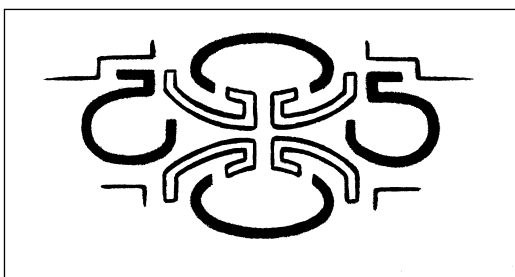


**Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:
Phase 1 Investigation of the Locklore Boerdery (Pty) Ltd, Schweizer-Reneke,
Mamusa Local Municipality, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality,
North West Province**



For

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Executive Summary

This report contains a comprehensive heritage impact assessment investigation in accordance with the provisions of Sections 38(1) and 38(3) of the *National Heritage Resources Act* (Act No. 25 of 1999) and focuses on the survey results from a cultural heritage survey as requested by Milnex 189 CC. The survey forms part of a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed alluvial diamond prospecting and mining application in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998). The application area comprises the Remaining Extent of Portion 2 of the farm Panfontein 58 HO, Remaining Extent of Portion 1 and Portion 10 (a portion of Portion 1) of the farm Geluk 56 HO, Remaining Extent of Portion 4 (Boschkop), Portion 5 (Geschink), Portion 20 and Portion 22 of the farm Mareatchesfontein 54 HO and Remaining Extent of the farm Margaretha 21 HO, near Schweizer-Reneke, Schweizer-Reneke, Mamusa Local Municipality, Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality, North West Province.

Site No	Site Type	Field Rating of Significance	Direct Impacts	Significance of Impact before Mitigation	Significance of Impact after Mitigation	Proposed Mitigation
1	Historical farmhouse complex	Generally protected B: Medium significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
2	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
3	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
4	Historical farmhouse complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
5	Grave	Generally protected A: High significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
6	Historical farmhouse/Shed	Generally protected C: Low significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
7	Grave	Generally protected A: High significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
8	Historical farmhouse	Generally protected C: Low significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
9	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
10	Historical Stone Livestock Kraal	Generally protected C: Low significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
11	Grave	Generally protected A: High significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
12	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	4	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase

No Stone Age or Iron Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts were recorded during the survey. Although erosion areas near the Harts River yielded no Stone Age assemblages, it is well known that Late Iron Age stone-walled settlements do not usually occur in open low-lying grasslands. The well-known Korana settlements of Chief Mossweu

are located near Mamusa Hill (further west near Schweizer-Reneke) and other Tswana settlement (Rolong and Tlhaping) occur further north and west of the survey area.

A total of four historical farmhouse complexes or individual houses (Sites 1, 4, 6 and 8) dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries were recorded. In addition one historical stone-walled cattle kraal (Site 10) was also noted. These structures are associated with the land granted to the local farmers by Chief Mossweu in 1882.

Seven graveyards and individual graves were recorded (Sites 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12) which are represent farm workers and the families that settled in the area since the 1880s. If the exhumation and reburial of the graveyards are envisaged it will entail social consultation and permit application. Other legislative measures which may be pertinent include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925), 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, Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place. Note that unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and therefore falls under the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36).

It is therefore recommended, from a cultural heritage perspective that the proposed mining activities may proceed.

However, 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
LIA:	Late Iron Age sites are usually demarcated by stone-walled enclosures
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

Coetzee, FP

HIA: Diamond Prospecting: Locklore Boerdery (Pty) Ltd, NW Province

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

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1. Introduction and Terms of Reference

Milnex 189 CC was contracted by Locklore Boerdery (Pty) Ltd as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the Scoping and EIA process for a prospecting right for the prospecting of diamonds alluvial & diamonds general near Schweizer-Reneke on Remaining Extent of Portion 2 of the farm Panfontein 58 HO, Remaining Extent of Portion 1 and Portion 10 (a portion of Portion 1) of the farm Geluk 56 HO, Remaining Extent of Portion 4 (Boschkop), Portion 5 (Geschink), Portion 20 and Portion 22 of the farm Maraetchesfontein 54 HO and Remaining Extent of the farm Margaretha 21 HO, North West Province. A Cultural heritage Impact Assessment was requested by Milnex 189 CC on behalf of the client Locklore Boerdery (Pty) Ltd to evaluate the potential impact of the proposed diamond prospecting and mining activities. File reference (SAMRAD): NW30/5/1/1/2/11904PR.

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 recommendations to mitigate heritage resources where complete or partial conservation may not be possible and thereby limit or prevent any further impact.

3. Description of Physical Environment of Study Area

The heritage survey focussed on an area situated north and east of Schweizer-Reneke, North West Province.

Farm Name(s) and Portions	Panfontein 58 HO, Remaining Extent of Portion 2 Geluk 56 HO, Remaining Extent of Portion 1 Geluk 56 HO, Portion 10 (Portion of Portion 1) Maraetchesfontein 54 HO, Remaining Extent of Portion 4 (Boschkop) Maraetchesfontein 54 HO, Portion 5 (Geschink) Maraetchesfontein 54 HO, Portion 20 Maraetchesfontein 54 HO, Portion 22 Margaretha 21 HO, Remaining extent
Size of Survey Area	Approximately 3130 hectares
Magisterial District	Mamusa Local Municipality Dr Ruth Segomotsi Mompati District Municipality
1:50 000 Map Sheet	2725AB
1:250 000 Map Sheet	2724

Central Coordinates of the Development	25.41990°E 27.15030°S
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The survey area falls within the Savanna Biome, particularly the Eastern Kalahari Bushveld Bioregion and more specifically the Schweizer-Reneke Bushveld (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The survey area is located north and east (12 km) of Schweizer-Reneke and the region is characterised by plains, slightly undulating plains and some hills, supporting open woodland with a fairly dense shrub layer, with *Acacia erioloba*, *A. karroo*, *A. tortilis*, *Rhus lancea* trees and *A. hebeclada*, *Diospyros lycioides*, *Grewia flava*, *Tarchonanthus camphoratus* shrubs. The Harts River (perennial) and other tributaries (non-perennial) run through the survey area. Infrastructure consists of the R504, R506 and several dirt roads that provide access to the area, as well as power lines, fences, and extensive agricultural fields (both used and fallow).

The Mamusa Local Municipality (LM) normally receives about 393 to 600mm of rain per year, with most rainfall occurring during mid-summer. The monthly distribution of average daily maximum temperatures shows that the average midday temperatures for Mamusa LM range from 18°C in June to 31°C in January. The municipal area is the coldest during June when the temperature drops to 0°C on average at night. The municipal area is semi-arid, with occasional hail and frost.

Current Zoning	Agricultural (Cultivation) Cattle grazing (pastoralism)
Economic activities	Farming
Soil and basic geology	The Allanridge Formation underlies the Bothaville Formation conformably but where the latter pinches out the Allanridge versteps onto diverse older lithologies. The formation consists mainly of two types of lava, i.e. a dark-green amygdaloidal lava and light green-grey porphyritic lava. The sedimentary rocks of the Allanridge Formation consist of a mixture of tuff, agglomerate and volcanic breccia which occur interbedded with the lava towards the top of the formation.
Prior activities	Alluvial diamond digging on the farm Panfontein 58 HO in 1912 and 1934 (National Archives SAB URU Vol 88, 1336 & Vol 1429, 977) Alluvial diamond digging on the farm Maraetchesfontein 54 HO in 1922 (National Archives SAB URU Vol 569, 1562) Natural areas with rivers and waterbodies
Socio Economic Environment	According to the Water and Sanitation Backlog Study Report of 2007, the total number of households in MLM was 13,676 as compared to 14,968 from the 2001 census and 14,310 as reported by Census 2011 households. The household structure is measured by the number of households and the average household size. The following describes the household structure. In total there were 14,625 households in MLM. With a total population of 60355, this gives an average household size of 4.9, about 5 people per household. The Gross Domestic measures the total number of goods and services produced in a region. The total Gross Domestic Product of MLM in 2009 was R948 461. Gross Domestic Products

	<p>for Mamusa LM is highly depended on various sectors which include but not limited to Agriculture and hunting, Construction, wholesale, retail, sale and repairs of motor vehicles, restaurants, land and water transport, education, finance, real estates, health and social work and public administration activities. These are some of the sectors highlighted which contribute positively to the growth of Mamusa LM's GDP.</p> <p>Statistic SA 2011 depicts that the Africans are in majority and constitute about 55195 people of the total population of Mamusa LM.</p>
Evaluation of Impact	<p>An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 38(3d)):</p> <p>Positive</p>

