



Figure 55 – Side view of a section of the enclosure wall at DBAP 9B. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 56 – General view of a section of the circular mud-brick foundations of a dwelling at Feature DBAP 9C. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 57 – Samples of potsherds observed near Feature DBAP 9C. Scale in 1cm increments.



Figure 58 – The image on the left depicts the clay pot that was observed immediately north of the circular dwelling remains at DBAP 9C. The photograph on the right shows the headstones that are stacked against a tree. As discussed in the text, these headstones were observed a short distance north of the circular dwelling remains at DBAP 9C.



Figure 59 – General view of the in situ grave dressing identified a short distance north of the circular dwelling remains at DBAP 9C.



Figure 60 – General view of the possible grave at Feature DBAP 9D. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 61 – Grinding surfaces and upper grinder at DBAP 9E. Scale in 10cm increments.

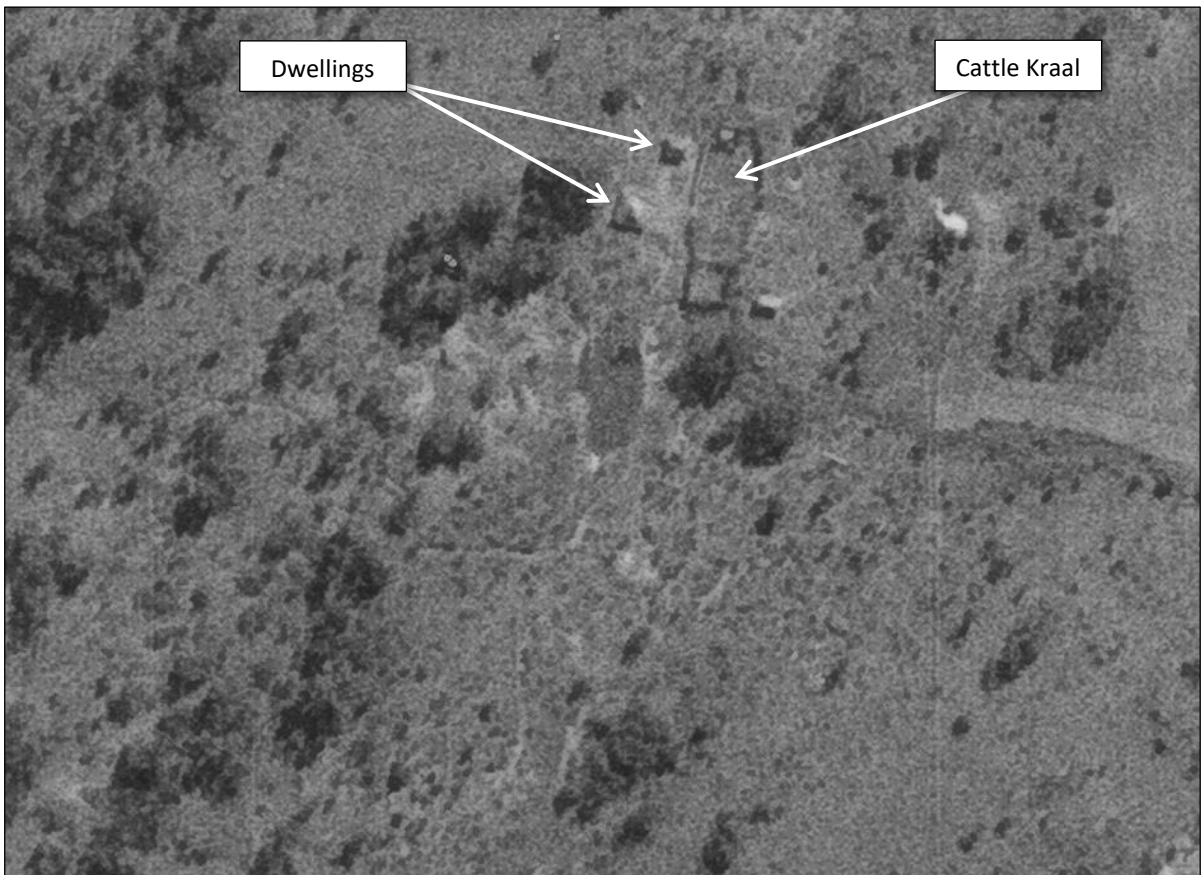


Figure 62 – Depiction of the site at DBAP 9 on the 1956 aerial photograph (National Geo-spatial Information, Aerial Photograph, 367_1956_02_4328).

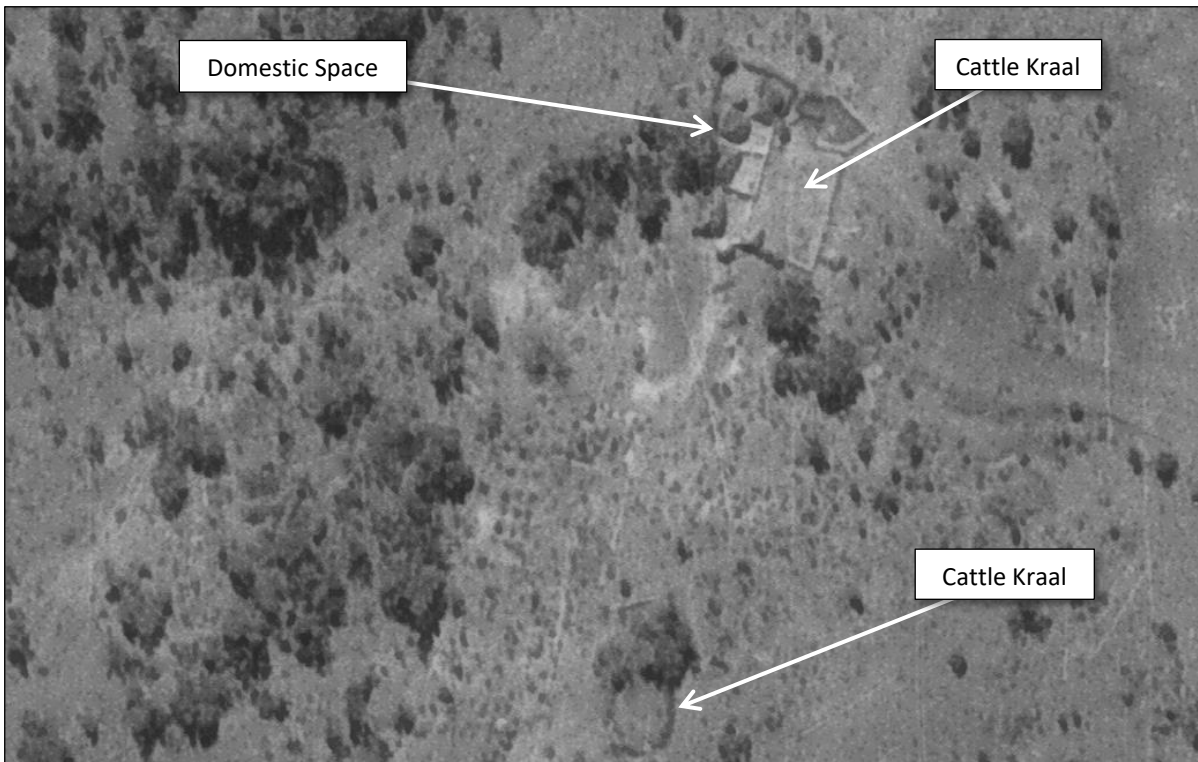


Figure 63 – Depiction of the site at DBAP 9 on the 1962 aerial photograph (NGI, Aerial Photograph, 267_1962_01_4853). A cattle enclosure is shown for the first time near the southern end of the site.

