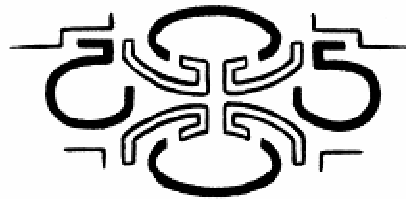


**Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Provincial Road Deviation
(P4380) Project for the Mogalakwena Platinum Mine, near Mokopane,
Mogalakwena Municipality, Limpopo Province**



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Version 2: Revised Report

Executive Summary

This report contains a comparative 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). This report focuses on the results from a cultural heritage survey that was conducted on a proposed new road for the Mogalakwena Platinum Mine (MPM). The survey area is located northwest of Mokopane on the farms Overysel 815 LR and Zwartfontein 818 LR, Limpopo Province.

Stone Age settlement

No Stone Age tools were noted and no manufacturing or basecamp site was identified.

Iron Age settlements

No Iron Age artefacts, structures, features or settlements were identified during the survey.

Graves

A total of 8 graves sites and cemeteries were recorded along the trajectory of the survey area. Note that most graves do not have inscriptions and that in terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) these graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected. In the case of this survey this only holds if no descendants could be located from the local settlements to provide detailed information about the graves.

Mitigation measures may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Historical structures

A total of 4 historical house foundations and structures were recorded during the survey. These historical structures are all older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999).

Description of and Impacts on Heritage Sites

Site No	Site Description	Impact
1	Historic livestock enclosure	Peripheral (None)
2	Historical Settlement	Peripheral (None)
3	Graves (3)	Peripheral (None)
4	Graves (3)	Uncertain
5	Graves (2)	Uncertain
6	Terraced settlement	Uncertain
7	Historical structures	Uncertain
8	Grave (1)	Uncertain
9	Grave (1)	Uncertain
10	Cemetery	Peripheral (None)
11	Cemetery	Peripheral (None)
12	Cemetery	Peripheral (None)

Recommendations

Please refer to Table 3 for individual mitigations measures. Please take note that a Phase 2 Heritage Investigation entails the following aspects:

- Surveying and mapping of the site
- Compiling a detailed report of the affected sites
- Application for a destruction permit from SAHRA

In terms of graves it usually entails a comprehensive social consultation and permit application process for the exhumation and reburial of the graves.

However, also note the following:

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)).

Definitions and abbreviations

- Midden: Refuse that accumulates in a concentrated heap.
- Stone Age: An archaeological term used to define a period of stone tool use and manufacture
- Iron Age: An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture
- NHRA: National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999)
- SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency
- HIA: Heritage Impact Assessment

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1. Introduction

The aim of this cultural heritage survey is to record and document cultural heritage remains consisting of visible archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements of cultural significance. The survey focussed on the linear layout of a proposed new road for the Mogalakwena Platinum Mine (MPM). The heritage survey was requested by SRK Consulting (Pty) Ltd on behalf of the client which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Anglo American Platinum Limited (AMPLATS) and runs its existing platinum extraction operations in three business units, namely Mogalakwena Mine and the North and South Concentrators.

2. Objectives

The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

- Provide a detailed description of known archaeological and historical artefacts, structures (including graves), features and settlements
- Estimate the level of significance/importance of the these remains within the study area
- Assess any possible impact on the archaeological and historical remains within the area emanating from the proposed development activities
- Propose possible mitigation measures which will limit or prevent any impact provided that such action is necessitated by the development

