

**Cultural Heritage Assessment for the Proposed Sebele Lodge Development,
Ramotshere Moiloa Local Municipality, Ngaka Modiri Molema District
Municipality, Madikwe Magisterial District, North West Province**

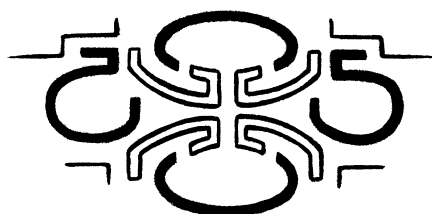


For

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Executive Summary

This report contains a comprehensive heritage impact assessment investigation in accordance with the provisions of Sections 38(1) and 38(3) of the *National Heritage Resources Act* (Act No. 25 of 1999) and focuses on the survey results from a cultural heritage survey as requested by NuLeaf Planning and Environmental (Pty) Ltd.

Archaeological remains

A total of 36 stone-walled Iron Age sites were recorded during survey with an additional 3 sites (Sites 42, 43 and 44) recorded by Huffman (1996). The settlements can probably be interpreted as cattle outposts occupied during the Difaqane (AD 1830s). The Tlokwa capital at Tshwene-Tshwene hills were probably destroyed by Mzilikazi's warriors in 1835 and remnant Tlokwa groups were scattering and hiding away with what cattle they had left. This is substantiated by the lack of substantive dung and domestic deposits at these sites, as they were probably occupied for an intermittent period of time. Generally no large concentrations of middens and potsherds were recorded. Deposits in the kraals also seem ephemeral and do not indicate extended periods of occupation. During the Difaqane these cattle kraals were therefore ideally located to hide and secure large cattle (and sheep and goat) herds during this time of conflict.

Also note that no large-scale Stone Age manufacturing assemblages or high density deposits were recorded. Apart from some isolated Middle Stone Age surface scatters of formal tools (core, blade and point), and a few Late Stone Age surface scatters there is no indication of substantial deposits.

Historical Structures

Although several farm houses were noted in the survey area, none seems to be older than 60 years. The farms in the area were probably used for additional grazing and supplementary agricultural land and farm houses were only constructed much later.

Graveyard and Graves

No graveyards or individual graves were recorded.

Site No	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1, 2, 3, 4, 17, 20, 23, 24	Large cluster of livestock enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Lodge F	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final

				<p>alignment (on site heritage practitioner)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
25, 26, 27, 28, 29	Large cluster of livestock enclosures (Iron smelting remains)	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
21	Extensive kraal complex with 7 large enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	Demarcating archaeological site clearly to prevent impact
30	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
31, 32	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
6 34-55	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge D and Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit

22	Single small enclosure	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Lodge D	<p>from SAHRA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
13, 14, 15, 16	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
7	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
8	Large site with multiple enclosures and terrace walling	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA

9, 10, 11	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge C and Lodge C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
12	Retaining wall	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	None
56	Extensive kraal complex with 3 large enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	Demarcating archaeological site clearly to prevent impact
57	Large enclosure 30 metres in diameter with deposit	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	Demarcating archaeological site clearly to prevent impact
58	Enclosure 10 metres in diameter	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	Demarcating archaeological site clearly to prevent impact

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the heritage assessment the following is recommended:

- The access road and Lodge A site may proceed as no heritage sites will be affected by this proposed development.
- The access road and Lodge B site may proceed as no heritage sites will be affected by this proposed development.
- The access road and Lodge E site may proceed as no heritage sites will be affected by this proposed development.
- The access road and Lodge F site could potentially impact on a settlement cluster which consists of the following Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 17, 20, 23 and 24. A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner).
- The access road and Lodge D site could potentially impact on a settlement cluster which consists of the following Sites 6, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 34 - 55. A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge and access roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner).
- The access road and Lodge C site could potentially impact on a settlement cluster which consists of the following Sites 9, 10 and 11. The access road to Lodge C will impact on a settlement cluster which consists of the following Sites 7 and 8. A watching brief is compulsory during both the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) and the roads, especially final alignment.

Please also note the following general recommendations:

- Demarcating archaeological sites clearly during construction
- A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to
- Should there be any possibly impact then a Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA will be required.

As such, if the construction of the access roads to the lodges proceeds a qualified archaeologist must be on site during the initiation phase to guide the alignment of the roads to prevent any possible impacts on the stone-walled Iron Age sites.

Also taking cognizance of the following aspects:

Archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)).

Definitions and abbreviations

Midden:	Refuse that accumulates in a concentrated heap.
Stone Age:	An archaeological term used to define a period of stone tool use and manufacture
Iron Age:	An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999)
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS:	South African Heritage Resources Information System
PHRA-G:	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority - Gauteng
GDARD:	Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment
DMR:	Department of Mineral Resources

I, Francois Coetzee, hereby confirm my independence as a cultural heritage specialist and declare that I do not have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of the listed environmental processes, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.



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1. Introduction

The farm Sebele 931KP was acquired by the Barokologadi Community Property Association (BCPA) in terms of the Restitution of Lands Rights Act (Act No. 22 of 1994) and transferred into the name of the BCPA in July 2007.

The BCPA has approached Elephants, Rhinos and People (ERP) for partnership that has as its main aim to address rural poverty by providing communities with direct economic benefit (especially through protecting and promoting wild life) and residential settlement on their restituted land.

The ERP has also partnered with the PEACE Foundation that has as a model the coordination, facilitation and funding of strategies and projects to alleviate poverty in rural communities through the promotion of local economic development. The BCPA, ERP and the PEACE Foundation have identified a strategy to develop tourist accommodation on the Sebele Farm that will unlock the potential of the land, facilitate economic development and create many job opportunities for the surrounding communities.

The concept envisaged for Sebele is tourist accommodation (proposed lodges) and traversing of guests mainly on the farm Sebele 931KP. Negotiations are also underway between the BCPA and North-West Parks and Tourism Board (NWPTB) to incorporate the Sebele farm into the Madikwe Game Reserve. If this materializes a link between the Madikwe Game Reserve, the Molatedi dam and 12 km of the Marico River will be created.

It should be noted that the environmental application in terms of the provisions of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA) will run in parallel with, and will guide and inform the land-use application in terms of the Physical Planning Act (Act No. 88 of 1967) submitted by Derick Peacock Associates (Resort and Leisure Planners).

2. Objectives

The general aim of this cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of both tangible and intangible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), settlements and oral traditions of cultural significance.

As such the terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

- Identify and provide a detailed description of all artefacts, assemblages, settlements and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the study area,
- Estimate the level of significance/importance of the these remains in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value,
- Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the proposed development activities, and
- Propose possible mitigation measures which will limit or prevent any impact provided that such action is necessitated by the development.

3. Study Area

The survey focussed exclusively on the farm Sebele 931KP which is flanked by the Madikwe Game Reserve on both the western and northern sides. The eastern boundary is delineated by the Marico River and the southern boundary by the Molatedi Dam. The property is situated approximately 83 km (as the crow flies) north-east of Zeerust, 1 km west of the Molatedi Village. Direct access to the property is obtained from gravel district road D1010 which links up with a tarred road to the R565 west of Pilanesberg National Park.

The property has gentle slopes with a prominent ridge (between 120 and 150 metres in height) along the southern section draining towards the south and north. The northern section has two prominent koppies known as Lotteringskop and Klein Lotteringskop respectively. The southern section is dominated by the Dwarsberg Mountain Range which stretches from east to west. The farm is approximately 4014 ha in extent.

The existing infrastructure (farm houses, roads, fences, boreholes, landing strip) will be utilized and will only be supplemented where necessary to be sufficient to serve the proposed development. Furthermore, an old hunting camp, with 4 old dilapidated chalets, is located at the foot of Lotteringskop.

The vegetation in the south of the farm is Dwarsberg-Swartruggens Mountain Bushveld, the middle is represented by Dwaalboom Thornveld and the north by Madikwe Dolomite Bushveld (al part of the Central Bushveld Bioregion) (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The occurrence of the dolomite in the northern sections is substantiated by a high rating on the Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (SAHRIS).

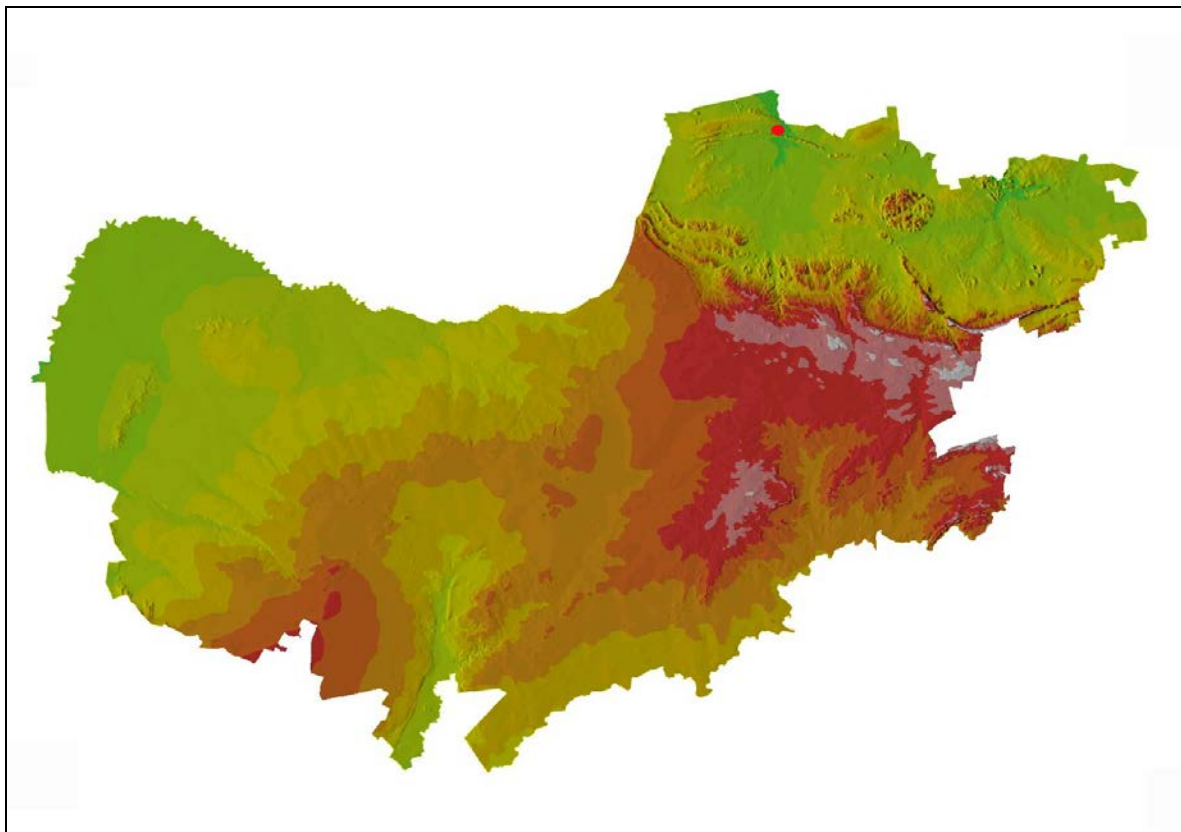


Figure 1: Regional context of the survey area situated in the north of the North West Province (red area)

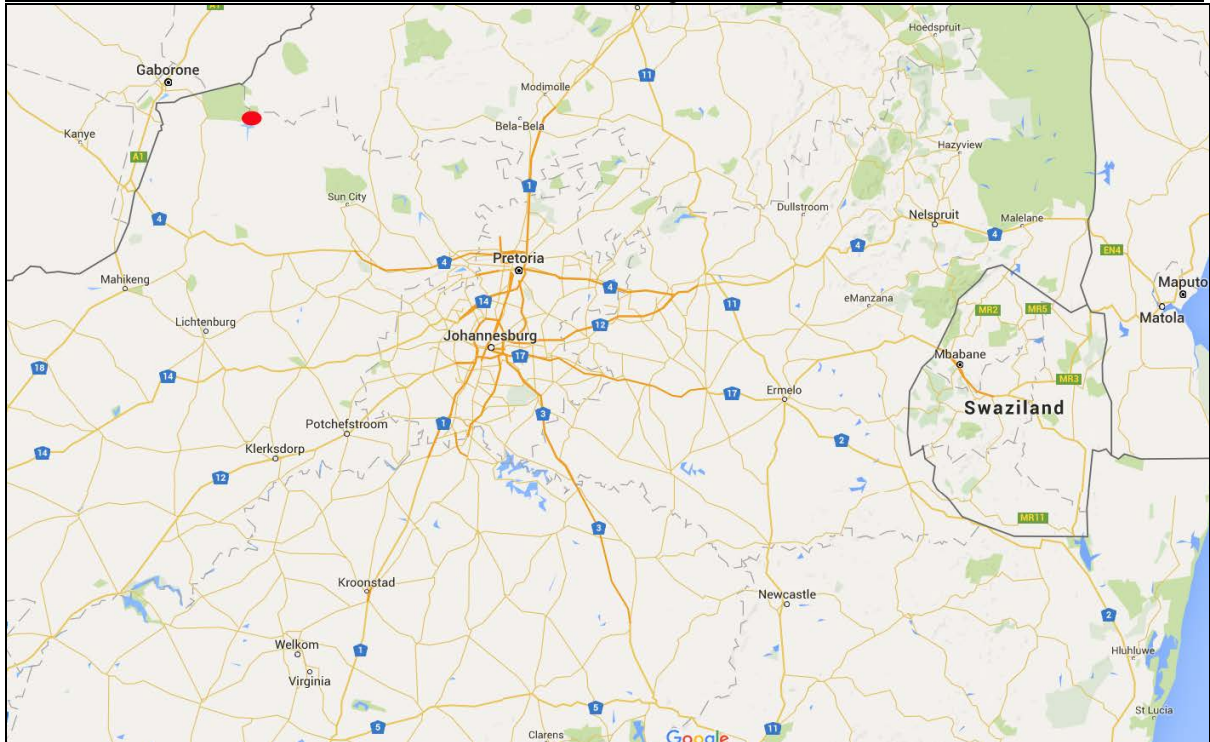


Figure 2: Local context of the survey area (indicated by the red area)

