



EDWARD MATENGA (PhD)
Archaeology and Heritage Services

**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REQUESTED IN TERMS OF SECTION 38 OF
THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT NO 25/1999 FOR THE
PROPOSED MINE PROSPECTING ON 3 FARMS:- THABA LETSELE 643 AND
MAKUKUKWE 522 NEAR OLIFANTSHOEK, AND PLAAS 503 NEAR
POSTMASBURG IN THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE**

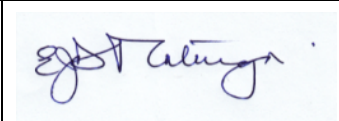
Prepared by

Edward Matenga

(MPhil, Archaeology; PhD Archaeology & Heritage, Uppsala/Sweden)

DOCUMENT CONTROL

APPLICANT	ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT
Mangwe Mining Pvt Ltd	-

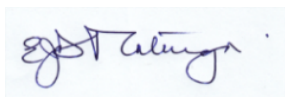
	Name	Signature	Date
FIELD WORK AND REPORT:	Dr E. Matenga		15/06/2015

REVISION AND AMENDMENTS

DATE	No.	DESCRIPTION OF REVISION OR AMENDMENT
2015/06/12	1	Draft Report
2015/06/16	1	Final Report

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Edward Matenga is an independent consultant: I hereby declare that I have no interest, be it business, financial, personal or other vested interest in the undertaking of the proposed activity, other than fair remuneration for work performed, in terms the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).



Full Name: Edward J. Matenga

Title / Position: Heritage Management Consultant

Qualifications: PhD (Archaeology and Heritage, Uppsala University, Sweden), MPhil (Uppsala), Certificate in the Integrated Conservation of Territories and Landscapes of Heritage Value (ICCROM, Rome)

CONTENTS

DOCUMENT CONTROL.....	2
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	2
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
Assessment of Impacts Using the Heritage Impact Assessment Statutory Framework	8
ABBREVIATIONS	10
DEFINITIONS.....	10
1. INTRODUCTION	12
1.1. Nature of Development	12
2. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING	13
2.1. Thaba Letsele 643 and Makukukwe 522, Olifantshoek	13
2.2. Plaas 503, Postmasburg	14
2.3. Locational Details	16
3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK	16
4. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	18
4.1. Literature Survey	18
4.2. Engaging Local Informants	18
4.3. Ground Survey	18
4.4. Fieldwork Challenges	19
5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT	21
5.1. Appearance of Hominids	21
5.2. The Stone Age	21
5.3. The Iron Age Culture [ca. 2000 years BP]	23
5.4. Historical Context	26
5.5. The Mfecane/Difaqane Upheavals	26
5.6. The European Contact Period	26
6. HERITAGE SURVEY	28
6.1. HERITAGE SURVEY ON THABA LETSLE 643	28
6.1.1. Heritage Resources Found	28
6.1.2. Random Surveys on Thaba Letsele (No Heritage Resources Found)	33
6.2. HERITAGE SURVEY ON MAKUKUKWE 522	37
6.2.1. Heritage Resources Found	37
6.2.2. Random Surveys on Makukukwe 522 (No Heritage Resources Found)	43

7. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	55
7.1. Summary	55
7.2. Assessment of Impacts Using the Heritage Impact Assessment Statutory Framework	57
7.3. Conclusion	59
8. REFERENCES	60
9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	61

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Heritage Impact Assessment was conducted in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) in respect of the proposed prospecting and application for mining rights on the following farms in the Z.T. Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape:

- Thaba Letsele 643,
- Makukukwe 522 and
- Plaas 503.

Applications for access to two other properties, Gamayana 532 and Seremonene 642, were turned down.

The following is a summary of the finding of the study:

- (i) Four (4) cemeteries were recorded (one on Thaba Letsele and three on Makukukwe). Burials, whether they are 60years old and thus protected in terms of Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25/1999), or less than 60years, are regarded with sentiments of sanctity particularly by those related to the deceased, but also by the public in general. Both categories deserve to be protected.
- (ii) Four (4) buildings have been identified as deserving protection. These are farmhouses at Thaba Letsele and Makukukwe, and a building on Plaas 503 dating to the 19th century, which used to be a rest place on the wagon route from Postmasburg to Kimberley. On Plaas 503 there is also a ruined square enclosure of the same period constructed with banded ironstone used for penning wagon horses; this also deserves to be protected.

The following ranking system is applied as basis for appropriate protection measures.

	RANKING	SIGNIFICANCE	No of sites
1	Very high	National and Provincial heritage sites (Section 7 of NHRA). Burials (Section 36 of NHRA). They must be protected.	4 cemeteries
2	High	Substantial archaeological deposits, buildings protected under Section 34 of NHRA.	3 buildings, 1 stone enclosure
3	Medium	Archaeological and historical sites of medium importance. These may deserve to be protected.	0
4	Low	Heritage sites deemed of less importance. These sites are disposable.	9
		TOTAL	17

FARM	SITE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	TYOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	RANKING
THABA LETSELE 643	1	S 28° 09' 56.4"	E 022° 45' 09.4"	Burial ground	11 graves 2 with cement headstones and slab, 1 cement headstone	20th C	Very High
THABA LETSELE 643	2	S 28° 09' 53.2"	E 022° 44' 45.8"	Building	Workers houses	21st C	Low
THABA LETSELE 643	3	S 28° 09' 54.6"	E 022° 44' 35.6"	Building	Two gabled buildings used as sheds for animals	20th C	Low
THABA LETSELE 643	4	S 28° 09' 57.0"	E 022° 44' 36.2"	Building	Main house, gabled building and water reservoir built in the 1930s	20th C	High
THABA LETSELE 643	5	S 28° 11' 57.6"	E 022° 45' 43.8"	Building	A gabled house with a triple basement garage	20th C	Low
MAKUKUKWE 522	1	S 27° 50' 04.9"	E 022° 20' 20.9"	Building	An old gabled houses with additions, dates back >100 yrs	19th C	High
MAKUKUKWE 522	2	S 27° 48' 40.4"	E 022° 19' 29.7"	Building	Ruined house, gabled, VW Beetle shell	20th C	Low
MAKUKUKWE 522	3	S 27° 48' 43.5"	E 022° 19' 38.8"	Building	Foundation remains of rectangular building and chimney	20th C	Low
MAKUKUKWE 522	4	S 23° 50' 06.4"	E 022° 20' 25.0"	Burial ground	2 graves marked by stones, near Farmhouse (Site No 1)	20th C	Very High
MAKUKUKWE 522	5	S 23° 45' 18.7"	E 029° 40' 25.0"	Burial ground	3 graves marked by stones near old farmstead, (Site No 2)	20th C	Very High
MAKUKUKWE 522	6	?S 27° 50' 30.67"	E 022° 20' 14.97"	Burial ground	Graves reported, exact location could not be retraced	20th C	Very High
PLAAS 503	1	S 28° 26' 31.3"	E 023° 24' 04.4"	Building	Building combining hipped roof and gable, wagon track rest place	19th C	High
PLAAS 503	2	S 28° 26' 34.0"	E 023° 24' 05.3"	Stone Enclosure	Square enclosure built with banded ironstone – stable	19th C	High
PLAAS 503	3	S 28° 26' 32.6"	E 023° 24' 11.8"	Building	Gabled building of earthen bricks and plaster	20th C	Low
PLAAS 503	4	S 28° 26' 32.6"	E 023° 24' 11.8"	Building	Red brick building with flat roof (farmworker dwelling)	20th C	Low
PLAAS 503	5	S 23° 45' 18.7"	E 029° 40' 25.0"	Building	Water reservoir	20th C	Low
PLAAS 503	6	S 28° 27' 37.1"	E 023° 23' 26.7"	Building	Water reservoir	20 th C	Low
TOTAL NO OF SITES	17						

Assessment of Impacts Using the Heritage Impact Assessment Statutory Framework

Section 38 (Subsection 3) of the National Heritage Resources Act also provides a schedule of tasks to be undertaken in an HIA process:

Section 38(3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:

(a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected

A total of seventeen (17) sites were recorded. The sites were classified according to the following typologies: Buildings and Cemeteries. All buildings date to the introduction of modern mining and the commercial farming period. Eight (8) sites are worth protecting.

(b) An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7

Sites have been ranked in 4 categories in terms of perceived value in case they are affected by the proposed mining operations. Farmhouses are historic buildings exemplifying living spaces and way of life on commercial farms in the remote countryside. The wagon stopover, stone stable show a key aspect of the evolution of transport system in South Africa.

(c) An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources

The risk ranking system is a definition of potential risks based on perceived value of the heritage and potential threats posed by the proposed development.

(i) An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development

Mining will provide stimulus for growth of the mainstream economy. It is labour intensive and there is real prospect of employment relief in view of the current high

rate of employment in the country. General improvement in the quality of livelihoods in local communities and the country at large is expected.

