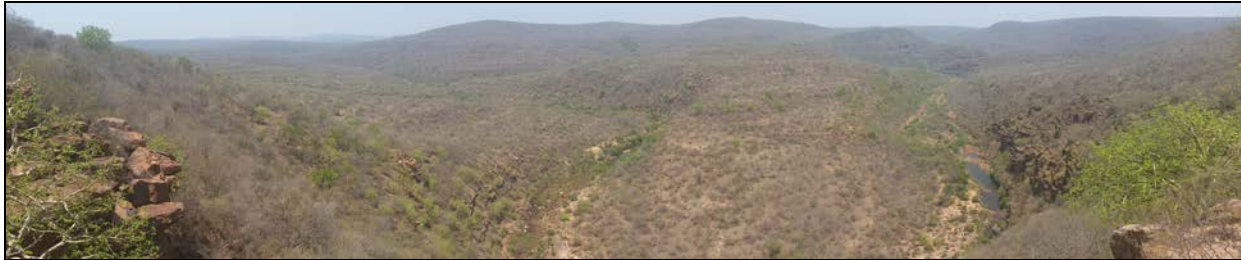


Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Proposed Development of Custodian Sites and Management Infrastructure within Lapalala Wilderness, Lephhalale Local Municipality in the Waterberg District Municipality, Limpopo Province

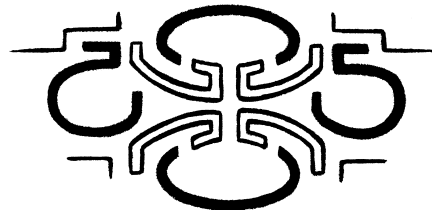


For

Project Applicant Lapalala Wilderness	Environmental Consultant NuLeaf Planning and Environmental (Pty) Ltd 8A Trevor Street Murrayfield Pretoria 0102 Tel: 012 7535792 peter@nuleaf.co.za
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By

Prof Jan CA Boeyens
Dr Maria M Van der Ryst
Francois P Coetzee
Department of Anthropology & Archaeology
University of South Africa
PO Box 392
Pretoria
0003
Tel: (012) 429 6297
Fax: (012) 429 6091
coetzip@unisa.ac.za



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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. The survey forms part of a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) as stipulated by the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) (Act No. 107 of 1998) and NEMA Regulations.

Site No	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	Rock Art Shelter	Local Level/Grade 3A: Should be registered with the PHRA	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Bushman Painting Lodge should manage and preserve the site
2	Graveyard	Generally Protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already fenced off • None
3	Rock Art overhang	Local Level/Grade 3A: Should be registered with the PHRA	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Rapid Lodge should manage and preserve the site
4	Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement	Generally Protected B: Medium significance	Partially damaged by road previous construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed access road to Melora (Old) Lodge not preferred
5	Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement	Generally Protected B: Medium significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed access road to Melora (Old) Lodge and lodge site not preferred
6	Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement	Generally Protected B: Medium significance	Partially damaged by road previous construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Modumela Lodge should manage and preserve the site • Widening of the existing access road not allowed
7	Stone-walled terracing associated with Melora Hill/Saddle Settlement	Provincial (Grade 2) should be registered with the PHRA	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Melora Lodge should manage and preserve the site
8	Iron Age stone-walled settlement	Generally Protected B: Medium significance	Partially damaged by road previous construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed access road to Melora (Old) Lodge not preferred
9	Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement	Generally Protected B: Medium significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not damage during road construction
10	Rock art overhang	Local Level/Grade 3A: Should be registered with the PHRA	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Kgokong Lodge should manage and preserve the site
11	Historical structure	Generally Protected C: Low significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
12	Historical structure	Generally Protected C: Low significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
13	Historical structure	Generally Protected C: Low significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
14	Melora Hill and Saddle sites	Provincial (Grade 2) should be registered with the PHRA	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Melora Lodge should manage and preserve the site

Stone Age sites

Please note that no Stone Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts were recorded during the survey, apart from one rock art shelter (Site 1).

Rock art sites

The three rock art sites (Sites 1, 3 and 10) that were recorded during the survey fall within the Bushman Painting, Rapid and Kgokong custodian sites respectively. These sites are especially vulnerable and can be easily damaged. The custodians of these sites must be specifically briefed on their additional responsibilities with regard to management and preservation of these sites. The close proximity of Bushmans Painting Lodge to Site 1 should especially be managed, especially during construction. Please note that all rock art sites are protected by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35).

To protect the rock art sites the following measures are proposed:

- Custodians will communicate the importance and sensitivity of the sites to visitors
- Visitors will be instructed to adhere to the directions of the guide/custodian
- Visitors will not be allowed to stray from the route indicated by the guide/custodian
- Not littering, smoking, etc. will be allowed on rock art sites
- Souvenir/artefact collection is strictly forbidden
- All possible measures must be taken to maintain the archaeological and natural integrity of the site
- No fires are allowed in or near any of the rock art shelters or overhangs
- Rock painting must under no circumstances be touched or sprayed with water
- An annual monitoring programme must be established by each custodian to record the condition of the rock panels

Late Iron Age Settlements

A total of seven Late Iron Age settlements (Sites 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 14) were recorded during the survey. Although the significance rating of these sites vary from medium to high it is important to note that all archaeological sites are protected by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35).

Please note that the Melora Hilltop and Saddle sites (Site 14) have a lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the prehistoric occupation of the area. They are valuable finite and non-renewable heritage resources. These sites have the capacity to promote understanding and respect of the prehistoric past. They furthermore have the potential to significantly contribute to research, education and tourism. These sites have the potential to yield information that will contribute to the understanding of South Africa's cultural history.

The Melora Hilltop settlement is approximately 10 ha in extent and represents one of the largest stone-walled Late Iron Age political and economic centres in the area. The site has been surveyed and mapped, which will enable detailed archaeological investigation and interpretation. This site makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of the geographic distribution and settlement history of early Northern Ndebele speakers.

The proximity of the Melora Saddle site to the hilltop emphasises the importance of this location, to which prehistoric groups were repeatedly attracted by favourable environmental conditions. The Melora sites provide a unique opportunity for promoting tourism, education and research. This aspect is enhanced by the location of the sites within a nature reserve where they form part of a multifaceted tourist attraction. It is for these reasons it is suggested that the Melora Sites (Site 14) be nominated for Provincial (Grade 2) heritage status.

Please take note of the following:

- Sensitive structures and deposits must be avoided during site visits, including stone walling, middens, hut foundations, or inside enclosures with deposits (cattle enclosures)
- Custodians will communicate the importance and sensitivity of the sites to visitors
- Visitors will be instructed to adhere to the directions of the guide/custodian
- Visitors will not be allowed to stray from the route indicated by the guide/custodian
- Not littering, smoking, etc. will be allowed
- Souvenir/artefact collection is strictly forbidden
- All possible measures must be taken to maintain the archaeological and natural integrity of the site
- No fires are allowed in or near any of the stone-walled structures
- An annual monitoring programme must be established by each custodian to record the condition of the stonewalls

Lodge Sites

Please note that a possible grave (stone cairn) was recorded at Burkia Lodge and a watching brief is recommended during the start of construction.

Several cultural heritage features recorded in the area of the Melora Lodge site (Alternative Old) and proposed access road leading to the lodge site. Sites 4, 5 and 8 will be negatively affected and this option is not supported. However, the construction of Melora Lodge (Alternative New) near the banks of the Lephalala River is supported

The custodian of the Modumela Lodge should note that the 1923 steam engine is situated on this property. As a result the future custodian should aim to preserve or even restore this relic.

Bushmans Painting Lodge is roughly 100 metres from a rock art site (Site 1) and the required precautions should be in place before construction is initiated.

Proposed roads

Note that most of the proposed roads were surveyed from the air. Although no clear archaeological sites were noted on these proposed routes this does not mean archaeological remains will not be affected. As stated, the only section that will negatively affect archaeological sites (Sites 4, 5 and 8) is the proposed access road to Melora Lodge (Alternative Old) and is therefore not supported.

The construction of all other roads may proceed. However, a watching brief should be in place for an archaeologist to be on site during some sections of construction.

Also please note:

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.



Francois P Coetzee
Cultural Heritage Consultant
Accredited Archaeologist for the SADC Region
Professional Member of ASAPA (CRM Section) Reg no: 28

Prof JCA Boeyens
Cultural Heritage Consultant
Accredited Archaeologist for the SADC Region
Professional Member of ASAPA (CRM Section) Reg no:

Dr MM van der Ryst
Cultural Heritage Consultant
Accredited Archaeologist for the SADC Region
Professional Member of ASAPA (CRM Section) Reg no:

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1. Introduction

NuLeaf Planning and Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed by the Lapalala Wilderness (Pty) Ltd to conduct the Basic Assessment process for the proposed development of the Custodian Sites and Management Infrastructure. The 2014 EIA Regulations and its associated Listing Notices (Listing Notice 1 (GN R983) and Listing Notice 3 (GN R985)) specify the activities that require a Basic Assessment. Lapalala Wilderness (Pty) Ltd intends to apply for Environmental Authorisation from the Limpopo Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism (LEDET) as the Competent Authority, for the proposed establishment of the Custodian Sites and Management Infrastructure within Lapalala Wilderness in Limpopo Province. The Basic Assessment process provided for in Regulation 19 read with Appendix 1 of GN R982 of 4 December 2014 of the 2010 EIA Regulations published under NEMA will be followed for the application for Environmental Authorisation.

2. Objectives

The general objective of the 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 these remains in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value,
- Assess any impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the development activities, and
- Propose possible mitigation measures which will limit or prevent any further impact.

3. Study Area

The Lapalala Wilderness is a nature reserve on the Waterberg Mountain Plateau and is located roughly 50 km north of Vaalwater, 100 km west of Polokwane and 60 km south east of Lephalale in the Lephalale local Municipality within the Waterberg District Municipality, Limpopo.

The survey area falls within the Savanna Biome, particularly the Central Bushveld Bioregion and specifically the Waterberg Mountain Bushveld (poorly protected) (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The Lapalala Wilderness is approximately 40 000 hectares in extent. In general the region is characterised by undulating hills with the Lephalala River and the Bloklandspruit River running through the centre creating cliffs and valleys. The following farms form part of the survey area.

Old Farm Names
Alem 544 LR
Lith 541 LR
Biesjeskraal 540 LR

Gorcum 577 LR
Groot Denteren 533 LR
Ongegund 598 LR
New Belgium 608 LR
Byuitzoek 600 LR
Kliphoek 636 LR
Wildeboschdrift 599 LR
Landmans Lust 595 LR
Haajesveldt 576 LR
Rietspruit 581 LR
Dordrecht 578 LR
Moerdyk 593 LR
Frishgewaagd 590 LR
Welgelegen 647 LR
Doornleegte 594 LR
Lhea 534 LR
Mooimeisjesfontein 536 LR

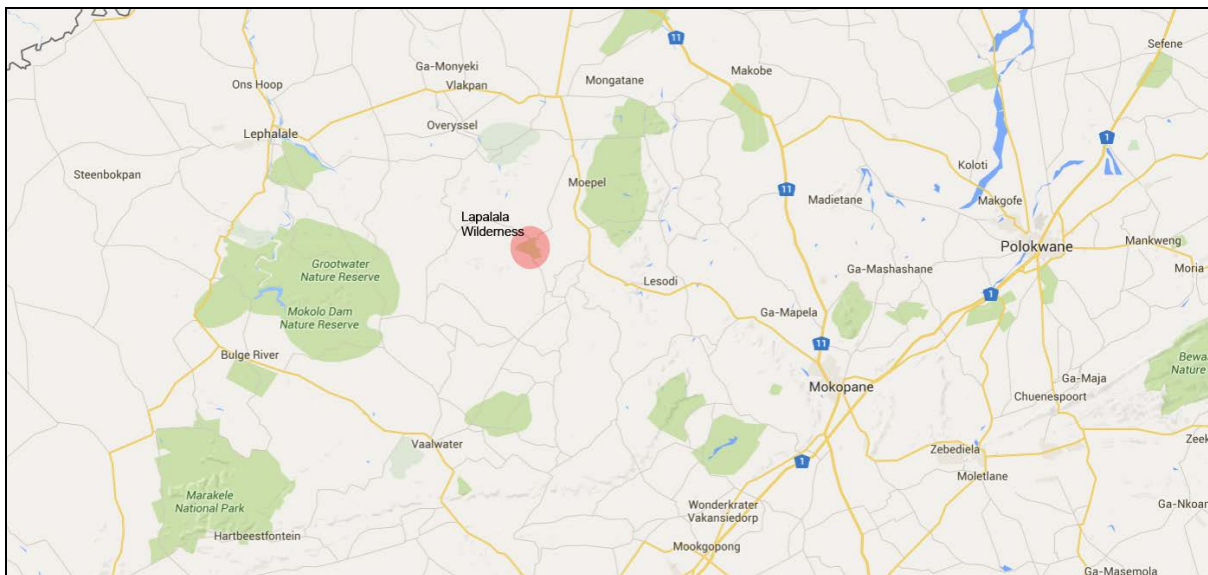


Figure 1: Local context of the survey area (indicated by the red area)

