capital (Sadr, 2019:3).

SITE HISTORY

1500-1600: Tswana resided in the region of Johannesburg (Sadr, 2019:3).
1800s: The Kwena branch inhabited the Suikerbosrand hills (Sadr, 2019:3).
1973: Revil Mason excavated a number of sites in Suikerbosrand (Mason, 1986:609)
1982: M Taylor made surface investigations of sites (Mason, 1986:609)
2019: Publishings by Karim Sadr about the discovery of extent of the site through LiDAR scanning.
2019: Bakwena community in Johannesburg area allected to name the area 'Kweneng' (the place of the crocdoile) (Sadr, 2019:3-4).

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Capital is made up of three sectors of clustered districts. Larger compounds refered to as wards and contained forty or more houses while smaller compounds refered to as homesteads contained no more than six houses (thatch-roofed). Compunds cluttered in districts (Sadr, 2019:4).
Various functions in each compound's circular stone-walled enclosures eg for livestock, for shelter for herd boys or for cooking areas. Central enclosures could have been used as a courtyard where mean took their daily meals, met for discussion, made leather cloaks, and fashioned tools (Sadr, 2019:4).
The central zone of the compound was surrounded by round mud-walled and thatched roof houses. Perimeter wall functioned as backyard wall of each dwelling (Sadr, 2019:4).
Architectural sequence:
Change in perimeter wall of enclosures from circular/elliptical (Type N) to one punctuated with short internal walls that demarcates separate houseld spaces (Klipriviersberg), to deeply scalloped perimeter wall with several entrances (Molokwane) to no perimeter wass at all (Group IV) (Sadr, 2019:6).
Two large enclosures set just outside of Kweneng - either used as a cattle kraal or kgotla - used as meeting places for kgosi and his council (Sadr, 2019:11)
Cattle drives, ash heaps, and stone towers found at Kweneng (Sadr, 2019:13-14).