(j) The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources

N/A

(f) If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives

If mining will take place the location of plant infrastructure will avoid graves, otherwise relocation will be necessary. Placement of rail/roads/conveyor belts will avoid sensitive areas as identified in this survey.

(g) Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

In the event of discovery of other heritage resources during site preparation and mining phase, the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority or SAHRA will be alerted immediately and an archaeologist or heritage expert called to attend.

In light of the above, the mine prospecting can go ahead subject to precautions being taken to protect identified heritage resources. In the event of discovery of other heritage resources during site preparation and mining phase the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority or SAHRA will be alerted immediately and an archaeologist or heritage expert called to attend.

ABBREVIATIONS

DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LSA	Late Stone Age
LIA	Later Iron Age
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

DEFINITIONS

Archaeological material: remains resulting from human activity left as evidence of their presence which, as proscribed by South African heritage legislation, are older than 100 years, which are in the form of artefacts, food remains and other traces such as rock paintings or engravings, burials, fireplaces and structures.

Artefact/Ecofact: Any movable object that has been used, modified or manufactured by humans.

Catalogue: An inventory or register of artefacts and/or sites.

Conservation: All the processes of looking after a site/heritage place or landscape including maintenance, preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Cultural Heritage Resources: refers to physical cultural properties such as archaeological sites, palaeontological sites, historic and prehistorical places, buildings, structures and material remains, cultural sites such as places of rituals, burial sites or graves and their associated materials, geological or natural features of cultural importance or scientific significance. This include intangible resources such religion practices, ritual ceremonies, oral histories, memories indigenous knowledge.

Cultural landscape: “the combined works of nature and man” and demonstrate “the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of the physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and of successive social, economic and cultural forces, both internal and external”.

Cultural Significance: is the aesthetic, historical, scientific and social value for past, present and future generations.

Early Stone Age: Predominantly the Acheulean hand axe industry complex dating to + 1Myr yrs – 250 000 yrs. before present.

Early Iron Age: Refers cultural period of the first millennium AD associated with the introduction of metallurgy and agriculture in Eastern and Southern Africa

Later Iron Age: Refers to the period after 1000AD marked by increasing social and political complexity. Evidence of economic wealth through trade and livestock keeping especially cattle

Excavation: A method in which archaeological materials are extracted, involving systematic recovery of archaeological remains and their context by removing soil and any other material covering them.

Grave: a place of burial which include materials such as tombstone or other marker such as cross etc.

Historic material: means remains resulting from human activities, which are younger than 100 years and no longer in use, which include artefacts, human remains and artificial features and structures.

Intangible heritage: Something of cultural value that is not primarily expressed in a material form e.g. rituals, knowledge systems, oral traditions, transmitted between people and within communities.

Historical archaeology: the study of material remains from both the remote and recent past in relationship to documentary history and the stratigraphy of the ground in which they are found; or archaeological investigation on sites of the historic period. In South Africa it refers to the immediate pre-colonial period, contact with European colonists and the modern industrial period.

In situ material: means material culture and surrounding deposits in their original location and context, for instance archaeological remains that have not been disturbed.

Later Iron Age: The period from the beginning of the 2nd millennium AD marked by the emergence if complex state society and long-distance trade contacts.

Late Stone Age: The period from \pm 30 000-yr. to the introduction of metals and farming technology

Middle Stone Age: Various stone using industries dating from \pm 250 000 yr. - 30 000 yrs. ago

Monuments: architectural works, buildings, sites, sculpture, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, cave dwellings which are outstanding from the point of view of history, art and science.

Place: means site, area, building or other work, group of buildings or other works, together with pertinent contents, surroundings and historical and archaeological deposits.

Preservation: means protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary.

Sherd: ceramic fragment.

Significance grading: Grading of sites or artefacts according to their historical, cultural or scientific value.

Site: a spatial cluster of artefacts, structures, organic and environmental remains, as residues of past human activity.

Site Recoding Template: Site recording form.

1. INTRODUCTION

A Heritage Impact Assessment was requested in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) in respect of the proposed prospecting and application for mining rights on the farms Thaba Letsele 643 and Makukukwe 522 and Plaas 503 in the Z.T. Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape. The two areas are situated ca100km apart; thus it is for purposes of administration of the application that the Heritage Impact Assessments are here combined into one Report.

I need to mention on the outset that application for access to two other properties, Gamayana 532 and Seremonene 642, was turned down. Negotiations were protracted with the farm owners referring the matter to their attorney where it rest at the present time.

1.1. Nature of Development

Prospecting for large scale mining operations is planned on the properties mentioned above. The target minerals are iron and manganese. Prospecting may entail excavation of test pits and drilling. Most mines in the area are operated by opencast methods which at least involve the following:

- Excavation of ground to extract the mineral ore,
- Placement of Mine plant,
- Road and Rail development and installation of conveyor belt, and
- Stockpiling (topsoil & discards).

Heritage resources may be disturbed or destroyed as a result of such physical works. The requirement to protect heritage resources in the face of such operations is enacted in Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, which calls for Heritage Impact Assessments to identify and document heritage resources and to suggest appropriate measures to protect them or mitigate potentially harmful impacts.

2. GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

2.1. Thaba Letsele 643 and Makukukwe 522, Olifantshoek

The farms are situated ca40km east and west of Olifantshoek respectively (Fig 1). They specialise in pasture for cattle, horses and sheep, while Thaba Letsele also raises goats. Olifantshoek is a small town situated on the N4 highway in the wetter margins of the Kalahari sands. The topography around Olifantshoek is quite broken with near parallel lines of sedimentary / metamorphic ridges (Fig 2). Below the hills are flat beds of moderate to deep Kalahari sands. This topography extends southeast to Thaba Letsele and beyond. On the other hand, Makukukwe northwest of Olifantshoek is situated in a very wide sandy bed with no significant hills on the property (Fig 3). Vegetation in the wetter Kalahari is karoo scrub dominated by Acacia. Trees are quite scattered below the hills with density increasing substantially on the slopes of the hills.

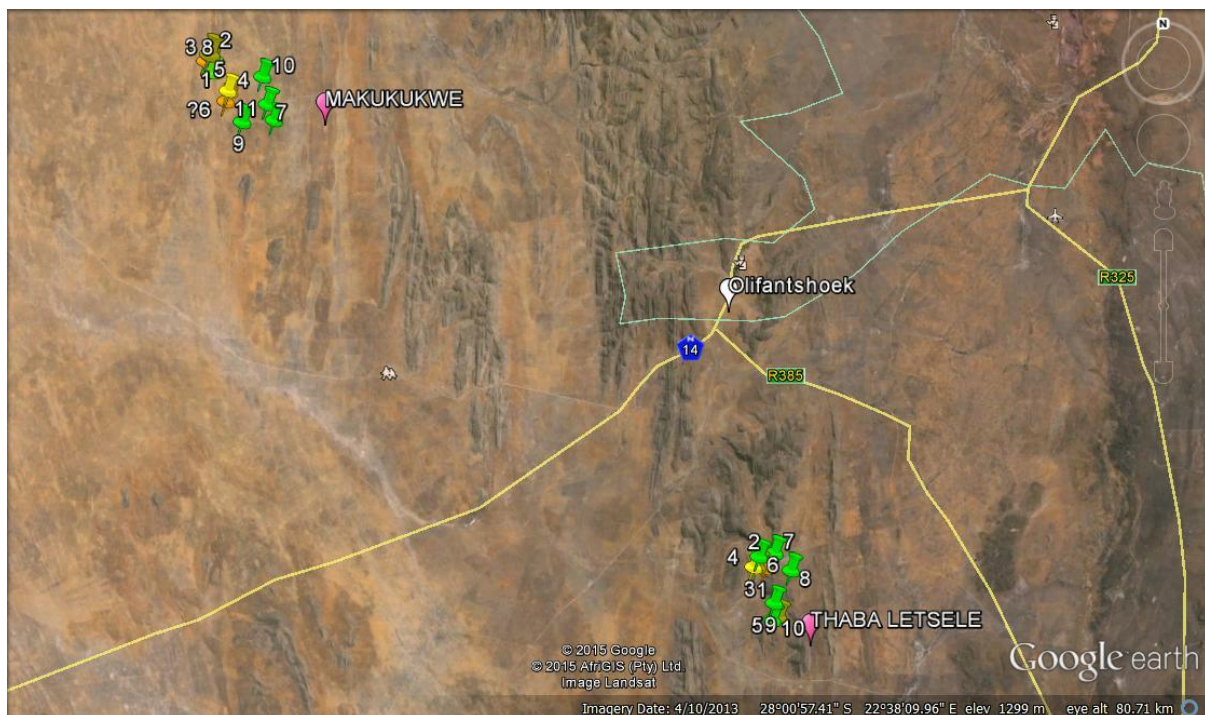


Fig. 1. Map shows the position of Thaba Letsele 643 and Makukukwe 522 Farms.