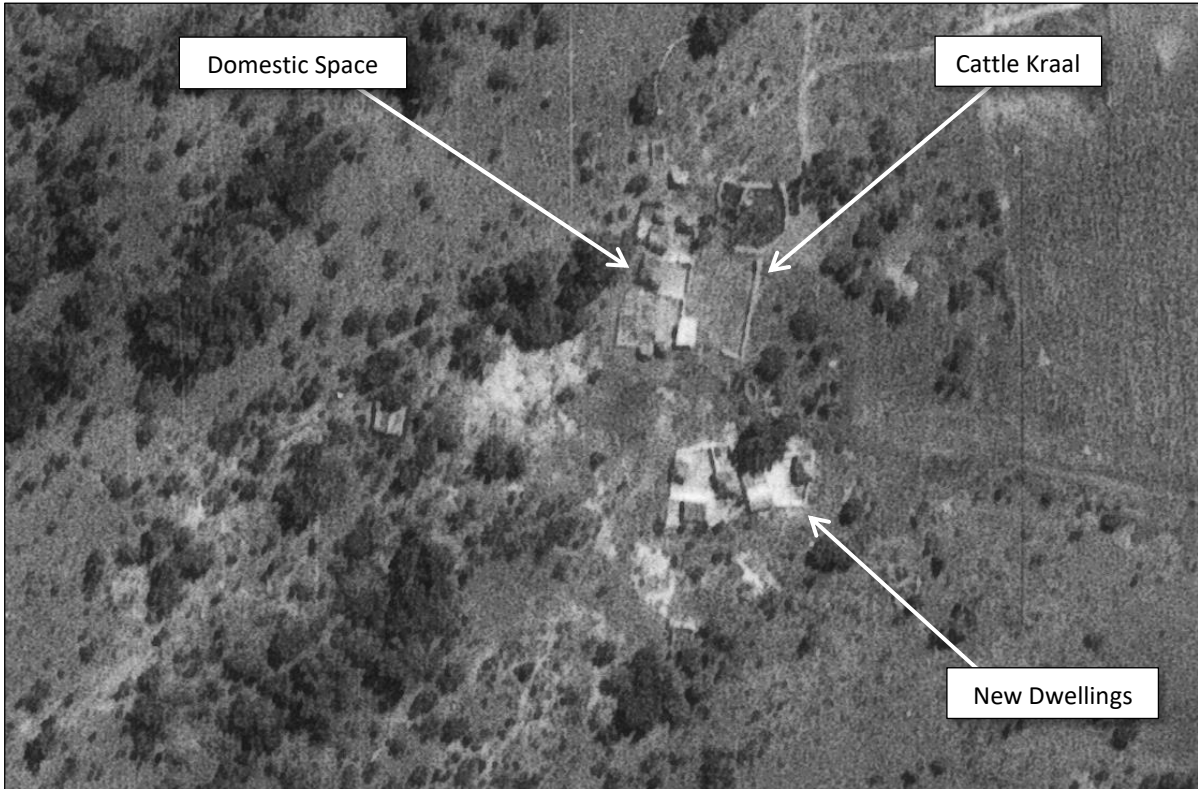


Figure 64 – Depiction of the site at DBAP 9 on the 1975 aerial photograph (NGI, Aerial Photograph, 753_1975_01_4702). A new domestic area is shown for the first time.

6.2.10 DBAP 10

Site Coordinates:

S 25.036574

E 30.114602

Site Description:

The site was first identified during an archaeological survey undertaken in 2002 (Huffman, 2002). A historic black homestead is located here in a position approximately 200m south-west of the current drill core storage area.

At the time of the fieldwork, the site was covered in reasonably dense grass and vegetation. Low terrace waling was however identified. It is clear that a homestead was located here. It is important to note that the tangible remains of the site are expected to extend from a point north-west of the site coordinates for a distance of approximately 80m in a south-eastern direction. The south-eastern end of the site was destroyed by the construction of a soil berm.

The site is not depicted on the first and second editions of the 2530AA Topographical Sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988. It is also not depicted on the aerial photographs taken in 1956 and 1962. However, the site is depicted on the 1975 aerial photograph. This means that it was built between 1962 and 1975, and as a result, is between 44 and 57 years old.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 1. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with*

water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.” As this site was abandoned some time ago, no direct information with regards to the presence (or not) of graves is currently available.

Site Extent:

The site is roughly 80m by 50m in extent.

Site Significance:

The structures themselves are poorly preserved and of low significance. However, until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 65 – General view across the extent of site DBAP 10.



Figure 66 – A section of terrace walling can be seen. The scale is in 10cm increments.

6.2.11 DBAP 11

Site Coordinates:

S 25.034417

E 30.114500

Site Description:

The site comprises a small cemetery consisting of five graves. The cemetery is located 207m north-west of the current drill core storage area.

On 16 October 2014, the author of this report assisted Anglo American Platinum with a site visit during which families with graves on the mining property were invited to show these known graves to the mine staff and PGS Heritage in an attempt to identify and record these cemeteries. This represented the second site visit undertaken for this purpose of identifying known graves. With the assistance provided by the Leshaba, Machipa and Mankge families, the following information was recorded for this cemetery.

Grave	Name of Deceased	Dates	Description of Graves
AA124/01	Mokaidi Rangwato Leshaba	* Unknown † 1975/10/10	Rectangular cement lined and covered dressing with an inscribed cement headstone.
AA124/02	Legane Maria Tshehla	* 1840/02/04 † 1963/01/02	Rectangular granite lined dressing covered with white gravel and which has an inscribed granite headstone on its western end.
AA124/03	Tshwabidi Mankge	* 1967 † 1968	No grave dressing with just a shallow excavation made by a burrowing animal visible.
AA124/04	Rueben Thupa	* 1969 † 1970	No grave dressing.
AA124/05	Mashiane Charles Mankge	* 1960/01/15 † 1963/01/24	Rectangular granite lined dressing covered with white gravel and which has an inscribed granite headstone on its western end.

From this information, it is clear that the two oldest graves at this cemetery were buried here during 1963 whereas the youngest grave was buried here in 1975. It seems evident therefore that the

cemetery is younger than 60 years.

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 20m by 10m in extent.

Site Significance:

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 67 – General view of the cemetery at site DBAP 11. Photograph was taken on 16 October 2014. The cemetery number recorded at the time for the site is AA124.



Figure 68 – The grave of Legane Maria Tshehla. Her grave is one of the two oldest graves at the cemetery. Scale in 10cm increments. Photograph was taken on 16 October 2014.



Figure 69 – The grave of Mokaidi Rangwato Leshaba. This is the youngest grave at the cemetery. Photograph was taken on 16 October 2014.

6.2.12 DBAP 12

Site Coordinates:

S 25.030258

E 30.110059

Site Description:

A historic mining site is located here. It comprises three main features, namely an adit that was excavated into the side of a ridge, a vertical shaft located roughly 30m south-west of the adit entrance and the remains of an old road with associated stone buttressing and support. According to a staff member of Anglo American who explored these shafts and adits, the vertical shaft goes down to a depth of roughly 20 meters and connects with the adit. It is not presently certain whether this vertical shaft was used for ventilation of the adit or alternatively as a direct way of removing material from the adit.

These shafts and adits on the farm Helena are sometimes associated with the famous geologist Hans Merensky. However, the historical overview of mining activities on the farm Helena outlined in Chapter 5 clearly shows that although Hans Merensky identified the first platinum reef in South Africa in 1924 and subsequently brought it to the attention of the world, the discovery of platinum on the farm Helena was made by a Lydenburg lawyer named Cornelius Jansen Weilbach. Weilbach subsequently ceded his discoverer's rights to the farm Helena to the company Platinum Proprietary Company (of Lydenburg) Limited, and in turn became a director of this company (National Archives, MNW, 775, MM1037/25). It was the Platinum Proprietary Company (of Lydenburg) Limited that was responsible for the exploration and mining work on the farm Helena. By c. 1929 this company had undertaken a "*...considerable amount of work...on the Merensky Horizon...on Helena*" (Wagner, 1973: 303).

It is not known for how long the Platinum Proprietary Company conducted mining activities on Helena, but by the early 1940s, the company was still active on the farm. At the time the company directors were D.C. Greig, Herman Ohlthaver and Ludwig Wipplinger (South African Mining Yearbook, 1941/42). While Wipplinger had been the assistant to Hans Merensky, Ohlthaver was a friend of Merensky and with his business partner Gustav Becker often supported Merensky's prospecting expeditions financially (Machens, 2009). However, although these three individuals have worked

with Hans Merensky in the past, the famous geologist himself does not appear to have been directly involved with the exploration and mining activities on the farm Helena.

The company name still appears in archival records dating to 1957 (National Archives, WLD, 936/1957), but not after this date. It would appear therefore that the Platinum Proprietary Company ceased to exist during the late 1950s.

The dating of the site to the first half of the twentieth century is supported by the old aerial photographs, in that the workings associated with the site are clearly depicted on the 1956 aerial photograph.

No cultural material could be observed in association with the site.

Site Extent:

The site is roughly 60m by 50m in extent.

Site Significance:

The site represents well-preserved workings relating to the early mining of platinum on the farm Helena. Coupled with the history outlined above, it is clear that the site has some historical significance. Furthermore, the site also comprises structures older than 60 years. This said a reasonably high number of these historic mining sites are located on the farm Helena. As a result, this site can not be seen as unique. As a result, the site is of **Generally Protected B (GP. B)** or **Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may be destroyed without further mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 70 – The entrance of the adit at site DBAP 12. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 71 – The fenced-off opening of the vertical shaft from site DBAP 12. Scale in 10cm increments.

6.2.13 DBAP 13

Site Coordinates:

S 25.029109

E 30.109591

Site Description:

A historic mining site is located here. It comprises two main features, namely an adit that was excavated into the side of a ridge and an extensive waste rock dump. The massive size of the waste rock dump suggests that the adit is quite long and must have been worked over a long period of time.