SITE CHANGES

CHANGES	SYMPATHETIC	UNSYMPATHETIC
NA	☐	☐

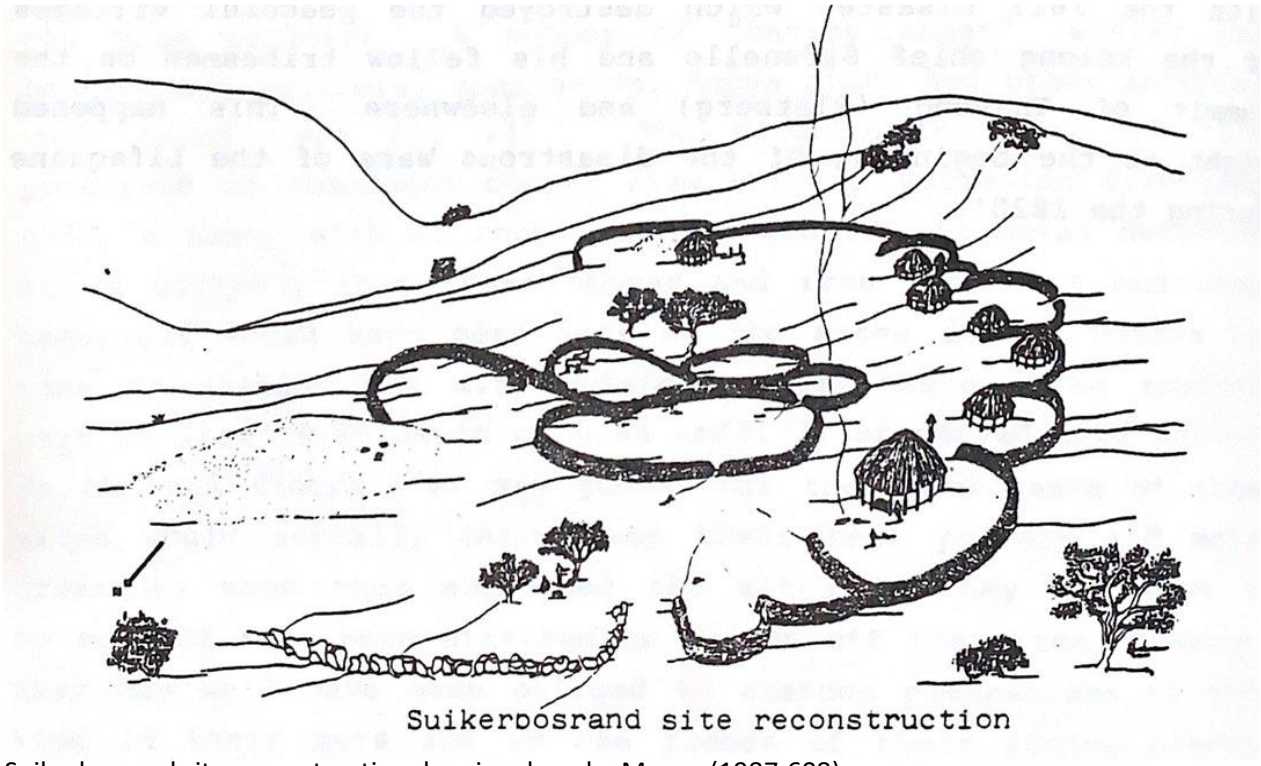
CONSERVATION STATUS

POOR	MEDIUM	GOOD
☑	☐	☐

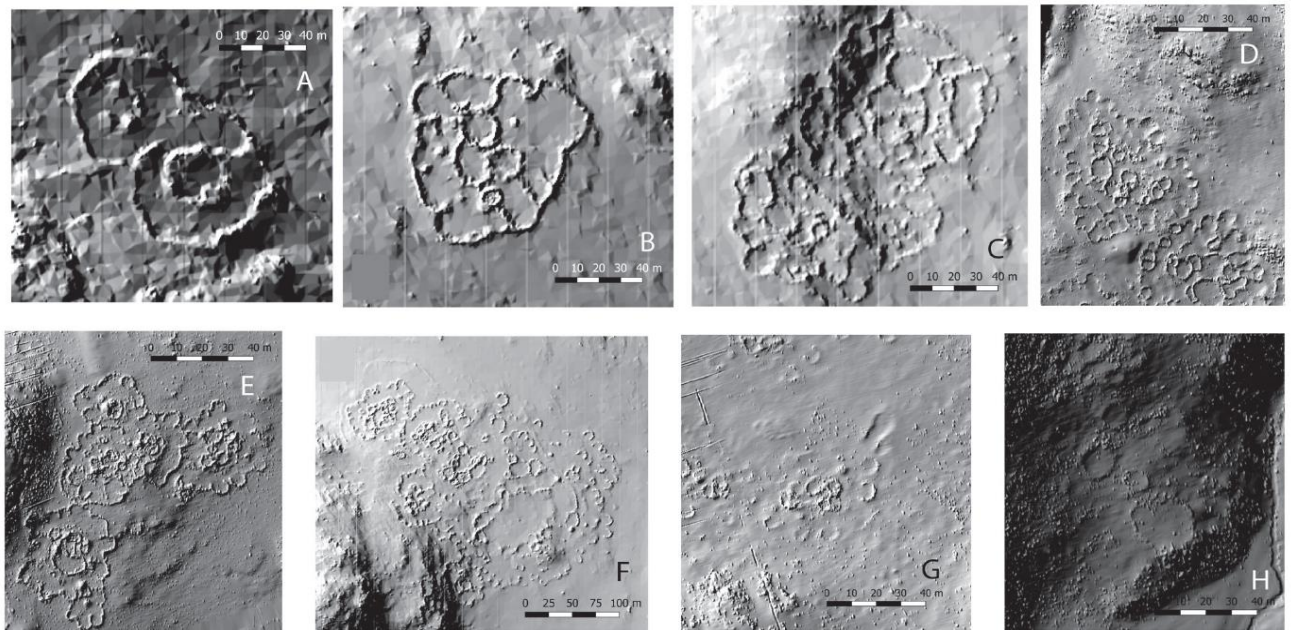
SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

EXTRA IMAGES



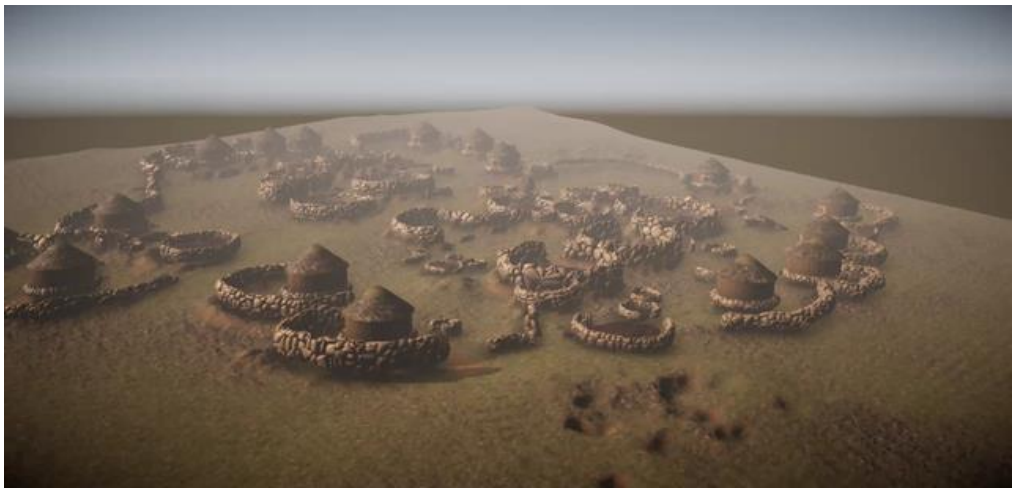
Suikerbosrand site reconstruction drawing done by Mason (1987:608).



Images representing the LiDAR scans taken at Kweneng and showing examples of the architectural styles found. A – Type N, B-C – Klipriviersberg style, D-G – Molokwane style, H – Group IV (Sadr, 2019:4).

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC



Digital reconstruction done by Stephen Banhegyi of the Kweneng settlement (Rogers, 2019).

SOURCES

Sadr, K. (2019) 'Kweneng: A newly discovered pre-colonial capital near Johannesburg', Journal of African Archaeology, 17(1), pp. 1–22. doi:10.1163/21915784-20190001.

HERITAGE VALUE MATRIX

SITE NAME: Kweneng

REFERENCE NUMBER: 1234/ABC

	AGE/RARITY	HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL	ARTISTIC/AESTHETIC/VISIBILITY	COMMEMORATIVE	USE/ECONOMIC	NEWNESS	CONFLICT	NOSTALGIC	PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	KNOWLEDGE/SCIENTIFIC VALUE
SURROUNDING	Turn of the 19th century, Kwena branch inhabited Suikerbosrand hills	Associated with multiple cultural groups		No oral traditions found in literature					The site is located in the Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve and therefore allows for minimal damage or destruction of the stone walled settlements.	
SITE	Site could be a Tswana capital, and there are only a few capitals discovered in this culture. The site dates back to the second half the 17th century		Site is not visible from aerial view and barely visible on ground level, however LiDAR scanning shows the extent of the site.	Site is important to the Tswana community of Johannesburg as they named it.	Not in use				Good physical integrity of site found due to LiDAR scanning	Opportunity to study site as a Tswana capital and gain knowledge on the culture
STRUCTURE									Good physical integrity of site found due to LiDAR scanning	Associated with architectural styles: Type N/Group 1/Class 1 and 2, Klipriviersberg styles/Group 3/Class 5, Molokwane style, Group IV
SPACE PLAN	Has multiple architectural styles in the different compounds.									Can use multiple architectural styles to determine occupation sequence of various cultural groups

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE:
National Heritage Resources Act 1999

Assessment Criteria	Explanatory Notes
Importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history.	This site is extremely important as further documentation and investigations done on the site will aid in contributing to the timelines and movement patterns of the Sotho-Tswana (and maybe other cultural groups).
Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	Multiple architectural styles are found on the site which could mean the site was occupied by different cultural groups at various stages in history.
Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	The is ample potential in further investigation of the site as described above.
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	NA
Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	NA
Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	NA
Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	The site was named by the Tswana people situated in Johannesburg, therefore it is assumed that there is a special connection to the site by this cultural group.
Strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.	NA
Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	NA

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

1. SITE

NAME
PREVIOUS: Mabyanamatshwaana
CURRENT: Mabjanamatswana

ADDRESS
STREET AND NUMBER:
SUBURB:
AREA: Elandsrand and Oukasie
ERF NUMBER:
COORDINATES:

SURROUNDING TYPOLOGY				
INNER CITY	SUBURBAN	TOWNSHIP	INFORMAL	BUCOLIC
☐	☑	☑	☑	☐

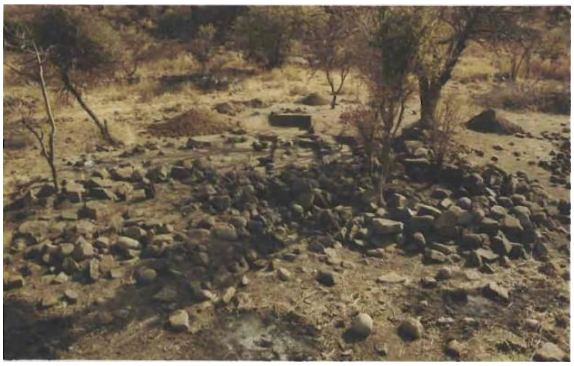
SITE DETAIL
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Beginning of 17th century
ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Kwena (Tswana) and Kgatla (Pedi)

SITE CHARACTERISTICS
BUILDING TYPOLOGY
BUILDING STYLE: Type N/Group 1 and 2, and Type V/Group 4
OTHER SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

SITE PHOTOS

Location of site (Google maps, 2023)

Aerial view of site (Google maps, 2023)



Iron Age remains found on site(Pistorius, 1994)

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE INTRODUCTION

The Mabjanamatswana complex extends along the nortie hills between Rustenberg and Pretoria, with Brits in the centre (Pistorius and Steyn, 1995:68). This area, along with Rathateng which is located on the South Africa-Botswana border, represents the cradles of the origins of the Kwena (Tswana) and Kgatla (Pedi) (Pistorius and Steyn, 1995:68). The sites found in this portion of the Mabjanamatswana complex (ZK001, ZK002, ZK003 and ZK004) compare favourably with macro settlement patterns of Kwena and Kgatla settlements (Pistorius, 1994:59). The difference between Mabjanamatswana and other Kwena settlements, including Molokwane, Boitsemagano and Kaditshwene, are that the latter are considered megasites, whereas the former is characterised as hundreds of settlements spread along the norite hills between Rustenburg and Pretoria (Pistorius, 1994:59). This settlement pattern is similar to that of the Late Iron Age people of Lydenburg and the type N and V settlements of Free State (Pistorius, 1994:59). Zwartkopjes 427JQ (the site unpacked in this report) is considered a possible centre of the Mabjanamatswana complex (Pistorius, 1994:62).

SITE HISTORY

The Rathateng site is where Pistorius (1994:50) suggests that the Kwena origins could be associated with, which is at the confluence of the Marico and Crocodile rivers. It is also suggested that the Kgatla occupied this site as well (Pistorius, 1994:50).

1350 - 1470 CE: Mogale and five chiefdoms (part of the Sotho-Tswana groups) who succeeded him ruled the centre of Mabjanamatswana (Pistorius, 1994:51).

1720-1730 CE: Centres of Rathateng and Mabjanamatswana linked in oral tradition as the Kwena of Mogopa moved from Mabjanamatswana to Rathateng during a period of drought and famine at this time (Pistorius, 1994:51).

September 1993: Archaeological investigation of stone-walled settlements on Zwartkopjes (427JQ) which consisted of a helicopter survey of the norite hills (Pistorius, 1994:49). Followed by ground surveillance of farms Elandsrands (570JQ), Elandsfontein (440JQ) and Zwartkopjes (427JQ).

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Settlement ZK001 has an outer boundary of at least 29 scallops (Pistorius, 1995:69).

Seven linked enclosures which encircle central inner space make up settlements kraal complex (Pistorius, 1995:69).

Intervening unenclosed space ("malapa") between kraal and scallops (Pistorius, 1995:70).

Entrance and corridor into settlement formed by a free-standing wall in enclosed space and two-thirds of the outer circumference of kraal complex (Pistorius, 1995:70).

Corridor wall consists enclosures that form part of the wall and dilapidated free-standing ecnclosure in close proximity to the wall (Pistorius, 1995:70).

Forge niches built against free-standing wall and in central inner space (Pistorius, 1995:70).

Appendix attached to ZK001 (Pistorius, 1995:70).

Further extension to complex is *interalia* (settlements main entrance, low rising stone walls and oval enclosure) (Pistorius, 1995:70)

