

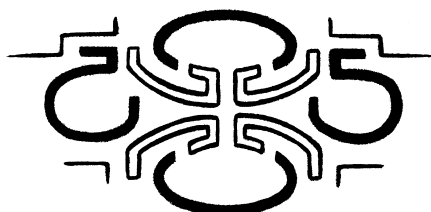
**Cultural Heritage Assessment of the Granite Prospecting Right Application
by Moloi Granite on Various Portions on the Farms Roodekopjes of
Zwartkopjes 427JQ and Farm Mamagalieskraal 420JQ near Brits, Brits
Magisterial District, Madibeng Local Municipality, Bojanala District
Municipality, North West Province**



For

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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 Jomela Consulting (Pty) Ltd. The survey forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed granite prospecting right and bulk sampling application and is made in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) for Moloi Granite (Pty) Ltd. The application area comprises of the farms Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427 JQ, portions of portions 117 and 941, Mamagalieskraal 420 JQ, portion 849 and 851 and portions of portions 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 568, 660, 813 and 814 of the farm Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427 JQ. The properties are situated in the Brits Magisterial District, in the Madibeng Local Municipality, Bojanala District Municipality, North West Province.

During the survey nine Late Iron Age stone-walled sites were recorded (Sites 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13). Note that Sites 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 appear to be individual wards (family units) and may constitute a single large settlement. Due to the high possibility of impact as a result of the proposed impacts of the proposed prospecting activities it is recommended that these sites be recorded, surveyed and mapped during a Phase 2 investigation. An application for a destruction permit will then be submitted to SAHRA.

Site No	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	Historical farm workers house complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
2	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Exhumation & Reburial Permit SAHRA
3	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Exhumation & Reburial Permit SAHRA
4	Historical farm workers house complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
5	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
6	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
7	LIA Stone-walled livestock enclosures	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
8	Historical farm workers house complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
9	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
10	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
11	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA

12	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
13	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA

Please note that no Stone Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts were recorded during the survey.

Although no historical farmhouse complex was noted three farm worker houses were recorded (Sites 1, 4 and 8). These structures probably date to the early 1900s. These structures should be recorded, surveyed and mapped as part of the Phase 2 investigation.

Two graveyards were recorded (Sites 2 and 3) which are probably associated with the farm worker houses and settlements in the area. 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).

Based on the assessment, from a heritage perspective, the following recommendations are made:

- A Phase 2 investigation must be conducted on the Late Iron Age stone-walled sites (Sites 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13) as they must be surveyed and mapped before a destruction permit can be applied for from SAHRA.
- A Phase 2 investigation must be conducted on the three farm worker houses (Sites 1, 4 and 8) and they must be recorded, surveyed and mapped before a destruction permit can be applied for from SAHRA.
- Impact on the two graveyards (Site 2 and 3) will result in a Phase 2 investigation which will entail a social consultation process and adherence to all the relevant permissions and permits.

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

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



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1. Introduction

Moloi Granite (Pty) Ltd has appointed Jomela Consulting (Pty) Ltd, an independent consulting company, to conduct an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) to evaluate the potential environmental and social impacts of the proposed granite prospecting right with bulk sampling application. The application area comprises of the farms Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427 JQ, portions of portions 117 and 941, Mamagalieskraal 420 JQ, portion 849 and 851 and portions of portions 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 568, 660, 813 and 814 of the farm Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427 JQ. The properties are situated in the Brits Magisterial District, in the Madibeng Local Municipality, Bojanala District Municipality, North West Province.

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), in addition to the prospecting right application submitted to the DMR on the 31st of March 2016 an Environmental Authorisation has been applied for. This will include the prospecting area, prospecting activities and associated surface infrastructure. The application for environmental Authorisation in term of Section 16 of the NEMA EIA 2014 regulations was re-submitted to the DMR on the 22nd of April upscaling. A basic assessment was initially applied for but has been up-scaled to a full EIA due to the bulk sampling noted in the prospecting works program. Moloi Granite previously applied for the same minerals on the same farm under the DMR reference number from NW 30/5/1/1/2/11787 PR which lapsed. Consultation in terms of the MPRDA act was done previously under the REF: NW 30/5/1/1/2/11787 PR and has been continued under the new reference number NW 30/5/1/1/2/11847 PR.

This cultural heritage survey forms part of this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) application process.

2. Objectives

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

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

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

3. Study Area

The heritage survey focussed on the area expanding northwards of the existing Moloi Granite (Pty) Ltd operations. The survey area is situation on farms Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427 JQ, portions of portions 117 and 941, Mamagalieskraal 420 JQ, portion 849 and 851 and

portions of portions 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 568, 660, 813 and 814 of the farm Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427 JQ, located north-east of Brits, in the Madibeng Local Municipality, Bojanala District Municipality, North West Province. The survey area is approximately 416 hectares in extent.

The survey area falls within the Savanna Biome, particularly the Central Bushveld Bioregion and specifically the Marikana Thornveld (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The area is characterised by open and flat plains with intermittent rocky outcrops. Most of the northern section on the farm Mamagalieskraal 420JQ is dominated by cotton (clay) soils (turf soils) with red soils towards the south. Also, the farm Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427JQ contains large areas with high clay cotton soils (turf soils). The geology is made up of gabbro, hyperite and norite of the Bushveld Igneous Complex. Some syenite, gabbro and diabase dykes occur sporadically in the area. A subsidiary stream of the Rose River runs between the two survey sections. Infrastructure consists of several dirt roads that provide access to the area, power lines, fences, farm houses and extensive agricultural fields (both used and dormant).

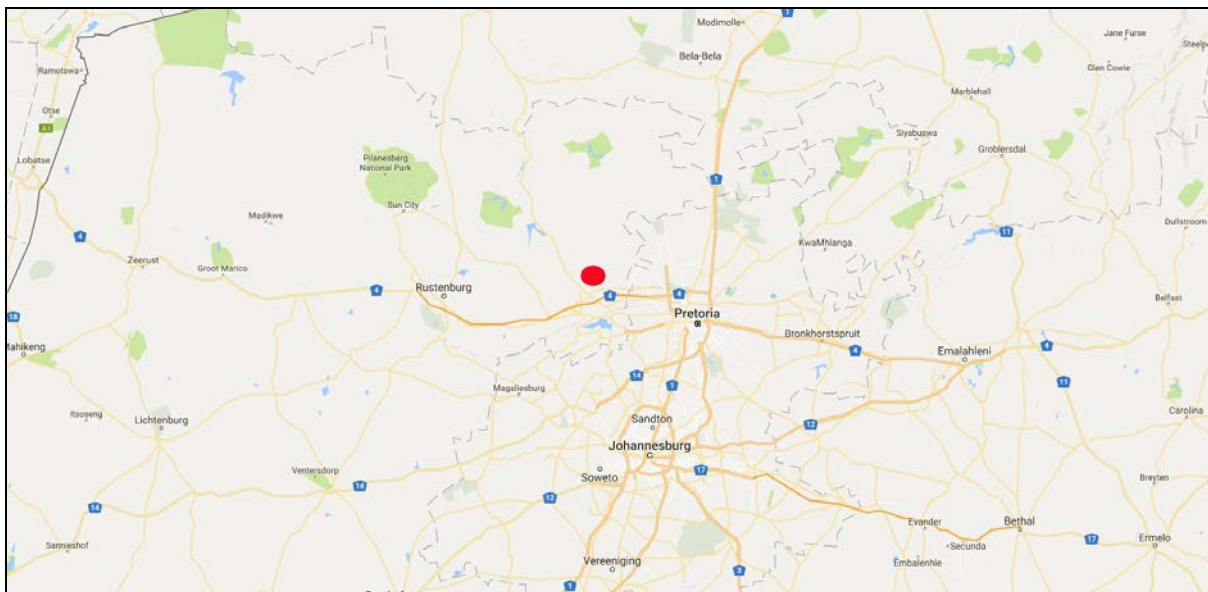


Figure 1: Regional context of the survey area north east of Brits (indicated by the red area)

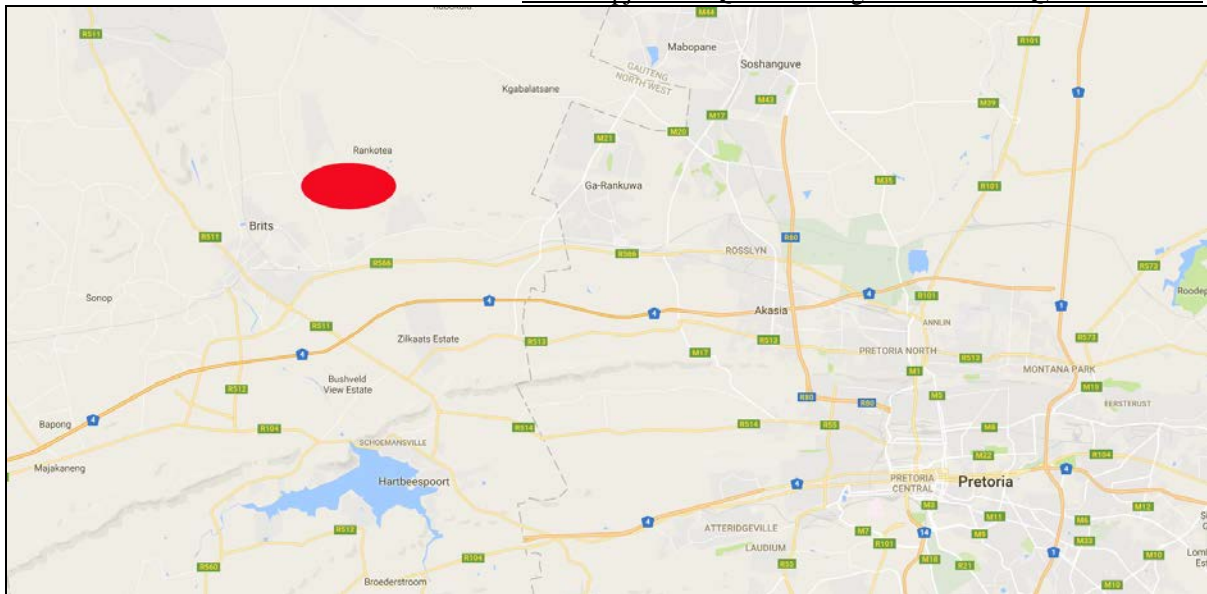


Figure 2: Local context of the survey area east of Brits



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



Figure 4: Detail of survey area as indicated on Google Earth (2016)