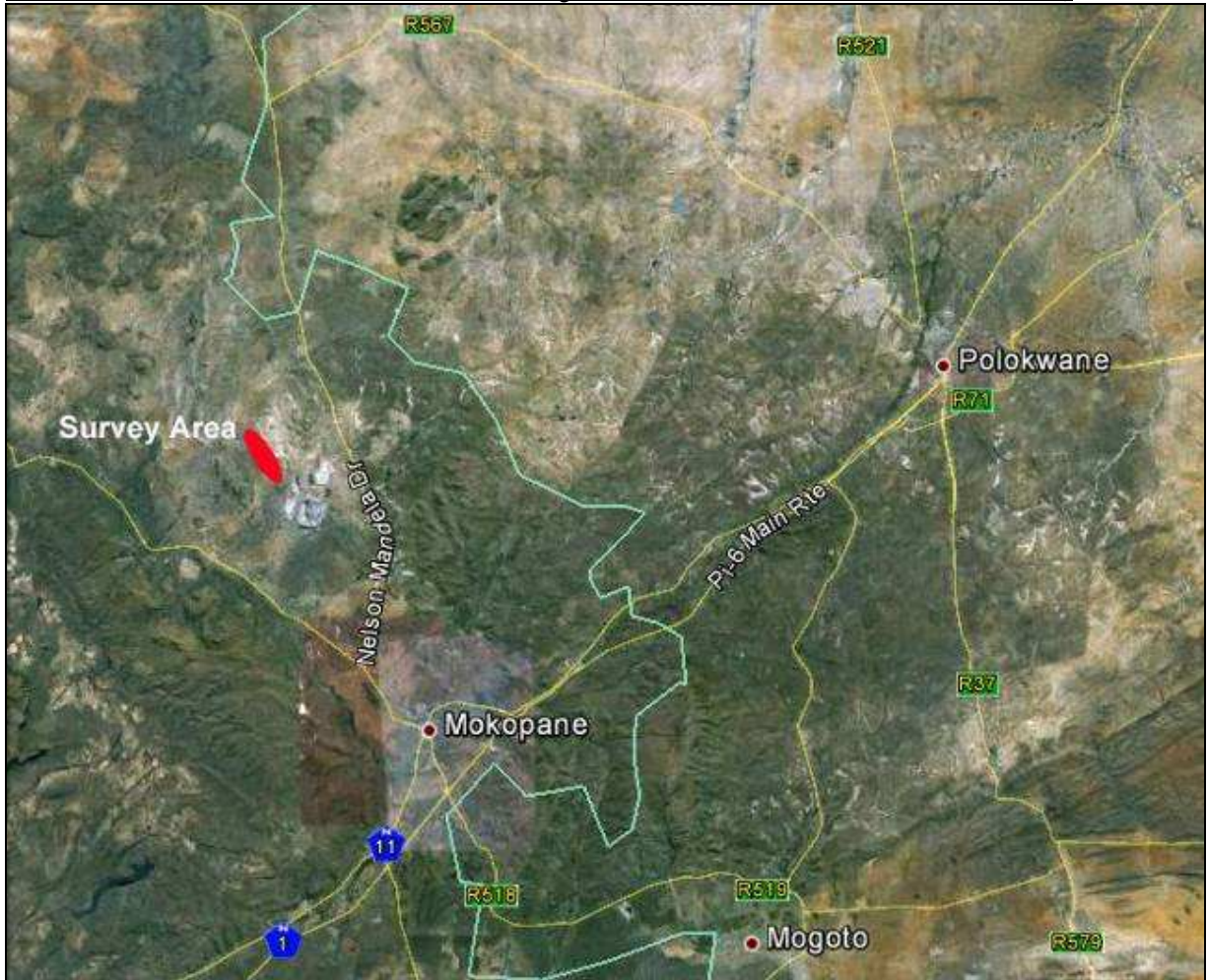
3. Study Area

The mine is situated approximately 35 km northwest of Mokopane within the Mogalakwena municipal area, which forms part of the Waterberg District Municipality of the Limpopo Province. The survey area lies within the Limpopo River catchment area and is drained by the Mohlosane (Klein Sandsloot River) and the Groot Sandsloot River. Mogalakwena Platinum Mine (MPM) proposes the deviation of existing Provincial Road (P4380) along the western boundaries of the farms Zwartfontein 818 LR and Overysel 815 LR.

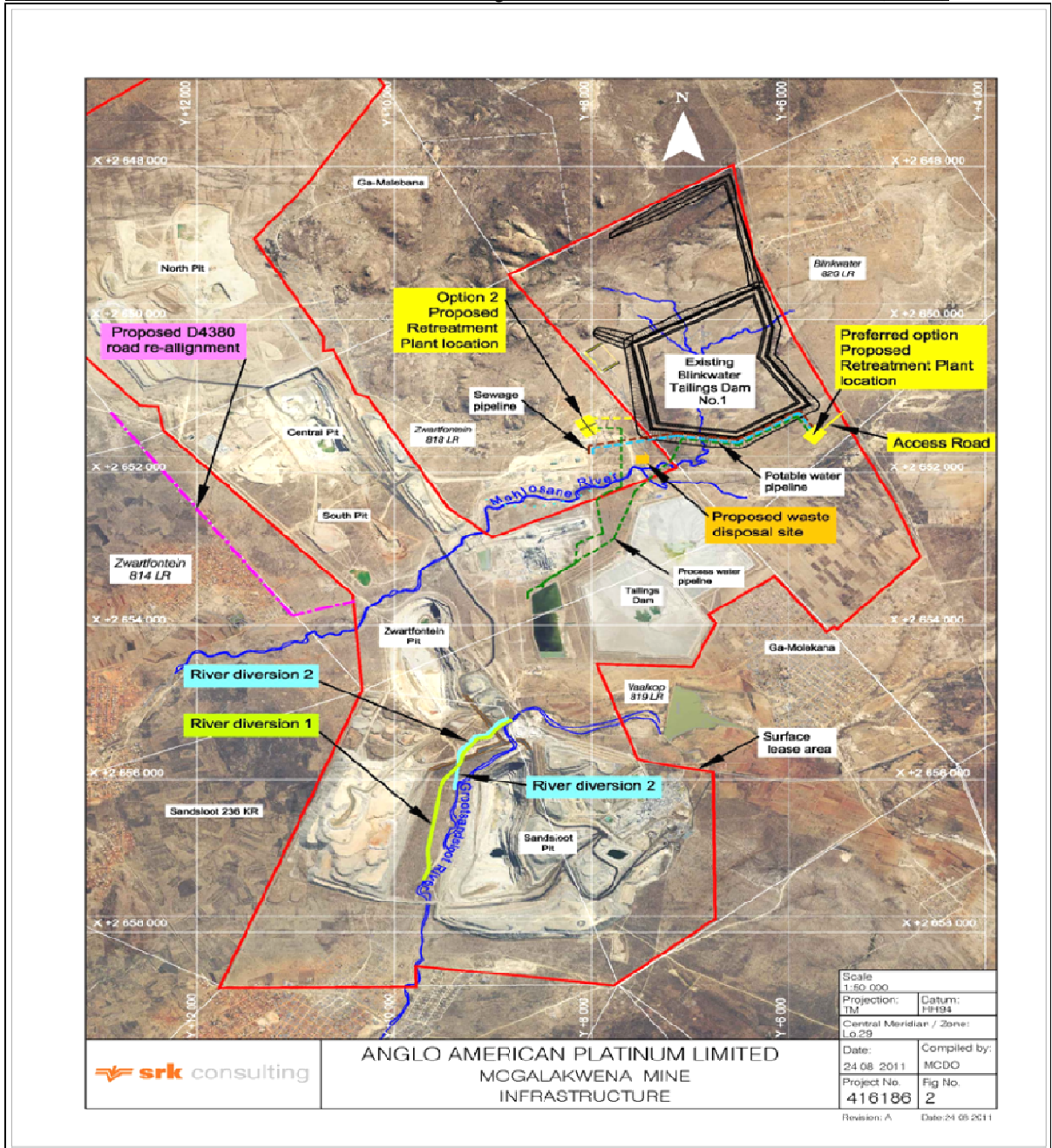
The survey covered parts of the following farms:

- Moordkopje 813 LR;
- Zwartfontein 814 LR;
- Overysel 815 LR; and
- Zwartfontein 818 LR

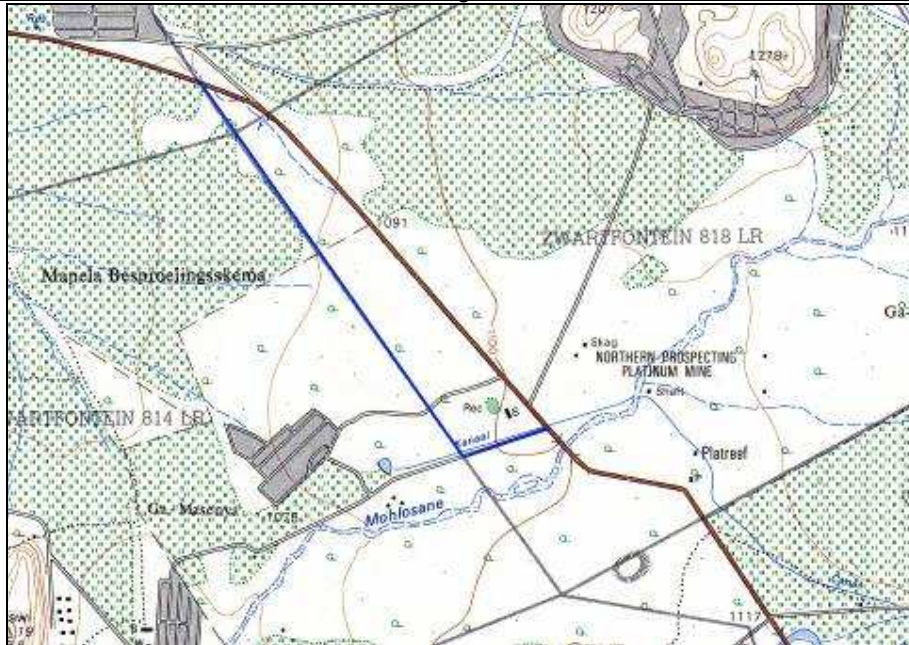
The area is characterised by formal and informal settlements (especially Ga-Masenya) with the associated infrastructure developments which include tarred and dirt roads, fences and power lines. The survey area is situated adjacent to the Mogalakwena Platinum Mine with the resultant mining dumps and buildings evident on the periphery. The survey area is generally open grassland with undulating hills and intermittent trees. According to the 1:50 000 topographical map the area has also been extensively used for agricultural purposes (see Map 3).



Map 1: Regional context of the survey area



Map 2: General view of the mining area indicating the location of the proposed new road



Map 3: Proposed new road deviation (P4380) indicated by blue line



Figure 1: Mining activities are evident in the distance



Figure 2: A typical view of the vegetation in the survey area



Figure 3: An existing dirt road traverses the survey area

4. Proposed Project Activities

An existing dirt road will be upgraded to a tarred road when the deviation is done. The width of the road will be 9.4m (7.4m tarred surfaced plus 1m gravel shoulders). The total width of

the road servitude will be 30m in width and will adhere to the Roads Agency of Limpopo's requirements. The Road deviation is proposed outside the mine lease area.