SITE CHANGES

CHANGES	SYMPATHETIC	UNSYMPATHETIC
Partial destruction of site ZK002	☐	☑

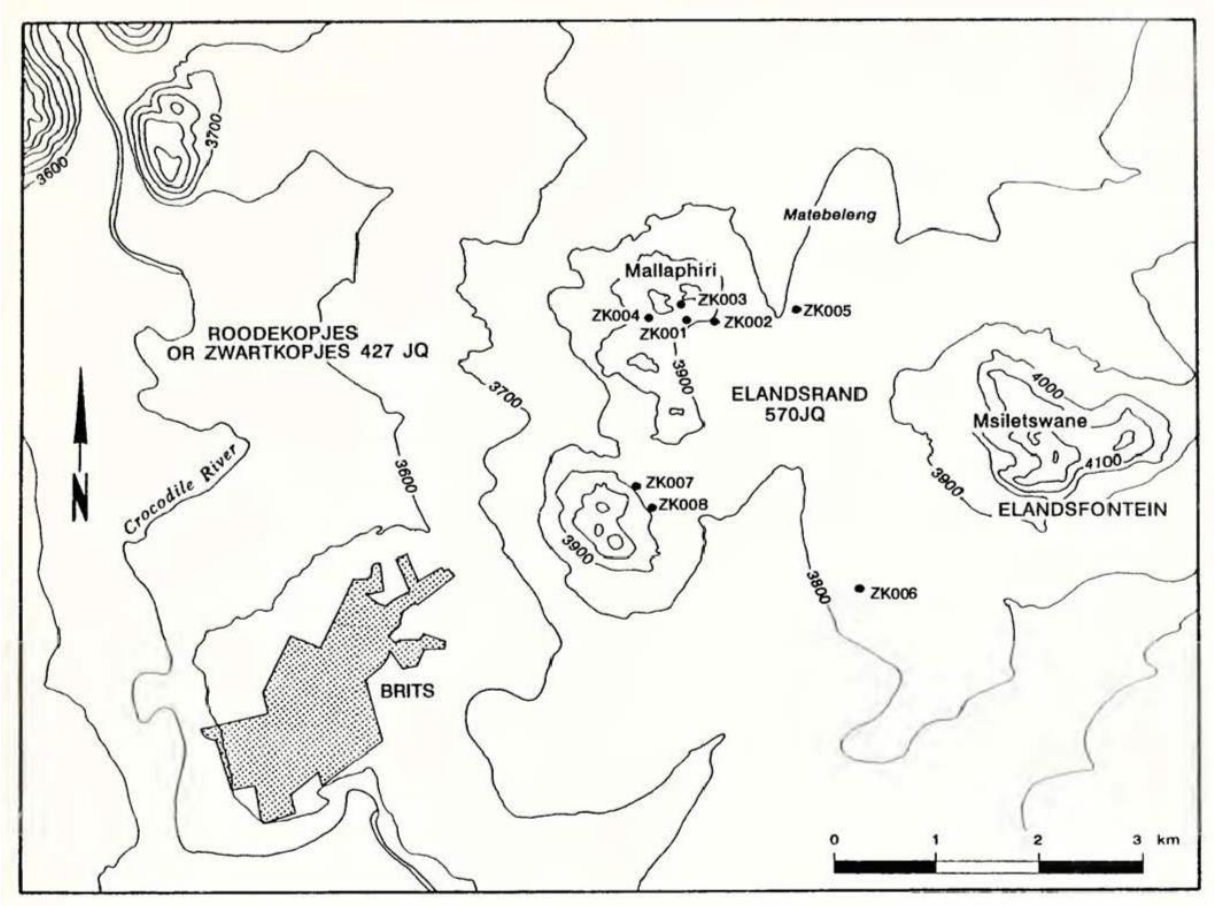
CONSERVATION STATUS

POOR	MEDIUM	GOOD
☑	☐	☐

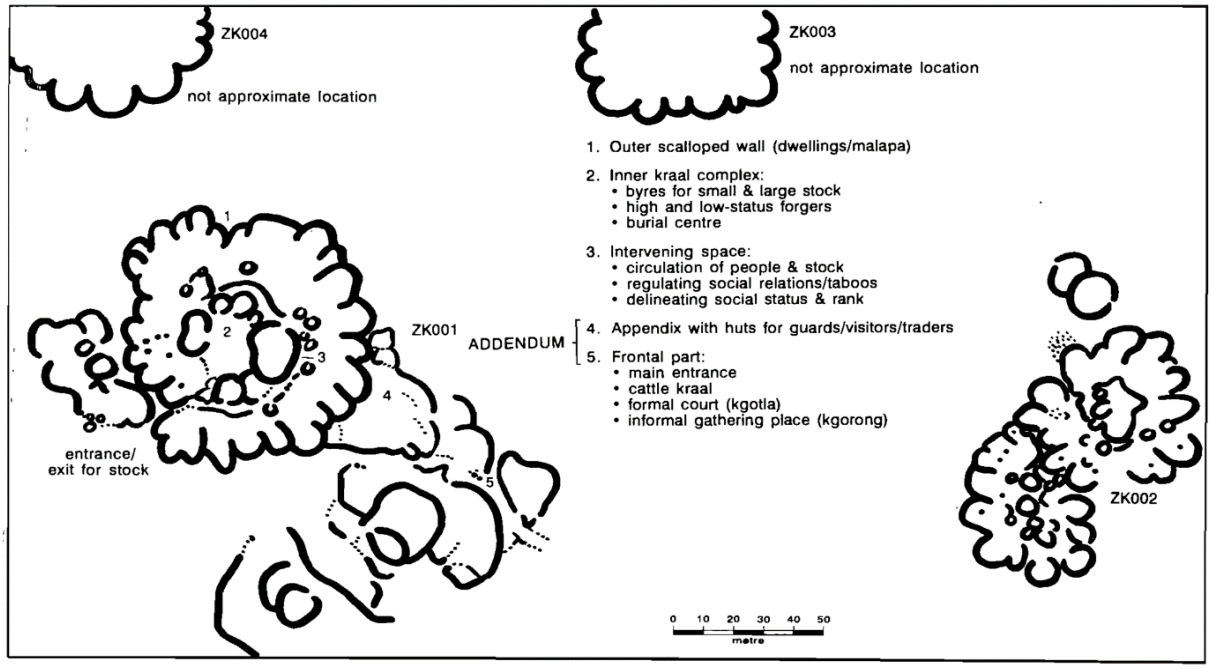
SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