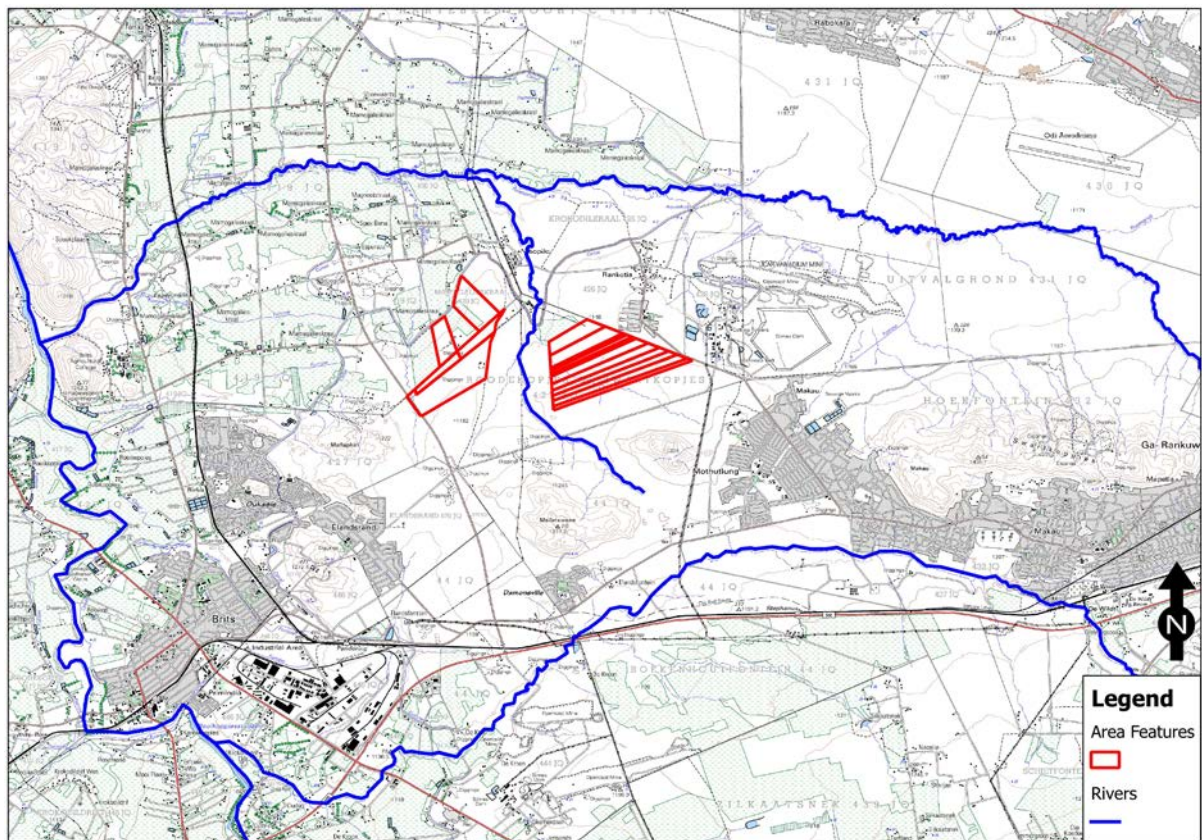


Figure 5: General location of the survey area as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2527DB

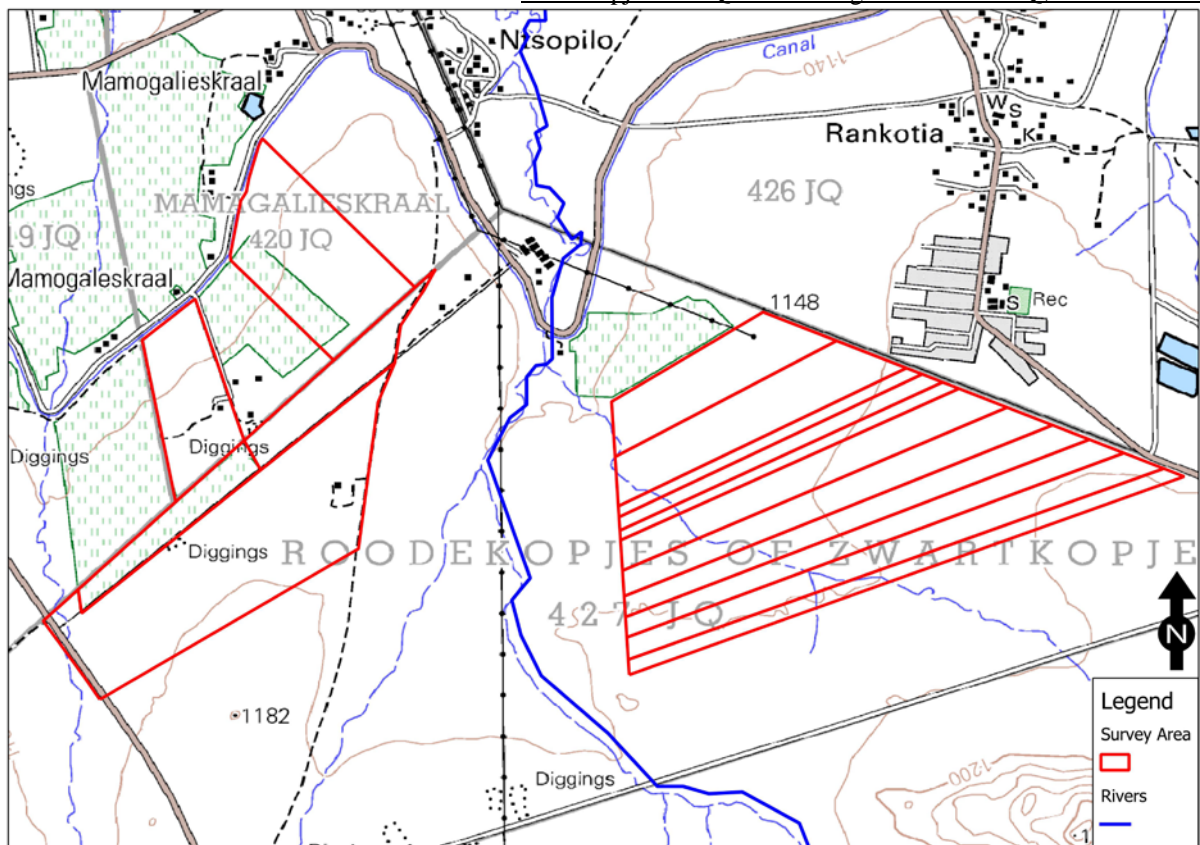


Figure 6: Location of the survey area as indicated on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2527DB



Figure 7: General view of the northern agricultural fields in the western survey section



Figure 8: General view of undisturbed areas of the western survey section



Figure 9: General view of the western section with the mountains in the background (looking south)



Figure 10: Extensive areas with cotton soils occur throughout the survey sections



Figure 11: Power lines transecting the eastern survey section



Figure 12: Existing mining in the area (south of the survey sections)



Figure 13: View of the rocky outcrops occurring in the eastern survey section



Figure 14: View of the open grasslands dominated by extensive cotton soils

4. Proposed Project Activities

The proposed granite prospecting will entail non-invasive and invasive activities.

Invasive activities will include Block Cutting which will include:

- Firstly cutting the blocks and moving them to the dress area from the koppie;
- Cutting and squaring off the blocks;
- Then blocks the blocks are inspected for quality control; and
- Finally the blocks are moved to the stockyard and measured and measurements sent to office and inserted into the system.

Detailed activities for invasive prospecting consist of the following:

- Geological core boreholes will be drilled on predetermined positions;
- Borehole cores will be logged, sampled and analysed;
- Concurrent and immediate bulk sampling and or removal and disposal of minerals found during prospecting phase for marketing, selling and testing of the market locally and internationally;
- Should pre-feasibility study indicate a potentially viable proposition, an additional twenty geological exploration boreholes will drilled, logged and analysed;
- Immediate Bulk Sampling, logging and sampling;
- Removal and disposal of Bulk Sampling Feasibility test and Marketing of the blocks in the local and International Market;
- In the process bulk sampling will progress with removal and disposal of blocks to run concurrently with other process to speed up the investigation of market acceptance of the material;
- Concurrent and immediate sulk sampling and or removal and disposal of minerals found during prospecting phase for marketing, selling and testing of the market locally and internationally;

- This process entails removal and disposal of blocks to our own account as we extensively engage the market to determine viability and acceptance of the blocks in local and international market;
- The disposed bulk sampled blocks will be sent to customers to determine the satisfaction with quality. Once the results are positive; and
- Sales agreements will be concluded with customers for the long term sustainability of the prospective quarry if prospecting will result in a viable project.

The minerals that will be mined include both granite and dimension stone.

Operational aspects will include no permanent services in terms of water supply, electricity, or sewerage facilities are required. Moloi Granite intends to make use of standard prospecting methods that enable safe prospecting which has the lowest risk of causing health risks or environmental degradation. Site activities as it relates to exploratory drilling and bulk sampling will comprise the establishment of the drill pad (drill pad clearing and compaction), drilling operations (drill maintenance, refuelling, core extraction and core storage) and rehabilitation activities (drill pad ripping and re-vegetation). No feasible alternative to the proposed exploratory drill methods currently exists. Impact associated with the drilling operations will be managed through the implementation of a management plan, developed as part of the application for authorisation.