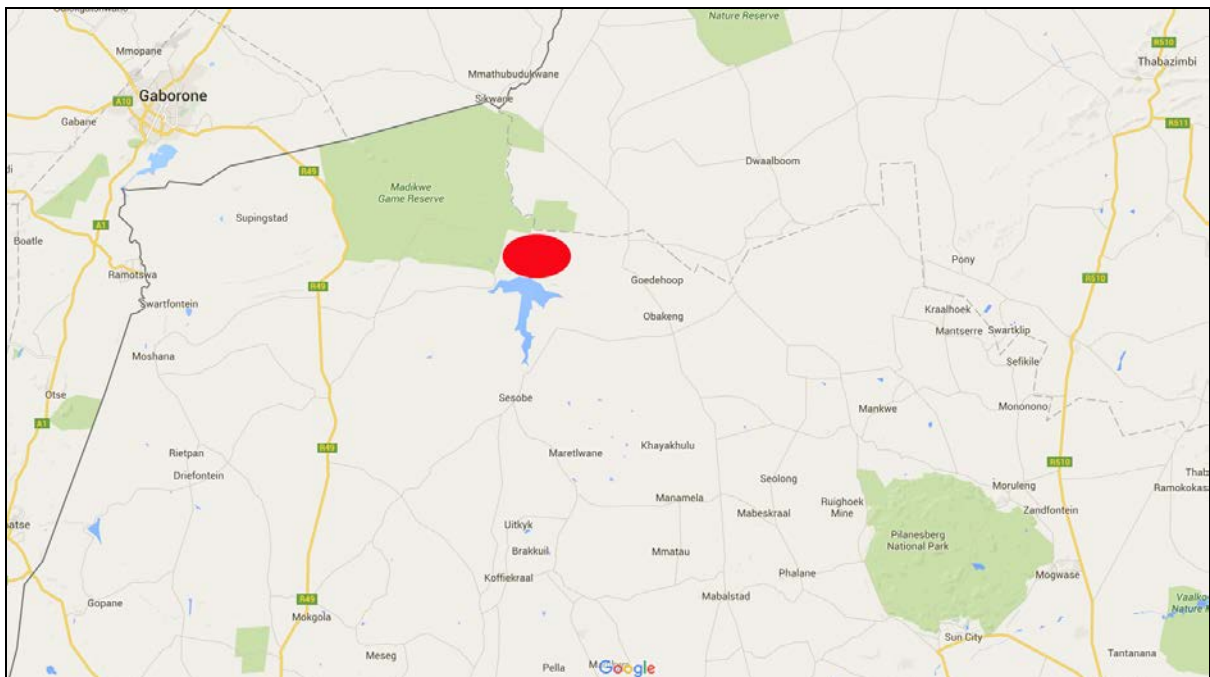


Figure 3: Detail position of the survey area located south of the Madikwe Game Reserve



Figure 4: Survey area as indicated on Google Earth (2015)

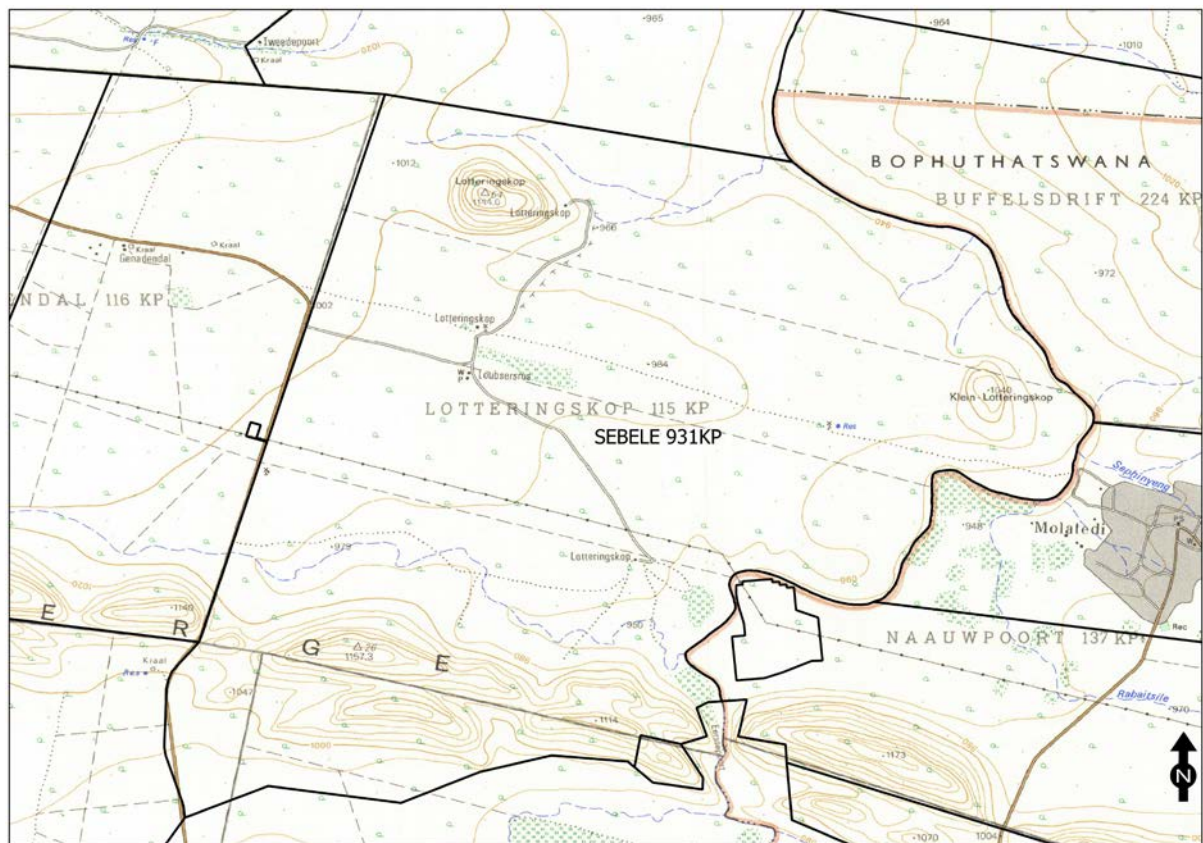


Figure 5: Survey areas as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2426CD

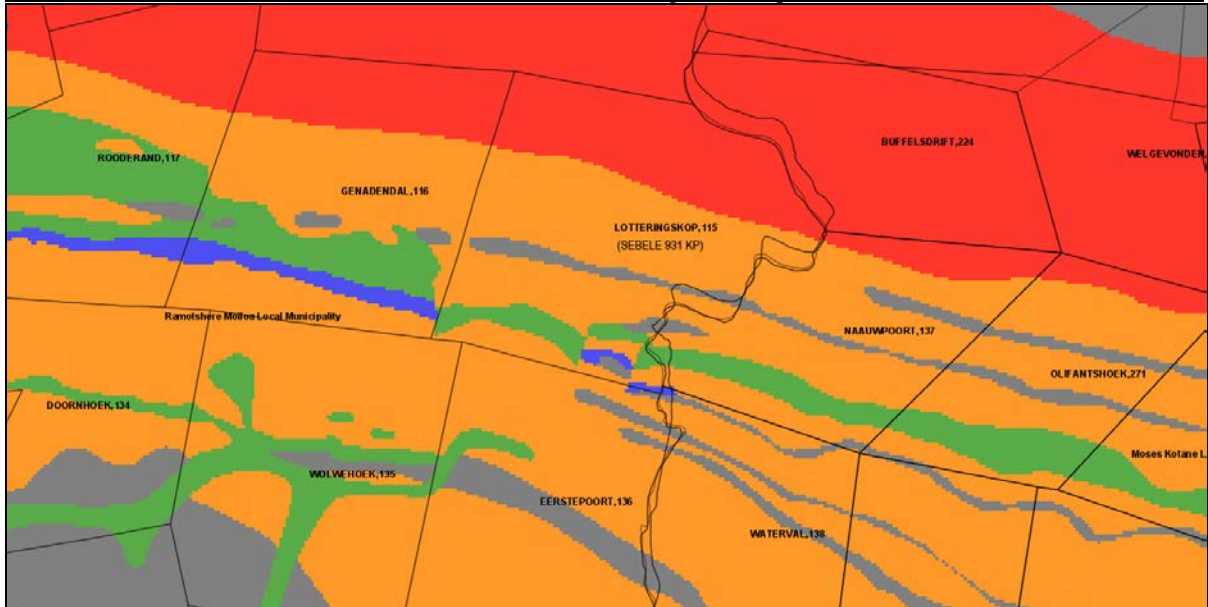


Figure 6: The palaeontology sensitivity map (SAHRIS) indicates a high probability of fossil remains in the northern section of the farm which is dominated by dolomites



Figure 7: General view along the northern section of the Marico River



Figure 8: Dilapidated structures at the hunting camp near Lotteringskop (also note perennial spring)



Figure 9: General view of the central region of the survey area (near the landing strip)



Figure 10: Patches of archaic red desert sand were noted in some areas on the farm



Figure 11: The Dwarsberg Mountain range in the south of the survey area



Figure 12: Southern view of the farm towards the Molatedi Dam



Figure 13: Farmhouse built in the 1960s

4. Proposed Project Activities

The development application consists of two lodges:

- a lodge of up to 60 beds catering for the mid-market, on acceptable and feasible development sites based on assessment of Site B and D;
- a lodge of 10 to 32 beds on acceptable and feasible development sites based on assessment of Sites C, E and F;
- access roads to the various proposed Lodge sites; and
- associated facilities and infrastructure.

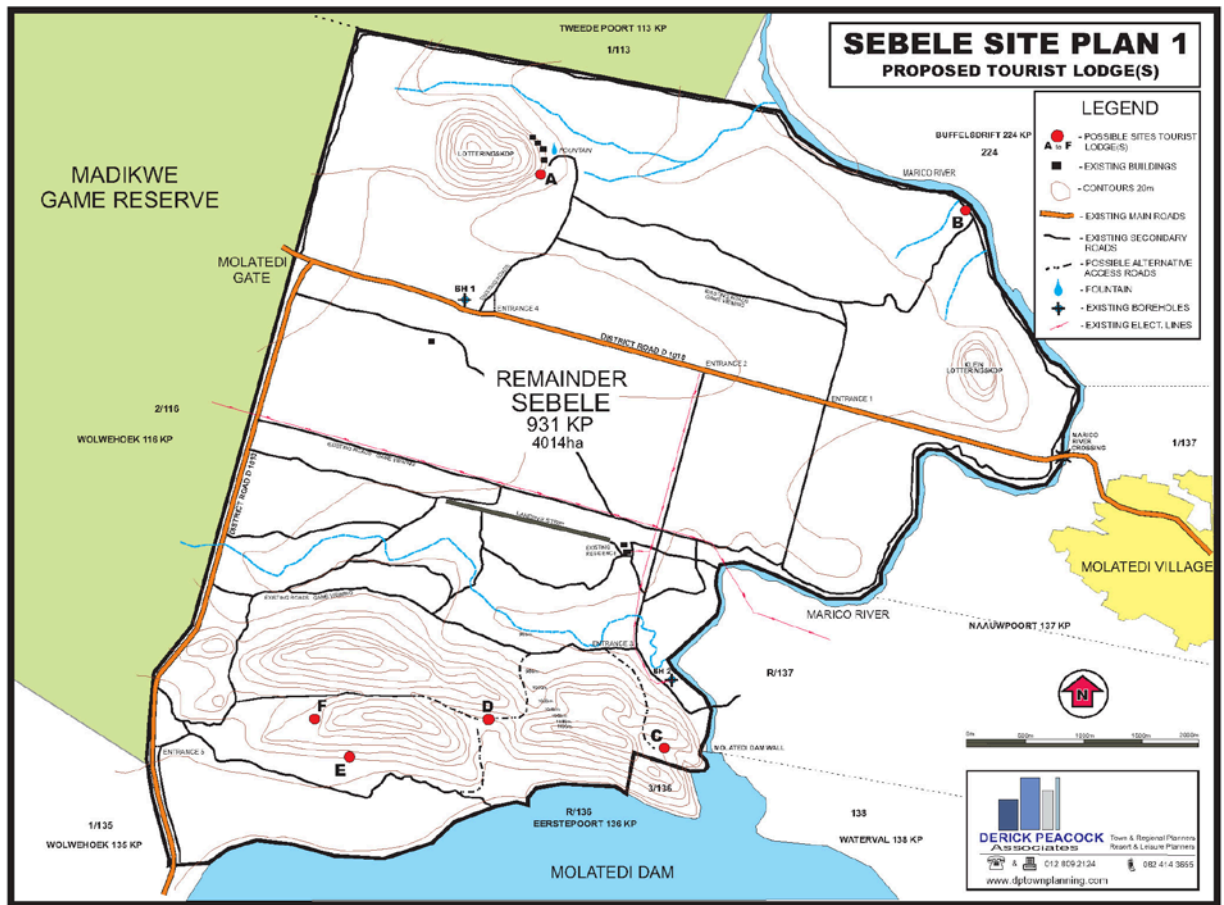


Figure 14: The location of the proposed lodge sites (A – F)

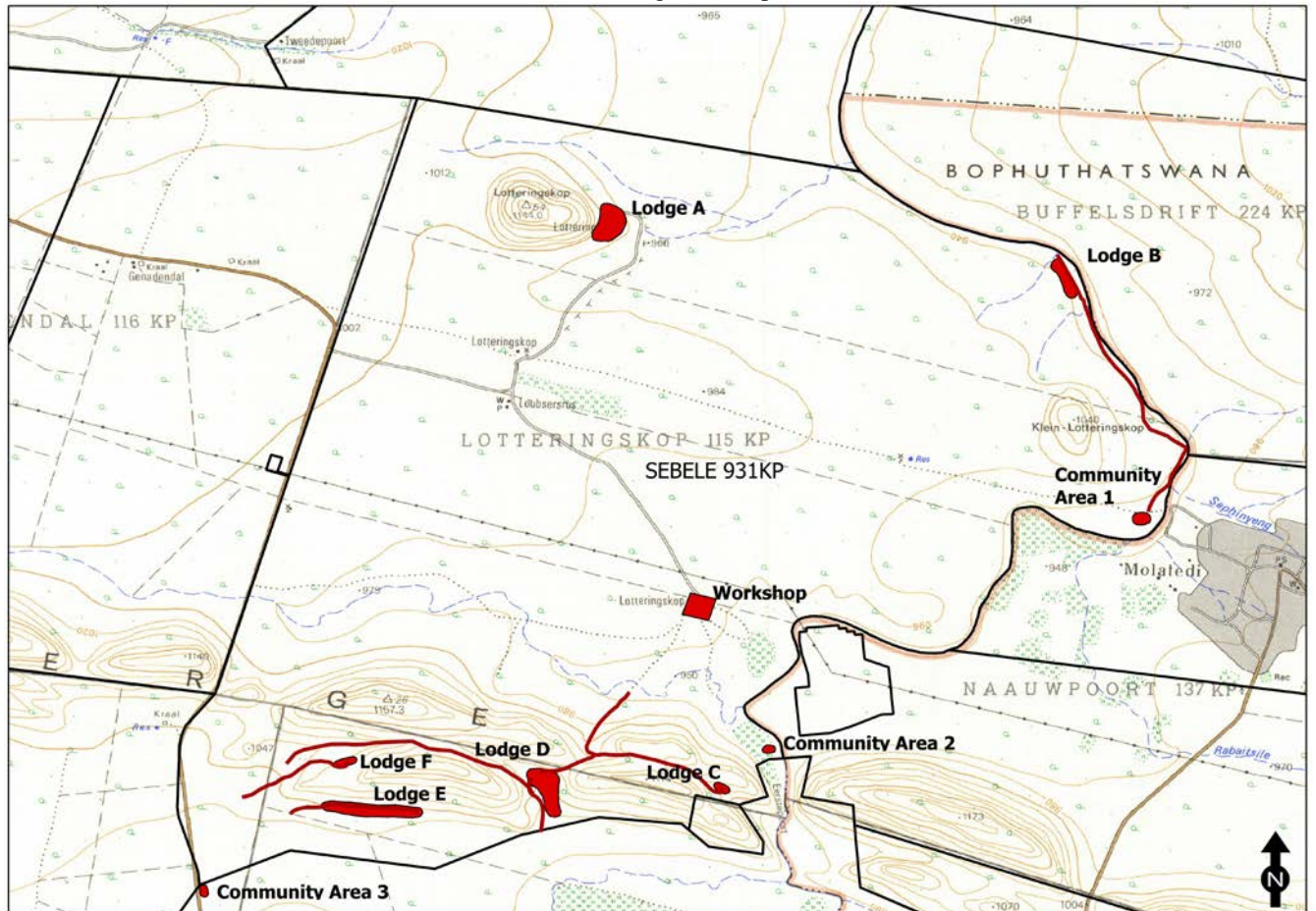


Figure 15: Location of the various proposed developments as indicated on 1:50 000 map 2426CD

5. Legal Framework

- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.
- Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and they are valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable.
- All archaeological remains, features, structures and artefacts older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34 & 35)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory (see **Section 38**). No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.
- Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.

- Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the **NHRA**, with reference to **Section 36**. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains (GNR 363 of 22 May 2013) made in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003 as well as local Ordinances and regulations.

Mitigation guidelines (The significance of the site):

Rating the significance of the impact on a historical or archaeological site is linked to the significance of the site itself. If the significance of the site is rated high, the significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the site is low (also see Table 1).

Significance Rating	Action
Not protected	1. None
Low	2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site adequate; no further action required
	2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, auguring), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, C ¹⁴ dating, mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b]
High	4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism 4b. Graves: Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinterment [including 2a, 2b & 3]

Table 1: Rating the significance of sites

- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.
- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.
- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).

- **Architectural significance:**
 - Does the site contain any important examples of a building type?
 - Are any of the buildings important examples of a style or period?
 - Do any of the buildings contain fine details and or reflect fine workmanship?
 - Are any of the buildings the work of a major architect or builder?
 - Are the buildings important examples of an industrial, technological or engineering development?
 - What is the integrity of the buildings?
 - Are the buildings still utilised?
 - Has the buildings been altered and are these alterations sympathetic to the original intent of the design?

- **Spatial significance of architecture:**
 - Is the site or any of the buildings a landmark in the city or town?
 - Does the plant contribute to the character of the neighbourhood/region?
 - Do the buildings contribute to the character of the street or square?
 - Is the place or building part of an important group of buildings?

- **Architecture: Levels of significance are:**
 - Protect
 - Highly significant
 - Possible significance
 - Least significance
 - No significance

- **Architecture: Levels of protection are:**

Retain and protect	Considered to be of high significance. The building or structure can be used as part of the development but must be suitably protected. Should not include major structural alterations. If the building is older than 60 years a modification permit is required from SAHRA.
Retain and re-use	Considered to be of moderate significance. The building or structure can be altered to be accommodated within the development plans. Structural alterations can be included. If the building is older than 60 years a modification permit is required from SAHRA.
Alter and re-use	Considered to be of low significance. The building or structure can be structurally altered or destruction can be considered following further documentation. If the building is older than 60 years a modification/destruction permit is required from SAHRA.
Can be demolished	Considered to be of negligible significance and can be demolished. If the building is older than 60 years a destruction permit is required from SAHRA.

Table 2: Level of protection of buildings/structures

- A copy of this report will be lodged with the **SAHRA** as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4) and the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA).

- Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the SAHRA (or relevant PHRA).

6. Study Approach/Methods

Regional maps and other geographical information (ESRI shapefiles) were supplied by NuLeaf Planning and Environmental. In addition the most up-to-date Google Earth images and topographic maps were used to indicate the survey area. The survey area is localised on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2426CD. Please note that all maps are orientated with north facing upwards (unless stated otherwise).

The strategy during this survey was to focus on the areas demarcated for the proposed development which included the proposed lodge sites, community areas and all associated access roads. Representatives of the Barokologadi Community Property Association were also consulted during ad hoc interviews to determine the location of any known heritage sites, especially graves. All the sites were surveyed on foot focussing on the areas of the proposed development.

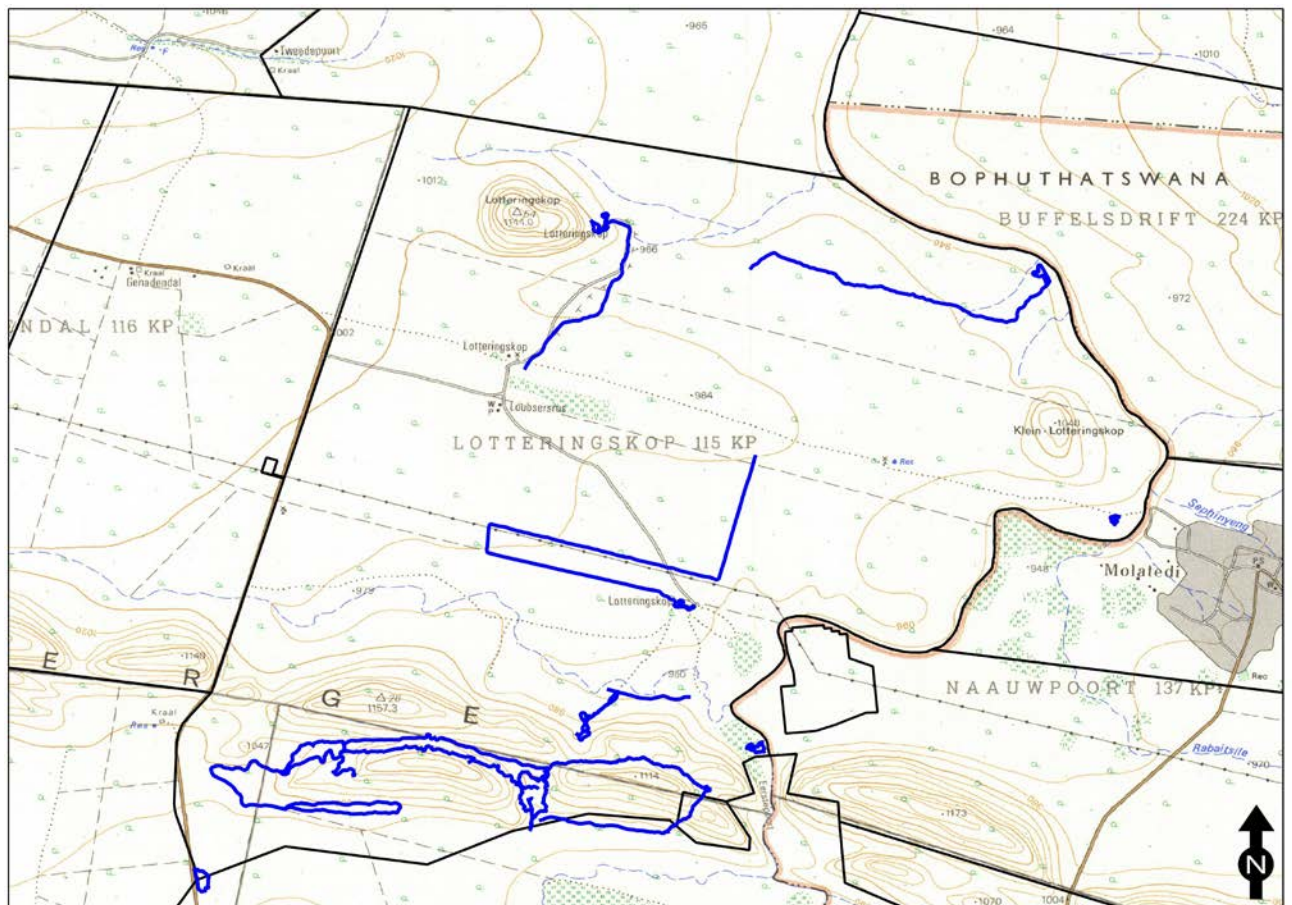


Figure 16: Recorded survey tracks for the project

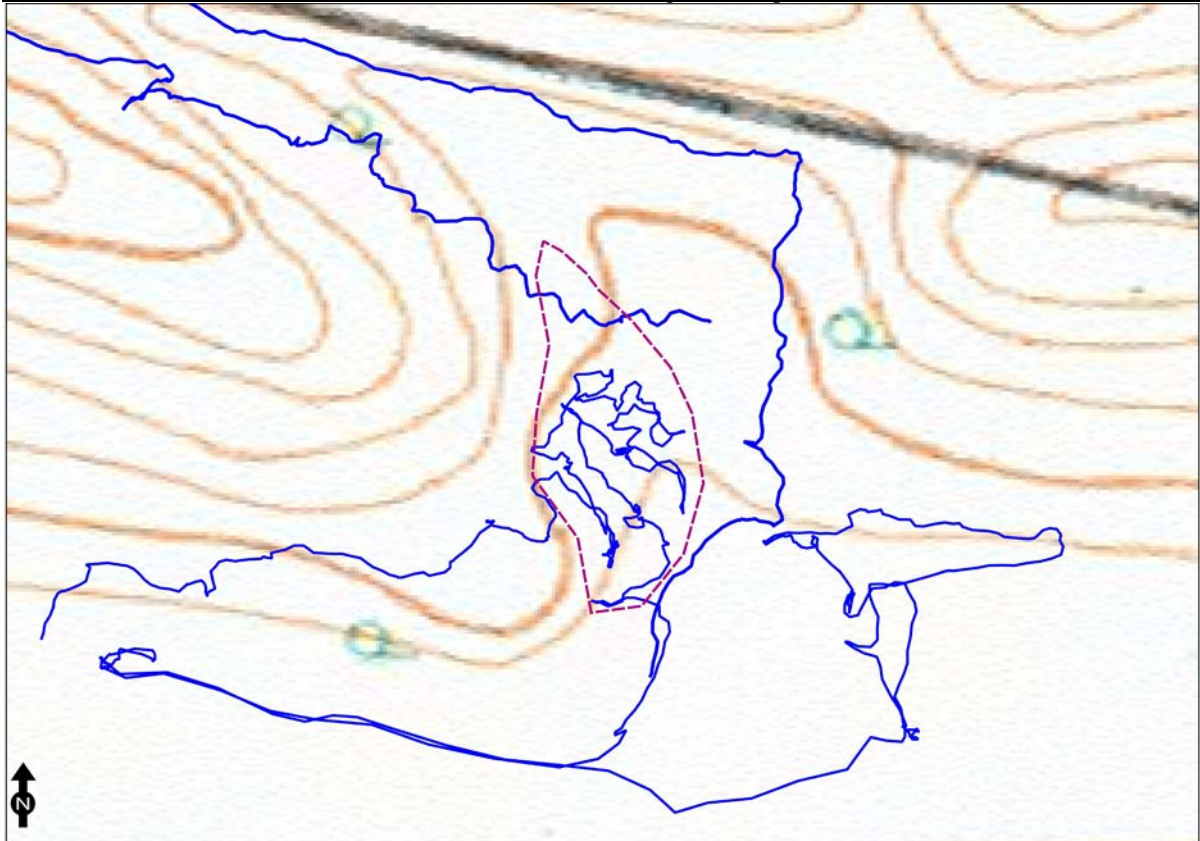


Figure 17: Additional survey tracks for detailed survey of the Lodge D site (January 2016)

6.1 Review of existing information/data

Additional information on the cultural heritage of the area was sourced from the following records:

- National Mapping Project by SAHRA (which lists heritage impact assessment reports submitted for South Africa);
- Online SAHRIS database;
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client; and
- Published and unpublished material on the area.

The only extensive archaeological investigation in the region was conducted by Tom Huffman which focussed on sites inside the Madikwe Game Reserve. A total of 46 historical (buildings, cemeteries, mission station) and archaeological (early Moloko (pre-stone-walled), late Moloko (stone-walled) and Difaqane) sites and settlements were recorded during the survey (Huffman et al 1996). Of interest is that decorated pottery is widely used to classify Iron Age sites and that the type site (where a type is first recorded) for a facies known as Madikwe (AD 1400 – 1600) was first recorded in Madikwe Game Reserve. Several of these sites were documented further to the west of the current survey area (also Huffman 2007:459).

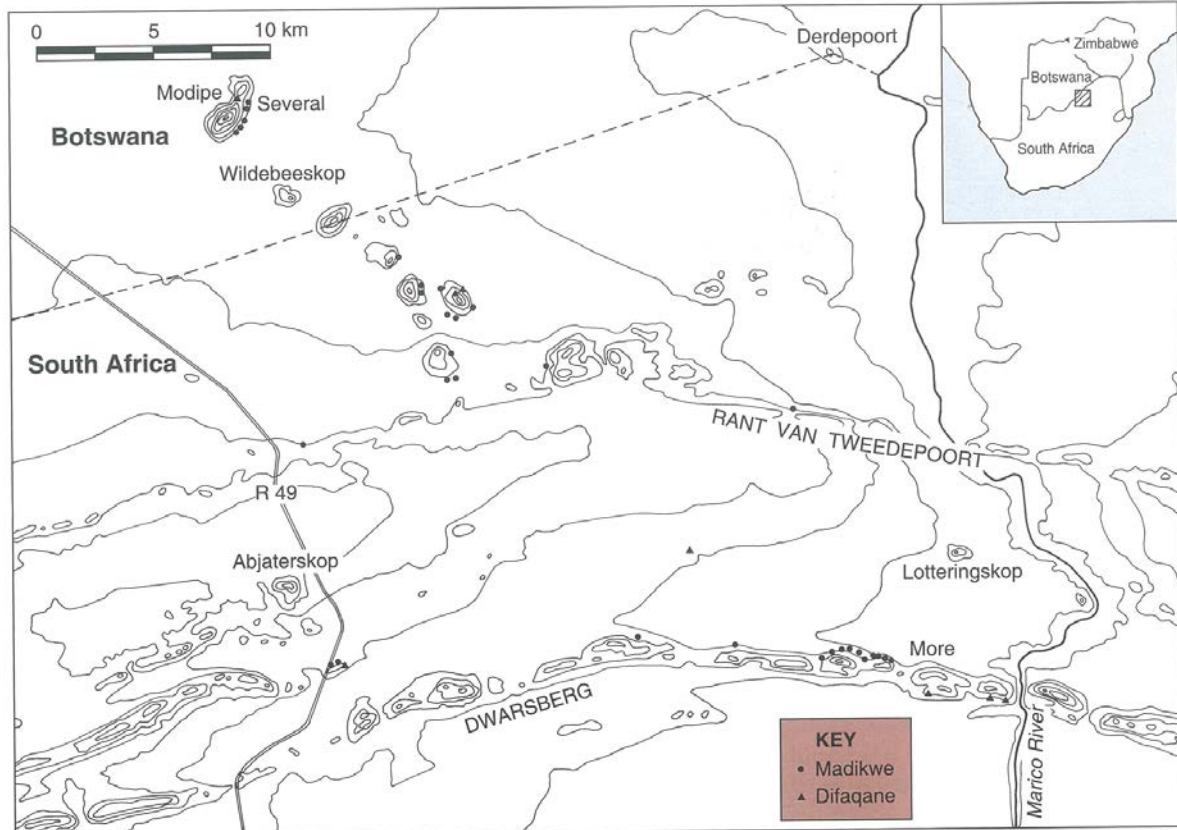


Figure 18: The location of known archaeological and historical sites in the Madikwe Game Reserve and on the farm Sebele 931KP (Huffman 2007:459)

However, please note that several Difaqane sites (AD 1830s) linked to the period of disruption caused by Mzilikazi's Zulu warriors, were also recorded (Huffman 1996) on the farm Sebele 931KP.