These shafts and adits on the farm Helena are sometimes associated with the famous geologist Hans Merensky. However, the historical overview of mining activities on the farm Helena outlined in Chapter 5 clearly shows that although Hans Merensky identified the first platinum reef in South Africa in 1924 and subsequently brought it to the attention of the world, the discovery of platinum on the farm Helena was made by a Lydenburg lawyer named Cornelius Jansen Weilbach. Weilbach subsequently ceded his discoverer's rights to the farm Helena to the company Platinum Proprietary Company (of Lydenburg) Limited, and in turn became a director of this company (National Archives, MNW, 775, MM1037/25). It was the Platinum Proprietary Company (of Lydenburg) Limited that was responsible for the exploration and mining work on the farm Helena. By c. 1929 this company had undertaken a "*...considerable amount of work...on the Merensky Horizon...on Helena*" (Wagner, 1973: 303).

It is not known for how long the Platinum Proprietary Company conducted mining activities on Helena, but by the early 1940s, the company was still active on the farm. At the time the company directors were D.C. Greig, Herman Ohlthaver and Ludwig Wipplinger (South African Mining Yearbook, 1941/42). While Wipplinger had been the assistant to Hans Merensky, Ohlthaver was a friend of Merensky and with his business partner Gustav Becker often supported Merensky's prospecting expeditions financially (Machens, 2009). However, although these three individuals have worked with Hans Merensky in the past, the famous geologist himself does not appear to have been directly involved with the exploration and mining activities on the farm Helena.

The company name still appears in archival records dating to 1957 (National Archives, WLD, 936/1957), but not after this date. It would appear therefore that the Platinum Proprietary Company ceased to exist during the late 1950s.

The dating of the site to the first half of the twentieth century is supported by the old aerial photographs, in that the workings associated with the site are clearly depicted on the 1956 aerial photograph.

No cultural material could be observed in association with the site.

Site Extent:

The site is roughly 50m by 50m in extent.

Site Significance:

The site represents well-preserved workings relating to the early mining of platinum on the farm Helena. Coupled with the history outlined above, it is clear that the site has some historical significance. Furthermore, the site also comprises structures older than 60 years. This said a reasonably high number of these historic mining sites are located on the farm Helena. As a result, this site can not be seen as unique. As a result, the site is of **Generally Protected B (GP. B)** or **Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may be destroyed without further mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 72 – General view of the entrance of the adit at site DBAP 13. Scale in 10cm increments.

6.2.14 DBAP 14

Site Coordinates:

S 25.027833

E 30.115307

Site Description:

A historic rectangular stone structure is located 226m west of the tar road that provides access to the Der Brochen offices. The structure is approximately 9m by 7m in extent and was built from dressed stone. The site is not depicted on any of the available topographical sheets or aerial photographs. As a result, the age of the structure is not presently known. This said the use of dressed stone suggests a historic association for the structure. Furthermore, the site is located 350m east of a historic farmstead that was built by the Du Preez family presumably during the 1930s (Birkholtz, 2014). Even though this farmstead is located outside of the present development footprint area, the possible association of the structure at DBE 5 with this historic farmstead suggests that DBE 5 may also date to the 1930s. No cultural material could be identified on the surface of the site. As a result, it is impossible to identify the structure's original function. This said it is doubtful that the structure was a dwelling.

Site Extent:

The site is roughly 10m by 10m in extent.

Site Significance:

The site consists of one rectangular structure that is poorly preserved without any associated cultural material present. As a result, the site is of **Generally Protected C (GP. C)** or **Low Significance**. This indicates that the site may be destroyed without further mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 73 – General view of DBAP 14. The scale is placed at the north-eastern corner of the structure at DBAP 14. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 74 – Another view of a section of the structure at DBAP 14. The scale is placed along the southern wall of the structure. Scale in 10cm increments.

6.2.9 DBAP 15

Site Coordinates:

Feature DBAP 15A	Feature DBAP 15B	Feature DBAP 15C
Historic Farmhouse	Structure & Grave	Structure & Grave
S 25.027399 E 30.111576	S 25.027780 E 30.111743	S 25.027185 E 30.111206

Site Description:

A historic farmstead is located here at the eastern foot of a ridge. A number of features were identified over an area roughly two hectares in extent. While some of these features formed part of a historic farmstead that was associated with the Du Preez family, other components of the site are associated with a more recent residence of the site by black families.

Please note that the features shown in the table above do not represent all the tangible features that could be identified across the site. Rather, the three features shown above provide the reader with an idea of the extent of the site as well as the types of tangible remains still seen on the surface of the site. One clear omission from the three features shown in the table above is a large stonewalled cattle kraal (25m x 20m) located 57m north of the feature at DBAP 15C.

Based on building materials and technique, the oldest building from the entire farmstead is the structure located in the center of the settlement, known for the purposes of this report as Feature DBAP 15A. The core sections of the stonemasonry walling were done with clay mortar and the technique used for the construction of stonemasonry along the western entrance reflects a methodology typical of the early 20th century and earlier. The way the stone was laid, reflects old-fashioned craftsmanship that does not occur in any of the other buildings. The small scale of the building and the floor plan reflects the character of an older building tradition than any of the other buildings. Both the floor plans and spatial layout of this structure reflect the character of a build that is older than any of the other structures from the farmstead.

It is evident that this is the oldest of the three buildings and could have been a small dwelling and farmhouse at an unknown time in the past. The structure consists of a core building with later

extensions and additions – quite typical of old farm dwellings. The original building was tiny as it had two or three rooms. When the site was re-used during the more recent time, the interior walls were demolished and the floor plan was altered to reflect similarities with the other buildings on the site.

Based on available information, the farmhouse was built by Petrus Hendrik du Preez (July 1878 – 6 March 1963). The farm ownership record for the farm Helena indicates that Petrus Hendrik du Preez obtained a portion of the farm on 14 July 1931. The suggestion therefore, is that the farmhouse would have been built shortly after this date. With this as background, it is therefore of no surprise that this farmhouse is depicted on the 1956 aerial photograph. The farmhouse is therefore between 63 and 88 years old.

The structure located at Feature DBAP 15B is located roughly 20m south-east of the historic farmhouse. The structure at Feature DBAP 15B comprises a cluster of units that reflect the same architectural character as the building at DBAP 15C. However, the keen observer would identify some differences in size, scale, building materials, and techniques. The craftsmanship inherent in the design and structure is of recent date but executed with refinement and a strong sense for neatness and aesthetic to be found in urban neighborhoods and in the dwellings of urbanites. Plastering was refined by smooth, square and plumb surfaces and was not done by hand and left irregular and uneven as used to be the case for black vernacular buildings.

The building at Feature DBAP 15B is not depicted on the 1956 and 1962 aerial photographs and is shown for the first time on the 1975 aerial photograph. It would appear therefore that the building was erected between 1962 and 1975, and as a result is between 44 and 57 years old. As a result, this building is currently younger than 60 years.

On 16 October 2014, the author of this report assisted Anglo American Platinum with a site visit during which families with graves on the mining property were invited to show these known graves to the mine staff and PGS Heritage in an attempt to identify and record these cemeteries. This represented the second site visit undertaken for this purpose of identifying known graves. With the assistance provided by the Mankge family, it was found that a single unmarked stillborn grave lies buried against the walling of the structure at Feature DBAP 15B. In fact, the coordinates provided for this feature in the table above, represent the exact locality for this grave as recorded in the presence of the family representative. The following information was recorded for this grave.

Grave	Name of Deceased	Dates	Description of Graves
HNN1/01	Rose Mankge	* 1970s + 1970s ± 4 days	No grave dressing. The grave is located in the corner of a former dwelling.

The building at DBAP 15C is the larger of the two more recent buildings (the other being Feature DBAP 15B) and was erected to follow the contours of the site and the outcrops of norite along the lower part of the ridge. The direction and height of the outcrops dictated the floor plan and floor levels of the structure – both the interior and exterior spaces.

The building at DBAP 15C contains several building traditions resulting in a mixture of aesthetic traditions more typical of more recent vernacular architecture. The use of the landscape as dictating feature to build on various levels linking one level with the other with low steps is both a black vernacular and white vernacular tradition and adds to the presence of the building. However, the occurrence of several separated single room units as a ‘dwelling’ is not a white phenomenon or tradition. It remains a black vernacular tradition. The principle aesthetic character of the building is contained within the use of koppieklip set in well-prepared cement mortar mixture with no coursework. This is also repeated in the interiors of some of the units as the walls were not decorated or plastered. The cluster also includes sundried brick walls that occur concurrently with the stonemasonry units.

