

PREPARED FOR:

CLEAN STREAM

**A HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) STUDY FOR THE
PROPOSED NEW GOEDGEVONDEN EXPANSION PROJECT
ON THE FARMS GOEDGEVONDEN 10IS, ZAAIWATER 11IS
AND KLEINZUIKERBOSCHKRAAL 8IS IN THE EASTERN
TRANSCVAAL HIGHVELD IN THE MPUMALANGA PROVINCE OF
SOUTH AFRICA**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study as required in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) was done for the Goedgevonden Expansion Project. This project is aimed at expanding coal mining activities across the farms Goedgevonden 10IS, Zaaivater 11IS and Kleinsukkerboschkraal 8IS located to the south of the town of Ogies on the Eastern Highveld in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa.

The aim with the HIA study was to determine whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources (national estate) as listed in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) occur in the Goedgevonden Expansion project area.

Types and ranges of infrastructure and heritage resources and infrastructure occurring in the project area include categories such as Villages, Farm Complexes (farm homesteads), Squatter Camps, Other Structures and Features and Graves and Graveyards. Some of these categories include infrastructure not related to heritage resources.

The coordinates for clusters of infrastructure such as Villages, Farm Complexes and Squatter Camps were not determined as these phenomena are clearly visible on the 1: 50 000 topographical maps of the project area. The geographical positions of smaller features such as graves and graveyards were determined with a GPS instrument. These features were also mapped and their coordinates tabulated (Figure 1; Table 1).

This Phase I HIA study may have missed heritage resources such as graves considering the large surface of the project area that had to be covered by vehicle and on foot.

The most important types and ranges of heritage resources discovered in the project area include eighteen (18) graves sites (some of historical significance); at least five Farm Complexes with historical houses or outbuildings; several Villages with historical structures (the 'Historical Village' has outstanding historical significance); while the Other Structures and Features category also incorporated historical structures.

It is recommended that X Strata commission further in-depth (Phase II) HIA studies of smaller (critical) areas where particular development activities are planned as the Goedgevonden Expansion Project unfolds. Critical areas earmarked for development such as open cast mines, shafts, stands for infrastructure, footprints of coal dumps or waste material, corridors for railway lines, etc must be subjected to detail Phase II studies before these development commences.

The graveyards have outstanding significance while the historical structures also have high significance. The graveyards and historical structures can not be affected by any development project before the graveyards are relocated and the historical structures documented. Legislation requires mitigation whenever graves and heritage resources are to be affected by development activities.

- The relevant legislation with regard to graveyards includes the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999), the Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act (Act No 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Legislation that bears significance on the historical structures is the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999).

Graveyards may have to be exhumed and relocated while historical structures have to be documented before they are demolished or renovated and conserved. The conservation of historical structures imply that these structures be incorporated in the mine's new infrastructure.

The exhumation and relocation of graveyards and the documentation of historical structures require the attention of specialists such as forensic archaeologists and historical architects. Forensic archaeologists will acquire all the necessary permits for the exhumation of the graves and the relocation of the graveyards. Various laws, provincial regulations and administrative procedures regulate this activity. Historical structures can only be evaluated by historical architects who known what permits are required for the documentation (conservation and demolishment) of these structures.

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains the report on the results of a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study done for the Goedgevonden Expansion Project on the farms Goedgevonden 10IS, Zaiwater 11IS and Kleinsuikerboschkraal 8IS in the Eastern Highveld in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa.

The Eastern Highveld has a rich heritage comprised of remains dating from the pre-historical and from the historical (colonial) periods of South Africa. Pre-historical and historical remains on the Eastern Highveld form a record of the heritage of most groups living in South Africa today. Various types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of South Africa's 'national estate' (outlined in the National Heritage Resources Act [Act No 25 of 1999]) occur in this region (see Box 1, next page).

BOX 1: TYPES AND RANGES OF HERITAGE RESOURCES AS OUTLINED IN THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT NO 25 OF 1999)

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) outlines the following types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of the national estate, namely:

- (a) places, buildings structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- (b) places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- (c) historical settlements and townscapes;
- (d) landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- (f) archaeological and paleontological sites;
- (g) graves and burial grounds including-
 - (i) ancestral graves;
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict
 - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - (vi) other human remains which are not covered by in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No 65 of 1983)
- (h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- (i) moveable objects, including -
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iv) military objects;
 - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
 - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - (vii) books, records, documents, photographs, positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No 43 of 1996).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Art 3) also distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value ...'. These criteria are the following:

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa;
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa

2 AIMS WITH THIS REPORT

The Goedgevonden Expansion Project is aimed at expanding existing coal mining activities across the farms Goedgevonden 101S, Zaaiwater 111S and Kleinsuikerboschkraal 81S located to the south of the town of Ogies on the Eastern Highveld in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa.

In order to comply with legislation X Strata Coal requires knowledge of the presence, relevance and the significance of any heritage resources that may occur in the study area where the proposed new coal mine is to be established. X Strata Coal needs this information in order to take pro-active measures with regard to any heritage resources that may be affected, damaged or destroyed when coal mining activities are extended across the project area.

Clean Stream and X Strata therefore commissioned me to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study of the Goedgevonden Expansion project area with the following aims:

- to establish whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) (see Box 1) occur in the project area;
- to determine the extent of these resources in the project area (by means of mapping the resources); and
- to indicate the significance of the types and ranges of heritage resources that were discovered in the project area and what appropriate mitigation measures should be followed if these resources are going to be affected by the Goedgevonden Expansion Project.

3 METHODOLOGY

This HIA study was conducted by means of a survey of literature, the consulting of archaeological (heritage) data bases and by doing fieldwork.

The author of this report has also done a few HIA studies in the immediate surrounding of the project area and is therefore not totally unacquainted with the broader area in which the development is planned (see 'Selected Bibliography', Part 8). The possible presence as well as the types and ranges of heritage resources in the project area are therefore to a certain extent predictable on the basis of experience gained from earlier fieldwork in the broader area.

3.1 Databases and literature survey

Information derived from databases kept and maintained at institutions such as the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the National Cultural History Museum in Pretoria was consulted to determine whether any heritage resources have been identified in the project area.

A survey of literature relating to the cultural and historical context of the Goedgevonden Expansion Project was also undertaken in order to contextualise any possible heritage resources and sensitive remains that may occur in or near the proposed Goedgevonden Expansion project area (refer to Parts 4 & 8).

3.1 Fieldwork

The Goedgevonden Expansion project area was subjected to a survey with a vehicle while selected areas were subjected to a survey on foot. The project area covers a considerable surface area and could not be investigated in detail due to the large size of this area and the time allowed for the study to be completed, the fact that large parts of the project area are covered with agricultural fields (in which graveyards may occur) but which are difficult to survey on foot and the occurrence of inaccessible smaller spots such as wet or damp areas which could not be surveyed on foot or with vehicles.

The Goedgevonden Expansion Project (and other HIA studies done for coal mines on the Eastern Highveld) have proven that disturbed areas such as maize fields can still bear the presence of sensitive remains such as graveyards (see 'Selected Bibliography', Part 8).

3.3 Mapping the heritage resources

The coordinates for graves and graveyards were determined with a GPS instrument and tabulated (Table 1). The graves were also mapped (Figure 1). The coordinates of other infrastructure and heritage resources in the categories 'Villages', 'Farm Complexes', 'Squatter Camps' and "other structures and features" were not determined as the infrastructure associated with these categories usually occur in complexes (clusters) of structures that are grouped together. The geographical locations of these complexes are mostly indicated on the 1: 50 000 topographical maps of the project area and were consequently highlighted on these maps with numbers and letters (2529CC & 2629AA [1:50 000]; 2628 East Rand [1: 250 000]) (Figure 1).

All the categories of infrastructure and heritage resources such as graves were mapped (Figure 1).

3.4 Assumptions and limitations

The Goedgevonden Expansion Project area covers a very large surface area. This area could not be surveyed in detail due to reasons that have been outlined. It must also be made aware that heritage resources at times appear in the most unexpected places. Heritage surveys therefore may not detect all heritage resources in any given project area. While certain remains may simply be missed during surveys (observations), others may occur below the surface of the earth and may only be exposed once development (such as mining) commences.

3.5 Some remarks on terminology

The Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) referred to in the title of this report includes a survey of heritage resources as outlined in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) (See Box 1).

Heritage resources (cultural resources) include all human-made phenomena and intangible products that are the result of the human mind. Natural, technological or industrial features may also be part of heritage resources, as places that have made an outstanding contribution to the cultures, traditions and lifestyles of the people or groups of people of South Africa.

The term 'pre-historical' refers to the time before any historical documents were written or any written language developed in a particular area or region of the world. The historical period and historical remains refer, for Ogies to the first appearance or use of 'modern' Western writing brought to Ogies by the first Colonists who settled in this area after c. 1850.

The term 'relatively recent past' refers to the 20th century. Remains from this period are not necessarily older than sixty years. However, remains need not to be older than sixty years to qualify as part of the national estate. Some of these remains, however, may be close to sixty years of age and may, in the near future, qualify as heritage resources according to the sixty year criterion for heritage resources.

It is not always possible, based on observations alone, to distinguish clearly between archaeological remains and historical remains, or between historical remains and remains from the relatively recent past. Although certain criteria may help to make this distinction possible, these criteria are not always present, or, when they are present, they are not always clear enough to interpret with great accuracy. Criteria such as square floor plans (a historical feature) may serve as a guideline. However, circular and square floors may occur together on the same site.

The term 'sensitive remains' is sometimes used to distinguish graves and cemeteries as well as ideologically significant features such as holy mountains, initiation sites or other sacred places. Graves in particular are not necessarily heritage resources if they date from the recent past and do not have tombstones that are older than sixty years. The distinction between 'formal' and 'informal' graves in most instances also refers to graveyards that were used by colonists and by indigenous people. This distinction may be important as different cultural groups may uphold different traditions and values with regard to their ancestors. These values have to be recognised and honoured whenever graveyards are exhumed and relocated.

The term 'Stone Age' refers to the prehistoric past, although Late Stone Age peoples lived in South Africa well into the historical period. The Stone Age is divided into an Earlier Stone Age (3 million years to 150 000 thousand years ago) the Middle Stone Age (150 000 years to 40 000 years ago) and the Late Stone Age (40 000 years to 200 years ago).

The term 'Late Iron Age' refers to the period between the 17th century and the 19th century and can therefore include the historical period.

Mining heritage sites refer to old, abandoned mining activities, underground or on the surface, that may date from the prehistorically, historical or relatively recent past.

