

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for Aurecon
Environmental Consultants concerning the proposed Khanyisa
Power Station on portions of the farms Klippan 332 JS,
Groenfontein 331 JS and Klipfontein 322 JS near Witbank ,
Mpumalanga Province
compiled by

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Executive summary

An Archaeological Impact assessment was undertaken by Kudzala Antiquity CC for Aurecon Environmental Consultants concerning proposed erection of a Power Station on portions of the farms Klippan 332 JS, Groenfontein 331 JS and Klipfontein 322 JS near Witbank Mpumalanga Province. The survey was conducted on foot and with the use of a motor vehicle in an effort to locate archaeological remains and historical features. Six site locations were documented. Site WK 1 is a formal graveyard with some 147 marked and unmarked graves which are historically and socially significant. The other sites are of little or no archaeological or historic value.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Kudzala Antiquity CC will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

1. Introduction

Kudzala Antiquity conducted an Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) on portions of three farms (Klippan 332 JS, Groenfontein 331 JS and Klipfontein 322 JS) where the erection of a new power station, the Khanyisa Power Station, is planned. It is located in the vicinity of Witbank, Mpumalanga Province.

The study forms part of an Environmental Impact Assessment as required by legislation, the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25, 1999). This act requires of individuals (engineers, farmers, mines and industry) or institutions to have impact assessment studies undertaken whenever any development activities are planned. This is to ensure that heritage features or sites that qualify as part of the National Estate are not damaged or destroyed.

Heritage resources considered to be part of the national estate include those that are of cultural significance or have other special value to the present community or future generations.

The national estate may include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- 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

other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);

- sites of significance relating to slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects including:
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological 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

books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

Van Vollenhoven (1995:3) describes cultural resources as all unique and non-renewable physical phenomena (of natural occurrence or made by humans) that can be associated with human (cultural) activities. These would be any man-made structure, tool, object of art or waste that was left behind on or beneath the soil surface by historic or pre-historic communities. These remains, when studied in their original context by archaeologists, are interpreted in an attempt to understand, identify and reconstruct the activities and lifestyles of past communities. When these items are disturbed from their original context, any meaningful information they possess is lost, therefore it is important to locate and identify such remains before construction or development activities commence.

An AIA (Archaeological Impact Assessment) or HIA (Heritage Impact Assessment) consists of three phases, this document deals with the first phase. This (phase 1) investigation is aimed at getting an overview of cultural resources in a given area, thereby assessing the possible impact a proposed development may have on these resources.

When the archaeologist encounters a situation where the planned project will lead to the destruction or alteration of an archaeological site, a second phase in the survey is normally recommended. During a phase two investigation, the impact assessment of development activities on identified cultural resources is intensified and detailed investigation into the nature and origin of the cultural material is undertaken. Normally at this stage, archaeological excavation is carried out in order to document and preserve the cultural heritage.

Phase three consists of the compiling of a management plan for the safeguarding, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources (Van Vollenhoven, 2002).

Continuous communication between the developer and surveyor after the initial report has been compiled may result in the modification of a planned route or development to incorporate or protect existing archaeological sites.

2. Description of surveyed area

The study area falls within the Emalahleni (Witbank) Municipality within Mpumalanga Province. The survey was carried out on portions of three farms namely Klippan 332 JS, Groenfontein 331 JS and Klipfontein 322 JS.

The surveyed area is located in a coal mining area and is characterized by features such as the ruins of buildings and small sections of tarmac road infrastructure, earthwork excavations (diggings), recent agricultural activity, some dams and sections of marshland and wetland.

The survey was conducted on foot in an effort to locate cultural remains.

3. Methodology

The methodological approach for this study meets the requirements of relevant heritage legislation. The investigation of the identified area where the proposed activity is to take place, consisted of foot (physical) survey, a desktop archival study as well as a study of the results of previous archaeological work in the area. A detailed archival study was conducted in an effort to establish the age of the property and whether structures, graves

or features of historical value exist on the property.

SAHRA (South African Heritage Resources Agency) in their “*Minimum standards for archaeological and palaeontological components of impact assessment reports*”. requires that the following components be included in a archaeological or heritage impact assessment:

- Archaeology
- Shipwrecks
- Battlefields
- Graves
- Structures older than 60 years
- Living heritage
- Historical settlements
- Landscapes
- Geological sites
- Palaeontological sites and objects

All the above-mentioned heritage components are addressed in this report, except shipwrecks, geological sites and palaeontological sites and objects.

The purpose of the archaeological study is to establish the whereabouts and nature of

cultural heritage sites should they occur on the surveyed area. This includes settlements, structures and artifacts which have value for an individual or group of people in terms of historical, archaeological, architectural and human (cultural) development.

It is the aim of this study to locate and identify such objects or places in order to assess whether they are of significance and warrant further investigation or protection.

3.1. Desktop archival study

The purpose of the desktop study is to compile as much information as possible on the heritage resources of the area. This helps to provide an historical context for located sites. Sources used for this study included published and unpublished documents, archival material and maps. Material obtained from the following institutions or individuals were consulted:

- Lydenburg Museum Archives, Lydenburg
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports and articles
- Published historic accounts of the area
- Documents of the South African National Archives

3.2. Significance of sites

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) formulated guidelines for the conservation of all cultural resources and therefore also divided such sites into three main categories. These categories might be seen as guidelines that suggest the extent of protection a given site might receive. They include sites or features of local (Grade 3) provincial (Grade 2) and national (Grade 1) significance.

For practical purposes the surveyor uses his own classification for sites or features and divides them into three groups, those of low or no significance, those of medium significance, those of high significance.

Within the establishment of the significance of a site or feature there are certain values or dimensions connected to significance which may be allocated to a site. These include:

- **Types of significance**

The site's scientific, aesthetic and historic significance or a combination of these is established.