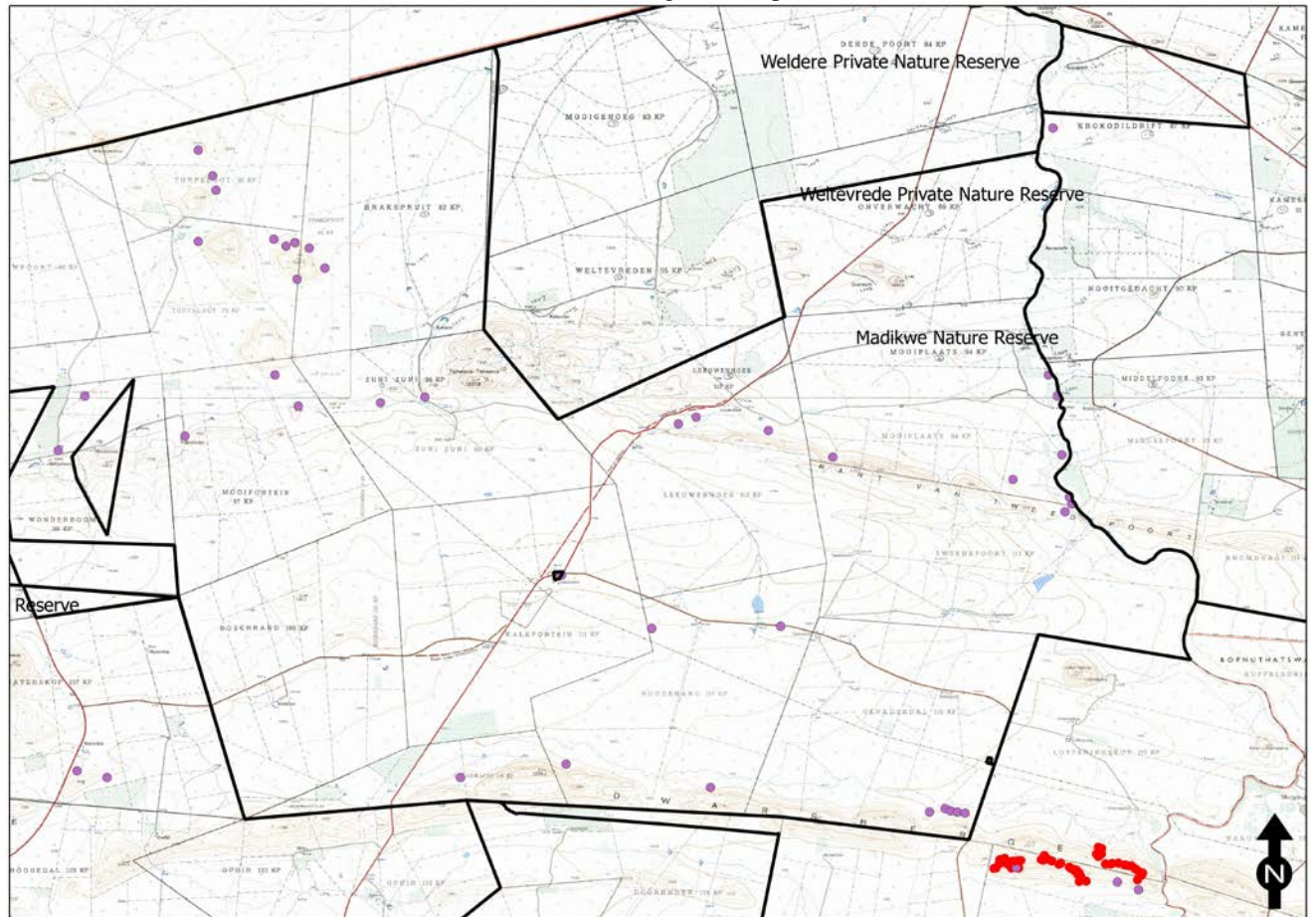


Figure 19: Huffman's sites (purple) in relation to the current recorded sites (red) on the farm Sebele 931KP

According to the Surveyor General's database the farm Lotteringskop 115KP was first surveyed in March 1896 and was owned by JP Snyman (see Addendum 3). The late 20th century occupation of the area can probably be attributed to early farmers moving into the region and started commercial farming activities. The farm name was changed to Sebele 931KP when it was resurveyed in 1992. Also the farm boundaries were changed significantly, especially an extension added to the south to include the Dwarsberg Mountains. The original farm was also surveyed and included in the Jeppe map of 1899 (Jeppe 1899). Of interest is the location of the Hermannsburg Mission Station at Melorane which is situated on the farm Rooderand 117KP from which the Barokologadi ba Ga Maotwe were forcefully removed in 1950 and resettled at Misgund (west of Pilanesberg), while others were taken to De Brak. Oral testimony indicates that Sebele Mountain near the Madikwe River was remembered for its perennial springs and this is where the cattle outposts were stationed. Copper was also worked in caves near the Dwarsberg Mountains (Molobi 2014:122).

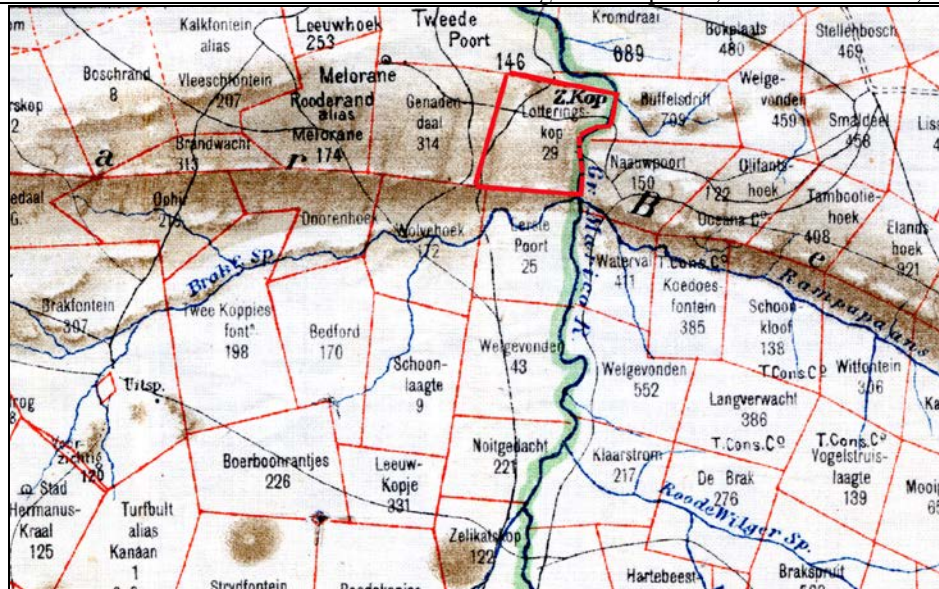


Figure 20: The original farm Lotteringskop 29 (Lotteringskop 115KP and later Sebele 931KP) as recorded on the Jeppes Map of 1899

6.2 Site visits

The field surveys were conducted during the following visits:

- 15 & 16 September 2015;
- 28 & 29 October 2015;
- 4 November 2015; and
- 12 January 2016.

6.3 Impact assessment

The criteria used to describe heritage resources and to provide a significance rating of recorded sites are listed in the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) specifically Section 7(7) and Section 38. SAHRA also published various regulations including: Minimum standards: Archaeological and palaeontological components of impact assessment reports in 2006 and updated requirements in 2012.

6.4 Assumptions, restrictions and gaps in knowledge

No severe physical restrictions were encountered as gravel roads provided access to the survey area. All the proposed development sites were visited on foot.

7. Description and Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Sites

All the recorded archaeological stone-walled structures are either livestock enclosures (small and large), terraces or isolated walls. The clusters of livestock enclosures conform to the Central Cattle Pattern (CCP) in which the cattle kraals are grouped in the centre of the settlement in a circular arrangement with the domestic structures (house floors, living spaces and middens) surrounding them (also see Addendum 1). During the survey mostly clusters of circular stone-walled livestock enclosures were recorded. According to Huffman (1996) most

of these settlements are associated with settlements associated with the dispersal of people during the Difaqane upheaval (AD 1830s) (also see Addendum for more details).

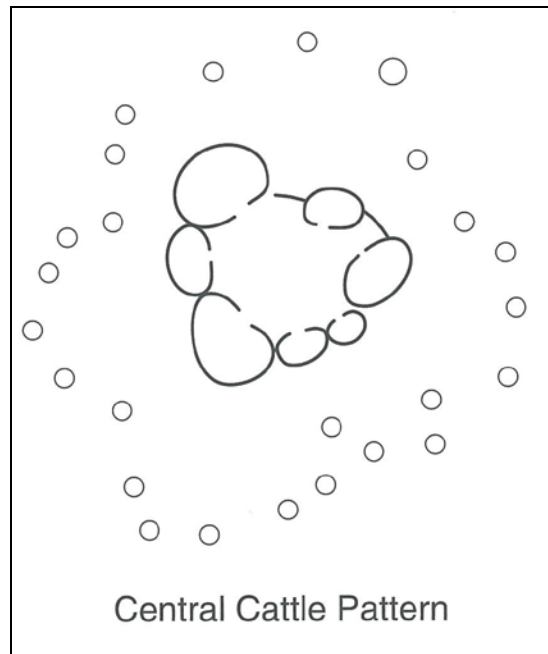


Figure 21: Schematic of the Central Cattle Pattern (CCP) with a cluster of cattle kraals in the centre and domestic house remains at the periphery

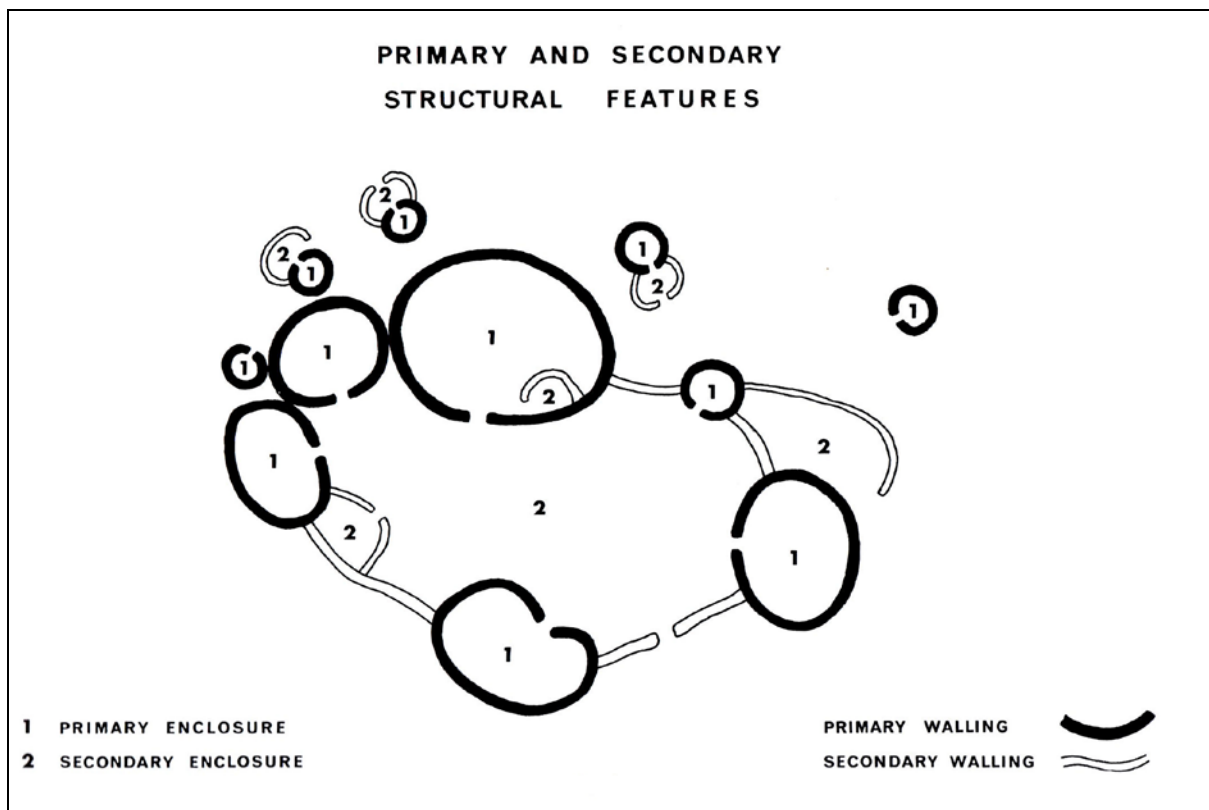


Figure 22: A more complex settlements layout with primary and secondary walling (also with surrounding house structures)

Although individual livestock enclosures were recorded as sites, several points can often be associated with a single larger settlement.

The main Tswana group that settled in the area since the early AD 1800s were the Batlokwa later under the rule of Chief Gaborone. Their main settlement was at Tshwene-Tshwene Mountains (situated on the farm Zuni Zuni 96KP inside the Madikwe Game Reserve, just west of the survey area). The Barokologadi only moved into the area during the mid-AD 1800s. During the mid-1830s Mzilikazi and his warriors moved into the area annihilating most Tswana settlements around Zeerust and the north (see Addendum 1 for more detail). It seems that most groups dispersed and started to settle at hidden locations in mountainous areas. It would seem that all the sites recorded during this survey area probably associated with remnant Tlokwa scatter groups who are hiding away with what cattle they had left. This is substantiated by the lack of substantive dung and domestic deposits at these sites, as they were probably occupied for an intermittent period of time.