The term 'study area' or 'project area' refers to the area where the Goedgevonden Expansion Project wants to focus its development activities.

The 'critical area' refers to the area that will be affected by the Goedgevonden Expansion Project.

The 'peripheral area' refers to the area where the Goedgevonden Expansion Project does not intend to focus its development activities but which are in close proximity or which borders on the critical area.

Phase I studies refer to surveys using various sources of data in order to establish the presence of all possible types of heritage resources in any given area.

Phase II studies include in-depth cultural heritage studies such as archaeological mapping, excavating and sometimes laboratory work. Phase II work may include the documenting of rock art, engraving or historical sites and dwellings; the sampling of archaeological sites or shipwrecks; extended excavations of archaeological sites; the exhumation of bodies and the relocation of graveyards, etc. Phase II work requires the co-operation and approval of SAHRA.

4 THE STUDY AREA

* The Goedgevonden Expansion Project will cover the farms Goedgevonden 10IS, Zaaewater 11IS and Kleinsuikerboschkraal 8IS on the Eastern Highveld. The Highveld of South Africa is a wide geographical region that is situated between the southern and south-eastern Transvaal, over the largest part of the Orange Free State and according to its elevation across the largest part of the northern and north-eastern Cape Province.

The Highveld's altitude varies between 1200m to 1800m above sea level. The region's vegetation is marked by a treeless savannah while the rainfall varies between 400mm in the far south to 900mm in the north-east. Most of the rain falls in summer, sometimes in the form of thunderstorms. Winter is marked by consecutive moderate cloudless days although it can become bitter cold at night, particularly in the south.

4.1 Location

The proposed new Goedgevonden Expansion Project will be established on the farms Goedgevonden 10IS, Zaaewater 11IS and Kleinsuikerboschkraal 8IS, directly to the south of the town of Ogies (Phola) on the Eastern Highveld in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa. The Eastern Highveld is bordered by Pretoria and the East Rand in the west; the foot slopes of the Drakensberg range of mountains in the east; the Vaal River and plateau ridge in the south and the Springbok flats in the north.

The Goedgevonden Expansion Project area covers a considerable surface and is a large square block of land. The project area is demarcated in the north-west by blue gum trees that are located near the R555 running between Ogies in the east and Delmas in the west. The northern border is the southern outskirts of the town of Ogies and the north-eastern border the railway line running from Ogies further to the east. The south-eastern border of the study area is demarcated by Eskom's power lines while the western and southern borders of the project area correspond with the border between the farms Zondagsvlei 9IS and Goedgevonden 10IS and the border between Goedgevonden 10IS and Springboklaagte 33IS (2529CC & 2629AA [1:50 000], 2628 East Rand [1: 250 000]) (Figure 1).

4.2 The altered state of the project area

The vegetation in the project area is a typical Highveld grass veldt with few trees. However, this vegetation has been altered as vast tracks of land have been changed into maize fields. Pans with water and quarries occur throughout the project area. Wattle plantations have set root in many places while blue gum trees were planted in lots or as avenues together with pine trees to indicate earlier boundaries between farms. Some blue gum trees may be associated with historical farm homesteads. Blue gums were also planted for commercial purposes. The odd clump of blue gums on the level plains was planted to provide shade to stock on the treeless Eastern Highveld.

The project area can therefore not be described as a pristine piece of land any longer. While large parts have been utilized for agriculture, mining has gradually encroached on the project area from the south-west. The northern part of the project area borders on the southern outskirts of Ogies where residential development has commenced as early as the late 19th century. At least two national roads cut through the project area with several dirt roads criss-crossing the area.

Figure 1. The Goedgevonden Expansion Project covers the farms Goedgevonden 10IS, Zaaewater 11IS and Kleinsuikerboschkraal 8IS to the south of Ogies on the Eastern Highveld in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa (2529CC & 2629AA [1:50 000]; 2628 East Rand [1: 250 000]) (Figure 1).

The most important heritage resources and infrastructure in the project area included Villages, Farm Complexes, Squatter Camps and Graves and Graveyards.

4.3 Contextual background

Considering the range and types of heritage resources listed in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, see Box 1), it is possible that the following types of heritage resources may exist in the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area, namely:

- Stone tools that may date from any of the Stone Age periods.
- Historical remains associated with the establishment of colonial farmers in the area.
- Remains that may be associated with the earliest exploration for or the earliest (coal) mining activities in the area.
- Remains dating from the more recent past such as homesteads occupied by farmers and their co-workers. These residential remains may be associated with single graves or with small cemeteries.

The following brief historical overview will help to contextualise the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area.

4.3.1 Stone Age sites

Stone Age sites are usually associated with stone artefacts usually found scattered on the surface or as part of deposits in caves and rock shelters. The Stone Age is divided into the Early Stone Age, the Middle Stone Age and the Late Stone Age. The Early Stone Age covers the period from 2.5 million years ago to 250 000 years ago. The Middle Stone Age refers to the time period from 250 000 years ago to 22 000 years ago and the Late Stone Age is the period 22 000 years ago to 2 000 years ago. Each of these 'ages' are divided into different 'cultural' periods, which may differ chronologically or which may have existed roughly simultaneous in different regions and therefore under different climatic conditions in South Africa.

Heritage surveys done on the Eastern Highveld has^{re} not revealed the presence of significant numbers of Stone Age sites from any of the different periods identified for the Stone Age. This can largely be attributed to a lack of heritage surveys that have been done in this part of South Africa. Stone Age sites are numerous all over South Africa and tend to crop up even where the presence of humans in the past was not remotely expected.

4.3.2 Late Iron Age remains

Numerous pre-*difaqane* and *difaqane* wars took place on the Highveld during the last quarter of the 18th century and the first three decades of the 19th century. These wars led to the displacement of large numbers of Tswana clans on the Highveld where Mzilikazi's Ndebele caused chaos and havoc. The Ndebele established several settlement complexes in this region although it is possible that Mzilikazi may have had settlements on the Eastern Highveld, between Pretoria and Witbank. However, the locations of these settlements have not yet been pointed out by researchers.

4.3.3 Historical remains

The Goedgevonden Expansion Project will take place to the south of Ogies on the Eastern Highveld in the Mpumalang Province of South Africa. Ogies is located approximately twenty five kilometres to the south-west of Witbank. The towns of Ogies and Witbank therefore are closest to the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area so that project has to be contextualised in terms of the origins and development of these two towns.

The railway line between Pretoria and Lourenzo Marques was built in 1894. It passed close to where Witbank is located today. The first Europeans who came to the area observed the abundance of coal, which was evident on the surface or in the beds of streams. A stage post for wagons close to a large outcrop of whitish stones (a 'white ridge', possibly a sandstone ridge) gave the town its name. Witbank was established in 1903 on a farm known as Swartbos which belonged to Jacob Taljaard.

Ogies serves as an important link in the running railway line running between Pretoria and Maputo which was built in 1896. It is also linked via Broodsenysplaas, 35km south of Middelburg to join the railway line between Ermelo and Piet Retief to Richards Bay. This railway line carries some of the longest and heaviest trains in the world. The town of Ogies developed around the railway station which was built on the farm Ogiesfontein in 1928.

4.3.4 A coal mining heritage

The earliest use of coal (charcoal) in South Africa was during the Iron Age (300-1880AD) when metal workers used charcoal, iron and copper ores and fluxes (quartzite, bone) to smelt iron and copper in clay furnaces.

Colonists are said to have discovered coal in the French Hoek Valley near Stellenbosch in the Cape Province in 1699. The first reported discovery of coal in the interior of South Africa was in the mid-1830 when coal was mined in Natal/Kwa Zulu.

The first exploitation for coal was probably in Kwa Zulu/Natal as documentary evidence refers to a wagon load of coal brought to Pietermaritzburg to be sold in 1842. In 1860 the coal trade started in Dundee when a certain Pieter Smith charged ten shillings for a load of coal dug by the buyer from a coal outcrop in a stream. In 1864 a coal mine was opened in Molteno. The explorer, Thomas Baines mentioned that farmers worked coal deposits in the neighbourhood of Bethal (Transvaal) in 1868. Until the discovery of diamonds in 1867 and gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886, coal mining only satisfied a very small domestic demand.

With the discovery of gold in the Southern Transvaal and the development of the gold mining industry around Johannesburg came the exploitation of the Boksburg-Spring coal fields, which is now largely worked out. By 1899, at least four colliers were operating in the Middelburg-Witbank district, also supplying the gold mining industry. At this time coal mining also has started in Vereeniging. The Natal Colliers importance was boosted by the need to find an alternative for imported Welsh anthracite used by the Natal Government Railways.

By 1920 the output of all operating colliers in South Africa attained an annual figure of 9,5million tonnes. Total in-situ reserves were estimated to be 23 billion tonnes in Witbank-Springs, Natal and Vereeniging. The total in situ reserves today are calculated to be 121 billion tonnes. The largest consumers of coal are Sasol, Iscor and Eskom.

Other economic ventures on the Eastern Highveld include mixed farming such as the production of red meat, grain, maize, sunflowers, potatoes and other vegetables. A wide range of minerals are also mined in the region, namely gold in Gauteng and the Orange Free State and diamonds at Cullinan. Some of the world's largest coal mines are located on the Eastern Highveld supplying amongst other Eskom's power stations such as Dhuva, Arnot and Kendall with coal for the production of electricity.

5 THE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY (HIA)

The survey of the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area revealed a wide variety of infrastructure, some of which can be classified as heritage resources or with heritage value while others have no relevance or bearing to heritage resources of any kind. Heritage resources in these different categories are highlighted but are not analysed in order to determine their levels of significance. Such an investigation would require that a thorough, in-depth historical architectural investigation (a Phase II study) of each and every structure should be done in order to establish the various criteria according to which these remains can be classified as being of average, mediocre or outstanding historical significance.

The criterion according to which structures and buildings were classified as being of 'historical significance' in this study was based on the age of structures that were observed in the Goedgevonden Expansion project area. These structures were mostly confined to the category 'Villages' or were part of 'Farm Complexes' or existed in the category 'Other structures and features'. Although the exact age of structures in the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area could not be determined with any great degree of accuracy, the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999) was used as a guideline. According to the act structures and buildings older than sixty years (60 years) qualify as being of historical significance.

The types and ranges of infrastructure and heritage resources that were encountered in the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area have been classified into different categories. These categories are now listed and briefly discussed.