Thatched rondavels and at least one rectangular hut-like structure are already depicted at Feature DBAP 15C on the 1956 aerial photograph. These are again shown on the 1962 aerial photograph. However, the building as it appears at present is shown for the first time on the 1975 aerial photograph. This means that the building defined for the purposes of this report as Feature DBAP 15C was erected between 1962 and 1975. As a result this building is between 44 and 57 years old.

On 16 October 2014, the author of this report assisted Anglo American Platinum with a site visit during which families with graves on the mining property were invited to show these known graves to the mine staff and PGS Heritage in an attempt to identify and record these cemeteries. This represented the second site visit undertaken for this purpose of identifying known graves. With the assistance provided by the Mankge family, it was found that a single unmarked stillborn grave lies buried against the walling of the structure at Feature DBAP 15C. In fact, the coordinates provided for this feature in the table above, represent the exact locality for this grave as recorded in the presence

of the family representative. The following information was recorded for this grave.

Grave	Name of Deceased	Dates	Description of Graves
HNN2/01	Mmagoppheteng Mankge	* 1979 † 1979 Less than one year	No grave dressing. The grave is located in the corner of a former dwelling.

While no middens have been identified in proximity to this site, such middens are expected to be present.

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 200m by 100m in extent.

Site Significance:

Components of the historic farmstead are older than 60 years. The site also possesses reasonably high levels of historic significance. However, its preservation is not all that good. The historic farmstead, without the presence of graves, is deemed to be **Generally Protected B (GP. B)** or **Medium Significance**.

Two unmarked stillborn baby graves were identified in association with two buildings from the site. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 75 – General view of historic farm dwelling at feature DBAP 15A. Photograph was taken in 2015 by Mauritz Naudé.



Figure 76 – Interior view of a section of the historic farm dwelling at feature DBAP 15A. Photograph was taken in 2015 by Mauritz Naudé.



Figure 77 – General view of a section of the building at feature DBAP 15B. Photograph was taken in 2015 by Mauritz Naudé.



Figure 78 – General view of the unmarked grave of Rose Mankge. This grave is associated with the building at feature DBAP 15B. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 79 – General view of the building at feature DBAP 15C. Photograph was taken in 2015 by Mauritz Naudé.



Figure 80 – General view of the unmarked grave of Mmagopheteng Mankge. This grave is associated with the building at feature DBAP 15C. Scale in 10cm increments.

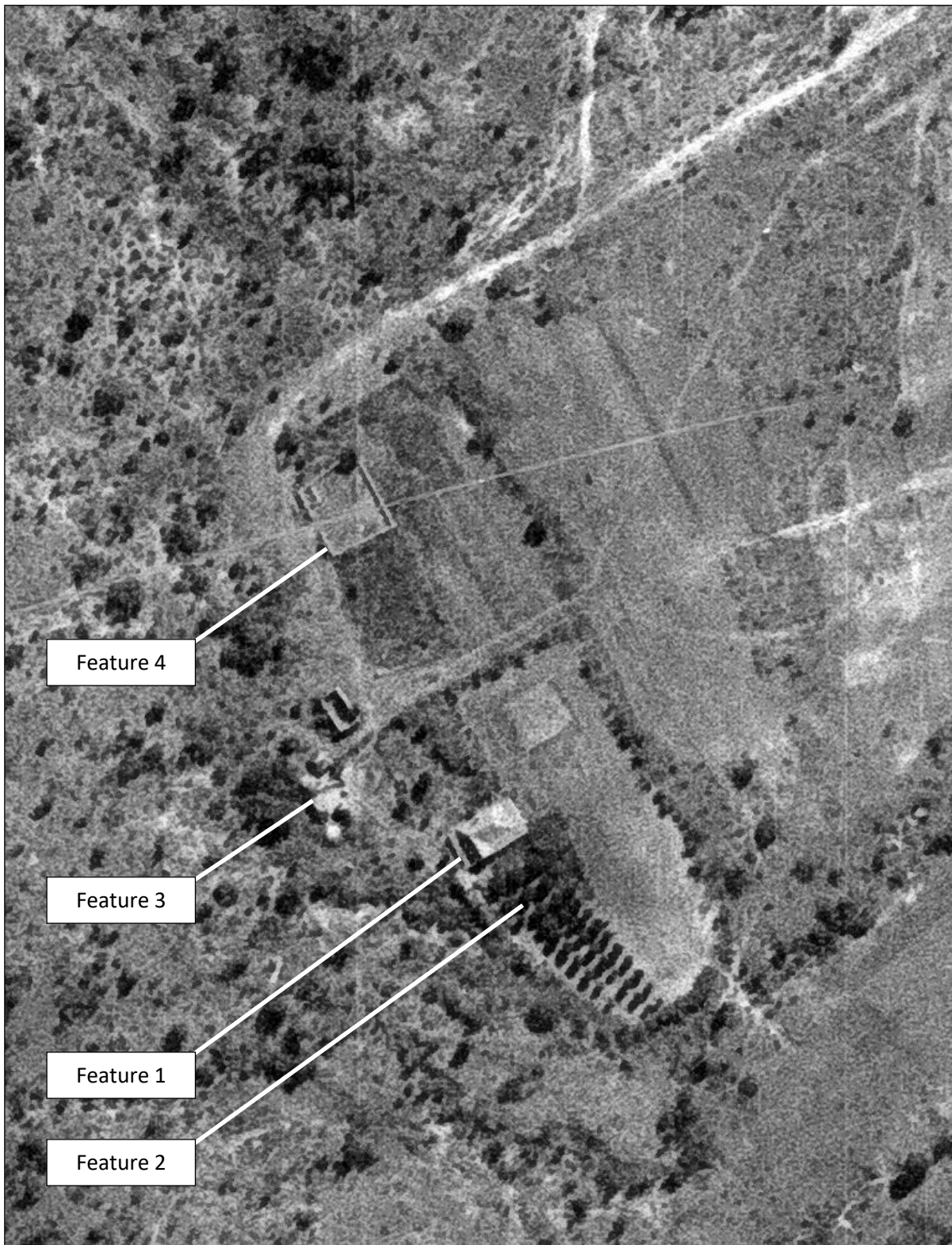


Figure 81 – Depiction of site DBAP 15 on the 1956 aerial photograph (National Geo-spatial Information, Aerial Photograph, 367_1956_02_4328). Feature 1 indicates the position of the historic farm dwelling at feature DBAP 15A. Feature 2 indicates the position where the building at feature DBAP 15B is currently located. As can be seen, no building existed at the time with only a fruit orchard shown here on this 1956 aerial photograph. Feature 3 indicates the position where building DBAP 15C is currently located. At the time that this aerial photograph was taken, a cluster of smaller structures such as rondavels appears to have been located here. Feature 4 indicates the position of the cattle kraal.

6.2.16 DBAP 16

Site Coordinates:

S 25.026167

E 30.110917

Site Description:

The site comprises a small cemetery consisting of three graves. The cemetery is located 36m north by north-west of the cattle kraal from site DBAP 15.

PGS Heritage was appointed a few years ago to relocate the cemetery. This was successfully undertaken and the deceased were reburied in the Heatherdale Municipal Cemetery in Pretoria.

Before relocation, the cemetery comprised three graves. The details of the deceased are provided in the table below.

Grave	Name of Deceased	Dates	Description of Graves
AA44b/01	Fredrika Isabella du Preez	* 1917/04/12 † 1937/05/14	Rectangular stone slab with an ornate and inscribed headstone.
AA44b/02	Unknown Du Preez Child	* Unknown † Unknown	Small brick and cement lined dressing.
AA44b/03	Unknown Du Preez Child	* Unknown † Unknown	Single stone

From this information, it is clear that the oldest grave with an inscribed headstone at this cemetery was buried here in 1937. The date of deaths for the other two Du Preez family graves from this cemetery is not known.

The graves from this cemetery are directly associated with the Du Preez family who established the farmstead at DBAP 15. In fact, it is known that one of the deceased from this cemetery, namely Fredrika Isabella du Preez (1917/04/12 – 1937/05/14) was the daughter of the first person with the surname Du Preez to own a portion of the farm Helena, namely Petrus Hendrik du Preez (July 1878 –

6 March 1963). The farm ownership record for the farm Helena indicates that Petrus Hendrik du Preez obtained a portion of the farm on 14 July 1931.

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 20m by 10m in extent.

Site Significance:

As the graves had already been relocated, the site does not have any heritage significance.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

The cemetery was successfully relocated on 21 April 2017. This was done with permits provided by various permitting authorities, as well as with the written permission provided by the Du Preez family. The graves were reburied at the Heatherdale Municipal Cemetery in Pretoria.



Figure 82 – The grave of Fredrika Isabella Du Preez. Scale in 10cm increments. Photograph taken on 16 October 2014. As indicated in the text, all the graves from this cemetery were successfully exhumed and relocated on 21 April 2017.