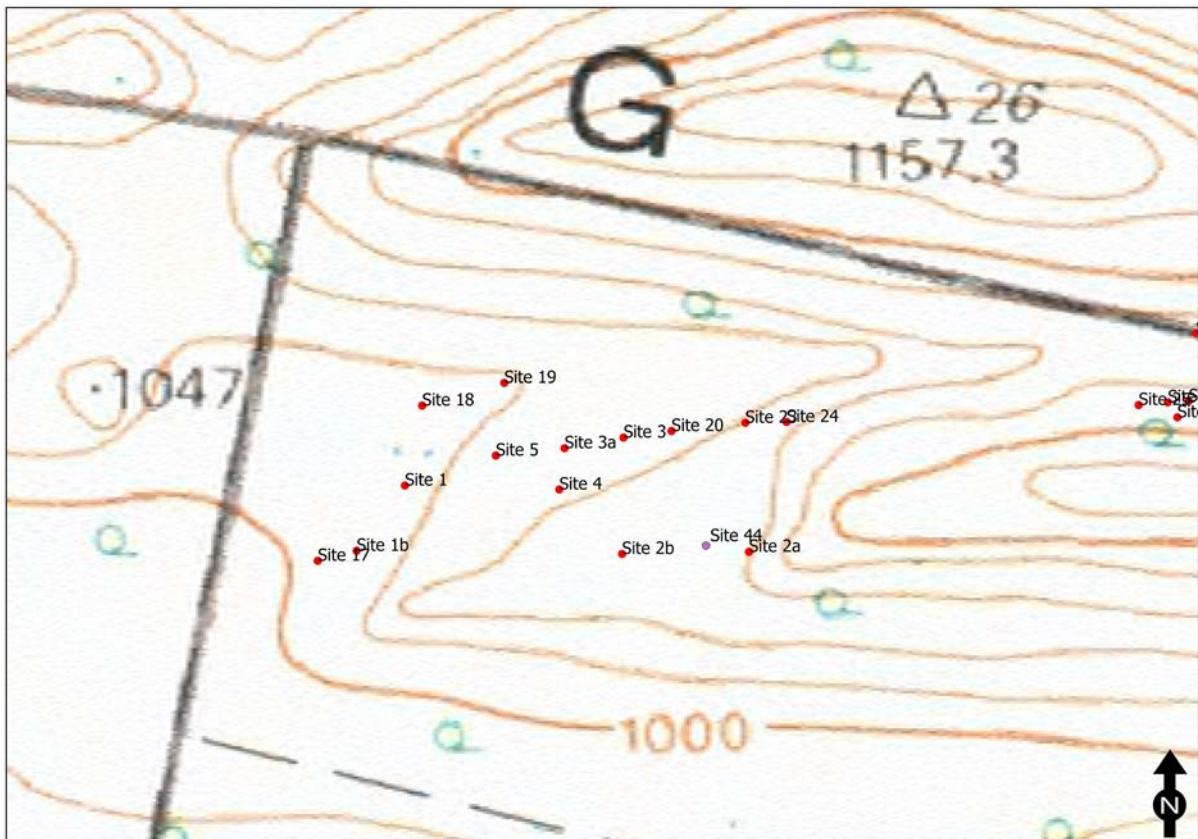


Figure 23: Individual stone-walled enclosures were recorded as sites

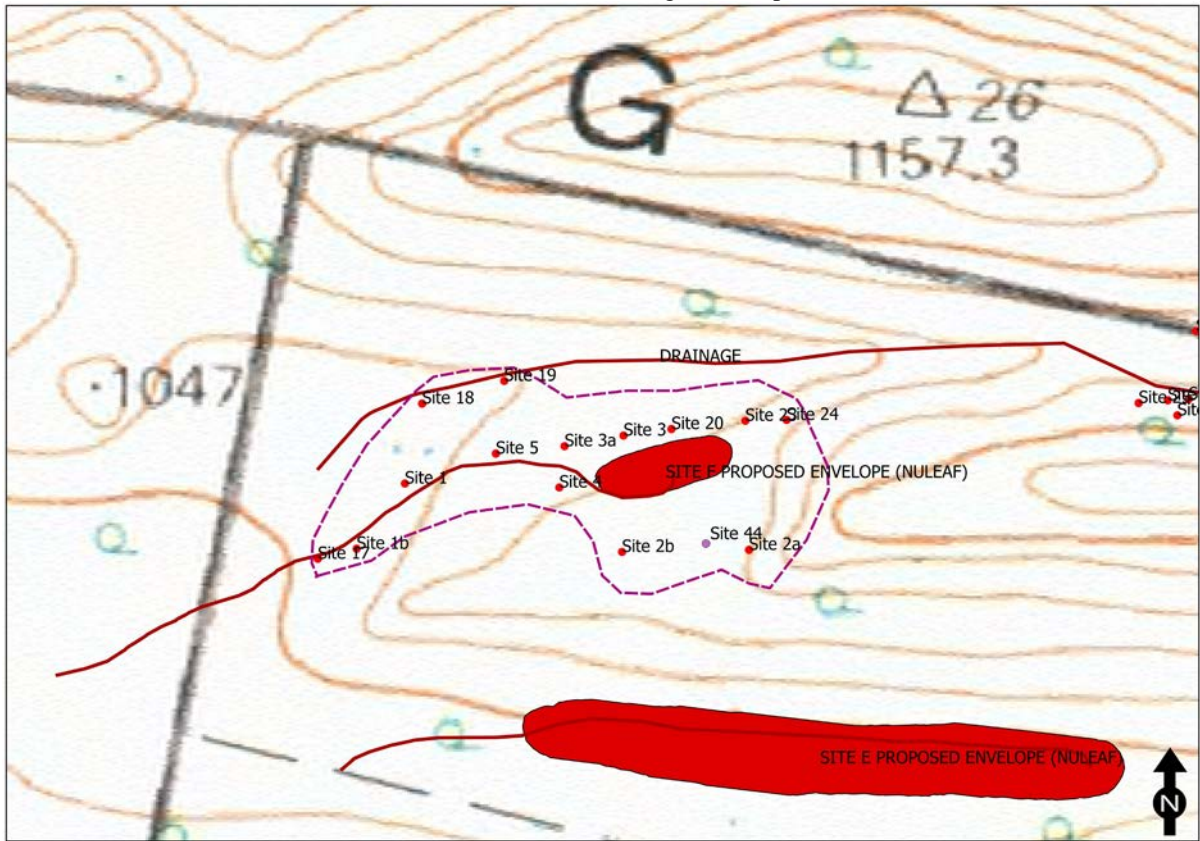


Figure 24: Individual sites can be interpreted as a single larger settlement (Lodge F with access roads)

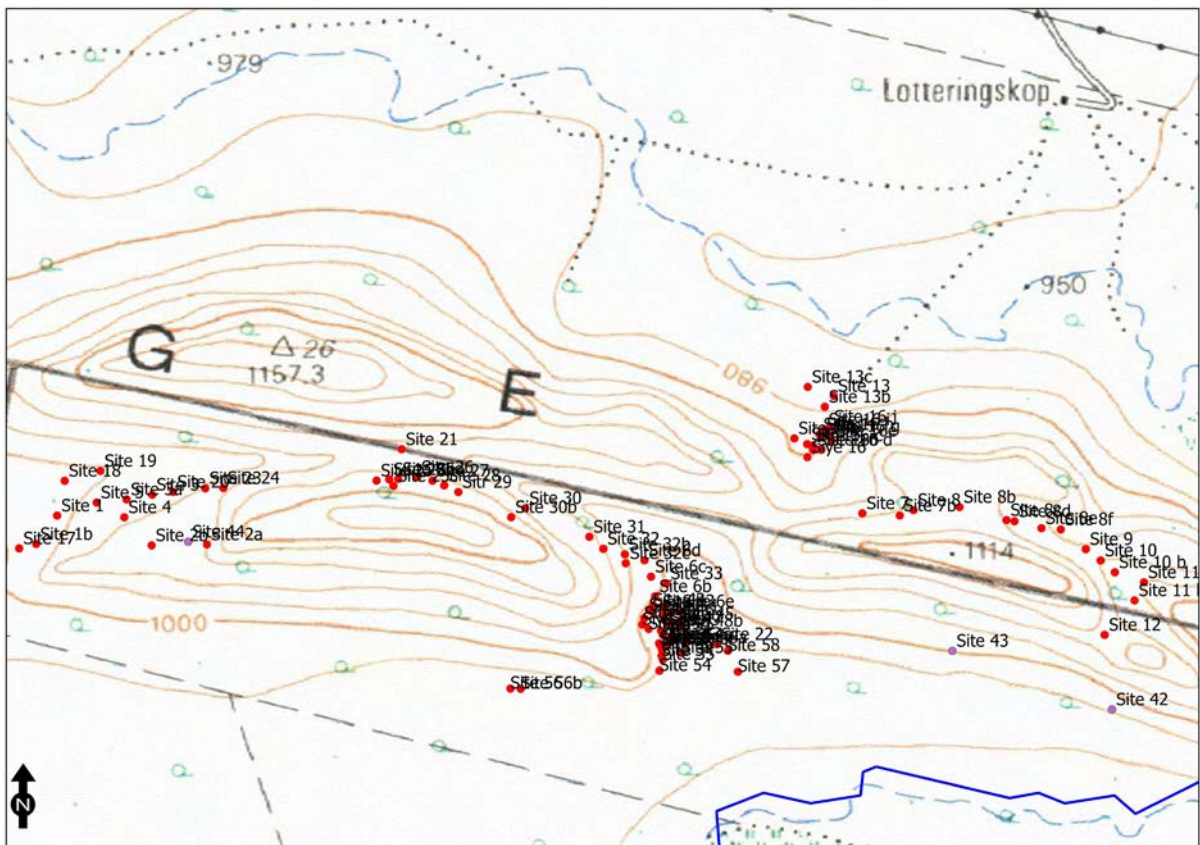


Figure 25: General location of all the heritage sites recorded during the survey, including Huffman (1996)

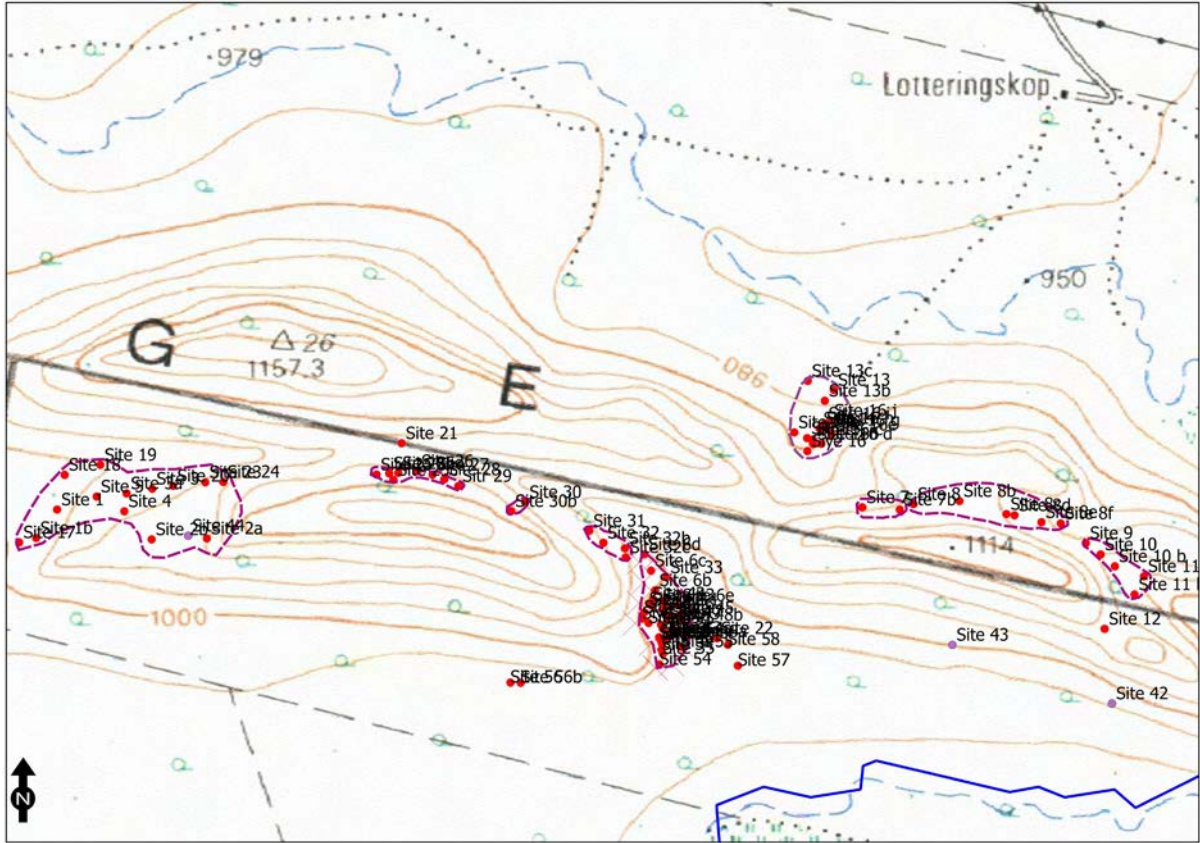


Figure 26: Detail of the sites clusters in the survey area

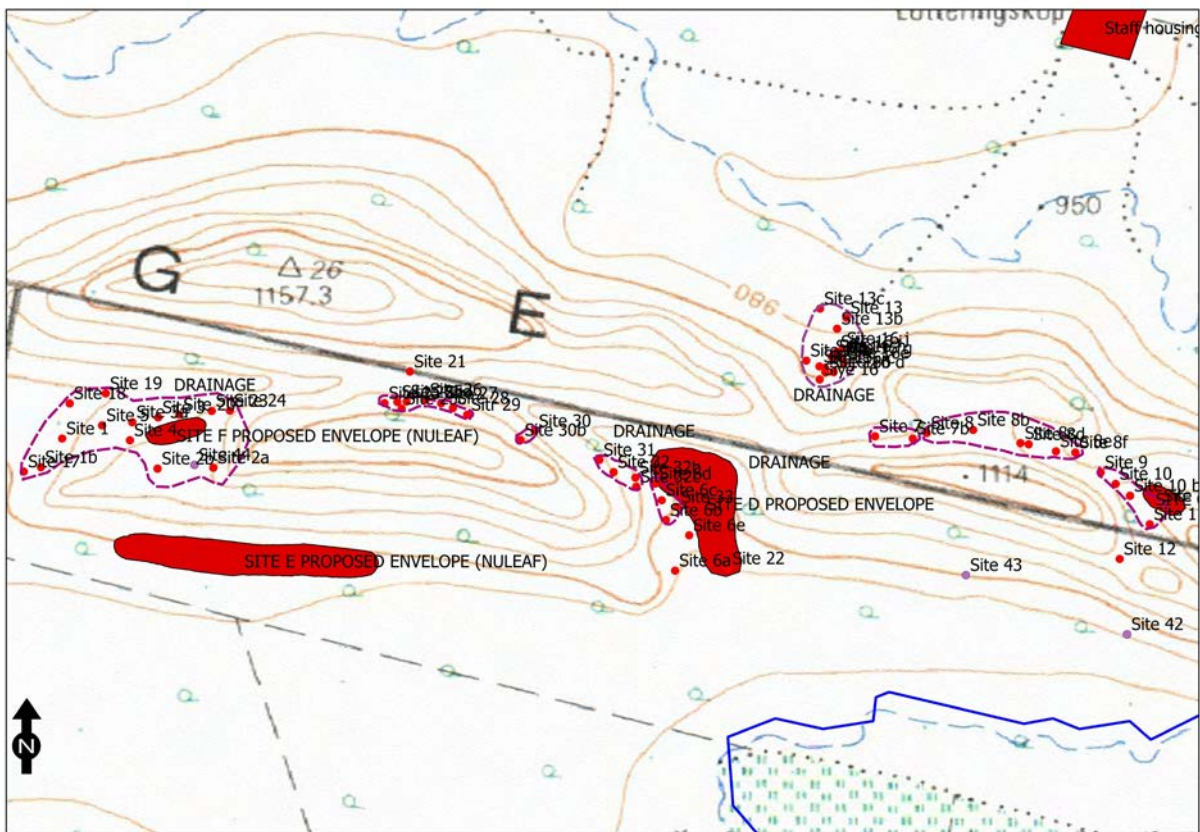


Figure 27: Detail of sites relative to the proposed lodge developments and access roads