- **Degrees of significance**

The archaeological or historic site's rarity and representative value is considered. The condition of the site is also an important consideration.

- **Spheres of significance**

Sites are categorized as being significant in the international, national, provincial, regional or local context. Significance of a site for a specific community is also taken into consideration.

It should be noted that to arrive at the specific allocation of significance of a site or feature, the specialist considers the following:

- Historic context
- Archaeological context or scientific value
- Social value
- Aesthetic value

More specific criteria used by the specialist in order to allocate value or significance to a site include:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Quality of the archaeological or historic material of the site
- Quantity of sites and site features

In short, archaeological and historic sites that contain data which may significantly enhance the knowledge that archaeologists currently have about our cultural heritage should be considered highly valuable. In all instances these sites should be preserved and not damaged during construction activities. When development activities do however jeopardize the future of such a site, a second and third phase in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) process is normally advised which entails the excavation or rescue excavation of cultural material along with a management plan to be drafted for the preservation of the site or sites.

Graves are considered very sensitive sites and should never under any circumstances be jeopardized by development activities. Graves are incorporated in the National Heritage Resources Act under section 36 and in all instances where graves are found by the surveyor, the recommendation would be to steer clear of these areas. If this is not possible or if construction activities have for some reason damaged graves, specialized consultants are normally contacted to aid in the process of exhumation and reinterment of the human remains.

4. History and Archaeology

4.1. A brief History of human settlement in the area under investigation.

The town Witbank was officially proclaimed in January 1909 and the Witbank district was established on 1 April 1925 (Bergh, 1999). To gain a greater understanding of the development of both the town Witbank and the formation of the Witbank district a brief overview of white settlement in the eastern Transvaal should be given.

The white settlement of the eastern areas of the Transvaal can be traced back to a commission under the leadership of A.H. (Hendrik) Potgieter who negotiated with the Portuguese Governor at Delagoabaai in 1844 for land. It was agreed that these settlers could settle in an area that was four days journey from the east coast of Africa between the 10° and 26° south latitudes. Boers started migrating into the area in 1845. Andries-Ohrigstad was the first town established in this area in July 1845 after the Boers successfully negotiated for land with the Pedi Chief Sekwati. Farms were given out as far west as the Olifants River. The western boundary was not officially defined but at a Volksraad meeting in 1849 it was decided that the Elands River would be the boundary between the districts of Potchefstroom and Lydenburg as this eastern portion of the Transvaal was known.

Due to internal strife and differences between the various Boer groups settled in the broader Transvaal region, the settlers in the Ohrigstad area now governed from the town of Lydenburg decided to secede from the Transvaal Republic in 1856. The Republic of Lydenburg laid claim to a large area that included not only the land originally obtained from the Pedi Chief Sekwati in 1849 but also other areas of land negotiated for from the Swazis. This area included the present day town of Witbank and consequently also the area in which the farm Blaauwkrans 323 JS is situated. In 1858 the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR) was officially established, and mainly consisted of all the other territories settled by the Boers in the Transvaal region. This development led to a boundary dispute between the ZAR and the Republic of Lydenburg regarding the western boundary of the latter. The Republic of Lydenburg defended their claim by referring to

the 1849 Volksraad resolution in which the Elands River was confirmed as that republic's western boundary. However, the ZAR made claims of an eastern boundary that stretched to the Olifants River. Nevertheless in 1860 the Republic of Lydenburg united with the ZAR as the District of Lydenburg and seceded the land west of the Olifants River as part of the unification agreement to the District of Pretoria. Thus at the turn of the decade in 1860 the area in which Blaauwkrans 323 JS is situated was incorporated into the Pretoria District.

However in 1872 the District of Middelburg was established from merging sections of the Lydenburg and Pretoria Districts and consisted of the following wards: Olifantsrivier, Vaalrivier and Blesbokspruit. The farm Blaauwkrans 323 JS was thus then situated in the Middelburg District (Bergh, 1999). In 1902 after the end of the Anglo-Boer War, the Middelburg District was divided into five wards: Secocoeni, Selonsrivier, Mapoch, Olifantsrivier and Steenkoolspruit. In 1925 the Steenkoolspruit ward of the Middelburg District was proclaimed as the Witbank District.

4.2. Historical overview of the establishment of the Railway lines and the coal industry in the Witbank District.

Coal was first discovered in 1879 by G.W. Stowe at Vereeniging and systematically mined since 1889. Due to the fact that the coal had to be transported by ox wagon between the coalmines and the diamond mines at Kimberley, the coal mining industry remained relatively small in this period. However, the discovery of gold at the Witwatersrand in 1886 and the subsequent socio-economic development this brought to this region saw the commencement of commercial coal mining in the Witbank District. In 1889 four collieries were established:

- Brugspruit Colliery (Schoongezicht No. 508)
- Steenkoolspruit (No. 304)
- Maggie's Mine (Vaalkranz No. 24)
- Doulas Colliery (Goedevertrouw No. 526)

The coal from these mines was also transported by ox wagon and sold for 50 shillings per ton in the Johannesburg area. However, the opening of small coalmines in the Springs,

Brakpan and Boksburg areas led to closure of the collieries at Witbank. Nevertheless, the opening of the Delagoa Bay railway line between Pretoria and Lourenco Marques was to be the main catalyst in the development of the Witbank Coal Field (Graham, 1931).