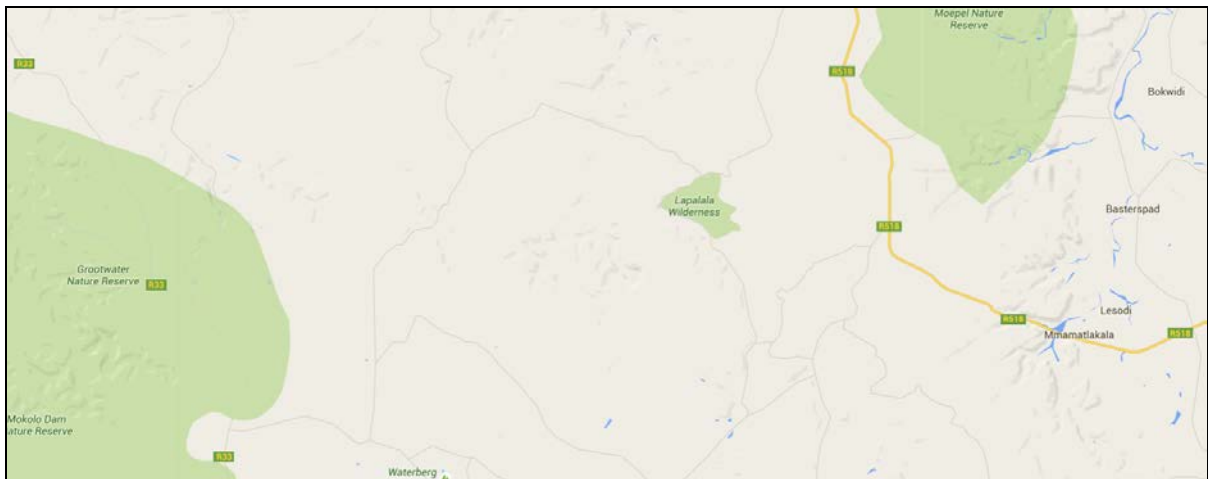


Figure 2: Location of the Lapalala Wilderness Reserve



Figure 3: The survey area as indicated on Google Earth (2016)

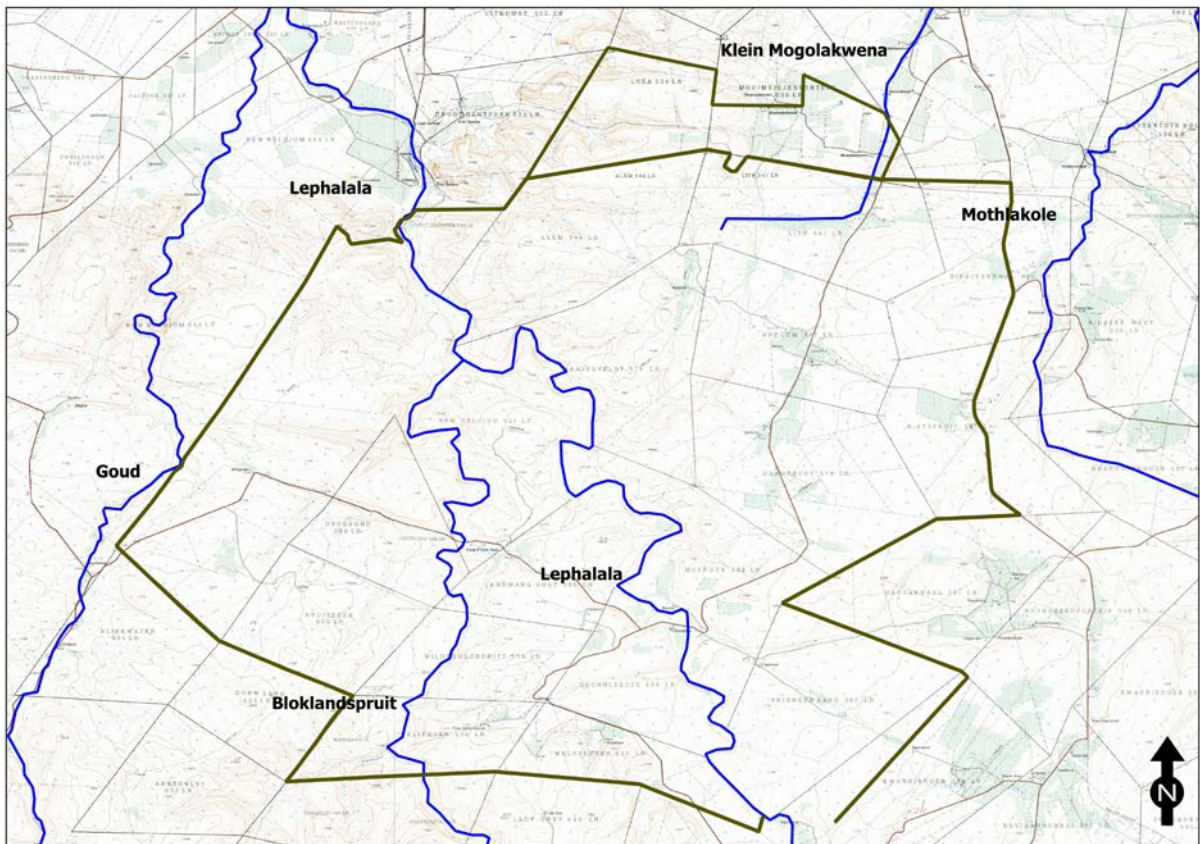


Figure 4: Survey area as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2328CD



Figure 5: General view of rocky outcrops along the Lephala River



Figure 6: General views of the mountainous in the region



Figure 7: Aerial views of the varied landscapes in Lapalala Wilderness



Figure 8: Aerial views of the varied landscapes in Lapalala Wilderness

4. Proposed Project Activities

The proposed conservation initiative entails the establishment of 33 private lodges/residences on 1500 ha Freehold Title Stands within the Lapalala Wilderness Area. Supporting management infrastructure inclusive of a training area, staff accommodation, breeding centre, security section with accommodation, service staff houses and security control gates are also to be established. The placement of the lodges/residences will be subject to a development envelope informed by specialist input. All associated civil infrastructure (water and waste treatment) will be included. Power will be supplied by solar power. The total development footprint will not exceed twenty (20) hectares. Additionally, approximately 186 km of game drive routes will be developed within the Lapalala Wilderness.

As such the proposed developments will include the following aspects:

- 30 Lodge/residential sites
- Facilities for staff accommodation
- Upgrade of the East, North and South Gates
- A total of roughly 186 km of game viewing roads

Lapalala Wilderness is also currently in the beginning stages of being proclaimed as a Protected Area.

The following are the names of the custodian sites with the new farm portion on which it is located:

Property	New Farm Portion
Site 1- Mohlatse Plains	Ptn 2 Touchstone North 1005 LR
Site 2- Eland Plains	Ptn 3 Touchstone North 1005 LR
Site 3- Kgokong Pan	Ptn 1 Touchstone North 1005 LR
Site 4- Tshukudu Plains	Ptn 6 Touchstone North 1005 LR
Site 5- Sun bird	Ptn 5 Touchstone North 1005 LR
Site 6- Marula	Ptn 4 Touchstone North 1005 LR
Site 7a- Rapula Rock	Ptn 7 Touchstone North 1005 LR
Site 7b- Bonwa Phala	Ptn 7 Touchstone North 1005 LR
Site 8- Selous	Selous 1022 LR
Site 9- Kings Pool	Ptn 5 Touchstone East 868 LR
Site 10- Roan Plains	Ptn 6 Touchstone East 868 LR
Site 11- Buffalo Pools	Ptn 3 Touchstone East 868 LR
Site 12- Lion Pan	Lhea 534 LR
Site 13- Chiefs Camp	Chiefs Camp 1023 LR
Site 14- Tamboti	Ptn 1 Lapalala 1020 LR
Site 15- Kogong View	Ptn 3 Lapalala 1020 LR
Site 16- Rapids	Ptn 2 Lapalala 1020 LR

Site 17a- Lepotedi	Ptn 4 Lapalala 1020 LR
Site 17b- Mooka	Ptn 4 Lapalala 1020 LR
Site 18- Melora	Ptn 5 Lapalala 1020 LR
Site 19- Modumela	Ptn 11 Lapalala 1020 LR
Site 20- Amphitheatre	Ptn 6 Lapalala 1020 LR
Site 21- Rundgren's Rest	Ptn 8 Lapalala 1020 LR
Site 22- Kwena	Ptn 7 Lapalala 1020 LR
Site 23- Dragonfly	Dragonfly 1019 LR
Site 24- Molope Plains	Ptn 12 Lapalala 1020 LR
Site 25- Burkia	Burkia 1015 LR
Site 26- Tholo Plains	Ptn 2 Wilderness 1021 LR
Site 27- Bushmans Painting	Bushmans Paintings 1016 LR
Site 28- Elephant Pool	Elephant Pools 1013 LR
Site 29- Thakadu Plains	Thakadu Plains 1017 LR
Site 30- Kolobe	Kolobe 1018 LR
Staff Accommodation	-
South Gate	Portion 2 Welgelegen 647 LR
East Gate	Portion 5 Touchstone East 868 LR
North Gate	Portion 2 Touchstone North 1005 LR