6.2.17 DBAP 17

Site Coordinates:

S 25.025149

E 30.110766

Site Description

The site comprises a low-density surface occurrence of Middle Stone Age lithics and potsherds that appear to have been exposed by the construction of an exploration track. The site is located near the south-eastern boundary of the Helena Waste Rock Dump Alternative. Lithics were observed over an area roughly 10m by 10m in extent, with only three lithics identified within this relatively wide area. It is not surprising therefore that the highest density observed at the site is one lithic per/ m². All the lithics from the site are flakes. No hammerstones were observed at the site.

Only two potsherds were observed on the surface of the site, and both were found to be extensively weathered. It is possible that one of these potsherds is decorated, however, the weathering makes it impossible to identify the decoration.

Site Extent

Lithics were observed over an area roughly 10m x 10m in extent.

Site Significance

The site comprises a low-density surface scatter of lithics, with a total number of only three lithics identified across the entire site. Two potsherds were also observed here, both of which are quite weathered. As a result, the site is of **Low Significance** and is rated as **Generally Protected C (GP.C)**. No heritage mitigation measures or permits are therefore required before the site is destroyed.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 83 – General view of site DBAP 17.



Figure 84 – Sample of lithics (left) and potsherds (right) observed on the surface of the site. Scale in 1cm increments.

6.2.18 DBAP 18

Site Coordinates:

S 25.023767

E 30.110019

Site Description

The site comprises a high concentration of potsherds identified a few meters north of a non-perennial stream. The concentration of potsherds is furthermore located at the base of a large outcrop. A number of the potsherds contain decoration, with applique arcades and herringbone incisions on the shoulder and diagonal incisions and fingernail impressions along the rim dominant.

While the shoulder arcades and rim decoration can most likely be associated with the Marateng pottery facies (AD 1650 – AD 1850), the execution of the shoulder arcades in applique, points to some level of Nguni influence (Zulu or Swazi) in the pottery as well (Biemond, pers. comm.).

The site can be associated with either the Late Iron Age or Historic Period. With no associated features or cultural material identified, it is not presently clear why such a high concentration of ceramics is located here.

Site Extent

Potsherds were observed over an area roughly 10m x 10m in extent.

Site Significance

A high concentration of potsherds was identified near a non-perennial stream. The exact reason for the presence of this potsherd concentration is not presently certain. The site is also relatively unique, with no other such sites found during the present fieldwork. The site has **Medium Significance** and is rated as **Generally Protected C (GP.B)**. Mitigation measures would be required.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 85 – General view of site DBAP 18 showing the area at the base of a large rock outcrop where the concentration of potsherds is located. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 86 – Sample of decorated potsherds observed on the surface of site DBAP 18. Scale in 1cm increments.

6.2.19 DBE 19

Site Coordinates:

Feature DBAP 19A	Feature DBAP 19B	Feature DBAP 19C
Mud-Brick Dwelling	Stone Walling	Graves
S 25.022839 E 30.111587	S 25.023205 E 30.111070	S 25.022747 E 30.111292

Site Description:

A historic black homestead was identified near the eastern foot of a prominent ridge. The site is located a short distance west of a farm track. Three main components to the site were identified over an area roughly half a hectare in extent. These three features appear to have formed part of a single homestead (*kgoro*). Please note that the features shown in the table above do not represent all the tangible features that could be identified across the site. Rather, these features shown above provide the reader with an idea of the extent of the site as well as the types of tangible remains still seen on the surface of the site.

At feature DBAP 19A, the poorly preserved remains of mud-brick foundations of a structure were identified. The shape of the structure could not clearly be discerned, although it did appear rectangular in shape. Cultural material in the form of potsherds, metal pieces, and imported ceramic sherds was observed on the surface of the foundations as well as in its proximity. All three these cultural material types suggest a more recent date for the site. For example, the decoration found on one of the potsherds from here point to a pot made in the relatively recent past.

A low wall of packed stone stretching over only a short distance was identified at Feature DBAP 19B. The feature appears to have been disturbed by exploration drilling activities. While one section of the wall was packed, another section comprised large flat stone slabs that were placed upright to create a wall.

The site is not depicted on the first and second editions of the 2530AA Topographical Sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988. It is also not depicted on the aerial photograph taken in 1956. However, the site is depicted on the aerial photograph taken in 1962. This areal image depicts a walled

domestic zone containing four rectangular structures (at least two of which appear to have been dwellings) with a relatively large cattle kraal directly east of the domestic area. Interestingly, no evidence for this cattle kraal could be found during the fieldwork. The depicted layout of this homestead as well as the presence of low walls enclosing the domestic zone and separating the different dwellings into separate courtyards suggest that the site was a Pedi homestead or *kgoro*. It is possible that the low mud-brick walls identified at feature DBAP 19A may be the remnants of the mud walls (*moduthudu*) that enclosed the actual dwellings in Pedi homesteads. The walling at feature DBAP 19B cannot be identified on this aerial photograph, and may have been built at a later time. The depiction of the site on the 1962 aerial image, indicates that it may be older than 60 years. The 1975 depiction of the site indicates that the site was abandoned between 1962 and 1975, with only the walls of the domestic area still barely visible on the aerial photograph.

On 21 January 2015, two PGS Heritage staff members with assistance provided by Anglo American Platinum undertook a site visit during which families with graves on the mining property were invited to show these known graves to the mine staff and PGS Heritage in an attempt to identify and record these cemeteries. With the assistance provided by the Mashigoane family, the following details were recorded for individuals who lie buried at Feature DBAP 19C.

Grave	Name of Deceased	Dates	Description of Graves
H1/01	Markus Mashigoane	* 1948 † Unknown Adult	No formal grave dressing. The only surface markers that could be observed on the grave were a lower and upper grinder.
H1/02	Masakaneng Mashigoane	* 1950 † Unknown ± 5 years	No formal grave dressing or surface marking.
H1/03	Bhuti Mashigoane	* Unknown † Unknown ± 18 months	No formal grave dressing or surface marking.

Apart from the graves already mentioned above, it is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 19. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that “*Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the*

eaves of the hut.” Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: “The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.” It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular kgoro may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 100m by 80m in extent.

Site Significance:

All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 87 – General view of some of the area where mud-brick foundations were identified.



Figure 88 – Sample of cultural material observed near feature DBAP 19A. Scale in 1cm increments.



Figure 89 – General view of feature DBAP 19B. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 90 – Side view of a section of the stone packed wall at feature DBAP 19B. Scale in 10cm increments.

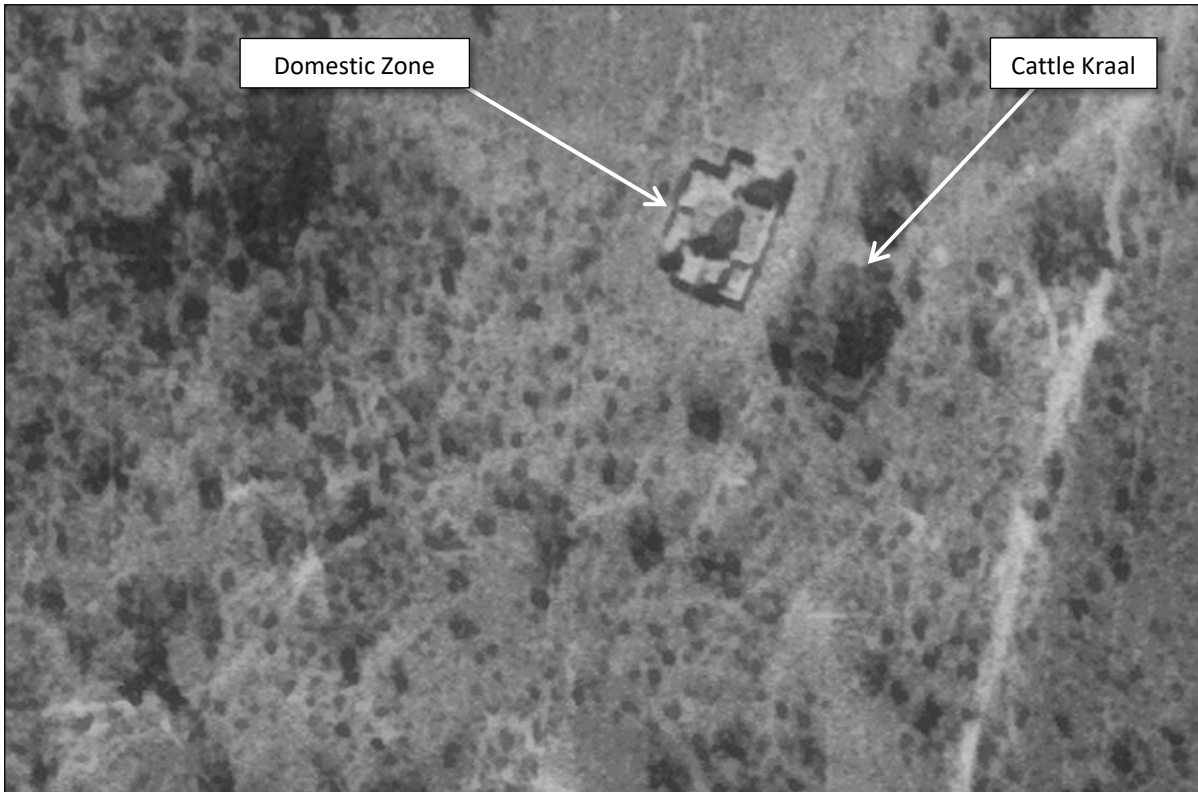


Figure 91 – Depiction of the site at DBE 8 on the 1962 aerial photograph (National Geo-spatial Information, Aerial Photograph, 267_1962_01_4853). This depiction also shows the area where feature DBE 8B was identified. However, this feature cannot be seen in this image.



