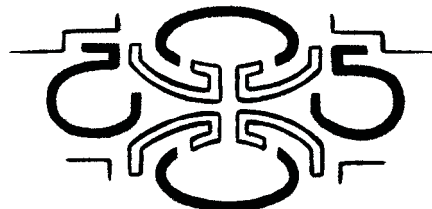


**Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Nkwe Platinum SA (Pty) Ltd on
the Farms De Kom 252KT and Garatouw 282KT, Greater Tubatse Local
Municipality, Sekhukhune District Municipality, Limpopo Province,**



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Executive Summary

This report focuses on the results from a cultural heritage investigation of the proposed mining operation of Nkwe Platinum SA (Pty) Ltd on the farm Garatouw 282KT and De Kom 252KT.

Iron Age settlements

A number of large Late Iron Age stone-walled sites were recorded during the survey. Unfortunately access roads for prospecting have already impacted on the largest site (site 46). These heritage resources should be affectively managed to minimise any further damage in future. If further impact will occur mitigation measures should be put in place to prevent loss of data.

Stone Age settlements

Although isolated stone tools were noted during the survey no Stone Age settlements (knapping sites) and features were recorded in the area.

Historical buildings and features

Although the area is densely populated only a few historic buildings and features were recorded:

- The Lutheran Mission Church (1880s)
- The Garatouw German Missionary Church (1860s)
- HC Boshoff Dutch Reform Hospital
- Merensky's mine shaft where platinum was discovered in 1924

Cemeteries and graveyards

A total of approximately 1097 individual graves were recorded during the survey. According to the inscriptions and oral history they are mostly dated to the mid to late 1900s and early 2000s. However, most graves are unmarked and because the date is unknown they are by default protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999). It is unclear whether they are formal graveyards that were administered by a local authority.

Although the family name of some of the graves could not be identified the relatives probably live nearby and can be identified during the social consultation process.

If the graves will be impacted upon in the near future, 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 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.

Initiation sites

A total of 6 initiation sites were recorded during the survey. It seems that the area has a rich and vibrant tradition that is still actively practised. As such, some of these sites will continue to be used in the near future. Please note that these sites are linked to local oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected. These sites should be fenced off and a 100 metres buffer zone adhered to during the prospecting and mining phase to prevent any negative impacts.

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 prospecting and mining 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 (see Table 3)

Iron Age: An archaeological term used to define a period associated with domesticated livestock and grains, metal working and ceramic manufacture (see Table 3)

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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 (including rock art) within the defined areas of the proposed platinum mine situated on the farms De Kom 252KT and Garatouw 282KT. Tailings will be situated on the farms Driekop 253KT, Winnaarshoek 250KT and Maandagshoek 254KT, located in the Sekhukhune District Municipality, Limpopo Province. This report forms part of an EIA report and was requested by MSA Environmental on behalf of the client Nkwe Platinum SA (Pty) Ltd.

2. Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of this survey are as follows:

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

3. Nature of the Proposed Activity or Development

The proposed mining development will consist of the following:

- Water reticulation
- Mining shaft
- Conveyor belts
- Processing plant
- Three main tailings
- Roads and power lines
- Sewerage treatment plant
- Associated infrastructure

4. Definitions and Approach

- 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, artificial features and structures 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)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory. 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.

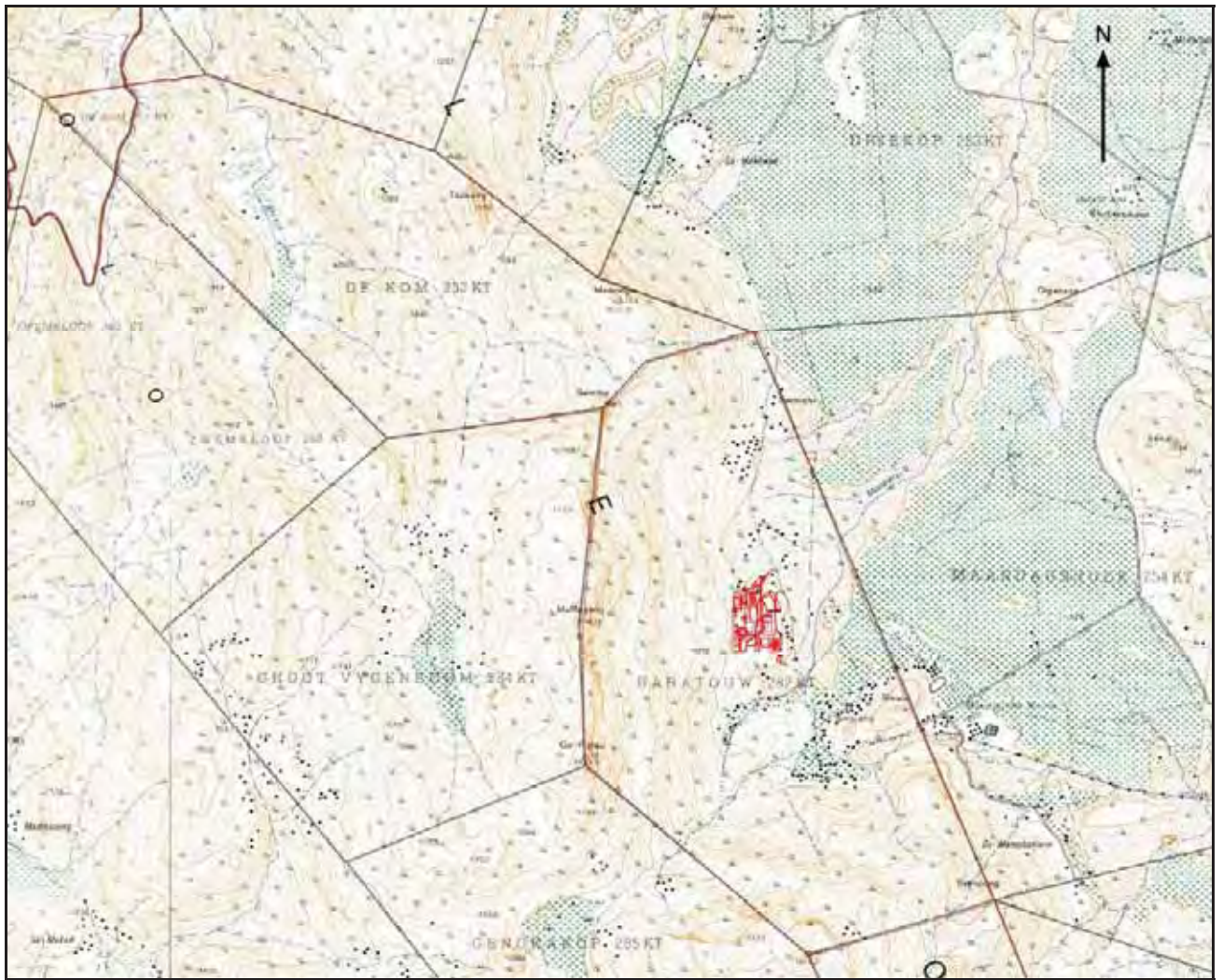
- With reference to the evaluation of sites, the certainty of prediction is definite, unless stated otherwise.

- 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 prospecting and mining 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).
- 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).

5. Methodology

5.1 Maps and Other Sources

The survey area was localised by using the following 1:50 000 topographic maps, 2429DB and 2430CA and orthophotos of the region (see Maps 1 & 2).



Map 1: Geographical context of the proposed platinum mine.



Map 2: Position of the survey area and proposed mining activities.

5.2 Fieldwork

An intensive site visit was conducted between 15 and 22 November 2009. The various farms were investigated by accessing dirt roads and investigating selected areas on foot. Oral histories were recorded from local residents that were appointed by the relevant kgosi of that region (also see Addendum 1).