Table 1: The proposed lodge names and farm portions

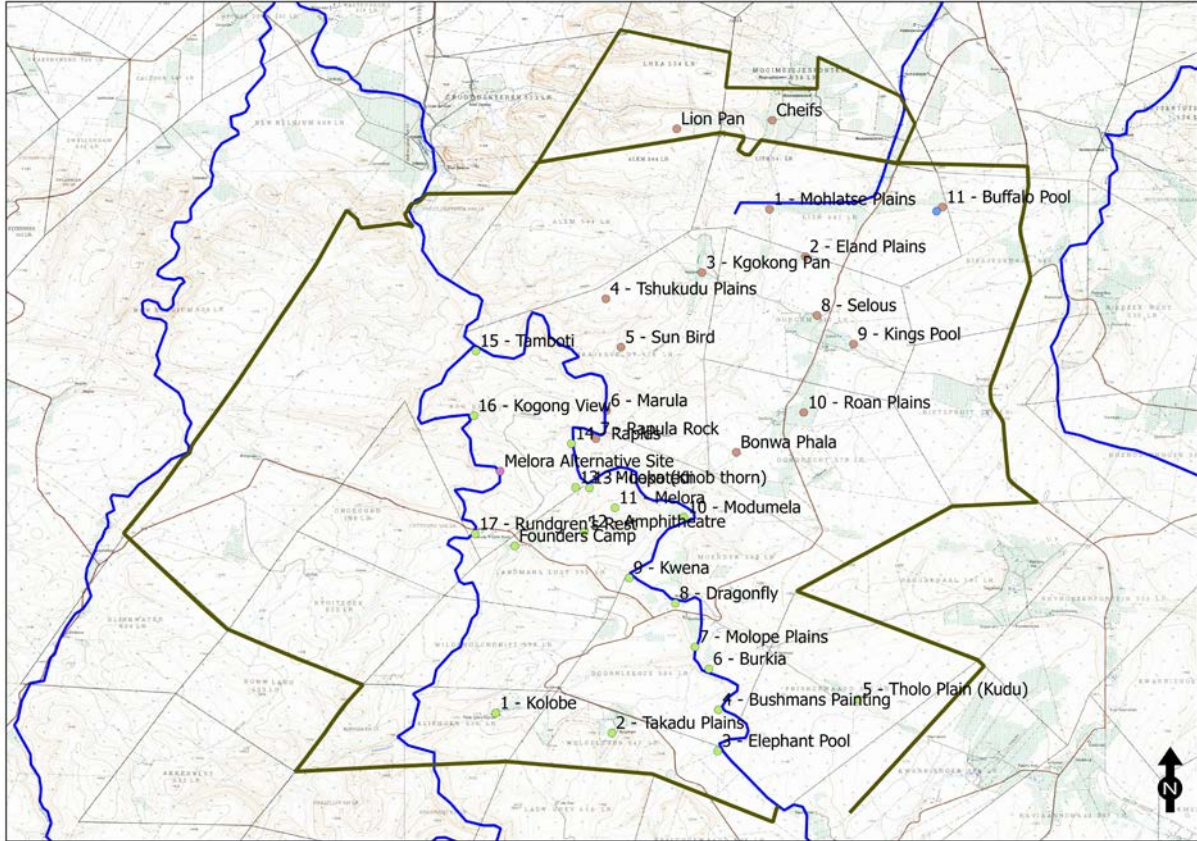


Figure 9: Location of the proposed custodian lodge sites

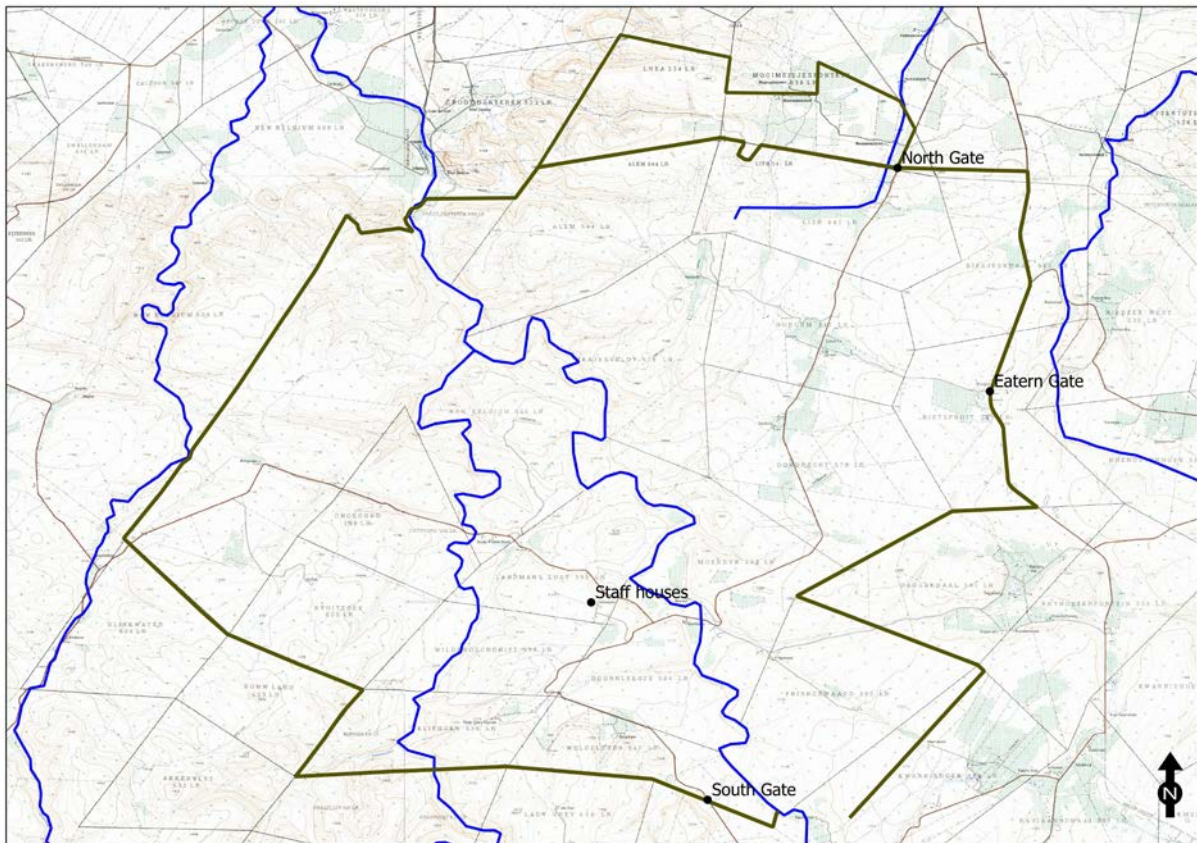


Figure 10: Proposed new staff accommodation and gate upgrades

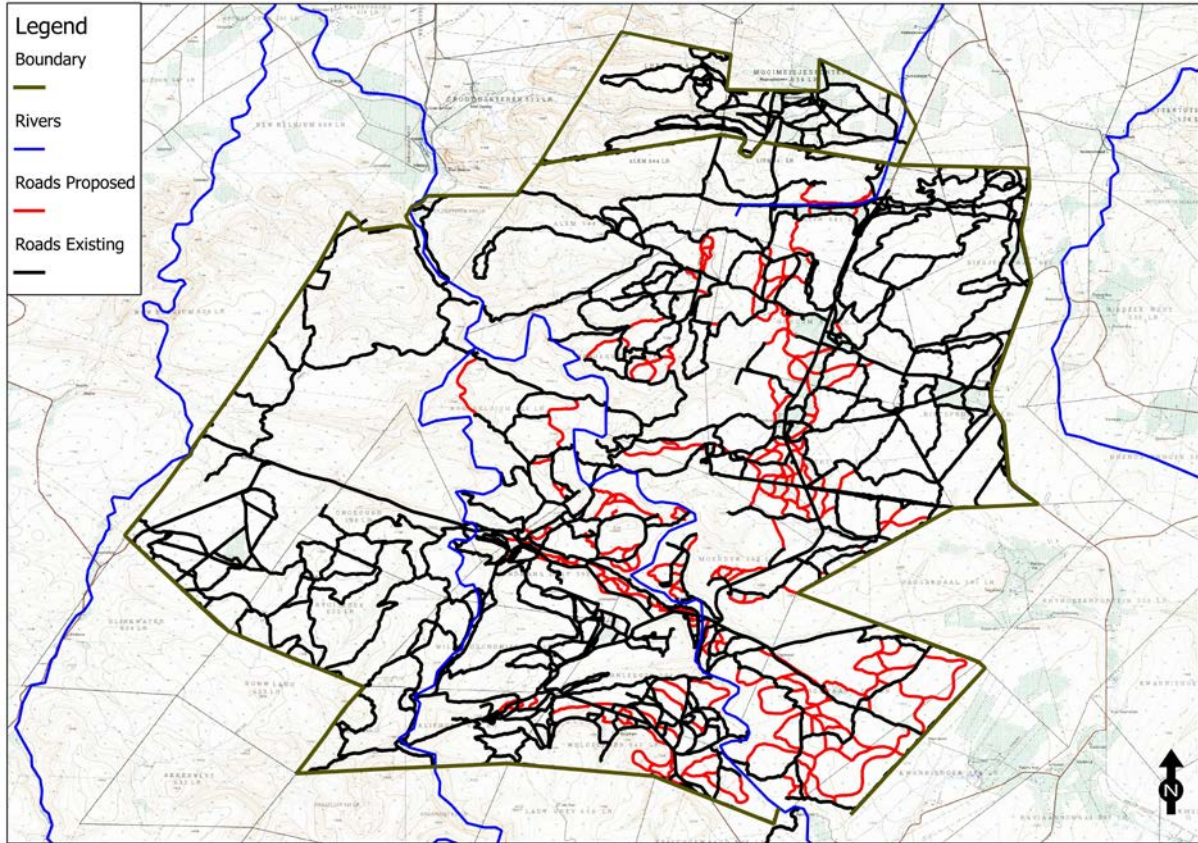


Figure 11: Layout of existing and proposed road networks at Lapalala Wilderness

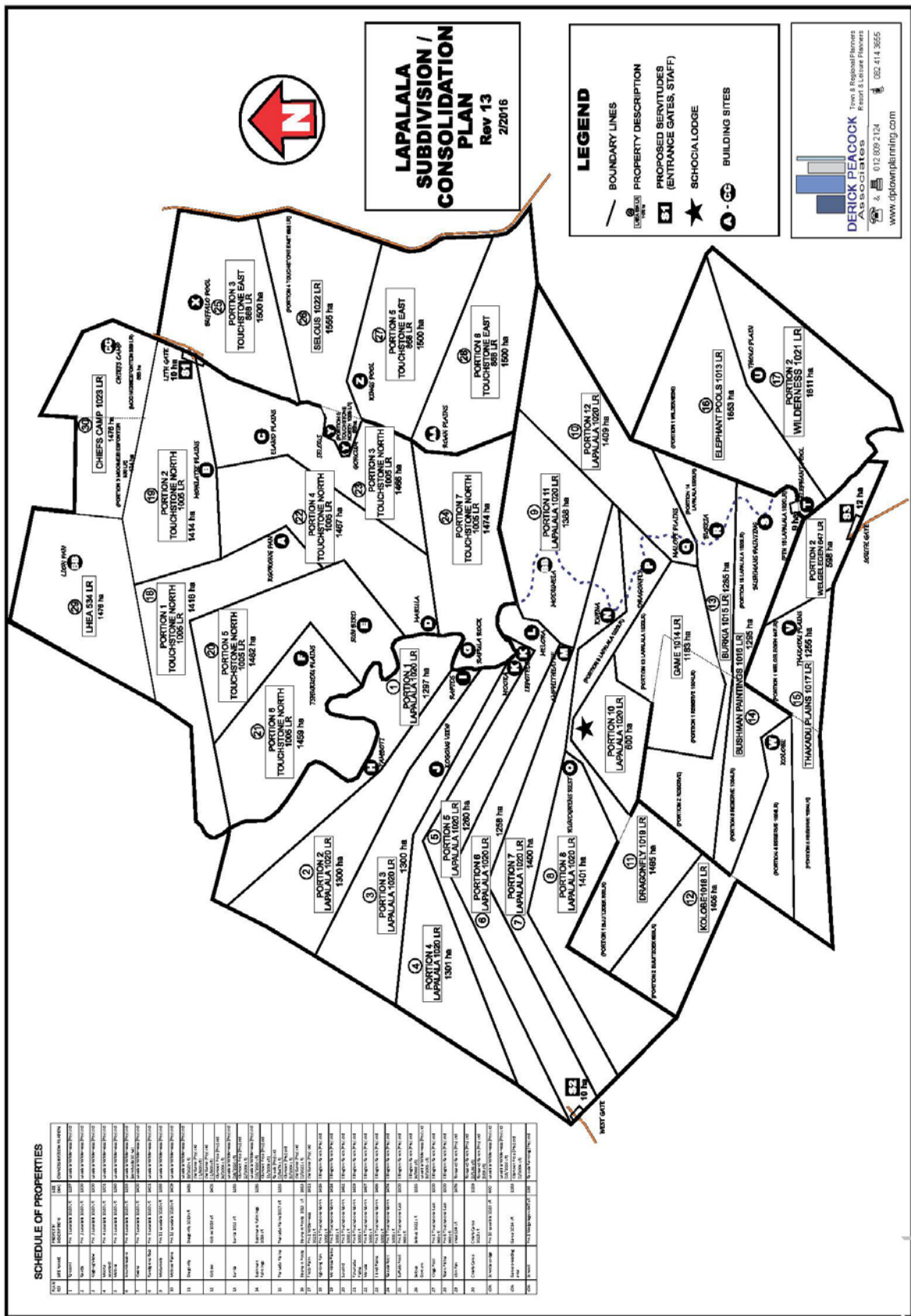


Figure 12: The new farm names and divisions of the proposed lodge sites and farms

5. Legal Framework

- Section 38 of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) stipulates that the following activities trigger a heritage survey:
 - the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
 - the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
 - any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—
 - (i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
 - the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or
 - any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority,

- 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, augering), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, ¹⁴ C 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 2: 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)).
- 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. 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 maps 2328CD, 2328CC, 2328CB and 2328CA. Please note that all maps are orientated with north facing upwards (unless stated otherwise).

The strategy during this survey was to survey all the areas associated with the various aspects of the development in detail. As the total survey area is well over 40 000 hectares, existing roads were used to access the proposed custodian sites, staff accommodation and gate sites. Specific areas around these demarcated spots were studied in detail using pedestrian survey techniques. An additional aspect of concern was the additional 186 km of new roads that had to be surveyed. This was not only impractical for a pedestrian survey, but also most of the areas were severally overgrown and almost inaccessible. It was then decided to survey the new roads from the air. As such a helicopter was used to track the proposed new roads. Both these survey tracks are indicated on the map below.

Due to the UNISA's Department of Anthropology and Archaeology involvement with archaeological research in the region a substantial database is available on known Stone Age and Iron Age sites. Also during aerial surveys, Lapalala Management has also accumulated location data on a number of sites. Thirteen rock art sites have also been recorded by the Rock Art Research Institute (RARI) at the University of the Witwatersrand. Also note that the DStretch plugin for the ImageJ software programme was used to enhance some of the rock art images.