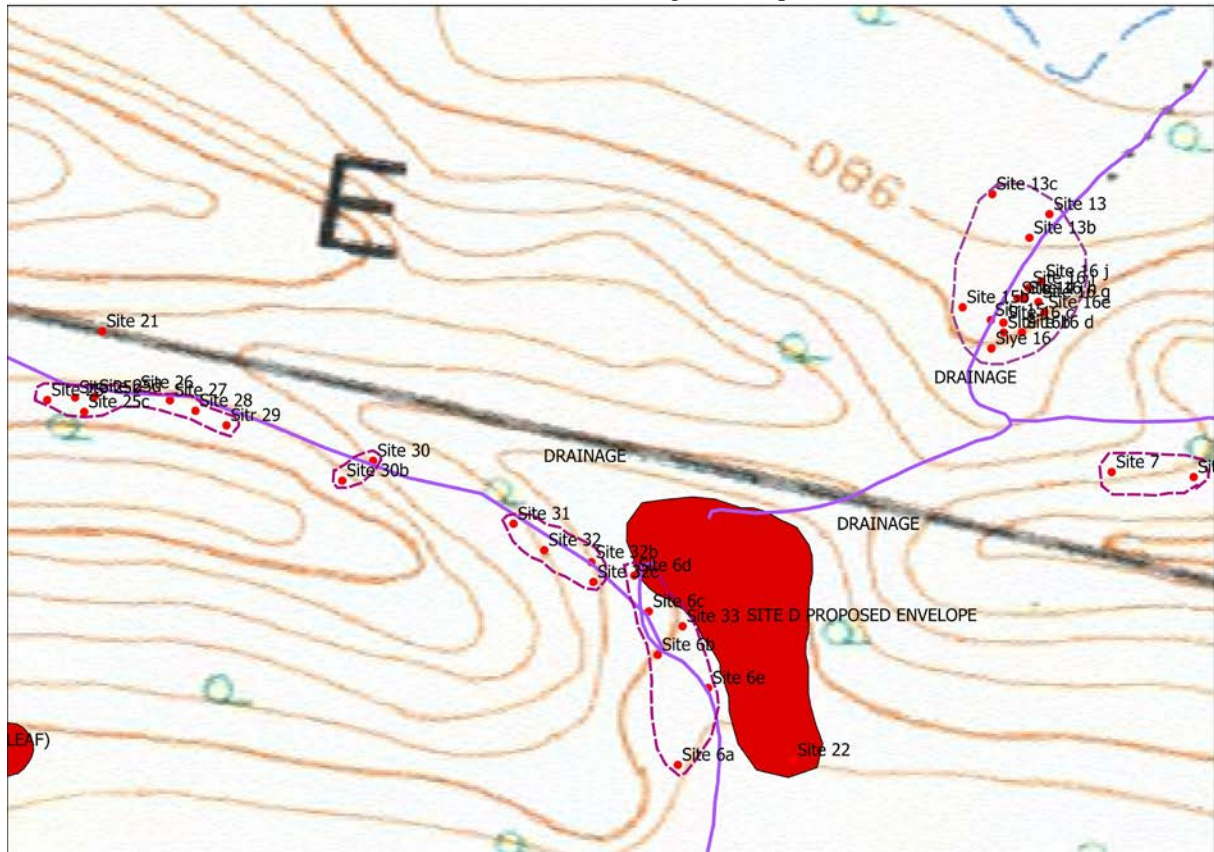


Figure 28: Detail of the sites around Lodge D

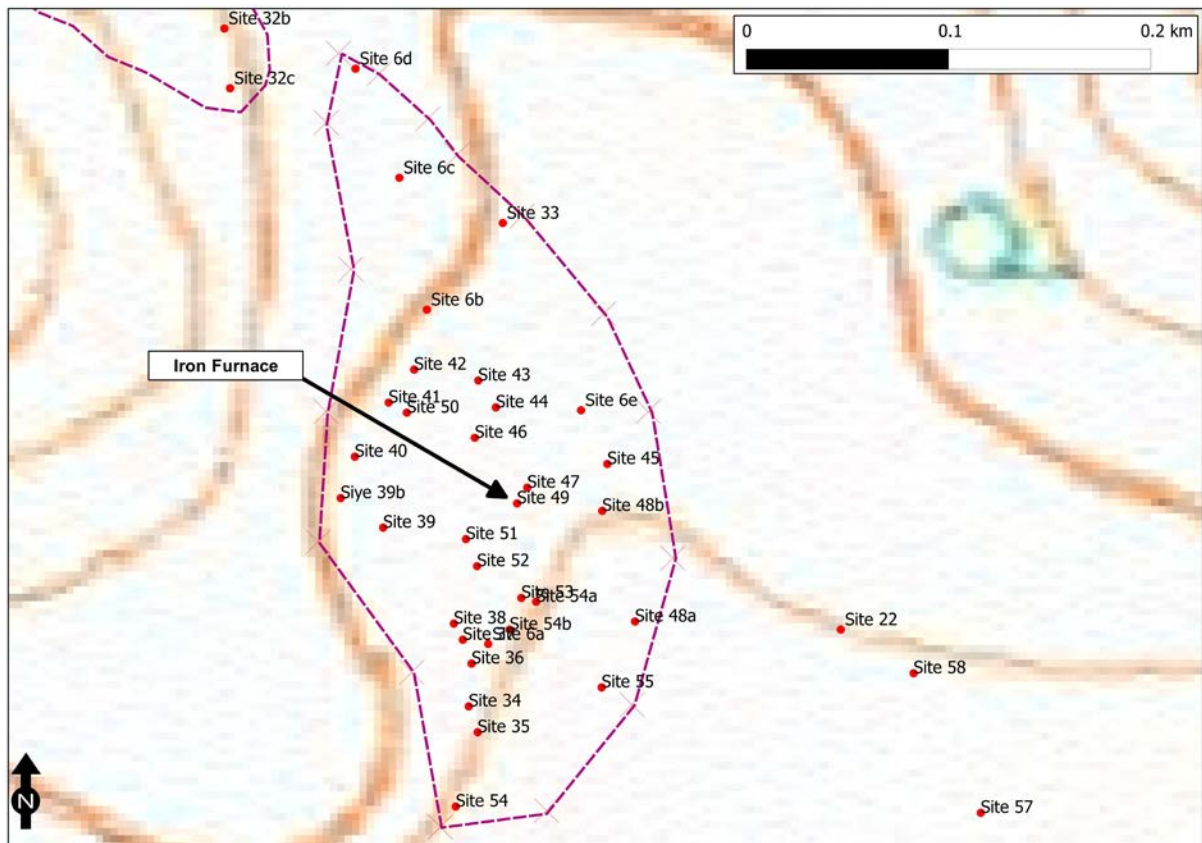


Figure 29: Additional updated detail of the features around Lodge D after the January 2016 site visit

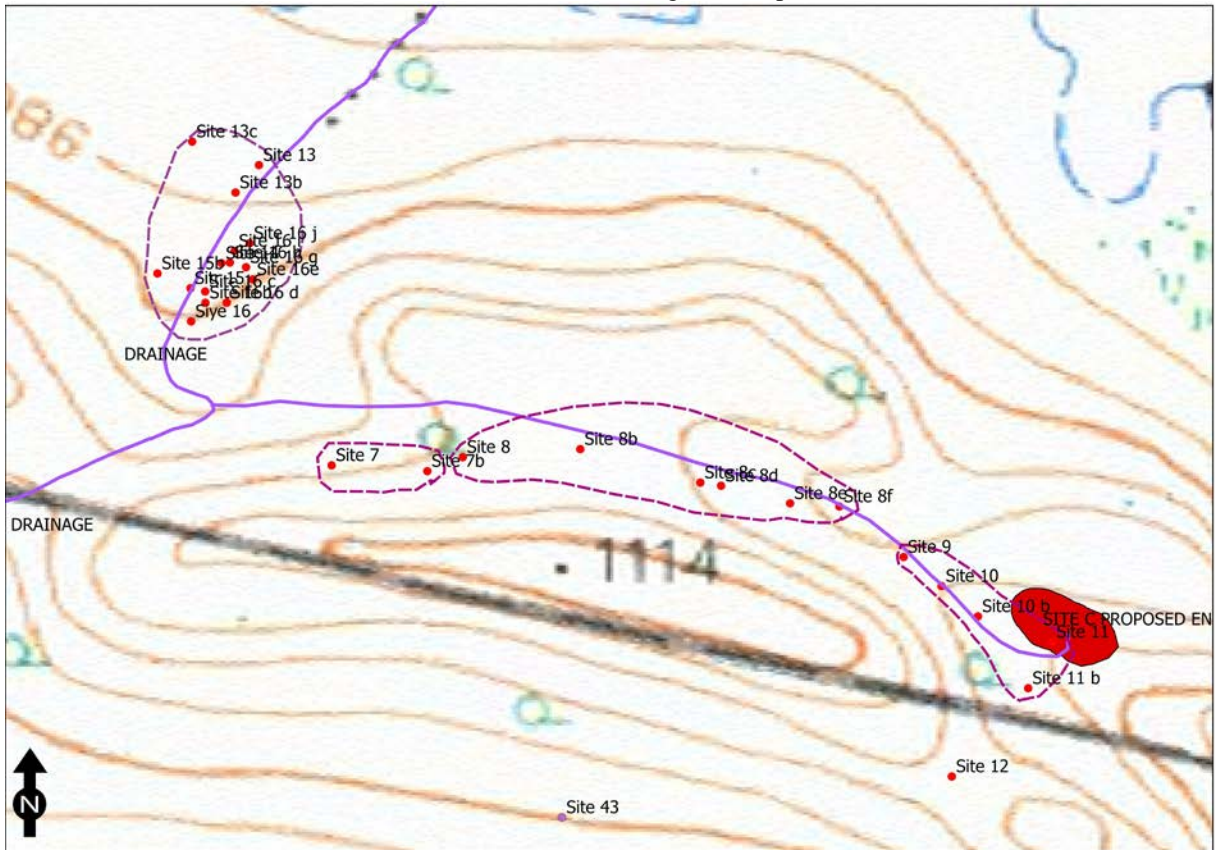


Figure 30: Detail of the sites around Lodge C

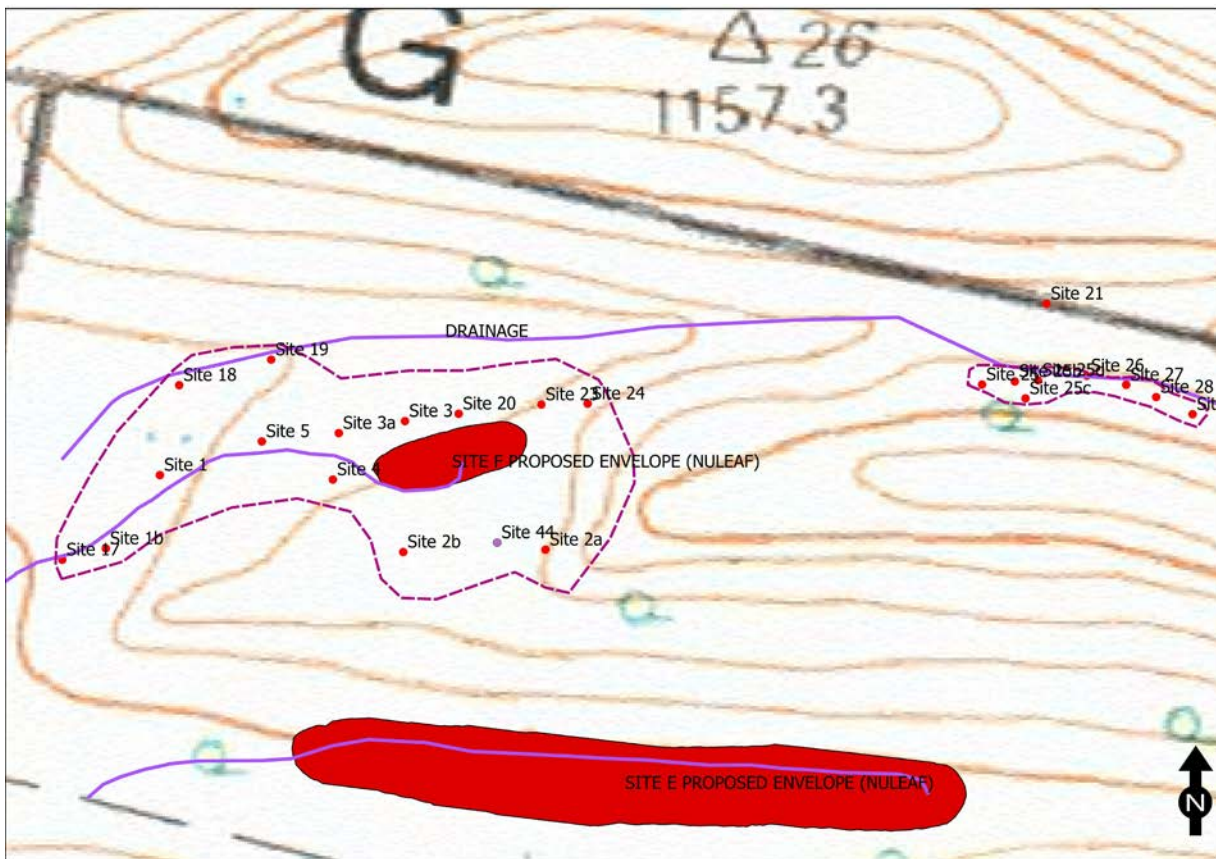


Figure 31: Detail of the sites around Lodge F

8. Locations and Evaluation of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1, 2, 3, 4, 17, 20, 23, 24	24.867196°S 26.411775°E 24.868151°S 26.416730°E 24.868181°S 26.414902°E 24.866505°S 26.414924°E 24.868280°S 26.410520°E 24.866411°S 26.415614°E 24.866293°S 26.416677°E 24.866281°S 26.417272°E	Large cluster of livestock enclosures (Iron furnace remains)	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Lodge F (both access roads and the proposed lodge)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
25, 26, 27, 28, 29	24.866037°S 26.422341°E 24.865924°S 26.423688°E 24.866040°S 26.424194°E 24.866197°S 26.424579°E 24.866417°S 26.425047°E	Large cluster of livestock enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
21	24.865002°S 26.423170°E	Extensive kraal complex with 7 large enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	Demarcating archaeological site clearly to prevent impact
30	24.866950°S 26.427261°E	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
31, 32	33.080400°S 25.504524°E	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to A watching brief is compulsory during the

					<p>construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
6 34-55	24.865261°S 26.436595°E 24.871832°S 26.431765°E 24.871960°S 26.431809°E	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
22	24.871452°S 26.433604°E	Single small enclosure	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
13, 14, 15, 16	24.863241°S 26.437472°E 24.864509°S 26.436989°E 24.864832°S 26.436587°E 24.865261°S 26.436595°E	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
7	24.867120°S 26.438412°E	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is

					<p>compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
8	24.867015°S 26.440107°E	Large site with multiple enclosures and terrace walling	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
9, 10, 11	24.868305°S 26.445804°E 24.868681°S 26.446295°E 24.869402°S 26.447728°E	Large site with multiple enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	Access road to Lodge C and Lodge C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA
12	24.871141°S 26.446428°E	Retaining wall	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	None
56	24.872918°S 26.426770°E 24.872923°S 26.427112°E	Extensive kraal complex with 3 large enclosures	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	Demarcating archaeological site clearly to prevent impact
57	24.872359°S 26.434296°E	Large enclosure 30 metres in diameter with deposit	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	Demarcating archaeological site clearly to prevent impact
58	24.871668°S 26.433964°E	Enclosure 10 metres in diameter	Medium: Specific community Generally Protected B	None	Demarcating archaeological site clearly to prevent impact

Table 3: Description and evaluation of the recorded sites

9. Recommendations and Conclusions

A total of 36 stone-walled Iron Age sites were recorded during survey with an additional 3 sites (Sites 42, 43 and 44) recorded by Huffman (1996). The settlements can probably be interpreted as cattle outposts occupied during the Difaqane (AD 1830s). The Tlokwa capital at Tshwene-Tshwene hills were probably destroyed by Mzilikazi's warriors in 1835 and remnant Tlokwa groups were scattering and hiding away with what cattle they had left. This is substantiated by the lack of substantive dung and domestic deposits at these sites, as they were probably occupied for an intermittent period of time. Generally no large concentrations of middens and potsherds were recorded. Deposits in the kraals also seem ephemeral and do not indicate extended periods of occupation. During the Difaqane these cattle kraals were therefore ideally located to hide and secure large cattle (and sheep and goat) herds during this time of conflict.

Also note that no Stone Age manufacturing assemblages or high density deposits were recorded. Apart from some isolated Middle Stone Age formal tools (core, blade and point) finds, and Late Stone Age surface scatters there is no indication of substantial deposits.

Although several farm houses were noted in the survey area, none seems to be older than 60 years. The farms in the area were probably used for additional grazing and supplementary agricultural land and farm houses were only constructed much later.

No graveyards or individual graves were recorded.