Farm	Region	Kgosi	Person appointed
Garatouw	Diphale	William Mohlala	Councillor Jack Selahle
Garatouw	Ga Makhwai & Ratau	ME Mpuru	Lucky Phaswane Makua Gilbert Kgoete
De Kom		MP Komane	Van Wyk Komane Patrick Magabane

Table 2: Contacts persons consulted in the survey area

5.3 Visibility and Constraints

Although no severe physical restrictions were encountered, it was sometimes difficult if not impossible to record all the graves in the area. Some people were unapproachable and totally unwilling to provide access. As a result a relative large number of graves were not recorded, especially those at the back and next to residents' houses.

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.

6. Description of Study Area

The survey area lies partly on and at the foot of a large mountainous area which forms part of the Leole Mountain range. The low laying areas (east of the mountain on the farm Garatouw 252KT) are characterized by severe erosion. Heavy cotton soils (turf) predominate on the open flat areas, which have been used for agriculture. The area is also densely settled with houses, business structures, churches, schools and associated infrastructure.



Figure 1: General view of the area.



Figure 2: General view of the low laying areas (ploughed fields).



Figure 3: Severe erosion that occurs in the area.

The farm De Kom is mostly characterized by traditional settlements that are situated on top of previous sites and ancient terraces that are still being used to grow crops. As a result no intact Iron Age settlements were recorded and although potsherd scatters were noted it is almost impossible to discern if they are historic or modern. In general it seems that most residents on the farm are still very traditional and are probably occupying the same sites as their forefathers.



Figure 4: Archaeological terraces still in use today on the farm De Kom.

7. Archaeological Sequence

Table 3 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)

Table 3: Chronological sequence of archaeological sites in South Africa.

8. Archaeological Context

8.1 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.

8.2 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. One of the notable sites in the Lowveld is **Silver Leaves** and is dated to the 3rd century AD. Early facies such as **Doornkop** or **Klingbiel** have also been recorded near Lydenburg and in much of Sekhukhuneland (along the Steelpoort River). The characteristic 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 Limpopo 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*).

8.3 Ethno-historical Context

The geographic region is defined by the catchment-areas of the Steelpoort River and further accentuated by high-lying areas. It is clear that this region acted as an area of cultural contact for various cultural groups. Ethnographic evidence suggests that the Sotho-speaking Pedi

people (of the Pedi Empire) are of Tswana (Kgatla) descent and moved into the Steelpoort River valley under their chief Thobele (Lellelateng) in the 1650s (Mönnig 1967:14).

The Ndzundza Ndebele (Southern Ndebele of Nguni origin) also settled in Steelpoort River and oral history suggests an early (*circa* late AD 1500) settlement in the interior, to the immediate north of Pretoria, under their founder-ruler called Musi. The Ndzundza chieftaincy is believed to have eventually extended its boundaries along the catchment area of the Steelpoort River in the 1630s and settled here for the next 250 years (Van Vuuren 1995, Van Warmelo 1935). Several of these settlements (KwaSimkhulu, KwaMaza and Esikhunjini) are known through oral history and have been investigated archaeologically (see Schoeman 1997). We know of their chief Mabhogo who ruled from the 1840s, until his death in 1865 (Schoeman 1997:10). It is also known that both groups extended their political and economic influence to a large geographic area. Other groups who lived in the general geographic area of this survey include the Kopa, the Koni, the Phuting, the Swazi (Ndwandwe), and the Shangaan-Tsonga (we acted as intermediate traders with the east coast). Access to and control over this area might also have changed through time. In the 1820s the area was affected by the disruptive influence of the Zulu warrior Mzilikazi and later, during the middle and late 19th century the area underwent a process of settlement by white farmers which resulted in the establishment of fenced farms and formal towns.

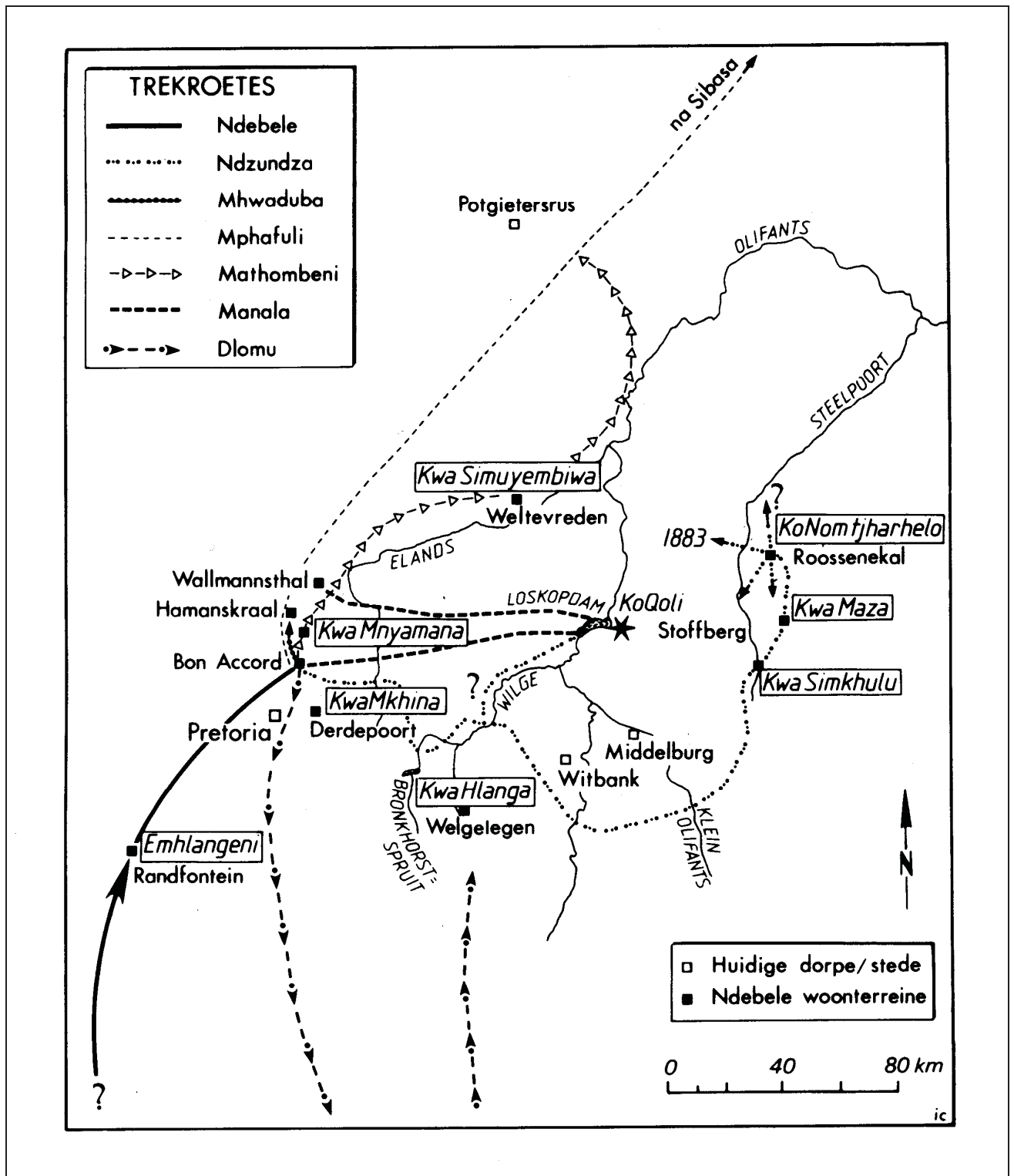
Ndebele towns that have been investigated archaeologically include KwaSimkhulu (occupied circa AD 1600 – AD 1680s), KwaMaza (occupied circa AD 1675 – AD 1820; situated at the eastern foot of Bothasberg), Esikhunjini (occupied circa AD 1820 – AD 1835; on the north-eastern slopes of Bothasberg) and KoNomtjarhelo (capital Erloweni (Mapochstad) and an outlying site: UmKlaarmaak (near Spitskop) (occupied circa AD 1835 – AD 1883) (see Map 4). We also know of several Pedi capitals that were also situated in the Steelpoort River valley.