EXTRA IMAGES



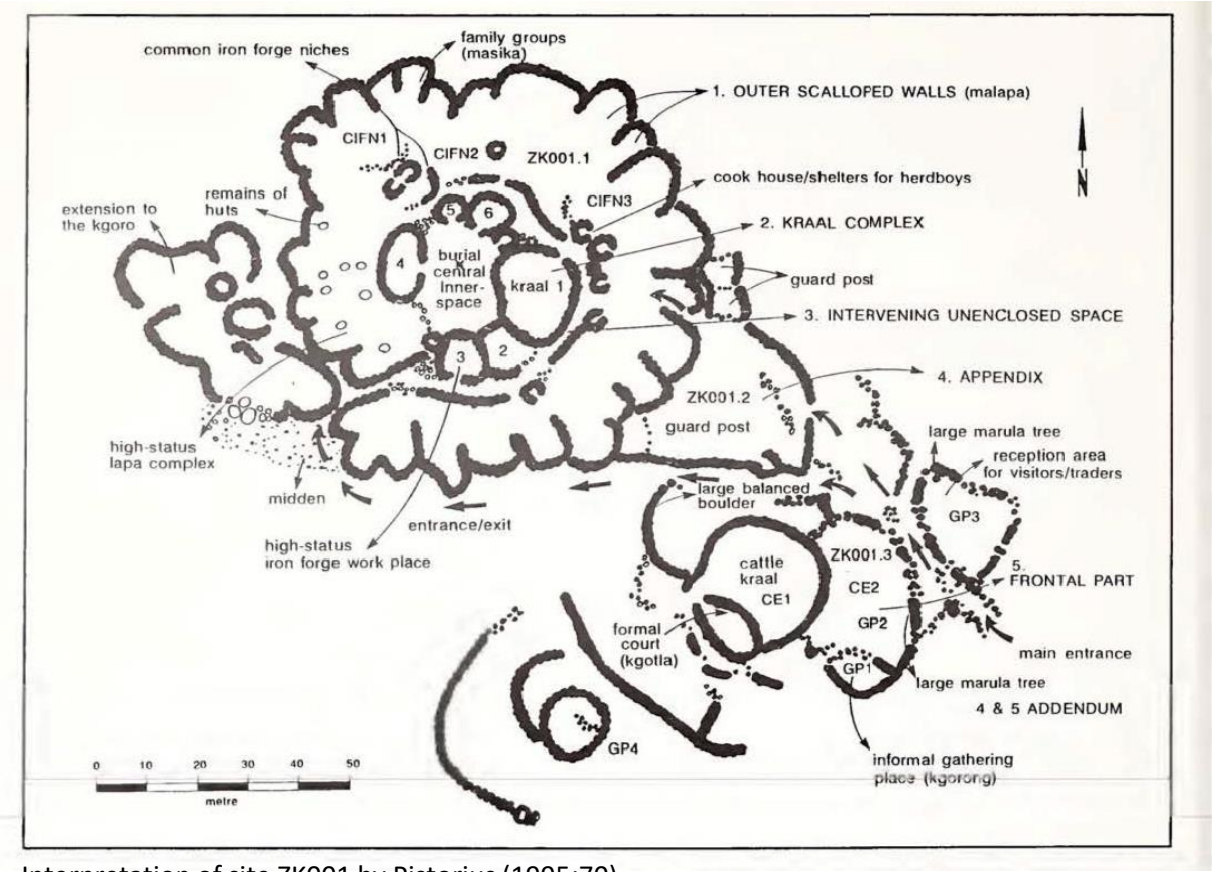
Mabjanamatswana site in Brits and location of site ZK001, ZK002, ZK003, ZK004, and ZK005 (Pistorius, 1995:68).



Cluster of four stone walled sites and interpretation by Pistorius (1994:53).

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC



Interpretation of site ZK001 by Pistorius (1995:70).

SOURCES

Pistorius, J.C.C. and Steyn, M. (1995) 'Iron working and Burial Practises amongst the Kgatla-Kwena of the Mabyanamatshwaana Complex', Southern African Field Archaeology, 4, pp. 68–77.

Pistorius, J.C.C. (1995) 'Rathateng and Mabyanamatshwaana: cradles of the Kwena and Kgatla', S.AfrJ.Ethnol, 18(2), pp. 49–64.

HERITAGE VALUE MATRIX

SITE NAME: Mabjanamatswana

REFERENCE NUMBER: 1234/ABC

	AGE/RARITY	HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL	ARTISTIC/AESTHETIC/VISIBILITY	COMMEMORATIVE	USE/ECONOMIC	NEWNESS	CONFLICT	NOSTALGIC	PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	KNOWLEDGE/SCIENTIFIC VALUE
SURROUNDING	Site is part of a larger complex spreading across the norite hills	Associated with the origins of Sotho-Tswana cultural group and with three mega-sites						Associated with Sotho-Tswana oral traditions		
SITE	The site dates back to the beginning of the 17th century	Could be origins of Kwena-Kgatla cultural group	Partial visibility	Linked to Kwena and Hurutshe oral tradition	Not in use			Associated with Sotho-Tswana oral traditions	Physical integrity of the site is medium.	Knowledge gained on the possible origins of the Kwena-Kgatla cultural group
STRUCTURE			Partial visibility						The excavation portion of the site, ZK001, has good physical integrity which allowed for an in-depth analysis of the structure	Associated architectural styles: Type N and V
SPACE PLAN	Contains both Kwena and Kgatla architectural styles	Could be origin of Kwena letlatswa architectural style								

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE:
National Heritage Resources Act 1999

Assessment Criteria	Explanatory Notes
Importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history.	The site is important to the pattern of South Africa's history as it could be the origins of the Kwena-Kgatla cultural groups and contributes to the timeline of the Sotho-Tswana movements.
Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	Both Kwena (Tswana) and Kgatla (Pedi) architectural styles used in conjunction on the site. Could be the origin of the Kgatla letlatswe architectural style.
Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	If the rest of the site is further excavated and investigated, it could add information to the Sotho-Tswana cultural group's history.
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	NA
Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	NA
Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	NA
Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	Oral traditions are associated with the site.
Strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.	NA
Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	NA

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

1. SITE

NAME
PREVIOUS:
CURRENT: Molokwane

ADDRESS
STREET AND NUMBER:
SUBURB:
AREA: Farm Selonskraal 317JQ, Rustenburg district of the Transvaal
ERF NUMBER:
COORDINATES: 25°41'29.26"S 27°03'55.92"E

SURROUNDING TYPOLOGY				
INNER CITY	SUBURBAN	TOWNSHIP	INFORMAL	BUCOLIC
☐	☐	☐	☐	☑

SITE DETAIL
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1800CE (Pisorius, 1993)
ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Sotho-Tswana associated with Kwena chiefdoms (Pistorius, 1993)

SITE CHARACTERISTICS
BUILDING TYPOLOGY
BUILDING STYLE: Molokwane style
OTHER SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

SITE PHOTOS

Location of site (Google maps, 2023)

Kgotla found on site(Pistorius, 1993)

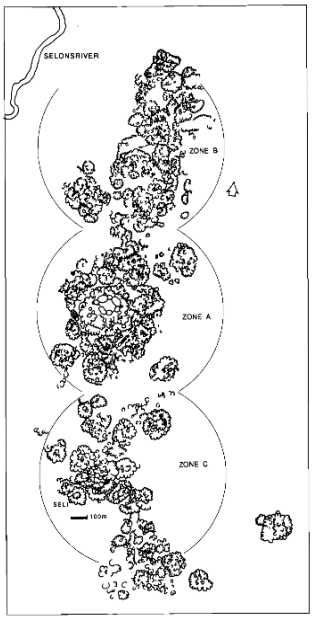


Figure 3 Sketch of the stone-walled sites on Selonskraal (317 JQ) which stretch over a distance of 3 km from north to south and an average distance of 1.5 km from east to west. Three clustered settlement zones can be distinguished (A, B and C)

Drawing of the ruins (Pistorius, 1993)

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE INTRODUCTION

Molokwane's settlement units are clustered together and situated in an elongated area east of the Ngwaritsi River valley (Pistorius, 1994:40). The area covered by the settlement units stretches 3km from north to south and 1.5km from west to east, and they are clustered in 3 main zones (Pistorius, 1994:40). The central and densest zone is zone A and is associated with the Kgosi and his followers. This zone also contains the biggest settlement unit (SEL 2) (Pistorius, 1994:40). Zone B and C located north and south of Zone A were occupied by the dikgosana (royal brothers and uncles of the Kgosi) (Pistorius, 1994:52).

