



SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY
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FOR ATTENTION: **PHRA: Mpumalanga**

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SAHRA File No **9/2/219/0001**
Date Received: **27 June 2011**.....
Date of Comment: **24 August 2011**.....
Sent to Peer Review:
Date to Peer Review:
SAHRA Contact Person: **Mr. Phillip Hine**
DME Ref No:

REVIEW COMMENT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

BY ARCHAEOLOGY/ PALAEOONTOLOGY UNIT OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

South Africa has a unique and non-renewable archaeological and palaeontological heritage. Archaeological and palaeontological sites are protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) and may not be disturbed without a permit. Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIAs) and Palaeontological Impact Assessments (PIAs) identify and assess the significance of the sites, assess the potential impact of developments upon such sites, and make recommendations concerning mitigation and management of these sites. On the basis of satisfactory specialist reports SAHRA or the relevant heritage resources agency can assess whether or not it has objection to a development and indicate the conditions upon which such development might proceed and assess whether or not to issue permission to destroy such sites.

AIAs and PIAs often form part of the heritage component of an Environmental Impact Assessment or Environmental Management Plan. They may also form part of a Heritage Impact Assessment called for in terms of section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25, 1999. They may have other origins. In any event they should comply with basic minimum standards of reporting as indicated in SAHRA Regulations and Guidelines.

This form provides review comment from the Archaeologist of the relevant heritage resources authority for use by Heritage Managers, for example, when informing authorities that have applied to SAHRA for comment and for inclusion in documentation sent to environmental authorities. It may be used in conjunction with Form B, which provides relevant peer review comment.

- A. PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY: **Mr. Benjamin Moduka**.....
- B. AUTHOR(S) OF REPORT: **Tomose, N**
- C. ARCHAEOLOGY CONTRACT GROUP: **Professional Grave Solutions**
- D. CONTACT DETAILS: **P.O. Box 32542, Totiusdal 0134**.....
- E. DATE OF REPORT: **10 May 2011**
- F. TITLE OF REPORT: **Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Proposed Vlakvarkfontein Colliery Expansion Project.**
- G. Please circle as relevant: Archaeological component of **EIA / EMP / HIA / CMP Other (Specify)**.....
- H. REPORT COMMISSIONED BY (CONSULTANT OR DEVELOPER): **Ntshovelo Mining Resources (Pty) Ltd.**
- I. CONTACT DETAILS:
- J. COMMENTS:

Please see comment on next page

REVIEW COMMENT ON HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Tomose, N

Date Received: 27 June 2011 Comment: 24 August 2011

Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Proposed Vlakvarkfontein Colliery Expansion Project.

INTRODUCTION

An Archaeological Impact Assessment was conducted for the proposed expansion of the Vlakfontein Colliery on the farm Vlakvarkfontein 213-IR, in the Delmas area of Mpumalanga Province. According to the specialist report no archaeological resources were identified during the survey. However, 5 Built Environment sites and 3 cemeteries were identified.

SAHRA RECOMMENDATIONS

Since no archaeological resources were identified SAHRA APM Unit has no objection to the proposed project in terms of the archaeological component of the heritage resources. However, the following recommendations must be adhered to in terms of the other heritage resources identified:

- The SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit notes that three grave sites were identified and that one (VVF05) will definitely be affected by the proposed expansion of mining activities. This grave site contains 8 graves and apparently belongs to a family (Mahlangu) still resident in the nearby village. The recommendation that this grave site be relocated is supported in principle, subject to the consent of the family and the submission of a permit application. Grave site VVF06 is adjacent to the proposed mining expansion area and contains +20 graves which are almost certainly older than 60 years. There is no indication of the family/families associated with the graves. The initial recommendation that the site be retained in situ with a buffer zone until such time as it becomes clear if it will be affected by the mining activities (p46) is supported. Grave site VVF07 falls outside the current proposed mining expansion area and is a modern cemetery with +150 graves. Therefore the site should not be affected and can be retained in situ.
- If any evidence of archaeological sites or artefacts, or other heritage resources are found during construction activities, the SAHRA APM Unit (**Mrs. Nonofho Ndobochani, Mr. Phillip Hine, tel: 021-462 4502**), must be alerted immediately, and a professional archaeologist/palaeontologist must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings at the cost of the developer. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological/palaeontological significance, then a Phase 2 rescue operation might be necessary at the cost of the developer.
- Please note that no development must proceed before a Palaeontological Impact Assessment is undertaken to assess whether or not the development will impact upon palaeontological resources. Should this be deemed unnecessary by the palaeontologist, a letter of recommendation for exemption will be required.
- Several historical structures were identified by the specialist, and SAHRA recommends that the impact assessment report is submitted to Mpumalanga Provincial Heritage Resources Authority for comments. According to the specialist sites VVF01-VVf04 is of

low significance while site VVF08 is of high significance and may be impacted by future expansion of the mining operation. Because there may be negative visual impacts on the Built Environment (e.g. structures over 60 years) and Cultural Landscapes, this project should be further discussed with the Mpumalanga Provincial Heritage Authority (Mpumalanga, Mr Benjamin Moduka, bmoduka@nel.mpu.gov.za) to whom we will send the Impact Assessment Report and this Comment.