Should the results of drilling prove positive, the next phase is to conduct bulk sampling to remove several blocks in order to test market acceptance. The number of blocks required will depend on the marketing strategy and whether or not the prospector has access to a factory which can cut slabs of the material. In general, most non-vertically integrated companies will need to remove around twenty blocks for distribution into the market, while a vertically integrated company may get away with as few as two blocks, as it is able to distribute slabs into the world market in order to evaluate response to the material.

5. Legal Framework

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

- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.
- Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and they are valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable.
- All archaeological remains, features, structures and artefacts older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34 & 35)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory (see **Section 38**). No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.
- Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.
- Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the **NHRA**, with reference to **Section 36**. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains (GNR 363 of 22 May 2013) made in terms of the National Health Act No. 61 of 2003 as well as local Ordinances and regulations.
- **Mitigation guidelines (The significance of the site):**

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

Significance Rating	Action
Not protected	1. None
Low	2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site adequate; no further action required
	2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, augering), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, ¹⁴ C dating, mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b]
High	4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism

	4b. Graves: Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinterment [including 2a, 2b & 3]
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Table 1: Rating the significance of sites

- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.
- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.
- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).
- A copy of this report will be lodged with the **SAHRA** as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4) and the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA).
- Note that the final decision for the approval of permits, or the removal or destruction of sites, structures and artefacts identified in this report, rests with the SAHRA (or relevant PHRA).

6. Study Approach/Methods

Regional maps and other geographical information (ESRI shapefiles) were supplied by Jomela Consulting. The most up-to-date Google Earth images and topographic maps were used to indicate the survey area. The survey area is localised on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2527DB. Please note that all maps are orientated with north facing upwards (unless stated otherwise, note some Google Earth maps).

The strategy during this survey was to survey all the areas associated with the development in detail. However the area is characterised by open and flat plains with intermittent rocky outcrops. Most of the northern section on the farm Mamagalieskraal 420JQ is dominated by cotton (clay) soils (turf soils) with red soils towards the south (western section). Also, the farm Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427JQ (eastern section) contains large areas with high clay cotton soils (turf soils). As a result an intuitive pedestrian survey strategy had to be adopted, focussing on the rocky outcrops and areas with red soils where sites are known to occur. It is well known that especially Late Iron Age pastoralists did not built their stone-walled sites on cotton soils due to the unstable nature of these high clay soils.

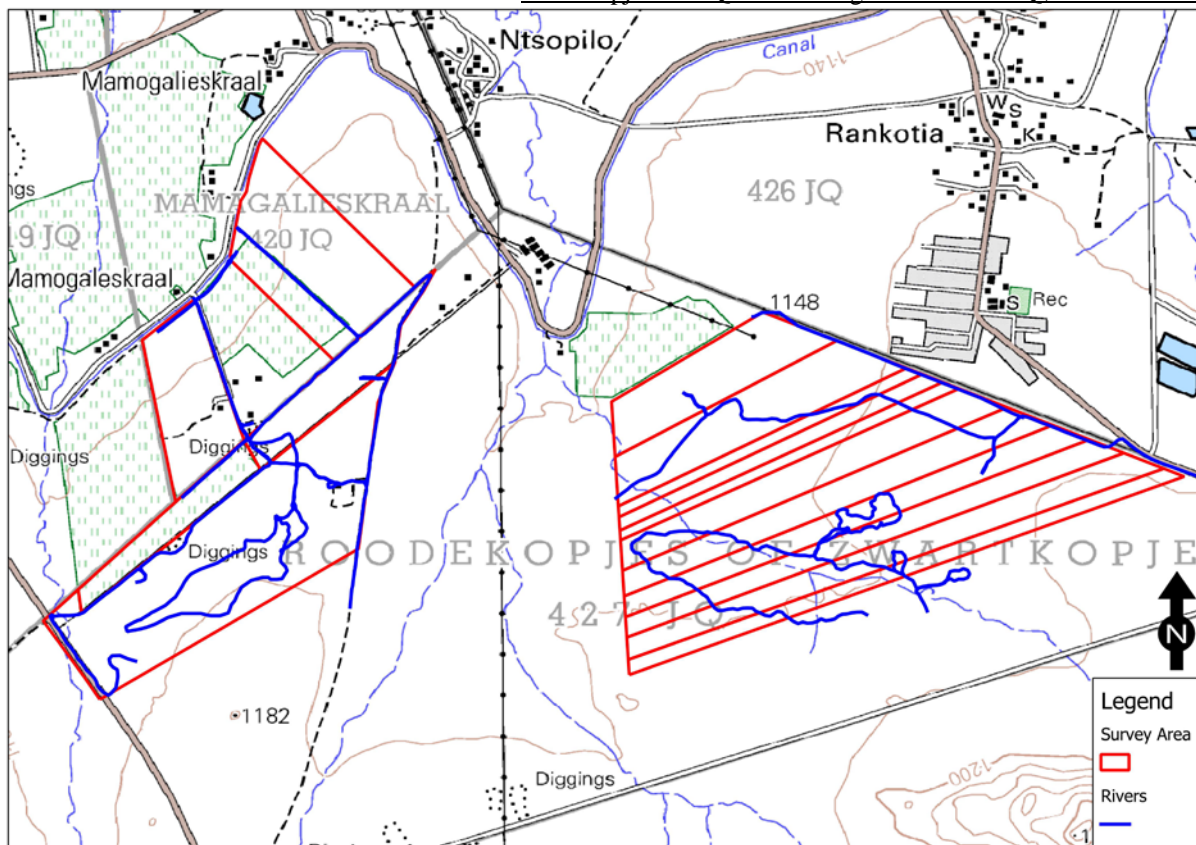


Figure 15: Recorded survey tracks for the project

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);
- Online SAHRIS database;
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client; and
- Several surveys have been conducted in the region (published and unpublished material on the area) by the National Cultural History Museum (1997), Pistorius 2000, Helio Alliance (with Coetzee) (2003).

Several cultural heritage surveys were conducted in the general region around Brits. Several Late Iron Age (LIA) stone-walled settlements associated with Tswana-speaking groups have been recorded, especially further to the west and east. The dominant groups in the area are the Bakgatla ba Makau and Bakwena ba Mogopa.

According to the Surveyor General's database the farm Mamagalieskraal 420JQ was originally surveyed in 1897 and the farm Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427JQ was surveyed in 1898 (although title deed dated back to 1859 (see Addendum 3).

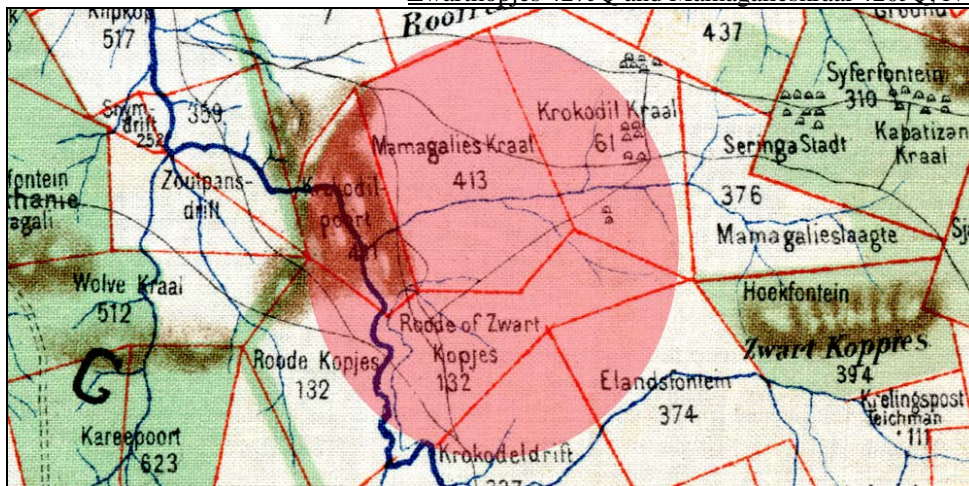


Figure 16: Jeppe's Map dating to 1899 clearly indicates that the boundaries of the farms under investigation

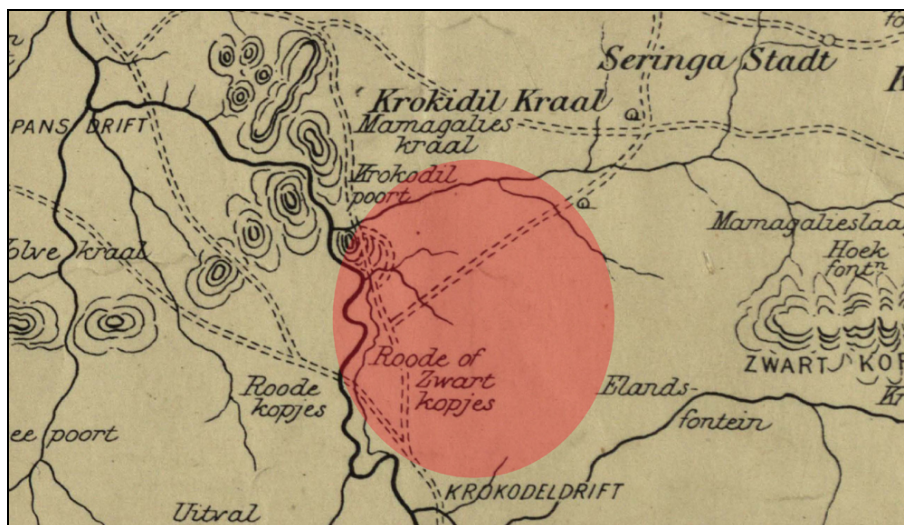


Figure 17: War Office Map indicating the location of the survey area as it was in 1900

6.2 Site visits

The field surveys were conducted on 15 and 16 August 2016.