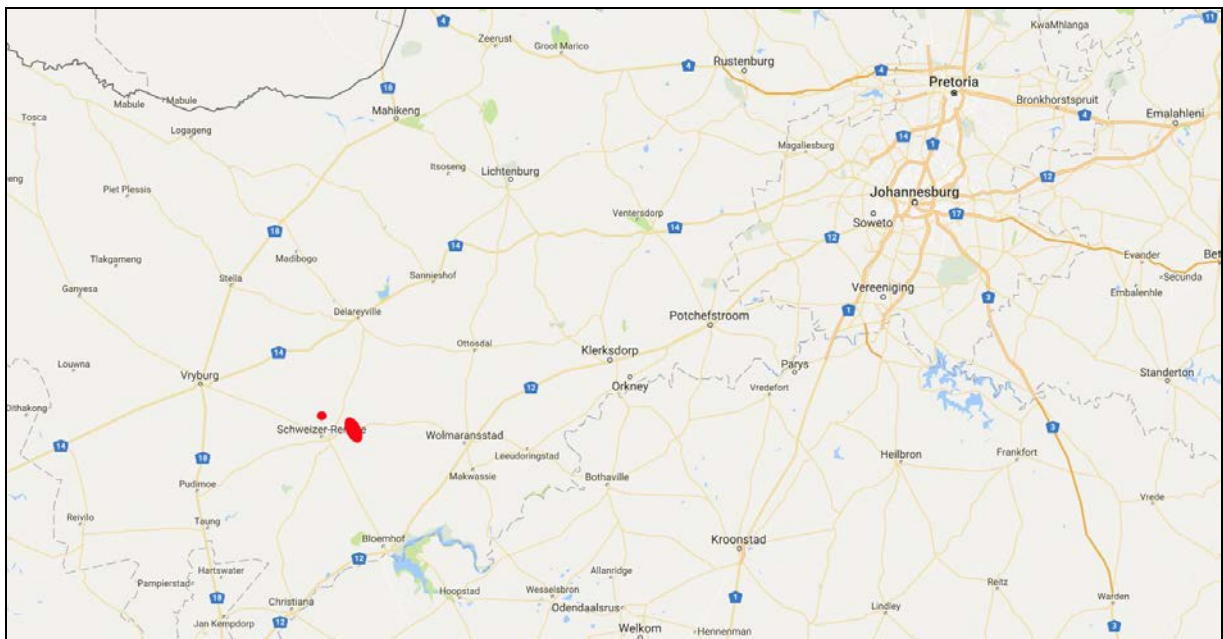


Figure 1: Regional context of the survey area near Schweizer-Reneke (indicated by the red area)

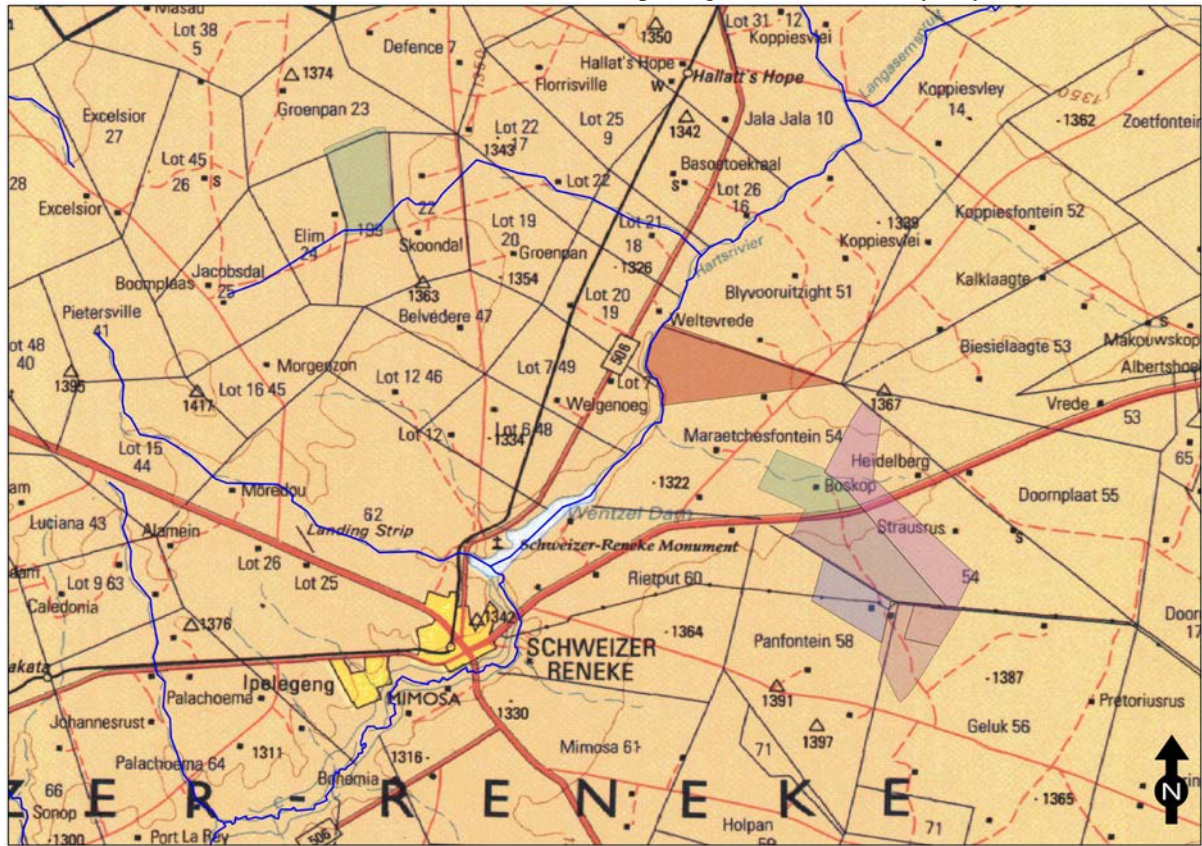


Figure 2: Local context of the survey area (1:250 000 Map 2724)

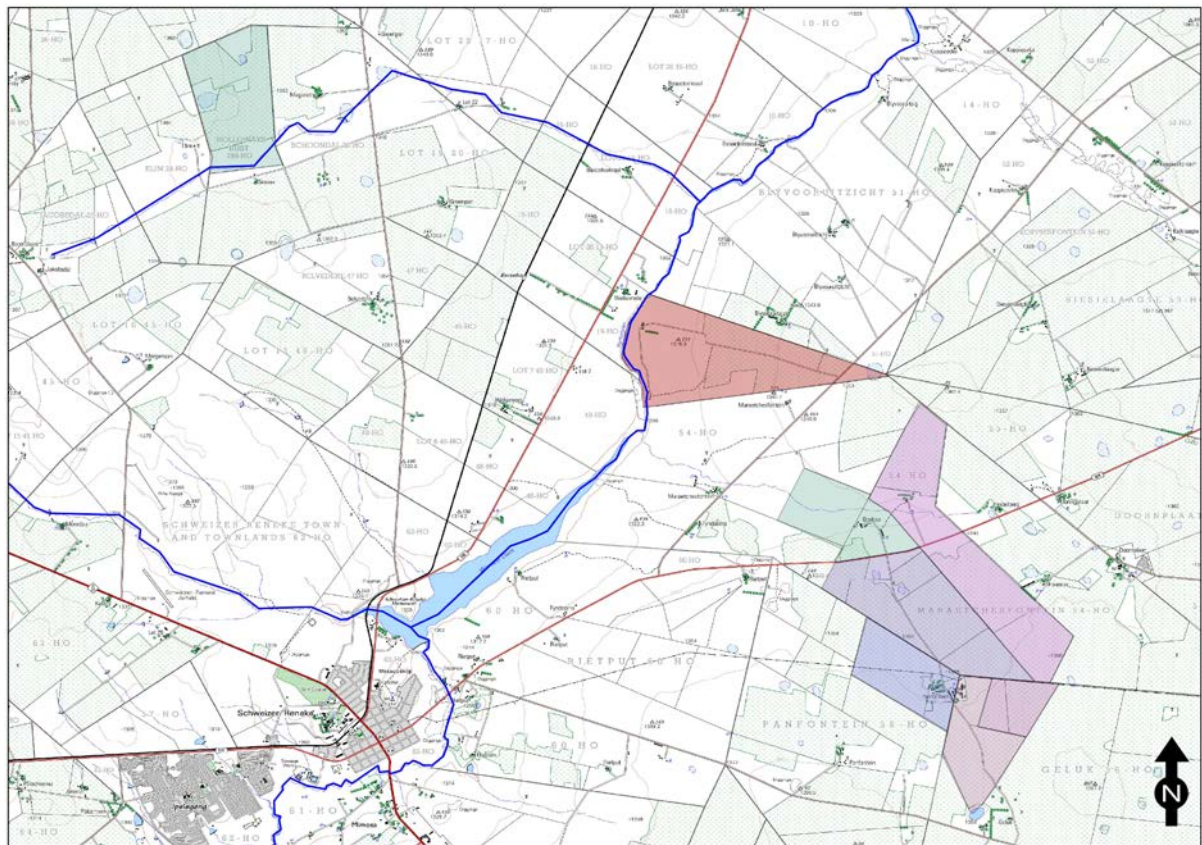


Figure 3: General location of the survey area as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2725AB



Figure 4: Detail of survey area as indicated on Google Earth (2017)



Figure 5: General view of the dormant agricultural fields in the central area



Figure 6: General view of active agricultural fields



Figure 7: General view of fallow fields



Figure 8: General view of fallow fields



Figure 9: View of the Harts River



Figure 10: Agricultural fields ready for the next season



Figure 11: General view of the pristine veld on the Boschkop Portion

4. Proposed Project Description

The proposed prospecting and mining of alluvial diamonds will entail the following activities:

- Clearing of prospecting areas;
- Office and Workshop (50 m²);
- Roads (Approximately 4 km);
- Excavations for prospecting (300 pits and 70 trenches);
- Stockpiling of topsoil (material from 300 pits and 70 trenches); and
- Processing plant (Rotary Pan Plant).