As mentioned, Thobele moved into the Steelpoort area in the 1650s after crossing the Leolo Mountains. Thobele was succeeded by Thobejane and later by Kabu. Later on Chief Kabu's son Moukangwe took over the reign and ruled for a long time. His second son Mohube, later acted as regent. Mampuru was later instated as chief and he defeated various neighbouring groups in the area. After several succession disputes Thulare was appointed as the paramount chief of the Bapedi. This was the most prosperous time of the BaPedi and the empire was greatly extended. Chief Thulare died in 1824. After his death the Bapedi were attacked by Mzilikazi's warriors (period known as the Difaqane). Most of the sons of Thulare were killed except Sekwati. Chief Sekwati established his capital at Thaba Mosego (Mosego Hill) on the farm Dsjate 249KT. After a period of conflict the Boer Republic (ZAR) signed a peace-treaty with the Pedi under their chief Sekwati on 17 November 1857. A Lutheran missionary of the Berlin Missionary Society, Alexander Merensky visited Sekwati in 1860 and later built a mission station in Gerlachshoop near Bopedi (Mönnig 1967:24-25).

After Sekwati's death a succession dispute ensued with Sekhukhune eventually installed as chief. Chief Sekhukhune's reign was marred by strife and unrest. They had to do battle with the Swazi and relations with the ZAR deteriorated. On 16 May 1876 the Boers declared war against the Bapedi. Sekhukhune was captured on 2 December 1879, taken to Pretoria and imprisoned (for a more complete outline also see Kusel 2008). Note that these events are

associated with the farm Dsjate 249KT which is situated to the north of the survey area, but the survey area falls under this general sphere of influence.

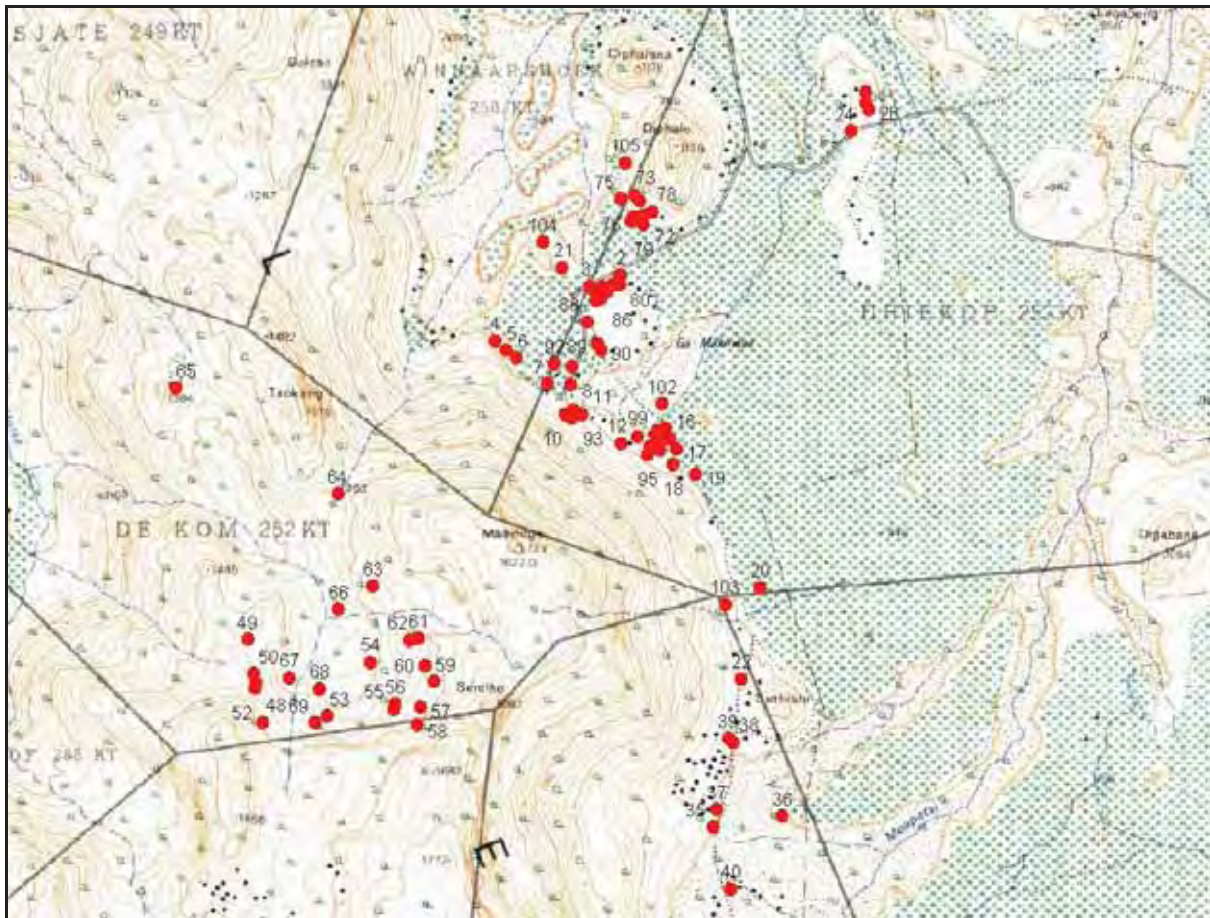
Several trading routes associated with the gold trade are known in the region. These routes connected the interior with the east coast to facilitate the export of alluvial gold and import of various commodities. Amongst others, one such route ran from Sabie, over the Drakensberg towards Lydenburg. From Lydenburg the route turned north-western towards Sekhukhune Land over the Grootdwars River and through the Steelpoortdrif, up Magneethoogte, past Ramakokskraal, then along the Gompies River towards Platberg (De V. Pienaar 1990:55)



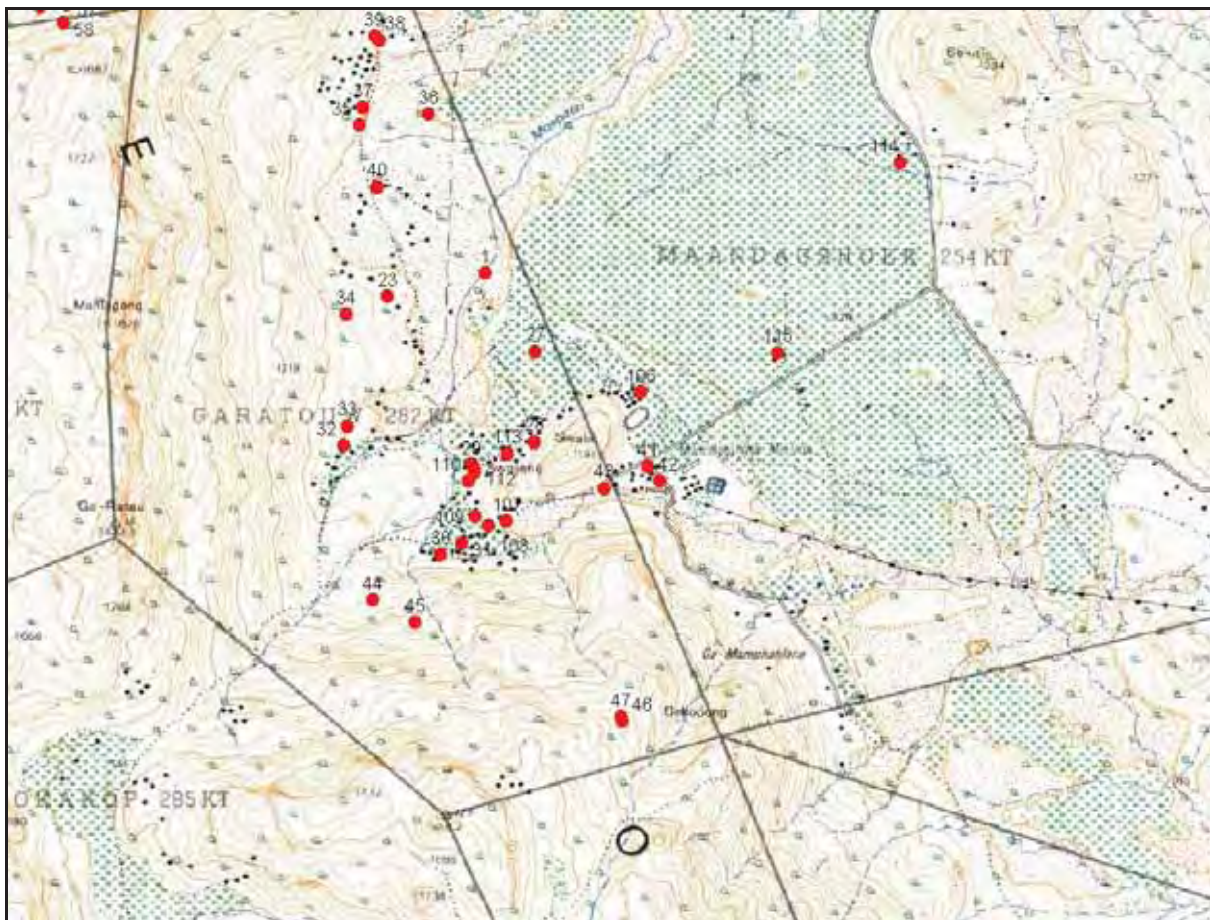
Map 3: Movement and settlement of the Ndzundza-Ndebele.