The building of the railway line between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay commenced after the Kruger Government gave the concession for the building of the line to the Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg-Maatschappij (NZASM). The railway line was completed in 1895. The maps below from *Jeppes Maps of the Transvaal: Sheet 2* gives an indication of the proximity of the original railway line to the farms Blaauwkrans 323 JS, Klippan 332 JS, Groenfontein 331 JS and Klipfontein 322 JS in 1898 when the map was published. The map (fig. 4.1.) places the railway line and the farms in perspective to the then already established town of Middelburg. Note that the town Witbank had not been established although reference is made to a colliery situated on the farm Witbank 141. Brugspruit Station was located on the farm Elandsfontein 512. This station is of historical importance. The eastern railway line was built conjointly from the direction of Pretoria and Delagoa Bay and President Paul Kruger ceremoniously joined the two sections at Brugspruit Station on 2 November 1894 (de Jongh, 1988).

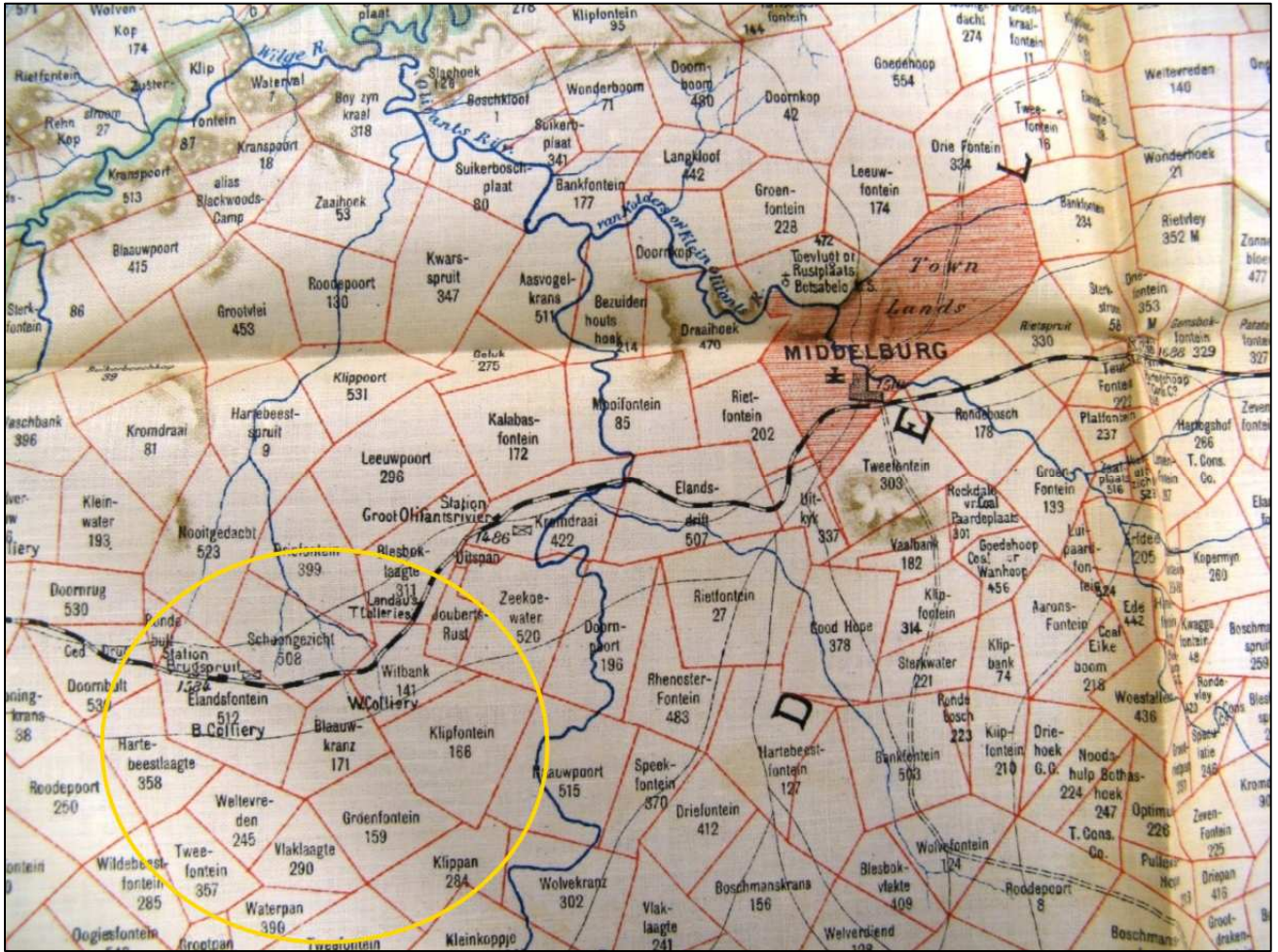


Fig. 4.1. Jeppe's Maps 1898.

4.3. Historic period

4.3.1. Early History

Various historians and ethnographers describe that the Mpumalanga Lowveld was frequented by Swazi and Sotho-Tswana groups in historic times i.e. Late Iron Age times during the period AD 1500-1800. (Myburgh, 1949; Herbst, 1985; Bornman, 2002; Pienaar, 1990; Barnard, 1975; Delius 2007).

Old trade routes were well established before the period of Colonial expansion and these routes mainly existed as a direct consequence of metallurgy and mining for iron, tin, copper and some gold to make weapons, agricultural equipment and ornaments (Bergh, 1998:103). The earliest signs of iron mining and working in the old Transvaal dates to approximately 300 AD and copper mining and working in Southern Africa may have been practiced as early as 620 AD (Bergh, 1998:103).

These people were responsible for the establishment of large centres like Monomotapa the Zimbabwe Complex and also the famed Mapungubwe in the Limpopo valley. At around 900 AD Arab merchants established a trade post at Sofala (Beira). Since the start of the 11th century, these Arabs had trade relations with the people of Zimbabwe.

Textiles, porcelain and glass beads were traded for gold, ivory and other minerals.