The location of the activities will be determined based on the location of the prospecting activities, which will only be determined during phase 1 and 2 of the Prospecting Work Programme. The proposed area consists of five non-perennial water, one dam, non-perennial rivers and the Harts river which borders one of the propose portions. Where applicable a Water Use License Application will be launched for conducting prospecting operations. All infrastructure will be temporary and/or mobile.

5. Legal Framework

- Section 38 of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) stipulates that the following activities trigger a heritage survey:

Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1a-e) of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)	Yes/No
Construction of road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length	Yes
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length	No
Development exceeding 5000 m ² in extent	No
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions	No
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 m ²	Yes
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	No

- Field rating system as recommended by SAHRA:

Field Rating	Grade	Significance	Recommended Mitigation
National Significance	Grade I	High significance	Conservation by SAHRA, national site nomination, mention any relevant international ranking. No alteration
Provincial Significance	Grade II	High significance	Conservation by provincial heritage authority, provincial site nomination. No alteration whatsoever without permit
Local Significance	Grade III-A	High significance	Conservation by local authority, no alteration whatsoever without permit from provincial heritage authority. Mitigation as part of development process not
Local Significance	Grade III-B	High significance	Conservation by local authority, no external alteration without permit from provincial heritage authority. Could
Generally Protected A	Grade IV-A	High/medium significance	Conservation by local authority. Site should be mitigated before destruction. Destruction permit required from
Generally Protected B	Grade IV-B	Medium significance	Conservation by local authority. Site should be recorded before destruction. Destruction permit required from provincial heritage authority.
Generally Protected C	Grade IV-C	Low significance	Conservation by local authority. Site has been sufficiently recorded in the Phase 1 HIA. It requires no further recording before destruction. Destruction permit

- 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.
- 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.
- A copy of this report will be submitted on SAHRIS 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/Methodology

Geographical information (ESRI shapefiles) on the proposed prospecting areas was supplied by Milnex 189 CC. The most up-to-date Google Earth images and topographic maps were used to indicate the survey area. Topographic maps were sources from the Surveyor General. Please note that all maps are orientated with north facing upwards (unless stated otherwise).

The strategy during this survey was to survey all the farms that form part of the application. The owner of the farms accompanied me during the field survey. As a result of a detailed knowledge of the farms certain features and sites were recorded first. All the historical structures and graves were recorded due to local knowledge of the farms. Certain areas were surveyed by conducting pedestrian (foot) surveys. However the area is characterised by demarcated ploughed agricultural fields and fallow lands with the result that most of these farms are clearly divided into accessible blocks.

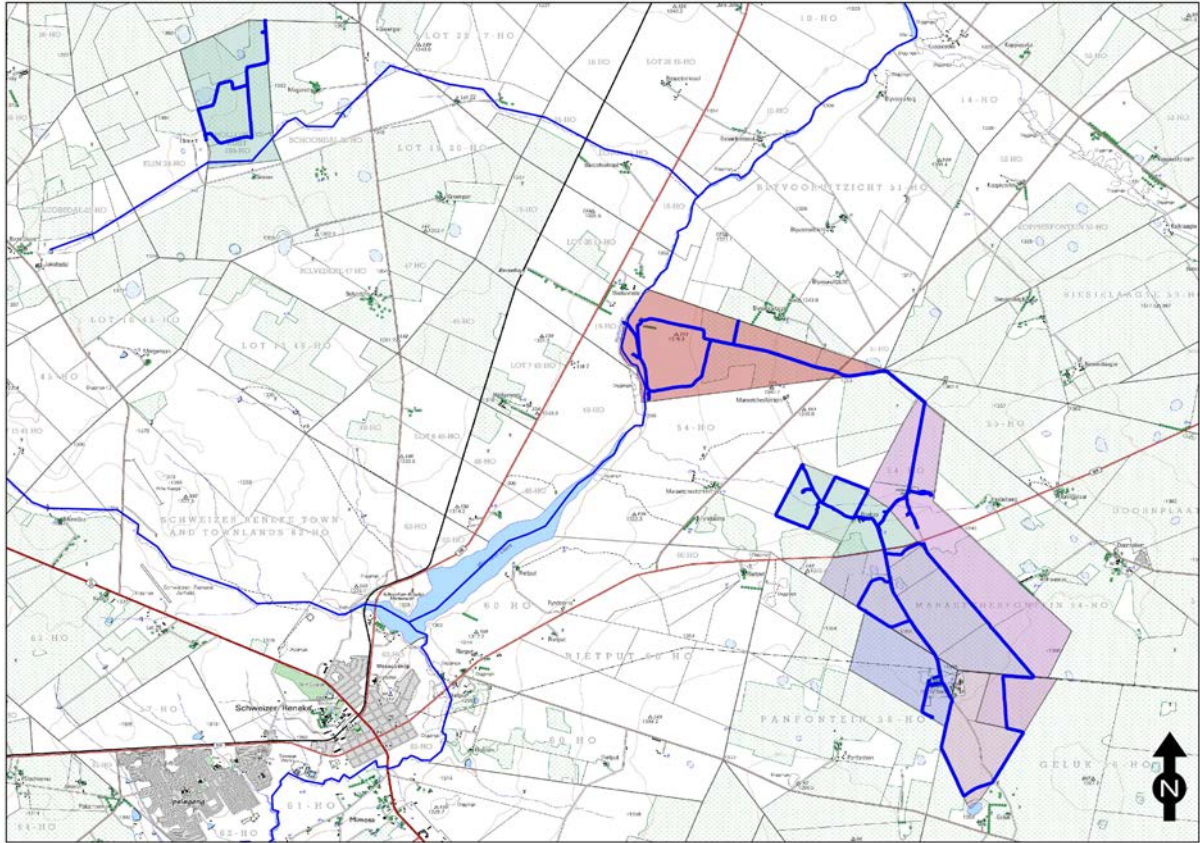


Figure 12: Recorded survey tracks for the project

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);
- Environmental Potential Atlas (ENPAT)
- Online SAHRIS database;
- National Automated Archival Information retrieval System (NAAIRS)
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client; and
- No surveys have been conducted in the vicinity of the survey area (published and unpublished material on the area).

According to the Surveyor General's database the farm Maraetchesfontein 54 HO was originally surveyed in 1916 (although title deed dates to 19 November 1874 (see Addendum 3)).

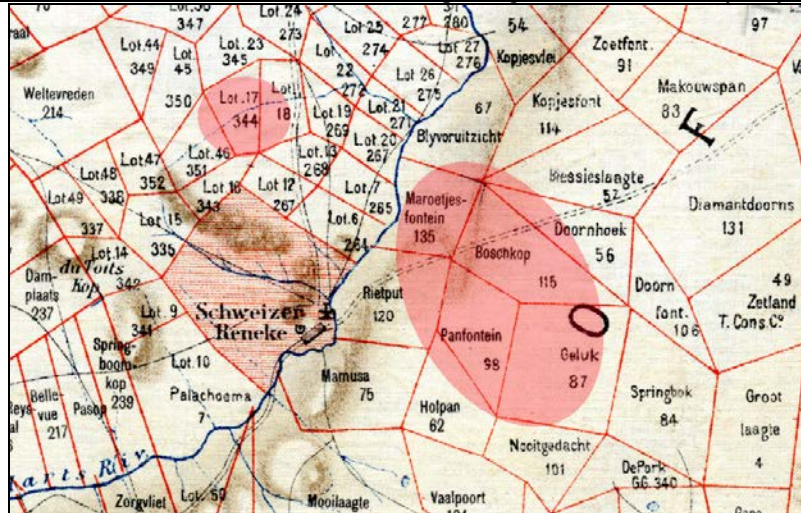


Figure 13: Jeppe's Map dating to 1899 clearly indicates that the boundaries of the farms under investigation

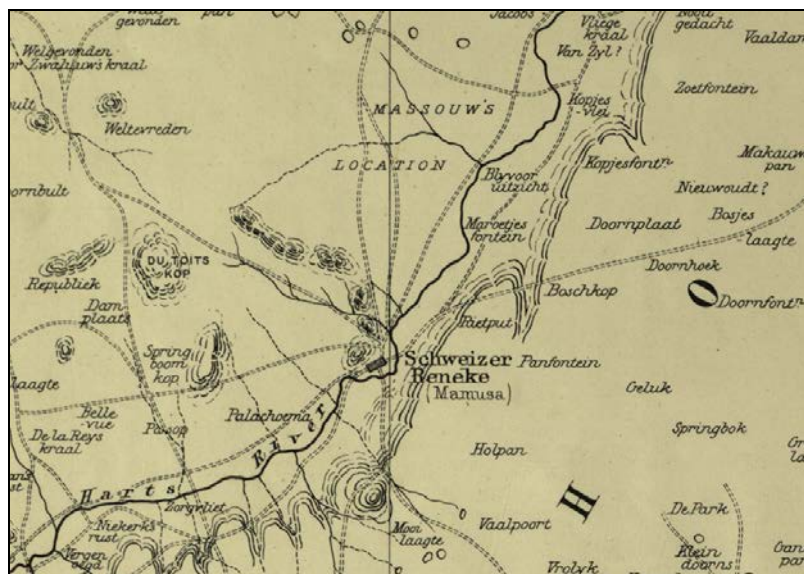


Figure 14: War Office Map indicating the probable location of the survey area as it was in 1900

6.2 Site visits

The field surveys were conducted on 3 April 2017.