9. Description of Sites

Please note that according to recorded cultural practice children under the age of 3 years were buried underneath the house floor. This was also substantiated during the field survey as very few juvenile graves were recorded in the cemeteries. As such it is therefore important that each and every house should also be regarded as a possible grave site. This issue should be discussed during the social consultation process.



Map 4: Location of recorded sites (northern section).



Map 5: Location of recorded sites (southern section).

10. Summary of Sites

Site No	Coordinates	Site Type	Statement of Significance	Impact	Mitigation
1	30.070319°E 24.587109°S	Communal grinding	Medium	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey and mapping
2	30.054617°E 24.536913°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
3	30.052408°E 24.537706°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
4	30.045682°E 24.541622°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
5	30.046498°E 24.542269°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
6	30.047199°E 24.542853°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
7	30.049439°E	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation

	24.544674°S				
8	30.051111°E 24.544726°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
9	30.051232°E 24.546618°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
10	30.050694°E 24.546906°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
11	30.051893°E 24.546888°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
12	30.054672°E 24.548946°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
13	30.05586°E 24.548494°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
14	30.056974°E 24.549042°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
15	30.05767°E 24.548769°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
16	30.058163°E 24.548635°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
17	30.058666°E 24.549389°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
18	30.058446°E 24.550507°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
19	30.060017°E 24.551182°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
20	30.064627°E 24.559315°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
21	30.050419°E 24.536363°S	Royal kraal and graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
22	30.063329°E 24.565874°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
23	30.063288°E 24.588775°S	Stone walled kraal	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveyed and mapped
24	30.071207°E 24.526566°S	Lutheran Church	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fenced off • Buffer zone of 100m
25	30.072222°E 24.524566°S	Merensky's Mine	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fenced off • Buffer zone of 100m
26	30.072472°E 24.525047°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
27	30.073896°E 24.592755°S	Cemetery	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
28	30.073821°E 24.5992°S	Cemetery	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
29	30.069324°E 24.600816°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
30	30.067162°E	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation

	24.60731°S				
31	30.06862°E 24.606527°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
32	30.06019°E 24.599506°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
33	30.060422°E 24.598088°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
34	30.060349°E 24.590064°S	Initiation School	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
35	30.061289°E 24.576517°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
36	30.066232°E 24.57569°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
37	30.061547°E 24.575237°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
38	30.062715°E 24.570412°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
39	30.062382°E 24.570123°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
40	30.062574°E 24.580942°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
41	30.081934°E 24.601021°S	HC Boshoff Mission Hospital	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
42	30.082861°E 24.602035°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
43	30.078862°E 24.602563°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
44	30.062235°E 24.610594°S	Initiation	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
45	30.065269°E 24.612143°S	Initiation	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
46	30.080117°E 24.619279°S	LIA site	High	Uncertain	• Surveyed and mapped
47	30.080069°E 24.618922°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
48	30.029004°E 24.56897°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
49	30.027928°E 24.563059°S	LIA site with grave	High	Uncertain	• Surveyed and mapped
50	30.028329°E 24.565498°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
51	30.028496°E 24.566122°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
52	30.02844°E 24.566532°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation

53	30.033642°E 24.568532°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
54	30.036713°E 24.564669°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
55	30.038418°E 24.568031°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
56	30.038467°E 24.567635°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
57	30.040315°E 24.567899°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
58	30.040098°E 24.569169°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
59	30.041299°E 24.566053°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
60	30.040612°E 24.564902°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
61	30.04015°E 24.562965°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
62	30.039546°E 24.563071°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
63	30.036929°E 24.559223°S	Prayer site	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
64	30.034383°E 24.552566°S	Seotlo	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
65	30.022787°E 24.544985°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
66	30.034403°E 24.560894°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
67	30.03089°E 24.565789°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
68	30.033065°E 24.566587°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
69	30.032735°E 24.568999°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
70	30.072198°E 24.523751°S	Merensky's Mine	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fenced off • Buffer zone of 100m
71	30.056038°E 24.532739°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
72	30.056305°E 24.532663°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
73	30.055622°E 24.531173°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
74	30.056031°E 24.531571°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation
75	30.054708°E 24.53146°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social consultation

76	30.055433°E 24.533025°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
77	30.055577°E 24.532677°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
78	30.056884°E 24.532372°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
79	30.056278°E 24.533259°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
80	30.054565°E 24.537605°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
81	30.054029°E 24.537618°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
82	30.053738°E 24.538077°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
83	30.053301°E 24.537702°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
84	30.052961°E 24.53808°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
85	30.052875°E 24.538165°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
86	30.05328°E 24.538605°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
87	30.05328°E 24.538605°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
88	30.052319°E 24.540265°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
89	30.05298°E 24.541794°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
90	30.053225°E 24.54227°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
91	30.051152°E 24.543515°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
92	30.049891°E 24.543299°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
93	30.051193°E 24.547158°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
94	30.056771°E 24.549252°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
95	30.056592°E 24.549749°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
96	30.057498°E 24.549427°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
97	30.057215°E 24.548745°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
98	30.057409°E 24.548499°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation

99	30.057162°E 24.548348°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
100	30.057325°E 24.548007°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
101	30.057837°E 24.547845°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
102	30.057597°E 24.546125°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
103	30.062195°E 24.560523°S	Initiation school	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
104	30.049068°E 24.534577°S	Initiation school	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
105	30.05501°E 24.528847°S	Initiation school	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
106	30.081466°E 24.595633°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
107	30.071854°E 24.604899°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
108	30.070537°E 24.605232°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
109	30.069589°E 24.604565°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
110	30.069152°E 24.602023°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
111	30.069518°E 24.601472°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
112	30.06953°E 24.60111°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
113	30.071917°E 24.600076°S	Graves	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
114	30.100027°E 24.57925°S	Cemetery	High	Uncertain	• Social consultation
115	30.091267°E 24.592820°S	Garatouw Mission Station	High	Uncertain	• Further investigation

Table 4: Summary of sites with rating, significance and mitigation measures.

11. Conclusions and Recommendations

Iron Age settlements

A number of large Late Iron Age stone-walled sites were recorded during the survey. Unfortunately access roads for prospecting have already impacted on the largest site (site 46). These heritage resources should be effectively managed to minimise any further damage in future. If further impacts will occur mitigation measures should be put in place to prevent loss of data (see Table 4).