In 1721 Dutch sailors reached Delagoabay and settled there for nine years, during this time they launched a number of expeditions inland. During August 1723 lieutenant Jan Steffler and 17 men launched the first of these expeditions but they were ambushed by natives shortly after crossing the Lebombo Mountains. Exactly where they crossed the mountains is uncertain but it is possible that they were actually in northern Swaziland when they were attacked. Steffler succumbed as a result of this ambush and his followers returned to Delagoabay (Bergh, 1998:116).

A second attempt to create an inland route took place two years later in June 1725 when Francois de Cuiper and 34 men departed from Delagoabay and travelled in a north-western direction. They reached Gomondwano in the current Kruger National Park where they were also attacked by a local tribe. This resulted in them also having to return to Delagoabay. Although this attempt was also not successful, it is seen as the first European intrusion into this northern area (Bergh, 1998:116).

4.3.2. The Voortrekkers

The Groot Trek of the Voortrekkers started with the Tregardt- van Rensburg trek in 1835. The two men met where Tregardt and his followers crossed the Orange River at Buffelsvlei (Aliwal North). Here van Rensburg joined the trek northwards. On August 23, 1837 the Tregardt trek left for Delagoabay from the Soutpansberg. They travelled eastwards alongside the Olifants River to the eastern foothills of the Drakensberg. From here they travelled through the Lowveld and the current Kruger National Park where they eventually crossed the Lebombo mountains in March 1838. They reached the Fortification at Lourenço Marques on 13 April 1838 (Bergh, 1998:124-125).

A famous adventurer and traveler, Robert Schoon, undertook a remarkable route which was published in The Graham's Town Journal of 28 July 1836. He travelled from Mosega on a well-known route to Pretoria. From here he set out in a south-easterly direction and ended up in the vicinity of Chrissiesmeer. From here he travelled in a north-western direction until he met the Olifants River which he followed for some 240 kilometres downstream on the eastern bank. Apparently during this stage of his journey he met a group of farmers who had abandoned the colony under leadership of a Louis Tregardt. This coincides exactly with historic accounts of the start of the Groot Trek. It is assumed that the point at which Schoon met the Olifants River was in the vicinity of Middelburg. From here 240 km further marks the confluence of the Olifants and Nkumpi River, the place where Tregardt crossed the Olifants River and travelled north through the Strydpoort mountains towards the Soutpansberg (Bergh, 1999:122).

The Republic of Lydenburg was established on 17 December 1856. This was a vast area and stretched from the northern Strydpoort mountains to Wakkerstroom in the south and Bronkhortsspruit in the west to the Swazi border and the Lebombo mountains east.

4.3.3. The Transvaal First and Second Wars of Independence

The Anglo-Transvaal War (1880-1881) was as a direct consequence of the British annexation of the Zuid Afrikaan Republiek (ZAR) in 1877. Kommandant Frans

Joubert's commando of some 300 boers moved between Lydenburg and Pretoria via Bronkhortspruit through Middelburg when they encountered the enemy on 20 December 1800. After ten minutes of shooting, the British troops under lieutenant Anstruther, surrenderd. This battle initiated the widespread war in the Transvaal (Bergh, 1999).

The following is a brief summary of the events that transpired in this area specifically between the period of the annexation of Pretoria by Lord Roberts on 5 June 1900 and the capturing of the town of Middelburg by the British on 27 July 1900.

After the fall of Pretoria, Commandant General Louis Botha's main objective was to create a line of defense that sought to protect the ZAR government stationed at Machadodorp and also to protect the eastern railway line which remained the only line of communication between the Boers and the outside world (Breytenbach, 1996).

Botha and his men retreated to Balmoral after the Boers' position was taken at Donkerhoek on 12 June 1900. On 15 June 1900 Botha telegraphed President Paul Kruger informing him that the strategic position at Balmoral was not ideal and also that the Boer troops were despondent as they had been without food for several days. However, the fact that Roberts halted the British pursuit of the Boers at Bronkhorstpruit and the British troops started withdrawing to Pretoria, gave Botha the break that he needed (Breytenbach, 1996).

Botha used this opportunity to reorganize his troops and to uplift their spirits. He also started focusing his attention of the defense of Machadodorp by sending commandoes from Balmoral to various locations in the Donkerhoek area from which he wanted to launch another attack on Roberts' forces. However, a false alarm which would have Buller's army advancing on Botha's position from Standerton via Bethal made Botha retreat back to Balmoral on 28 June 1900. Various skirmishes took place in the vicinity of Donkerhoek between 5 and 16 July 1900. However the Boer defense was dealt a significant blow both in terms of logistics and morale when Roberts started sending wagonloads of Boer women and children removed from farms in the Pretoria and Johannesburg area as part of the British scorched earth policy to the frontlines of the war. This move not only demoralized many of the Boer soldiers but also took up valuable resources and time from Botha who now had to see to the safe relocation of these women

and children to Barberton. This gave Roberts the time he needed to develop a strategy for forcing the Boers from the strategic positions they held between Pretoria and Balmoral (Breytenbach, 1996).

The advance of the British campaign saw the Boer forces retreating to defensive positions closer to Machadodorp. Middleburg was taken by the British troops on 27 July 1900.

After the British took control of the railway line the Boer forces entered the Guerilla phase of their campaign and attacks were launched at various points on the railway. On 2 October 1900 a Boer commando at Brugspruit east of Balmoral station destroyed a culvert (Breytenbach, 1996).

The Boer force of General Ben Viljoen was especially active in the vicinity of the railway line in the area in which Blaauwberg 323 JS is located. Captain Jack Hindon, one of Viljoen's right-hand men especially became an expert in destroying trains and had manufactured a specific mine or bomb for this purpose. For example, on 17 January 1901, Hindon and a few fellow Boer soldiers ambushed three trains that had left Balmoral Station at a point on the railway line close to Brugspruit. The first two trains were empty coal trains seemingly making their way to the Witbank collieries to load coal. However, the third train carried British troops after a brief skirmish the British troops surrendered. The train's booty included ammunition, clothes and shoes. Hindon then had the last two trains collide with each other and set all three trains alight.