SIGNATURE OF ARCHAEOLOGIST PROCESSING REPORT:.....

EMAIL: phine@sahra.org.za.....

SIGNATURE OF SAHRA HEAD ARCHAEOLOGIST: 

EMAIL: mndobochani@sahra.org.za.....

NAME OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY: SAHRA.....

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE COMMENT (ABOVE OR APPENDED) CONSTITUTES THE COMMENT OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY ARCHAEOLOGIST AND THAT ANY DEVELOPMENT THAT INVOLVES DESTRUCTION OF ANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALAEONTOLOGICAL SITE IS STILL SUBJECT TO A PERMIT/PERMISSION FOR DESTRUCTION OF SUCH SITE GIVEN TO THE DEVELOPER BY THE RELEVANT HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND PALAEONTOLOGICAL PERMIT COMMITTEE (THIS WILL BE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL OF THE PHASE 2 OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALAEONTOLOGICAL MITIGATION AS NECESSARY). THIS REPORT MAY BE TAKEN ONLY AS APPROVAL IN TERMS OF SECTION 35 OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT. THE PROVINCIAL MANAGER OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY MUST ADVISE AS TO APPROVAL IN TERMS OF HERITAGE ISSUES ENCOMPASSED BY OTHER ASPECTS OF THE LEGISLATION, SUCH AS ISSUES OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT (STRUCTURES (E.G. FARM HOUSES), OVER 60 YEARS), INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS OR OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AS THIS IS NOT WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE ARCHAEOLOGIST.

PLEASE NOTE THAT SAHRA IS NOW RESPONSIBLE FOR GRADE I HERITAGE RESOURCES (AND EXPORT) AND THE PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR GRADE II AND GRADE III HERITAGE RESOURCES, EXCEPT WHERE THERE IS AN AGENCY ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PROVINCIAL HERITAGE RESOURCES AUTHORITY.

APPENDIX 1

Protection of Graves

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) graves older than 60 years (not in a municipal graveyard) are protected. Human remains younger than 60 years should be handled only by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the Human Tissues Act.

Anyone who wishes to develop an area where there are graves older than 60 years is required to follow the process described in the legislation (section 36 and associated regulations). The specialist will require a permit from the heritage resources authority:

1. Determine/ confirm the presence of the graves on the property. Normally the quickest way to proceed is to obtain the service of a professional archaeologist accredited to undertake burial relocations (see attached list). The archaeologist will provide an estimate of the age of the graves. There may be a need for archival research and possibly test excavations (permit required).
2. The preferred decision is to move the development so that the graves may remain undisturbed. If this is done, the developer must satisfy SAHRA that adequate arrangements have been made to protect the graves on site from the impact of the development. This usually involves fencing the grave(yard) and setting up a small site management plan indicating who will be responsible for maintaining the graves and how this is legally tied into the development. It is recommended that a distance of 10-20 m is left undisturbed between the grave and the fence around the graves.
3. If the developer wishes to relocate or disturb the graves:
 - a. A 60-day public participation (social consultation) process as required by section 36 (and regulations - see attachment), must be undertaken to identify any direct descendants of those buried on the property. This allows for a period of consultation with any family members or community to ascertain what their wishes are for the burials. It involves notices to the public on site and through representative media. This may be done by the archaeologist, who can explain the process, but for large or sensitive sites a social consultant should be employed. Archaeologists often work with undertakers, who rebury the human remains.
 - b. If as a result of the public participation, the family (where descendants are identified) or the community agree to the relocation process then the graves may be relocated.
 - c. The archaeologist must submit a permit application to SAHRA for the disinterment of the burials. This must include written approval of the descendants or, if there has not been success in identifying direct descendants, written documentation of the social consultation process, which must indicate to SAHRA's satisfaction, the efforts that have been made to locate them. It must also include details of the exhumation process and the place to which the burials are to be relocated. (There are regulations regarding creating new cemeteries and so this usually

means that relocation must be to an established communal rural or formal municipal cemetery.)

- d. Permission must be obtained before exhumation takes place from the landowner where the graves are located, and from the owners/managers of the graveyard to which the remains will be relocated.
- e. Other relevant legislation must be complied with, including the Human Tissues Act (National Department of Health) and any ordinances of the Provincial Department of Health). The archaeologist can usually advise about this.