Figure 92 – General view of the area identified by the Mashigoane family as the place where three of the family's graves lie buried. Neither one of these graves has formal grave dressings.

6.2.20 DBE 20

Site Coordinates:

S 25.022450

E 30.112623

Site Description

The site comprises a moderate density surface scatter of potsherds identified south of a non-perennial stream. After a potsherd was identified on the surface of the site, an intensive walkthrough of the area was undertaken and approximately 30 potsherds were observed over an area roughly 30m by 30m in extent. Almost all of these potsherds were found to be undecorated, with only one decorated sherd observed at the time. The decoration found on this sherd comprises a band of diagonal incision. In general terms, the potsherds appear to be reasonably weathered.

The low frequency of decorated sherds suggests that the pottery can be associated with either the Late Iron Age or Historic Period. With no associated features or cultural material identified, it is not presently clear why such a high concentration of ceramics is located here. It is worth noting that according to the well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, the surface of Pedi graves may contain broken potsherds with very little other surface marking used. It is especially the following section from Mönnig (1978:40) that is important: *"...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered."*

Site Extent

Potsherds were observed over an area roughly 30m x 30m in extent.

Site Significance

A moderate density scatter of largely undecorated potsherds were identified here, the exact reason for the presence of this potsherd concentration is not presently certain. For the moment, the site is deemed to be of **Medium Significance** and is rated as **Generally Protected C (GP.B)**. Mitigation measures would therefore, be required.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 93 – General view of site DBAP 20 with the associated non-perennial stream visible in the back.



Figure 94 – Sample of potsherds observed on the surface of site DBAP 20. The one decorated potsherd observed at the site can be seen in the top row on the right. Scale in 1cm increments.

6.2.21 DBAP 21

Site Coordinates:

S 25.022194

E 30.112222

Site Description:

The site was first identified during an archaeological survey undertaken in 2002 (Huffman, 2002). Sites 6 from this 2002 archaeological survey is associated with this site (DBAP 22). The site comprises a small cemetery consisting of five graves. On 16 October 2014, the author of this report assisted Anglo American Platinum with a site visit during which families with graves on the mining property were invited to show these known graves to the mine staff and PGS Heritage in an attempt to identify and record these cemeteries. With the assistance provided by the Mashegwane and Mankge families, the following information was recorded for this cemetery.

Grave	Name of Deceased	Dates	Description of Graves
AA20/01	Sepeke Kobo Mashegwane	* Before 1924 † 1960s	Rectangular cement dressing with cement headstone.
AA20/02	Petrus Mohlogane Mankge	* 1913/08/14 † 1974/06/25	Rectangular granite-lined dressing covered with white gravel with an inscribed granite headstone
AA20/03	Paulina Moshiane Mankge	* 1974/12/25 † 1975/01/22	Rectangular granite lined dressing covered with white gravel and which has an inscribed granite headstone on its western end.
AA20/04	Rose Tlou	* c. 1989 † c. 1990	Oval stone lined dressing with upright stone used as a headstone.
AA20/05	Dorcas Matshipa	* 1980/04/05 † 1980/09/25	Rectangular granite-lined dressing covered with white gravel with inscribed granite headstone

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 20m by 10m in extent.

Site Significance:

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 95 – The grave of Sepeke Kobo Mashegwane. This is the oldest grave at the cemetery. Scale in 10cm increments. Photograph was taken on 16 October 2014.



Figure 96 – The grave of Rose Tlou can be seen in the foreground. Her grave is the youngest grave at the cemetery. Scale in 10cm increments. Photograph was taken on 16 October 2014.

6.2.22 DBAP 22

Site Coordinates:

S 25.020970

E 30.112360

Site Description:

The site was first identified during an archaeological survey undertaken in 2002 (Huffman, 2002). Sites 6 from this 2002 archaeological survey is associated with this site (DBAP 22). According to the 2002 report, a historic black homestead was identified here.

During the fieldwork undertaken for the present project, an attempt was made to visit the homestead identified by Huffman (2002). Due to a security fence that was erected around the Mototolo Concentrator, the fieldwork team from PGS Heritage could not access the GPS point recorded by Huffman (2002), with the closest distance that could be achieved approximately 4m from the homestead. From this relatively close distance, no tangible evidence for the homestead could be identified. It is not presently certain whether any tangible evidence for the site still remains or if it has been completely destroyed.

Depending on the actual condition of the site, it is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 22. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that "*Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.*" Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: "*The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.*" It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that "*...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the*

burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

Site Extent:

Unknown

Site Significance:

As the present condition of the homestead is not known, it will be assumed that the homestead still exists and that possible graves may be associated with the homestead. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 97 – General view of the area where a black homestead was identified during the 2002 archaeological survey. The fence seen in this image made access to the site coordinates impossible.

6.2.23 DBAP 23

Site Coordinates:

Feature DBAP 23A	Feature DBAP 23B
Stone Walling	Low Terrace Wall
S 25.012076 E 30.110037	S 25.010930 E 30.109967

Site Description:

A historic black homestead is located here in a position immediately west of the plant area of the Mototolo Concentrator. During an archaeological survey undertaken in 2002 (Huffman, 2002), a homestead (Site 12 from this 2002 report) was identified roughly 262m east of the present site.

A number of features were identified over an area roughly 2.5 hectares in extent. These features all appear to have formed part of a single homestead (*kgoro*). Please note that the features shown in the table above do not represent all the tangible features that could be identified across the site. Rather, these features shown above provide the reader with an idea of the extent of the site.

Extensive stonewalling was identified against the discard dump of the Mototolo Concentrator at Feature DBAP 23A. This stonewalling represents the southern end of the site and appears to comprise connected rectangular enclosures. The walling was not built in the traditional Iron Age tradition of a double row of larger stones filled with smaller stones. Rather, the walling found at this site was built by simply stacking medium-sized boulders on each other to create walls.

At Feature DBAP 23B, a low crescent-shaped terrace wall was identified. Some undecorated potsherds could be observed in the surroundings of this terrace wall. However, no middens or concentrations of cultural material could be observed.

The section of the site located between these two features is partially covered in dense vegetation. This said two rectangular stone concentrations were identified, with a possible lower grinder located on one of these concentrations. While these concentrations maybe graves, it is also possible for these concentrations to represent the remains of a dwelling foundation. More stonewalling is also

found in the area between the two above-mentioned features. Some undecorated potsherds were also observed in this area, but again no evidence for middens could be seen.

The site is not depicted on the first and second editions of the 2530AA Topographical Sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988. However, it is depicted on the aerial photographs taken in 1956. Only the southern component of the site is clearly visible on this aerial image, with houses and attached rectangular livestock enclosures clearly seen on this photograph. The attached rectangular livestock enclosures shown on this 1956 aerial photograph is clearly the same stonewalling that was identified at Feature 23A. The aerial photograph taken in 1964 appears to show fewer dwellings and less extensive livestock enclosures. From this, it would appear that the homestead was abandoned during the preceding years. This is proven by the 1975 aerial photograph which only shows some stonewalling in the area where stonewalling was identified at Feature 23A.

Apart from the possible graves already discussed, it is also possible for unmarked stillborn baby and adult graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 9. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”* As this site was abandoned some time ago, no direct information with regards to the presence (or not) of graves is currently available.

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 180m by 140m in extent.

Site Significance:

Although risk exists for graves to have been buried at the site, the site's structures on their own have enough historic value to be deemed of **Generally Protected B (GP. B)** or **Medium Significance**. The risk of unmarked baby and adult graves to be present as well requires a higher significance for the site. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 98 – General view of a section of stonewalling at feature DBAP 23A. Scale in 10cm increments. Note the use of equal sized boulders in the construction of the wall.