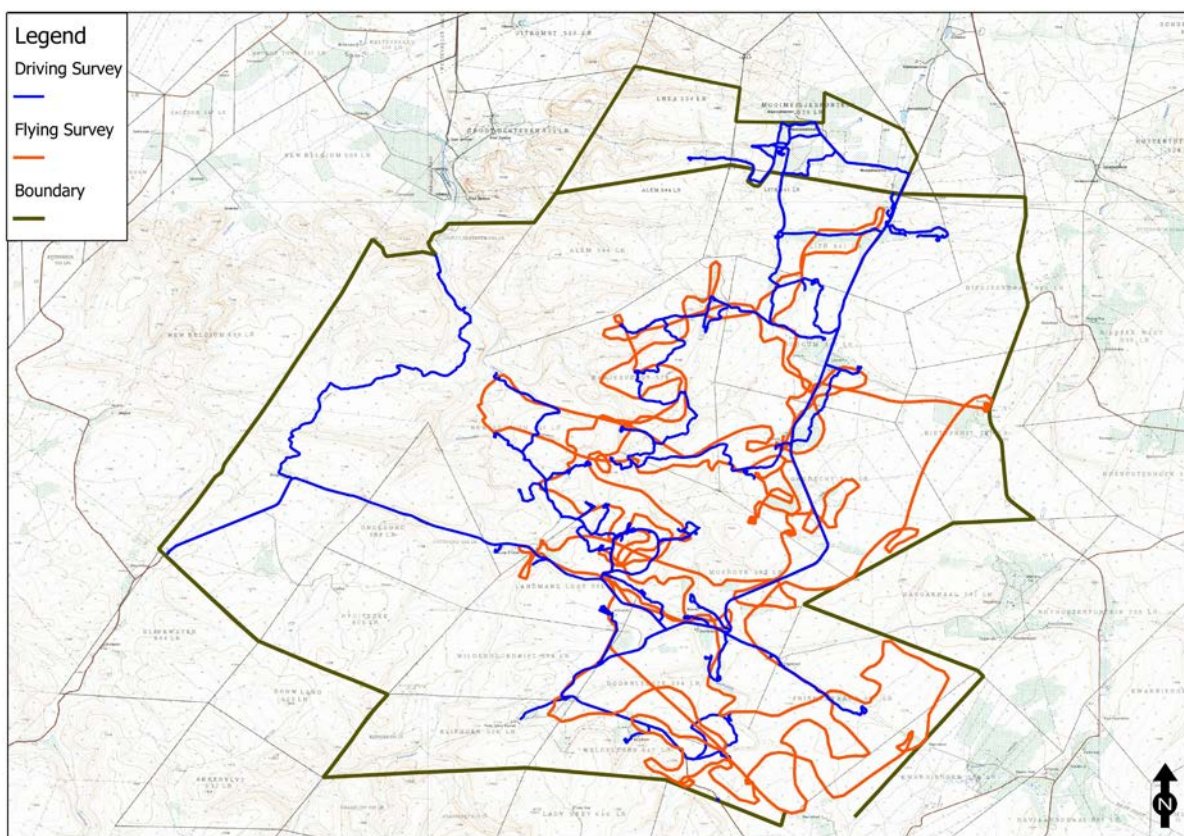


Figure 13: Recorded survey tracks for the project

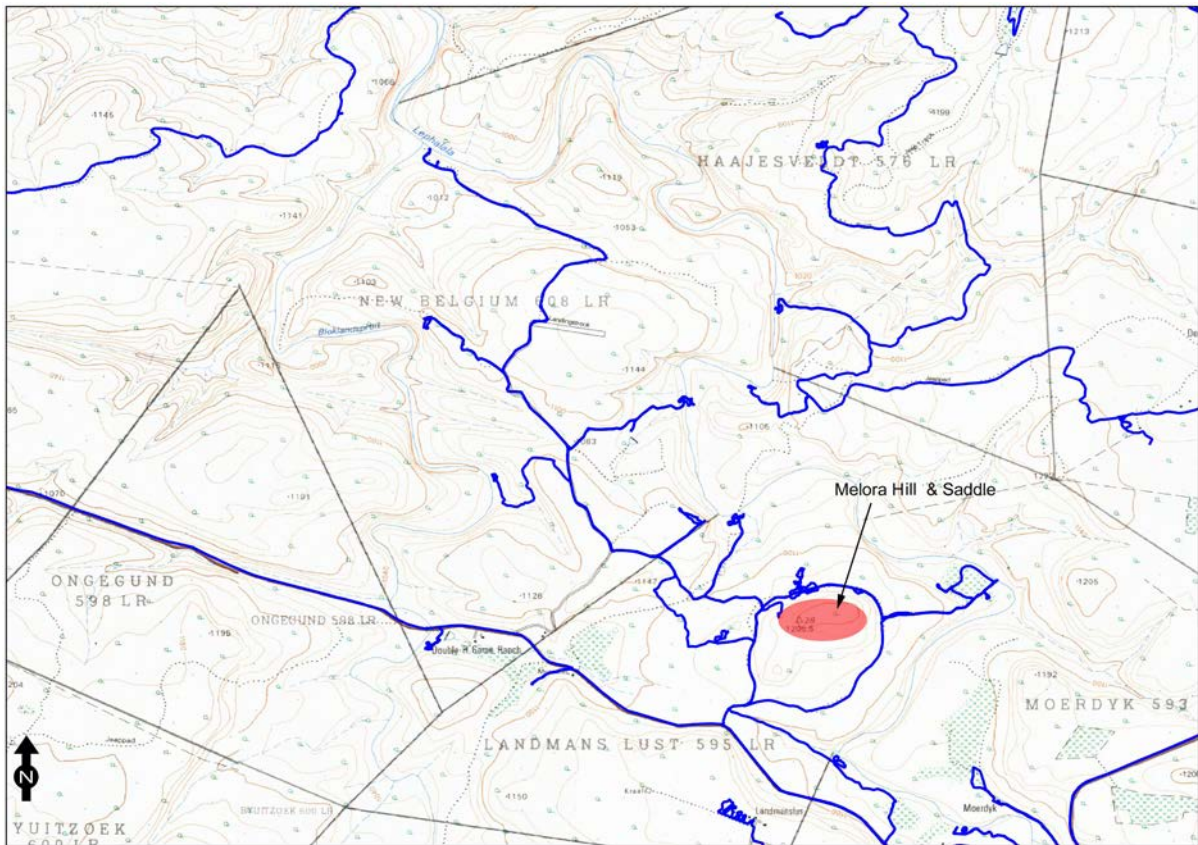


Figure 14: Detail of survey tracks around Melora Hill and Melora Saddle sites

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 (Aukema 1989, Boeyens et al 2009, Huffman 1990, Mason 1962, Van der Ryst 1998, 2007)

Formal archaeological investigation in the Waterberg region probably started with surveys and excavations conducted by Revil Mason in the 1960s (Mason 1962). This was followed by a detailed archaeological survey that was initiated by Jan Aukema in the early 1980s. His initial focus was along the Motlhabatse River and was later expanded to include the drainage basin of the Lephalala River which yielded a rich database of Early and Late Iron Age sites (Huffman 1990:117 & Aukema 1989). The well-known Late Iron Age Melora Hill and Melora Saddle Sites were identified during Aukema's research project (also see Addendum 1 for more detail).

Detailed Stone Age research was conducted by Maria van der Ryst at Afguns and Olieboomspoor (Van der Ryst 1998, 2007). In the last few years extensive research has also been conducted by UNISA at Melora Hilltop and Saddle sites as well as at Kirstenbos, a 13th

century rainmaking site near Marken (Boeyens et al 2009; Coetzee et al 2005; Mouton 2014). The settlement pattern at Melora Hill has been recognised as a class type and other early Nguni sites have been classified according to its stone-walled layout (e.g. Buffelsfontein) (Huffman 2004).

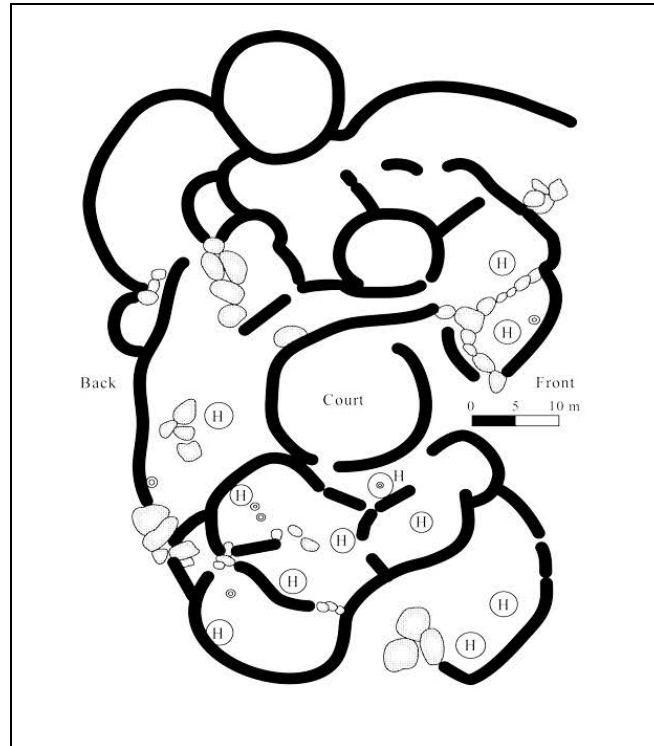


Figure 15: Melora type stone walling recorded at Buffelsfontein settlement (after Huffman 2004)

It seems therefore that Early, Middle and Later Stone Age sites abound in the Waterberg with several sites associated with shelters. A number of rock art sites have also been identified which are usually associated with Later Stone Age shelters (Rudner & Rudner 1985; Van der Ryst 1998 and 2007).

Over 100 archaeological sites have been recorded in the Waterberg region ranging from Stone Age sites, rock art shelters and Iron Age early farming settlements.

We know that the earliest cattle farmers moved into the area under the auspices of the Transvaal Land and Exploration Company in the 1888s. This is substantiated by the Surveyor General's database as the farm Landmans Lust 595LR (as one example of many farms in the region) was first surveyed in 1911; however the first Title Deed was granted in 1888 (see Addendum 4).

facies, which is derived from the Rooiberg facies, which in turn is an outcome of a merger between Ntsuanatsatsi/Uitkomst and Madikwe pottery. The Waterberg facies is associated with various Northern Ndebele and North Sotho people (Huffman 2007:174). The site probably dates to the early 19th century AD.

On the other hand the Melora Hilltop site pre-dates the Saddle site and is a stone-walled settlement which is probably associated with Northern Ndebele speakers (Boeyens et al 2009). Also note that several Stone Age rock art sites are known in the Lapalala Reserve.

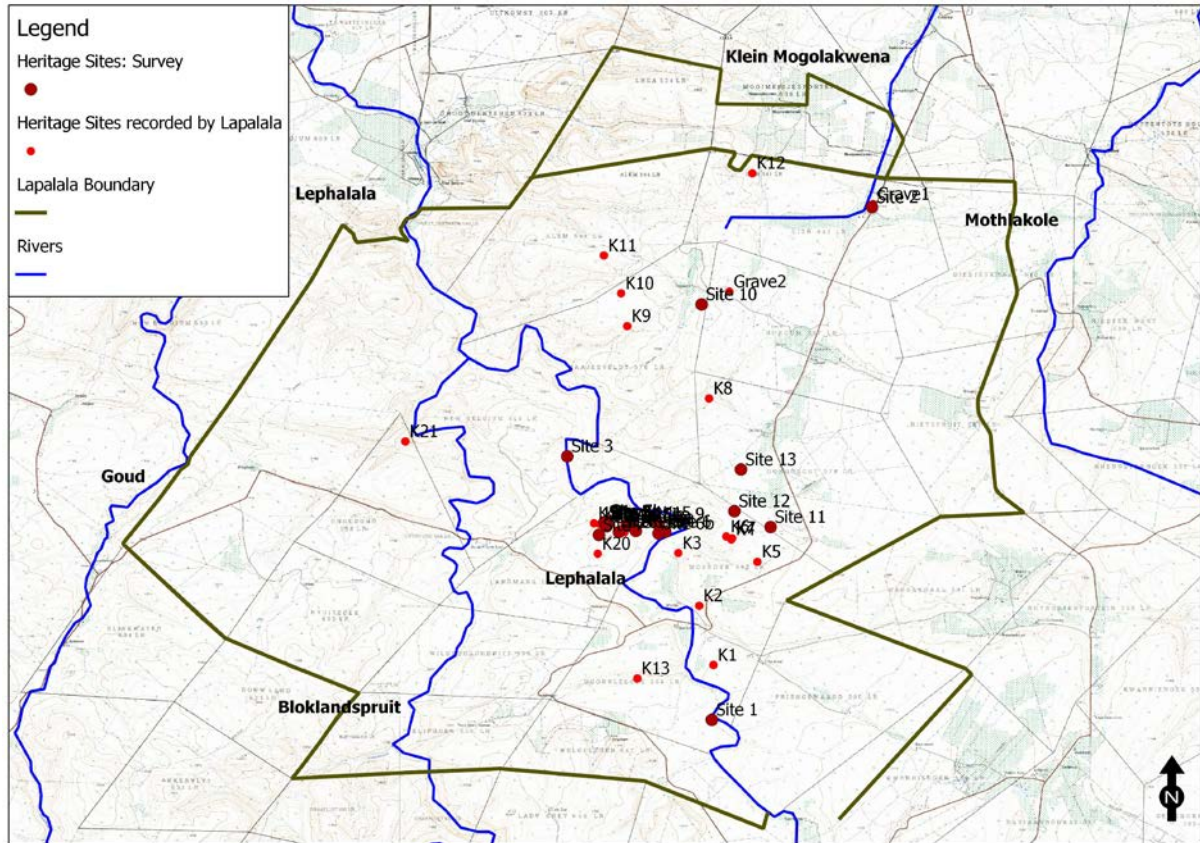


Figure 17: The location of the cultural heritage sites (recorded during the survey and by Lapalala staff)



