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CK 2006/014630/23

VAT NO.: 4360226270

**2ND REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION, EXHUMATION AND
RELOCATION OF A NUMBER OF KNOWN
AND UNKNOWN GRAVES IMPACTED ON BY EXPANDING OPENCAST
MINING OPERATIONS (WONDERFONTEIN COLLIERY)
WONDERFONTEIN 428JS, NEAR WONDERFONTEIN
MPUMALANGA**

For:

**Crossdale Projects & Mining Supplies
P.O.Box 937
MIDDELBURG
1050**

A. J. Pelser
Accredited member of ASAPA & Principal Investigator of Graves
Professional Member of SASCH

REPORT: APAC014/17

March 2014

**P.O.BOX 73703
LYNNWOOD RIDGE
0040
Tel: 083 459 3091
Fax: 086 695 7247
Email: pelseranton@gmail.com**

Member: AJ Pelser BA (UNISA), BA (Hons) (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) [WITS]

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SUMMARY

Anton Pelser (of APELSER ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING cc) was appointed by Crossdale Projects & Mining Supplies (on behalf of Shanduka Coal) to undertake the archaeological investigation & exhumation of nearly 200 graves older than 60 years of age and unknown on various sites on the farm Wonderfontein 428JS. These graves will be impacted on by expanding mining operations (opencast coal) of their Wonderfontein Colliery.

After all due processes were followed (which included extensive social consultation) a permit was obtained from SAHRA to conduct the required work (Permit ID: 1101). This 2nd report discusses the second phase of work done during February 2014 on Sites GY08, X & Y, which contains around 66 graves. Thirty seven of these were removed in this period, with many identified. This report discusses the results and details of these graves.

The next phase of grave exhumations and relocations will commence later in March 2014, after further community consultation meetings, after which a final report will be submitted to both SAHRA, Crossdale and Shanduka.

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INTRODUCTION

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This 2nd report discusses the second phase of work done during February 2014 on Sites GY08, X & Y, which contains around 66 graves. Thirty seven of these were removed in this period, with many identified, although a number was unknown and not claimed by any descendants.

The next phase of grave exhumations and relocations will commence later in March 2014, after further community consultation meetings, after which a final report will be submitted to both SAHRA, Crossdale and Shanduka.

AIMS

The main aims with the investigation and exhumation of the graves (in this case) on Site GN1 situated on a portion of the farm Wonderfontein 328JS were the following:

- (a) the detailed investigation of all possible burials located on the site,
- (b) the successful exhumation and relocation of each burial to a municipal cemetery

During the next phases of work a Final Report or Reports will be produced for all graves exhumed and relocated from the various sites on the farm to be impacted by mining operations.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

1.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned law the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. **Grave yards and graves older than 60 years**
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

1.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation must be made.

METHODOLOGY

Background information – The results of previous work carried out in the area (Heritage Impact Assessments) are normally used to provide background to the project and the graves identified and recorded in the area under discussion.

Mapping and Photographing – A Google Earth image of the area, providing a location for the areas and grave sites, was produced. Photographs of the area, as well as each individual burial, any skeletal remains and grave goods that are recovered are also taken as part of the documentation process.

Investigation and Exhumation – Normally graves are exhumed by hand using picks and shovels and where possible remains are documented photographically in position. Remains are then removed, placed in coffins, described and documented. In cases where no skeletal remains or cultural material are found in a burial a soil sample is taken for reburial as standard practice. In this case, an earthmoving machine (TLB) was used to open up the trenches up to the level of the possible burial pits.

Burial Forms – A Burial form for each individual burial is completed. Basic information on burial position, grave goods, general preservation and other general observations are included on these forms. These forms will not be reproduced in this report while the information on the burials will be summarized and interpreted at the end. The forms will however be archived for future reference if required. Photographs of all the burials will be provided as well.

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA AND SITES

The various burials to be exhumed and relocated are situated on a number of graves sites on portions of the farm Wonderfontein 428JS, near Wonderfontein in Mpumalanga. Approximately 200 graves in total are affected. The graves reported on in this document are located on sites GY08, Site X & Site Y, with site GY08 relocated in totality.

Site GY08 contained 23 graves, of which 17 were identified and known, many belonging to the Breytenbach family who provided consent for the exhumations and relocations of the graves.

GPS Coordinates for GY08: **S25° 50.105' E29° 52.743'**

Site X contains 23 graves in total, with 22 located in a single location (informal farm worker cemetery) and another one (X23) located some distance away on its own (another Breytenbach family member).