Stone Age settlements

Although isolated stone tools were noted during the survey no Stone Age settlements (knapping sites) and features were recorded in the area.

Historical buildings and features

Although the area is densely populated only a few historic buildings and features were recorded (see Sites 24, 25/70, 41 and 115):

- The Lutheran Mission Church (1880s)
- The Garatouw German Missionary Church (1860s)
- HC Boshoff Dutch Reform Hospital
- Merensky's mine shaft where platinum was discovered in 1924

Any impact on these sites will require a Phase 2 investigation (see Table 4).

Cemeteries and graveyards

A total of approximately 1097 individual graves were recorded during the survey. According to the inscriptions and oral history they are mostly dated to the mid to late 1900s and early 2000s. However, most graves are unmarked and because the date is unknown they are by default protected by the NHRA (Act No 25 of 1999). It is unclear whether they are formal graveyards that were administered by a local authority.

Although the family name of some of the graves could not be identified the descendants probably live nearby. As such most of the graves can be identified during the social consultation process.

According to the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999) four general categories of graves can be identified, which 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.

Also note the following relevant legislation which should be adhered to when impact is envisaged on graves:

- Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925)
- Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)
- Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws

Initiation sites

A total of 6 initiation sites were recorded during the survey. It seems that the area has a rich and vibrant tradition that is still actively practised. As such, some of these sites will be reused in the near future. Please note that these sites are linked to local oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected. These sites should be fenced off and a 100 metres buffer zone adhered to during the prospecting and mining phase to prevent any negative impacts.

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 prospecting and mining 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)).

Addendum 2: List and description of sites**Site 1**

The site consists of a linear row of lower grinding stone that were made on the large flat rocks in the river bed. These were communal grinding areas where women came together to probably grind the grains for making large quantities of beer for festivals. These probably date to the early or middle 20th century. However they are part of the living heritage of the region.



Figure 5: Grinding stone depressions on the rocky outcrop in the river.

Site 2

The site consists of 5 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Madingwane. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 6: Graves are outlined with stones.

Site 3

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 4

The site consists of 1 grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. The grave is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 5

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name was not recorded. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant

no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 6

The site consists of 15 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 7

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Morophane. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 7: Graves lined with rocks and a headstone.

Site 8

The site consists of 1 grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Sehlahla. The grave is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 8: Grave demarcated with a cement base and headstone.

Site 9

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 10

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family names are Sechabe and Mahlakwane. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 9: Grave lined with cement.

Site 11

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Phori. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 10: The graves are outlined with rocks.

Site 12

The site consists of 6 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family

names are Maepa and Tlaila. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 11: Graves situated at the back of the house.

Site 13

The site consists of 4 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 50 years. The family name is Nkwana. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 12: Older graves outlined with bricks.

Site 14

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 50 years. The family name is Mashabela. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 13: Graves outlined with cement.

Site 15

The site consists of 5 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 16

The site consists of a cemetery with at least 32 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 – 30 years. The family name is Lekwadu. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 14: A large cemetery with 32 graves.

Site 17

The site consists of 18 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Mohubedu. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 15: Most graves are outlined with stones.

Site 18

The site consists of 9 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family

name is Maropa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 16: Graves outlined with stones situated at the back of a house.

Site 19

The site consists of 10 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Mabilu. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 17: Graves outlined with stones and with bricks and cement.

Site 20

The site consists of 5 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Mabilu. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 18: Graves outlined with stones.

Site 21

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of the royal kraal where the Kgosi lived when they came to the farm Driekop. Various small stone walls were noted in the area.

There also two graves on the site with no inscriptions, but possibly are royal graves according to the oral history. Due to the probable older age of the site and the graves, all the features are therefore older than 60 years and protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

Certainty of prediction: Probable

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		

Aesthetic Value			
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.			√
Scientific Value			
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.		√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.			√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√	
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).		√	
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√	
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable, one ash mount destroyed		
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	
<p>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A buffer zone of minimum 100 metres should be maintained • The graveyard must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • If further impact is envisaged please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • Social consultation • Exhumation and reburial 	
<p>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>The site is recent but linked to oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected. Please note that because the graves are associated with the royal kraal and probably the first place that was settled, the features are perceived to be older than 60 years and they therefore default under the following legislation and provisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) • Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial • Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended). • Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) • Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) • Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws 	
<p>I. PHOTOGRAPH</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Figure 19: The graves are positioned against a large boulder at the western side of the site.</p>	



Figure 20: A section of one of the walls on the site.

Site 22

The site consists of 30 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 – 30 years. The family name was not recorded. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 23

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a circular stone-walled enclosure that probably functioned as a cattle outpost. Although no other feature was noted in association, deep dung deposits were recorded.

The structure is probably older than 60 years and is 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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Unstable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local		√
Specific community		√
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	√	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium	√	
High		
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		


None	
Peripheral	
Destruction	√
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveyed and mapped • 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) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Figure 21: A section of the wall of the stone-walled enclosure.</p>	

Site 24

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of the old Lutheran Church which probably dates to the mid 19th century. The structure is roughly 5 x 8 metres and still in good condition. It is the oldest mission building that

is still standing in the area.				
The structure is older than 60 years and is 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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
Tourism Value				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√	
Representative Value				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.				√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE				
	High	Medium	Low	
International			√	
National			√	
Provincial		√		
Local	√			
Specific community	√			
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING				

National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]	
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]	
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]	
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]	√
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	
Medium	
High	√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	√
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<p>If mining is proposed for the area please note the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of at least 100 metres should be observed to minimize possible impacts • Mapping and surveying of the structure 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 22: The mission building of stone.</p>	

Site 25 & 70

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site consists of the historic Merensky mine where the platinum reef was first discovered in 1924. Two shafts were recorded which apparently excavated by hand, both with large tailings.		
The site is of great geological and historical importance and is also older than 60 years, and 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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.	√	
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	√	
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	

C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International		√	
National	√		
Provincial	√		
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			√
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			√
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
If mining is proposed for the area please note the following:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of at least 100 metres should be observed to minimize possible impacts • Mapping and surveying of the structure 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 			
I. PHOTOGRAPHS			



Figure 23: Tailings of Merensky's platinum excavations.



Figure 24: The opening of one of the hand-made shafts at the mine.

Site 26

The site consists of a stone-walled kraal containing three unmarked graves. Although the graves are probably recent they are unmarked and are therefore by default protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999)



Figure 25: Three graves marked by packed stones, with the headstones on the western side.



Figure 26: The stone wall of the kraal containing the graves.

Site 27

The site consists of an active cemetery containing approximately 220 graves. These are all recent graves of the last 20 - 30 years. The following families are represented:

- Mokabane, Phala, Mohlala, Makuwa, Magabane, Themisi, Goediane, Serage, Moroane, Ngwatle, Moropa, Mohubedu, Nkwana, Kgoetjane, Thotse, Mabitla, Tebele, Mpuru, Morena, Matsepane, Makolane, Marole, Hlabishi, Marks?, Phokane,

Komane, Sechabe, Serage, Malatje, Manogo, Kgolane, Mnisi, Digon, Madingwane, Mafatle and Mashilo

- Note that some inscriptions are faint and could not be recorded.



Figure 27: The large cemetery with over 220 graves.

Site 28

The site consists of an active cemetery containing approximately 67 graves. These are all recent graves of the last 20 - 40 years. The following families are represented:

- Mashilo, Makgamakane, Marole, Maupa, Baird, Maduana, Marolane, Nyalungu, Mdluli, Tlogetse and Magane
- Note that some inscriptions are faint and could not be recorded

These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 28: A large cemetery with at least 67 graves.