Fig 2. View of ridges and sandy plain typical of the geomorphology around Olifantshoek.



Fig 3. Flat sandy terrain on Makukukwe Farm.

2.2. Plaas 503, Postmasburg

Plaas 503 (also known as Jacobsfontein 503) is a horse and cattle farm located 40km east of Postmasburg. It is on the old wagon track from Postmasburg to Kimberley, now a gravel road offsetting east from the R385 road 10km out of Postmasburg, and leading to Papkuil (Fig 4). The terrain is generally flat to rolling

plains interrupted by low hills / ridges. On the farm and surrounds I noticed extensive deposits of banded ironstone which also forms the hills on the eastern section of the farm (Figs 5-6). This geology is associated with red-brown soils carrying a lot of stones and grit. To the north a distance of 5km the headgear of a diamond mine can be seen. Vegetation is medium density karoo scrub dominated by Acacia.

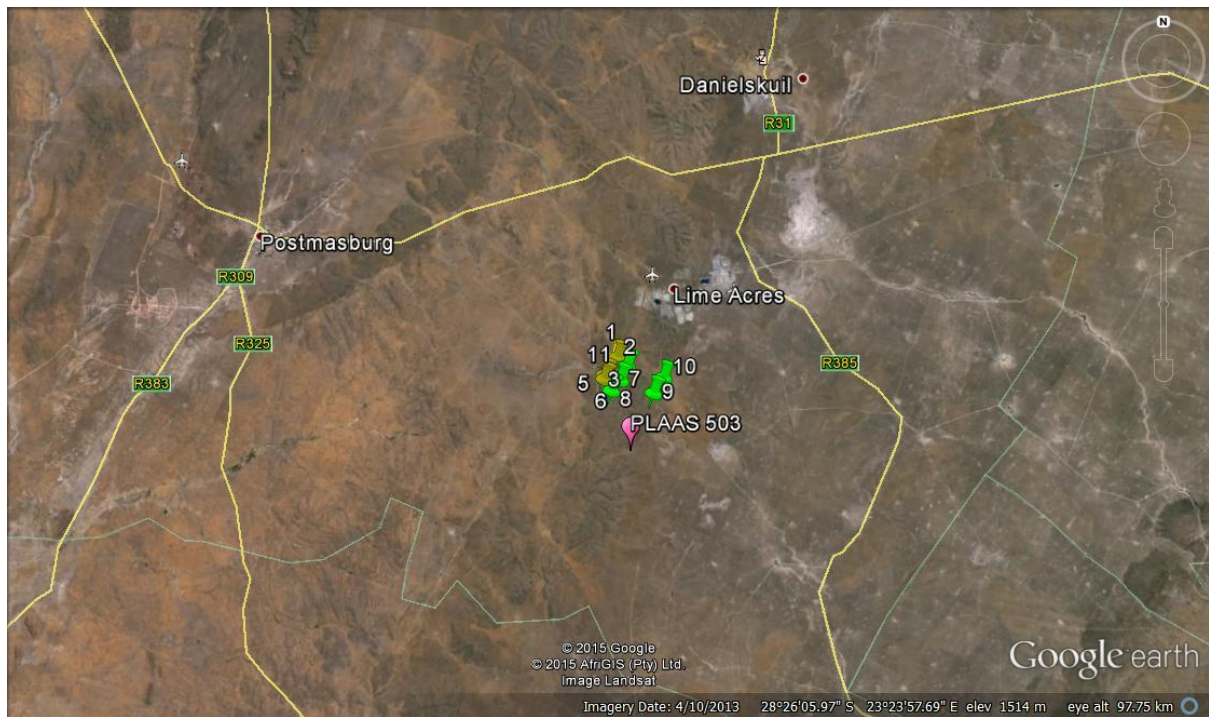


Fig 4. Map shows the position of Plaas 503.



Fig 5. View of ironstone ridge on Plaas 503.



Fig 6. Banded ironstone.

2.3. Locational Details

FARM	Latitude	Longitude	Notes
Thaba Letsele 643	24°01'49.4"S	30°09'52.5" E	At farmstead
Makukukwe 522	24°01'49.4"S	30°09'52.5" E	At farmstead
Plaas 503	24°01'49.4"S	30°09'52.5" E	At the old building (Site No 1)

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

As already mentioned, the proposed prospecting and mining require a Heritage Impact Assessment as stipulated under Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 1999). The terms and conditions of an HIA are stated as follows:

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as—

(a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;

(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;

(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—

(i) exceeding 5 000m² in extent; or

(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or

(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or

(iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;

(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or

(e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority.

Other Sections of the **National Heritage Resources Act** (No. 25 of 1999) NHRA also apply:

Section 34 of the NHRA protects all structures and features older than 60 years (section 34).

Section 35 (4) of the **NHRA** prohibits the destruction of archaeological, palaeontological and meteorite sites:

No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority—

(a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;

(b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;

(c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or

(d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or

archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

Section 36 of the **NHRA** gives priority for the protection of Graves and Burial Grounds of victims of conflict and graves and burial grounds more than 60 years old.

4. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

4.1. Literature Survey

Desktop research was undertaken to understand the cultural sequence and form a picture of heritage potential in the area. Searches were conducted in archives and libraries and documents provided by the Client studied. The internet is bountiful source of information. In addition the researcher used own digital library resources built over many years of research.

The desk study is critical to:

- (a) Locating of the area in the context of South African cultural sequence;
- (b) Understanding legal application (heritage legislation and policies)
- (c) Scanning Google-Earth maps of the area.

4.2. Engaging Local Informants

The farms were visited from 28 to 31 May 2105. Landowners granted formal consent to enter the farms and permission to interview farmworkers. This approach proved effective as all grave sites were pointed to me by farm owners and workers.

4.3. Ground Survey

Ground prospection combined pedestrian and windscreen surveys. A vehicle was essential for mobility between survey points. A full day was dedicated to each farm which averaged 800ha in extent. After recording sites that were known, a minimum

of 5 spots were randomly selected for foot surveys covering a radius of 200m (i.e. 400m diameter).

4.4. Fieldwork Challenges

Access to the Gamayana 532 and Seremonenne 642 was denied. Two of the three landowners preferred to be interviewed in Afrikaans, while farmworkers spoke Afrikaans and Setswana. This presented a communication barrier which was overcome by hiring paid translators in Olifantshoek and Postmasburg.

The farms Thaba Letsele and Makukukwe have fairly deep sandy beds barely passable with a 2-wheel drive vehicle. Twice we got stuck in sand on Makukukwe; where we had to deflate tyres and guides riding from the rear bumper to bounce wheels out of the sand.

The state of archaeological and heritage research in this region is patchy compared with the eastern parts of the country. The internet proved quite useful source from which some recent Heritage Impact Assessment reports were obtained in order to reconstruct a picture of the cultural sequence in the area.

4.5. Significance Ranking

A colour-coded significance ranking is used in this report to show perceived importance of heritage to communities and potential for future development of the heritage. Significance is determined in terms of General Principles (general criteria of defining the National Estate) as provided in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act. A four tier system is used. An additional fifth tier (green) is to show points that were surveyed, but where no heritage resources were found.

	RANKING	SIGNIFICANCE	Colour Code
1	Very high	National and Provincial heritage sites (Section 7 of NHRA). Burials (Section 36 of NHRA). They must be protected.	Amber

2	High	Substantial archaeological deposits, buildings protected under Section 34 of NHRA.	Yellow
3	Medium	Archaeological and historical sites of medium importance. These may deserve to be protected.	Blue
4	Low	Heritage sites deemed of less importance. These sites are disposable.	Grey
5	Non-sites	Spots surveyed where heritage resources were not found	Green

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT

An outline of the cultural sequence in South Africa provides context for identification of heritage resources in the development area. The sequence spans nearly 4.4 million years beginning. The major epochs are the appearance of Hominids, the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical Period.

5.1. Appearance of Hominids

Hominid or proto-humans appeared in South Africa more than 3million years ago. Hominid sites and their fossil remains are largely confined to dolomite caves on the highveld in Gauteng, Limpopo and Northwest Provinces.¹ Hominid refers to primate species which are the immediate ancestors of man.

The Sterkfontein Caves lie to the south of the development area is home to one of the better known hominid sites in Southern Africa, featuring the genus *Australopithecus africanus* and preserved in limestone caves. To my knowledge the nearest hominid site is at Taung near Vryburg (300km to the east).This site is inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage Site in a serial nomination with the Sterkfonteing (Krugersdorop) and Makapans Valley (Mokopane).

The preservation of hominid remains is a function of geology and in the South African experience these are almost always found in association with limestone deposits.