Based on the heritage assessment the following is recommended:

- The access road and Lodge A site may proceed as no heritage sites will be affected by this proposed development. It would seem that all the sites recorded during this survey area probably associated with remnant Tlokwa scatter groups who are hiding away with what cattle they had left. This is substantiated by the lack of substantive dung and domestic deposits at these sites, as they were probably occupied for an intermittent period of time.

Based on the heritage assessment the following is recommended:

- The access road and Lodge A site may proceed as no heritage sites will be affected by this proposed development.
- The access road and Lodge B site may proceed as no heritage sites will be affected by this proposed development.
- The access road and Lodge E site may proceed as no heritage sites will be affected by this proposed development.
- The access road and Lodge F site could potentially impact on a settlement cluster which consists of the following Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 17, 20, 23 and 24. A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner).
- The access road and Lodge D site could potentially impact on a settlement cluster which consists of the following Sites 6, 22, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 34 - 55. A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge and access roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner).
- The access road and Lodge C site could potentially impact on a settlement cluster which consists of the following Sites 9, 10 and 11. The access road to Lodge C will impact on a

settlement cluster which consists of the following Sites 7 and 8. A watching brief is compulsory during both the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) and the roads, especially final alignment.

Please also note the following general recommendations:

- Demarcating archaeological sites clearly during construction
- A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to
- Should there be any possibly impact then a Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA will be required.

As such, if the construction of the access roads to the lodges proceeds a qualified archaeologist must be on site during the initiation phase to guide the alignment of the roads to prevent any possible impacts on the stone-walled Iron Age sites.

The placement of Lodges C, D and F could impact on the Iron Age (Difaqane) sites. Final alignment will have to be discussed and clear mitigation measures must be in place before any construction can commence.

Also taking cognizance of the following aspects:

Archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).

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Addendum 1: Archaeological and Historical Sequence

The table provides a general overview of the chronological sequence of the archaeological periods in South Africa.

PERIOD	APPROXIMATE DATE
Early Stone Age	More than c. 2 million years ago - c. 250 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age	c. 250 000 years ago – c. 25 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes San Rock Art)	c. 25 000 years ago - c. AD 200 (up to historic times in certain areas)
Early Iron Age	c. AD 400 - c. AD 1025
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites)	c. AD 1025 - c. AD 1830 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1830)

Archaeological Context

Stone Age Sequence

Concentrations of Early Stone Age (ESA) sites are usually present on the flood-plains of perennial rivers and may date to over 2 million years ago. These ESA open sites may contain scatters of stone tools and manufacturing debris and secondly, large concentrated deposits ranging from pebble tool choppers to core tools such as handaxes and cleavers. The earliest hominins who made these stone tools, probably not always actively hunted, instead relying on the opportunistic scavenging of meat from carnivore kill sites.

Middle Stone Age (MSA) sites also occur on flood plains, but are also associated with caves and rock shelters (overhangs). Sites usually consist of large concentrations of knapped stone flakes such as scrapers, points and blades and associated manufacturing debris. Tools may have been hafted but organic materials, such as those used in hafting, seldom preserve. Limited drive-hunting activities are also associated with this period.

Sites dating to the Later Stone Age (LSA) are better preserved in rock shelters, although open sites with scatters of mainly stone tools can occur. Well-protected deposits in shelters allow for stable conditions that result in the preservation of organic materials such as wood, bone, hearths, ostrich eggshell beads and even bedding material. By using San (Bushman) ethnographic data a better understanding of this period is possible. South African rock art is also associated with the LSA.

Iron Age Sequence

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as **Happy**

Rest (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase of **Diamant** is dated to AD 600 - AD 900 and was first recognized at the eponymous site of Diamant in the western Waterberg. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the **Eiland** tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of the North West Province, Northern Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. These sites are usually located on low-lying spurs close to water.

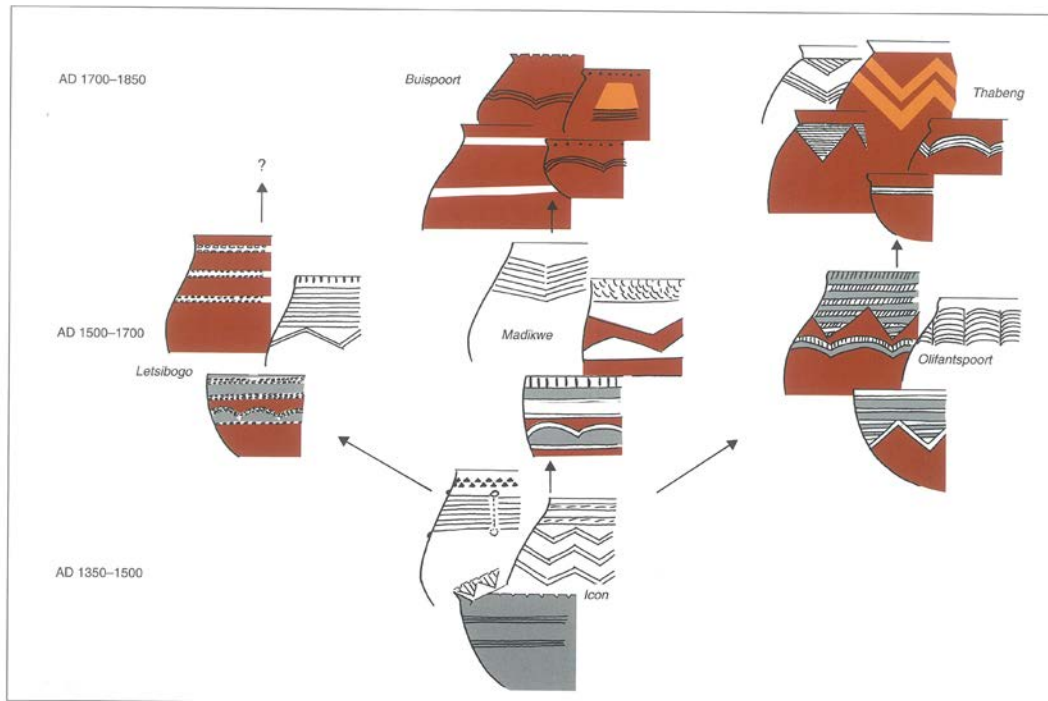


Figure 32: Icon sub-branch of the Moloko pottery sequence (Huffman 2007:434)

The **Late Iron Age (LIA)** settlements are characterised by sites without stone walls (Early Moloko settlements such as Icon (AD 1350 – 1500) and stone-walled sites such as Madikwe (AD 1500 – 1700) and Buispoort (AD 1700 – 1800) situated on defensive hilltops. This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Tswana speakers and in the northern regions of South Africa with associated sites dating between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries AD. The terminal LIA is represented by late 18th/early 19th century settlements with multichrome Moloko pottery commonly attributed to the Sotho-Tswana. These settlements can in many instances be correlated with oral traditions on population movements during which African farming communities sought refuge in mountainous regions during the processes of disruption in the northern interior of South Africa, resulting from the so-called *difaqane* (or *mfecane*).

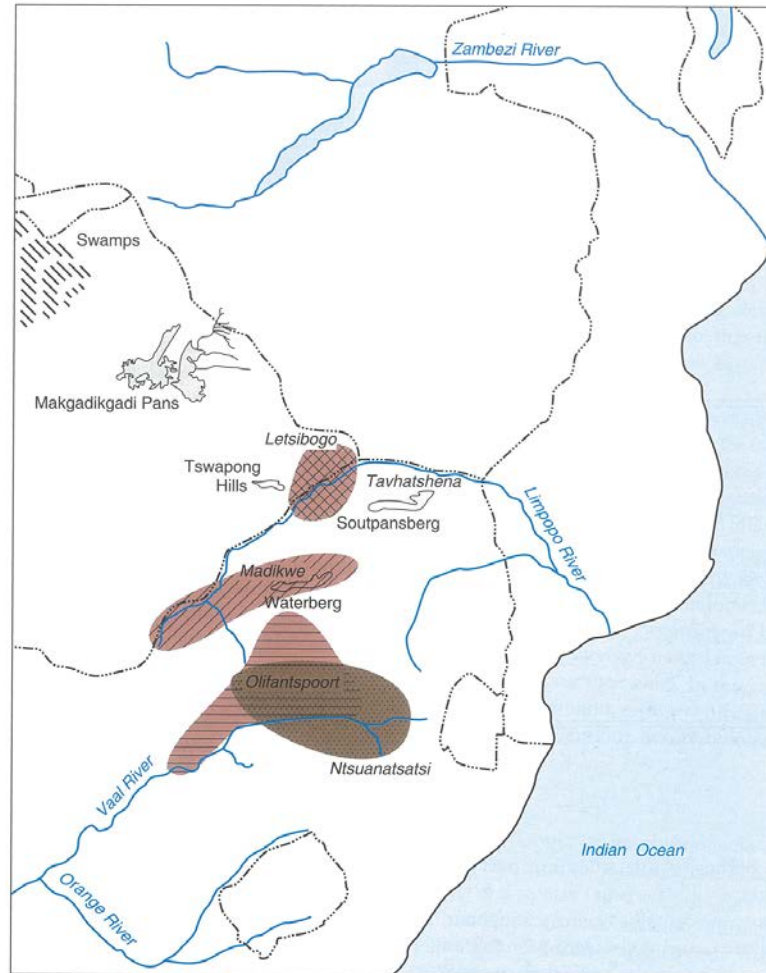


Figure 33: The location and distribution of settlements with Madikwe facies pottery (Huffman 2007:435)

Ethnohistorical Context

Batlokwa ba Kgosi (Batlokwa boo Kgosi бага Matlapeng)

The Batlokwa ba Kgosi settled at Molatedi Village situated on the farm Naauwpoort 137KP after they broke away from the main Tlokwa group while living at Tshwene Tshwene Mountains (situated on the farm Zuni Zuni 96KP inside the Madikwe Game Reserve) then under the rule of Chief Gaborone. This secession took place in 1833 when Chief Kgosi took his people eastwards and eventually settled at Naauwpoort. Chief Sebolao (brother of Kgosi) ruled from 1911. Chief Mholwe Matlapeng then ruled until 1933 when his son Chief Tlhageng Matlapeng took over and also ruled at Naauwpoort until 1955. Sebolao Matlapeng acted as regent until 1968 after which Chief Steven Mokgatle ruled until 1983 (Breutz 1989:389). The following trust farms were occupied:

- Naauwpoort 137KP
- Crojesboomen 116KP
- Spitskop 244KP
- Watervall 138KP
- Kameelnek 278KP
- Witfontein 274KP

Barokologadi ba Ga Maotwe

After their separation from the Bakgatla ba ga Mosêtlha (between AD 1670 - AD 1720), the Bakgatla бага Kgafêla settled at various locals on their north-western journey towards the Crocodile (Odi) River. Early known places include Ntwane (north-west of Makapan's Location, near the Pienaars (Moretele) River), Momoseu (near Ntwane) and Tsekane (near the farm Leeuwpoort in the Waterberg District), south of Rooiberg tin mine. At Tsekane they were ruled successively by Kgafêla and his son Tebele (Sillery 1952:148; Schapera 1942a:28). However, Breutz (1989:332) mentions that 'The earliest Kgatla chiefs lived further north than other Tswana tribes, probably south of Thabazimbi, not far from the Rooiberg tin mines'. This period of occupation may be as early as during the reign of the early Bakgatla kgosi Legabo. However, Tsekane was regarded as an unhealthy area and during the rule of Tebele's son, Masellane (also later known as Pheto I) they crossed the Crocodile (Odi) River and camped at Matome (on the farm Tussenkomst), north of Pilanesberg. They subsequently moved again to and settled at Molokwane (on the farm Vliegpoort near the confluence of the Pienaars (Moretele) and Crocodile Rivers), close to Ramakok's Location (Breutz 1953:247,252; Schapera 1942:2). Kgwefane ruled circa AD 1760 - AD 1770 and settled at Saulspoort (Moruleng). During his reign the Barokologadi (who were at war with the Kgafêla since the time of kgosi Masellane) were finally conquered by and inducted into the Kgafêla of which they still form a section though a part left in 1870 and re-settled at Melorane, Zeerust District) (Breutz 1953:252; Schapera 1942:3). When Pheto (Pheto II; also known as Ramphojane) became of age, Mmakgotso personally installed him as the new kgosi. The Kgafêla were then living at Sefikile (on the farm Spitzkop, north of Saulspoort). Pheto seems to have been a great ruler and during his reign (circa AD 1795 - AD 1810) the Kgafêla reached the pinnacle of their influence. The Kgafêla claimed sovereignty over most of the land between the Crocodile, Marico and Elands Rivers. Pheto died in 1810 (Schapera 1942:4-5). It is during the reign of Chief Pilane that the Bakgatla бага Kgafela eventually settled in the northern and eastern regions of Pilanesberg from AD 1825.

The Barokologadi seems to have originally split from the Bapedi Community and sought refuge among Bakgatla Ba Kgafela but left them around AD 1870. They then lived at Lengwana Village, and they eventually re-settled at Mankgopi near Ramotswa in Botswana. On their departure from Mankgopi they settled at Melorane (Hermannsberg Mission Station on the farm Rooderand 117KP) which is now in the Madikwe Game Reserve. In 1950 yet another exodus of Barokologadi ba Ga Maotwe followed when they were forcefully removed from Melorane to Misgund, while others went to De Brak.

In 1958 from Misgund they left for Pitsedisulejang which is now the main village of Barokologadi while other communities are settled at De Brak, Maretlwana, Sesobe, Nkaipaa, Ramotlhajwe Ramokgolela, Magong and Obakeng. The Current Chief of the Barokologadi is Chief Kgosi Thari Maotoe. (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barokologadi_Ba_Ga_Maotwa)

The Barokologadi who settled in Melorane (Mission Station), were ruled by Chief Maotwe, the son to Chief Ngwato. They built Melorane with the following clan names, Kgosing, Mahudiri, Rampete, Nkele and Rathebe, Maswaana, Kgotlhwane, Ramogojwana, Matebele, Masoba, Matsietsane, Malebe, Masukudu, Mathiba, Batlhako, Makhurumola. Each clan had its own grazing area for their animals e.g. Matsietsane used an area called Makompyane, Bakgotlhwane used an area within Melorane called 'Tshwane', Kgosing clan used Sebele, Ramogojwane and Rampete clans used an area called 'kwa Porotong'.

In the early 1800's the Barokologadi were attacked by Mzilikazi and his army and fled to a place known as Mmankgodi, near the Kolobeng River in Botswana. After these group wars, the Barokologadi returned to Melorane in the late 1800's and their leader at the time was Kgosi Sentshwe the first, who died in 1891. The son to Chief Sentshwe, Chief Thari I, took over the reins and became a chief in 1890 and died in 1921. From there, Chief Tubana took over and became the Barokologadi chief from 1930 – 1945. Chief Tumana's son was still too young, thus Sentshwe II (Tubane's younger brother), became chief until 1946 when he was succeeded by chief Thekwana. When chief Thekwana passed on was succeeded by his son Sello. Chief Sello Maotwe became a chief for a shorter period and passed on, leaving a young son, Chief Thari Maotwe II whose reins were held by his uncles Moleswane and Mmusi until he came off age and took over. Chief Thari Maotwe is now the current chief of the Barokologadi (Setou n.d.)