GPS Coordinates: **S25° 51.529' E29° 52.979' & S25° 51.509' E29° 53.089' (X23)**

Site Y is located close to the mining area already being developed and close to a small informal settlement that are also being relocated. Site Y contain 20 graves in total, with 1 (Y20) close to the settlement and family home, and the others located some distance away in an informal cemetery. Only Y20 was moved during this phase of work.

GPS Coordinates: **S25° 51.053' E29° 53.012' (Y1-19) & S25° 50.956' E29° 52.965' (Y20).**



Figure 1: Aerial view of site locations (Google Earth 2014).

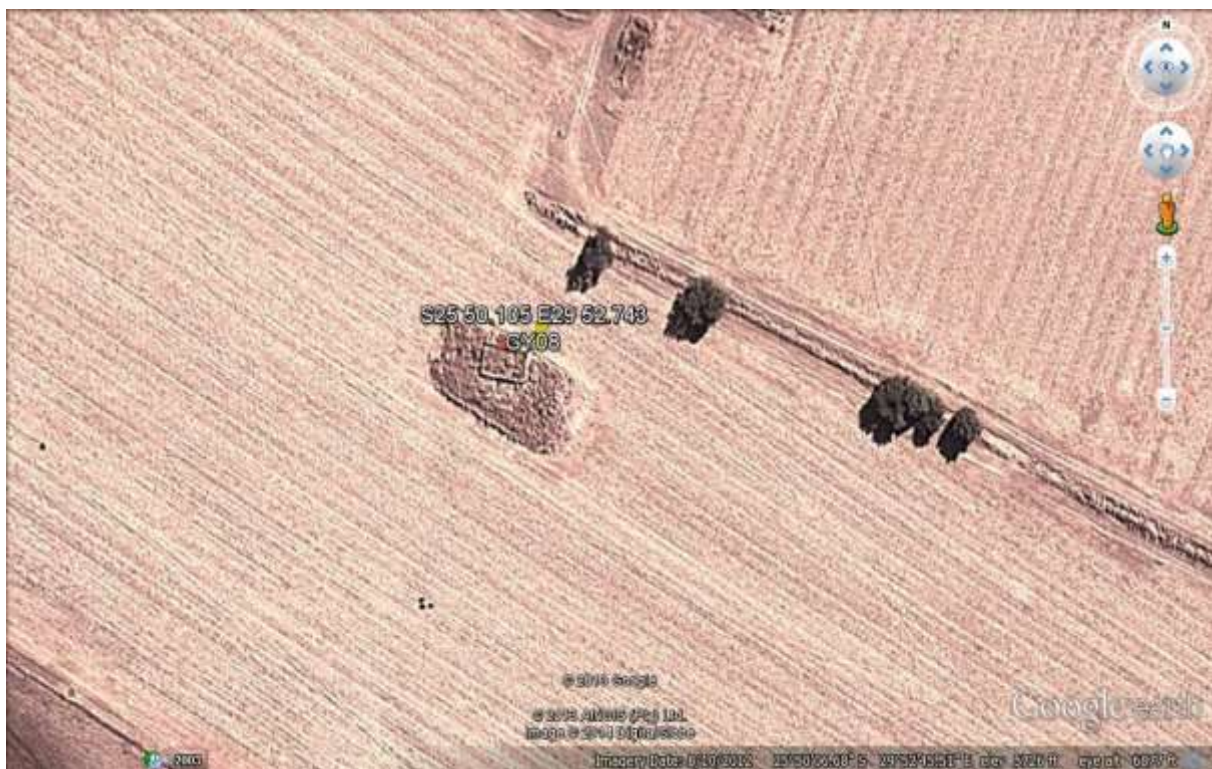


Figure 2: Close up of Site GY08 location (Google Earth 2014).



Figure 3: Close up of Site X Locations (Google Earth 2014).



Figure 4: Close up of Site Y (Google Earth 2014).



Figure 5: Partial view of Site 8.



Figure 6: View of Site X (graves 1 – 22).



Figure 7: X23.



Figure 8: Site Y.

INVESTIGATION AND RELOCATION OF THE BURIALS

Each site and the results of the exhumations will be discussed separately, with each grave at these sites also discussed individually. Photographic documentation will accompany the discussions.

Site GY08

This site contained 23 graves of which 17 were identifiable in terms of the names of the deceased and their dates of birth and death. Fifteen of the graves were located in walled-section of the cemetery, and belongs mainly to members of the Breytenbach family and related individuals, while 8 of the graves are located outside of this walled portion and are those of farm workers on the Breytenbach farm. Only 2 of these graves were identifiable, although no descendants were traced. All the burials from this site was relocated to the Belfast Municipal Cemetery.