SITE HISTORY

The Molokwane site history falls under similar patterns as the Mabjanamatswana site. The Kwena Modimosana people divided into two main sections, the Matau and the Ramanamela, which settled on the farms Selonskraal 317JQ and Shylock 256JQ in Rustenburg district. Two chiefdoms developed which are represented by the Molokwane and Boitsemagano mega-sites (Pistorius, 1994:51).
1993: SEL 1 in Zone C was excavated by J.C.C Pistorius and his interpretations will be used in this report.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

o Outer scalloped walls with dwellings:
-Remains of huts (40-41): Six of the 21 scalloped walls contained no remains of huts (41-42), Hut floors oval to cicular in shape and approx. 2m in dia., Potstands occur near entrances and verandas, Crescent shaped verandas partly encircle front parts of the huts, Sliding doors cover entrances of huts, Hearths built with two or more stones, Mortar and pestles found on verandas
-Circular platforms approx. 1m dia. Paved with flat, square slabs of rock (hornfels)
-Roughly circular stacked piles of rocks (diabase) approx. 1m dia. And not higher than 0.5m
-Lower grinding stones
-Single or grouped monoliths in various areas
oThese encircle centrally located kraal complexes
-One coherent unit of five kraal complexes fill the central area of SEL1 which vary if size, composition and complexity (41)
-A high degree of craftsmanship is seen in these structures including the height and thickness of the walls, the presence of platforms, and the use of dressed rock (diabase).
-Bigger enclosures and makgotla (areas where men met) contained inner 'smooth' surfaces. The height of the inner walls exceeded the height of the scalloped walls
-The height of the magotla walls exceeded the height of the kraal complex walls
-The height of the walls and small entrance symbolise the secluded and private nature of the affairs conducted in this structure (50)
oIntervening, enclosed space between these two features
-Includes two midden and two openings on western and southern perimeters (40)
-Kraal complexes: Typically used as shelters for stock and herdboys, and assembly areas for men (50), Based on diameters of enclosures found at SEL1 it has been deduced that the big enclosures (19-15.6m dia.) used for cattle, medium enclosures (15-10m dia.) used for calves and cattle, and small enclosures (4-2m dia.) used for sheep and/or goats, Small enclosures or secondary areas used by herdboys as shelters, sleeping places and milking areas.