Difaqane (mfecane)

The period of upheaval known as the Difaqane (Mfecane) had widespread implications for the northern interior of South Africa. Mzilikazi, one of the generals of King Shaka of the Zulu kingdom left KwaZulu-Natal in 1820 and took his Khumalo clan north-westward on a journey which changed the face of the South African interior. He first reached to Pedi people north of the Olifants and Steelpoort Rivers and took over their land. A year later and after a lengthy sojourn the group arrived at the slopes of the Magaliesberg Mountains in the Pretoria area in about 1827. Mzilikazi established two military kraal or capitals. The one was situated on the Apies River called enDinaneni which was situated north-west of Pretoria on the road to Hartebeespoort Dam and enKungweni which was built along the Daspoort range of hills.

His main residence was on the south side of Meintjieskop, but he later moved to the north of the Magaliesberg Mountains, to a place named emHlahlandlela. This aggressive occupation of the land forced the local Ndebele (Ndzundza) groups to scatter and hide in mountainous areas. Later during the 1830s Mzilikazi moved further west to establish a capital at Gabeni, north of Zeerust where he subjugated various Sotho Tswana groups in the area. His power was only challenged in 1837 by a combined Boer, Tswana and Griqua force. Mzilikazi later migrated into Zimbabwe and established his next capital, Bulawayo (Rasmussen 1977).

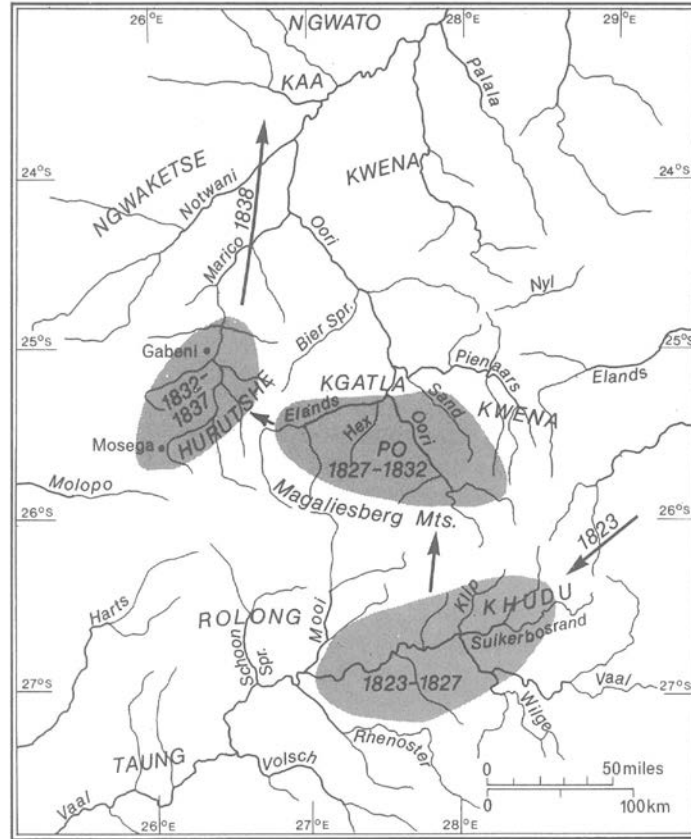



Figure 34: The location of the major spheres of influence of Mzilikazi from the early 1820s to late 1830s

Addendum 2: Descriptions of Recorded Sites

Sites 1, 2, 3, 4, 17, 20, 23, 24

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
The site comprises several individual circular stone-walled enclosures but also several clusters forming units. Upper and lower grain grindings stone were recorded on the surface. No high pottery concentration or deep deposits (middens) were recorded. The complex is over 700 metres in length. Most enclosures are characterised as a larger kraal (10 – 15 metres in diameter with a nearby (or attached) smaller kraal (3 – 5 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre.			
B. SITE EVALUATION			
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No	
Historic Value			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			√
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√		
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.	√		
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			

Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]	
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	√
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	
Medium	√
High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 35: General view of one of the larger stone-walled enclosures</p>	

Site 25, 26, 27, 28, 29

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises a several individual circular stone-walled enclosures but also several clusters forming units. Upper and lower grain grindings stone were recorded on the surface. No high pottery concentration or deep deposits (middens) were recorded. Most enclosures are characterised as a larger kraal (10 – 15 metres in diameter) with a nearby (or attached) smaller kraal (3 – 5 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre.</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE		
Historic Value	Yes	No

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.	√	
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local		√
Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium		√
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		
Destruction		
Uncertain		√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) 		

- A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner)
- Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 36: The main stone-walled enclosure at the settlement

Site 21

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises an extensive kraal complex with 7 larger individual circular stone-walled enclosures but also several clusters forming units. No high pottery concentration or deep deposits (middens) were recorded. Most enclosures are characterised as a larger kraal (10 – 15 metres in diameter with a nearby (or attached) smaller kraal (3 – 5 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.

√

It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.

√

It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

√

Aesthetic Value

It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.

√

Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.

√

It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

√

It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.

√

Social Value

It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).

√

Tourism Value

It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.

√

Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable,	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE			
	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			√
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			√
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 37: One of the main enclosures at this large settlement

Site 30

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a several individual circular stone-walled enclosures but also several clusters forming units. Upper and lower grain grindings stone were recorded on the surface. No high pottery concentration or deep deposits (middens) were recorded. Most enclosures are characterised as a larger kraal (10 – 15 metres in diameter with a nearby (or attached) smaller kraal (3 – 5 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
-----	----

Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
---	--	---

It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
---	--	---

It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
---	--	---

Aesthetic Value

It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
--	--	---

Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
---	---	--

It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
---	--	---

It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
--	---	--

Social Value

It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
--	--	---

Tourism Value

It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.	√	
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Rarity Value

It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
---	--	---


Representative Value

It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
---	--	---

B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium		√	
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain		√	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			
			
<p>Figure 38: General view of one of the stone-walled enclosures</p>			

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site comprises a several individual circular stone-walled enclosures but also several clusters forming units. Most enclosures are characterised as a larger kraal (10 – 15 metres in diameter with a nearby (or attached) smaller kraal (3 – 5 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre.				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.				√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
Tourism Value				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√	
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low
International				√
National				√
Provincial				√
Local			√	
Specific community			√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING				
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]				
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]				
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]				
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]				
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]				
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]				
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE				
Low				

Medium	√
High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPH	
	
<p>Figure 39: A section of walling of one of the enclosures</p>	

Site 6, 34 - 55

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
<p>The site comprises a several individual circular stone-walled enclosures. Several areas with pottery concentrations were recorded. Several enclosures with deposits and areas with possible middens were recorded. Most enclosures are characterised as a larger kraal (10 – 15 metres in diameter with a nearby (or attached) smaller kraal (3 – 5 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre in height. Several sections of terrace walling were also recorded. At the centre of the settlement evidence for metal (iron) smelting was recorded, with several pieces of slag, tuyeres (blow pipes), iron ore and even pieces of the smelting furnace wall. At least 24 stone-walled enclosures were recorded in the small valley, with large in-between open areas probably used as domestic spaces (houses).</p>			
B. SITE EVALUATION			
B1. HERITAGE VALUE		Yes	No
Historic Value			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√

It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			√
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√	
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√	
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			√
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			√
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999)

I. PHOTOGRAPH



Figure 40: One of the stone-walled enclosures




Figure 41: Evidence of smelting activities



Figure 42: Livestock enclosures with deposits

Site 22

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site comprises a single small stone-walled enclosure with a diameter of 3 metres. The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre in height.				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.				√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
Tourism Value				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√	
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low
International				√
National				√
Provincial				√
Local			√	
Specific community			√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING				
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]				
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]				
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]				
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]				
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]				
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]				
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]				
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE				
Low				
Medium				

High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPH	
	
<p>Figure 43: A single small stone-walled enclosure</p>	

Site 13, 14, 15, 16

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises a several individual circular stone-walled enclosures but also several clusters forming units. No high pottery concentration or deep deposits (middens) were recorded. The complex is over 300 metres in length. Most enclosures are characterised as a larger kraal (10 – 15 metres in diameter with a nearby (or attached) smaller kraal (3 – 5 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre.</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	


It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.	√	
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local		√
Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium		√
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		
Destruction		
Uncertain		√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) 		
I. PHOTOGRAPH		




Figure 44: A section of walling which is part of a larger livestock enclosure

Site 7

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site comprises a large settlement with multiple circular livestock enclosures. No high pottery concentration or deep deposits (middens) were recorded. Most enclosures are characterised as a larger kraal (10 – 15 metres in diameter with a nearby (or attached) smaller kraal (3 – 5 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre.		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.	√	
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		

Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium		√	
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain		√	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act 			
I. PHOTOGRAPH			
			
<p>Figure 45: One of the smaller livestock enclosures at the settlement</p>			

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site comprises a several individual circular stone-walled enclosures but also several clusters forming units. Upper and lower grain grindings stone were recorded on the surface. No high pottery concentration or deep deposits (middens) were recorded. Most enclosures are characterised as a larger kraal (10 – 15 metres in diameter with a nearby (or attached) smaller kraal (3 – 5 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre.				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.				√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
Tourism Value				
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√	
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
	High	Medium	Low	
International			√	
National			√	
Provincial			√	
Local		√		
Specific community		√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING				
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]				
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]				
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]				
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]				
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]				
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]				
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE				

Low	
Medium	√
High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPH	
	
<p>Figure 46: A stone monolith at the entrance to one of the enclosures</p>	

Site 9, 10, 11

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises a several individual circular stone-walled enclosures but also several clusters forming units. No high pottery concentration or deep deposits (middens) were recorded. Most enclosures are characterised as a larger kraal (10 – 15 metres in diameter with a nearby (or attached) smaller kraal (3 – 5 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre in height.</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√


Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√		
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.	√		
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√		
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.			Stable
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			√
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			√
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPH			



Figure 47: A section of walling of one of the enclosures evident at the site


Site 12

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site comprises a single linear retaining stone wall which is over 50 metres in extent. It is situated in the neck or saddle of a small pass and possibly acted as retaining barrier to control animal movement. The wall ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre in height.		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.	√	
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√

B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			√
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			√
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) • Inevitable impact will require Phase 2 investigation and permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPH			
			
<p>Figure 48: A section of the retaining wall in the neck of the pass</p>			

Site 56

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site comprises a large central circular stone-walled enclosure which is roughly 20 metres in diameter with an additional 2 smaller enclosures clustered closely (each approximately 10 metres in diameter). The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 1 metre in height. Shallow deposits were noted.				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.				√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
Tourism Value				
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√	
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low
International				√
National				√
Provincial				√
Local			√	
Specific community			√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING				
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]				
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]				
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]				
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]				
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]				
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]				
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE				
Low				

Medium	√
High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	√
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPH	
	
<p>Figure 49: One of the stone-walled enclosures evident at the site</p>	

Site 57

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
<p>The site comprises single large circular stone-walled enclosures which is approximately 30 metres in diameter. The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 0.5 metres in height. Shallow deposits were noted.</p>			
B. SITE EVALUATION			
B1. HERITAGE VALUE		Yes	No
Historic Value			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			√
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√	


It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.	√	
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local		√
Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium		√
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		√
Destruction		
Uncertain		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) 		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 		
I. PHOTOGRAPH		



Figure 50: A section of walling of the enclosure evident at the site

Site 58

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site comprises a single circular stone-walled enclosure, which is approximately 10 metres in diameter. The walling ranges from foundation level to almost 0.5 metres in height. Shallow deposits were noted.		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.	√	
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		

Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium		√	
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral		√	
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcating archaeological site clearly during construction • A buffer zone between 2 – 5 metres should be adhered to • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the lodge (on site heritage practitioner) • A watching brief is compulsory during the construction phase of the roads, especially final alignment (on site heritage practitioner) 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPH			
			
<p>Figure 51: The main enclosure at the site</p>			

Addendum 3: Surveyor General Farm Diagram

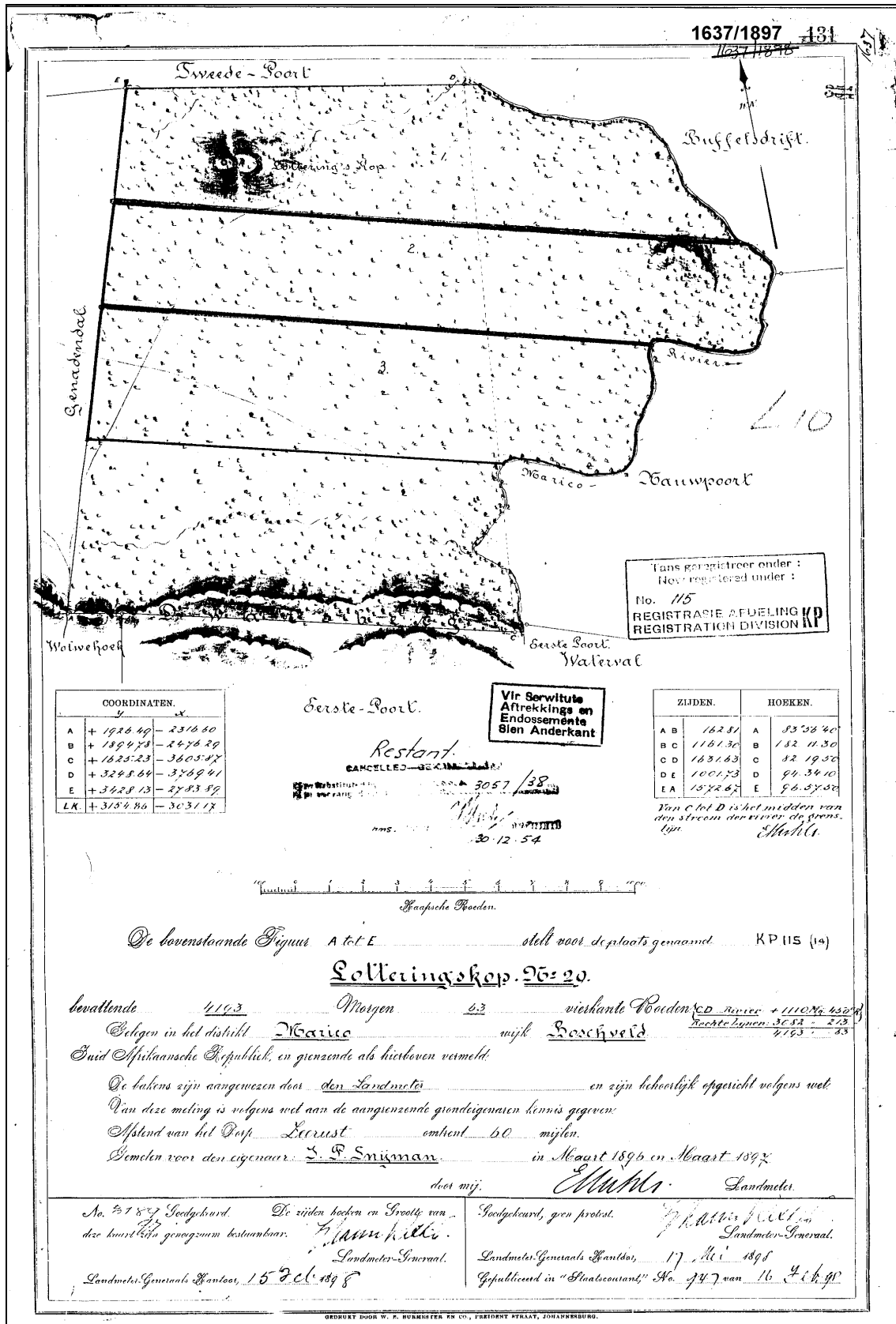


Figure 52: Surveyor General's map of the farm Lotteringskop (Sebele 931KP) surveyed in 1896