6.3 Impact assessment

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

6.4 Assumptions, restrictions and gaps in knowledge

No severe physical restrictions were encountered as the survey area was fairly accessible. The area is however extremely overgrown and not all areas were covered due to the extreme

dense undergrowth. Rocky outcrops were specifically targeted as settlements are usually associated with these landscape features.

7. Description and Evaluation of Cultural Heritage Sites

Generally, the Late Iron Age stone-walled settlements in the area north of Brits are mostly associated with the Tswana-speaking people specifically the Bakwena ba Mogopa. Several sites are known to occur to the west and east of the survey area. Bakgatla ba Makua settlements are also known further to the east of Brits. It has been well established that these stone-walled settlements do not occur on cotton (clay) soils due to instability and descending wall foundations.

During the survey nine Late Iron Age stone-walled sites were recorded (Sites 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13) which are probably associated with the Bakwena ba Mogopa and possibly occupied during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Sites 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 appear to be individual wards (family units) and may constitute a single large settlement. This can be followed-up and determined during a Phase 2 investigation.

Archaeological sites are mostly situated in close proximity to water. The annual rainfall of the region ranges between 700 - 800 mm with a moderate climate during both summer and winter months. Recent climatic research indicates that between AD 900 - AD 1295 southern Africa experienced a 'Warm Epoch' with generally hotter and wetter conditions than today. Between AD 1295 - AD 1780 the region experienced a so-called 'Little Ice Age' with generally colder and drier conditions, although the period between AD 1425 and AD 1675 was generally warm and wet (*cf.* Tyson 1992). As a result, past conditions in the area probably were, at times, even more favourable for grain cultivation (e.g. sorghum, millet and various types of beans) than today.

Note that no Stone Age artefacts were noted on the surface that could represent substantial manufacturing/knapping sites with at least a low density concentration.

The Surveyor General's survey maps clearly indicate historical occupation from the 1850s. Although no historical farmhouse complex was noted three farm worker houses were recorded (Sites 1, 4 and 8). These structures probably date to the early 1900s.

Two graveyards were recorded (Sites 2 and 3) which are probably associated with the farm worker houses and settlements in the area.

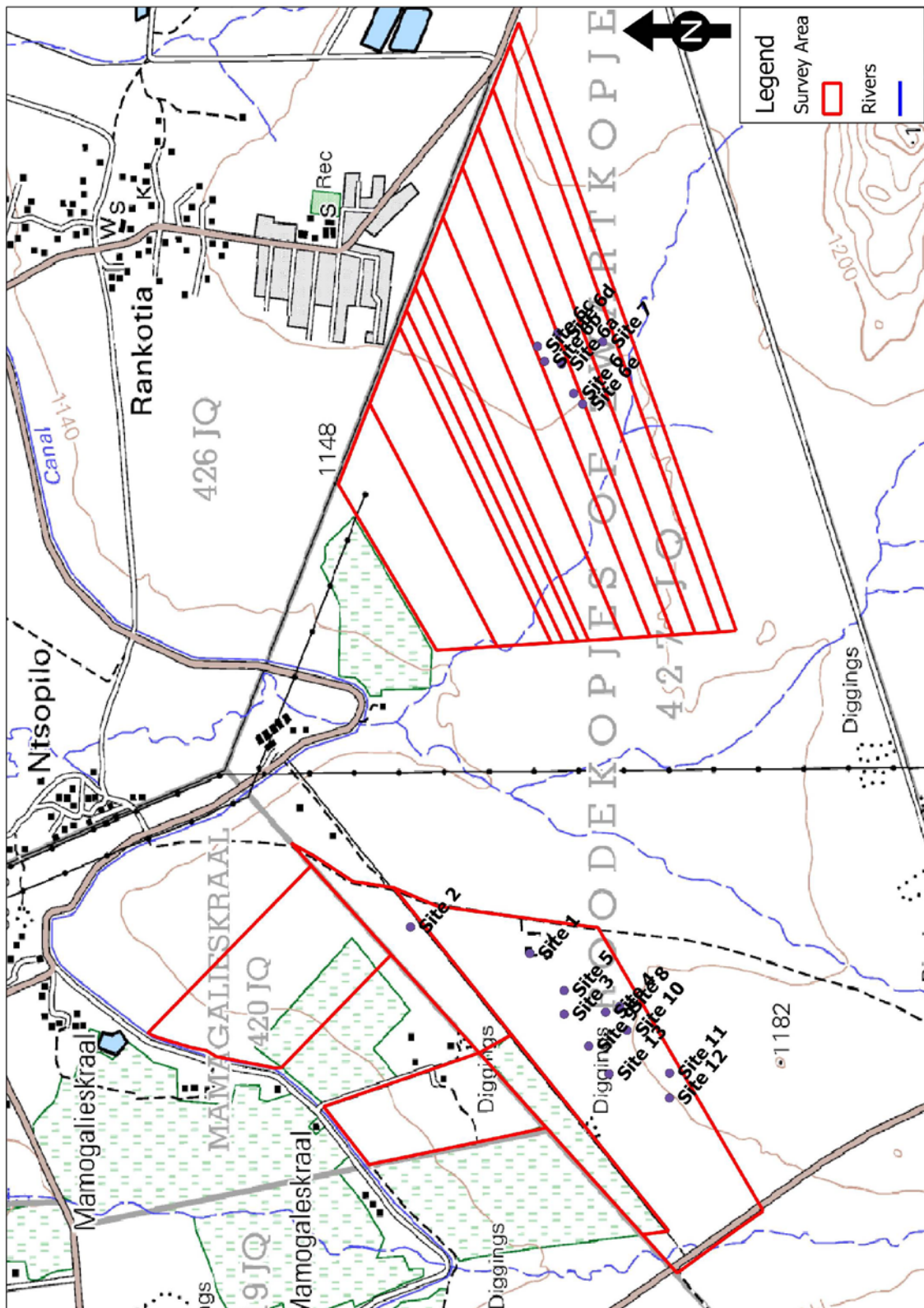


Figure 16: The location of the recorded cultural heritage sites within the survey area

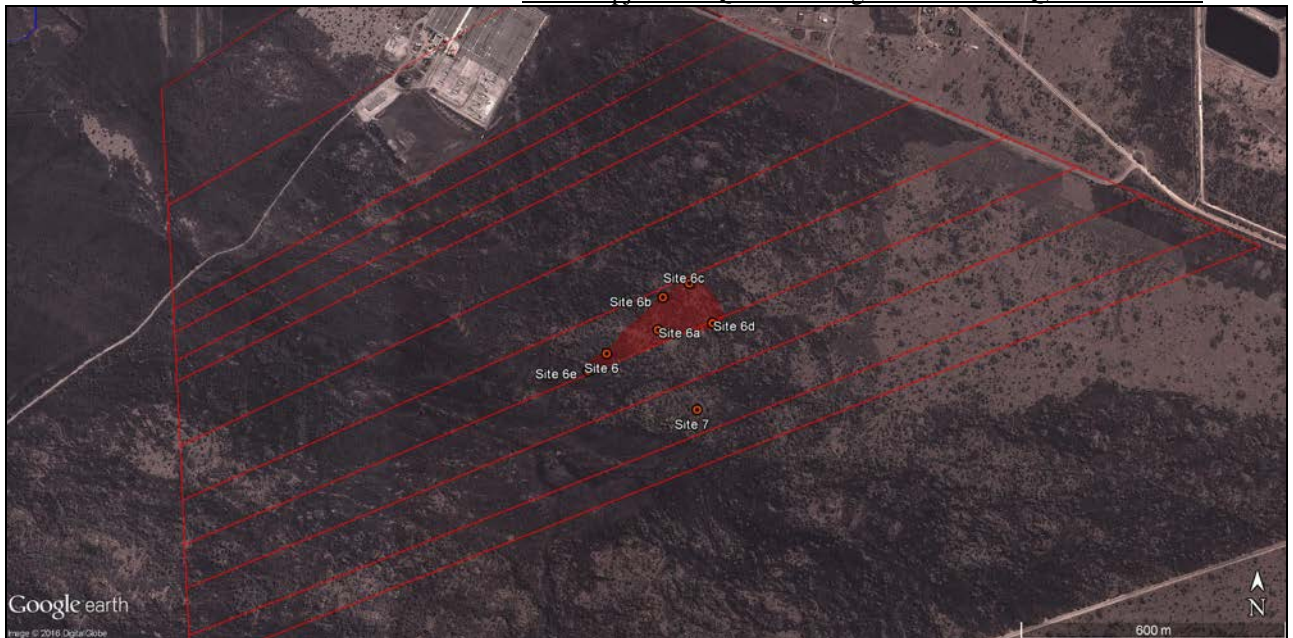


Figure 18: A large LIA stone-walled settlement was recorded around the main central outcrop of the eastern survey section