Site 29

The site consists of a graveyard containing approximately 18 graves. These are all recent graves of the last 20 - 40 years. The following families are represented:

- Seroka, Kgoete and Mahlakwane

These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 29: Some of the graves in the graveyard.

Site 30

The site consists of a cemetery containing approximately 11 graves. These are all recent graves of the last 20 - 40 years. The Magabane family is represented. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 30: Graves packed with rocks alongside those with granite bases.

Site 31

The site consists of a cemetery containing approximately 18 graves. These are all recent graves of the last 20 years. The following families are represented:

- Manogo, Matuku and Makuwa.

These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 31: Graves are aligned east-west and north-south.

Site 32

The site consists of a cemetery containing approximately 5 graves. These are all recent graves of the last 20 years. The Kgoetiane family is represented. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 32: Graves packed with rocks alongside one with a granite base.

Site 33

The site consists of a cemetery containing approximately 4 graves. These are all recent graves

of the last 20 years. The Motlala family is represented. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 33: One of the 4 graves, all packed with rocks.

Site 34

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a male initiation site consisting of 4 phiris (conical initiation towers) which signify at least 3 initiation school events. The site is approximately 20 x 20 metres in extent and also contains a fire place and sleeping area for the teachers and initiates.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.	√	
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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 South Africa’s natural and cultural heritage.	√	
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It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical		√
---	--	---

achievement at a particular period.			
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√		
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	√		
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√		
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			√
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The initiation site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access A buffer zone of 100 metres should be adhered to minimize possible impacts 			

- Social consultation with the local inhabitants

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The site is recent but linked to oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected.

I. PHOTOGRAPH



Figure 34: Four conical towers signifying initiation events.

Site 35

The site contains a single grave packed with stones but unmarked. Although the family name could not be identified they probably live nearby and can be identified during the social consultation process. These grave is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 35: Grave demarcated with packed stones.

Site 36

The site consists of a cemetery containing approximately 61 graves. These are all recent graves of the last 20 years. The following families are represented:

- Madingwana, Mankgele, Ramogale, Mabilu, Lekwadu, Mosoma and Kerase.

These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 36: Large cemetery situated between occupied houses.

Site 37

The site consists of a cemetery containing approximately 160 graves. These are all recent graves of the last 20 years. The following families are represented:

- Mahlakwana, Mpuru, Magabane, Seloane, Mogale, Mahlala, Maepa, Madingwane (also Madingwana), Nkosi, Komane, Mashilo, Lekwadi, Makgwale, Serage, Moropa, Mohlala, Phala, Kgwetiane, Ngoatle, Boreadi and Wisani.

These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 37: One of the prominent graves in the cemetery.

Site 38

The site consists of a cemetery containing approximately 160 graves. These are all recent graves of the last 20 - 30 years. The following families are represented:

- Lekwadi, Lekwadu, Lekuado.

These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 38: The graves are mostly demarcated with granite bases and headstones.

Site 39

The site consists of a cemetery containing approximately 10 graves of the Lekwadu family. These are all recent graves of the last 20 – 30 years. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 39: Graves demarcated by packed stones.

Site 40

The site consists of 5 graves of the Mosama family. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 41

The site is the HC Boshoff Dutch Reform Mission Hospital and consists of several houses, outbuildings and a church. Although the corner stone of the church was laid in 1953, which makes it less than 60 years old, the building is still of significant heritage value. The site also falls outside the proposed mining footprint, but is included for regional context. The church was probably erected as successor for the Garatouw Mission station that was occupied in the 1860s and 1970s (see Site 115).



Figure 40: Frontal face of the church building at the hospital site.



Figure 41: Some of the hospital buildings with corrugated iron roofs removed.



Figure 42: Corner stone of the church was laid in October 1953.

Site 42

The site consists of a graveyard of ministers and residents who served at the mission hospital. The graveyard has 4 graves with the following inscriptions:

- Ds Schalk Willem Burger (Born: 3/03/1911, Died: 30/11/1971)
- Baby Steenkamp (Born: 26/02/1965, Died: 6/03/1965)
- Hannes Johannes Lodewyk Potas (Born: 29/10/1929, Died: 18/09/1956)
- Engela Catharina Potas (Born: 17/09/1914, Died: 27/06/1960)

These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 43: Granite bases demarcate the graves.

Site 43

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site contains 42 graves that are demarcated by packed stones and cement bases and headstones but with no inscriptions. The graves seem physically weathered and old and might predate the establishment of the Dutch Reform Mission Hospital. As such, the family names will probably not be identified during the social consultation process.

Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore also 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 temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local	√	
Specific community	√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium		
High		√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		√
Destruction		
Uncertain		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A buffer zone of minimum 100 metres should be maintained • The graveyard must be fenced off and a gate installed for access 		

- If further impact is envisaged please note the following:
 - Phase 2 investigation
 - Social consultation
 - Exhumation and reburial

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Please note that because the graves are undated they are perceived to be older than 60 years and they therefore default under the following legislation and provisions.

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

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 44: Grave demarcated by cement base and headstone (no inscriptions).



Figure 45: Grave demarcated by packed stones.

Site 44

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site consists of a male initiation site consisting of 2 phiris (initiation towers) which signify at least 1 initiation school event.		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa’s natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural	√	

landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.					
Social Value					
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).				√	
Tourism Value					
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.					√
Rarity Value					
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√	
Representative Value					
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT					
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.				√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE					
Integrity of deposits/structures.			Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low	
International				√	
National				√	
Provincial			√		
Local		√			
Specific community		√			
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING					
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]					
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]					
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]					
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]					
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]					√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]					
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]					
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE					
Low					
Medium					
High					√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT					
None					
Peripheral					√
Destruction					
Uncertain					√
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION					
During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiation site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of 100 metres should be adhered to minimize possible impacts • Social consultation with the local inhabitants 					

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The site is recent but linked to oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected.

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 46: Packed phiri at the initiation lodge.

Site 45**A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site consists of an initiation site consisting of 2 phiris (initiation towers) which signify at least 1 initiation school event.

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

Yes	No
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Historic Value

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

Aesthetic Value

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

Scientific Value

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

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

It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	√	
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Unstable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local	√	
Specific community	√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium		
High		√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		√
Destruction		
Uncertain		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiation site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of 100 metres should be adhered to minimize possible impacts • Social consultation with the local inhabitants 		

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The site is recent but linked to oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected.

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 48: Two phiris at the initiation lodge (one small: built for the royal initiate, one large: built for the rest of the initiates).



Figure 49: The fire place (Mphato) situated at the centre of the initiation lodge.

Site 46

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a large Late Iron Age stone-walled site. Several terrace walls, kraals and house remains were recorded. Most enclosures have substantial deposit. The site is roughly 100 x 100 metres with the walling up to 0.8 metres high in places.

Unfortunately the prospecting road up the mountain has been constructed through the site, damaging some of the terrace walls.

The site is older than 100 years and is therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.	√	
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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.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable but 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
 During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:

- No further access roads of drilling sites should be constructed on or near the site.

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

- National Heritage resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999)

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 50: Large stone-walled kraal.



Figure 51: A prospecting road situated adjacent to a stone-walled kraal.

Site 47

Two recent graves were recorded on the Late Iron Age site (Site 46). The graves are demarcated by packed stones and have the following family names:

- Matsebe Makomoto
- Bemala Makomoto



Figure 52: Grave demarcated by packed rocks.



Figure 53: Grave demarcated by packed rocks.