SITE CHANGES

CHANGES	SYMPATHETIC	UNSYMPATHETIC
NA	☐	☐

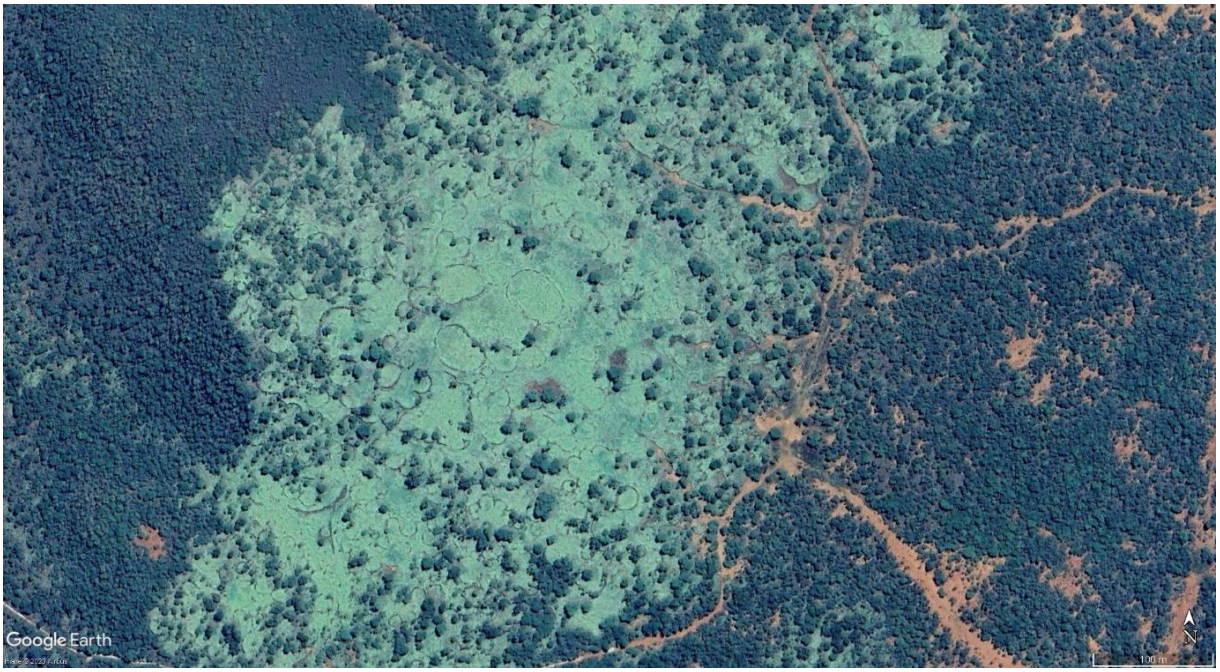
CONSERVATION STATUS

POOR	MEDIUM	GOOD
☑	☐	☐

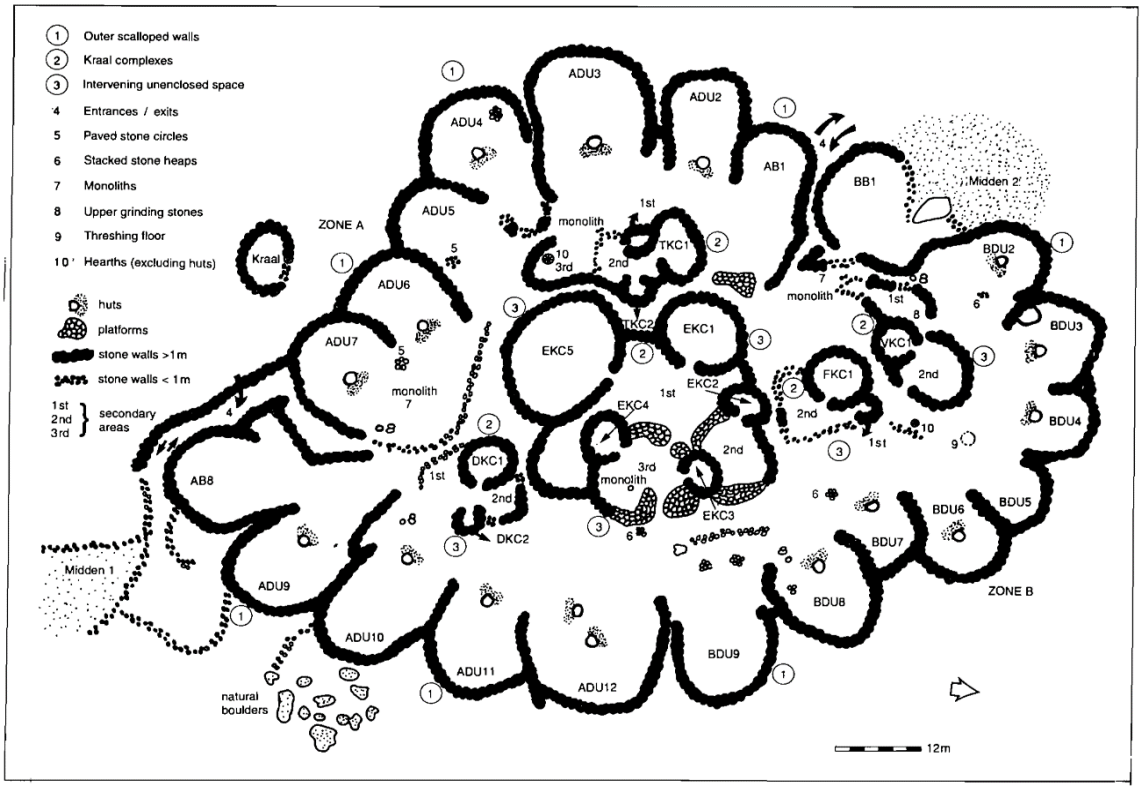
SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

EXTRA IMAGES



Aerial photograph of a portion of zone A depicting the physical integrity and visibility of the stone walled settlements (Google earth, 2023).



Sketch by Pistorius (1994:43) depicting the settlement features of SEL 1 which consists of three main spatial features.

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

Painting of Sotho-Tswana huts by Charles Bell (1835) found near the Magaliesberg. According to Pistorius (1994:50), this depiction was probably similar to those excavated at SEL 1. Image retrieved from Anderson (2004:12).

SOURCES

Pistorius, J.C.C. (1994) 'Molokwane, a seventeenth century Tswana village', S.Afr.Tydskr.Etnol., 17(2), pp. 38–53.

HERITAGE VALUE MATRIX

SITE NAME: Molokwane

REFERENCE NUMBER: 1234/ABC

	AGE/RARITY	HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL	ARTISTIC/AESTHETIC/VISIBILITY	COMMEMORATIVE	USE/ECONOMIC	NEWNESS	CONFLICT	NOSTALGIC	PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	KNOWLEDGE/SCIENTIFIC VALUE
SURROUNDING		Situated south of Boitsemagano and east of Kaditswene. Boitsemagano and Molokwane come from the same lineage in the Kwena culture	Good visibility		Lodge and conference centre found nearby attributed to the ruins				Megasites in surrounding areas have very good physical integrity	Knowledge gained on the lineages of the Kwena group
SITE	Site is a Tswana capital and described as a mega-site dating back to 1800 CE.		Good visibility	Lodge and conference centre found nearby associating with the ruins					Good physical integrity	
STRUCTURE	Stretches 3km north to south and 1.5km east to west	Use of dressed rock – contain ‘smooth’ inner surfaces	Remains of huts found in outer walls – post stands near entrance of verandas of huts. Verandas are crescent shaped and encircle part of huts						Good physical integrity	
SPACE PLAN	Occurs in three clusters – typical of a Tswana capital	Contributed to classifications of architectural Iron Age styles							Good physical integrity	Knowledge gained on the space plan of typical Tswana capitals

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE:
National Heritage Resources Act 1999

Assessment Criteria	Explanatory Notes
Importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history.	This site contributes to the understanding of early Sotho-Tswana movements in South Africa and contributes to the understand of various lineages in the Kwena culture.
Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	Tswana capitals and megasites are rare as there are only a handful that have been discovered thus far.
Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	NA
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	NA
Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	NA
Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	NA
Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	NA
Strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.	NA
Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	NA

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

1. SITE

NAME
PREVIOUS:
CURRENT: Kookfontein

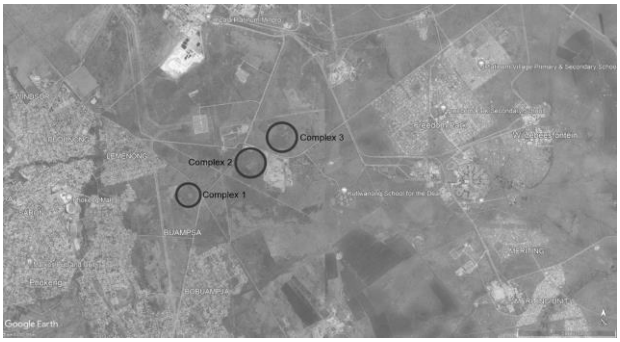
ADDRESS
STREET AND NUMBER:
SUBURB:
AREA: East of Phokeng
ERF NUMBER:
COORDINATES: Complex 01: 25°34'35.82"S 27°11'04.43"E Complex 02: 25°34'16.99"S 27°11'48.54"E Complex 03: 25°33'59,28"S 27°12'10.59"E

SURROUNDING TYPOLOGY				
INNER CITY	SUBURBAN	TOWNSHIP	INFORMAL	BUCOLIC
☐	☐	☑	☐	☑

SITE DETAIL
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1600CE/1700CE
ARCHITECT / BUILDER: Bafokeng and possibly Batlokwa peoples

SITE CHARACTERISTICS
BUILDING TYPOLOGY
BUILDING STYLE: Currently unknown
OTHER SIGNIFICANT ELEMENTS

SITE PHOTOS



Location of site (Google maps, 2023)

Stone walling on Complex 01 taken by Pistorius (Pelser, 2021:27)

Picture of complex 02 taken in April 2021 (Pelser, 2021:30).