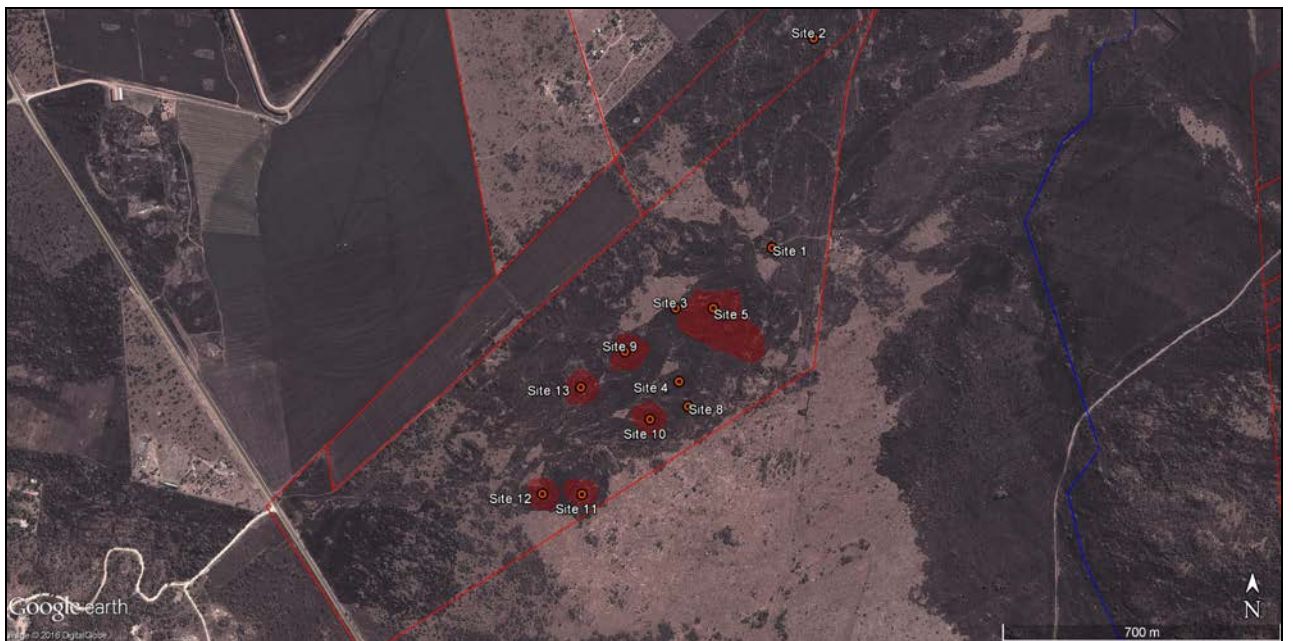


Figure 19: Several large LIA stone-walled wards (which probably constitute a single settlement) were recorded at the western survey section

8. Locations and Evaluation of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	25.584254°S 27.834310°E	Historical farm workers house complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
2	25.579462°S 27.835372°E	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Exhumation & Reburial Permit SAHRA

3	25.585631°S 27.831863°E	Graveyard	Generally protected A: High significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Exhumation & Reburial Permit SAHRA
4	25.587298°S 27.831951°E	Historical farm workers house complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
5	25.585629°S 27.832817°E	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
6	25.585522°S 27.858004°E	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
7	25.587178°S 27.858903°E	LIA Stone-walled livestock enclosures	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
8	25.587863°S 27.832178°E	Historical farm workers house complex	Generally protected C: Low significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
9	25.586620°S 27.830583°E	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
10	25.588159°S 27.831217°E	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
11	25.589863°S 27.829499°E	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
12	25.589858°S 27.828495°E	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA
13	25.587434°S 27.829467°E	LIA stone-walled settlement	Generally protected B: Medium significance	Destruction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 Survey and Map Destruction permit SAHRA

9. Recommendations and Conclusions

During the survey nine Late Iron Age stone-walled sites were recorded (Sites 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13). Note that Sites 5, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 appear to be individual wards (family units) and may constitute a single large settlement. Due to the high possibility of impact as a result of the proposed impacts of the proposed prospecting activities it is recommended that these sites be recorded, surveyed and mapped during a Phase 2 investigation. An application for a destruction permit will then be submitted to SAHRA.

Please note that no Stone Age settlements, structures, features, assemblages or artefacts were recorded during the survey.

Although no historical farmhouse complex was noted three farm worker houses were recorded (Sites 1, 4 and 8). These structures probably date to the early 1900s. These structures should be recorded, surveyed and mapped as part of the Phase 2 investigation.

Two graveyards were recorded (Sites 2 and 3) which are probably associated with the farm worker houses and settlements in the area. 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).

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

Based on the assessment, from a heritage perspective, the following recommendations are made:

- A Phase 2 investigation must be conducted on the Late Iron Age stone-walled sites (Sites 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13) as they must be surveyed and mapped before a destruction permit can be applied for from SAHRA.
- A Phase 2 investigation must be conducted on the three farm worker houses (Sites 1, 4 and 8) and they must be recorded, surveyed and mapped before a destruction permit can be applied for from SAHRA.
- Impact on the two graveyards (Site 2 and 3) will result in a Phase 2 investigation which will entail a social consultation process and adherence to all the relevant permissions and permits.

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. 25 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (Includes San Rock Art)	c. 25 000 years ago - c. AD 200 (up to historic times in certain areas)
Early Iron Age	c. AD 200 - c. AD 900
Middle Iron Age	c. AD 900 – c. AD 1300
Late Iron Age (Stonewalled sites)	c. AD 1300 - c. AD 1840 (c. AD 1640 - c. AD 1840)

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).

By nature of the topography of the farm the archaeological sites are mostly situated on high laying plateau and foothills. All the stone walls are built with the dry-walling technique as no evidence was found that the surfaces were plastered with an agent (i.e. dagha (cattle dung mixed with mud)).

The Zwartkoppies Mountain range is well known for its high concentration of stone walled Late Iron Age settlements. Occupation is even traced back to the AD 1400s to a place in the area called Mabyanamatswana. On the farm Hoekfontein, situated to the west of the farm Klipfontein an archaeological impact assessment revealed an extensive Late Iron Age settlement. This investigation was prompted when multiple graves were exposed when excavations were done for a pipeline on the farm Hoekfontein. Mitigation measures (i.e. rescue exactions) are ongoing. It is important to note that intensive archaeological research has been conducted on a Late Iron Age settlement on the farm Klipfontein for the last few

years (i.e. Site 1). During this ongoing scientific research project several excavations have been completed and the site has also been surveyed.

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 Hartbeespoort 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).

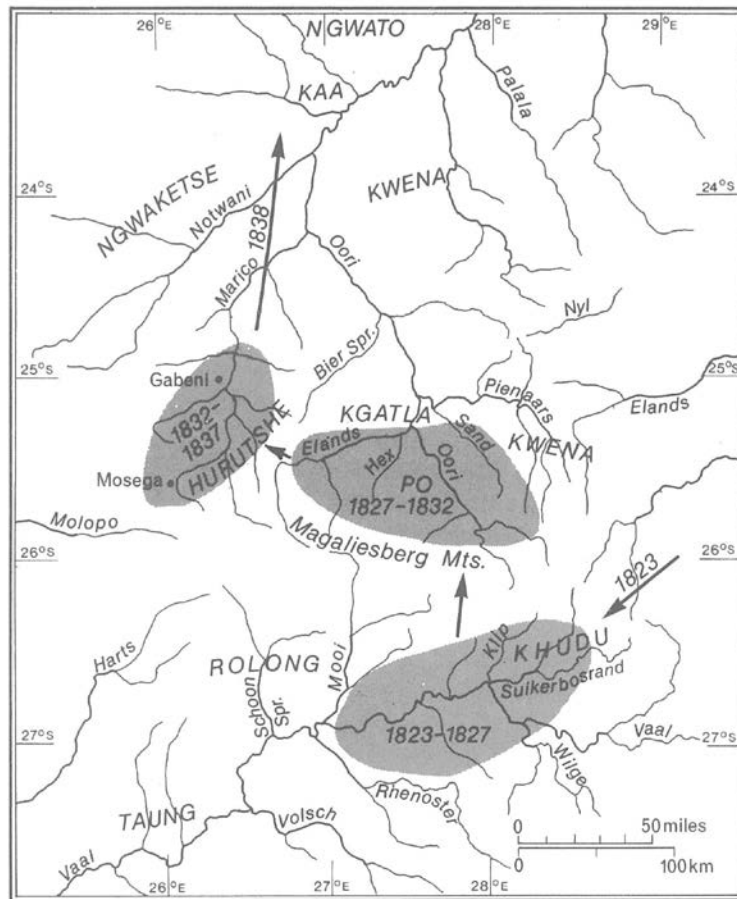


Figure 20: The location of the major spheres of influence of Mzilikazi from the early 1820s to late 1830s

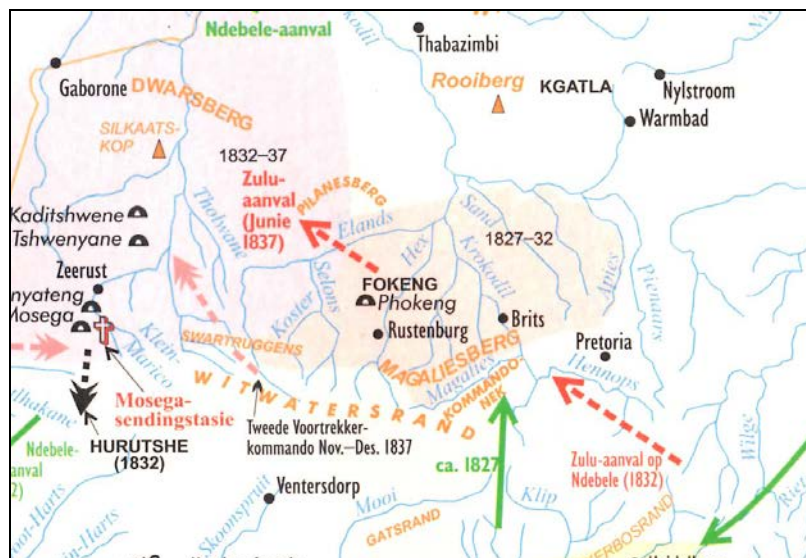


Figure 21: Movement of Mzilikazi's warriors relative to the survey area north of Brits (after Bergh 1998)

Tswana History

The BaHurutshe – BaKwena – BaNgwaketse – BaNgwato Tswana groups have a very rich history and extensive genealogy of chiefs dating back to the AD 1400s. However, the aim of

this report is to present a concise ethnohistorical framework for the Brits District with specific emphasis on the mountainous regions (known as Mabjanamatswana) situated between Zwartkopjes (Bon Accord Dam) and Pilanesberg. As such, only the relevant groups (and their history) are pertinent to this investigation.