5.1 Types and ranges of infrastructure in the project area

The types and ranges of infrastructure and heritage resources occurring in the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area include:

- Villages or residential areas that are composed of a varying number of residences. The majority of these villages are relatively young although several

historical homes were observed in some of these residential areas. At least one of these villages has been classified as a 'Historical Village' as the majority of structures in this village are older than sixty years and therefore have historical significance.

• Several Farm Complexes (farm homesteads) consisting of farm homes and associated outbuildings and other infrastructure are scattered over the project area. Some of these farm complexes contain historical houses while others are modern as they date from the recent past. Several of these farm complexes are associated with graveyards some of which are historical.

• At least three Squatter Camps were observed in the project area. It is possible that isolated squatter huts may be more common in the project area.

• Other Structures and Features that are not part of the Villages or the Farm Complexes and that occur as isolated phenomena in the project area. These structures and features are not many. At least two possible historical structures were observed.

• Numerous graves and graveyards (formal and informal) were observed in the project area. Several of these graveyards occur on the southern and western borders of the project area and therefore may fall within the perimeters of the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area (the critical area) or in the peripheral area (outside the project area).

The coordinates for clusters or complexes of infrastructure such as 'Villages', 'Farm Complexes' and 'Squatter Camps' were not determined as these phenomena are clearly visible on the 1: 50 000 topographical maps of the project area.

The geographical positions of smaller structures and features such as graves and graveyards were determined with a GPS instrument. These features were also mapped and their coordinates tabulated (Figure 1; Table 1).

A broad description of the various types and ranges of infrastructure and heritage resources illustrated with photographs is now provided.

5.1.1 Villages

The following villages or residential areas were distinguished in the project area:

5.1.1.1 The southern outskirts of Ogies

The southern outskirts of Ogies fall within the designated Goedgevonden Expansion Project area. It is situated on the northern border of the project area and includes residential houses, churches, schools, shops, a hotel, squatter houses and other types of infrastructure. Many houses in the residential area and along the railway line (railway houses) as well as other infrastructure in this part of the town are older than sixty years and therefore qualify as being of historical significance.

The southern outskirts of Ogies have to be investigated more thoroughly if it is going to be affected by the proposed Goedgevonden Expansion Project. A survey of this part of the town will identify all possible infrastructure and graveyards that may exist in this part of the project area.

5.1.1.2 The Witcon (Duiker) residential area

This mine village is located near the south-eastern corner of the study area. It is a small residential area with two main tar road and other sport and relaxation facilities such as a tennis court, bowling green, club house and a swimming pool.

The Witcon residential village is currently being demolished. Only a few houses are still standing.

It seems as if the houses in the northern part of the village may have been built before those that are located in the southern part of the town. These houses therefore may be older than the houses in the southern part of the village. The sport and recreational

facilities were also established in the southern part of the village. Structures in this complex have also been demolished.

Several of the houses in the northern part of the village are older than sixty years and qualify as historical structures. The avenues with popular trees may also approach sixty years and may add to the historical character of this village (Figure 2).

The developer has to acquire permits which would allow the demolishing of any historical structures. Such permits must be obtained from SAHRA and from a local authority.

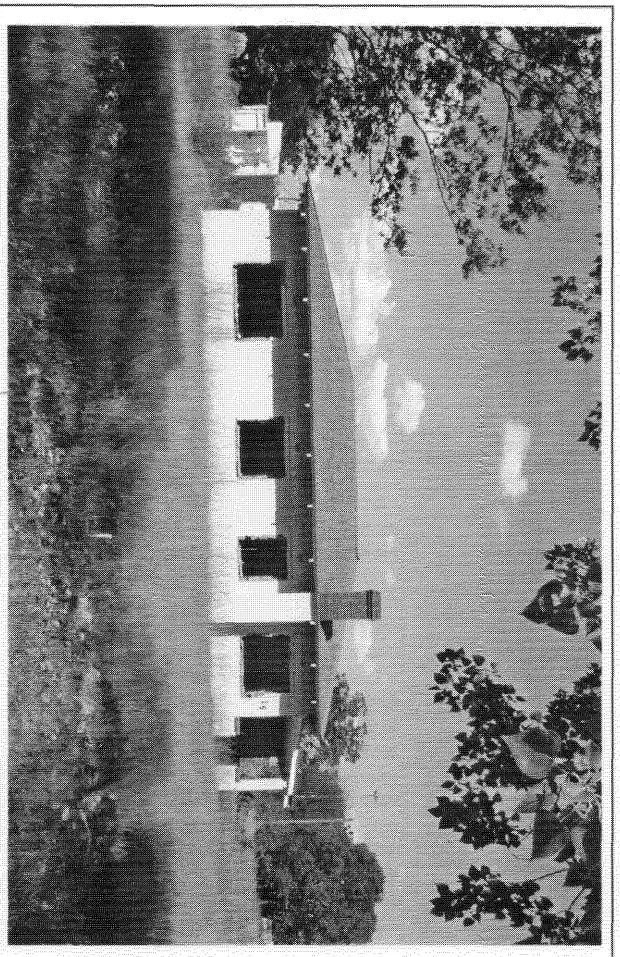


Figure 2- Houses in the northern main street of Witcon (Duiker) residential area may be older than sixty years and therefore may qualify as historical structures.

5.1.1.3 A village occupied by labourers

A small village that is occupied by labourers is located on opposite sides of the dirt road that runs to Mr. Vos Breed's farm homestead. This village is situated in the north-western part of Goedgevonden 101S and is occupied by labourers working for Mr. Vos Breed. This village is composed of modern houses with no historical significance.

According to a spokesperson a new grave was recently established in this village.

5.1.1.4

Mbila village

Mbila village is located at the crossing of two roads respectively running to Bethal and Leandra outside the project area. This village is currently occupied by people who live in pre-cast concrete houses that may be several decades old. It seems as if these houses have little historical significance (Figure 3). However, the village as such may be historically significant as it reflects a particular lifestyle of a particular group (class) of people during a certain time period. As the village was originally used as living quarters for a farm working community several decades ago the village reflects the unique life-ways and circumstances of farm labourers in the 'old South Africa' that is not seen any longer. This criterion adds to the historical character of the village.

The Mbila village is associated with Graveyard 03 which is located to the south of the village.

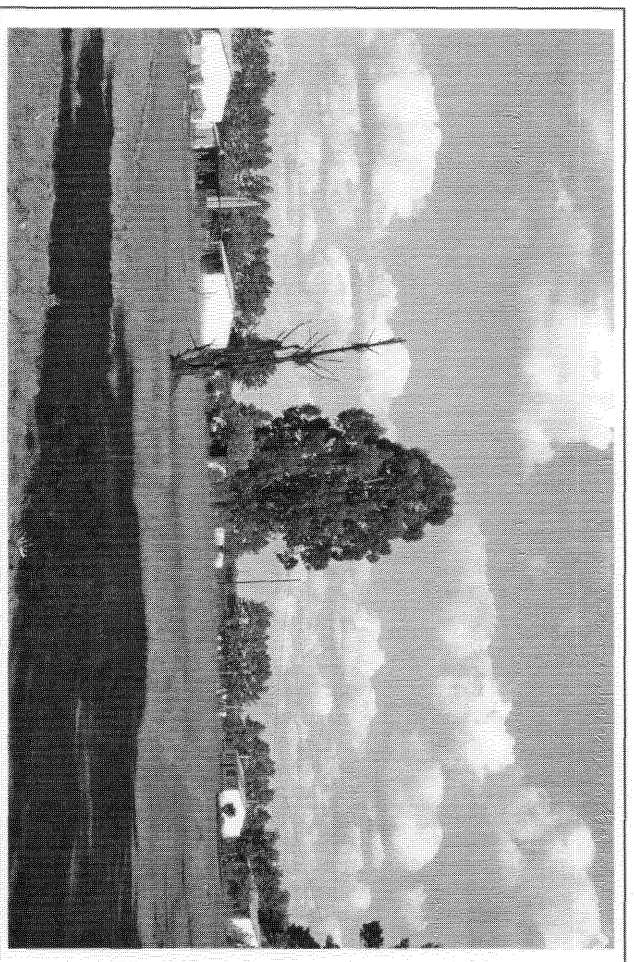


Figure 3- Mbila village is composed of a number of pre-cast concrete houses. The original village was used by farm workers and reflect a part of South Africa's unique past. This criterion may add to the historical value of the village .

5.1.1.5 A historical village

A village consisting of several old houses is situated along the dirt road that connects the road running to Bethal (R545) with the road running to Leandra. The buildings in this village are all located on the northern side of the dirt road and include a mosque, a shop and several houses that are along the northern shoulder of the dirt road. At least four of the houses along the dirt road are older than sixty years (Figure 4). The shop also has historical value. It may originally have served as a house that was adapted to be used as a shop. These houses clearly have (outstanding) historical significance as they were built according to a specific style and with unique architectural features.

This village is associated with Graveyards 01 (GY01) and Graveyard 02 (Gy02).

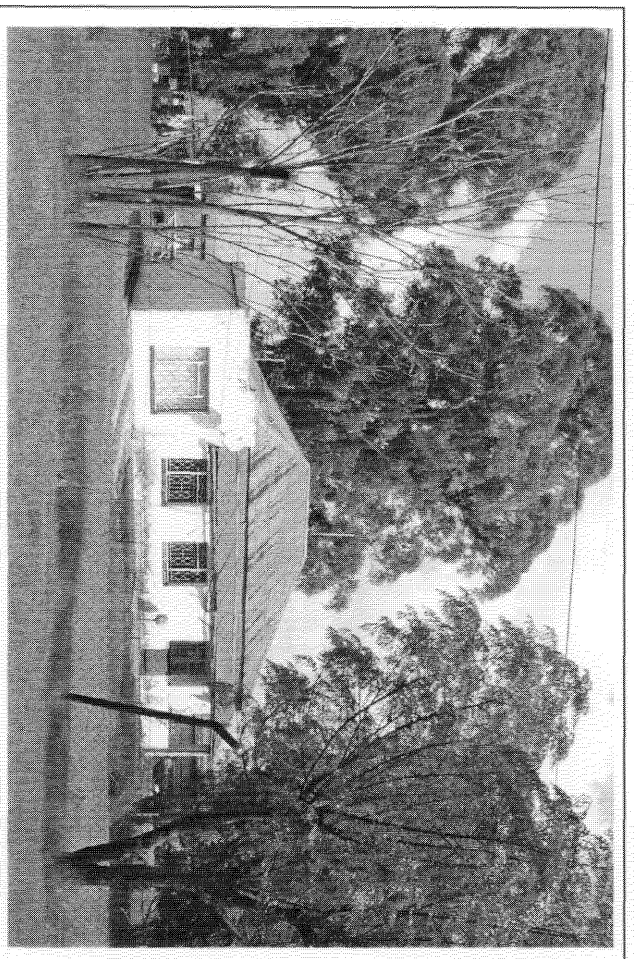


Figure 4- One of several houses in the historical village on Goedgevonden 101S.