The approximate lengths of the new road over the farms are:

- Zwartfontein 818 LR - 3.35 km and;
- Overysel 815 LR - 0.45 km

5. Legal Framework

- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited on or in the ground.
- Heritage resources have lasting value in their own right and provide evidence of the origins of South African society and they are valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable.
- All archaeological remains, features, structures and artefacts older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 34 & 35)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory (see **Section 38**). No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from the **South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)**. Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations in this report.
- Cognisance will also be taken of the **Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (Act No 28 of 2002)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.
- Human remains older than 60 are protected by the **NHRA**, with reference to **Section 36**. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected by the **Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.
- **Mitigation guidelines (The significance of the site):**

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

Significance Rating	Action
Not protected	1. None
Low	2a. Recording and documentation (Phase 1) of site adequate; no further action required 2b. Controlled sampling (shovel test pits, auguring), mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required for sampling and destruction
Medium	3. Excavation of representative sample, C ¹⁴ dating, mapping and documentation (Phase 2 investigation); permit required

	for sampling and destruction [including 2a & 2b]
High	4a. Nomination for listing on Heritage Register (National, Provincial or Local) (Phase 2 & 3 investigation); site management plan; permit required if utilised for education or tourism 4b. Graves: Locate demonstrable descendants through social consulting; obtain permits from applicable legislation, ordinances and regional by-laws; exhumation and reinterment [including 2a, 2b & 3]

Table 1: Rating the significance of sites

- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.
- The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.
- It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should archaeological artefacts or skeletal material be revealed in the area during development activities, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf.* **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)**, Section 36 (6)).
- **Architectural significance:**
 - Does the site contain any important examples of a building type?
 - Are any of the buildings important examples of a style or period?
 - Do any of the buildings contain fine details and or reflect fine workmanship?
 - Are any of the buildings the work of a major architect or builder?
 - Are the buildings important examples of an industrial, technological or engineering development?
 - What is the integrity of the buildings?
 - Are the buildings still utilised?
 - Has the buildings been altered and are these alterations sympathetic to the original intent of the design?
- **Spatial significance of architecture:**
 - Is the site or any of the buildings a landmark in the city or town?
 - Does the plant contribute to the character of the neighbourhood/region?
 - Do the buildings contribute to the character of the street or square?
 - Is the place or building part of an important group of buildings?
- **Architecture: Levels of significance are:**
 - Protect

- Highly significant
- Possible significance
- Least significance
- No significance

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

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

Table 2: Level of protection of buildings/structures

- A copy of this report will be lodged with the **SAHRA** as stipulated by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 38 (especially subsection 4).
- 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 were supplied by SRK Consulting. Updated shapefiles were used to locate specific areas that are earmarked for expanded or new developments. As such Google images and topographic maps were used to indicate the survey area and to plot heritage sites. The sites were localised on the 1:50 000 topographic map 2328DD.

The survey area was accessed by a network of dirt roads. Specific areas were surveyed on foot using intensive pedestrian survey techniques.

6.1 Review of 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)
- Maps and information documents supplied by the client

6.2 Site visit

The site investigation took place on 25 October 2011.

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 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.

Please note that no alternatives have been proposed in terms of the project proposal.