Figure 99 – Another view of a section of stonewalling at feature DBAP 23A. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 100 – A small enclosure forming part of the stonewalled section at Feature DBAP 23A. The scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 101 – One of two rectangular stone concentrations identified between features DBAP 23A and DBAP 23B which may either be graves or the poorly preserved remains of a rectangular dwelling.

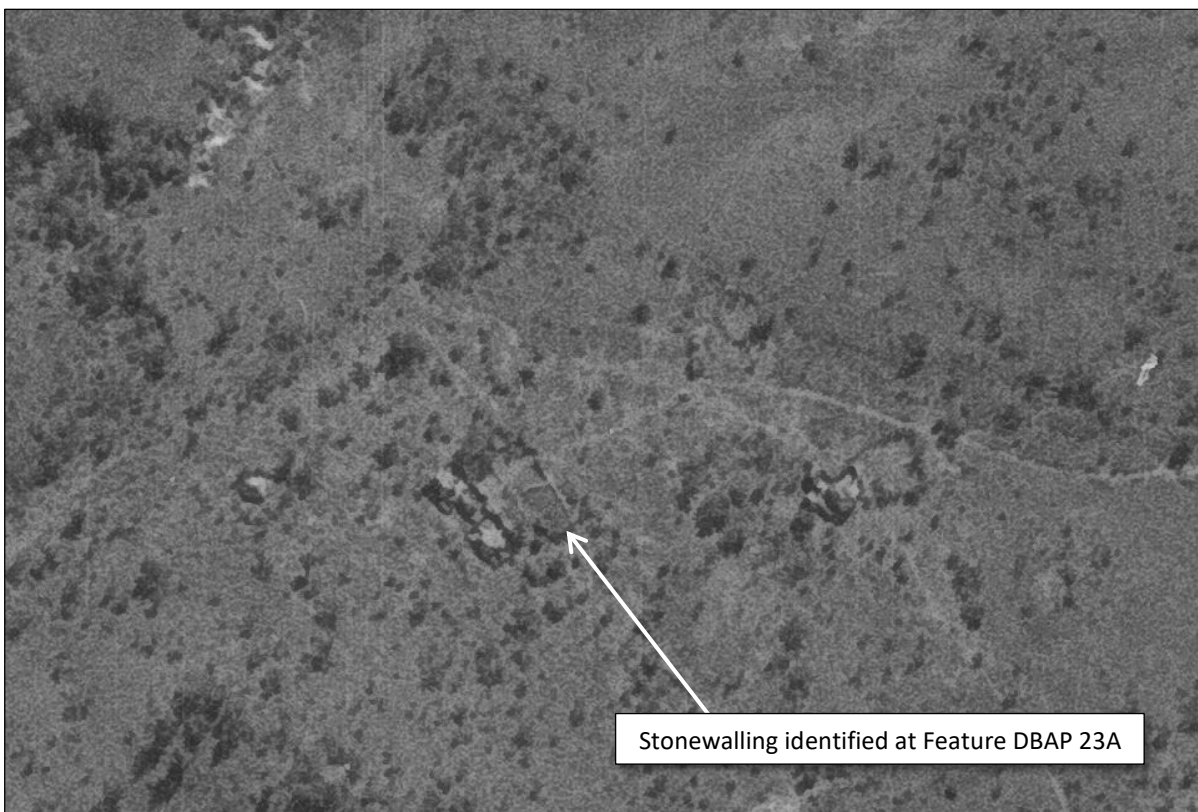


Figure 102 – Depiction of the site at DBAP 23 on the 1956 aerial photograph (National Geo-spatial Information, Aerial Photograph, 367_1956_02_4328).

6.2.24 DBAP 24

Site Coordinates:

S 25.005692

E 30.119966

Site Description:

The site comprises a low rock outcrop that contains at least two relatively shallow grinding surfaces. Cultural material in the form of two upper grinders and three undecorated potsherds were identified.

It is clear that a communal grinding stone was located here. With no homesteads known from the immediate surroundings of the site, it is possible that the stone was used by homesteads further away. In this regard, it is worth noting that neither the 1956 nor the 1962 aerial photographs depict any homesteads in the general surroundings of the site.

Site Extent:

The site is roughly 20m by 20m in extent.

Site Significance:

As the site consists of only a communal grinding stone with some cultural material but with no associated settlement features such as stonewalling present, the site has little significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected C (GP. C)** or **Low Significance**. This indicates that the site may be destroyed without further mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

No mitigation is required for the site.



Figure 103 – General view of the communal grinding stone at site DBAP 24. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 104 – Sample of potsherds found near the communal grinding stone. Scale in 1cm increments.

6.2.25 DBAP 25

Site Coordinates:

S 25.009595

E 30.124999

Site Description:

During a survey undertaken by Samancor in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, this locality was identified as the grave site of Kgabakgaba Choma Serakgadile, the great-grandfather of a representative of the Choma family, Mr. Simon Choma.

The site recorded during the work undertaken by Samancor was visited during the present fieldwork, and a large rectangular stone-packed grave dressing with an uninscribed upright stone on its western end was identified. This grave dressing is orientated along the east-west axis. Immediately south of this grave, a possible grave dressing in the form of four stones was identified. Based on these observations, it seems possible for at least two graves to have been buried here.

No grave goods or cultural material could be observed on the surface of the graves or in its direct surroundings.

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 20m by 20m in extent.

Site Significance:

Graves and burial grounds have high levels of emotional, religious and historical significance. As a result, the site has a **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 105 – General view of the large grave dressing at site DBAP 25. According to information recorded by Samancor, this is the grave of Kgabakgaba Choma Serakgadile. Scale in 10cm increments.



Figure 106 – These four graves found adjacent to the previous grave suggest the presence of a second grave at the cemetery. The scale is in 10cm increments.

6.2.26 DBAP 26

Site Coordinates:

S 25.010385

E 30.127176

Site Description:

During a survey undertaken at an unknown time by Samancor, in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, a locality identified as 'Tsheshane Village' was recorded here. The site record made by Samancor also indicates that the family's children are buried at the site.

The site was visited during the current fieldwork and the site was found to contain quite a low visibility of tangible remains. This said tangible features such as low terrace walling, lower grinders, upper grinders, and a few potsherds were observed. The site extends for a distance of at least 60 meters around the waypoint recorded above. Furthermore, the site is clearly associated with two other nearby sites numbered as DBAP 27 and DBAP 28. In fact, the tangible features of these three sites continue from the one site into the next.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Maresburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact,, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 26. In fact, as mentioned above, the site record of Samancor indicates that the family's children lie buried at this site. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that "*Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and*

women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (*mafuri*) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.” Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: “The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.” It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with *ditshila*, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 120m by 120m in extent.

Site Significance:

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 107 – General view across the surface of site DBAP 26. The scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 108 – A section of low terrace walling from site DBAP 26 can be seen in this photograph. The scale is in 10cm increments.

6.2.27 DBAP 27

Site Coordinates:

S 25.010359

E 30.127643

Site Description:

During a survey undertaken at an unknown time by Samancor, in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, a locality identified as a 'village' was recorded here. The site record made by Samancor also indicates that a 'cattle kraal' was located here.

The site was visited during the current fieldwork and the site was found to contain quite a low visibility of tangible remains. This said tangible features such as low walling, one broken lower grinder as well as some potsherds were observed. The site extends over a distance of at least 60 meters around the waypoint recorded above. Furthermore, the site is clearly associated with two other nearby sites numbered as DBAP 26 and DBAP 28. In fact, the tangible features of these three sites continue from the one site into the next.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Maresburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 27. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that "*Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the*

hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.” Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: “The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.” It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular kgoro may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 120m by 120m in extent.

Site Significance:

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 109 – This double row of low walling was identified at site DBAP 26. The scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 110 – Sample of potsherds observed on the surface of the site. The scale is in 10cm increments.

6.2.28 DBAP 28

Site Coordinates:

S 25.010270

E 30.127863

Site Description:

During a survey undertaken at an unknown time by Samancor, in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, a locality identified as a 'Village Khoro, Main Fireplace' was recorded here.

The site was visited during the current fieldwork and the site was found to contain quite a low visibility of tangible remains. This said tangible features such as an extensive curved terrace wall and a small number of undecorated potsherds were observed. The site extends over a distance of at least 60 meters around the waypoint recorded above. Furthermore, the site is clearly associated with two other nearby sites numbered as DBAP 26 and DBAP 27. In fact, the tangible features of these three sites continue from the one site into the next.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Maresburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 28. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that "*Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the*

hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.” Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: “The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.” It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular kgoro may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 120m by 120m in extent.

Site Significance:

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 111 – General view of the extensive low terrace walling that was observed at site DBAP 28. The scale is in 10cm increments.