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

SITE INTRODUCTION

The Kookfontein site is said to be part of the band of iron age settlements stretching east to west from Brits to Zeerust (Pelser, 2021:15). It is not stated that the site is located on norite hills, however it is assumed by the author that this site could be part of the greater Mabjanamatswana complex. This area was first settled by the Fokeng during earlier times and later in the 19th century this group inhabited the area with other Tswana groups include the Kwena and the Po (Pelser, 2021:x).

SITE HISTORY

1600-1700 CE: The Fokeng entered the Transvaal through Tweedepoort (Pelser, 2021:16). The Bafokeng occupied Rustenburg, which means sites might be associated with early Bafokeng occupation (Pelser, 2021:31). Furthermore, the Batlokwa occupied area just north of the site, therefore the site coincides with the former spheres of the Bafokeng (south) and the Batlokwa (north) (Pelser, 2021:16).
Occupation on this site has occurred from the Late Iron Age (17th-19th century) all the way to more recent years (last sixty years) (Pelser, 2022:16).
April 2021: a Phase I heritage impact assessment done by APelser Archaeological Consulting.
January 2022: Cultural Heritage Management Plan for Heritage Complex 02 undertaken (Phase II?).

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Three complexes make up the Kookfontein site (25)
Complex 01 is located on a low syenite knoll, 18u in Bafokeng Heritage Register, well preserved (31)
Complex 02 is located on a prominent koppie in the centre of the three complexes and is located at the junction of 2 roads, Most exntensive of three settlement complexes (26), Site consists of a number of stone-walled sites along southern slope of koppie, A few small site located at varying higher altitudes of koppie, Single site on west of koppie, Sites located on lower foot slope and on ground level on south-east end of koppie, Some sites damaged by Eskom's 400kV power lines (south of koppie), Some sites damaged during quarrying (south-eastern base of koppie), Otherwise well preserved (31), U19 on Bafokeng Heritage Register
Complex 03, First recorded by Pistorius in 2016, Least conspicuous of all sites, Most pristine and unaffected by developments, Not registered on Bafokeng Heritage Register

SITE CHANGES

CHANGES	SYMPATHETIC	UNSYMPATHETIC
Development of Eskom powerlines - damage to sites	☐	☑
Quarrying - damage to sites	☐	☑

CONSERVATION STATUS

POOR	MEDIUM	GOOD
☐	☑	☐

SITE DATA FORM

REFERENCE NUMBER:
NO:1234/ABC

EXTRA IMAGES

Stone walling found at complex 02 (Pelser, 2021:30).

View of Complex 03 (Pelser, 2021:31).

SOURCES

Pelser, A.J. (2021) A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment and Report for the Koofontein Mining Rights Application on Various Portions of the Farms Koofontein 265JQ and Boschfontein 268JQ near Rustenburg, Northwest Province. rep. Pretoria, Gauteng: APelser Archaeological Consulting, pp 1-42.

HERITAGE VALUE MATRIX			SITE NAME: Kooifontein REFERENCE NUMBER: 1234/ABC							
	AGE/RARITY	HISTORICAL/ARCHITECTURAL	ARTISTIC/AESTHETIC/VISIBILITY	COMMEMORATIVE	USE/ECONOMIC	NEWNESS	CONFLICT	NOSTALGIC	PHYSICAL INTEGRITY	KNOWLEDGE/SCIENTIFIC VALUE
SURROUNDING	Could be part of the Mabjanamatswana complex. Situated in close proximity to Boitsemagano.	Associated with the Fokeng cultural group and the Tswana lineages including the Kwena and the Po			Surrounded by Eskom power lines and a quarry					
SITE	Site has been occupied during the Late Iron Age (17th – 19th century) all the wat to more recent years (the last sixty years)	Associated with the Fokeng cultural group and the Tswana lineages including the Kwena and the Po	Visibility is poor due to dense vegetation	Complex 01 and 02 are Registered with the Bafokeng Heritage Register	Not in use				Most sites are well preserved.	Research potential as they represent important cultural historical occurrences
STRUCTURE			Visibility is poor due to dense vegetation		Not in use					Research potential to further study the structure.
SPACE PLAN			Visibility is poor due to dense vegetation							Opportunity to investigate the architectural styles found on the sites

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PLACE:
National Heritage Resources Act 1999

Assessment Criteria	Explanatory Notes
Importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history.	This site could be part of very early Fokeng occupation patterns and Balokwa occupation patterns. This site needs to be further studied to uncover these histories
Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	See above.
Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	Bafokeng's history is understudied and investigations on these sites could add value to this history.
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	NA
Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.	NA
Importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.	Smooth inner walls portray a unique quality to the site.
Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.	This site has strong associations with the Bafokeng cultural group as it is archived in the Bafokeng Heritage Register
Strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.	NA
Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	NA

Name/s	Site ID	Map ID	Case ID
Tweefontein/Bronkhorstspruit	42337-42349	/	/
Emgwenya	/	1179	/
Faerie glen/wapadrand	54093-54094	/	/
Msiletwane	45371	/	/
Elandsfontein	45371	/	/
Hatherley/Mamelodi	/	/	/
Hartbeesfontein	/	2145	/
Hartbeespoort	/	793	/
Kookfontein/Kooifontein 1/2	/	/	16448
Kweneng	130564	/	/
Liefde en Vrede	35264-35272	/	/
Sterkfontein/Witkoppies	139732-139740	/	/
Zwaartkoppies	44772-44790	535	/
Zwavelpoort	/	2299	/
Mabjanamatswana	/	/	/
Molokwane	/	11111	/