6.3 Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement

A copy of the report was available at the Milnex office in Schweizer-Reneke from July 2016. Notices of its availability were sent out to the surrounding land owners. Copies of the Scoping Report were sent out to various departments via registered post on 21 July 2016.

A public meeting was held in Schweizer-Reneke on 16 August 2016. Most of the comments focused on concerns about water use.

6.4 Assumptions, restrictions, gaps and limitations

No severe physical restrictions were encountered as the survey area was fairly accessible. Mr Koos Lock (current owner and fourth generation farmer on the land) has lived on these farms his whole life and acted as informant to locate and record all known heritage sites in the survey area. Due to his and other family members' extensive knowledge of the farms' history it is assumed that a high rate of accuracy in terms of recording all the heritage sites was achieved. Selected areas along the Harts River and areas with sheet erosion or dongas were investigated for concentrations or indications of Stone Age tools and/or assemblages.

6.5 Methodology for assessment of potential impacts

All impacts identified during the EIA stage of the study will be classified in terms of their significance. Issues were assessed in terms of the following criteria:

- The **nature**, a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected;
- The **physical extent**, wherein it is indicated whether:
 - 1 - the impact will be limited to the site;
 - 2 - the impact will be limited to the local area;
 - 3 - the impact will be limited to the region;
 - 4 - the impact will be national; or
 - 5 - the impact will be international.
- The **duration**, wherein it is indicated whether the lifetime of the impact will be:
 - 1 - of a very short duration (0–1 years);
 - 2 - of a short duration (2-5 years);
 - 3 - of a medium-term (5–15 years);
 - 4 - of a long term (> 15 years); or
 - 5 - permanent.
- The **magnitude** of impact, quantified on a scale from 0-10, where a score is assigned:
 - 0 - small and will have no effect;
 - 2 - minor and will not result in an impact;
 - 4 - low and will cause a slight impact;
 - 6 - moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way;
 - 8 - high, (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease); or
 - 10 - very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes;
- The **probability** of occurrence, which describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring and is estimated on a scale where:
 - 1 - very improbable (probably will not happen);
 - 2 - improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood);
 - 3 - probable (distinct possibility);
 - 4 - highly probable (most likely); or
 - 5 - definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures);
- The **significance**, which is determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above (refer formula below) and can be assessed as low, medium or high;
- The **status**, which is described as either positive, negative or neutral;
 - The degree to which the impact can be reversed;
 - The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources; and

- The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

The significance is determined by combining the criteria in the following formula:

$S = (E+D+M) \times P$; where:

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent

D = Duration

M = Magnitude

P = Probability

Points	Significance Weighting	Discussion
< 30 points	Low	Where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area.
31-60 point	Medium	Where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated.
> 60 points	High	Where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area.