5.1.2 Farm Complexes

Several farm complexes are scattered over the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area, the majority of which are relatively modern. However, several historical houses occur in some these farm complexes. It is also possible that some of these farm complexes were established many decades ago with what would be considered historical houses and outbuildings today but which were demolished, rebuild or

modernized over the years. The historical cores of such houses and outbuildings (now modernized) can therefore not be easily recognised by the layman.

Historical farm homesteads are sometimes associated with historical graveyards.

The following farm complexes were distinguished:

5.1.2.1 The Bombardi Farm Complex

The Bombardi Farm Complex is located to the west to the national road (R545) running to Bethal. At least two dwellings for labourers also occur opposite (to the east of road R545) to the Bombardi farm homestead. Avenues with pine trees occur on both sides of a dirt road running to the labourer's dwellings. These dwellings were built with brick and cement and are covered with flat corrugated zinc roofs. These structures date from the recent past and have no historical significance.

The Bombardi farm complex is composed of many structures such as houses, outbuildings, sheds, enclosures for stock, a dairy, etc. The two main houses in this farm complex are both historical as well as the dairy (Figure 5). It is possible that some of the outbuildings in this complex may be historical.

The farm complex is associated with Grave 15 (GY15) and Graveyard 16 (GY16).

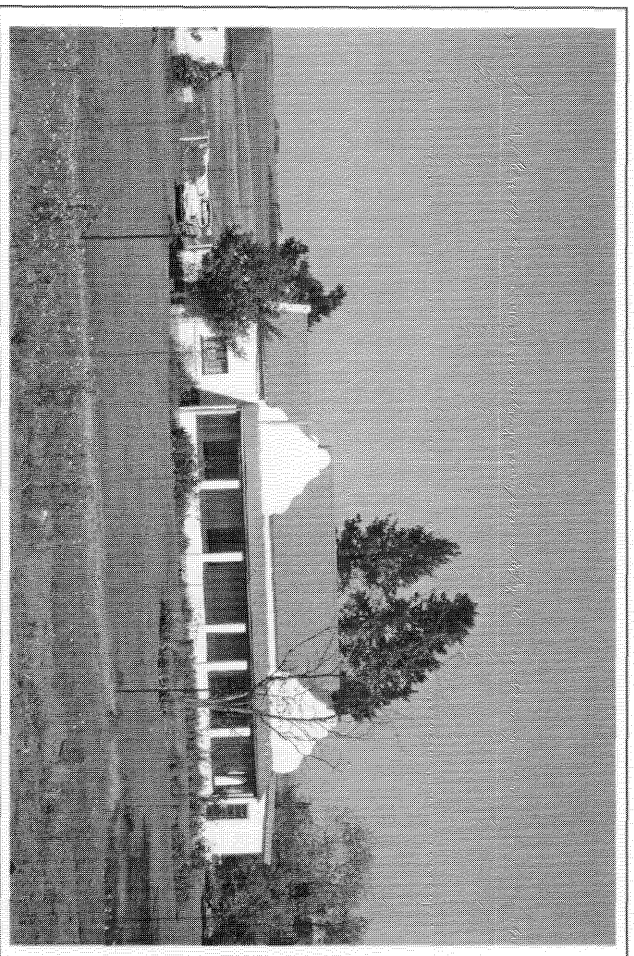


Figure 5- One of the two main houses in the Bombardi Farm Complex that qualifies as a historical structure.

5.1.2.2 Opposite the Bombardi Farm Complex

A single residential house with outbuildings is located opposite the Bombardi Farm Complex (east of the Road 545). This structure also qualifies as being of historical significance.

5.1.2.3 Tielman and Ina Roos' Farm Complex

The Farm Complex of Tielman and Ina Roos is located near the turn in the dirt road running to Springbokllaagte outside the project area. This complex is mainly composed of modern structures although it would appear as if two older outbuildings may be part of this complex.

Graveyards 04 (GY04) and (GY05) are associated with this farm complex

5.1.2.4

Vos Breed's Farm Complex

This Farm Complex is located in the north-western part of the project area on the farm Goedgevonden 101S. This is a modern farm complex with at least three modern residential houses, numerous outbuildings, sheds and a tennis court. It also incorporates a nursery with numerous plastic tunnels. According to the son of Mr. Vos Breed no old farm homesteads exist any longer they were demolished when the new farmhouses were built.

The Vos Breed Farm Complex is also associated with a second small Farm Complex located to the south of the main Farm Complex and the plastic tunnels of the nursery. This Farm Complex is occupied by Mr. Vos Breed's foreman and family. The main house in this complex dates from the recent past. It is associated with three small square buildings which may have historical significance considering the age of these structures and the particular style reflected by their gables (Figure 6).

This Farm Complex is associated with Graveyard 17, Grave 18 and with Graves 19.

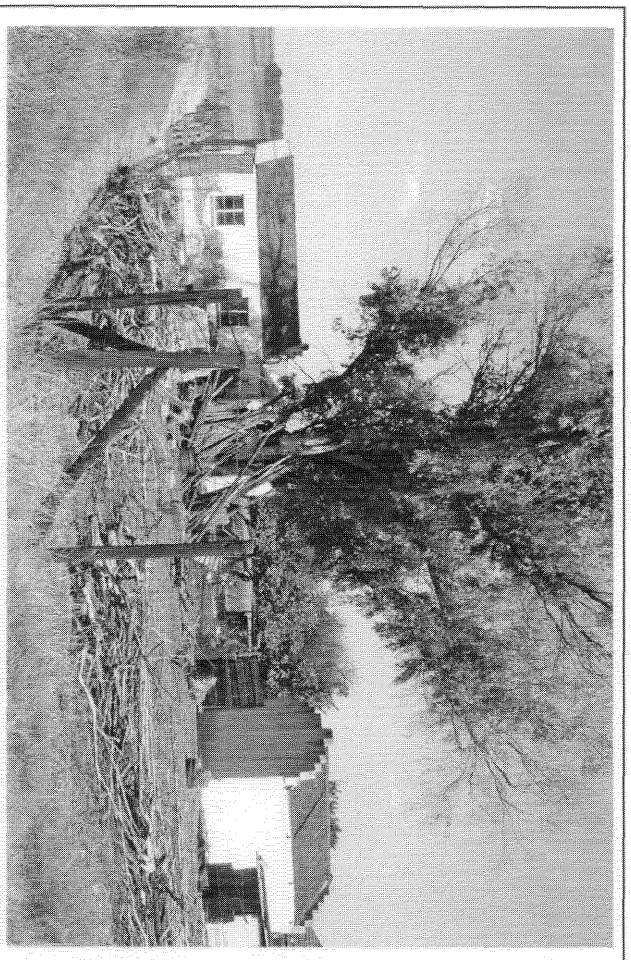


Figure 6- The three structures that are associated with the foreman's house near Mr. Vos Breed's Farm Complex. These structures may have historical significance.

5.1.2.5 The BG Schmidt Farm Complex

The BG Schmidt Farm Complex is located on Goedgevonden 101S near the southwestern corner of the study area and is composed of a modern farm homestead, a historical house and a village for farm workers.

The main farm house in this complex and its outbuildings are modern structures.

The village for farm workers include a relatively large number of square cement brick buildings which date from the recent past. This village has no historical significance.

A single house between the labourer's village and the modern farm homestead dates back several decades. This house is clearly older than sixty years and may date from the colonial or Victorian period. It is also associated with a (historical) oak tree growing next to the house.

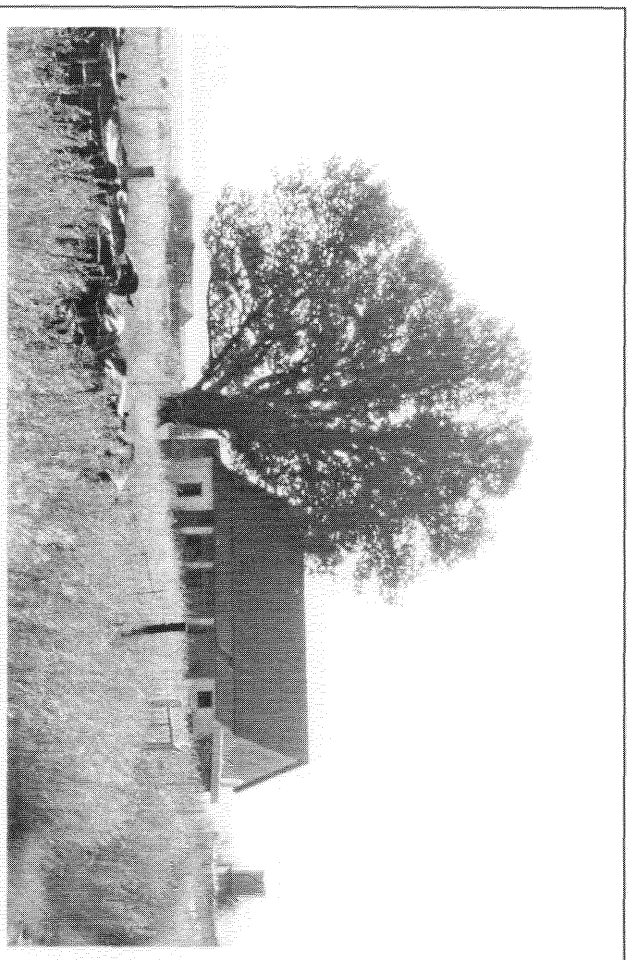


Figure 7- The historical house in the BG Schmidt Farm Complex. Although this house has been altered it is older than sixty years. Note the oak tree planted next to the house. Historical farm homesteads on the Eastern Highveld are usually associated with (historical) oak trees.

5.1.2.6 The Zaaewater Farm Complex

This Farm Complex on Zaaewater 111S is located opposite the Witcons (Duiker) village and to the west of the R545 running between Ogies and Bethal.

The main residence in the Zaaewater Farm Complex is a Victorian dwelling (currently painted green) that seems to be in a good state of repair (Figure 8). Several outbuildings are associated with this structure. Some of them may have historical significance.

A village occupied by labourers is located along the avenue of blue gum trees that marks this Farm Complex. These dwellings are mostly mud-brick structures that date from the recent past.