Of note is also that Black Concentration Camps were established in the vicinity of the railway stations at Bronkhorstspuit, Balmoral, Brugspruit and Groot Olifantsfontein.

4.4. History of black and white interaction on the farms Groenfontein 331 JS, Klipfontein 322 JS (Landau 349 JS), Klippan 332 JS

The National Archives in Pretoria has documents relating to especially black and white interaction on these properties during the twentieth century. A brief summary of this interaction is thus given in this report. Regarding the farm Landau 349 JS, no information could be traced that refers to this property. However, the farm seems to have once been a portion of Klipfontein 322 JS and as there is a Landau Colliery situated on Klipfontein 322 JS some information regarding the history of this farm is also included.

Klipfontein 322 JS (Landau 349 JS)

No specific information could be traced as to when a colliery was established on Klipfontein 322 JS. However, in 1929 the Landau Colliery made an urgent application to the Water Court due to the fact that the colliery's dam on Klipfontein had run dry. The colliery approached the Witbank Municipality for the right to extract 3 000 000 gallons of water per month from the municipality's reservoir. The municipality agreed to this as the colliery was about to shut down. This would have seen both white and black employees of the colliery being left unemployed. The Court granted the application to the mine but under strict instruction that the mine was not allowed to extract more than 3 000 000 gallons of water per month, also that the agreement was only valid for 6 months and that the colliery could not sell the water to a third party.

On 01 May 1944 black labourers employed at the Landau Colliery went on strike alleging that they had to work on Saturdays until 4 pm although according to their contracts they should only work until 2 pm. The workers marched to the Witwatersrand Labour Association Offices just outside of Witbank. The Native Commissioner took note of their grievances. On their way back to the colliery the workers stopped at one of the shafts and complained about their treatment by one of the Indunas. Stones were thrown and windows were broken in this protest. The Mine Officials responded by stating that the Induna would be removed. The workers seemed to have been satisfied by this action and would report back to work on the following day, after being given the afternoon off by the mine officials.

In 1975 the South African Coal Estates, then owners of the Landau colliery on Klipfontein made application to erect another compound for the accommodation of 288 black workers. The company stated that there were 1430 labourers in the company's employ. There seemed to have been some bureaucratically issues regarding the approval for this application. According to the Secretary of the Department of Bantu Administration and Development any new development had to take place within the peri urban black living area in closest proximity to then farm and not on the farm itself.¹ In 1976 another application for the erection of a compound was forwarded to the government. The application indicated that there were 4283 black workers on the colliery at the time and that the new accommodation would give housing to 864 of these workers. In 1980 application was made by the South African Coal Estates for the building of a hospital, single and family living quarters on this farm. The hospital would have served the needs of several coal mines in the Witbank, Middelburg and Kriel area. In January 1980 the Department of Health approved this development. In the application it was stated that 2779 blacks were residing on this farm and working at the Landau colliery in 1980.



Fig. 4.2. Map of Klipfontein 322 JS taken from: CDB 15502 PB4/19/2/42/3. Note the position of the Landau Colliery on this farm and also the various indications of huts (♠) scattered on the property. Date 1964.

Groenfontein 331 JS

Again not much information on the history of the farm Groenfontein 331 JS could be found. Nevertheless, in 1961 the manager of Greenside Colliery located on this farm made application for a liquor license on behalf of Apex Mines on the farm Groenfontein 331 JS. According to this application approximately 1300 blacks resided in the mine's compound on this property. At an inspection carried out on the farm by the Bantu Affairs Commissioner of Witbank he stated that the compound was well controlled and managed and from the report one gathers that the Commissioner was in favour of the granting of the liquor license. Mention was also made that all profits made by the selling of liquor on the property would be used "for the welfare of the natives". The license was granted in 1962.

In 1990 Apex Mines LTD (Greenside Colliery) made application to register some of its single quarters on the farm Groenfontein 331 as accommodation for members of all races. The application arose after the company promoted members of various races to more senior positions. The Transvaal Provincial Administration replied to this application by informing Apex Mines that they had to follow the necessary legislative procedures as set out in the Physical Planning Act, 1967 (Act 88 of 1967).



Fig. 4.3. Map of Groenfontein 331 JS taken from: CDB 15502 PB4/19/2/42/3. Note the position of the Greenside Colliery on this farm and also the various indications of huts (♣) scattered on the property. Date 1964.

Klippan 332 JS

In March 1948 the owner of the farm Klippan, M.H. Heyns made application to the Inspector of Native Education for the establishment of a black farm school on his property. A year later Reverend H.C.S. van der Merwe wrote to the Department of Native Education indicating that the school building was in a state of disrepair and seeing that the owner of the farm, M.H. Heyns was willing for a new school building to be erected on the property, Van der Merwe wanted to know if the Department would settle the bill for the building expenses which was estimated at £80. According to the application for the establishment of the school there were 32 black children residing on the farm. However, by 1951 the new owner of the property did not want to give his permission for the building of a new school as he did not want a black farm school on his property. On 8 May 1953 the Transvaal Education Department indicated that the School was going to be closed on the 28th of July 1953.

In July 1950 one Isak Maseko residing on the farm Klippan no 72 (332 JS) in the Witbank District made application for a blacksmith license at the Department of Native Affairs. From information in the correspondence regarding this issue it would seem that Klippan was now owned by one Mr. Grobler. Grobler had entered into a labour tenant agreement with Maseko in which Maseko would provide labour for three months to Grobler and would work for himself for the remainder of the year. The Native Commissioner of Witbank seemed to have had no issue with recommending the approval of the license. The Secretary for Native Affairs responded that Maseko did not require approval for his venture as by virtue of his labour tenant's contract he was entitled to pursue a lawful occupation. Thus on 14 September 1950 Maseko was granted a license in terms of Act 27 of 1913 in which he was given permission to work as a blacksmith on the farm Klippan.