7. Description and Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Sites

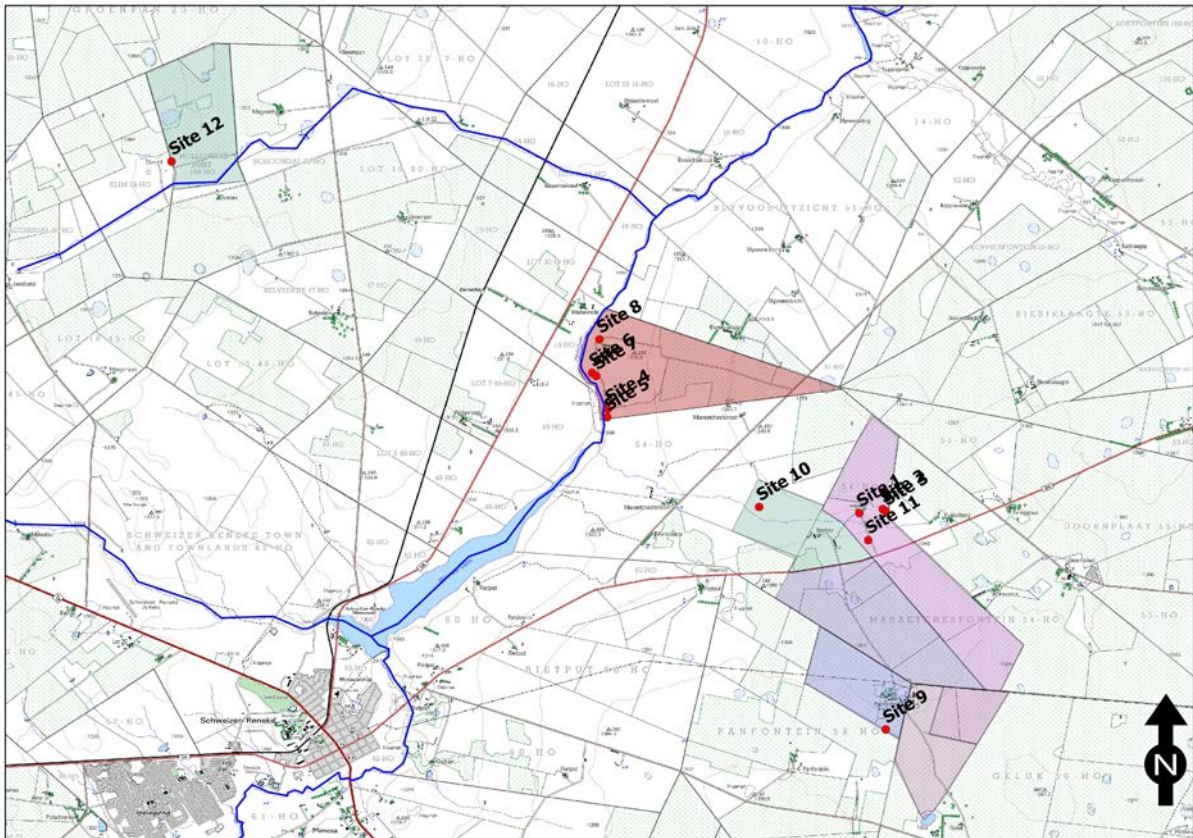


Figure 15: Location of the various heritage sites

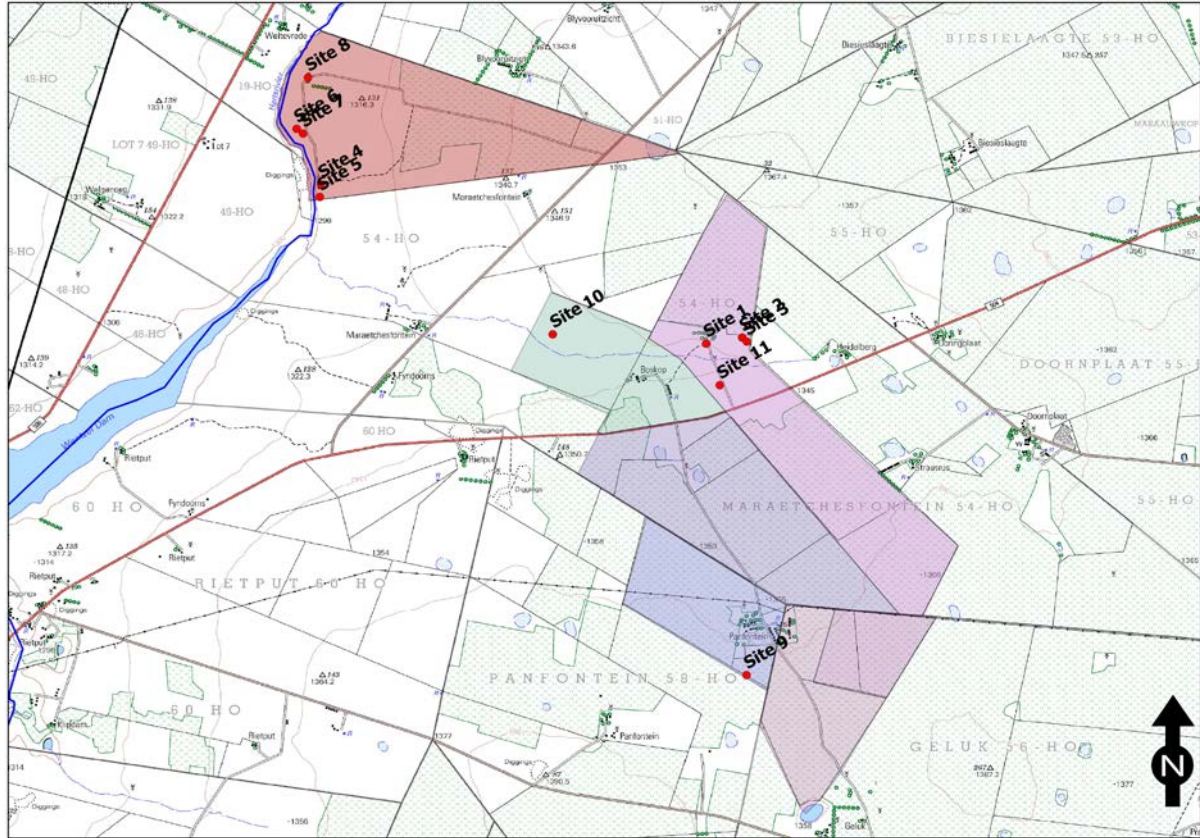


Figure 16: Detailed distribution of the heritage sites

8. Locations and Evaluation of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Field Rating of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	27.146212°S 25.431274°E	Historical farmhouse complex	Generally protected B: Medium significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
2	27.145426°S 25.435892°E	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
3	27.145930°S 25.436484°E	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
4	27.125699°S 25.381693°E	Historical farmhouse complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
5	27.127328°S 25.381555°E	Grave	Generally protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
6	27.118569°S 25.378566°E	Historical farmhouse/Shed	Generally protected C: Low significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
7	27.119173°S 25.379393°E	Grave	Generally protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
8	27.111966°S 25.380033°E	Historical farmhouse	Generally protected C: Low significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
9	27.188860°S 25.436469°E	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
10	27.145003°S 25.411526°E	Historical Stone Livestock Kraal	Generally protected C: Low significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and

					mining phase
11	27.151554°S 25.433016°E	Grave	Generally protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase
12	27.076878°S 25.295686°E	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a buffer zone of 200 metres during prospecting and mining phase

9. Management Measures

Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment, occurring within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon them is permanent and non-reversible. Those resources that cannot be avoided and that are directly impacted by the proposed development can be excavated/recorded and a management plan can be developed for future action. Those sites that are not impacted on can be written into the management plan, whence they can be avoided or cared for in the future.

9.1 Objectives

- Protection of archaeological, historical and any other site or land considered being of cultural value within the project boundary against vandalism, destruction and theft.
- The preservation and appropriate management of new discoveries in accordance with the NHRA, should these be discovered during construction activities

The following shall apply:

- Known sites should be clearly marked in order that they can be avoided during construction activities.
- The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction activities.
- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer shall be notified as soon as possible;
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the Environmental Control Officer will advise the necessary actions to be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and
- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 51. (1).

9.2 Control

In order to achieve this, the following should be in place:

- A person or entity, e.g. the Environmental Control Officer, should be tasked to take responsibility for the heritage sites and should be held accountable for any damage.
- Known sites should be located and isolated, e.g. by fencing them off. All construction workers should be informed that these are no-go areas, unless accompanied by the individual or persons representing the Environmental Control Officer as identified above.

- In areas where the vegetation is threatening the heritage sites, e.g. growing trees pushing walls over, it should be removed, but only after permission for the methods proposed has been granted by SAHRA. A heritage official should be part of the team executing these measures.

10. Recommendations and Conclusions

No Stone Age or Iron Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts were recorded during the survey. Although erosion areas near the Harts River yielded no Stone Age assemblages, it is well known that Late Iron Age stone-walled settlements do not usually occur in open low-lying grasslands. The well-known Korana settlements of Chief Mossweu are located near Mamusa Hill (further west near Schweizer-Reneke) and other Tswana settlement (Rolong and Tlhaping) occur further north and west of the survey area.

A total of four historical farmhouse complexes or individual houses (Sites 1, 4, 6 and 8) dating to the late 19th and early 20th centuries were recorded. In addition one historical stone-walled cattle kraal (Site 10) was also noted. These structures are associated with the land granted to the local farmers by Chief Mossweu in 1882.

Seven graveyards and individual graves were recorded (Sites 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12) which are represent farm workers and the families that settled in the area since the 1880s. If the exhumation and reburial of the graveyards are envisaged it will entail social consultation and permit application. Other legislative measures which may be pertinent include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925), 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, Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place. Note that unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and therefore falls under the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36).

<i>Nature:</i> No archaeological (both Stone Age and Iron Age) deposits, features, structures, assemblages or settlements were recorded. Several graveyards and historical buildings associated with the landowners were recorded. Most of the heritage sites and graves are associated with the current owners of the farm (Lock family).		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Prospecting & Clearing Phase		
<i>Probability</i>	Very improbable (1)	Very improbable (1)
<i>Duration</i>	Medium (3)	Medium (3)
<i>Extent</i>	Limited to the site (1)	Limited to the site (1)
<i>Magnitude</i>	Small (0)	Small (0)
Significance of Impact	4 (Low)	4 (Low)
<i>Status (positive or negative)</i>	Neutral	Neutral
Construction Phase		
<i>Probability</i>	Very improbable (1)	Very improbable (1)
<i>Duration</i>	Medium (3)	Medium (3)
<i>Extent</i>	Limited to the site (1)	Limited to the site (1)
<i>Magnitude</i>	Minor (2)	Minor (2)
Significance of Impact	6 (Low)	6 (Low)
<i>Status (positive or negative)</i>	Neutral	Neutral
Operational (Mining) Phase		
<i>Probability</i>	Improbable (2)	Very improbable (1)

<i>Duration</i>	Medium (3)	Medium (3)
<i>Extent</i>	Limited to the site (1)	Limited to the site (1)
<i>Magnitude</i>	Minor (2)	Minor (2)
Significance of Impact	12 (Low)	6 (Low)
<i>Status (positive or negative)</i>	Neutral	Neutral
Reversibility	Low	Low
<i>Irreplaceable loss of resources?</i>	Low	Low
<i>Cumulative impacts and indirect impacts</i>	Prospecting and mining activities result in extensive heavy vehicle traffic, extraction of deposits, movements of heavy machinery which culminate in vibrations and dust which will indirectly affect the heritage remains	
<i>Can impacts be mitigated?</i>	Yes, buffer zones are recommended	

It is therefore recommended, from a cultural heritage perspective, that the proposed diamond prospecting and mining activities may proceed.

However, 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. 40 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes San Rock Art)	c. 40 000 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)

Archaeological Context

Stone Age Sequence

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

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

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

Iron Age Sequence

In the northern regions of South Africa at least three settlement phases have been distinguished for early prehistoric agropastoralist settlements during the **Early Iron Age** (EIA). Diagnostic pottery assemblages can be used to infer group identities and to trace movements across the landscape. The first phase of the Early Iron Age, known as **Happy Rest** (named after the site where the ceramics were first identified), is representative of the Western Stream of migrations, and dates to AD 400 - AD 600. The second phase of **Diamant** is dated to AD 600 - AD 900 and was first recognized at the eponymous site of Diamant in the western Waterberg. The third phase, characterised by herringbone-decorated pottery of the **Eiland** tradition, is regarded as the final expression of the Early Iron Age (EIA) and occurs over large parts of the North West Province, Northern Province, Gauteng and Mpumalanga. This phase has been dated to about AD 900 - AD 1200. These sites are usually located on low-lying spurs close to water.

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

Sites that were identified during the survey are archaeological sites dated to the later (stone walled) phase of the Late Iron Age (c. AD 1640 - AD 1830s) also known as the Late Moloko. These sites all conform to a general settlement layout that forms part of a certain worldview. As such, the livestock enclosures are situated in the central area of a settlement. The court (kgotla) is also located in this central area and is associated with men (men are usually also buried here). The surrounding scalloped walling is where the houses are situated and is associated with women. This type of settlement layout is generally known as the Central Cattle Pattern (CCP).