Bakwena ba Mogopa

The BaKwena consists of various subgroups of which the Mogopa (totem: crocodile) is only one. The earliest settlement recalled by the baMogopa is Rathateng (at the confluence of the Crocodile and Limpopo Rivers), from where they moved to Lokwadi (Zandrivierspoort 747) during the 17th century AD. They later resettled at Phalane mountains. During the 18th century AD they moved to the Mabjanamatswana mountain range to the north-east of Brits. They resettled west of the Pienaars River at Mangwatladi only to return to Mabjanamatswana before the end of the 18th century AD. Here they lived at Gwate (Mamogaleslaagte) at the foot of Thaba ya Morena.

During the period known as the Difagane (AD 1830s), Mizilikazi and his armies entered and subdued the region. After the initial conflict the group scattered in various directions with the core moving to Botswana, where they remained until 1868. The baMogopa then returned to Mathare (north-east of Brits), Mantabole (Bethanie) and Makolokwe (Wolwekraal) where they reside until today.

The Bakwena ba Mogopa owned and settled on the following farms:

Berseba 503
Boschpoort 841
Karreepoort 623
Leeukop 501
Leeuwpan 1047
Losperfontein 119
Pearl 395
Waaikraal 206
Wolwekraal 206
Wonderkop 835
Nooitgerdacht 908
Bospoort 16
Elandsfontein 20 & 21

Farms of the Hebron Section:

Kameelfontein 51
Sjambok zynkraal 52
Syferfontein 310
Oskraal 437
Uitvalgrond 376

Farms of the Jericho Section:

Palmietfontein 59
Kaalzandbult 34
Uitvalgrond 326

5.2 BaKgatl ba ga Mmakau

According to ethnographic evidence the Bakgatla ba ga Mmakau, a Tswana-speaking group, settled at Gammakau in Sjambok's Location on the farm Hoekfontein 432JQ in the Odi District since the late 18th century AD. The farms Hoekfontein 432JQ and Klipfontein fall generally within the Bakgatla ba ga Mmakau's sphere of influence. The baMmakau (totem: blue monkey (kgabo)) is also a group that is associated with the Mabjanamatswana mountain range north-east of Brits.

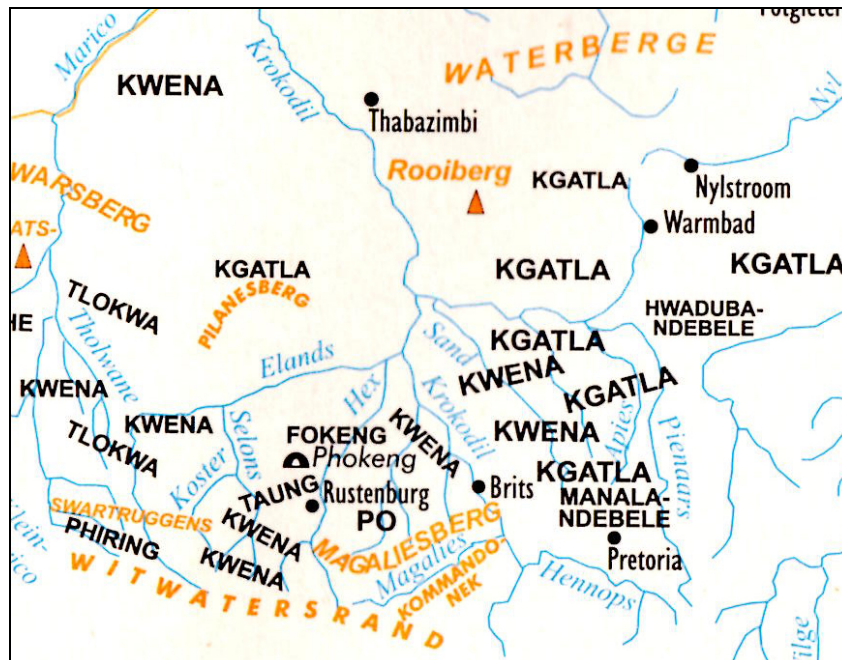


Figure 22: The various Tswana groups north of Brits that are relevant to this survey (after Bergh 1998)

Addendum 2: Description of Recorded Sites**Site 1**

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
The site comprises a historical farm worker house complex consisting of the main house, a stone outbuilding and a livestock enclosure. The house is a multi-room square structure (8 m X 8 m) built with stone, cement bricks and cement. All the fittings (doors and windows) and the roof have been removed. An associated dressed stone building was also recorded, which probably functioned as animal pens or store rooms. An additional square enclosure constructed with poles and wire probably functioned as animal (cattle) kraal. The site probably dates to the early- to mid - 20 th century.			
B. SITE EVALUATION			
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No	
Historic Value			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√	
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√	
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√	
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√	
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√	
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√	
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√		
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Unstable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local			√
Specific community			√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			


Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]	
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	√
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	√
Medium	
High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	√
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 cultural investigation with surveying and mapping of the site Application for destruction permit from SAHRA 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34) Permit from SAHRA 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
Figure 23: Detail of the farm worker house	



Figure 24: Detail of stone structure associated with the main house

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a graveyard which contains approximately (at least) 15 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 and packed stones. Grave offerings were noted on some of the graves indicating recent visits from the descendants and family.

The following inscriptions were recorded:

- Shadi Martha Maphoso (Born: 11/12/1925; Died: 11/01/1992)
- Johannes Maphoso (Born: 17/04/1910; Died: 02/06/1979)
- William N Zimba (Born: 02/04/1918; Died: 05/07/1977)

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).

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.		√
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It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
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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		√
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South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		√	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High		√	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction		√	
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The graveyard should be fenced off with an access gate installed If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a 			

social consultation process and the application of the required permits.

H. 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
- Permit from SAHRA

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 25: General view of the graveyard

Site 3

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a graveyard which contains approximately 75 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 and packed stones. Grave offerings were noted on some of the graves indicating recent visits from the descendants and family.

The following inscriptions were recorded:

- Motlhaia Maseteng? (Died: 02/03/1964)
- Joseph Malemela (Born: 23/07/1914; Died: 13/10/1956)

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).

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No

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



Low	
Medium	
High	√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	√
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The graveyard should be fenced off with an access gate installed • If the graves are to be exhumed and reburied it will entail a Phase 2 investigation with a social consultation process and the application of the required permits. 	
H. 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 • Permit from SAHRA 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

Figure 26: General view of the graveyard

Site 4**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site comprises a historical farm worker house complex. At least three rectangular stone houses were recorded facing each other in a homestead arrangement. Veranda walling interconnect the houses to form a family courtyard. Each house is roughly 3 m x 5 m in dimension. Although no substantial midden was recorded it seems the houses probably occupied for some time, possibly between the early- to mid - 20th century.

B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.				√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.				√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√
Tourism Value				
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√
Representative Value				
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Unstable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low
International				√
National				√
Provincial				√
Local				√
Specific community				√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING				
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]				
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]				
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]				
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]				
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]				
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]				
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			√	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE				
Low			√	
Medium				
High				
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT				
None				
Peripheral				
Destruction			√	

Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 cultural investigation with surveying and mapping of the site Application for destruction permit from SAHRA 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35) Permit from SAHRA 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
Figure 27: Detail of one of the houses at the settlement	

Site 5

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site comprises an extensive Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement. The site is roughly 250 m x 150 m in extent and conforms to the general CCP (Central Cattle Pattern) layout, with the cattle enclosures located in the centre of the settlement, surrounded by scalloped-shaped bays where the women's houses were located. The site probably functioned as a local headman's main settlement during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The settlement can be associated with the Bakwena ba Mogopa who are known to have occupied the region. Several areas with dung and middens deposits were noted at the site. The walling is mostly collapsed and is rough 0.7 metres high in some places. House remains (dagha pieces) were noted in some of the walled scalloped areas.</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a		√

particular period.			
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√	
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium		√	
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction		√	
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 cultural investigation with surveying and mapping of the site Application for destruction permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35) Permit from SAHRA 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 28: Detail section of the stone walls of the main cattle kraal

Figure 29: Aerial view of Site 5 indicating cattle kraals and domestic scallops

Site 6

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises an extensive Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement located around a central rocky outcrop. It is the only elevated area removed from the lower lying cotton soils and provided an ideal location for a settlement. The site is roughly 350 m x 50 m in extent and conforms to the general CCP (Central Cattle Pattern) layout, with the cattle enclosures located in the centre of the settlement, surrounded by scalloped-shaped bays where the women's houses were located. The site probably functioned as a local headman's main settlement during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The settlement can be associated with the Bakwena ba Mogopa who are known to have occupied the region. Several areas with pottery concentrations were noted at the site. The walling is mostly collapsed and is rough 0.5 metres high in some places.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No

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

- Application for destruction permit from SAHRA

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35)
- Permit from SAHRA

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 30: Detail section of one of the enclosure walls



Figure 31: Aerial view of the extent of the settlement

Site 7

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises two small adjacent (abutting) Late Iron Age enclosures. The larger enclosure is roughly 6 m in diameter and the smaller enclosure roughly 4 m. The enclosures are located on top of a rocky outcrop formation with openings towards the north. The two features probably functioned as livestock enclosures and can be functionally associated with Site 6. No other deposits or structure were found in the immediate vicinity.