According to information on the National Archives Database the following grave register data was captured from graves located on the farm Klippan, Kleinkopje, District Witbank by the Genealogical Society of South Africa:

- WF du Plessis. Born and died 11-09-1945.

- Johannes Jakobus du Toit. Born 03-10-1872. Died 14-10-1928.
Husband of Maria Cornelia van Wyk.
- Maria Cornelia du Toit, nee Van Wyk. Born 23-06-1874. Died
22-03-1933. Wife of Johannes Jakobus du Toit.
- Deonisuis du Toit (?). Died 01-12-1950.
- No Name. Possibly servant of the Van Wyk family.
- Saartjie No Name. Possibly servant of the Van Wyk family.
- Anna Elizabeth Streicher, nee Van Wyk. Born 05-07-1894. Died
03-08-1928.
- Maria Magrietha "Rita" van Wyk. Born 28-04-1933. Died
22-04-1936.

This graveyard is not located on the impacted area.



Fig. 4.4. Map of Klippan 332 JS taken from: CDB 15502 PB4/19/2/42/3. Note the various indications of huts (♣) scattered on the property. Date 1964.

4.5. Archaeology

4.5.1. Stone Age

The Later phases of the Stone Age began at around 20 000 years BP (Before Present).

This period was marked by numerous technological innovations and social transformations within these early hunter-gatherer societies. Hunting tools now included the bow and arrow. More particularly, the link-shaft arrow which comprises a poisoned bone tip loosely linked to a shaft which fell away when an animal was shot and left the arrow tip embedded in the prey animal. Other innovations included bored stones used as digging –stick weights to help with uprooting of tubers and roots, small stone tools, normally less than 25mm long, which was used for cutting meat and scraping hides. There were also polished bone needles, twine made from plant fibers, tortoiseshell bowls, fishing equipment including bone hooks and stone sinkers, ostrich eggshell beads and other decorative artwork (Delius, 2007).

These people may be regarded as the first modern inhabitants of Mpumalanga, known as the San or Bushmen. They were a nomadic people who lived together in small family groups and relied on hunting and gathering of food for survival. Evidence of their existence is to be found in numerous rock shelters throughout the Eastern Mpumalanga where some of their rock paintings are still visible. A number of these shelters have been documented throughout the Province (Bornman, 1995; Schoonraad in Barnard, 1975; Delius, 2007). These include areas such as Witbank, Ermelo, Barberton, Nelspruit, White River, Lydenburg and Ohrigstad.

Two Late-Holocene (Later Stone Age) sites near Hazyview in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools (Bergh, 1998: 95). This is contemporary to typical hunter-gatherer lifestyle and may also have been sites frequented by San.

San paintings in Mpumalanga are characterized by representations of animals and human figures and are normally fine-lined paintings which are produced by using brushes made of plant material, sticks and quills. The colours are usually red and black or sometimes white. It has been argued that the red ochre source for some of these paintings is to be found at Dumaneni, near Malelane (Bornman, 1995).

At Honingklip near Badplaas in the Carolina District, two LSA rock shelters with four

panels of rock art was discovered and archaeologically investigated. The site was used between 4870 BP and as recently as 200 BP. Stone walls at both sites date to the last 250 years of hunter-gatherer occupation and they may have served as protection against intruders and predators. Pieces of clay ceramic and iron beads found at the site indicates that there was early social interaction between the hunter-gatherer (San) communities and the first farmers who moved into this area at around 500 AD. Evidence from Welgelegen Shelter on the banks of the Vaal River near Ermelo suggests that the early farming (Bantu) and hunter-gatherer (San) communities coexisted (Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998). The farmers who used metal tools, occupied the shelter while an independent hunter-gatherer group who made typical LSA (Late Stone Age) stone tools and used pottery, occupied the overhang area of the shelter. Similar “symbiotic” relationships existed between the Batwa San from the Lake Chrissie area and the Swazi well into the 20th century (Delius, 2007).

4.5.2. Early Iron Age

The period referred to as the Early Iron Age (AD 200-1500 approx.) started when presumably Karanga (north-east African) herder groups moved into the north eastern parts of South Africa. It is believed that these people may have been responsible for making of the famous Lydenburg Heads, ceramic masks dating to approximately 600 AD.

Ludwig von Bezing was a boy of more or less 10 years of age when he first saw pieces of the now famous Lydenburg heads in 1957 while playing in the veld on his father’s farm near Lydenburg. Five years later von Bezing developed an interest in archaeology and went back to where he first saw the shards. Between 1962 and 1966 he frequently visited the Sterkspruit valley to collect pieces of the seven clay heads. Von Bezing joined the archaeological club of the University of Cape Town when he studied medicine at this institution. He took his finds to the university at the insistence of the club. He had not only found the heads, but potsherds, iron beads, copper beads, ostrich eggshell beads, pieces of bones and millstones. Archaeologists of the University of Cape Town and WITS Prof. Ray Innskeep and Dr Mike Evers excavated the site where von Bezing found the remains. This site and in particular its unique finds (heads, clay masks) instantly

became internationally famous and was henceforth known as the Lydenburg Heads site. Two of the clay masks are large enough to probably fit over the head of a child, the other five are approximately half that size. The masks have both human and animal features, a characteristic that may explain that they had symbolic use during initiation- and other religious ceremonies. Carbon dating proved that the heads date to approximately 600 AD and were made by Early Iron Age people. These people were Bantu herders and agriculturists and probably populated Southern Africa from areas north-east of the Limpopo river. Similar ceramics were later found in the Gustav Klingbiel Nature Reserve and researchers believe that they are related to the ceramic wares (pottery) of the Lydenburg Heads site in form, function and decorative motive. This sequence of pottery is formally known as the Klingbiel type pottery. No clay masks were found in similar context to this pottery sequence.