5.2. The Stone Age

The Stone Age dates back more than 1 million years, and marks a more diagnostic appearance of the cultural sequence divided into three epochs, the Early, Middle and Late Stone Ages. Stone and bone implements manifest the technology of the time and fall into distinct typologies indicating chronological development. Material evidence of human activities has been found in caves, rock-shelters and riverside

¹ Deacon, J. and N. Lancaster. 1986. *Later Quaternary Palaeo-environments of Southern Africa*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

sites, and very rarely seen in open country.² The Late Stone Age is also associated with the execution of paintings mostly in rock shelters and caves.

5.2.1. The Early Stone Age [1.4 million – 100 000 yrs BP]

The Early Stone Age marks the earliest appearance of stone artefacts about 1.4 million years ago. Such tools bore a consistent shape such as the pear-shaped handaxe, cleavers and core tools (Deacon & Deacon, 1999). These tools, which have been called Acheulian after a site in France, were probably used to butcher large animals such as elephants, rhinoceros and hippopotamus. Acheulian artefacts are usually found near sites where they were manufactured and thus in close proximity to the raw material or at butchering sites. The early hunters are classified as hominids or proto-humans, meaning that they had not evolved to the present human form. The fossil site of Kathu pan yielded early Stone Age (Acheulian) hand axes) that were dated to nearly 100 000 years ago (Walker, Chazan & Morris 2013 cited by Mathoho 2015:20).

5.2.2. Middle Stone Age (MSA) [200 000 yrs – 30 000 yrs BP]

The Middle Stone Age (MSA), which appeared 200 000 years ago, is marked by the introduction of a new tool kit which included prepared cores, parallel-sided blades and triangular points hafted to make spears. By then humans had become skilful hunters, especially of large grazers such as wildebeest, hartebeest and eland. It is also believed that by then, humans had evolved significantly to become anatomically modern. Caves were used for shelter suggesting permanent or semi-permanent settlement. Furthermore there is archaeological evidence from some of the caves indicating that people had mastered the art of making fire. These were two remarkable steps in human cultural advancement.³

5.2.3. Later Stone Age (LSA)[40 000 yrs to ca 2000 yrs BP]

² <http://archaeology.about/od/bterms/g/bordercave.htm>

³ Deacon, J & H. Deacon. 1999. *Human Beginnings in South Africa*. Cape Town: David Philip.

By the beginning of the LSA, humans are classified as *Homo sapiens* which refer to the modern physical form and thinking capabilities. Several behavioural traits are exhibited, such as rock art and purposeful burials with ornaments, became a regular practice. The practitioners of rock art are definitely the ancestors of the San and sites abound in the whole of Southern Africa. LSA technology is characterised by microlithic scrapers and segments made from very fine-grained rock. Spear hunting continued, but LSA people also hunted small game with bows and poisoned arrows. Because of poor preservation, open sites become of less value compared to rock shelters.

Stone Age material of all periods has been reported in the farm Paling which lies southeast of Olifantshoek and northwest of Postmasburg. Rock engravings have also been reported in the same area at Beeshoek Mine and Paling Farm where core flakes, blades, segments and scrapers made out of silcrete, jasper and quartzite have been seen.⁴ Rock paintings have been documented at Inglesby Farm neighbouring Gamayana 532, ca25km east of Makukukwe 522.⁵ There may be more painted sites in the area, but farmers are reported to be cautious about disclosure fearing exposure to public visits.⁶

5.3. The Iron Age Culture [ca. 2000 years BP]

The Iron Age culture supplanted the Stone Age at least 2000 years ago. It is associated with the introduction of farming and use of several metals and pottery. For a long time the dominant school of thought has postulated a sudden synchronized appearance of these technologies in South Africa, indeed in the whole region of Eastern and Southern Africa. In this view the record seems to suggest a fairly rapid movement of people which has been traced to speakers of Bantu languages.⁷ The migration theory and its timeframe is of questionable merit in view

⁴ Dreyer, Corbus. 2014. First Phase Archaeological & Heritage Investigation of the Proposed Mine Prospecting at the Remaining Extent of the Farm Inglesby 580 near Olifantshoek, Northern Cape Province: pp7-8.

De Jong, R. C. 2010. Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Proposed Manganese and Iron Ore Mining Right Application in Respect of the Remainder of the Farm Paling 434, Hay Registration Division, Northern Cape Province

⁵ Dreyer, Corbus. 2014. Ibid: 11

⁶ Pers. Comm. May 2015. Mr Rean Van De Luytgaarden, Owner of Elephant Rock Inn, Olifantshoek.

⁷ Phillipson, D. W. 2005. *African Archaeology*. Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press: 249.

of the fact these people are indigenous to Africa. The theory is becoming increasingly untenable, and instead a gradual “expansion” model is preferred (rather than migration in the strict sense). Pottery styles characterize and identify archaeological traditions within the broad Iron-using culture and geographical variations called *facies* have been isolated from pottery studies.⁸ In the southern part of the continent these people may have coexisted and intermingled with Khoisan communities for a long time, the cultural encounters producing the hybrid people and languages found in the area today.

⁸ Evers, T. M. 1988. *Recognition of Groups in the Iron Age of Southern Africa*. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Witwatersrand. Huffman 2007. *A Handbook on the Iron Age*. Scottsville: UKZN Press

5.3.1. Early Iron Age

Metal working represents a new technology not possessed by the Stone Age hunters. As mixed farmers, iron-using peoples practiced agriculture and kept domestic animals such as cattle, sheep, goat and chicken amongst others. There is however increasing evidence that sheep might have moved into the area much earlier than the Iron Age.

According to Huffman (2007) there were two streams of Early Iron Age (EIA) expansion converging in South Africa, one originating in eastern Africa which has been called the *Urewe-Kwale Tradition* (or the eastern stream) and another from the west, spreading through Zambia and Angola, which he termed the *Kalundu Tradition* (or western stream) (Fig 5).

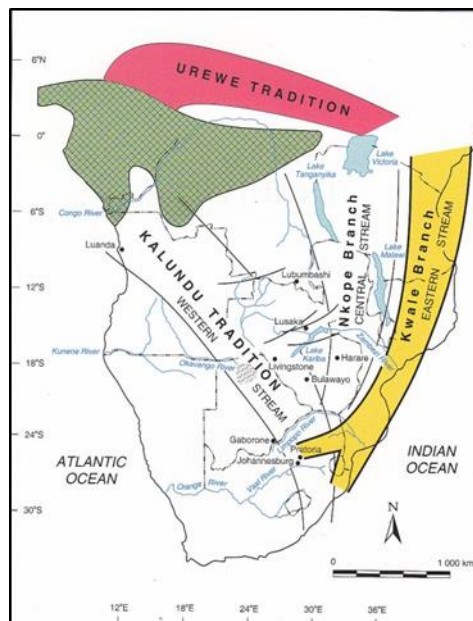


Fig 7. Spread of the Urewe Tradition in Southern Africa (Huffman 2007: 122)

The whole Iron Age theory has not provided adequate explanation for the appearance of sheep and possession of cattle by the Khoi-Khoi in the southern tip of the country ahead of other cultural traits. Existing state of research shed little light on what was happening in the western parts of the country (the study area).

Understandably there was settlement preference for the relatively wetter woodlands

to the east and eastern seaboard, compared to the arid west (Fig 7). But archaeologists have been hesitant to research possible transhumant pastoralism / seasonal hunting camps in the western regions from early in the Iron Age. So theory fails to explain the presence of Tswana people in the area and their place in the Iron Age culture before the arrival of the British and the Afrikaners. There is evidence of ancient mining of specularite around Postmasburg worked by the Khoisan and Tswana from the Middle Stone Age through to the Iron Age.⁹

5.4. Historical Context

As already mentioned, the area under study is the south-western frontier of Tswana settlement, specifically the Tlhaping and the Tlaro subgroups. The interface between the Later Iron Age with the Tswana is a grey area in terms of the existing state of research. For now we can postulate that they are descendants of LIA farming communities.

5.5. The Mfecane/Difaqane Upheavals

In the 1820s Tshaka's unification wars on the eastern seaboard, what became Zululand, set in motion a series of migrations, north, south and west onto the South African highveld. The Ngwane under Matiwane wreaked havoc with several groups on the southern highveld. The Ndebele of Mzilikazi penetrated the central highveld causing displacement of Sotho and Tswana groups living there. As the security situation deteriorated, Sotho segments under Sebitoane and Mantatisi drifted out of the Plateau settling on the upper Zambezi flood plains; while Mzilikazi was also subsequently forced to leave the area after bloody fights with the Afrikaners in 1837, taking with him assimilated elements of the Sotho and Tswana.¹⁰

5.6. The European Contact Period

5.6.1. Missionaries

⁹ <http://www.southafrica.org.za/south-africa-travel-postmasburg.html>.