6.4 Assumptions, uncertainties and gaps in knowledge

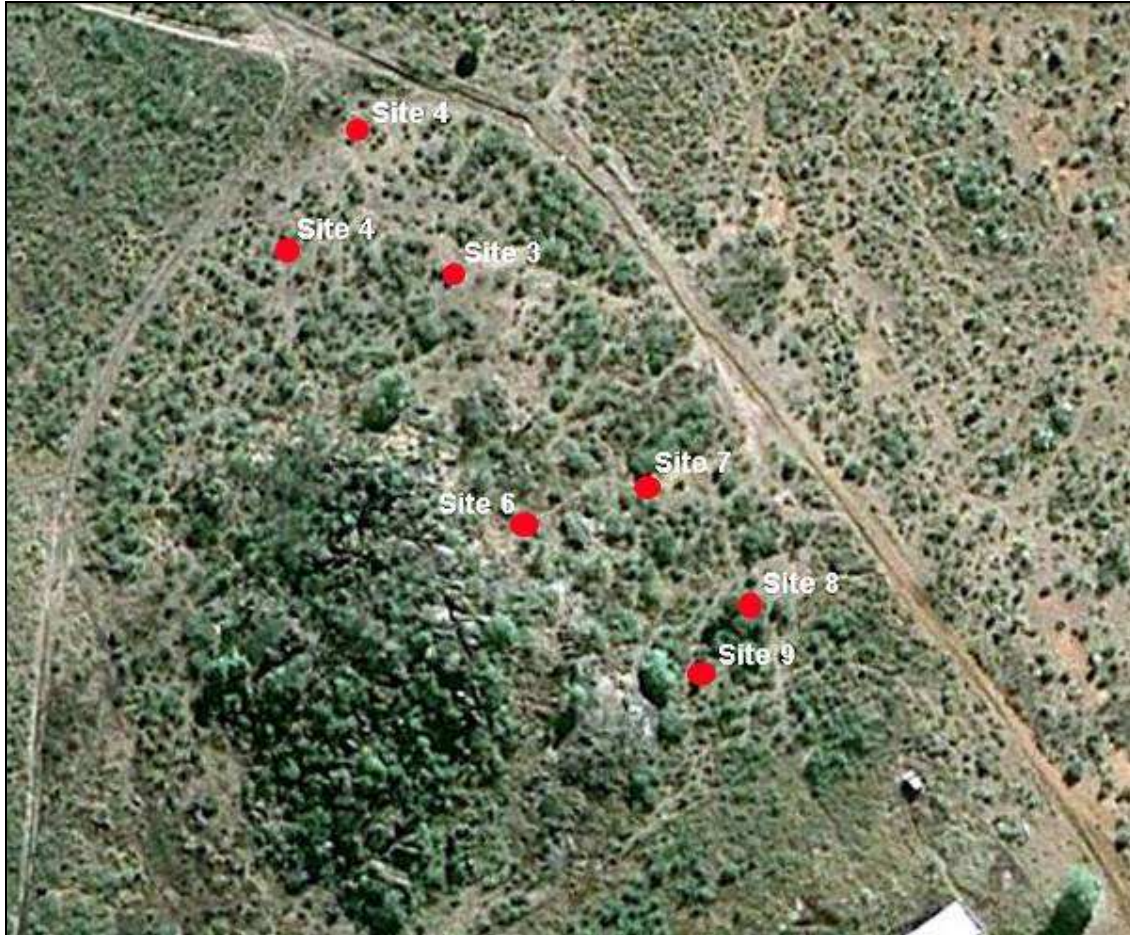
Although most areas were fenced, no severe physical restrictions were encountered. A major assumption for this study is that the areas adjacent to the road reserve and associated with agricultural fields and human settlements are severally disturbed and therefore highly unlikely to yield heritage settlements. However, care should be taken not to over generalise this aspects. Also note that due to the subterranean nature of cultural remains this report should not be construed as a record of all archaeological and historic sites in the area.

7. Description of Cultural Heritage Sites

A total of 12 cultural heritage sites were identified during the survey. Please note that these sites are situated near or adjacent to formal (and informal) settlements such as Ga-Tshaba, Ga-Masanya and Mapela. As a result areas where heritage sites occur are being re-used. Also note that most of the grave sites and cemeteries contain fresh offerings confirming a social connectedness to the local community.



Map 4: Location of heritage sites in relation to the proposed road development



Map 5: Detail location of Sites 4 - 9

7.1 Graves (see Appendix 2)

A total of 8 grave sites and cemeteries were recorded during the survey. The total number of graves at these sites varies between 1 and 200. Most of the graves are demarcated by packed stones, cement, brick and granite bases and headstones. All the graves except one have an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. The graves are clustered on the edge of existing settlements and some of the cemeteries are fenced off. A HIGH significance rating (on a local level) is awarded to all the grave sites and cemeteries

7.2 Historical Structures (see Appendix 2)

A total of 4 historical settlements (structures and house foundations) and features were recorded, all of which are probably older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999). All the structures at these sites have completely collapsed and no substantial deposits with cultural material were recorded. As such the significance rating of these sites is LOW (local level) and no further mitigation is required.

7.4 Summary of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Proposed Mitigation
1	28.874156 °E 23.965189 °S	Historic livestock enclosure	Low (Local level)	Peripheral (None)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None
2	28.877425 °E 23.968734 °S	Historical Settlement	Low (Local level)	Peripheral (None)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None
3	28.881337 °E 23.973091 °S	Graves (3)	High (Local level)	Peripheral (None)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 10 metres
4	28.881142 °E 23.972838 °S	Graves (3)	High (Local level)	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 10 metres
5	28.880993 °E 23.973080 °S	Graves (2)	High (Local level)	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 10 metres
6	28.881485 °E 23.973590 °S	Terraced settlement	Low (Local level)	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None
7	28.881726 °E 23.973521 °S	Historical structures	Low (local level)	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ None
8	28.881916 °E 23.973758 °S	Grave (1)	High (Local level)	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 10 metres
9	28.881843 °E 23.973855 °S	Grave (1)	High (Local level)	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 10 metres
10	28.884459 °E 23.977120 °S	Cemetery	High (Local level)	Peripheral (None)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 10 metres
11	28.887760 °E 23.980946 °S	Cemetery	High (Local level)	Peripheral (None)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 10 metres
12	28.891544°E 23.986541°S	Cemetery	High (Local level)	Peripheral (None)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 10 metres