The Zaaewater Farm Complex is associated with Graveyard 06 (GY06).

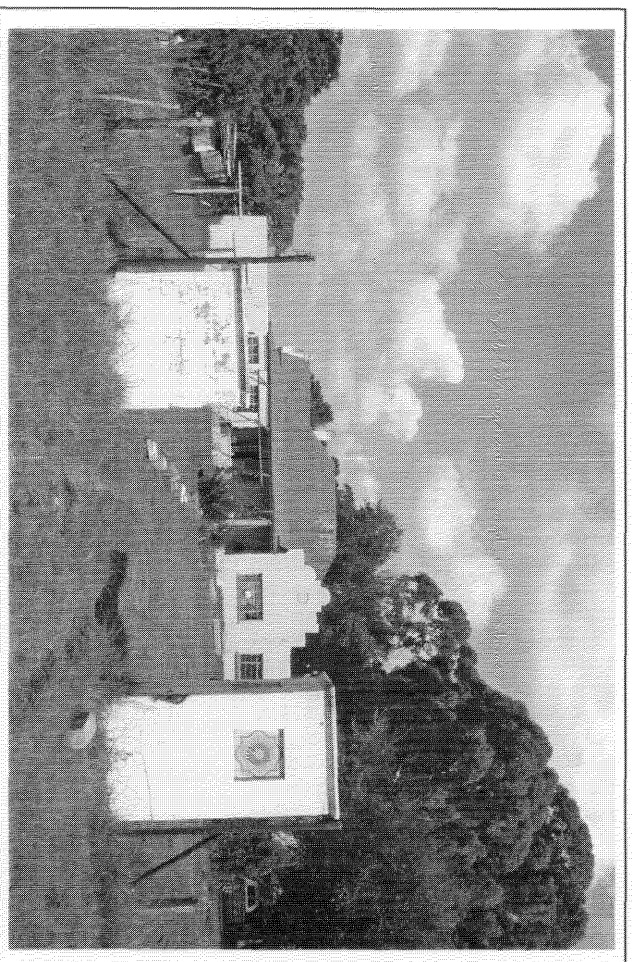


Figure 8- The main house in the Zaaewater Farm Complex (currently painted green) has historical significance.

5.1.3 Squatter camps

At least two large squatter camps were observed in the project area. Both these squatter camps are located in the blue gum trees that demarcate the north-western border of the project area. Single squatter huts also occur near and there in the project area but are mostly established near existing infrastructure or farm homesteads.

5.1.4 Other structures and features

Several isolated buildings and structures such as houses or shops occur throughout the Goedgevonden Expansion project area. A historical house is located at the back of the garage near the entrance to the Witcon (Duiker) residential area. A single (small) house located at the junction of the road running to Bethal (R545) and the dirt road leading to Mr. Vos Breed's Farm Complex may also have historical significance.

Other prominent beacons in the project area with no heritage value are the Goedgevonden Mine with its prominent soil dumps that are located near the centre of Goedgevonden 101S, next to the road running to Leandra. Other beacons include the Witcons Rehabilitation site and Ogjies' waste disposal site which are both located in the north-eastern corner of the project area.

5.1.5 Graves and graveyards

At least eighteen grave sites consisting of single (individual) graves, grave sites with at least two graves or graveyards consisting of three or more graves were discovered in the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area. The symbols that were designated were 'G' for a single grave, 'Gs' for two (paired) graves or two graves that are located in close proximity and 'GY' for graveyard. The graves and graveyards include formal and informal graves and graveyards (refer to Part 4.5). Some of the graves date from the more recent past while others are older than sixty years and therefore qualify as historical cemeteries

It is most likely that this survey did not find all possible graves and graveyards in the Goedgevonden Expansion Project area considering the size of the study area. Single graves in particular could easily be missed while smaller graveyards may occur in some of the maize fields. It can also be expected that graves have been ploughed under, whether deliberate or by accident, as many of the graves in the project area bear no conspicuous markings such as tombstones or other decorations.

The graves and graveyards have also been tabulated and their coordinates determined with a GPS instrument. They are now briefly discussed and illustrated with photographs.

5.1.5.1 Graveyard 01 (GY01)

This graveyard is one of two graveyards that are located close to the mosque on the farm Goedgevonden 10IS. GY01 is located on the western boundary of a maize field and on the eastern shoulder of a dirt road. It is long and narrow and contains approximately 15 graves. Three graves protected in a steel fence is part of this graveyard. One of these graves is decorated with a granite slab and a granite tombstone. The other two graves are those of children and are covered with bricks.

The inscription on the granite tomb stone of the grave behind steel bars read as follow:
'R.I.P Our dear mother Mary Jane *1889 †1947 Remembered by your children NDHLAZI'

GY01 is neglected except for the graves behind the steel bars. Most of the graves are covered with stones or bricks and have no headstones.

5.1.5.2 Graveyard 02 (GY02)

This graveyard is also located close to the mosque, near GY01, on Goedgevonden 101S but to the west of the dirt road that separates the two graveyards. It contains as many as 45 graves of Indian people. The graveyard is well maintained and is still in use.

The majority of the graves have corrugated zink name plates identifying the deceased.

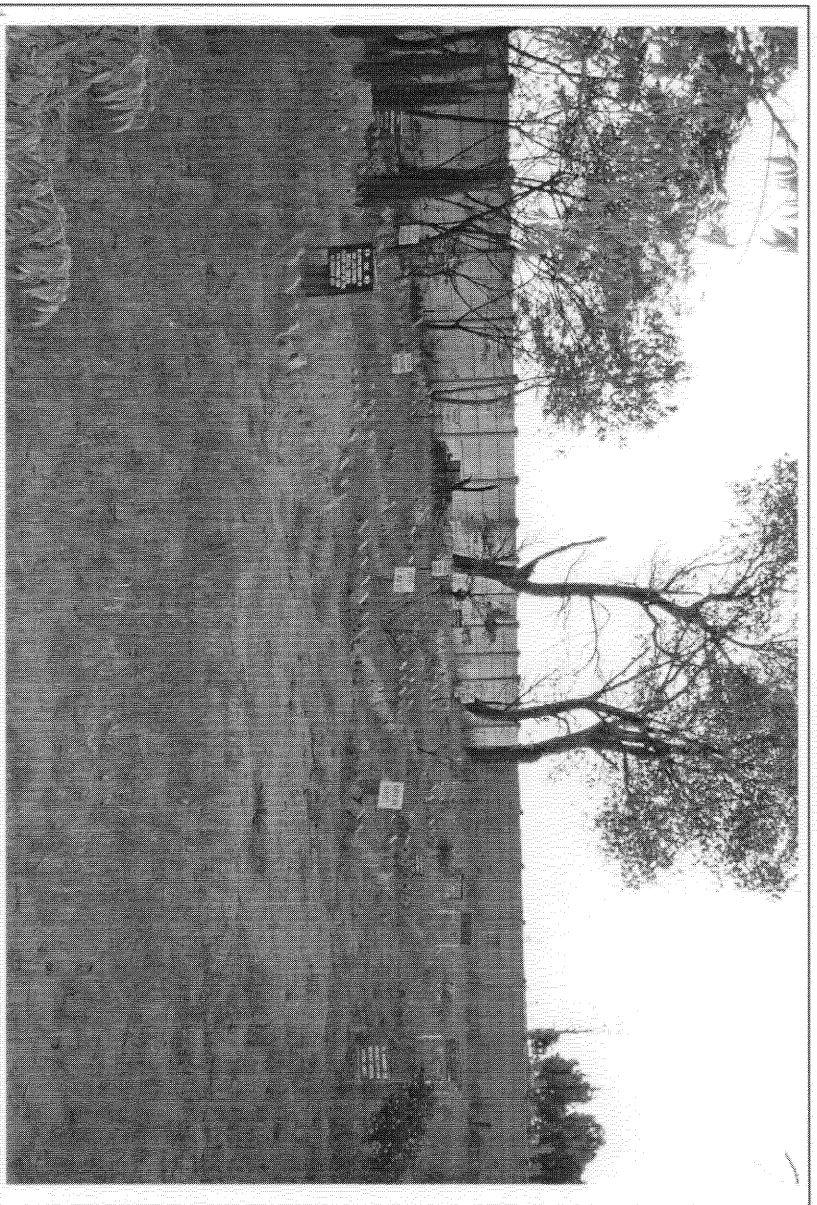


Figure 9- GY02 is located near the mosque and close to GY01. It is used by Indian people and is well maintained. It is still in use.

5.1.5.3 Graveyard 03 (GY03)

Graveyard 03 is located to the south of Mbila village on Goedgevoneden 10IS. It is neglected and is not used any longer. It contains approximately 60 graves of black people. The majority of graves are covered with stones and bricks. A few have granite or cement tomb stones with inscriptions.

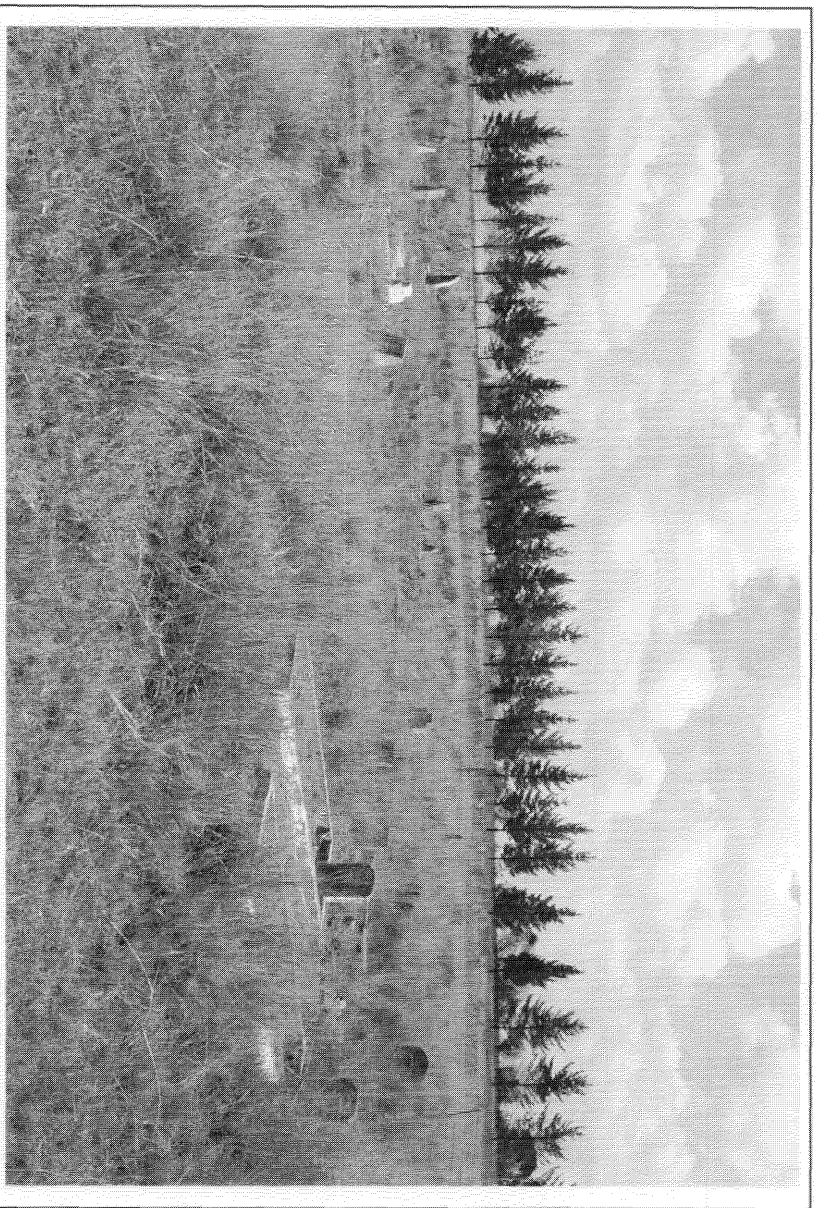


Figure 10- GY03 is located to the south of the village of Mbila and may contain as many as 60 graves.