Ethno-historical Context

Difaqane (mfecane)

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

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

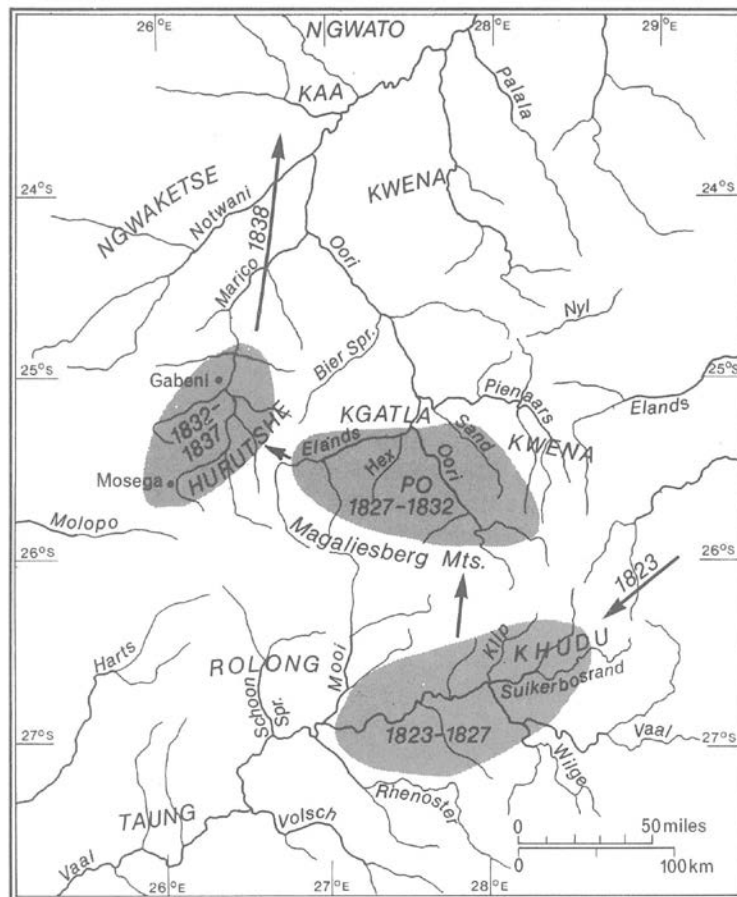


Figure 17: The location of the major spheres of influence of Mzilikazi from the early 1820s to late 1830s

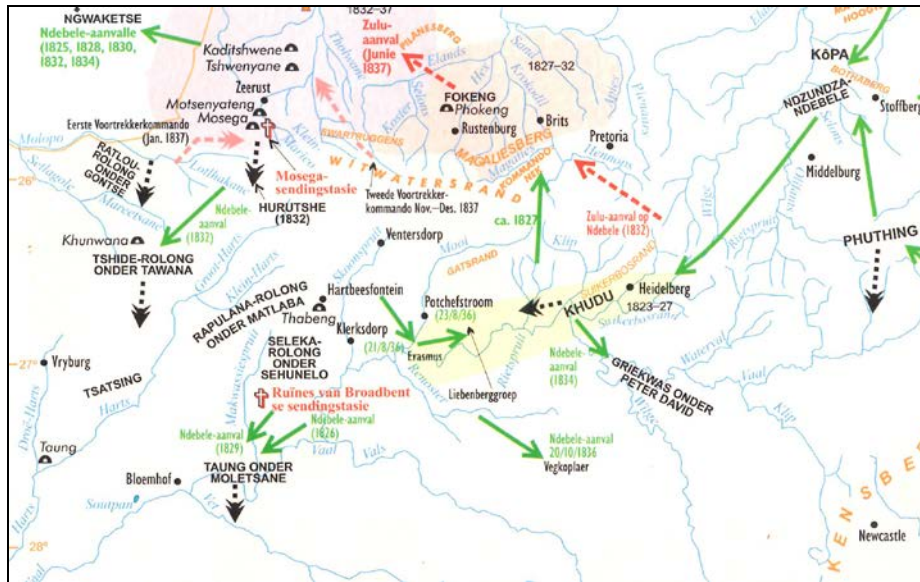


Figure 18: Movement of Mzilikazi's warriors relative to the survey area around Schweizer-Reneke (after Bergh 1998)

Schweizer-Reneke

In the early 1880s, the indigenous Koranas of Chief Mossweu (also known as David Massouw by the early white farmers) occupied the hill Mamusa on the banks of the Harts River. Competing for natural resources (grazing and firewood) were the Thlaping Tswana of Chief Mankurwane who occupied the region between the Vaal and the Harts River. This area was also known as Mamusa. In the war that resulted from this competition, both sides had enlisted the aid of White mercenaries. Approximately 300 Boers supported Mossweu and the British supported Chief Mankurwane. Through various skirmishes Mankurwane was forced to sign a treaty on 26 July 1882 with the result that Chief Mossweu honoured his promise of giving land to the Boers who supported him. Farms were laid out during September 1882 starting from Vryburg. This eventually resulted in the establishment of the Boer Republic of Stellaland in 1883. The town Schweizer-Reneke which was founded on 1 October 1888 is named after Captain C.A. Schweizer and Field Cornet C.M. Reneke, both of whom died during one of the decisive battles of the war (Bergh 1998:244-245; www.sahistory.org.za).

Hendrik Willem Lock was then one of the Boers who received a farm for his part in the battle. As a result Maroetjiesfontein 135 (Maraetchesfontein 54 HO) (size 744 morgen or 637 hectares) was given to him as compensation for his part in the war. The Title Deed was registered in both Lock and Lodewyk Johannes Roos' name and later divided into portions (Boschkop). Hendrik Willem Lock arrived in the region in 1870 and was of German descent. His son Jacobus Coenraad Lock, also farmed in the area. Today the fifth generation Lock family members are still farming on some of the original farms in the area (Koos Lock Pers Comm.).

The occupation of the larger geographical region took place since Early Stone Age, especially in the region of the Vaal River. However, the biggest legacy dating to the Stone Age are the numerous sites with rock engravings found in the area. This is substantiated by the surrounding land owners who confirmed the occurrence of the drawings on their farms in the

region. Some of the farms in the Christiana region are also known to have rock engravings such as on Townlands and Twaalfkameelbomen. As yet, no sites dating to the Early Iron Age have been reported from the region and most sites date to the Late Iron Age. According to Breutz (1959) stone walled sites dating to the Late Iron Age and which can be linked to the Tswana occupation of the area, are found on a number of farms in the region, e.g. Waai Hoek and Brul Pan. However, the historic most important one, named Dithakong, is located some distance to the north-west. This site was first visited by early travellers such as Lichtenstein and John Campbell in the early part of the 19th century.



Figure 19: Schweizer-Reneke with Mossweu's stronghold at Mamusa Hill (after Bergh 1998)

Addendum 2: Description of the Recorded Sites

A system for grading the significance of heritage sites was established by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) and further developed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA 2007) and has been approved by ASAPA for use in southern Africa and was utilised during this assessment.

Site 1

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
The site comprises a historical farmhouse complex consisting of the main house, an outbuilding and a stone shed. The house is a multi-room square structure (6 m X 10 m) with additions on the western and southern sides. The house was built with bricks and cement and the walls are plastered. The southern veranda is supported by cement pillars. The roof is corrugated iron sheets. Due to more recent renovations the original house has been altered with steel frame windows and doors. It is no longer in an original condition or design. In addition the outbuilding (4 m X 8 m) has also been changed and renovated with steel windows and a corrugated iron roof. A shed (8 m X 7 m) built with dressed stone and a corrugated iron roof is located approximately 20 metres to the east. It has also been enlarged and changed structurally. The house was originally occupied by Jacobus Lock between 1908 and 1912. The outbuilding was added in the 1930s. No middens were recorded in association with the farmhouse complex.			
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.	X		
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.			X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			X
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	X		
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	X		
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	X		
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X		
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable but neglected		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			X


National					X
Provincial					X
Local					X
Specific community			X		
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. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT					
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	Weight
1	3	0	1	4	Low
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining Phase) No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone 					
I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34) 					
J. PHOTOGRAPHS					
					
<p>Figure 20: Main farmhouse dating to 1908</p>					



Figure 21: The outbuilding constructed in the 1930s



Figure 22: The stone shed with later addition (wooden lintel)

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a graveyard which contains approximately (at least) 7 graves. They are all arranged in an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. The graves are demarcated with granite bases and headstone. Some graves have hand carved sandstone headstones with cement bases. The graveyard is fenced off and maintained. One headstone did not have an inscription.

The following inscriptions were recorded:

- Jacobus Coenraad Lock (Born: 19/10/1888; Died: 21/03/1983)
- Maria C. Lock (Born: 14/09/1892; Died: 01/09/1966)
- Johanna Elizabeth Roos (Nee Strauss) (Born: 08/01/1865; Died: 26/07/1930)
- Johanna Elizabeth Strauss (Born: 17/09/1912; Died: 04/06/1924)
- Jan Johannes Swanepoel (Born: 05/12/1876; Died: 15/09/1936)
- Daniel Petrus Johannes Goosen (Born: 09/04/1884; Died: 30/08/1930)

Please take note than unmarked graves are be 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.						X
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.						X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.						X
Aesthetic Value						
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.						X
Scientific Value						
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.						X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.						X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.						X
Social Value						
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).					X	
Tourism Value						
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.						X
Rarity Value						
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.						X
Representative Value						
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.						X
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT						
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.					X	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE						
Integrity of deposits/structures.			Stable			
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE						
	High	Medium	Low			
International				X		
National				X		
Provincial				X		
Local		X				
Specific community	X					
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]						X
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						X
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT						
None						X
Peripheral						
Destruction						
Uncertain						
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT						
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	Weight	
1	3	0	1	4	Low	

H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

- No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property
- A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining Phase)
- No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone

I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36)
- Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws

J. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 23: Some of the graves in the family graveyard

Site 3**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site comprises a graveyard which contains approximately (at least) 40 graves. They are all arranged in an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. A few graves are demarcated with granite bases and headstone. Some graves have cement headstones and bases. However most graves are demarcated with packed stones and no headstone (one with metal plate). The graveyard is fenced off and maintained but no grave offerings were noted. However some of the descendants still work on the farm. One headstone did not have an inscription.