Table 3: Summary of sites with ratings, significance and mitigation measures

8. Assessment of Impacts

The following assessments of the impacts were conducted:

Impact significance before mitigation

Pre-construction

Likelihood		Consequence			
<i>Frequency of activity</i>	<i>Freq of impact</i>	<i>Benefit/Severity of impact</i>	<i>Spatial/Population scope</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Rating</i>
2	2	3	2	2	Very low
Temporary	Seldom	Significant	Mine specific	One month	
Score	4	7			11

Construction

Likelihood		Consequence			
<i>Frequency of activity</i>	<i>Freq of impact</i>	<i>Benefit/Severity of impact</i>	<i>Spatial/Population scope</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Rating</i>
3	3	3	2	2	Very low
Monthly	Infrequent	Significant	Mine specific	One year	
Score	6	10			16

Operation

Likelihood		Consequence			
<i>Frequency of activity</i>	<i>Freq of impact</i>	<i>Benefit/Severity of impact</i>	<i>Spatial/Population Scope</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Rating</i>
5	5	4	2	4	Very low
Daily	Daily	Great	Mine specific	Life	
Score	10	10			20

Closure

Likelihood		Consequence			
<i>Frequency of activity</i>	<i>Freq of impact</i>	<i>Benefit/Severity of impact</i>	<i>Spatial/Population Scope</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Rating</i>
1	1	1	2	1	Very low
<Annually	Never	Insignificant	Mine specific	One month	
Score	2	12			14

Impact significance after mitigation

Pre-construction

Likelihood		Consequence			
<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Freq of</i>	<i>Benefit/Severity</i>	<i>Spatial/Population</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Rating</i>

<i>of activity</i>	<i>impact</i>	<i>of impact</i>	<i>Scope</i>		
1 <Annually	2 Seldom	3 Significant	2 Mine specific	1 One month	Very low
<i>Score</i>	3	6			9

Construction

Likelihood		Consequence			
<i>Frequency of activity</i>	<i>Freq of impact</i>	<i>Benefit/Severity of impact</i>	<i>Spatial/Population Scope</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Rating</i>
3 Monthly	3 Infrequent	3 Significant	2 Mine specific	2 One year	Very low
<i>Score</i>	6	7			13

Operation

Likelihood		Consequence			
<i>Frequency of activity</i>	<i>Freq of impact</i>	<i>Benefit/Severity of impact</i>	<i>Spatial/Population Scope</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Rating</i>
5 Daily	5 Daily	1 Insignificant	2 Mine specific	1 One month	Very low)
<i>Score</i>	10	4			14

Closure

Likelihood		Consequence			
<i>Frequency of activity</i>	<i>Freq of impact</i>	<i>Benefit/Severity of impact</i>	<i>Spatial/Population scope</i>	<i>Duration</i>	<i>Rating</i>
1 <Annually	1 Never	1 Insignificant	2 Mine specific	1 One month	Very low
<i>Score</i>	2	4			6

9. Management (Mitigation) Measures

Impact No.	Impact	Mitigation measure	Objective	Priority	Capacity requirements	Frequency	Commencement (Project Phase)
1	New tarred road (P4380)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Demarcated with palisade fence ▪ Install access gate ▪ Buffer zone: 10 metres <p>If impact on the graves and cemeteries cannot be avoided: Phase 2 investigation for all 8 sites</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prevent any impact on the grave sites and cemeteries 	1	Principle Investigator (Grave Relocation)	Once off	Pre-construction

10. Recommendations and Conclusions

Stone Age settlement

No Stone Age tools were noted and no manufacturing or basecamp site was identified.

Iron Age settlements

No Iron Age artefacts, structures, features or settlements were identified during the survey.

Graves

A total of 8 graves sites and cemeteries were recorded along the trajectory of the survey area. Note that most graves do not have inscriptions and that in terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) these graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore protected. In the case of this survey this only holds if no descendants could be located from the local settlements to provide detailed information about the graves.

Mitigation measures may entail full grave relocation. Such a relocation process must be undertaken by suitably qualified individuals with a proven track record. The relocation must also be undertaken in full cognisance of all relevant legislation, including the specific requirements of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act no. 25 of 1999). Furthermore, a concerted effort must also be made to identify all buried individuals and to contact their relatives and descendants. Other legislative measures which may be of relevance include the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), the Human Tissues Act (Act no. 65 of 1983, as amended), the Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) as well as any local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws that may be in place.

Also note that four categories of graves can be identified. 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.

Historical structures

A total of 4 historical house foundations and structures were recorded during the survey. These historical structures are all older than 60 years and are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no. 25 of 1999).

Recommendations

Please refer to Table 3 for individual mitigations measures. Please take note that a Phase 2 Heritage Investigation entails the following aspects:

- Surveying and mapping of the site
- Compiling a detailed report of the affected sites
- Application for a destruction permit from SAHRA

In terms of graves it usually entails a comprehensive social consultation and permit application process for the exhumation and reburial of the graves.