Two larger heads and five smaller ones make up the Lydenburg find. The heads are made of the same clay used in making household pottery. It is also made with the same technique used in the manufacture of household pottery. The smaller heads display the modeling of a curved forehead and the back neck as it curves into the skull. Around the neck of each of the heads, two or three rings are engraved horizontally and are filled in with hatching marks to form a pattern. A ridge of clay over the forehead and above the ears indicates the hairline. On the two larger heads a few rows of small clay balls indicate hair decorations. The mouth consists of lips – the smaller heads also have teeth. The seventh head has the snout of an animal and is the only head that represents an animal.

Some archaeological research was done during the 1970's at sites belonging to the EIA (Early Iron Age), location Plaston, a settlement close to White River (Evers, 1977). This site is located on a spur between the White River and a small tributary. It is situated on holding 119 at Plaston.

The site was discovered during house building operations when a collection of pottery shards was excavated. The finds consisted of pottery shards both on the surface and excavated.

Some of the pottery vessels were decorated with a red ochre wash. Two major decoration

motifs occurred on the pots:

- Punctuation, using a single stylus and
- Broadline incision, the more common motif

A number of Early Iron Age pottery collections from Mpumalanga and Limpopo may be compared to the Plaston sample. They include Silver Leaves, Eiland, Matola, Klingbiel and the Lydenburg Heads site. The Plaston sample is distinguished from samples of these sites in terms of rim morphology, the majority of rims from Plaston are rounded and very few beveled. Rims from the other sites show more beveled rims (Evers, 1977:176).

Early Iron Age pottery was also excavated by archaeologist, Prof. Tom Huffman during 1997 on location where the Riverside Government complex is currently situated (Huffman, 1998). This site known as the Riverside site is situated a few kilometers north of Nelspruit next to the confluence of the Nelspruit and Crocodile River. It was discovered during the course of an environmental impact assessment for the new Mpumalanga Government complex/ offices. A bulldozer cutting exposed storage pits, cattle byres, a burial and midden on the crest of a gentle slope. Salvage excavations conducted during December 1997 and March 1998 recovered the burial and contents of several pits.

One of the pits contained among other items, pottery dating to the eleventh century (AD 1070 ± 40 BP) this relates the pottery to the Mzonjani and Broederstroom phases. The early assemblage belongs to the Kwale branch of the Urewe tradition.

During the early 1970's Dr Mike Evers of the University of the Witwatersrand conducted fieldwork and excavations in the Eastern Transvaal. Two areas were studied, the Letaba area south of the Groot Letaba River, west of the Lebombo Mountains, east of the great escarpment and north of the Olifants River. The second area was the Eastern Transvaal escarpment area between Lydenburg and Machadodorp.

These two areas are referred to as the Lowveld and escarpment respectively. The earliest work on Iron Age archaeology was conducted by Trevor and Hall in 1912. This revealed prehistoric copper-, gold- and iron mines. Schwelinus (1937) reported smelting furnaces, a salt factory and terraces near Phalaborwa. In the same year D.S. van der Merwe located ruins, graves, furnaces, terraces and soapstone objects in the Letaba area.

Mason (1964, 1965, 1967, 1968) started the first scientific excavation in the Lowveld

which was followed by N.J. van der Merwe and Scully. M. Klapwijk (1973, 1974) also excavated an Early Iron Age (EIA) site at Silverleaves and Evers and van den Berg (1974) excavated at Harmony and Eiland, both EIA sites.

Recent research by the National Cultural History Museum resulted in the excavation of an Early Iron Age site in Sekhukuneland, known as Mototolong (Van Schalkwyk, 2007). The site is characterized by four large cattle kraals containing ceramics which may be attributed to the Mzonjani and Doornkop occupational phases.

4.5.3. Late Iron Age

The later phases of the Iron Age (AD 1600-1800's) is represented by various tribes including Ndebele, Swazi, BaKoni, Pedi and smaller tribes such as the Pai, Pulana and marked by extensive stonewalled settlements. These are found throughout the Highveld and particularly around Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukuneland, Roosenekal and Steelpoort. During the *difaqane* (early 1820's) the Ndzundza Ndebele crossed the Olifants River close to Middelburg. They continued their presence in the area.

5. Located sites, description and suggested mitigation

Six sites were documented which has characteristics of previous human settlement or activity. None of these are however considered to be of archaeological value. All the documented sites are located on small portions of the farms Klippan 332 JS and Groenfontein 331 JS. Site WK 1 is a formal graveyard with approximately 147 marked and unmarked graves. This site is considered to be of high significance. Sites WK 2 – WK 6 are regarded as being of low significance primarily because they are not regarded as being of archaeological or historic significance, they were observed however, and assessed.