Site 48

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
<p>The site consists of a graveyard containing 5 graves of which two are unmarked. Please note that some of the graves are older than 60 years and therefore also protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999). The Mohubedu family is represented.</p> <p>Please also note that drilling is taking place very close to the site and the access road is also situated too close. The site must be fenced off.</p> <p>Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and are therefore also protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).</p>		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.		√
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.		√
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.		√
Rarity Value		
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√
Representative Value		
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT		

Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE		
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium
International		√
National		√
Provincial		√
Local	√	
Specific community	√	
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING		
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]		
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]		
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]		
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]		
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]		√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]		
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]		
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE		
Low		
Medium		
High		√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT		
None		
Peripheral		√
Destruction		
Uncertain		
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A buffer zone of minimum 50 metres should be maintained • The graveyard must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • If further impact is envisaged please note the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phase 2 investigation • Social consultation • Exhumation and reburial 		
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS		
Please note that because the graves are undated they are perceived to be older than 60 years and they therefore default under the following legislation and provisions.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no. 25 of 1999) • Permit from SAHRA for exhumation and reburial • Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended). • Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) • Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980) • Local and provincial provisions, laws and by-laws 		
I. PHOTOGRAPHS		



Figure 54: Graves demarcated by cement bases and packed rocks.

Site 49

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a stone-walled kraal with a grave situated next to the wall. The kraal is about 12 metres in diameter and over 1 metre in height, with a substantial dung deposit. The kraal probably dates to the early 1900s (contemporary with Site 51). Recent offerings were found near the grave making it more recent, with an active social connectedness.

Certainty of prediction: Probable

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa’s natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical		√

achievement at a particular period.			
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√		
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	√		
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√		
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	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			
During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of 100 metres should be adhered to minimize possible impacts 			

- Social consultation with the local inhabitants

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The site is probably older than 60 and is therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999). The grave is recent and probably linked to local residents.

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 55: Recent grave inside stone-walled kraal.



Figure 56: Stone wall of the kraal.

Site 50

The site consists of the house foundations of 4 houses clustered together. A single grave was recorded adjacent to the ruins.

Although no family name was recorded the grave can probably be associated with people living in the area. An aspect that can be addressed during the public consultation process.

The grave is probably younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). No detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 57: Packed rocks indicating a grave, no headstone.

Site 51

The site consists of a single grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 10 years. The family name is unknown but the grave is probably associated with people still living in the area. An aspect that can be addressed during the public consultation process.



Figure 58: A grave with a headstone protruding near the centre of the circle.

Site 52

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of an extensive stone-walled settlement consisting of several terraces, enclosures and a square house. Some of the terrace walls are over 3 metres in height. The site is roughly 100 x 50 metres. The settlement probably dates to the early 1900s (contemporary with Site 49). Several large lower grindstones were also recorded.

There was also a single grave recorded near the remains of a square house. No family name was recorded.

Several modern engravings (pecked) were also recorded at the site.

Certainty of prediction: Probable

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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Historic Value

It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.	√	
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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.		√
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Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa’s natural and cultural heritage.	√	
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It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical		√
---	--	---

achievement at a particular period.			
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√		
Social Value			
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√		
Tourism Value			
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.	√		
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.	√		
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.	√		
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.	Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE	High	Medium	Low
International			√
National			√
Provincial			√
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			√
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of 100 metres should be adhered to minimize possible impacts 			

- Social consultation with the local inhabitants

H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

The site is probably older than 60 and is therefore protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999). The grave is recent and probably linked to local residents.

I. PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 59: Stone walling at the settlement.



Figure 60: Grave demarcated with packed stones



Figure 61: One of the high terrace walls on the site.



Figure 62: A modern vehicle.



Figure 63: Geometric designs.

Site 53

The site consists of a single grave. This is a recent grave of the last 30 years. The family name is Mohlala and is probably associated with people still living in the area.



Figure 64: Grave with granite base and headstone.

Site 54

The site consists of a 10 graves. These are all recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family names are:

- Mahlakoane and Magabane and Makolaneng.



Figure 65: Grave demarcated with packed stones and granite and cement bases.

Site 55

The site consists of 5 graves which are situated inside the current cattle kraal. These are all recent graves dating to the last 40 years. The family name is Maepa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 66: The graves are in the cattle kraal and indicated by upright stones.

Site 56

The site consists of a single grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Maepa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 67: The grave is situated behind the occupied house and plastered over.

Site 57

The site consists of 9 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Maepa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 68: Graves demarcated by cement bases and headstones.

Site 58

The site consists of a single grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 40 years. The family name is Maepa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 69: Grave with cemented base.

Site 59

The site consists of a single grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 30 years. The family name is Maepa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 70: Grave indicated by headstone rocks.

Site 60

The site consists of 6 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 to 50 years. The family name is Maepa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 71: Graves with cement bases and headstones.

Site 61

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Maepa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 72: Graves indicated by both packed rocks and granite bases and headstones.

Site 62

The site consists of 5 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Maepa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 73: Packed rocks indicating a grave, no headstone.

Site 63

The site is a prayer spot and although the site is recent it is linked to oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 74: Opened area for prayer.

Site 64

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of two structures made of packed stones. These stone piles (Seotlo) serve as boundary markers when travelers enter new territory. Each visitor or travelers usually packs a stone on the pile for recognition (of the rulers of the land) and good luck. These structures are revered and should be treated with respect. Some of these structures are hundreds of years old.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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Historic Value

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

Uncertain	
<p>G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</p> <p>During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of 100 metres should be adhered to minimize possible impacts • Social consultation with the local inhabitants 	
<p>H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>The site is recent but linked to oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected.</p>	
<p>I. PHOTOGRAPH</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Figure 75: A seotlo brings good fortune to the traveller.</p>	

Site 65

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Mahlakwane. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 76: Two graves with cement bases.

Site 66

The site consists of 4 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Mahlakwane. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 77: Two graves indicated by granite bases and two by packed stones.

Site 67

The site consists of 5 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 – 20 years. The family name is Mohubebu. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 78: Graves of cement and stone.

Site 68

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Mohubedu. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 79: Graves demarcated by packed rocks.

Site 69

The site consists of 1 grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Maepa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 80: Packed stones demarcating a single grave.

Site 71

The site consists of 8 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Phoku. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 81: Graves of the royal family.

Site 72

The site consists of 5 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Selahle. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 82: Graves of the royal family.

Site 73

The site consists of 4 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Phala. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 83: Graves with granite bases and headstones.

Site 74

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Phokane. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 84: Graves lined with rocks.

Site 75

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Mohubedu. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 85: Graves demarcated by cement and bricks.

Site 76

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Phoku. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the

NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 86: Graves lines by rocks.

Site 77

The site consists of 5 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Phoku. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 87: Graves lined with rocks.

Site 78

The site consists of 8 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 years. The family name is Selahle. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 88: Area containing graves.

Site 79

The site consists of 4 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Mashaba. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 89: Stone demarcating grave, one granite headstone.

Site 80

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Morema. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 90: Grave with granite base and headstone.

Site 81

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Maneke. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 91: Graves lined with rocks and cement.

Site 82

The site consists of 7 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Malephe. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 92: Graves lined with stones.

Site 83

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Sepopela. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by

the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 93: Only the headstones of the graves are visible.

Site 84

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Mashaba. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 94: Stones demarcating the grave.

Site 85

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 30 years. The family name is Tau. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 95: Grave with cement base and granite headstone.

Site 86

The site consists of 1 grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Phokane. The grave is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 96: Damaged granite headstone.

Site 87

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Phokane. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 97: Damaged headstone.

Site 88

The site consists of 5 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Phokane. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 98: A graves lines with rocks and cement bricks.

Site 89

The site consists of 4 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Semokwena. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 99: Grave with tiled base.

Site 90

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family

name is Mokwena. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 100: A Graves lines with cement bases and headstones.

Site 91

The site consists of 1 grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Mahlakwane. The grave is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 101: The headstone marks the grave's position.

Site 92

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Morophane. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 102: The headstone marks the grave's position.

Site 93

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 40 years. The family name is Malahlane. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 103: The grave is outlined with a cement base and headstone.

Site 94

The site consists of 2 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Namedi. Note that the grave is almost 100 years old and therefore also protected by the NHRA (Act no 25 of 1999).



Figure 104: Graves lined with cement.