However, also note the following:

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)).

References

Huffman, T.N. 2005. *Drenthe Archaeological Report*. An unpublished report by Archaeological Resources Management on file at SAHRA as: 2005-SAHRA-0203.

Pistorius, J.C.C. 2002. *A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed New Open Pit for PPRust on the Farm Zwartfontein 818 LR in the Northern Province of South Africa. Amendment to the PPRust Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR)*. An unpublished report on file at SAHRA as: 2002-SAHRA-0081.

Küsel, U. 2005. *Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment on Malokong Hill*. An unpublished report by African Heritage Consultants CC on file at SAHRA as: 2005-SAHRA-0053.

Addendum 1: Archaeological Sequence

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

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

Archaeological Context

Stone Age Sequence

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

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

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

Iron Age Sequence

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

The **Late Iron Age** (LIA) settlements are characterised by stone-walled enclosures situated on defensive hilltops c. AD 1640 - AD 1830). This occupation phase has been linked to the arrival of ancestral Northern Sotho, Tswana and Ndebele (Nguni-speakers) 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*).

Historical Context

Mokopane (officially renamed from Potgietersrus to Mokopane in 2003), is a town in the Limpopo province of South Africa. The town was established by the Voortrekkers and named Potgietersrus after the slain Voortrekker leader Piet Potgieter. The name was changed to Mokopane in 2003 in honour of King Mgombane Kekana who resided on the land and ruled the area before the arrival of the Voortrekkers. It is home to the Northern Ndebele speaking people, English, Afrikaans, Northern Sotho, and XiTsonga speakers. Five kingdoms in the vicinity of the town are Kekana (Moshate), Langa (Mapela), Lebelo (Garasvlei) and Langa (Bakenberg).

The historic and archaeologically significant Makapansgat Caves are situated 15 km north of the town. Recovery of *Homo habilis* habitation has been made at these caves. Remains of *Australopithecus africanus* have also been found at the caves.

Appendix 2: Detailed descriptions of heritage sites

Site 1

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site comprises one main livestock enclosure (approximately 10 metres in diameter) with one or two smaller enclosures. The walling has collapsed and is not more than 0.5 metres in height. No substantial deposits were recorded. The site probably functioned as a cattle outpost and was possibly associated with settlements further towards the west.				
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, partly demolished		
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"> • None 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Section 34 of Act no. 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 2: A section of stone walling demarcating a possible livestock enclosure



Figure 3: A section of the walling at the site

Site 2

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site comprises a possible settlement which probably consisted of at least three houses and associated structures. Very little is discernible on the surface and the foundations of the houses have almost completely disintegrated. One lower grinding stone used for the grinding of grains was recorded on the surface. No substantial middens of cultural remains were recorded in association				
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, disintegrated		
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"> • None 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Section 34 of Act no. 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 5: Outlines of possible house remains



Figure 5: Lower grinding stone recorded at the site

Site 3

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION			
The site comprises a cluster of three graves situated adjacent each other. All three graves have an east-west orientation with large headstones at both ends. No inscriptions were noted on the headstones. The graves are outlined by small stones.			
Please note that graves without inscriptions are by default regarded as older than 60 years and they 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			
As preventative measure the following is recommended:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcated with palisade fence • Install access gate • Buffer zone: 10 metres 			
If impact cannot be prevented a Phase 2 investigation is recommended:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhumation and reburial • Social consultation process 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of Act no. 25 of 1999) • Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended) • Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) • Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) • Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws • Permit from SAHRA 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 6: A cluster of three graves outlined with packed stones

Site 4

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a cluster of three small graves, randomly arranged. All three graves have a random alignment with flat headstones at the end. No inscriptions were noted on the headstones. The graves are outlined by small stones.

Please note that graves without inscriptions are by default regarded as older than 60 years and they 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.	√	

Historic Value

Aesthetic Value

Scientific Value

It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local	√	
Specific community	√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium		
High		√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		
Destruction		
Uncertain		√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
As preventative measure the following is recommended:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcated with palisade fence • Install access gate • Buffer zone: 10 metres 		

If impact cannot be prevented a Phase 2 investigation is recommended:

- Exhumation and reburial
- Social consultation process

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws
- Permit from SAHRA

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 9: Grave demarcated with packed stones



Figure 10: Grave outlined with packed stones

Site 5

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a cluster of three graves situated adjacent each other. All three graves have an east-west orientation with large headstones at both ends. No inscriptions were noted on the headstones. The graves are outlined by small stones.

Please note that graves without inscriptions are by default regarded as older than 60 years and they are therefore protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999).