The following inscriptions were recorded:

- No Name (Metal plate) (Born: 18/09/2007; Died: 20/07/2???)
- Josef Tau (Died: 2007)
- Maria Baipoledi Moilwa (Born: 13/08/1936; Died: 07/08/2011)
- William Garaarwe Setlhodi (Born: 04/04/1909; Died: 25/09/1974)
- Nomalilalely Nqumema (Born: 06/10/1962; Died: 05/08/1963)


Please take 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.		X
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of		X

Historic Value

importance in the history of South Africa.							
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.							X
Aesthetic Value							
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.							X
Scientific Value							
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.							X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.							X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.							X
Social Value							
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).						X	
Tourism Value							
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.							X
Rarity Value							
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.							X
Representative Value							
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.							X
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT							
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.						X	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE							
Integrity of deposits/structures.				Stable			
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE				High	Medium	Low	
International							X
National							X
Provincial							X
Local					X		
Specific community				X			
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]							X
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							X
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT							
None							X
Peripheral							
Destruction							
Uncertain							
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT							
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	Weight		
1	3	0	1	4	Low		
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining 							

Phase) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone
I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36) Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003 Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925) Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980) Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws
J. PHOTOGRAPHS <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
Figure 24: Some of the graves in the family graveyard

Site 4

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises a historical farmhouse complex consisting of the main house, outbuildings and livestock enclosures. The main house is a multi-room square structure (10 m X 10 m) with additions on the southern eastern and western sides. The house was built with bricks and cement and the walls are plastered. The roof is corrugated iron sheets. Due to more recent renovations and extensions original house has been altered and is no longer in an original condition or design. A shed (8 m X 10 m) built with stone, brick plaster and cement, and a corrugated iron roof is located approximately 10 metres to the south. It has also been enlarged and changed structurally. The house was probably built in 1905 and occupied by the Lock brothers until 1981. No middens were recorded in association with the farmhouse complex.</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.		X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		X
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		X
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes,	X	

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).			X
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		X	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable but neglected	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
International			X
National			X
Provincial			X
Local			X
Specific community			X
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]			X
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			X
Medium			
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			X
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT			
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability
1	3	0	1
			4
			Low
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining Phase) No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone 			
I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34) 			
J. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 25: Main farmhouse dating to 1905



Figure 26: The outbuilding further to the south of the main farm house



Figure 27: The side view of the outbuilding

Site 5

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a single grave which is demarcated with a carved sandstone headstone and cement base. The

grave has an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. The graveyard is fenced off and maintained.

The following inscription was recorded:

- Phillip Fredrick Lock (Born: 13/01/1872; Died: 23/11/1940)

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

Aesthetic Value

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

Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		X

Social Value

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

Tourism Value

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

Rarity Value

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

Representative Value

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

B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X	
--	---	--

B3. CONDITION OF SITE

Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable
-----------------------------------	--------

C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE

	High	Medium	Low
International			X
National			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community	X		

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]	X
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	X

F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT

None	X
Peripheral	
Destruction	
Uncertain	

G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT

Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	Weight
1	3	0	1	4	Low

H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

- No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property
- A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining Phase)
- No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone

I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36)
- Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws

J. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 28: The single grave in the family graveyard

Site 6**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site comprises a historic farmhouse that was originally constructed with dressed stone and probably a thatched roof. According to Koos Lock the building was one of the first house occupied by Phillip Frederick Lock and was probably built in the 1880s. The current dimensions are 4 x 8 metres. However it is quite clear that the original house was extended on the northern side by using dressed stone and cement. A more recent concrete lintel is also visible at the large entrance on the side. It seems the single room house was converted into a shed at some stage. As a result the structure is no longer in an original condition or design. No middens were recorded in association with the structure.

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.		X
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.		X

It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			X
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		X	
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			X
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable but neglected	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
International			X
National			X
Provincial			X
Local			X
Specific community			X
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]			X
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			X
Medium			
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			X
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT			
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability
1	3	0	1
			Significance
			4
			Weight
			Low
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining Phase) 			

- No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone

I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34)

J. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 29: Farmhouse converted into a shed



Figure 30: Alternative view of the structure

Site 7

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a single grave which is demarcated with a carved sandstone headstone and cement base. The grave has an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. The grave is fenced off and maintained.

The following inscriptions were recorded:

- Phillip Fredrick Lock (Born: 21/06/1924; Died: 30/11/1928)

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.

Yes	No
	X
	X

It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			X
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			X
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
International			X
National			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community	X		
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]			X
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			X
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			X
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT			
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability
1	3	0	1
			Significance
			4
			Weight
			Low
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining Phase) 			

- No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone

I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36)
- Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws

J. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 31: The single grave of a juvenile boy

Site 8

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a historical farmhouse associated with Phillip Frederick Lock and was probably constructed in the 1890s. The house is a multi-room rectangular structure (8 m X 20 m) with additions on the western and southern sides. Most of the walls are 2.8 metres in height. The house was built with bricks and cement and the walls are plastered. The roof consists of corrugated iron sheets. Due to more recent renovations the original house has been altered with steel frame windows and doors. It is no longer in an original condition or design and has also been enlarged and changed extensively during at least 3 renovation episodes. No middens were recorded in association with the farmhouse complex.

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.		X
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.		X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		X
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		X
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	X	
Social 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).			X
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Unstable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
International			X
National			X
Provincial			X
Local			X
Specific community			X
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]		X	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low		X	
Medium			
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None		X	
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT			
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability
1	3	0	1
			4
Weight			
Low			
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining Phase) No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone 			
I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34) 			
J. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 32: Farmhouse clearly showing alterations and additions



Figure 33: The farmhouse is structurally unsound

Site 9

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a graveyard with (at least) 40 graves. All the graves have an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. A few graves are demarcated with granite bases and headstone. Some graves have cement headstones and bases. However most graves are demarcated with packed stones and no headstone. The graveyard is fenced off and maintained, although no grave offerings were noted on the graves.

The following inscriptions were recorded:

- Maria ? (Born: 1857; Died: 1977)
- Arta Molawa
- Mietjie Molawa (Born: 1885; Died: 09/12/1966)
- Sofie Molawa (Born: 27/12/1956; Died: 30/05/1970)
- Scoth Mmolawa (Born: 21/12/1943; Died: 29/12/1979)
- Moremong Kleinjan Mmolawa (Born: 15/04/1993; Died: 24/04/1993)
- Serite Lettie Mmolawa (Born: 05/02/1914; Died: 22/07/2004)
- Pricilla N. Cube (Born: 04/01/1991; Died: 01/01/1992)
- Grace Ditshwele (Born: 1919; Died: 1971)
- Elias Tlhale (Born: 14/04/1940; Died: 20/03/1982)
- Goitsemang Tina Tlhale (Born: 01/01/1929; Died: 18/11/1986)

- Mosimanegape Mack Tlhale (Born: 24/10/1918; Died: 20/03/1988)
- Ditshane Sarie Moje (Born: 31/10/1950; Died: 31/10/1987)
- Obakantse Samuel Senokwene (Born: 30/06/1930; Died: 03/07/1993)
- Andries T. ? (Born: 01/02/1929; Died: 28/08/1992)

Please take note than unmarked graves are be 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.		X
---	--	---

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.		X
---	--	---

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

Aesthetic Value

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

Scientific Value

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

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

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

Social Value

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

Tourism Value

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

Rarity Value

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

Representative Value

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

B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT

Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	X	
--	---	--

B3. CONDITION OF SITE

Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
-----------------------------------	--------	--	--

C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE

	High	Medium	Low
International			X
National			X
Provincial			X
Local		X	
Specific community	X		

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]	X
--	---

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	X				
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT					
None	X				
Peripheral					
Destruction					
Uncertain					
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT					
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	Weight
1	3	0	1	4	Low
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining Phase) No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone 					
I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36) Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003 Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925) Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980) Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws 					
J. PHOTOGRAPHS					
					
Figure 34: Some of the graves in the graveyard					

Site 10

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises a square livestock structure that consists of two square attached enclosures. The whole kraal is approximately 10 m x 8 m in extent with one entrance and is constructed with dry stone walls. The kraal probably functioned as a cattle post during the historical period of occupation (early 20th century).</p> <p>As possible early prospecting pit and processing area (gravel heaps) were also recorded some 10 metres south of the enclosure. This seems feasible as archival documents indicate that the conducted small scape prospecting in the area in the 1920s and 1930s. No cultural material was recorded in association with the structures. Although an isolated find in the area, a Talana 12 Oz. glass bottle, was found in the surface, 100 metres to the east.</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.			X
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.			X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			X
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			X
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable but neglected	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
International			X
National			X
Provincial			X
Local			X
Specific community			X
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]			X
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			X
Medium			
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			X
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT			
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability
1	3	0	1
			Significance
			4
			Weight
			Low
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			

- No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property
- A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining Phase)
- No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone

I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34)

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Figure 35: Square structure with two enclosures probably functioned as a cattle outpost



Figure 36: Talana glass bottle (12 Oz.) probably dating to the earl 20th century

Site 11

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a single grave and is demarcated by a carved sandstone headstone and packed stone base. The grave has an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. The grave is fenced off and not maintained.