Beaumont, Peter. 2007. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report on the Farm Portions Potentially Affected by a Proposed Direct Rail Link between the Sishen South Mine near Postmasburg and the Sishen - Saldanha line, Siyanda District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

¹⁰ Muller, C. F. J. 1986. *Five Hundred Years: A History of South Africa*. 5th Edition. Pretoria:

Rasmussen, R. K. 1977. *Mzilikazi of the Ndebele. African Historical Biographies*. London: Heinemann

From the 1820s the London Missionary Society (LMS) was evangelising in the area, later establishing a mission station at Kuruman. Postmasburg started off as a station of London Missionary Society called Sibiling and then became a village called Blinkklip.¹¹This was prelude to expansion of the colonial frontier from the Cape.

5.6.2. Colonial Expansion and African Resistance

One of the important triggers of European interest in the area was the discovery of diamonds at Kimberley in 1867. With increasing mining activity at Kimberley, the British annexed Griqualand West in 1871, its northern boundary set 30km south of present day Olifantshoek.

In 1878 there was a revolt against the British in Griqualand West which spread beyond into the Olifantshoek area. The British sent a force under Sir Charles Warren to put down the revolt,

Between 1881 and 1883 the Tlalo and Tlhaping mounted resistance against Boer encroachment. In the ensuing fights the Boers prevailed leading to the establishment of the Republics of Stellaland and Gosen. These state systems were however short-lived as the British annexed the two Republics two years later and declared Bechuanaland (land of the Tswana) as a crown land. In 1895 Bechuanaland was incorporated into the Cape Colony.

5.6.3. The Langberg Rebellion 1896-7

Mounting anger among the Tlhaping and Tlalo over the confiscation of land, confinement to reserves and continued demands for land at the expense of the reserves led to rebellion. The outbreak of the bovine disease, rinderpest in many parts of southern Africa provided the ignition. Demand by the British that the Tlalo put down their horses to contain the epidemic was interpreted as sabotage in preparation for war.¹² Chief Toto Makgolokwe of the Tlalo led his people into war

¹¹ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postmasburg>.

¹² Information provided by Mr Rean Van De Luytgaarden, Owner of Elephant Rock Inn, Olifantshoek.

and made a good account by defeating British Forces in one of the encounters which lasted 8 months.¹³ British war graves on a farm west of Olifantshoek are a tourist attraction. The farms Langkloof, Inglesby, Lukin, Gamayana, Pudahush, Toto, Luka and Hopkins west of Olifantshoek are named after major role players in the Langberg Rebellion¹⁴ (Makukukwe Farm is on the western fringe of this area). However the identification of specific sites connected with the war is yet to be conducted.

The British eventually captured Toto Makgolokwe and his son Phemelo together with King (kgosi) Galeshewe who had sheltered in the area. Toto and his son were taken prisoners to Robben Island; Toto died there. The town of Olifantshoek was established in 1911 as a service centre for farmers.

The above is the framework for identifying heritage resources in the area.

6. HERITAGE SURVEY

6.1. HERITAGE SURVEY ON THABA LETSLE 643

6.1.1. Heritage Resources Found

A cemetery with a minimum of 11 graves was recorded. The rest of finds are buildings including the main farmhouse which dates back to 1938 (Fig 8). The following is a record of the surveys.

¹³ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toto_Makgolokwe

¹⁴ Corbus Dreyer, 2014. First Phase Archaeological & Heritage Investigation of the Proposed Mine Prospecting at the Remaining Extent of the Farm Inglesby 580 near Olifantshoek, Northern Cape Province

1	Thaba Letsele (Graves)
---	------------------------


POSITION
 S 28° 09' 56.4"
 E 022° 45' 09.4"




DESCRIPTION
 A cemetery for farmworkers. Flat sandy area on northern foot of hill. Mature Acacia trees. At least 11 graves counted. 2 with cement headstones and slab, one with cement headstone and base of stones (cairn). Inscriptions: Katrina Wilhemia Roman 23 July 1964 – June 31 ??? (Illegible); Isak Roman 1961-1964; Miena Va Wyk 1850 – 1935.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Section 36 of NHRA
------------------------------	--------------------

2	Thaba Letsele (Workers' Houses)
---	---------------------------------

<p>POSITION</p> <p>S 28° 09' 53.2"</p> <p>E 022° 44' 45.8"</p>		
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Flat sand area, surrounded by bushes. Farmworkers residential area with two flat roofed units measuring 2.5m x 4m. The structures appear to have been constructed recently, perhaps only 5 years old.</p>		
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE Buildings not protected in terms of the 60year rule (Section 34 of NHRA).</p>		

3	Thaba Letsele (Farm sheds)	
<p>POSITION</p> <p>S 28° 09' 54.6"</p> <p>E 022° 44' 35.6"</p>		
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Flat sandy area with a few mature trees. The hill in the background forms the western boundary of the farm. Two gabled buildings used as sheds for animals. There is a load bay for cattle in front of the white building. The small building of red bricks is for small stock (sheep and goats). The buildings are more than 60 years, but without elements of particular architectural significance.</p>		
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE Significant because they are 60 years old and form a landscape typical of commercial cattle farming.</p>		

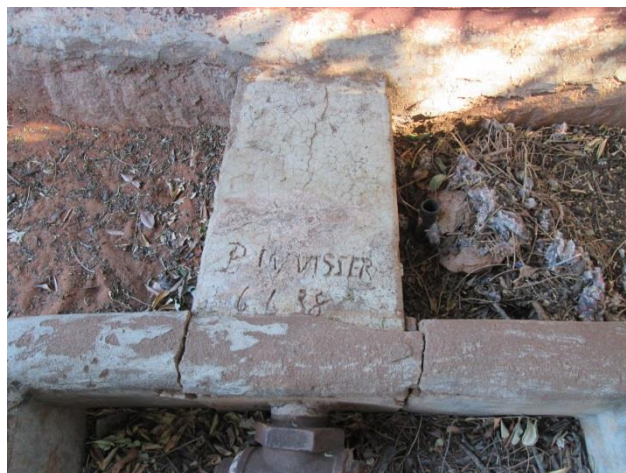
4

Thaba Letsele (Farmstead)

POSITION

S 28° 09' 57.0"

E 022° 44' 36.2"



DESCRIPTION

The farmstead is situated in a flat area between hills on the northwest corner of the farm. There are

mature garden trees in the yard. According to the farm owner, the main house, a rectangular gabled building dates back to the 1930s, but has undergone periodic renovations. An old garage located to the northwest of the house appears to date back to the same time as evidenced by stone foundation. An old circular water reservoir was made by casting concrete between corrugated iron sheers bears an inscription – 6/1/38 (6 January 1938) – made in cement. The graves (Site 1), Workers Residence (Site 2) and Sheds (Site 4) are situated in the same area.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	The main house and associated outbuildings is more than 60 years and typical example a homestead on modern commercial farms.
------------------------------	--

5	Thaba Letsele (Second house)
---	------------------------------

POSITION
 S 28° 11' 57.6"
 E 022° 45' 43.8"



DESCRIPTION
 A gabled house with a triple basement garage situated 3km south of the main house. The house is on the northern foot of a rocky. Sandy soils. The ground dips northward. The house is presently unoccupied and ins a state of disrepair. A water reservoir is located to the west of the house.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

The building is less than 60 years, but nevertheless significant as it exemplifies the living spaces on commercial farms.





Fig. 8. Map shows location of cemetery (Site 1) and farmhouse (Site 4).


6.1.2. Random Surveys on Thaba Letsele (No Heritage Resources Found)

Random surveys carried out by driving through the farm and selecting spots for ground inspection (Fig 9). No heritage resources were found. The following is a record of these surveys:


6	Thaba Letsele (Northern Limits)
---	---------------------------------

<p>POSITION</p> <p>S 28° 09' 28.4"</p> <p>E 022° 44' 50.4"</p>	
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Flat open area with sandy soils, scattered trees towards the foot of the hill. Open with good ground visibility in the foreground.</p>	
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p>	<p>No Heritage objects/relics found.</p>

7 Thaba Letsele (Northern Limits of farm)	
POSITION S 28° 9' 19.46" E 022° 45' 34.04"	
DESCRIPTION Sandy clay soils, Acacia woodland near the foot of the hill, sages/bushes forms a low cover in the foreground with fairly good ground visibility. No heritage objects/relics found.	
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE No heritage objects/relics found.	

8 Thaba Letsele	
POSITION S 28° 09' 23.8" E 022° 45' 03.8"	
DESCRIPTION Open are near the foot of mountains, sparse woodland on the foot of the hill. Ground visibility good.	
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE No heritage objects/relics found.	