Site 95

The site consists of at least 20 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 40 years. The family names are Malota and Mabilu. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 105: Graves outlined with stones.

Site 96

The site consists of 1 grave. This is recent grave dating to the last 40 years. The family name is Mabilu. The grave is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 106: Grave outlined with rocks, with a prominent headstone.

Site 97

The site consists of 8 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 10 - 20 years. The family name is Mabilu. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 107: Graves demarcated with granite bases and packed stone.

Site 98

The site consists of 4 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Mabilu. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 108: Grave with granite base and headstone.

Site 99

The site consists of 1 grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 20 years. The family name is unknown, but the residents are living near the grave. This can be resolved during the social consultation. The grave is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 109: Grave with granite outline.

Site 100

The site consists of 1 grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 30 years. The family name is Mabilu. The graves is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 110: Grave situated adjacent to lower grinding stone.

Site 101

The site consists of 1 grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 40 years. The family name is Lekoadu. The graves is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 111: Grave with cement base and headstone.

Site 102

The site consists of 6 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Maepa. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 112: Graves with cement bases and headstones.

Site 103

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION		
The site consists of an initiation site consisting of 2 phiris (initiation towers) which signify at least 1 initiation school event.		
B. SITE EVALUATION		
B1. HERITAGE VALUE	Yes	No
Historic Value		
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa’s history or precolonial history.	√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.		√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.		√
Aesthetic Value		
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.		√
Scientific Value		
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa’s natural and cultural heritage.	√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.		√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.	√	
Social Value		
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).	√	
Tourism Value		

It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.			√
Rarity Value			
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.		√	
Representative Value			
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.		√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT			
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.		√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE			
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Unstable	
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium
International			√
National			√
Provincial		√	
Local	√		
Specific community	√		
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING			
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]			
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]			
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]			
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]			
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]			√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]			
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]			
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE			
Low			
Medium			
High			√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT			
None			
Peripheral			√
Destruction			
Uncertain			
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION			
During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiation site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of 100 metres should be adhered to minimize possible impacts • Social consultation with the local inhabitants 			
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS			
The site is recent but linked to oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected.			

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION				
The site consists of a male initiation site consisting of 4 phiris (initiation towers) which signify at least 3 initiation school events.				
B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.				√
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
Tourism Value				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√	
Representative Value				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.			√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low
International				√
National				√
Provincial			√	
Local		√		
Specific community		√		


D. FIELD REGISTER RATING	
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]	
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]	
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]	
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]	
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]	√
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]	
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]	
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE	
Low	
Medium	
High	√
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT	
None	
Peripheral	√
Destruction	
Uncertain	
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION	
<p>During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiation site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of 100 metres should be adhered to minimize possible impacts • Social consultation with the local inhabitants 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<p>The site is probably recent but linked to oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected.</p>	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	

Figure 113: One of the phiris on the site.



Figure 114: A different type of phiri.

Site 105

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of a male initiation lodge consisting of 5 phiris (initiation towers) which signify at least 4 initiation school events.

B. SITE EVALUATION

B1. HERITAGE VALUE

Yes	No
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Historic Value

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

Aesthetic Value

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

Scientific Value

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

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

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

Social Value

It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group	√	
--	---	--

for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).					
Tourism Value					
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.					√
Rarity Value					
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.				√	
Representative Value					
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.				√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT					
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.				√	
B3. CONDITION OF SITE					
Integrity of deposits/structures.			Stable		
C. SPHERE OF SIGNIFICANCE		High	Medium	Low	
International				√	
National				√	
Provincial			√		
Local		√			
Specific community		√			
D. FIELD REGISTER RATING					
National/Grade 1 [should be registered, retained]					
Provincial/Grade 2 [should be registered, retained]					
Local/Grade 3A [should be registered, mitigation not advised]					
Local/Grade 3B [High significance; mitigation, partly retained]					
Generally Protected A [High/Medium significance, mitigation]				√	
Generally protected B [Medium significance, to be recorded]					
Generally Protected C [Low significance, no further action]					
E. GENERAL STATEMENT OF SITE SIGNIFICANCE					
Low					
Medium					
High				√	
F. RATING OF POTENTIAL IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT √					
None					
Peripheral				√	
Destruction					
Uncertain					
G. RECOMMENDED MITIGATION					
During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The initiation site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of 100 metres should be adhered to minimize possible impacts • Social consultation with the local inhabitants 					
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS					
The site is recent but linked to oral traditions and cultural practices which should be respected.					

I. PHOTOGRAPHS

Figure 115: Two phirisa mark the entrance to the initiation lodge.

Site 106

The site consists of 40 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family names are: Moela, Mnisi and Mgiba. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 116: A large cemetery next to the access road.

Site 107

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 108

The site consists of 1 grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. The grave is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 109

The site consists of 1 grave. This is a recent grave dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. The grave is younger than 60 years and is therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although the grave is generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 110

The site consists of 8 graves These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 111

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name is Moletji. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 112

The site consists of 4 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant

no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 113

The site consists of 3 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family name was not recorded. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.

Site 114

The site consists of large cemetery with approximately 250 graves. These are recent graves dating to the last 20 years. The family names were not recorded due to inaccessibility. These graves are younger than 60 years and are therefore not protected by the NHRA (act no 25 of 1999). Although they are generally highly significant no detail heritage assessment was made.



Figure 117: The main cemetery on the farm Maandagshoek.

Site 115

A. GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

The site consists of the possible position of the Garatouw Mission Station. According to documentation the mission consisted of a main house and a number of outbuildings in the 1960s. There was also a large periphery wall. No remains of the structures could be found (the area has been severely disturbed), but the rocky outcrop together with the mountain outline indicate that this is more or less the site.

B. SITE EVALUATION				
B1. HERITAGE VALUE			Yes	No
Historic Value				
It has importance to the community or pattern of South Africa's history or precolonial history.			√	
It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.			√	
It has significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.				√
Aesthetic Value				
It has importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a particular community or cultural group.				√
Scientific Value				
It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage.			√	
It has importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.				√
It has importance to the wider understanding of temporal changes within cultural landscapes, settlement patterns and human occupation.			√	
Social Value				
It has marked or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (sense of place).			√	
Tourism Value				
It has significance through contributing towards the promotion of a local sociocultural identity and can be developed as a tourist destination.				√
Rarity Value				
It possesses unique, uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage.			√	
Representative Value				
It is of importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.			√	
B2. REGIONAL CONTEXT				
Other similar sites in the regional landscape.				√
B3. CONDITION OF SITE				
Integrity of deposits/structures.		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	
<p>During the prospecting and mining phase please note the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The site must be fenced off and a gate installed for access • A buffer zone of 100 metres should be adhered to minimize possible impacts • The area should be further studies to establish the exact position of the erstwhile mission 	
H. APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND LEGAL REQUIREMENTS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) 	
I. PHOTOGRAPHS	
	
<p>Figure 118: Sketch of the Garatouw Mission by Wangemann in 1867.</p>	



Figure 119: Photograph of the area today.

EMO MOHLALA M.W
 Cell 072 892 303

Kgoshi Traditional Authority
 Box 02
 Driekop
 1129
 21 - 11 - 2009

Dear Sir

This is to certify that Unisa Company is finished with the statistics of Cementry at the farm Driekop 253 KT under the jurisdiction of Kgoshi Mohlala M.W. This is the proof of Kgoshi and the Councilors.

Thanking you also with best wishes

Yours truly
 MOHLALA M.W
 Kgoshi *[Signature]* Mohlala
 JACK SELATHI

BABINA-KGOMO TRADITIONAL COMMUNITY

2009 -11- 21

KGOSHI M.W. MOHLALA
 DRIEKOP 253 KT, P.O. BOX 2
 DRIEKOP 1129
 LIMPOPO PROVINCE

Addendum 2: Letter of permission to work in the community on the farm Driekop 253KT.

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