Grave 1 was that of one Izak C. Goss, a male individual who was born in 1873 (9.2.1873) and who passed away in 1961 (30.8.1961). His grave had cement dressing and a granite headstone. Corrugated iron sheeting fragments, coffin wood fragments, plastic coffin lining, some clothing fragments and a set of false teeth were recovered from the grave. The human skeletal remains were very fragmented as well, with mostly long bone (femur/tibia/fibula and radius/ulna/humerus) sections preserved.

Grave 2 is that of one Sarel Cornelius van Zyl, a young boy of less than 5 years of age who was born on the 13th of October 1944 and who passed away on 18 April 1949. His grave was once again dressed with cement and had a granite headstone. Some corrugated iron sheeting sections and iron bars were recovered, as well as some very small bone fragments.

Grave 3 belonged to one Theunettal Breytenbach, who was only 12 days old when she died (born 22.12.1943 died 02.01.1944). The grave was dressed with cement and tiles. Corrugated iron sheeting, metal rods, coffin wood fragments and no skeletal remains were recovered. The bottom of the grave was worked out with cement as well.

Grave 4 & 5 was the graves of Christoffel Viljoen Breytenbach and Catharina Joachimina Hendrina Breytenbach (born Schoeman), the grandfather and mother of Mr. Andries Breytenbach (who provided consent for the removals). During the exhumations the headstones had been removed already and photos were possible of the inscriptions. According to Mr. Breytenbach they were both buried during the 1970's/80's when both were middle-aged. The two graves were located next to each other. A large granite headstone and dressing covered the two graves, while both were worked-out with bricks and cement. The preservation of the human skeletal remains was fairly good, with the remains nearly complete in both cases. Corrugated iron sheeting (covering the coffins) as well as nearly intact wooden coffins, coffin handles, clothing remains and sets of false teeth were recovered.

Grave 6 was that of Catherina Breytenbach, a young infant girl, who died aged 2 months old. She was born on the 5th of February 1938 and passed away on the 5th of April 1938. No human remains were recovered, although some corrugated iron sheeting fragments and coffin wood fragments were found and reburied together with the normal soil sample taken in cases where no skeletal remains are found.

Grave 7 belonged to one George Bill, who was born in 1865 (30.04.1865) and passed away aged 82 in 1947 (14.04.1947). Corrugated iron sheeting was once again recovered, as well as coffin wood. Skull fragments, some long bones and a set of false teeth represented the human remains.

Grave 8 belonged to Maria M.E.J. Goss (born Mathee), a middle aged lady of 54 who was born in 1887 (14 January 1887) and who passed away in 1941 (on the 29th of April). Corrugated iron sheeting was found on top of the coffin (that had collapsed inward). Very fragmented skeletal remains (mostly long bone fragments) were recovered from the burial.

Grave 9 was that of Cornelius Andries Johannes Burger, aged 58 (born 29.04.180 died 17.08.1938). Once again corrugated iron sheeting, some coffin wood fragments and coffin handles were recovered. Skull fragments, some long bone pieces, phalanges (toe/finger bones) and a set of false teeth were also found.

Grave 10 belonged to Johan Hendrik Breytenbach, who was born on the 13th of February 1847 and who passed away on the 29th of April 1933. Corrugated iron and coffin wood was found, as well as the very fragmented and scattered remains of the skeleton. According to the family the grave was vandalized some years ago, resulting in the state of disrepair in the burial pit.

Grave 11 is that of Elsie Magdalena Johanna Breytenbach, aged nearly 76. She was born on the 7th of August 1849 and passed away on the 30th of June 1925. Corrugated iron sheeting, coffin wood (from a coffin that had collapsed inward) and some coffin handles were recovered. Skull and long bone fragments were mostly preserved.

Grave 12 was the grave of Elizabeth Maria Grobler (born Breytenbach). She was born on the 17th of November 1884 and died on the 17th of November 1920. Iron sheeting and coffin wood was found, as well the very fragmented remains of the skeleton and a set of false teeth.

Grave 13 is that of B.L. Rousouw, an old man of nearly 81 years of age, who was born on the 27th of November 1855 and who passed away on the 20th of October 1936. Once again corrugated iron sheeting and some coffin wood was found, as well as very fragmented long bone and skull fragments.

Grave 14 the grave of Pieter Willem Goss, aged around 23 years of age who was born on the 8th of September 1907 and who died on the 29th of November 1930. Corrugated iron sheeting on top of a collapsed coffin, some coffin handles and shoe remains were

recovered from the burial. A set of false teeth, as well as skull and other fragments of the human skeletal remains were also found.