The following inscription was recorded:

- Anna Maria Elizabetta Swanepoel (nee Stols) (Born: 24/06/1848; Died: 24/02/1913)


B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Historic Value

	Yes	No
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		X
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of		X

importance in the history of South Africa.							
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.							X
Aesthetic Value							
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.							X
Scientific Value							
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.							X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.							X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.							X
Social Value							
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).						X	
Tourism Value							
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.							X
Rarity Value							
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.							X
Representative Value							
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.							X
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT							
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.						X	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE							
Integrity of deposits/structures.				Stable			
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE				High	Medium	Low	
International							X
National							X
Provincial							X
Local					X		
Specific community				X			
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]							X
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							X
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT							
None							X
Peripheral							
Destruction							
Uncertain							
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT							
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability	Significance	Weight		
1	3	0	1	4	Low		
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining 							

Phase)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone
I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36) Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003 Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925) Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980) Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws
J. PHOTOGRAPHS <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
<p>Figure 37: Carved headstone of the grave</p>

Site 12

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises a family graveyard with (at least) 6 graves which are demarcated with hand carved headstones and sandstone bases. The graves are all arranged in an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. The graveyard is fenced off and maintained.</p> <p>The following inscriptions were recorded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anna Johanna de Klerk (nee Fourie) (Born: 23/05/1871; Died: 19/10/1942) Jan Jonathan Stephanus de Klerk (Born: 05/03/1870; Died: 23/05/1940) Annatjie de Klerk (Born & Died: 10/06/1944) Daughter de Klerk (Born & Died: 17/10/1945) 		
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.			X
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.			X
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			X
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			X
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			X
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			X
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			X
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		X	
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			X
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			X
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			X
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		X	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
International			X
National			X
Provincial			X
Local			X
Specific community		X	
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]			X
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			X
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			X
Peripheral			
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE IMPACT			
Extent	Duration	Magnitude	Probability
1	3	0	1
			Significance
			4
			Weight
			Low
H. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			

- No direct impact on the site due to family mining own property
- A buffer zone of 200 metres should be maintained during pitting and trenching (Prospecting and Mining Phase)
- No access roads should be constructed within the 200 metres buffer zone

I. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36)
- Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains, in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws

J. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 38: Family graveyard

Addendum 3: Surveyor General Farm Diagram

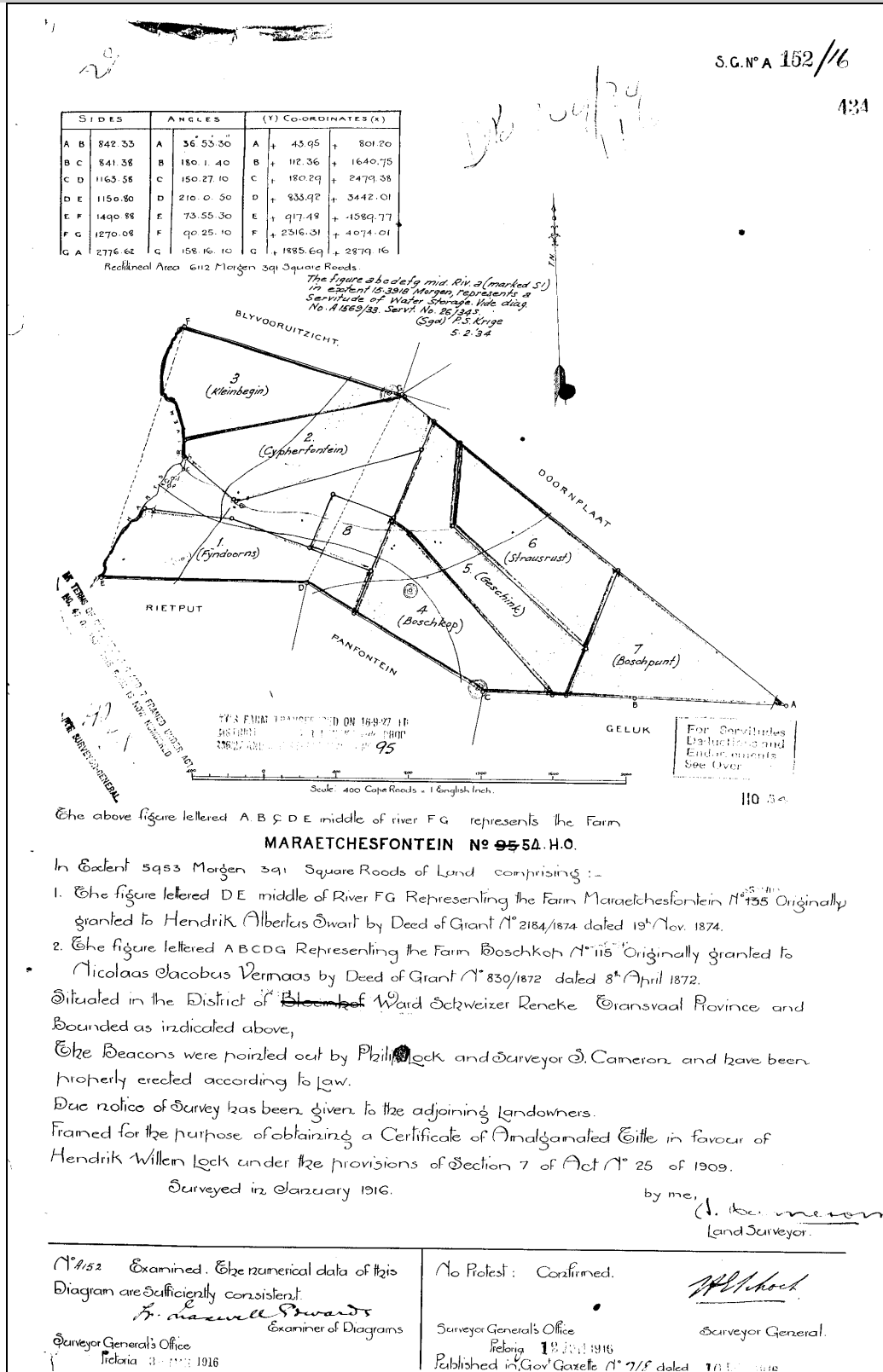


Figure 39: Surveyor General's sketch of the farm Maraetchesfontein 54 HO surveyed in 1916, indicating the Title Deed granted on 19 November 1874

Addendum 4: Relocation of Graves

Marked graves younger than 60 years do not fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) with the result that exhumation, relocation and reburial can be conducted by an undertaker. This will include logistical aspects such as social consultation, purchasing of plots in cemeteries, procurement of coffins, etc. Other legislative measures which may be pertinent include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925), 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, Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Marked graves older than 60 years are protected by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) and as a result an archaeologist must be in attendance to assist with the exhumation and documentation of the graves. Note that unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and therefore also falls under the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36).

The relocation of graves entails the following procedure:

- Notices of intent to relocate the graves must be put up at the burial site for a period of 60 days. This should contain contact information where communities and family members can register as interested and affected parties. All information pertaining to the identification of the graves must be documented for the application of a SAHRA permit. All notices must be in at least 3 languages, of which English is one. This is a requirement by law.
- These notices of intention must also be placed in at least two local newspapers and have the same information as above.
- Local radio stations can also be used to try contact family members. This is not required by law, but can be helpful.
- During this time (60 days) a suitable cemetery must be identified near to the development or otherwise one specified by the family of the deceased.
- An open day for family members should be arranged after the period of 60 days so that they can gather to discuss the way forward, and to sort out any problems. The developer needs to take the families requirements into account.
- Once the 60 days have passed and all the information from the family members have been received, a permit can be requested from SAHRA. This is a requirement by law.
- Once the permit has been issued, the graves may be exhumed and relocated.
- All headstones must be relocated with the graves as well as any remains and any additional objects found in the grave.

Information needed for the SAHRA permit application

- The permit application must be done by an archaeologist.
- A map of the area where the graves have been located.
- A survey report of the area prepared by an archaeologist.
- All the information on the families that have identified graves.

- A letter of permission from the landowner granting permission to the developer to exhume and relocate the graves.
- A letter (or proof of purchase of the plots) from the new cemetery confirming that the graves will be reburied there.
- Details of the farm name and number, magisterial district and GPS coordinates of the gravesite.

Graves are generally be classified into four categories. These are:

- Graves younger than 60 years;
- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years;
- Graves older than 100 years; and
- Graves of victims of conflict or of individuals of royal descent.