B. SITE EVALUATION			
B1. HERITAGE VALUE		Yes	No
Historic Value			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			√
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√	
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Exposed but stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium		√	
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction		√	
Uncertain			

G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

- Phase 2 cultural investigation with surveying and mapping of the site
- Application for destruction permit from SAHRA

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35)
- Permit from SAHRA

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 32: Detail of the two stone-walled enclosures on a rocky outcrop

Site 8**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site comprises a historical farm worker house complex. At least four/five rectangular stone houses were recorded facing each other in a homestead arrangement. Veranda walling interconnect the houses to form a family courtyard. Each house is roughly 3 m x 5 m in dimension. Although no substantial midden was recorded it seems the houses probably occupied for some time, possibly between the early- to mid - 20th century.

B. SITE EVALUATION**B1. HERITAGE VALUE**

	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	

Historic Value

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

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

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

Aesthetic Value

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

Scientific Value

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

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

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

Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	√		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium	√		
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction	√		
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 cultural investigation with surveying and mapping of the site Application for destruction permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35) Permit from SAHRA 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 33: Detail of one of the houses at the complex

Site 9

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises an extensive Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement. The site is roughly 120 m x 50 m in extent and conforms to the general CCP (Central Cattle Pattern) layout, with the cattle enclosures located in the centre of the settlement, surrounded by scalloped-shaped bays where the women's houses were located. The site probably functioned as a local headman's main settlement during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The settlement can be associated with the Bakwena ba Mogopa who are known to have occupied the region. Several areas with dung and middens deposits were noted at the site. The walling is mostly collapsed and is rough 0.7 metres high in some places. House remains (dagha pieces) were noted in some of the walled scalloped areas.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		

It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Exposed but stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium		√	
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction		√	
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 cultural investigation with surveying and mapping of the site Application for destruction permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35) Permit from SAHRA 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			

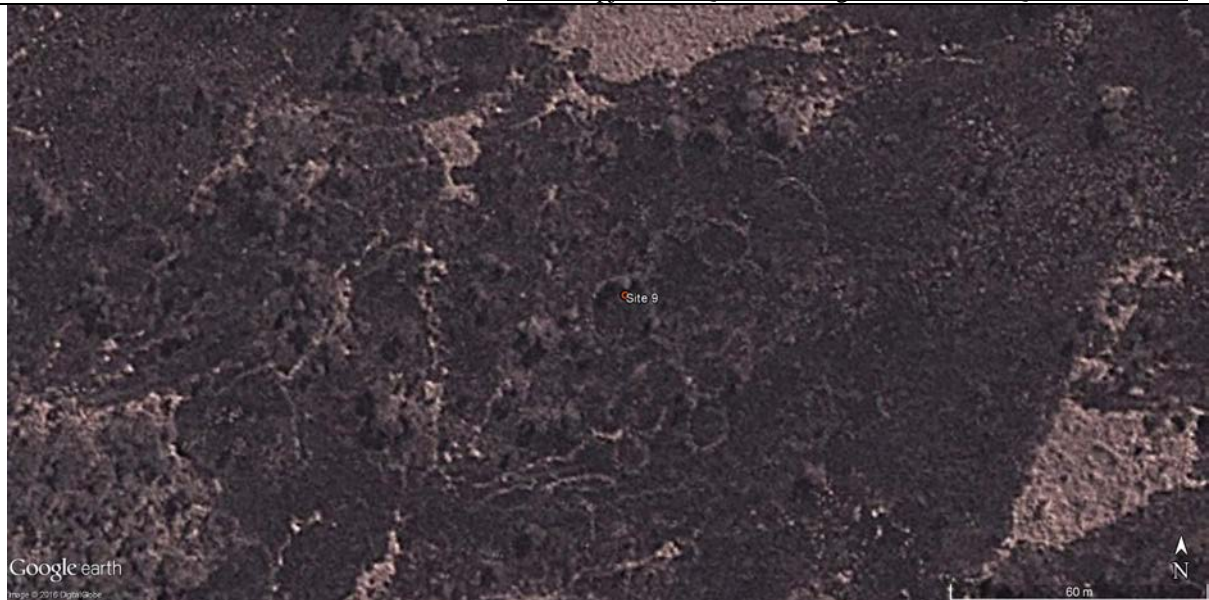


Figure 34: Aerial view of the settlement

Site 10

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises an extensive Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement. The site is roughly 80 m x 70 m in extent and conforms to the general CCP (Central Cattle Pattern) layout, with the cattle enclosures located in the centre of the settlement, surrounded by scalloped-shaped bays where the women's houses were located. The site probably functioned as a local headman's main settlement during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The settlement can be associated with the Bakwena ba Mogopa who are known to have occupied the region. Several areas with dung and middens deposits were noted at the site. The walling is mostly collapsed and is rough 0.7 metres high in some places. House remains (dagha pieces) were noted in some of the walled scalloped areas.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes

No

Historic Value

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

√

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

√

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

√

Aesthetic Value

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

√

Scientific Value

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

√

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

√

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

√

Social Value

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

√

Tourism Value

It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity

√

and can be developed as tourist destination.			
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Exposed but stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium		√	
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction		√	
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 cultural investigation with surveying and mapping of the site Application for destruction permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35) Permit from SAHRA 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 35: Aerial view of the settlement

Site 11

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises an extensive Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement. The site is roughly 70 m x 70 m in extent and conforms to the general CCP (Central Cattle Pattern) layout, with the cattle enclosures located in the centre of the settlement, surrounded by scalloped-shaped bays where the women's houses were located. The site probably functioned as a local headman's main settlement during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The settlement can be associated with the Bakwena ba Mogopa who are known to have occupied the region. Several areas with dung and middens deposits were noted at the site. The walling is mostly collapsed and is rough 0.7 metres high in some places. House remains (dagha pieces) were noted in some of the walled scalloped areas.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes

No

Historic Value

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

√

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

√

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

√

Aesthetic Value

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

√

Scientific Value

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

√

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

√

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

√

Social Value

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

√

Tourism Value

It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity

√

and can be developed as tourist destination.			
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Exposed but stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium		√	
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction		√	
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 cultural investigation with surveying and mapping of the site Application for destruction permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35) Permit from SAHRA 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			

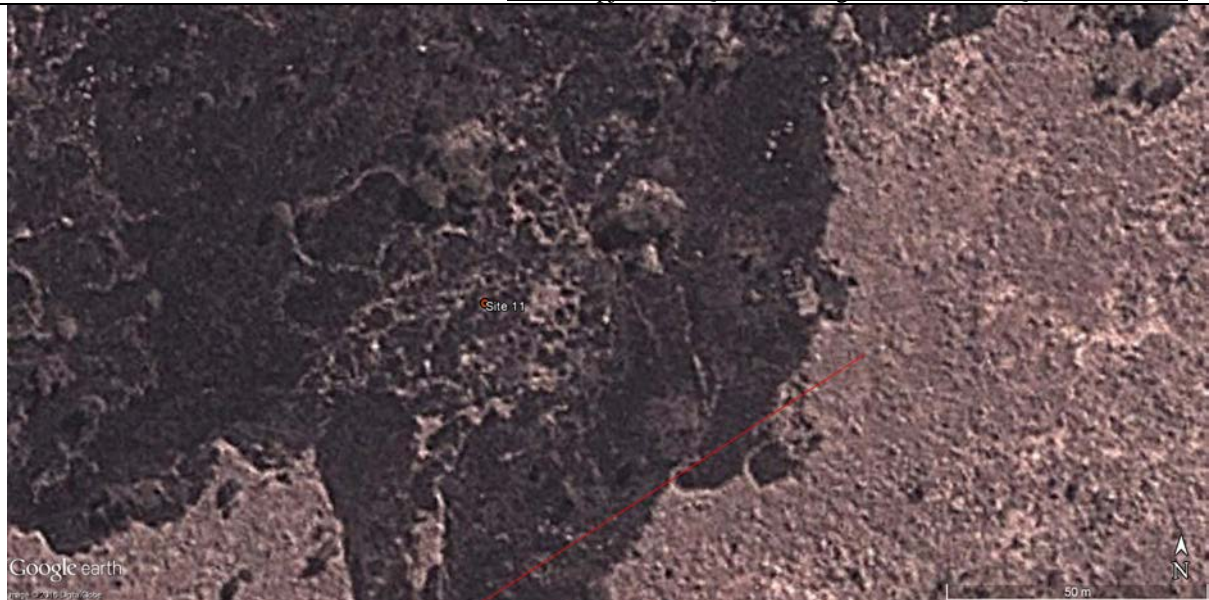


Figure 36: Aerial view of the site

Site 12

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises an extensive Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement. The site is roughly 80 m x 80 m in extent and conforms to the general CCP (Central Cattle Pattern) layout, with the cattle enclosures located in the centre of the settlement, surrounded by scalloped-shaped bays where the women's houses were located. The site probably functioned as a local headman's main settlement during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The settlement can be associated with the Bakwena ba Mogopa who are known to have occupied the region. Several areas with dung and middens deposits were noted at the site. The walling is mostly collapsed and is rough 0.7 metres high in some places. House remains (dagha pieces) were noted in some of the walled scalloped areas.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
-----	----

Historic Value

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

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

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

Aesthetic Value

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

Scientific Value

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

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

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

Social Value

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

Tourism Value

It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity		√
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--	---