Inscriptions on some of the graves in GY03 are the following:

'Lala Ngoxolo	'Enoch Ndhlandhla	'Lucas Godfrey Motau
Annah Mkhatsywa	Born 3-2-1935	* 30-6-63
Walala ngomhlaka	Passed 24-7-1977	†5-5-91
19 May 1985'	R.I.P.'	Lala Ngoxolo
		Your wife Norah'

5.1.5.4 Graves 04 (Gs04)

Two possible graves are located on the farm of Mr Tielman Roos on Goedgevonden 10IS. The two graves are located in a bush of wattle trees near the junction of the national road running to Leandra and the dirt road running to Springboklaagte. Another beacon close to the graves is a surveyor's beacon that was erected on a heap of soil built by a coal mine operating in the area.

Both graves are covered with ferricrete stone. One of the graves is marked with a large ferricrete rock serving as a tombstone.

5.1.5.5 Graveyard 05 (GY05)

Graveyard 05 is also located on the farm of Mr Tielman Roos on Goedgevonden 10IS. It is located near a dam and directly next to the dirt road running to Springboklaagte. The graveyard is neglected and nearly invisible in the tall grass. It contains at least six graves, two of which have tombstones with the following inscriptions.

'UITSOEK	'Jim
OOGIE	Mhlongo
Lala Ngoxolo	1957'
Jijane'	

5.1.5.6 Graveyard 06 (GY06)

Graveyard 06 is located on the farm Zaaewater 11IS next to an avenue with blue gum trees. This graveyard is neglected and contains approximately eight graves. Several of the graves have cement head stones with inscriptions. Four of these read as follow:

'Nestar Thwala	'Belina Malalose	'Mathew Sibindi	'Lina
Wazalala	washona	Nkosi	1919
1922	1964	Died 15-4-1967	1970'
1962'	July'	HVM 179'	

5.1.5.7 Graveyard 07 (GY07)

Graveyard 07 is located on Zaaewater 11IS or Springbokklaagte 33IS. It is situated next to a maize field and is fenced in. It contains as many as 15 graves, the majority of which have cement tombstones but no inscriptions as these have faded away.

5.1.5.8 Graveyard 08 (GY08)

Graveyard 08 is also located on Zaaewater 11IS or on Springbokklaagte 33IS, directly to the south of GY07 and is also located along the edge of a maize field. It is fenced-in. GY08 is large and contains as many as 60 graves, the majority of which have cement head stones and cement edgings. The remaining number of graves is covered with stones. The inscriptions of some of these headstones read as follow:

‘Solomon Shabangu

12-12-69’

‘Elizabeth Shabangu

walalala

6-2-67’

‘Letsie Mathebula

Walalangezi

16-4-1987’

‘Elizabeth

Ngwenya

20-1969 Sept

21 1969 Sept’

5.1.5.9 Graveyard 09 (GY09)

This graveyard is located on the border of Goedgevonden 10IS and Springboklaagte 33IS. It is situated directly to the south of a dirt road and is clearly visible from this road. It contains approximately 30 graves. A few of the graves have granite and cement headstones. Inscriptions on some of these read as follow:

'Zandile Trayphiedia Motau	'In memory of Jotham Skosana	'Ellina Skhosana Born 20 June 1918	'Stefans Sibayon
Birth 21-08-91	25-1-1931'	Died 16 Oct 1983'	7-1-58'
Death 11-09-91			
Jer 17 Vs 7'			

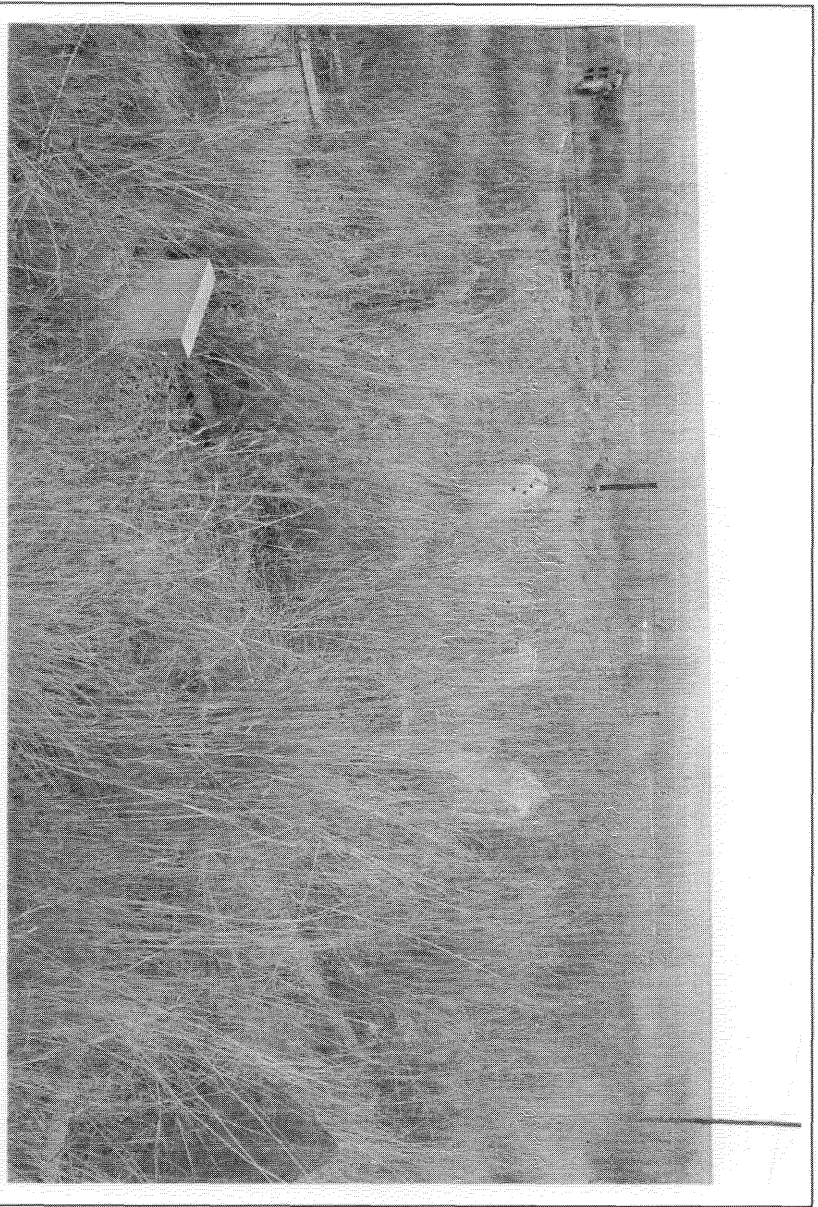


Figure 11- GY09 is located on the border between Goedgevonden 10IS and Springboklaagte 33IS and contains as many as 30 graves.

5.1.5.10

Graveyard 10 (GY10)

GY10 is associated with the BG Schmidt Farm Complex on Goedgevonden 10IS. This graveyard is neglected and used to be fenced-in. It is situated near the modern farm homestead but is clearly historical and can therefore be associated with the historical house close by. Approximately 8 graves are visible under a kikuyu cross cover that has set root on the graves. All the graves, except one, have cement headstones.



Figure 12- GY10 is located near a modern farm homestead on the farm of the BG Schmidt brothers on the farm Goedgevonden 10IS.

Inscriptions on two of the cement headstones read as follow:

'Hier rus ons liewe	'Hier rus my eggenote
Hendrik Johannes	Hendrika Sussana Strydom
V D Merwe	Geb 24 Nov 1895
Geb 17 April 1933	Oorl 29 Des 1938
Oorl 25 Des 1942'	Rus liewe moeder rus'

5.1.5.11

Graveyard 11 (GY11)

GY11 is located on the farm of the BG Schmidt brothers on Goedgevonden 10IS. The graveyard is situated in tall grass next to a maize field and is hardly visible. At least twelve graves are demarcated with a fence. Two of the graves are fitted with granite headstones (with inscriptions, see below), four are fitted with cement headstones and with cement edgings while four are covered with ferricrete stone. An unknown number of graves are scattered in the tall grass. Khutala Colliery's' waste rock dump is approaching this graveyard from the north-west.