9 Thaba Letsele	
-----------------	--

<p>POSITION</p> <p>S 28° 10' 3.05"</p> <p>E 022° 46' 19.18"</p>		
<p>DESCRIPTION</p>		
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p>		


10	Thaba Letsele	
<p>POSITION</p> <p>S 28° 12' 04.5"</p> <p>E 022° 45' 25.5"</p>		
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Survey on the hill and ground on the southwest fringe of the farm. Scattered Acacia on the foot of the area. Sages form low vegetation cover in the foreground with good ground visibility. No heritage resources found.</p>		
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p>	<p>No heritage objects/relics found.</p>	



Fig 9. Map shows heritage sites and spots surveyed where heritage resources were not found (green pegs).

6.2. HERITAGE SURVEY ON MAKUKUKWE 522

6.2.1. Heritage Resources Found

Three (3) cemeteries were recorded. One has two graves, the second with 3 graves. The location of the third cemeteries known to be ca 500m east of the homestead could not be retraced. The rest of finds are buildings including the main farmhouse which is said to be more than 100 years. The following is a record of the surveys.

1	Makukukwe (Farmstead)
POSITION	
S 27° 50' 04.9"	
E 022° 20' 20.9"	





DESCRIPTION

The area is flat and sandy. Mature trees including Acacia and exotic garden plants. There are two main building situated close to each other ca30m apart. The larger gabled building has a garage of the western end and offices on the eastern section. This building is 15 years old. **The main house is a smaller old building with main gables aligned SE-NW and a façade gable facing southwest. The original footprint is more than 100 years¹⁵ with additions on the NE side and periodic renovations made over time. There is a windmill which is more than 60years old.**

HERITAGE

SIGNIFICANCE

The farmhouse is more than a heritage years and cultural significant as an example of early residential structures on commercial farms.

2	Makukukwe (Old Farmstead)
---	---------------------------

¹⁵ Mr AWA Maritz, Owner, Pers Communication, 11 June 2015.

POSITION

S 27° 48' 40.4"

E 022° 19' 29.7"



DESCRIPTION

The area is flat and with considerable depth of sand. Scattered mature trees. An old gabled building has been abandoned. Another ruined building of cement blocks is relatively younger (less than 60 years old). And old water tank and remains of windmill. Shell remains of an olive green VW Beetle and Ford pickup truck. The farmstead was abandoned in the 1990s.

HERITAGE

The buildings have deteriorated. No architectural merit in the design. **The VW**

SIGNIFICANCE

Beetle shell might be worth keeping as a relic.

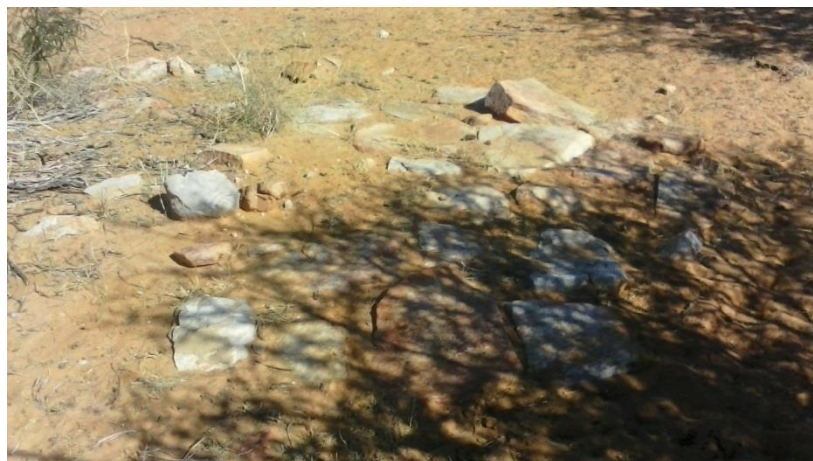
3

Makukukwe (Ruined Building)

POSITION

S 27° 48' 43.5"

E 022° 19' 38.8"



DESCRIPTION

The area is flat and sandy. Foundation remains of a rectangular building and remains of chimney standing.

Broken farm machinery possibly a harrow. About 40m south there is a square foundation of stones. Buildings abandoned in the last 20 years. The buildings might be more than 60 years but there are no interesting architectural features.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Buildings may be more than 60 years old, but without interesting architectural features.
------------------------------	--

4	Makukukwe (Graves near farmstead)
---	-----------------------------------

POSITION
 S 23° 50' 06.4"
 E 022° 20' 25.0"



DESCRIPTION
 Two graves marked with stones located 200m NE of Farmstead (Site No 1). No inscriptions. Sandy area with scattered trees.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Graves protected in terms of Section 36 of NHRA.
------------------------------	--

5	Makukukwe (Graves near old farmstead)
---	---------------------------------------


POSITION
 S 23° 45' 18.7"
 E 029° 40' 25.0"



DESCRIPTION
 Three graves situated ca 500m southwest of old farmstead (Site No 2). They all have headstones propped on either end. Sandy soils and scrub vegetation in the area.

HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Graves protected in terms of Section 36 of NHRA.
------------------------------	--


SIGNIFICANCE	
---------------------	--

6	Makukukwe (Graves – east of farmstead not located)	
POSITION ??S 27° 50' 30.67" E 022° 20' 14.97"		
DESCRIPTION	Graves reported to the east of the Farmstead, possibly a distance of 500m. Attempts to locate the site with help of informant farmworkers were unsuccessful. Number of graves uncertain.	
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Graves protected in terms of Section 36 of NHRA	

6.2.2. Random Surveys on Makukukwe 522 (No Heritage Resources Found)


Random surveys carried out by driving through the farm and selecting spots for ground inspection. No heritage resources were found. The following is a record of these surveys:


7	Makukukwe (Farmstead)	
----------	------------------------------	--

<p>POSITION S 27° 50' 39.75" E 022° 22' 11.0"</p>	
<p>DESCRIPTION Sandy area scattered trees include Shepherd's Trees. Ground visibility good.</p>	
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p>	<p>No heritage objects/relics found.</p>

8	Makukukwe
<p>POSITION S 27° 49' 18.10" E 022° 19' 34.8"</p>	
<p>DESCRIPTION Sand area with scattered bushes. Ground visibility good. No heritage objects / relics found.</p>	
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p>	<p>No heritage objects/relics found.</p>

9	Makukukwe
---	-----------

<p>POSITION</p> <p>S 27° 51' 22.38"</p> <p>E 022° 21' 0.06"</p>	
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Open area with hills in the background. These are the only hills on Makukukwe. Shepherd's Tree and Acacia. Ground visibility fairly good. No heritage objects/relics found.</p>	
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p>	<p>No heritage objects/relics found.</p>

10	Makukukwe	
<p>POSITION</p> <p>S 27° 49' 31.09"</p> <p>E 022° 21' 58.69"</p>		
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Open area, sand with grass. Scattered bushes. Ground visibility fairly good. No heritage objects/relics found.</p>		
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE		No heritage objects/relics found.

11	Makukukwe	
----	-----------	--

<p>POSITION</p> <p>S 27° 49' 57.2"</p> <p>E 022° 23' 26.7"</p>		
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Open area with virtually no trees. Sandy soils. Ground visibility fairly good. No heritage objects/relics found.</p>		
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p>	<p>No heritage objects/relics found.</p>	

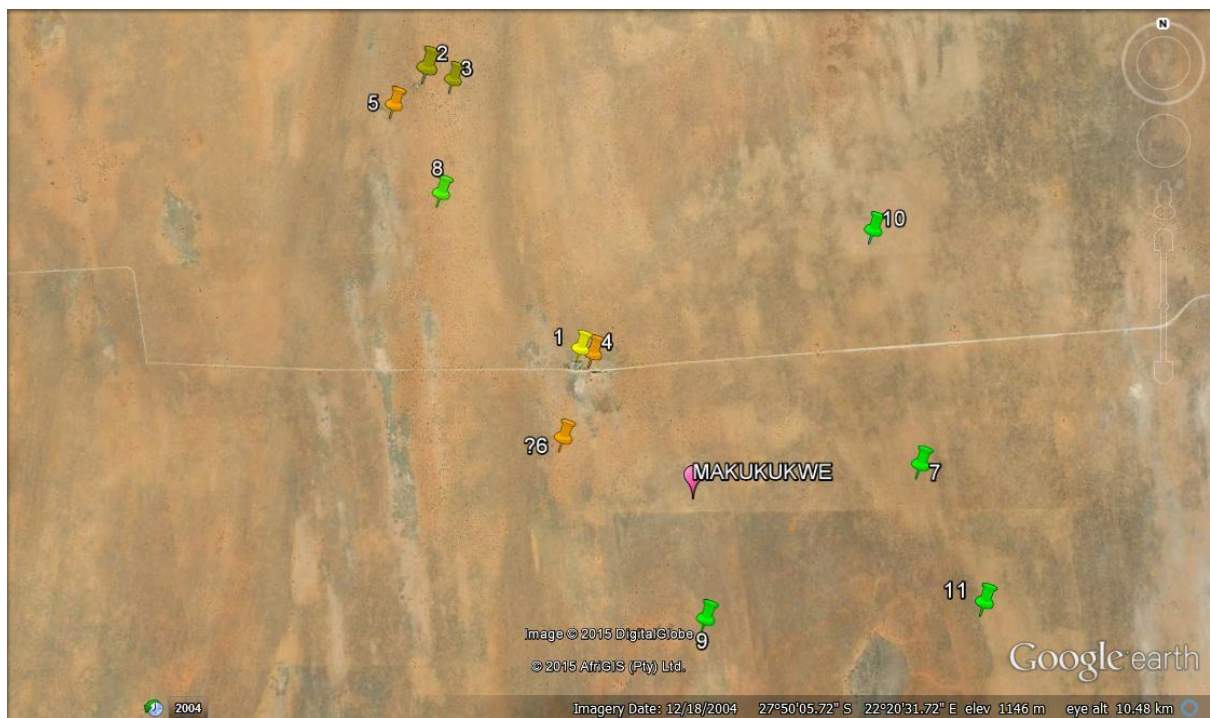


Fig. 10. Map shows location of heritage sites and spots surveyed where heritage resources were not found (green pegs).