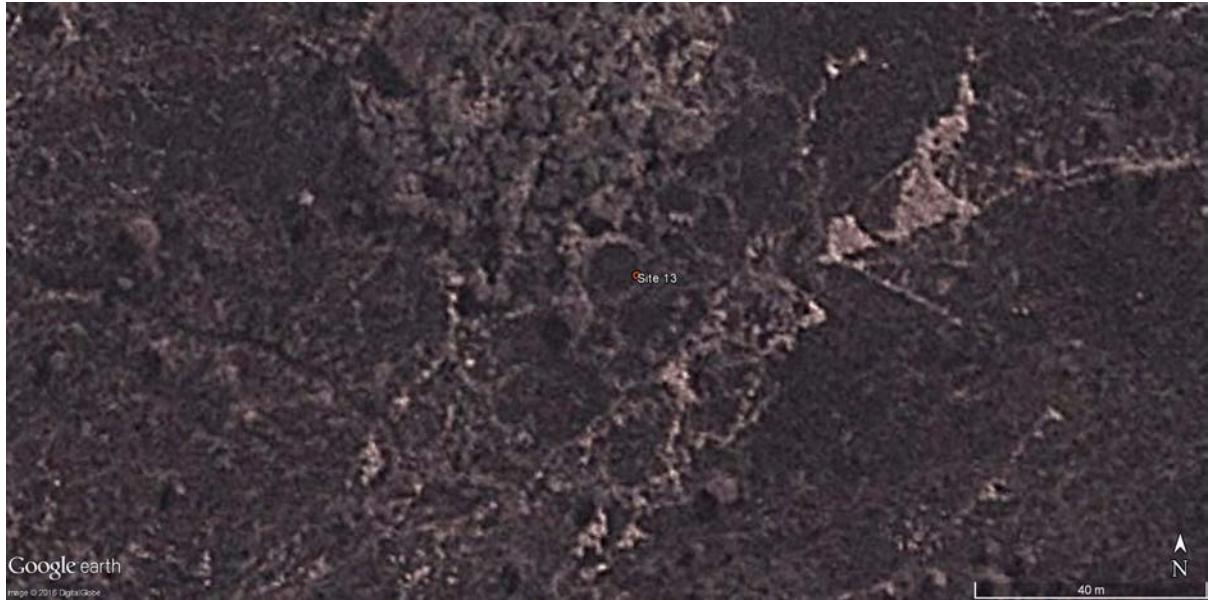
and can be developed as tourist destination.			
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Exposed but stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium		√	
High			
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			
Destruction		√	
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 cultural investigation with surveying and mapping of the site Application for destruction permit from SAHRA 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35) Permit from SAHRA 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 37: Aerial view of the settlement

Site 13

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
<p>The site comprises an extensive Late Iron Age stone-walled settlement. The site is roughly 80 m x 90 m in extent and conforms to the general CCP (Central Cattle Pattern) layout, with the cattle enclosures located in the centre of the settlement, surrounded by scalloped-shaped bays where the women's houses were located. The site probably functioned as a local headman's main settlement during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The settlement can be associated with the Bakwena ba Mogopa who are known to have occupied the region. Several areas with dung and middens deposits were noted at the site. The walling is mostly collapsed and is rough 0.7 metres high in some places. House remains (dagha pieces) were noted in some of the walled scalloped areas.</p>			
B. SITE EVALUATION			
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No	
Historic Value			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√		
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√	
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√	
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√		
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√	
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√	
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√	
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√	
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√		
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Exposed but stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local		√	
Specific community		√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			

Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]	
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]	
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	√
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	
Medium	√
High	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	√
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phase 2 cultural investigation with surveying and mapping of the site Application for destruction permit from SAHRA 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 35) Permit from SAHRA 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
 <p>The photograph is an aerial view from Google Earth showing a dark, textured landscape. A red pin marks 'Site 13' in the center. A scale bar at the bottom right indicates 40 meters. A north arrow is also present. The Google Earth logo and 'Image © 2015 DigitalGlobe' are visible in the bottom left corner.</p>	
Figure 38: Detail section of one of the enclosure walls	

1725 | 1727

ZIJDEN.		HOEKEN.		COORDINATEN.	
AB	543.51	A	102. 12. 00	A	+ 6476.81 + 110. 6. 62
BC	1009.79	B	174. 5. 00	B	+ 6752.25 + 10536.74
CD	2206.76	C	32. 30. 00	C	+ 7111.20 + 56007.3
DE	381.06	D	116. 8. 32	D	+ 2471.47 + 3510.35
EF	1013.14	E	131. 12. 30	E	+ 4442.37 + 46654.3
FA	2463.03	F	109. 32. 30	F	+ 4440.93 + 10066.29

826

BLAUWBANK

KLEINFONTEIN

KROKODILKRAAL

ROODE OF ZWARTKOPJES

1000 Nagelsche Roeden. = 1 daam

Vir Servitude
Affrentas en
Endigante
Sien Amerkant

Tous mesurés sous:
420
BATELIER SP

De bovenstaande Figuur A tot F stelt voor de plaats

MAMACALIESKRAAL N° 4134/

bevattende 6438 ~~6447~~ ⁶⁵ ~~66~~ Morgen ⁶⁵ ~~66~~ vierkante Roeden

Gelegen in het distrikt Pretoria ^{DEFFS} nijk Krokodilrivier

Suid Republiek, en grenzende als hierboven vermeld.

De baken zijn aangewezen door Abraham Viljoen en zijn bevoegd opgericht volgens wet.

Van deze meting is volgens wet aan de aangrenzende grondeigenaars kennis gegeven.

Afstand van het Oorp Pretoria omtrent 18 mijlen.

Samen voor: Johannes Jac. Roos, Gerhardus Joh. Roos, in Juni tot Augustus 1897
Philippus Albus Roos, Siel Albus Roos,
Andries Joh. Roos, Hendrik Frans Breek,
Abraham Louis Viljoen, Martinus Nic. Ras, door mij,

Landmeter.

No. 2075
192
De zijden hoeken en Grootte van deze
kaart zijn onderling bestaansbaar

Landmeter-Generaal.

Landmeter-Generaals Kantoor, 26 Oct 1897.

Landgekwad, geen prok Landmeter-Generaal.

Landmeter-Generaals Kantoor, 28 Nov 1898

Gepubliceerd in "Staatscourant" No. 723 van 27 1897

W. E. BUKHETERF AND CO., JOHANNESBURG.

Figure 39: Surveyor General's map of the farm Mamagalieskraal 420JQ which was first surveyed in 1897

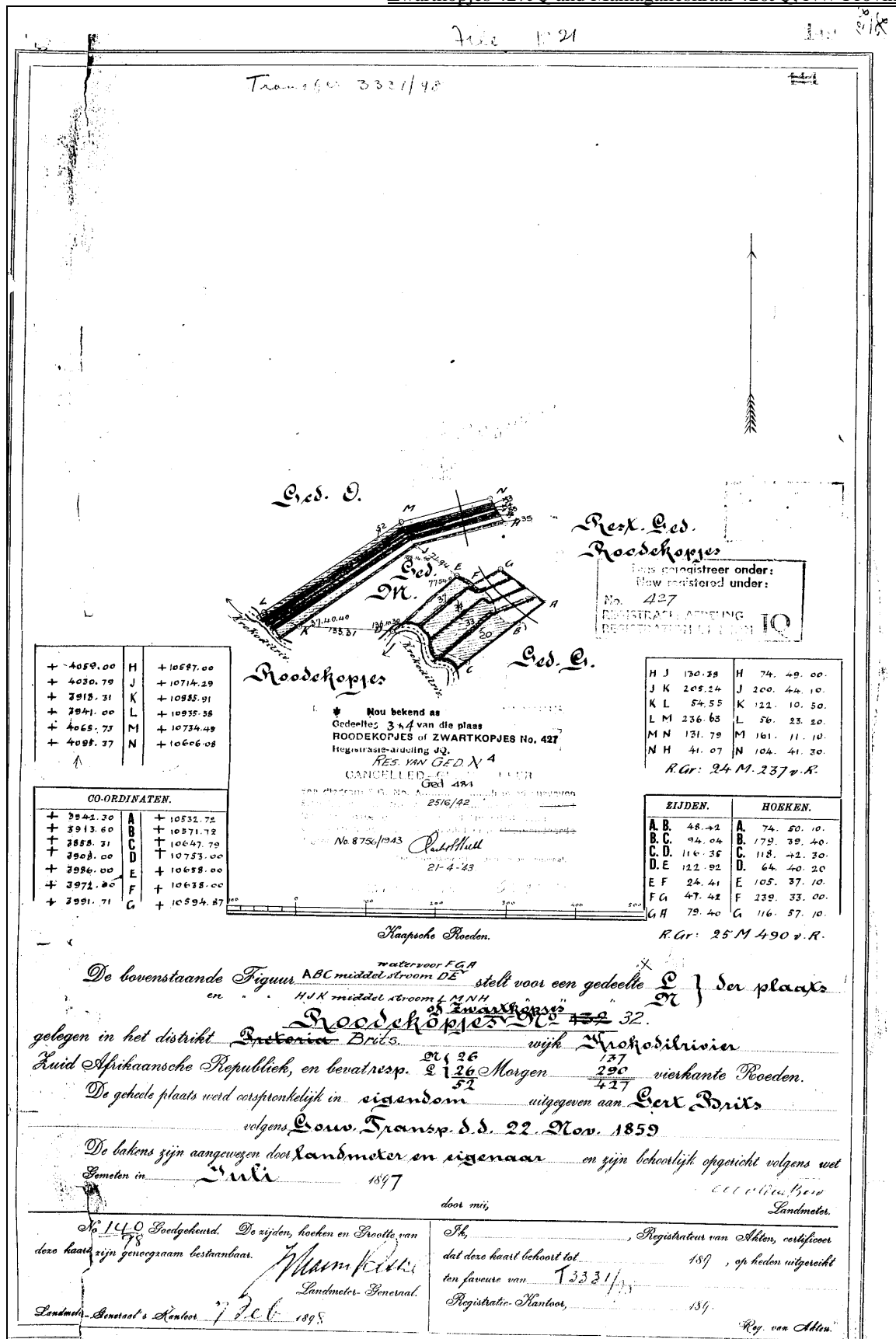


Figure 40: Surveyor General's map of the farm Roodekopjes of Zwartkopjes 427JQ which was first surveyed in 1898 (title deed dates back to 1859)