Grave 15 belonged to one Niklaas Snyman, aged 80 years of age according to the headstone inscription, who died in 1919. The inscription also indicates that the headstone was only erected here in 1947 by some of the Breytenbach family members.

Grave 16 was the first of the graves outside of the formal walled-in cemetery, and belonged to one Geelbooi Kulushi Mthau. A date of birth is not indicated on the headstone, although it is indicated that he passed away in August 1935. Some corrugated iron sheeting fragments and pieces of coffin wood were recovered, as well as the very fragmented remains of the individual buried here. This included some teeth, skull, pelvis and long bone fragments.

Grave 17 was that of one Kleinbooi Morabane, who died in January 1935. Corrugated iron sheeting and iron sleepers on top of the burial, as well as coffin wood fragments were recovered/ The remains of this individual was fairly well preserved, with the skull fragmented (containing some teeth as well), while ribs, vertebrae and toe/finger bones virtually non-existent. The pelvis was also fragmented, although the long bones (upper torso and lower limbs) were mainly intact.

Graves 18 - 23 were all unknown burials, with either no headstones or headstones without any inscriptions or just soil heaps and single stones as demarcation. The sizes of grave pits or the skeletal remains found were used to determine the number of adults and young infants/children represented by these 6 burials. Two (2) these are more likely adults (Graves 18 & 19), with the rest (4) most probably infants or children (Graves 20-23). The age and sex of the individuals could not be determined with the fragmented remains recovered. The two adult burials contained the best preserved skeletal remains, although these were very fragmented, while fragments of corrugated iron sheeting were only found in Grave 20. Human remains were absent from Graves 20 & 21, while fragmented remains were found in Graves 22 & 23. Corrugated iron sheeting and coffin wood fragments were found in all four of these unknown graves.



Figure 9: GY08 Grave 1 headstone.



Figure 10: GY08 Grave 1 remains.



Figure 11: GY08 – Grave 1 false teeth.



Figure 12: GY08 Grave 2 headstone.



Figure 13: GY08 Grave 2 remains.



Figure 14: GY08 Grave 2 corrugated iron sheeting.



Figure 15: Grave 3 headstone and dressing.



Figure 16: Grave 3 remains.



Figure 17: Grave 4.



Figure 18: Grave 4 remains.



Figure 18: Grave 5.



Figure 19: Grave 5 remains.



Figure 20: Grave 6.



Figure 21: Grave 6 complete.



Figure 22: Grave 7 headstone (George Bill).



Figure 23: Grave 7 burial pit.



Figure 24: Grave 7 remains.



Figure 25: Grave 8 headstone.



Figure 26: Grave 8 remains.



Figure 27: Grave 9 headstone.



Figure 28: Grave 9 corrugated iron.



Figure 29: Grave 9 remains.



Figure 30: Grave 10 headstone.



Figure 31: Grave 10 remains.



Figure 32: Grave 11 headstone.



Figure 33: Grave 11 burial pit.



Figure 34: Grave 11 remains.



Figure 35: Grave 12 headstone.



Figure 36: Grave 12 remains.



Figure 37: Grave 13 headstone.



Figure 38: Grave 13 remains.



Figure 39: Grave 14 headstone.



Figure 40: Grave 14 remains.



Figure 41: Close up of shoe remains Grave 14.



Figure 42: Grave 15 dressing.



Figure 43: Grave 15 headstone.



Figure 44: Grave 15 remains.



Figure 45: Grave 16.



Figure 46: Grave 16 headstone detail.



Figure 47: Grave 16 burial pit.



Figure 48: Grave 16 remains.



Figure 49: Grave 17.



Figure 50: Grave 17 detail headstone.



Figure 51: Grave 17 remains.



Figure 52: Grave 18.



Figure 53: Grave 18 remains.



Figure 54: Grave 19.



Figure 55: Grave 19 remains.



Figure 56: Grave 20 headstone.



Figure 57: Grave 20 soil sample.



Figure 58: Grave 21.



Figure 59: Grave 21 soil and corrugated iron.



Figure 60: Grave 22.



Figure 61: Grave 23.



Figure 62: Grave 23 remains.

Site X

Site X contains 23 graves in total, located in two separate areas of a bluegum stand (X1-22 & X23). Not all of the graves have been removed yet, with some remaining in the X1-22 section. Most of the graves are stone packed and does not have any headstones. As a result not many of the graves were identified and with many no descendants could be traced. The following 13 graves have been exhumed and relocated to the Belfast Municipal Cemetery: X1, 5-11, 19-23.

Grave X1 was the grave of either an infant or young child at least older than a year of age. The sex of the child could not be determined. Corrugated iron sheeting, a blanket, a collapsed wooden coffin and some clothing fragments were recovered. The whole coffin, as well as the remains was wrapped in blankets.