6.3. HERITAGE SURVEY AT PLAAS 503

6.3.1. Heritage Resources Found


Plaas 503 is located 40km east of Postmasburg and 100km southeast of Olifantshoek. No graves were found or reported on the farm. One building (Site No 1) and a stone enclosure (Site No 2) are considered culturally important as marking a stopover on a historic wagon route linking Postmasburg to Kimberley (Fig 11).


1 Plaas 503 (Stopover Site)	
<p>POSITION</p> <p>S 28° 26' 31.3"</p> <p>E 023° 24' 04.4"</p>	
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>An old building with a hipped roof, and southern end with a gable facing east. A veranda also faces east. The northern end appears to be a later addition. For a long time the place was a stopover and watering site for horses on the wagon track from Postmasburg to Kimberley.¹⁶</p>	
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p>	<p>The building is architecturally and historical significant. The hipped roof is typical architectural design of late 19th century and early 20th century residential and commercial buildings. The place was a popular stopover for wagon traffic between Postmasburg and Kimberley.</p>

¹⁶ Johan J Oosthuizen (Jr), Pers Comm. 29 June 2015.

2	Plaas 503 (Square stone enclosure)	
<p>POSITION</p> <p>S 28° 26' 34.0"</p> <p>E 023° 24' 05.3"</p>		
<p>DESCRIPTION</p> <p>Stony ground (banded ironstone) and scattered bushes. Ground visibility good. This square enclosure is about 60m SE of the building (Site No 1). The enclosure was apparently for penning horses / cattle stopping over on the Kimberley-Postmasburg wagon trail.</p>		
<p>HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</p>		

3	Plaas 503 (Workers House)	
POSITION S 28° 26' 32.6" E 023° 24' 11.8"		
DESCRIPTION Old workers building, gabled, earthen (farm bricks) and plaster. The building is in occupation but in state of disrepair. It is more than 60 years old. Ground visibility fairly good.		
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Building more than 60 years, but has no significant architectural features, but might save as an example of early workers' residence.	

4	Plaas 503 (Workers house)	
POSITION S 28° 26' 32.6" E 023° 24' 11.8"		
DESCRIPTION The areas strewn with banded ironstone. Building of red bricks and flat roof, less than 60 years old. Ground visibility good.		
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Building less than 60 years, and not architecturally significant in term of design.	

5	Plaas 503 (Old water tank)	
POSITION S 23° 45' 18.7" E 029° 40' 25.0"		
DESCRIPTION An abandoned reservoir constructed with bricks. Red soils with ironstone grit. Ground visibility good. Tank less than 60 years old.		
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Not significant.	

6	Plaas 503	
POSITION S 28° 27' 37.1" E 023° 23' 26.7"		
DESCRIPTION Concrete reservoir of concrete. Ground visibility good. In use. Less than 60 years old.		
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	Not significant.	





Fig 11. Map shows location of two important heritage sites on the old wagon route from Postmasburg to Kimberley (Sites 1, 2).


6.3.2. Random Survey on Plaas 503 9 (No Heritage Resources Found)


Random surveys carried out by driving through the farm and selecting spots for ground inspection. No heritage resources were found (Fig 12). The following is a record of these surveys:


7	Plaas 503	
POSITION		
S 28° 27' 40.27"		
E 023° 24' 21.39"		

		
DESCRIPTION Flat areas with ironstone grit, scattered bushes. Ground visibility good. No heritage objects/relics found.		
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	No heritage objects/relics found.	

8	Plaas 503	
POSITION S 28° 28' 19.27" E 023° 26' 13.47"		
DESCRIPTION Flat area with scattered bushes. Ironstone grit. Ground visibility good. No heritage objects/relics found.		
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	No heritage objects/relics found.	

9	Plaas 503
POSITION S 28° 28' 11.20" E 023° 23' 50.51"	
DESCRIPTION Flat area with scattered bushes. Ironstone grit. No heritage objects/relics found.	
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	No heritage objects/relics found.

10	Plaas 503
POSITION S 28° 27' 33.6" E 023° 26' 48.13"	
DESCRIPTION Flat open area, sandy soils. Ground visibility good. No heritage objects/relics found.	
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	No heritage objects/relics found.

11	Plaas 503	
POSITION 28°26'57.54"S 23°24'44.25"E		
DESCRIPTION Flat area with scattered bushes, ground visibility fairly good. No heritage objects/relics found.		
HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE		
No heritage objects/relics found.		

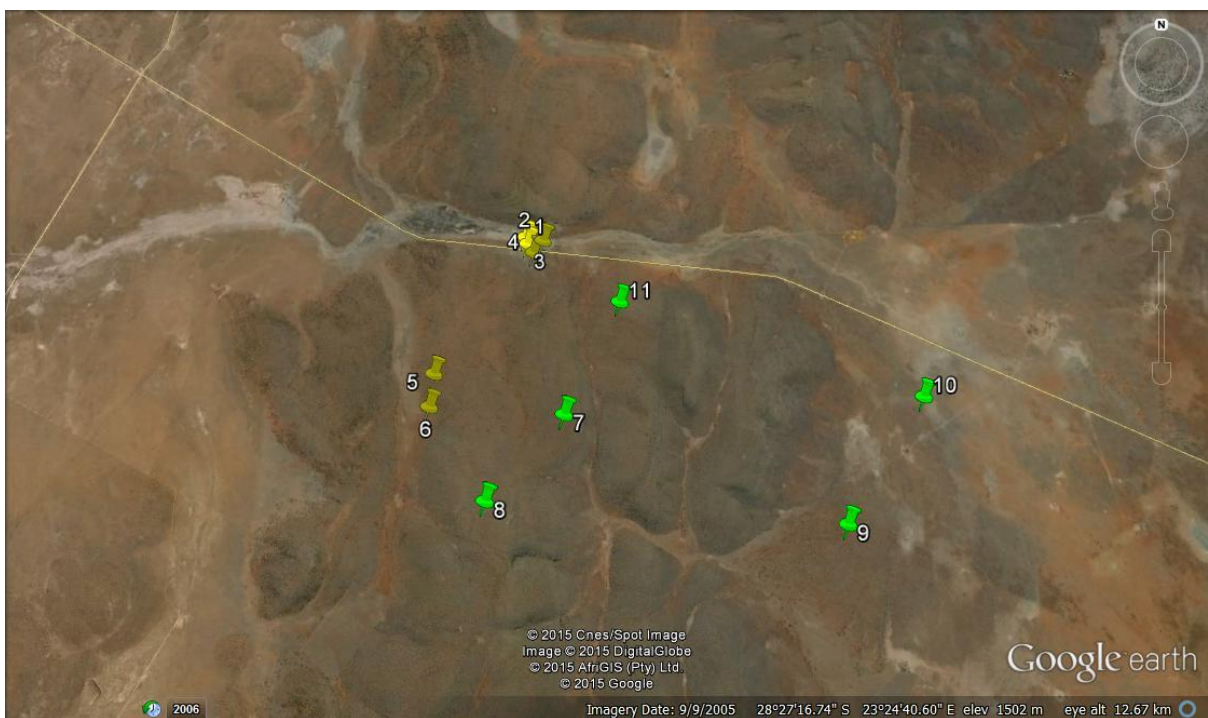


Fig 12. Map shows heritage sites and spots surveyed where heritage resources were not found (green pegs).

7. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

7.1. Summary

- (iii) Four cemeteries were recorded (one on Thaba Letsele and three on Makukukwe). Burials, whether they are 60years old and thus protected in terms of Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25/1999), or less than 60years are regarded with sentiments of sanctity particularly by those related to the deceased, but also by the public in general. Both categories deserve to be protected.
- (iv) Four buildings have been identified as deserving protection. These are the farmhouses at Thaba Letsele and Makukukwe, and the building on Plaas 503 which used to be a rest place on the wagon route from Postmasburg to Kimberley. On Plaas 503 in the same area as the building, there is a square enclosure constructed with banded ironstone used for penning wagon horses which also deserve to be protected.