'Rev Elias Masoja	'In loving memory of our beloved grandfather
Mashiane	Adam April Zondwayo
+ 3-5-1943'	†1949'

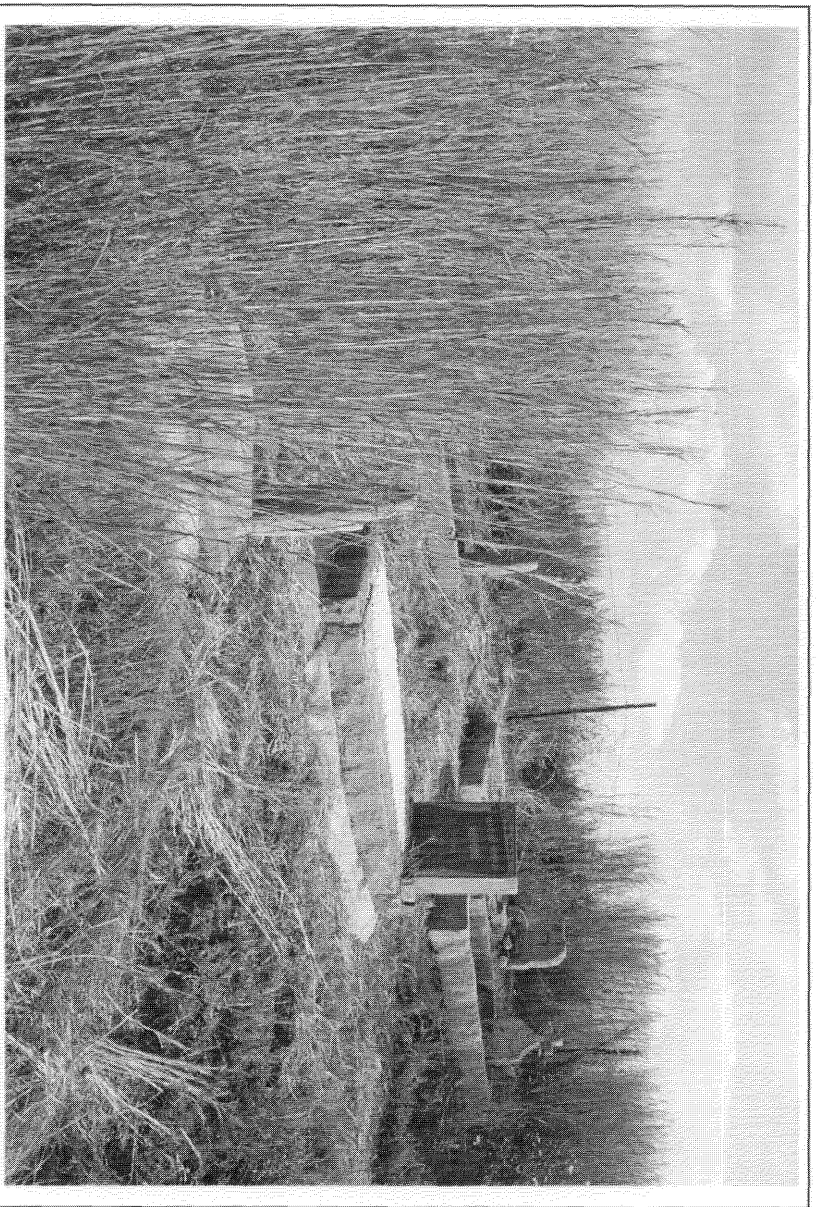


Figure 13- GY11 is located on Goedgevonden 10IS on a piece of undisturbed veldt next to a maize field.

5.1.5.12

Graveyard 12 (GY12)

GY12 is located on the western perimeter of the project area on the border between Goedgevonden 10IS and Zondagsvlei 8IS. It is located under a wattle tree and contains the graves of six people. Five of the graves are fitted with cement headstones and cement edgings. One of the graves has a granite headstone. Some of the headstones have inscriptions, namely:

'Fanie Masago	'Kabonina Silvia	'Lombi Masango
77 years	Masango waza Lange	Wabhubhu Ngizi
Death'	12 December19??'	21-11-1980'



Figure 12- GY12 is located on the border between Goedgevonden 10IS and Zondagsvlei 8IS.

5.1.5.13

Graveyard 13 (GY13)

This graveyard is also located on the western perimeter of the project area on the border between Goedgevonden 10IS and Zondagsvlei 8IS. It is located near the ruins of an old farm homestead. GY13 contains the graves of 3 people and is fenced-in. The graveyard is neglected. Five of the graves have cement headstones and cement edgings.

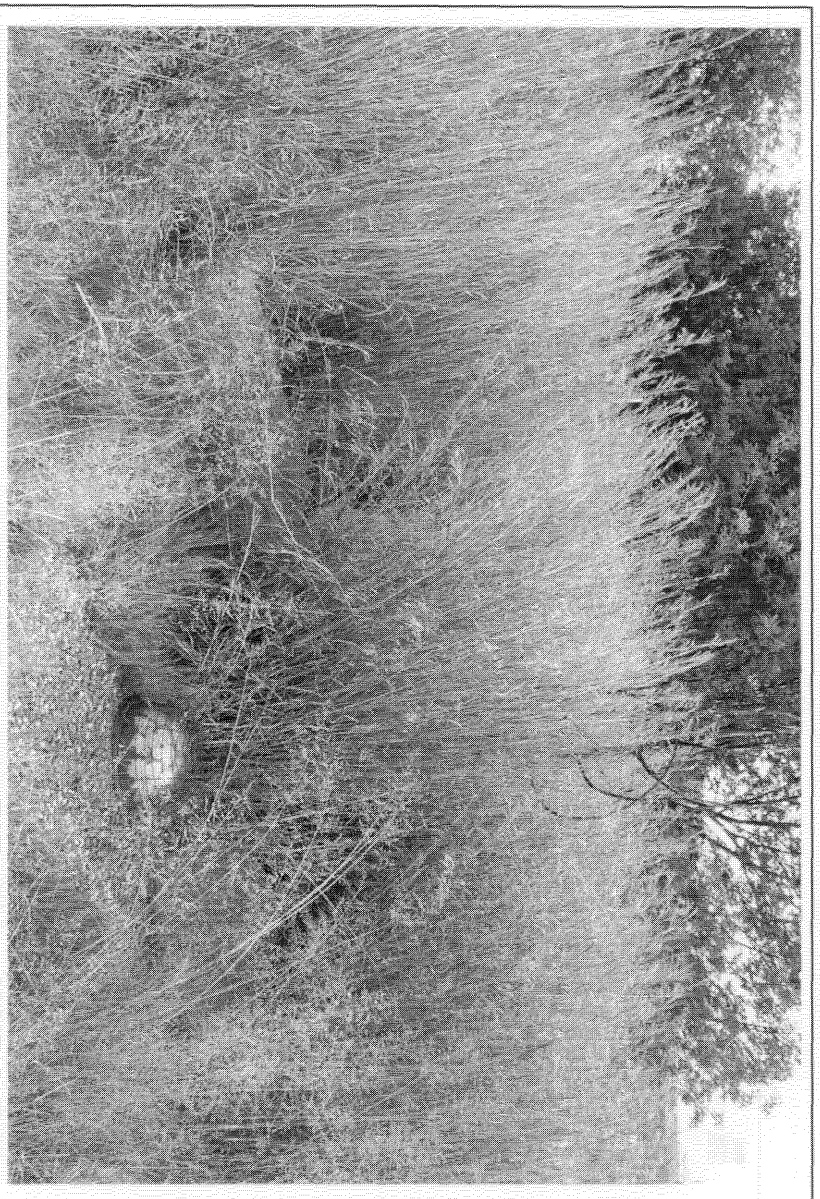


Figure 13- GY13 on the border between Goedgevonden and Zondagsvlei.

All three graves have granite headstones with inscriptions. Two of these read as follow:

'Hier rus my eggenote en ons vader JOHANNES 7-9-1926 15-1-1959'

'Jan Frederick Joachim Geb 12 Okt 1884 Oorl 17 Okt 1954' Hy het vir ons gewerk
Gesorg, gebid, gewaak Hy het vir ons die lewe soet gemaak La Grange'
'Prinsloo

5.1.5.14 Grave 14 (G14)

This single grave is located on the Bombardi Farm Complex next to the national road running to Bethal (R545). It is probably located in the servitude of the road. The grave is located next to an avenue with blue gum trees and sisal plants. It has a cement headstone with no inscription.

5.1.5.15 Graveyard 15

GY15 is composed of at least one single grave that is located approximately one hundred meters from six other graves near an avenue with blue gum trees on the farm Goedgevonden 10IS.

The single grave is fitted with a cement headstone with no inscription. Three of the remaining six graves are covered with stone cairns and the last three in this group are edged with bricks. They are also fitted with cement headstones with no inscriptions.

5.1.5.16 Graveyard 16 (GY16)

GY16 is located near the north-eastern border of the project area on Zaaewater 11IS. It contains the graves of seven or eight people. The graveyard is well maintained. Two of the graves have cement headstones, one with the following inscription:

‘Elta Nkosi wazalwango 1914 wahamba ngo mhlaka 1 June 1960’

Two of the remaining graves are those of children. These graves have stone edgings. One grave is fitted with a cement cross with the inscription: ‘zosi nkosi’.

A sixth grave has a granite headstone with the following inscription:

‘Simon Sibannyoni Wazalwa ngo 1905 Wasishiniya ngo mhlaka 16 January 1960’

A seventh grave is equipped with a headstone that is manufactured from clay.

5.1.1.17

Graveyard 17

GY17 is located in a patch of tall grass in a maize field on Goedgevonden 101S on the farm of Mr Vos Breed. The graveyard used to be fenced-in and was fitted with a gate. The granite slabs on the graves have collapsed and the graves are in a desperate need of repair. At least four or five people were buried in this graveyard.

The inscriptions on some of the graves read as follow:

'My geliefde eggenoot Ons vader en aita Jacobus Frederik *24-12-1899 † 12-10-1966'

'My geliefde eggenote Ons moeder en ouma Susanna Elizabeth Geb 4-12-1889 Oorl 12-2-1960'

'In liefdevolle herinnering aan my eggenote en pappie Christoffel Johannes Cornelius Geb 18-8-1885 Oorl 7-6-1917'

'In tere herinnering aan ons dogtertjie en sussie Esther Beyers Geb 23-9-1915 Oorl 6-6-1923 PRINSLOO' Rom 14:8: 'Of ons dan lewe En of ons dan sterwe Ons behoort aan die Here'

5.1.5.18

Graves 18 (Gs18)

This graveyard is located near the Goedgevonden Open Cast Mine and contains a single grave that is separated from two other graves. One of the graves is in a good condition and is still maintained. It is fitted with a granite headstone and with granite edgings. The second grave has a cement headstone with an inscription while the third grave is covered with stones.