6.2.29 DBAP 29

Site Coordinates:

S 25.009507

E 30.127208

Site Description:

The site is located on a low ridge and comprises two lower grinders observed over an open area consisting of sparse grass cover. It is not presently certain whether a Pedi homestead was located here, although this is a possibility. The site is located approximately 100m north of the homestead sites at DBAP 26, DBAP 27 and DBAP 28 and may be associated with these sites.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Maresburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 29. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that *“...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with*

water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 60m by 60m in extent.

Site Significance:

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 112 – General view across the surface of site DBAP 29. The scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 113 – One of two lower grinders observed at the site. The scale is in 1cm increments.

6.2.30 DBAP 30

Site Coordinates:

S 25.008452

E 30.126826

Site Description:

The site is associated with a low rocky outcrop and comprises at least one rectangular structure (3m x 3m) that was built from a single row of reasonably large upright boulders. Cultural material in the form of three undecorated potsherds, two lower grinders and two upper grinders were observed.

The exact interpretation for the site is not clear, however, it may very well be all that remains of a historic black homestead.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Maresburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and in fact, may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 30. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not

be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönning (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 60m by 60m in extent.

Site Significance:

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.



Figure 114 – The rectangular structure observed at site DBAP 30. The scale is in 10cm increments.



Figure 115 – One of two lower grinders and two upper grinders observed at the site.



Figure 116 – The second lower grinder observed on the surface of the site. The scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments.



Figure 117 – Three undecorated potsherds observed on the surface of the site. The scale is in 1cm increments.

6.2.31 DBAP 31

Site Coordinates:

S 25.007800

E 30.128591

Site Description:

During the current fieldwork, a grinding surface on a rock, two potsherds (one of which contains decoration in the form of diagonal incisions), two upper grinders, three imported ceramic sherds, and one lower grinder were observed over an area approximately 40m x 40m in extent.

During a survey undertaken at an unknown time by Samancor, in consultation with the Choma, Tsheshane and other families, a locality identified as 'House Tsheshane' was recorded on the south-eastern end of the site identified during the current fieldwork. Based on this latter information, it would appear that a Pedi homestead associated with the Tsheshane family located here.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Maresburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 31. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up*

by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.” It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular kgoro may not be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönnig (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 50m by 50m in extent.

Site Significance:

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.

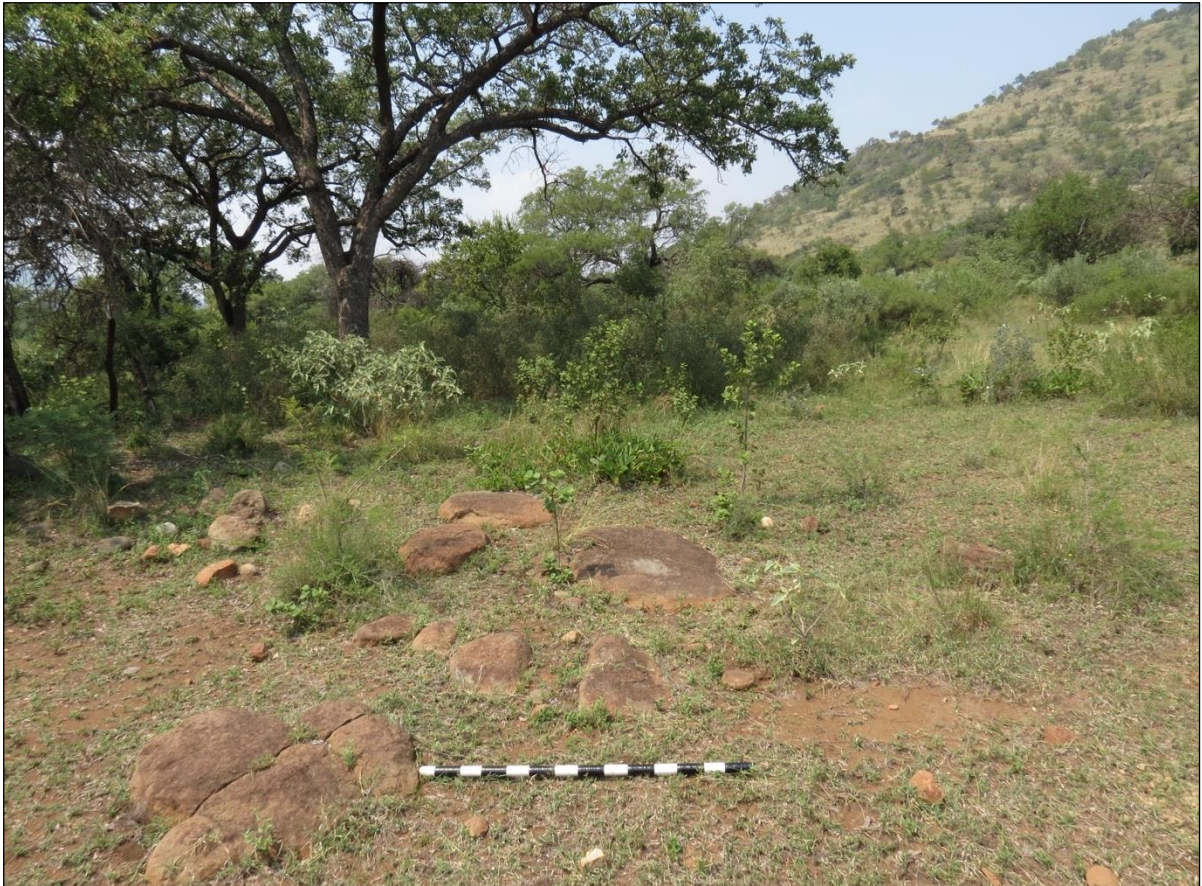


Figure 118 – General view of DBAP 31. The position recorded during the Samancor survey as ‘House Tsheshane’ is located behind the Marula trees in the back. The grinding surface is located to the front.



Figure 119 – General view of the grinding surface with two upper grinders that were observed nearby. The scale is in 1cm and 5cm increments.

6.2.32 DBAP 32

Site Coordinates:

S 25.008188

E 30.129650

Site Description:

The site comprises a single lower grinder that was identified within an open area consisting of sparse grass cover. It is not presently certain whether a Pedi homestead was located here, although this is a possibility. The site is located approximately 50m south-east of the Tsheshane grave site at DBAP 33 and roughly 100m east by south-east of the Tsheshane homestead at site DBAP 31. It is therefore more than likely that the present site can be associated with these two other sites associated with the Tsheshane family.

Apart from the above-mentioned cultural material, no further evidence for a homestead was identified, and in particular, no evidence for tangible remains of dwellings could be seen on the surface of the site. This relatively low visibility of the domestic structural aspects of this site was found to be characteristic of many of the sites identified within the Maresburg Waste Rock Dump area. Furthermore, not any of the topographical map sheets surveyed in 1969 and 1988 nor any of the aerial photographs taken in 1956, 1962 and 1975 depicts the site. The reason for this is not certain. However, it is possible that the homestead located here was occupied and abandoned long before the 1956 aerial photograph was taken, and may even be older than 100 years. This is of course not presently certain.

It is possible for graves to have been buried in association with the homestead at site DBAP 32. According to well-known ethnologist H.O. Mönnig, graves were buried in different localities across a Pedi settlement or *kgoro*. Mönnig (1978:139) states that *“Chiefs and heads of lineages and their wives, and the heads of households are buried in the cattle kraal. Young men and women of lesser importance are buried in the private courtyard (mafuri) behind the hut. Babies are buried inside the hut, and young children are buried under the eaves of the hut.”* Furthermore, Mönnig (1978: 140) provides the following description in terms of the marking of such graves: *“The grave is then filled up by the close male relatives, and a small stone placed in the center of the grave to indicate its position for future sacrifices.”* It is therefore clear that any graves associated with a particular *kgoro* may not

be well marked and visible on the surface. However, Mönning (1978:40) adds that “...as soon as the grave is filled, the female relative who officiated previously approaches with a clay pot filled with water and purifying medicines. In the case of a polygamist, all his wives have to come, each with a pot. All the persons who took part in the burial, and who were thus contaminated with ditshila, then cleanse themselves by washing their hands in the water. Each woman then drops her pot on the grave, where it is shattered.”

Site Extent:

The site is approximately 50m by 50m in extent.

Site Significance:

Without the possible presence of graves, the site has little significance. This is due to the fact that very little of the site has remained preserved.

Until such time that the presence of graves here has been confirmed or disproved, the site must be viewed as containing graves. All graves have high levels of emotional, religious and in some cases historical significance. As such the site is of **Generally Protected A (GP. A)** or **High/Medium Significance**. This indicates that the site may not be impacted upon without prior mitigation.

Impact Assessment and Mitigation:

See Chapter 7 for impact assessment calculations and Chapter 8 for required mitigation measures.