	RANKING	SIGNIFICANCE	No of sites
1	Very high	National and Provincial heritage sites (Section 7 of NHRA). Burials (Section 36 of NHRA). They must be protected.	3 cemeteries
2	High	Substantial archaeological deposits, buildings protected under Section 34 of NHRA.	3 buildings, 1 stone enclosure
3	Medium	Archaeological and historical sites of medium importance. These may deserve to be protected.	0
4	Low	Heritage sites deemed of less importance. These sites are disposable.	9
		TOTAL	17

FARM	SITE	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	TPOLOGY	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD	RANKING
THABA LETSELE 643	1	S 28° 09' 56.4"	E 022° 45' 09.4"	Burial ground	11 graves 2 with cement headstones and slab, 1 cement headstone	20th C	Very High
THABA LETSELE 643	2	S 28° 09' 53.2"	E 022° 44' 45.8"	Building	Workers houses	21st C	Low
THABA LETSELE 643	3	S 28° 09' 54.6"	E 022° 44' 35.6"	Building	Two gabled buildings used as sheds for animals	20th C	Low
THABA LETSELE 643	4	S 28° 09' 57.0"	E 022° 44' 36.2"	Building	Main house, gabled building and water reservoir built in the 1930s	20th C	High
THABA LETSELE 643	5	S 28° 11' 57.6"	E 022° 45' 43.8"	Building	A gabled house with a triple basement garage	20th C	Low
MAKUKUKWE 522	1	S 27° 50' 04.9"	E 022° 20' 20.9"	Building	An old gabled houses with additions, dates back >100 yrs	19th C	High
MAKUKUKWE 522	2	S 27° 48' 40.4"	E 022° 19' 29.7"	Building	Ruined house, gabled, VW Beetle shell	20th C	Low
MAKUKUKWE 522	3	S 27° 48' 43.5"	E 022° 19' 38.8"	Building	Foundation remains of rectangular building and chimney	20th C	Low
MAKUKUKWE 522	4	S 23° 50' 06.4"	E 022° 20' 25.0"	Burial ground	2 graves marked by stones, near Farmhouse (Site No 1)	20th C	Very High
MAKUKUKWE 522	5	S 23° 45' 18.7"	E 029° 40' 25.0"	Burial ground	3 graves marked by stones near old farmstead, (Site No 2)	20th C	Very High
MAKUKUKWE 522	6	±S 27° 50' 30.67"	E 022° 20' 14.97"	Burial ground	Graves reported, exact location could not be retraced	20th C	Very High
PLAAS 503	1	S 28° 26' 31.3"	E 023° 24' 04.4"	Building	Building combining hipped roof and gable, wagon track rest place	19th C	High
PLAAS 503	2	S 28° 26' 34.0"	E 023° 24' 05.3"	Stone Enclosure	Square enclosure built with banded ironstone – stable	19th C	High
PLAAS 503	3	S 28° 26' 32.6"	E 023° 24' 11.8"	Building	Gabled building of earthen bricks and plaster	20th C	Low
PLAAS 503	4	S 28° 26' 32.6"	E 023° 24' 11.8"	Building	Red brick building with flat roof (farmworker dwelling)	20th C	Low
PLAAS 503	5	S 23° 45' 18.7"	E 029° 40' 25.0"	Building	Water reservoir	20th C	Low
PLAAS 503	6	S 28° 27' 37.1"	E 023° 23' 26.7"	Building	Water reservoir	20 th C	Low
TOTAL SITES	17						

7.2. Assessment of Impacts Using the Heritage Impact Assessment Statutory Framework

5.5.1. Section 3(3) of the NHRA

The following is an assessment of the value of the identified heritage resources in accordance with Section 3 of the NHRA which defines the National Estate.

(3) Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—

	STATUTORY REFERENCE	OBSERVATIONS
(a)	Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history	Farmhouses exemplify living spaces on commercial farms. The wagon stopover and stone stable are landmarks of the pioneering phase of colonial period and the modernisation of South Africa.
(b)	Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage	None
(c)	Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage	Farmhouses are historic building exemplifying living spaces and way of life ways of commercial farmers in the remote countryside. The wagon stopover, stone stable show a key aspect of the evolution of transport system in South Africa.
(d)	Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects	As above
(e)	Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group	None
(f)	Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	None
(g)	Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	Three cemeteries are respected because of sanctity of the dead and the places where they are interred.
(h)	Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa	None
(i)	Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	None

5.5.2. Section 38 of the NHRA

Section 38 (Subsection 3) of the National Heritage Resources Act also provides a schedule of tasks to be undertaken in an HIA process:

Section 38(3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:

(a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected

A total of seventeen (17) sites were recorded. The sites were classified according to the following typologies: Buildings and Cemeteries. All buildings date to the introduction of modern mining and the commercial farming period. Eight (8) sites are worth protecting.

(b) An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7

Sites have been ranked in 4 categories in terms of perceived value in case they are affected by the proposed mining operations. Farmhouses are historic buildings exemplifying the living spaces and way of life on commercial farms in the remote countryside. The wagon stopover and stone stable show a key aspect of the evolution of transport system in South Africa.

(c) An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources

The risk ranking system is a definition of potential risks based on perceived value of the heritage and potential threats posed by the proposed development.

(k) An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development

Mining will provide stimulus for growth of the mainstream economy. It is labour intensive and there is real prospect of employment relief in view of the current high rate of employment in the country. General improvement in the quality of livelihoods in local communities and the country at large is expected.

(l) The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources

N/A

(f) If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives

If mining will take place the location of plant infrastructure will avoid graves; otherwise relocation will be necessary. Placement of rail/roads/conveyor belts will avoid sensitive areas as identified in this survey.

(g) Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

In the event of discovery of other heritage resources during site preparation and mining phase, the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority or SAHRA will be alerted immediately and an archaeologist or heritage expert called to attend.

7.3. Conclusion

In light of these findings, the mine prospecting can go ahead subject to precautions being taken to protect the identified heritage resources. In the event of discovery of other heritage resources during site preparation and mining phase the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority or SAHRA will be alerted immediately and an archaeologist or heritage expert called to attend.

8. REFERENCES

Beaumont, Peter. 2007. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report on the Farm Portions Potentially Affected by a Proposed Direct Rail Link between the Sishen South Mine near Postmasburg and the Sishen - Saldanha line, Siyanda District Municipality, Northern Cape Province. McGregor Museum.

De Jong, R. C. 2010. Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Proposed Manganese and Iron Ore Mining Right Application in Respect of the Remainder of the Farm Paling 434, Hay Registration Division, Northern Cape Province. Cultmatrix.

Dreyer, Corbus. 2014. First Phase Archaeological & Heritage Investigation of the Proposed Mine Prospecting at the Remaining Extent of the Farm Inglesby 580 near Olifantshoek, Northern Cape Province

Evers, T. M. 1988. Recognition of Groups in the Iron Age of Southern Africa. Unpublished PhD Thesis, University of Witwatersrand. Huffman 2007. A Handbook on the Iron Age. Scottsville: UKZN Press

Huffman, T. N. 2007. A Handbook of the Iron Age. Cape Town: UKZN Press
The National Heritage Resource Act (25 of 1999)

Deacon, J. and N. Lancaster. 1986. Later Quaternary Palaeo-environments of Southern Africa. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Phillipson, D. W. 2005. African Archaeology. Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press.

Muller, C. F. J. 1986. *Five Hundred Years: A History of South Africa*. 5th Edition. Pretoria.

Rasmussen, R. K. 1977. *Mzilikazi of the Ndebele. African Historical Biographies*. London: Heinemann

Legislation

National Heritage Resources Act (No 25: 1999)

Websites

<http://archaeology.about/od/bterms/g/bordercave.htm>

[http://www.sahistory.org.za/places/bophuthatswana,](http://www.sahistory.org.za/places/bophuthatswana)

<http://www.southafrica.org.za/south-africa-travel-postmasburg.html>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postmasburg>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toto_Makgoloqwe

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Mr Jan Dekock, Owner of Thaba Letsele Farm 643, Olifantshoek

Mr AWA Maritz, Owner of Makukukwe Farm 522, Olifants

Mr Jan Oosthuizen, Owner of Plaas 503, Postmasburg

Mr Jan Oosthuizen (Jnr) co-owner of Plaas 503, Postmasburg

Mr Rean Van De Luytgaarden, Owner of Elephant Rock Inn, Oilfantshoek

Mr Shadreck Thalo, translator and guide at Thaba Lestele and Makukukwe Farms

Mr Jan Olyn, guide at Makukukwe Farm

Mr Hendrik Maruping, translator and guide, Plaas 503