The grave with the granite headstone and granite edgings bears the following inscription:

'Sanah Piet Mtsweni Wabhubha ngo 1938 Ralongo Kuthulamkhulu 26-05-19 29-02-50'

'The second grave bears the following inscription on its cement head stone:

Elisi Misona Washoma Gomhlaga 27 March 1972 16a PYP 1930 ?? November Sanda
Fonteinf 26-05-36 29-02-45'

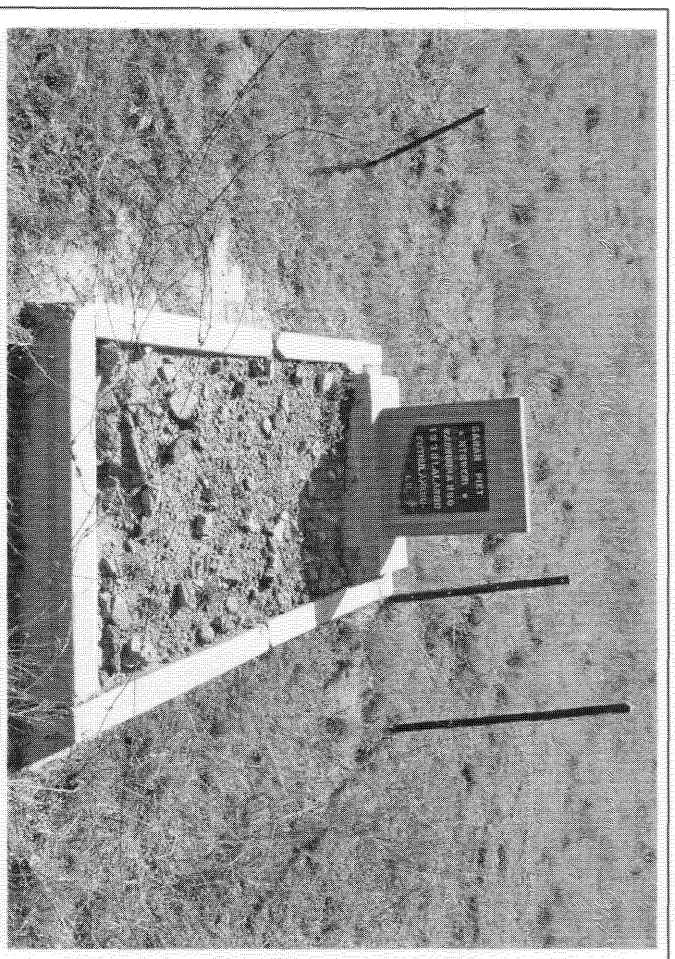


Figure 14- The grave of Sanah Piet Mtsweni on Goedgevonden 10IS.

Table 2- Brief description of graves and graveyards in the Goedgevonden Expansion project area that were found during the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study.

GRAVES AND GRAVEYARDS	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF LOCATIONS AND FEATURES OF GRAVES AND GRAVEYARDS
Graveyard 01 26° 04' 78" S 29° 03' 75" E	Close to Mosque on Goedgevonden 10IS. Located to the west of maize field. Long and narrow from north to south. Neglected. Contain 'iron cage' with 3 graves. Approx. 15 graves.
Graveyard 02 26° 04' 18" S 29° 03' 31" E	Close to Mosque on Goedgevonden 10IS. Next (west) to a dirt road. Maintained. Approx 45 graves.
Graveyard 03 26° 04'34" S 29° 03' 43" E	Located to the south of Mbila village on Goedgevonden 10IS. Neglected. Approx 60 graves.
Graves 04 26° 06 '07" S 29° 03' 55" E	Located on the farm of Tielman Roos on Goedgevonden 10IS close to a T – junction. Situated under clump of wattle trees near soil heap with mine beacon. Two possible graves covered with ferricrete ('ouklip'). Difficult to recognise.
Graveyard 05 26° 06' 01" S 29° 04' 46" E	Located on the farm of Tielman Roos on Goedgevonden 10IS. Near western shoulder of dirt road (and dam) running to Klippootjie. Neglected. Nearly invisible. Six graves.
Graveyard 06 26° 06' 35" S 29° 05' 58" E	Located on Zaaewater 11IS along the northern border of an avenue of Blue Gum trees. Neglected. Nearly invisible. Approx. 8 graves of black people.

GRAVES AND GRAVEYARDS	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF LOCATIONS AND FEATURES OF GRAVES AND GRAVEYARDS
Graveyard 07 26° 07' 16" S 29° 06' 10" E	Located on Zaaewater 11IS or Springboklaagte 33IS. Next to a maize field and fenced in. Neglected. Approx 15 graves.
Graveyard 08 26° 07' 01" S 29° 06' 03" E	Located on Zaaewater 11IS or Springboklaagte 33IS. Next to a maize field and fenced in. Neglected. Approx 60 graves.
Graveyard 09 26° 07' 21" S 29° 02' 18" E	Located on Goedgevonden 10IS on southern border of project area. Situated next (south) of a dirt road. Visible from the dirt road. Approximately 30 graves.
Graveyard 10 26° 06' 50" S 29° 03' 08" E	Located on the farm of BG Schmidt Brothers on Goedgevonden 10IS. Situated near farm homestead. Neglected. Approximately 6 graves covered with kikuyu grass.
Graveyard 11 26° 06' 33" S 29° 01' 53" E	Located on the farm of BG Schmidt Brothers on Goedgevonden 10IS. Situated in tall grass. Hardly visible. Approximately 12 graves demarcated with a fence. Remaining graves are scattered in the tall grass. Khutala Mine's waste rock-dump approaching graves.
Graveyard 12 26° 05' 04" S 29° 01' 50" E	Located on the western border of the project area, between Goedgevonden 10IS and Zondagsvlei 8IS. Six (6) graves. Currently in the process of being relocated by Zenzele Funeral Home (Witbank).

GRAVES AND GRAVEYARDS	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF LOCATIONS AND FEATURES OF GRAVES AND GRAVEYARDS
Graveyard 13 26° 05' 04" S 29° 01' 50" E	Located on Zondagsvlei 8IS. Three (3) graves that are fenced in. Currently in the process of being relocated by Zenzele Funeral Home (Witbank).
Grave 14 26° 04' 30" S 29° 04' 41" E	Located on the Bobardi Farm Complex on Zaaewater 11IS. The grave is situated in the road department's servitude directly next to the national road running to Bethal (R545).
Graveyard 15 26° 05' 01" S 29° 04' 33" E	Located on the Bobardi Farm Complex on Zaaewater 11IS near an avenue with blue gum trees. It consists of a single grave and a small graveyard with six graves located one hundred meters from each other.
Graveyard 16 26° 03' 24" S 29° 04' 09" E	This graveyard is located near the north-eastern border of the project area on Zaaewater 11IS. It contains 7 or 8 well maintained graves.
Graveyard 17 26° 04' 57" S 29° 02' 51" E	This graveyard is located in a patch of tall grass in a maize field on Goedgevonden 10IS on the farm of Mr. Vos Breed. It contains 4 or 5 graves.
Graves 18 26° 05' 19" S 29° 02' 50" E	This graveyard on Goedgevonden 10IS is near the Goedgevonden mine. It contains a single grave that is separated from at least two other graves by a distance of fifty meters.
Graveyard 19 26° 03' 24" S 29° 04' 09" E	

7 CONCLUSION

The HIA study of the Goedgevonden Expansion project area revealed several types and ranges of heritage resources and infrastructure that does not qualifies as heritage resources in the project area. These heritage resources and infrastructure were divided into the following categories: 'Villages', 'Farm Complexes (homesteads)', 'Squatter Camps', 'Other Structures and Features' and most importantly, 'Graves and Graveyards'.

Each of these categories included several examples, namely at least five villages were distinguished in the 'Village' category, six Farm Complexes in the 'Farm Complexes (homesteads)' category, three squatter camps in the 'Squatter Camps' category and at least 18 known grave sites (single graves, two graves located in close proximity and graveyards) were distinguished in the 'Graves and Graveyards' category.

This Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study may have missed heritage resources such as graves considering the large surface of the project area that had to be covered by vehicle and on foot. This project as well as other HIA studies done for coal mines on the Eastern Highveld have proved that graveyards sometimes do occur in maize fields where they are avoided or protected in order not to be affected by agricultural activities (see 'Selected Bibliography', Part 8). However, these grave sites are not easy to find. In some instances such grave sites may eventually be ploughed under. At least three grave sites in maize fields referred to by spokespersons could not be found.

The most important types and ranges of heritage resources that were discovered in the Goedgevonden Expansion project area include:

- At least eighteen (18) graves sites with single graves, two graves located together or graveyards. Some of these graves and graveyards are historical as they are older than sixty years;

- At least five of the six Farm Complexes have historical houses or outbuildings, namely the Bombardi Farm Complex, the farm house opposite the Bombardi Farm Complex, Tielman and Ina Roos' Farm Complex, the BG Schmidt Farm Complex and the Zaiwater Farm Complex.
- Several of the Villages include structures such as houses, shops, outbuildings and other infrastructure that have historical value. These villages include the 'southern outskirts of Ogies', the 'Witcon (Duiker) residential area' and the 'historical village'. The 'Historical Village' category in particular has outstanding historical significance as the largest part of this village is composed of historical buildings.
- The 'Other Structures and Features' category include a historical house at the back of the garage near the entrance to the Witcon residential area and a possible historical structure near the junction of the national road running to Bethal (R545) and the dirt road leading to Mr. Vos Breed's Farm Complex.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that X Strata commission further in-depth (Phase II) HIA studies of smaller (critical) areas where particular development activities are planned as the Goedgevonden Expansion Project unfolds. Critical areas earmarked for development such as open cast mines, shafts, stands for infrastructure, footprints of coal dumps or waste material, corridors for railway lines, etc must be subjected to detail Phase II studies before these development commences.

The graveyards have outstanding significance while the historical structures that are part of some of the 'Villages' 'Farm Complexes (homesteads)' and 'Other structures and features' categories also have high significance. The 'Historical Village' category in particular has outstanding historical significance. The graveyards and historical structures can not be affected by any development project before the graveyards are relocated and the historical structures be subjected to further Phase II studies. Legislation requires mitigation whenever graves and heritage resources are to be affected by development activities.

- The relevant legislation with regard to graveyards includes the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999), the Ordinance on Exhumations (Ordinance No 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act (Act No 65 of 1983 as amended).
- Legislation that bears significance on the historical structures is the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999).

Graveyards may have to be exhumed and relocated while historical structures have to be documented before they are demolished or renovated and conserved. The conservation of historical structures imply that such structures be incorporated in the mine's new infrastructure.

The exhumation and relocation of graveyards and the documentation of historical structures require the attention of specialists such as forensic archaeologists and

historical architects. The forensic archaeologists will acquire all the necessary permits for the exhumation of the graves and the relocation of the graveyards. Various laws, provincial regulations and administrative procedures regulate this activity. Historical structures can only be evaluated by historical architects who know what permits are required for the documentation (conservation and demolition) of these structures.

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