Figure 18: The location and extend of the Melora Hill and Saddle settlements and associated sites

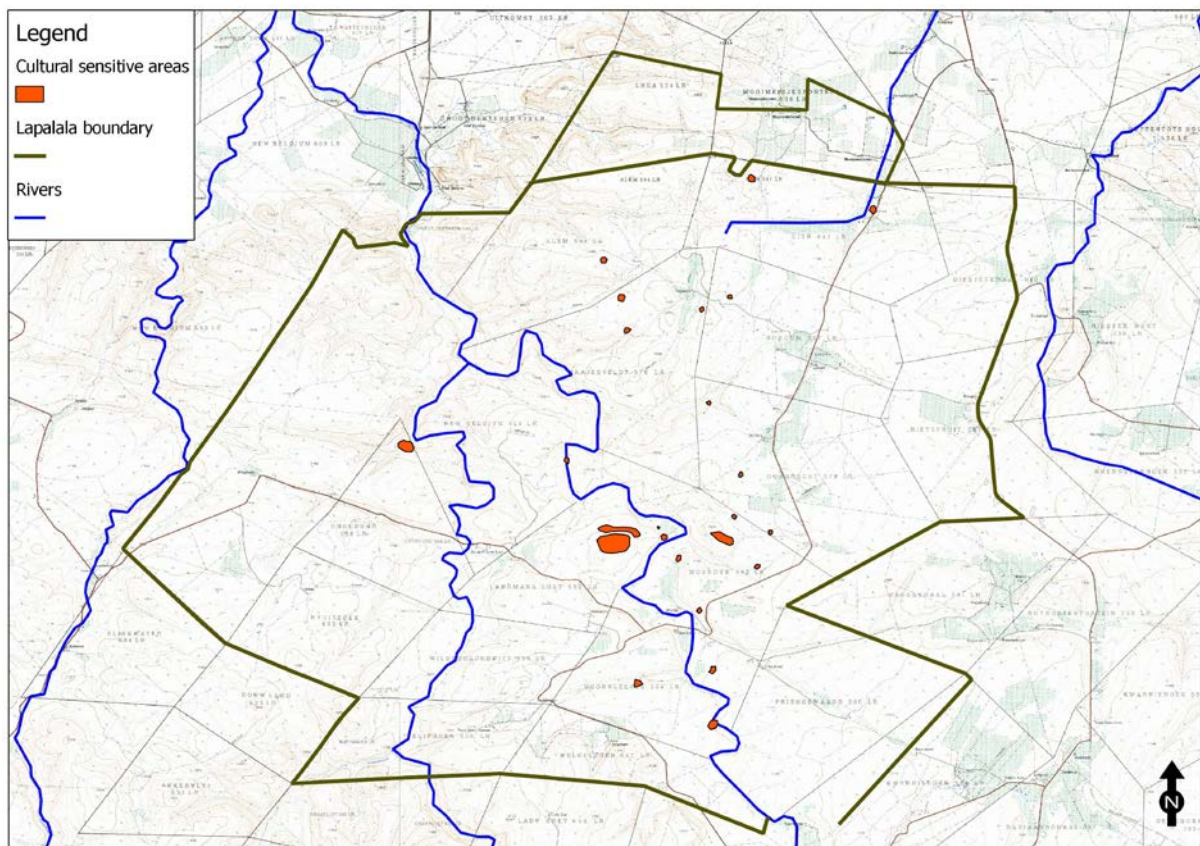


Figure 19: Heritage sensitivity map of the Lapalala Wilderness

8. Locations and Evaluation of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	23.851599°S 28.318780°E	Rock Art Shelter	Local Level/Grade 3A: Should be registered with the PHRA	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Custodians of Bushman Painting Lodge should manage and preserve the

					site
2	23.756888°S 28.389287°E	Graveyard	Generally Protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Already fenced off • None
3	23.830617°S 28.299186°E	Rock Art overhang	Local Level/Grade 3A: Should be registered with the PHRA	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Rapid Lodge should manage and preserve the site
4	23.850663°S 28.310816°E 23.850683°S 28.310543°E	Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement	Generally Protected B: Medium significance	Partially damaged by road previous construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed access road to Melora (Old) Lodge not preferred
5	23.850038°S 28.310878°E 23.850256°S 28.310320°E	Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement	Generally Protected B: Medium significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed access road to Melora (Old) Lodge and lodge site not preferred
6	23.852903°S 28.328122°E 23.853414°S 28.326173°E	Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement	Generally Protected B: Medium significance	Partially damaged by road previous construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Modumela Lodge should manage and preserve the site • Widening of the existing access road not allowed
7	23.853842°S 28.308523°E	Stone-walled terracing associated with Melora Hill/Saddle Settlement	Provincial (Grade 2) should be registered with the PHRA	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Melora Lodge should manage and preserve the site
8	23.851283°S 28.310799°E 23.852660°S 28.319439°E	Iron Age stone-walled settlement	Generally Protected B: Medium significance	Partially damaged by road previous construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed access road to Melora (Old) Lodge not preferred
9	23.850706°S 28.326127°E	Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement	Generally Protected B: Medium significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not damage during road construction
10	23.785667°S 28.338903°E	Rock art overhang	Local Level/Grade 3A: Should be registered with the PHRA	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Kgokong Lodge should manage and preserve the site
11	23.851512°S 28.359285°E	Historical structure	Generally Protected C: Low significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
12	23.846824°S 28.348599°E	Historical structure	Generally Protected C: Low significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
13	23.834495°S 28.350543°E	Historical structure	Generally Protected C: Low significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
14	23.853001°S 28.314444°E	Melora Hill and Saddle sites	Provincial (Grade 2) should be registered with the PHRA	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Custodians of Melora Lodge should manage and preserve the site

Table 3: Description and evaluation of the recorded sites

The following heritage sites were recorded by staff at Lapalala Wilderness during field and aerial surveys. Although some of the sites on their list correlate with sites that were recorded during the current survey, not all do. Most of the sites are located on isolated foothills in areas not affected by the parameters of the current proposed developments. As such most of these sites will have to be verified and recorded in more detail. This will form part of a next-level exercise to conduct a complete heritage audit of the Lapalala Wilderness, something that is envisaged in the near future.

Please note that all of these sites were indicated on the maps above and were incorporated into the sensitivity map.

Site No	Coordinates
K 1	-23.8923, 28.3424
K 2	-23.8748, 28.3382
K 3	-23.8592, 28.3320

K 4	-23.8552, 28.3477
K 5	-23.8618, 28.3554
K 6	-23.8543, 28.3462
K 7	-23.8548, 28.3479
K 8	-23.8135, 28.3411
K 9	-23.7921, 28.3169
K 10	-23.7824, 28.3151
K 11	-23.7712, 28.3100
K 12	-23.7469, 28.3539
K 13	-23.8963, 28.3199
K 14	-23.8530, 28.3273
K 15	-23.8503, 28.3261
K 16	-23.8530, 28.3161
K 17	-23.8510, 28.3117
K 18	-23.8507, 28.3089
K 19	-23.8504, 28.3071
K 20	-23.8594, 28.3082
K 21	-23.8262, 28.2513
Grave 1	-23.7560, 28.3896
Grave 2	-23.7819, 28.3471

A total of 14 heritage sites were recorded during the survey which include three rock art sites, seven Late Iron Age sites, three historical structures and one graveyard. Also note that additional sites were recorded by Lapalala personnel, but do not overlap with the survey data include one grave and 13 Late Stone Age settlements. These sites will be surveyed during the next phase of the heritage audit.

9. Recommendations and Conclusions

Please note that no Stone Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts were recorded during the survey, apart from one rock art shelter (Site 1).

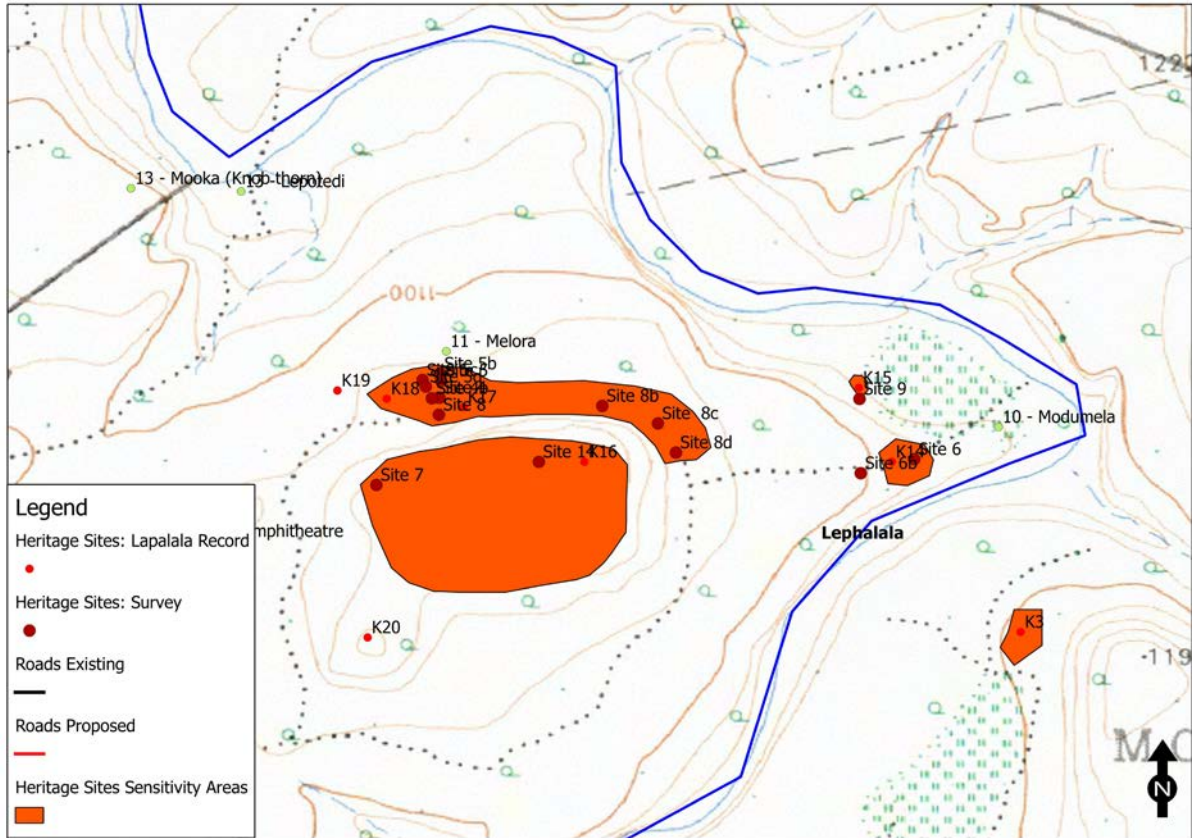


Figure 20: Late Iron Age sites surrounding the Melora Hilltop in relation to proposed lodge sites and new roads in the area

Rock art sites

The three rock art sites (Sites 1, 3 and 10) that were recorded during the survey fall within the Bushman Painting, Rapid and Kgokong custodian sites respectively. These sites are especially vulnerable and can be easily damaged. The custodians of these sites must be specifically briefed on their additional responsibilities with regard to management and preservation of these sites. The close proximity of Bushmans Painting Lodge to Site 1 should especially be managed, especially during construction. Please note that all rock art sites are protected by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35).

To protect the rock art sites the following measures are proposed:

- Custodians will communicate the importance and sensitivity of the sites to visitors
- Visitors will be instructed to adhere to the directions of the guide/custodian
- Visitors will not be allowed to stray from the route indicated by the guide/custodian
- Not littering, smoking, etc. will be allowed on rock art sites
- Souvenir/artefact collection is strictly forbidden
- All possible measures must be taken to maintain the archaeological and natural integrity of the site
- No fires are allowed in or near any of the rock art shelters or overhangs
- Rock painting must under no circumstances be touched or sprayed with water
- An annual monitoring programme must be established by each custodian to record the condition of the rock panels

Late Iron Age Settlements

A total of seven Late Iron Age settlements (Sites 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 14) were recorded during the survey. Although the significance rating of these sites vary from medium to high it is important to note that all archaeological sites are protected by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35).