Grave X5 was again more than likely that of an infant or child based on the size of the grave and burial pit. The skeletal remains that were found were basically bone fragments. Pieces of clothing, coffin wood fragments and pieces of corrugated iron sheeting were also recovered, with the remains wrapped in a blanket as well.

Grave X6 once again probably represents that of a child. The skeletal remains were small and fragmented. Pieces of a small baby jersey, a red cord, corrugated iron sheeting and coffin wood were found.

Grave X7, based on the size of the stone-packed grave, this was that of an adult individual. A tree growing on top of the grave impacted heavily on the burial and the remains, but based on the skeletal remains that were recovered this was most likely a mature male person that were buried here. The coccyx is v-shaped, while the jaw (maxilla) is square-shaped (male traits). Corrugated iron sheeting and some coffin wood fragments were recovered.

Graves X8 & 9 were exhumed earlier (before this phase of work) with family members present. X8 turned out to contain the remains of an unknown adult individual, while X9 contained the remains of one Koos Skhosana (identified by the family member present during the exhumation). The archaeologist was not present during the excavation of these two graves.

Graves 10 & 11 are both most likely that of infants or young children. Trees growing on top of these graves had impacted on the burials. The sizes of both graves indicate that they belong to young infants or small children. Although pieces of corrugated iron sheeting were found in both, no human remains or other cultural material was recovered and therefore soils samples were taken in both cases for reburial purposes.

Grave X19 was that of an adult individual (based on the size of the stone packed grave and skeletal remains wrapped in blankets). Although the skeletal remains were not opened up to determine age and sex of the individual, the clothing indicates an adult male person (male-type pants).

Grave X20 was that of an infant or small child. Coffin wood fragments and some pieces of corrugated iron sheeting were recovered, while the skeletal remains were small and very fragmented as well. **Grave X21** was also more than likely that of an infant or small child. Corrugated iron and small bits of a possible baby jersey and a piece of lace were found. The skeletal remains were once again very fragmented and consisted of some skull pieces and other bone pieces. A jaw bone with some erupted incisors indicates a possible age of between less than a year of age up to around 2 years or older.

Grave X22 is that of an adult individual. Corrugated iron sheeting and coffin wood fragments were preserved. The skeletal remains were fairly well preserved. The V-shaped sciatic notch (pelvis) could be indicative of a male person.

Grave X23 is that of one Coenraad Lodewyk Breitenbach, aged 40 years. He was born on the 8th of February and passed away on the 28th of July 1928. Corrugated iron sheeting fragments, metal rods/struts and coffin wood and nails were found. The skeletal remains that were recovered were very fragmented.



Figure 63: X1.



Figure 64: X1 coffin.



Figure 65: Blanket around X1 coffin.



Figure 66: X1 Remains.



Figure 67: X5.



Figure 68: X5 burial pit.



Figure 69: X5 remains.



Figure 70: X6.



Figure 71: X6 remains.



Figure 72: X7 burial pit.



Figure 73: X7 remains.



Figure 74: X8.



Figure 75: X9.



Figure 76: X10.



Figure 77: X10 soil sample.



Figure 78: X11.



Figure 79: X11 soil sample.



Figure 80: X19.



Figure 81: X19 burial.



Figure 82: X19 remains.



Figure 83: X20 burial pit.



Figure 84: X20 remains.



Figure 85: X21 burial pit.



Figure 86: X21 remains.



Figure 87: X21 lace.



Figure 88: X22 burial pit.



Figure 89: X22 remains.



Figure 90: X23 headstone.



Figure 91: X23 burial pit.



Figure 92: X23 remains.

Site Y

This site, also in two separate areas, contains 19 and 1 grave in the 2 locations respectively. Only Grave Y20 was exhumed and relocated during this phase of work. The grave is that of one Patrick Mthimunye, who was still-born in 1994. Pieces of coffin wood, blanket fragments and some skull sections were recovered. The family (mother and grandfather) identified the individual and was present during the exhumation and reburial (at Generaalsdraai).



Figure 93: Y20 name marker.



Figure 94: Y20 burial pit.



Figure 95: Y20 remains.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it can be said that the investigation of the burials located on Sites GY08, SiteX and Site Y (on the Remaining Extent of Portion 1 of the farm Wonderfontein 428JS near Wonderfontein in Mpumalanga) was conducted successfully. A total of 66 graves are located on these three sites, with 37 exhumed and relocated during this period of time.

The next phase of work will focus on the physical exhumation and reburial of the remaining graves from the various sites.

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