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Historic Value

	Yes	No
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	

It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local	√	
Specific community	√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium		
High		√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		
Destruction		
Uncertain		√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
As preventative measure the following is recommended:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcated with palisade fence • Install access gate • Buffer zone: 10 metres 		

If impact cannot be prevented a Phase 2 investigation is recommended:

- Exhumation and reburial
- Social consultation process

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws
- Permit from SAHRA

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 11: Graves demarcated by packed stones

Site 6

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises the foundations of several terrace walls situated on the eastern side of a small hillock adjacent to the trajectory of the proposed road. Small clusters of cultural material were noted all around the hillock which include potsherds, colonial ceramics and pieces of iron. No specific midden could be located but the area was occupied at some stage. No major structures were preserved and only the scattered remains of house foundations were noted.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE		Yes	No
Historic Value			
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.			√
Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√		
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of the temporal change of cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√
Tourism Value			
It has significance through its contribution towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√
Representative Value			
It is importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	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"> • None 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Section 34 of Act no. 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 12: A section of the terrace walling in the area</p>	



Figure 12: Terrace walling demarcating small activity areas

Site 7

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises several sections of walling of which only the foundations remain. Linked to these foundations the remains of a possible rondavel-shaped house was recorded (approximately 4 metres in diameter). Small clusters of cultural material were noted all around the hillock which include potsherds, colonial ceramics and pieces of iron. No specific midden could be located but the area was occupied at some stage.

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.	√	

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, collapsing	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local		√
Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		√
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		√
Medium		
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		
Destruction		
Uncertain		√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None 		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Section 34 of Act no. 25 of 1999) 		

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 13: Foundation of a rondavel-shaped structure

Sites 8 & 9

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises two graves that are demarcated with cement bases and granite headstones. The first grave (Site 8) has a north-south orientation and the second grave (Site 9) has an east-west orientation. The following inscriptions were noted on the headstones:

- Malose Johannes Mputla (Born: 1902, Died: 29/04/1961)
- Raisibe Joyce Mputla (Born: 1910, Died: 23/09/1945)

A cement foundation overlaid by scatters of red clay bricks were recorded near the two graves. It is unsure whether the graves are associated with this structure or if they were added later.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Historic Value

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

Aesthetic Value

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

G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION

As preventative measure the following is recommended:

- Demarcated with palisade fence
- Install access gate
- Buffer zone: 10 metres

If impact cannot be prevented a Phase 2 investigation is recommended:

- Exhumation and reburial
- Social consultation process

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws
- Permit from SAHRA

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 16: Grave with cement base and granite headstone



Figure 17: Grave with cement base and granite headstone



Figure 17: Remains and foundation of a structure associated with the graves

Site 10

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a small family cemetery consisting of five graves. All five graves have an

east-west orientation with the headstones on the western side and are demarcated by granite bases and headstones. The following inscriptions were recorded:

- Virginia Ramokone Machoga (Born: 11/06/1922, Died: 27/10/2003)
- Tsale Albert Machoga (Born: 13/02/1954, Died: 18/06/1969)
- Lesiba Johannes Machoga (Born: 10/03/1912, Died: 12/10/1969)
- Mokgaetsi Ntshedi Machoga (Born: 12/04/1929, Died: 16/03/1948)
- Raesetsa Mmalenakana Machoga (Born: 22/04/1850, Died: 10/10/1955)

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	
As preventative measure the following is recommended:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcated with palisade fence • Install access gate • Buffer zone: 10 metres 	
If impact cannot be prevented a Phase 2 investigation is recommended:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhumation and reburial • Social consultation process 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of Act no. 25 of 1999) • Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended) • Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) • Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) • Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws • Permit from SAHRA 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	



Figure 18: Graves recorded at the cemetery

Site 11

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a small family cemetery consisting of five graves. All five graves have a north-south orientation with the headstones on the western side. One grave is demarcated by a granite bases and headstone, but the other four outlined with packed stones.

Only one inscription was recorded:

- Mohlaba Mbiza (Born: ?, Died: 09/1957)

Please note that graves without inscriptions are by default regarded as older than 60 years and they 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.		√

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			
As preventative measure the following is recommended:			

- Demarcated with palisade fence
- Install access gate
- Buffer zone: 10 metres

If impact cannot be prevented a Phase 2 investigation is recommended:

- Exhumation and reburial
- Social consultation process

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of Act no. 25 of 1999)
- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws
- Permit from SAHRA

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 19: Graves recorded at the cemetery

Site 12

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises a very extensive formalised (active) cemetery which is currently used by the local community. The cemetery contains at least 200 graves. Most graves have an east-west orientation with the headstone on the western side. Graves are demarcated with both packed

stones and granite bases. Recent offerings were noted on most graves.				
Please note that graves without inscriptions are by default regarded as older than 60 years and they 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	
As preventative measure the following is recommended:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcated with palisade fence • Install access gate • Buffer zone: 10 metres 	
If impact cannot be prevented a Phase 2 investigation is recommended:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhumation and reburial • Social consultation process 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Section 36 of Act no. 25 of 1999) • Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended) • Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) • Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) • Local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws • Permit from SAHRA 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	



Figure 19: A section of the graves in the cemetery