Please note that the Melora Hilltop and Saddle sites (Site 14) have a lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the prehistoric occupation of the area. They are valuable finite and non-renewable heritage resources. These sites have the capacity to promote understanding and respect of the prehistoric past. They furthermore have the potential to significantly contribute to research, education and tourism. These sites have the potential to yield information that will contribute to the understanding of South Africa's cultural history.

The Melora Hilltop settlement is approximately 10 ha in extent and represents one of the largest stone-walled Late Iron Age political and economic centres in the area. The site has been surveyed and mapped, which will enable detailed archaeological investigation and interpretation. This site makes a valuable contribution to the understanding of the geographic distribution and settlement history of early Northern Ndebele speakers.

The proximity of the Melora Saddle site to the hilltop emphasises the importance of this location, to which prehistoric groups were repeatedly attracted by favourable environmental conditions. The Melora sites provide a unique opportunity for promoting tourism, education and research. This aspect is enhanced by the location of the sites within a nature reserve where they form part of a multifaceted tourist attraction. It is for these reasons it is suggested that the Melora Sites (Site 14) be nominated for Provincial (Grade 2) heritage status.

Please take note of the following:

- Sensitive structures and deposits must be avoided during site visits, including stone walling, middens, hut foundations, or inside enclosures with deposits (cattle enclosures)
- Custodians will communicate the importance and sensitivity of the sites to visitors
- Visitors will be instructed to adhere to the directions of the guide/custodian
- Visitors will not be allowed to stray from the route indicated by the guide/custodian
- Not littering, smoking, etc. will be allowed
- Souvenir/artefact collection is strictly forbidden
- All possible measures must be taken to maintain the archaeological and natural integrity of the site
- No fires are allowed in or near any of the stone-walled structures
- An annual monitoring programme must be established by each custodian to record the condition of the stonewalls

Lodge Sites

Please note that a possible grave (stone cairn) was recorded at Burkia Lodge and a watching brief is recommended during the start of construction.

Several cultural heritage features recorded in the area of the Melora Lodge site (Alternative Old) and proposed access road leading to the lodge site. Sites 4, 5 and 8 will be negatively

affected and this option is not supported. However, the construction of Melora Lodge (Alternative New) near the banks of the Lephalala River is supported

The custodian of the Modumela Lodge should note that the 1923 steam engine is situated on this property. As a result the future custodian should aim to preserve or even restore this relic.

Bushmans Painting Lodge is roughly 100 metres from a rock art site (Site 1) and the required precautions should be in place before construction is initiated.

Proposed roads

Note that most of the proposed roads were surveyed from the air. Although no clear archaeological sites were noted on these proposed routes this does not mean archaeological remains will not be affected. As stated, the only section that will negatively affect archaeological sites (Sites 4, 5 and 8) is the proposed access road to Melora Lodge (Alternative Old) and is therefore not supported.

The construction of all other roads may proceed. However, a watching brief should be in place for an archaeologist to be on site during some sections of construction.

Also please note:

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
Earlier 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 200 - c. AD 900
Middle Iron Age	c. AD 900 – c. AD 1300
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites)	c. AD 1300 - c. AD 1840 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1840)

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.

Fifty kilometres east of the eastern escarpment of the Waterberg Plateau, near Mokopane, is one of the world's most important archaeological sites: Makapansgat. There, in a deep and large limestone cave, have been found the remains of some of the earliest hominids yet identified, the species *Australopithecus africanus*, who lived more than three million years ago; and also *Homo erectus*, who lived a million years ago.

In their book on The Waterberg, Taylor, Hinde and Holt-Biddle (2003) comment that “the australopithecines probably lived in small bands that wandered through the region following the seasonal abundance of foodstuffs such as insects, termites ... as well as the leaves, fruits and flowers of bushes and trees. They may well have found their way into the lower valleys of the Waterberg. Later tool users such as *Homo erectus* may well have moved purposely into the Waterberg in summer to follow the prey animals they hunted”.

Although no skeletal evidence of the presence of these Early Stone Age (ESA) ancestors has yet been discovered on the Waterberg plateau, it is likely that they at least visited the region.

The first substantial evidence of hominid habitation relates to people of the Middle Stone Age (MSA). There are extensive remains of MSA occupations in the Waterberg; until specific research is conducted in the Waterberg it will not be possible to know precisely when the Waterberg MSA occupations occurred and at present we can only say that the occupations would have been somewhere between 200 000 and 25 000 years ago. People living in the MSA lived in rock shelters or open camps, sometimes near pans, lakes or rivers, though they were not as dependent on close sources of water as their ancestral ESA counterparts. This independence from water suggests that they had water containers that could have been made of skin or ostrich eggshell.

People in the MSA were efficient hunters and gatherers. They hunted with spears tipped with stone. We know this because some South African sites like Klasies River Mouth (near Storms River) had stone spear-tips embedded in animal bones (Deacon & Deacon 1999; Mitchell 2002). In addition, researchers have found microscopic traces of blood and animal remains on stone points (Williamson 2000). Stone points were hafted onto handles because microscopic analysis has revealed resins on their bases, in addition to micro-chipping where twine would have been used to attach the stones to shafts (Wadley et al. 2004).

In the MSA, people were active hunters of large game, though they would also have scavenged opportunistically. At sites where the remains of bones from their hunts have been found, these bones include many eland, zebra, hartebeest, wildebeest, warthog and kudu (Deacon & Deacon 1999; Wadley 2001). The bones were invariably burnt and smashed to extract marrow.

Many MSA sites have good evidence for control of fire; fireplaces and ash lenses are present particularly in rock shelter sites where organic preservation is good. Prior to control of fire, rock shelters and caves would have been too dangerous for human habitation; they would have been predator lairs.

In the MSA, people made a wide range of stone tools from both coarse- and fine-grained rock types. Sometimes the rocks used for tools were transported considerable distances, presumably in bags or other containers. When this happened, the Stone Age people generally carried out part of the manufacturing process at the rock source. Thus tool assemblages from some MSA sites tend to lack some of the preliminary cores and contain predominantly finished products like flakes and retouched pieces. The most characteristic retouched tool type is the point, a triangular tool thought to have been a spearhead, but scrapers and blade-like cutting tools are also common.

There is a noticeable gap in the Waterberg between these early tool types of the MSA and younger ones of Later Stone Age (LSA) origin, leading to the conclusion that the Waterberg may have been without human life for tens of thousands of years. Numerous LSA sites have been discovered and excavated on the plateau, most of them in shelters overlooking, or at least close to, the Lephalala River. Several sites lie on the eastern slopes of the prominent hill Tafelkop, and were excavated by Maria van der Ryst of UNISA in the 1990s. Her research concluded that, after a hiatus following Middle Stone Age habitation, LSA occupation in the north-western portion of the Waterberg commenced 'only during the late eleventh/beginning of the twelfth century AD. It would seem that the main period of semi-permanent settlement of the Waterberg plateau by hunter-gatherers corresponds to the movement of Iron Age agropastoralists into this area (Van der Ryst 1998).

Rock Art

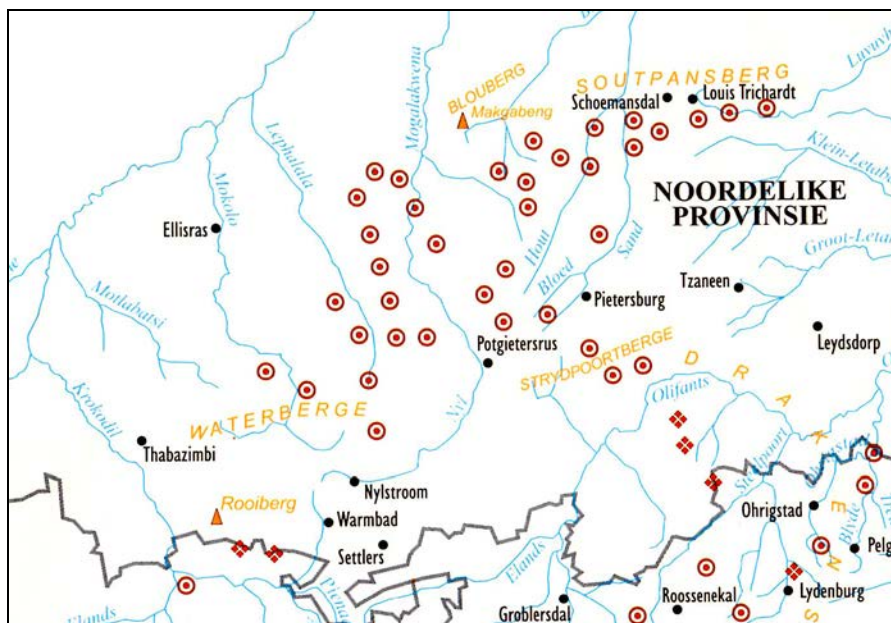


Figure 21: Known rock art sites in the Waterberg and surrounds (Bergh 1998)

As indicated on the map, various rock art sites are known in the Waterberg, most of which are linked to the San hunter-gatherers. Specific sites at Afguns and Spruitkloof are situated further to the east near the Mokolo River. The very important panel at Bokpoort is situated further east of the survey area (traced in 1959) (Rudner & Rudner 1970). Rock art panels were also recorded at Olieboomspoort (Van der Ryst 2007). It does however emphasize the importance of rock art in the area and there is a clear possibility that sites may still be found on the farm (also see Bergh 1998 and Küsel 2007).

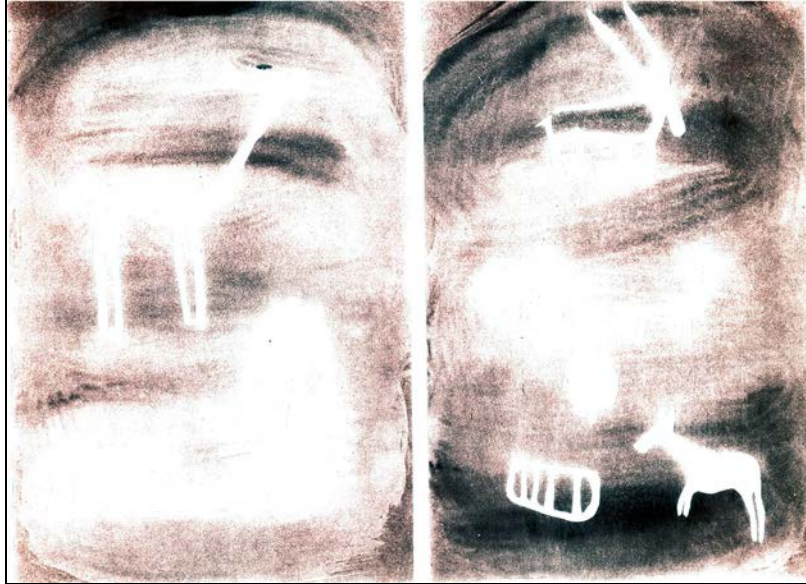


Figure 22: Rock paint tracing from Afguns (left) and Spruitkloof, Waterberg (right) (Rudner & Rudner 1970)



Figure 23: A rock art tracing of a panel at Bokpoort, Waterberg (Rudner & Rudner 1970)

Due to Clive and Anton Walker's efforts a total of 13 rock art sites (attributed to both San people and Bantu-speaking people) have been recorded in the Lapalala Reserve (Walker 2016).

Iron Age settlements and associated ethnography

Although a large number of Early, Middle and Late Iron Age sites have been recorded in the region, it seems that the veld type played a major role in selecting an area in which to settle. Generally the lower valleys were dominated by sweet grasses, which were preferred. That might explain why higher laying areas, which were dominated by sour grasses, were usually not occupied (Huffman 1990). Early Iron Age sites contain ceramics attributed to Happy Rest and Klein Africa and also an early Diamant fasies. Middle Iron Age sites with Eiland ceramics have also been recorded in the Waterberg. During the Late Iron Age settlements

In contrast, the Late Iron Age settlements of the second phase of occupation are found on hilltops and they have stone walled settlements and undecorated pottery. These settlements may be linked to the arrival of Nguni-speakers (Ndebele people) in the region, that is, between the 16th and 17th centuries AD. A good example can be seen at Melora, in the Lapalala Wilderness. Here, dry stone walling encloses an area of some six hectares on a hilltop to form what is interpreted to have been a defensive position, although there are also remains of hut dwellings outside the enclosure. At its peak, the site may have accommodated up to a thousand people. The third phase of Iron Age settlement, dating to the 18th and early 19th century, contains multichrome (ochre and graphite) Moloko pottery, believed to have been made by Sotho-Tswana.

Aukema (1989) mentioned rain-making ceremonies in rock shelters in the Waterberg. The shelters themselves do not seem to have been occupied yet they contain clay pots, stone cairns, cupulas (small ground holes on rock floors) and grindstones. Rock paintings are also often associated with rainmaking sites. Iron Age People even began to paint depictions of animals for themselves. Rather Crude depictions in red or white paint (sometimes black), painted directly with fingers, are often found at the same Waterberg sites as the more refined San paintings (Van Der Ryst 1998), for example at Masebe and Telekishi, North of Kloof Pass.

Historical Sequence

Most of the Waterberg Mountains fell under the vast cattle empire of the Tansvaal Land and Exploration Company since the 1890s. One of the first pioneers was Arthur Peacock who came to South Africa and then the Waterberg region in 1886. He settled at Cremartardfontein where his wife Katherine Fawssett and her sister Edith joined him in 1892. They later moved to the farm Blaauwbank near Visgat due to multiple Malaria attacks (Hunter 2010:27).

Most of the early farmers in the Waterberg were employed by the Company and they early on also started operating trade stores and they were therefore instrumental in establishing an extensive trade network in the region. However, tragedy struck in 1895 with the outbreak of rinderpest which killed thousands of head of cattle in the region. Most of these cattle ranches were close down by the Company. Arthur lost his managership but could still lease his farm. Most of these early farmsteads were mud-wall and thatch structures (Hunter 2010:28).



Figure 26: Early life on farms in the Waterberg region



Figure 27: Arthur Peacock and his wife Katherine and her sisters Edith and Molly and Ted Davidson



Figure 28: Trade routes and shops in the region

Lapalala Wilderness

Clive Walker, came to the fore as the Director of the Endangered Wildlife Trust (EWT) with several initiatives to protect wildlife. He finally came to the Waterberg region in 1981 not as a landowner but through his involvement with Educational Wildlife Expeditions. He was motivated to start environmental education programmes for children, specifically in the bushveld. Through Val Ford and Pippa Thomas, Clive eventually made contact with Eric Rundgren (a one-time Kenyan big-game hunter turned game farmer) at his reserve named Double R Game Ranch (Dubbelwater) in the northern Waterberg. After some sojourn Clive eventually met Dale Parker as the chairperson of the Botanical Society's Flora Conservation Committee. In 1981 Dale Parker purchased the first farm (5000 ha) that would become the heart of the Lapalala Reserve. Rundgren's old farmhouse, which was built in 1967, would become the Educational School at Lapalala. Later a Board of Governors of the Lapalala Wilderness School (LWS) was appointed to manage and guide activities. Clive and Conita Walker officially retired from Lapalala Wilderness in December 2004 and the school was registered under Section 21 in 2006 (Walker 2016).



Figure 29: The conservation pioneers of the Waterberg

Clive and Dale first shared Driemanslust and later Doornleegte with their families. In 1982 Byuitsoek and Ongegund were added to the stable as well as Landmanslust. Dale eventually bought up 17 farms that took years to get back to their prime after decades of cattle farming and hunting. Lapalala Wilderness includes approximately 25 km of the Lephalala River. Kolobe (Tswana word for warthog) Lodge opened in May 1989 and along with a number of other camps were an instant success (Walker 2016).

After several initiatives the Waterberg Conservancy was established in 1989, leading to the declaration of the Waterberg Biosphere by UNESCO in 2001.



Figure 30: Eric Rundgren's old farm house which became the Wilderness School






Also of interest is the Ransomes, Sims and Jefferies 1923 steam engine (number 34089, made in Ipswich England) that is still standing next to the Lephhalala River on the farm Moerdyk 593 LR (Driemanslust).






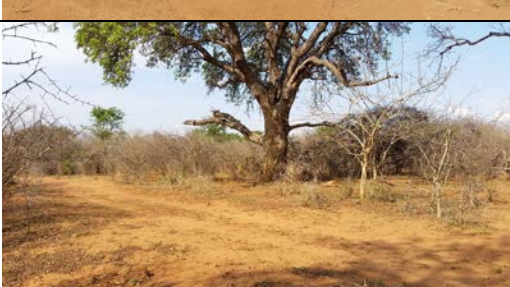








Figure 31: A steam engine that was used for irrigation and milling






It seems that Johannes Niemand purchased the steam engine in 1961 and after fully restoring it, brought it through to Vaalwater. They took it down the steep slope and made it stand next to the Lephhalala River where it was used for irrigating his fields of ‘blue buffalo’ grass and to crush his neighbour’s mealies (Walker 2016). Please note that the engine currently falls under the Modumela Lodge custodianship and is located at 23.849901°S, 28.332022°E.






Addendum 2: Proposed Development (Custodian) Sites






Site Assessment	Photos	
<p>Site 1- Mohlatse Plains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 		
<p>Site 2- Eland Plains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 		
<p>Site 3- Kgokong Pan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing lodge site No cultural heritage features recorded at the site A rock art overhang (Site 10) is located 650 metres south east of the lodge site 		
<p>Site 4- Tshukudu Plains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 		
<p>Site 5- Sun bird</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 		






<p>Site 6- Marula</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 7a- Rapula Rock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 7b- Bonwa Phala</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 8- Selous</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 9- Kings Pool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 10- Roan Plains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 			

<p>Site 11- Buffalo Pools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 12- Lion Pan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 13- Chiefs Camp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 14- Tamboti</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 15- Kogong View</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 16- Rapids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing lodge site • No cultural heritage features recorded at the site • A rock art overhang (Site 3) is located 100 metres west of the lodge site (across the Lephhalala River) 			

<p>Site 17a- Lepotedi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing lodge site No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 17b- Mooka</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 18a- Melora Alternative Old</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several cultural heritage features recorded in the area of the lodge site Access road will affect stone-walled site See Sites 4, 5 and 8 			
<p>Site 18b- Melora Alternative New</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing lodge site No cultural heritage features recorded 			
<p>Site 19- Modumela</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded However please note that the 1923 steam engine is situated on this property, the future custodian should aim to preserve or even restore this relic 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two Late Iron Age settlements (Site 6 and 9) are located 350 metres and 530 metres west of the lodge site respectively 	
<p>Site 20- Amphitheatre</p>	
<p>Site 21- Rundgren's Rest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 	
<p>Site 22- Kwena</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 	
<p>Site 23- Dragonfly</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No cultural heritage features recorded 	
<p>Site 24- Molohe Plains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing lodge site No cultural heritage features recorded 	

<p>Site 25- Burkia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded • However a stone cairn was recorded at the site, possible grave • Watching brief required during construction 	
<p>Site 26- Tholo Plains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded 	
<p>Site 27- Bushmans Painting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded at the lodge site • Shelter with rock paintings situated roughly 100 m from the lodge site • See Site 1 for assessment 	
<p>Site 28- Elephant Pool</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded 	
<p>Site 30- Kolobe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing camp with 6 chalets and extensive infrastructure • No cultural heritage features recorded 	

<p>Site 31- Thakadu Plains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded 	
<p>Staff Accommodation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No cultural heritage features recorded 	
<p>South Gate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing gate and infrastructure • Structures used for accommodation also present • No cultural heritage features recorded 	
<p>East Gate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing gate and infrastructure • Demolished farm house 100 m west of access gate • No cultural heritage features recorded 	
<p>North Gate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing gate and infrastructure • Historic house adjacent to gate, substantially altered with several additions, resulting in no intrinsic heritage value • Several other recent structures used for accommodation • No cultural heritage features recorded 	


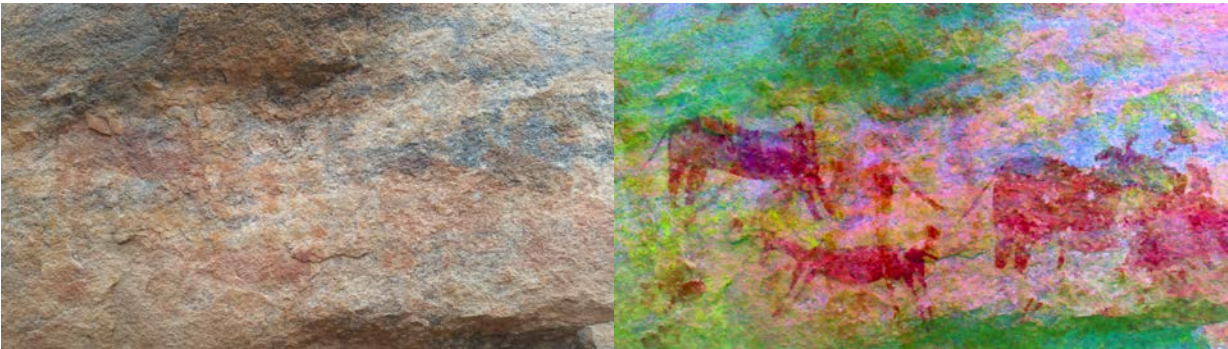
Coetzee, FP

HIA: Lapalala Wilderness, Waterberg, Limpopo




Addendum 3: Description of Recorded Sites**Site 1**

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
<p>The site comprises an east-facing Later Stone Age shelter with several rock art panels. The site is located midway up a sheer cliff overlooking the Lephhalala River and is roughly 5 metres in diameter. The rock art depictions and surface finds are associated with San occupation. Although the shelter has been visited by tourist for a number of years the rock art panels are undamaged and in a good, though fading, condition. The shelter most probably still contains substantial Later Stone Age deposits. No archaeological excavations have been done at the site. RARI did visit rock art sites in Lapalala during an earlier survey.</p> <p>The proposed Bushmans Painting Lodge site is situated some 100 metres away from the site. The future custodians should be made aware of the value of the rock art and how to manage and preserve the site.</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"> The future custodians should be made aware of the value of the rock art and how to manage and preserve the site Construction should be managed to prevent any impact 	
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 32: Shelter with archaeological deposits and several rock art panels</p>	
	
<p>Figure 33: Rock art panels that have been enhanced with DStretch graphic software</p>	

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site comprises a graveyard with at least 60 graves. Most of the graves are demarcated with granite bases and headstones, although some graves are marked with packed stones. Most graves have an east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side. The site is fenced off and stable. Please note that unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36).				
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"> No impact is foreseen on the graveyard 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended). Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 34: The graveyard contains at least 60 graves</p>	

Site 3

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises a rock art overhang which is situated next to the Lephalala River. Several (at least 3) panels are located along the east-facing outcrop which is roughly 30 metres in length. The rock art depictions are associated with San occupation. The rock art panels are undamaged and in a good, though fading, condition. No substantial deposits were recorded in association with the overhang. RARI did visit rock art sites in Lapalala during an earlier survey and the site was probably recorded.</p> <p>The site is located across the river from the proposed Rapids Lodge site. The future custodians should be made aware of the value of the rock art and how to manage and preserve the site.</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"> The future custodians should be made aware of the value of the rock art and how to manage and preserve the site Construction should be managed to prevent any impact 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			

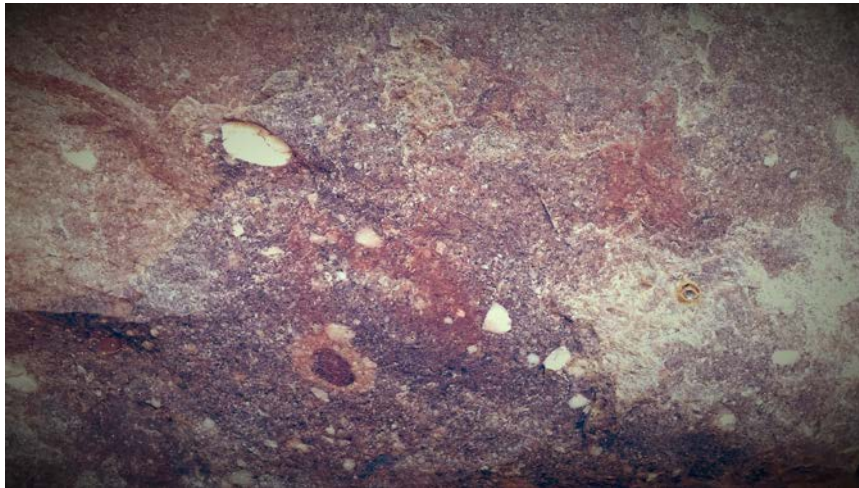


Figure 35: An animal figure is still visible on one of the rock art panels

Sites 4, 5 and 8

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises an extensive Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement (Sites 4, 5 and 8 seem to be one integrated settlement) that stretches approximately 1000 metres along the base of the northern face of Melora Hill. At some places the site is 80 metres in width and can be noticed on both sides of the existing road running along the hill. The site has been extensively damaged in the past and stone piles probably from stonewalls can still be seen. Several livestock enclosures, middens, pieces of house dagha and other cultural material were recorded on the surface along the whole site. The site is probably associated with Melora Hilltop settlement but the chronological sequence is currently unclear. The site should be investigated further.

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, damaged	
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"> The proposed Melora Lodge site (Alternative: Old) and access road will have an impact on the site and this option is not preferred Melora Lodge site (Alternative: New) further north next to the Lephalala River is the preferred option Road construction and maintenance should be managed to prevent any further impact 			
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 36: Several stone-walled enclosures were recorded</p>			



Figure 37: Several stone-walled enclosures were recorded along the northern slopes of Melora Hill

Site 6

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement with multiple circular enclosures. The site is approximately 100 metres in extent and straddles the current access road that was probably constructed in the 1960s. As a result the road runs through the centre of the settlement which caused extensive damage. The stonewalls are over 1 metre in height in places and very well preserved. Surface scatters of potsherds and possible middens were noted. Site 9 (which is located 250 metres to the north) probably functioned as a livestock kraal for Site 6.

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.	√	

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, damaged	
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"> Care should be taken not to damage the site further during road maintenance and future road construction The site falls under the custodianship of Modumela Lodge and should be managed to prevent further damage 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 38: A section of the stonewalls of the main enclosure



Figure 39: A small stone-walled livestock enclosure

Site 7 and 14

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The settlement history of the Melora sites reflects at least two major phases of occupation by different cultural groups. The Melora Saddle site (2328CD1), which is situated on a foothill south of Melora Hill, forms part of a larger settlement which extends all along the base of the hill. Site 2328CD1 is characterised by the remains (dagha concentrations) of more than 40 houses, a substantial number of upper and lower grinding stones and several stone structures, including grain bin foundations and cooking areas. Several high-density surface concentrations of potsherds are associated with the house remains. Occurrences of slag, metal ores, copper and iron artefacts have also been recorded. A small open-pit copper mine to the south of the Saddle was also recorded.

During the 1987 excavations, the remains of several dagha house floors were uncovered on Melora Saddle. Charcoal retrieved from a wall post from one of these houses was radiocarbon-dated to 120 ± 45 BP (Pta-5139). An infant pot burial was excavated during the new research phase in 1997. According to the report by the Department of Anatomy, University of Pretoria, the age of the deceased is between 34 weeks gestation and newborn. The clay pot had probably been buried beneath a house floor. Another eroding clay pot on the Saddle site, which turned

out to have been buried upside down, was excavated during the 2002 fieldwork excursion. The soil deposit inside the pot was carefully removed and analysed, but contained no human or artefactual remains.

The 10-hectare Melora Hilltop site (2328CD2) is characterised by extensive and well-preserved stone-walling. The site consists of several livestock enclosures, domestic spaces, middens and other cultural features (e.g. platforms). The settlement has been surveyed and several archaeological excavations have been conducted during the last decades.

The 1988 excavation on Melora Hilltop comprised a 1 m x 4 m test trench in a midden, 30 cm deep, which uncovered more than 1400 faunal fragments and a considerable number of undecorated potsherds. Charcoal from the midden yielded a radiocarbon date of 250 ± 50 years BP (Pta-5129).

A similar midden was excavated in 2002 and a valuable sample of faunal remains and potsherds, as well as metal artefacts, ostrich eggshell beads and glass beads were retrieved. Test trenches were also placed in cattle enclosures to probe the depth of kraal deposits and to search for grain pits. Excavations in dwelling areas were aimed at determining the form of house structures and their location within the different residential units (*malapa*). These investigations confirmed Aukema's preliminary hypothesis that the hilltop site was occupied by Northern Ndebele speakers who erected 'beehive' houses, i.e. domed houses constructed of saplings (supported by foundation stones) and covered by thatch. The house remains on Melora Hilltop thus differ from those previously uncovered on Melora Saddle, a more recent site which had been occupied by Sotho-Tswana speakers during the first half of the 19th century. The Saddle inhabitants built rondavel-type ('cone-on-cylinder') houses, the walls of which were constructed of poles and dagha, which were then capped by a conical thatched roof.

Finds recovered from the hilltop site in 2002 include copper earrings, an iron adze and a sweat scraper, an enigmatic bored stone found together with a grinding stone, a bone smoking (dagga?) pipe and a pendant made from a hyaena canine.

Extensive terracing has also been recorded on the western slope of the hill (Site 7).

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,		√

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"> Conservation management plan should be put in place for custodians (Melora Lodge) and future visitors 					
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) 					
I. PHOTOGRAPHS					



Figure 40: An aerial view of Melora Hilltop from the east



Figure 41: Terracing walling on the western slope of Melora Hill (Site 7)

Site 9

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a Late Iron Age stone-walled livestock outpost. The site consists of a single enclosure roughly 15 metres in diameter. No middens or other structure were found in association. The site probably forms part of the larger Iron Age farming network on the landscape and is in close proximity to another larger stone-walled site (Site 6). Site 9 is situated roughly 600 metres east of Melora Hill. The site falls under the custodianship of Modumela Lodge.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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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"> Care should be taken not to damage the site during future road construction The site falls under the custodianship of Modumela Lodge and should be managed to prevent further damage 		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) 		
I. PHOTOGRAPHS		



Figure 42: A section of the enclosure's stonewall

Site 10

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a rock art overhang which is situated next to an existing access road. At least on large panel was located along the west-facing outcrop which is roughly 10 metres in length. The rock art depictions are associated with San and Bantu-speaking people. Some of the figures clearly belongs to the 'Late White' tradition and is associated with early farming communities. The panel is undamaged and in a good, though fading, condition. No substantial deposits were recorded in association with the overhang. RARI did visit rock art sites in Lapalala during an earlier survey and the site was probably recorded.

The future custodians should be made aware of the value of the rock art and how to manage and preserve the site.

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"> The future custodians (Kgokong Pan) should be made aware of the value of the rock art and how to manage and preserve the site Construction should be managed to prevent any impact 			
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 43: The overhang containing several rock art panels</p>			

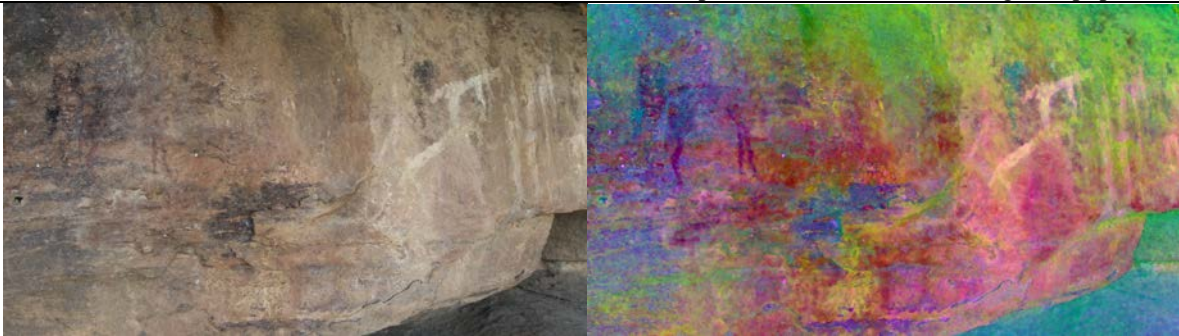



Figure 44: Examples of Late White rock art associated with early farming communities (enhanced with DStretch software)

Site 11

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site comprises a historical house foundation roughly 3 x 6 metres in extent. The structure probably functioned as a single room house and was constructed with stone (foundation) and clay (walls). The site was recorded during the aerial survey and was therefore not investigated directly therefore no associated deposits or structures were recorded.		
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.	Unstable	

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"> • Demarcate the site, should be fenced off • Further construction should be managed to prevent any impact 			
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 45: The remains of a historic single room structure built with stone and clay</p>			

Site 12

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a historical house foundation roughly 4 x 4 metres in extent. The structure probably functioned as a single room house and was constructed with stone (foundation). The site was recorded during the aerial survey and was therefore not investigated directly therefore no associated deposits or structures were recorded.

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.		Unstable		
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				

- Demarcate the site, should be fenced off
- Further construction should be managed to prevent any impact

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

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

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 46: The foundation of a single room historical structure constructed with stone

Site 13**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site comprises a historical house foundation (platform) roughly 4 x 4 metres in extent. The structure probably functioned as a single room house and was constructed with stone (foundation). The site was recorded during the aerial survey and was therefore not investigated directly therefore no associated deposits or structures were recorded.

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		√

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.		Unstable	
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"> • Demarcate the site, should be fenced off • Further construction should be managed to prevent any impact 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 47: A stone-paved platform probably part of a historic farm structure

Addendum 4: Surveyor General Farm Diagram

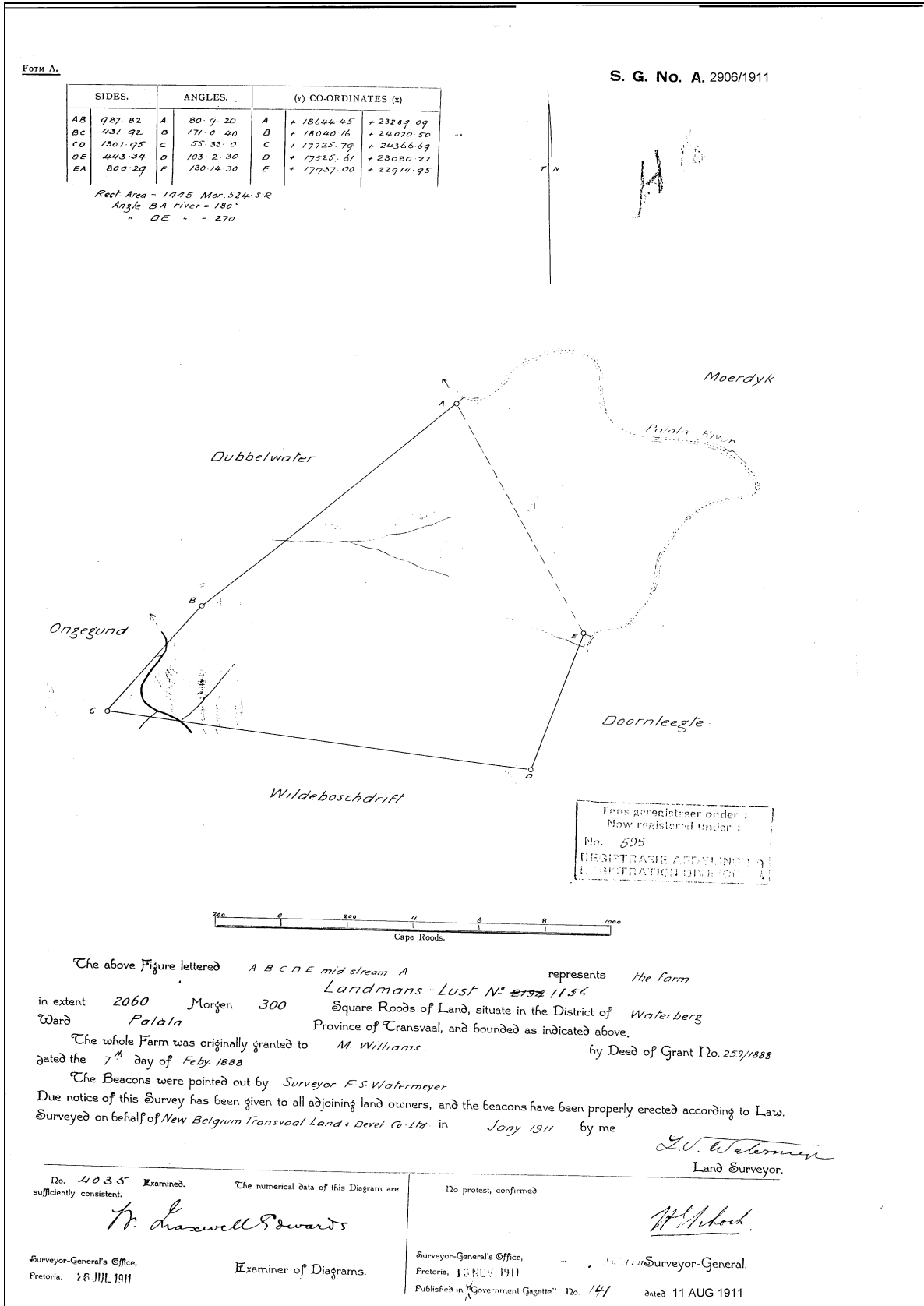


Figure 48: Surveyor General's map of the Landmans Lust 595LR which was surveyed in 1911, also note that the Title Deed was first granted in 1888