5.2. Description of located sites

5.2.1. Site WK 1.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a formal graveyard which contains approximately 147 graves (Fig. 3). Most of the graves are marked (have tombstones with inscriptions) but there are also unmarked graves present. The oldest marked grave is that of a 14 year old ‘Msiza’ who was buried here in 1948 (fig. 5, Appendix D). Most of the graves are of people who were buried here in the 1960’s. The most represented families in the graveyard include amongst others Tsoba, Shoba and Mahlangu (See photos Appendix D, fig 1-5).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

It is recommended that the site not be disturbed by any future development activities. It is also recommended that the graves be fenced off and relatives be allowed access to the graves. If this is not possible, a process of social consultation should be followed with the families or relatives of the deceased to discuss further options. This is in accordance to section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

5.2.2. Site WK 2.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is a site where scattered remains and the foundation remains on the soil surface indicate the probable presence of a dwelling (Fig. 6, Appendix D). It is located some 300 metres south of the graveyard (Site WK 1) and is possibly linked to the graveyard. The dwelling is estimated to have occupied an area of approximately 10x15m. Objects found on the surface include the remains of an old iron folding chair, shoes and other iron objects such as tins, drums etc.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.3. Site WK 3.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

The location of another ruined dwelling. Very small surface scatter of iron material.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably be impacted upon by development activity.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.4. Site WK 4.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a number of old concrete structures. Many of which may have served as floors of previous buildings. There are also stretches of tarmac road and other remains which suggest that this used to serve as a recreational area. (See photos Appendix D, fig. 8).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as the site is not located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.5. Site WK 5.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

Small retaining wall, associated with Site WK 4.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as the site is not located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

5.2.6. Site WK 6.

Location: See Appendix B and D.

Description:

This is the location of a building. Probably erected in the late 20th century.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

It is envisaged that the site will probably not be impacted upon by development activity as it is not located within the envisaged impact area.

Mitigation:

None recommended.

TABLE 5.1. General Significance of located sites.

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	Sphere of significance
WK1	Formal graveyard	High, Social	High, Local community	Local, Witbank
WK2	Demolished dwelling	None	Not Significant, Local community	Local
WK3	Traces of previous settlement	None	Not Significant, Local community	Local
WK4	Ruins	None	None	Late 20 th Cent. Local
WK5	Ruins	Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Low	Late 20 th Cent. Local
WK6	Building	Historic	Archaeological: Low potential Historic: Medium	Late 20 th Cent. Local

TABLE 5.2. Significance allocation of located sites

Site no.	Unique nature	Integrity of archaeological deposit	Wider context	Relative location	Depth of deposit	Quality of archaeological/historic material	Quantity of site features	Preservation condition of site
WK1	Unique - Graveyard	N/A		Witbank, Klippan 332 JS	N/A	Archaeologically: Not known Historically: Good	147	Fair
WK2	None	Poor, much disturbed, scattered iron remains, difficult to define	None	Witbank, Klippan 332 JS	Not known, possibly only surface material	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor	1	Poor
WK3	None	Poor, much disturbed, scattered iron remains, difficult to define	None	Witbank, Klippan 332 JS	Not known, possibly only surface material	Archaeologically: Poor Historically: Poor	1	Poor
WK4	None	N/A	None	Witbank, Klippan 332 JS	N/A	Archaeologically: None Historically: Poor	Scattered chunks of concrete and road	Poor
WK5	Ruined brick structure	Not known. Probably Poor	Not known	Witbank, Klippan 332 JS	Not known	Archaeologically: Low Historically: Low	Small brick built structure, part of retaining wall	Poor
WK6	Brick building	N/A	Not known	Witbank, Klippan 332 JS	N/A	Archaeologically: Low Historically: Low	Single building	Good

6. Findings and recommendations

The bulk of archaeological remains are normally located beneath the soil surface. It is therefore possible that some significant cultural material or remains were not located during this survey and will only be revealed when the soil is disturbed. Should excavation or large scale earth moving activities reveal any human skeletal remains, broken pieces of ceramic pottery, large quantities of sub-surface charcoal or any material that can be associated with previous occupation, a qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately. This will also temporarily halt such activities until an archaeologist have assessed the situation. It should be noted that if such a situation occurs it may have further financial implications.

Mitigation measures were allocated to each site as discussed in section 5: **Located sites and their description.** Sites WK 2-6 are not regarded as being of archaeological or historic significance.

With reference to maps dated 1964 (fig 4.2, 4.3, 4.4. in the text) and indications of huts on these, no remains of such huts could be located in number on the impacted areas though it is possible that sites WK 2 and WK 3 may be the remains of destroyed huts indicated on the maps. It is possible though that burials may be located beneath hut foundations and therefore a watching brief by a qualified archaeologist is recommended during construction activity.

Site WK 1 is regarded as a historically and socially significant site. It is recommended that the graveyard not be impacted upon and rather be fenced off in order to protect the graves. If this is not possible, a process of social consultation should be followed with the families or relatives of the deceased to discuss further options i.e. the possible relocation of the graves. This is in accordance to section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

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11. BAO 3/4467 A12/2/6/W42/2 Vol 4: Voorsiening instandhouding swartdienste: SA

Coal Estates Witbank.

12. BAO 4107 C167/3/61/6 Drank op myne en bedrywe Apex Collieries Groenfontein 331 Witbank.

13. BO 86 41056 Klippan Farm School dist Witbank.

14. CDB 1/364 GO15/10/4/2/52/3 Groepsgebiedpermitte Goldfields, Groenfontein 331 JS.

15. NTS 1278 2007/162 Application for workshop (Blacksmith) license on Portion Klippan no 72 Witbank District: Isak Maseko.

16. NTS 7684 196/332 Native Strike Landau Colliery Witbank

Appendix A

Terminology

“Alter” means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or other decoration or any other means.

“Archaeological” means –

- Material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artifacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features or structures;
- Rock Art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- Wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artifacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and
- Features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found;

“Conservation”, in relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance;

“Cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social,

spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance;

“Development” means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including –

- construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;
- any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

“Expropriate” means the process as determined by the terms of and according to procedures described in the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975);

“Foreign cultural property”, in relation to a reciprocating state, means any object that is specifically designated by that state as being of importance for archaeology, history, literature, art or science;

“Grave” means a place of internment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place;

“Heritage resource” means any place or object of cultural significance;

“Heritage register” means a list of heritage resources in a province;

“Heritage resources authority” means the South African Heritage Resources Agency, established in terms of section 11, or, insofar as this Act (25 of 1999) is applicable in or in respect of a province, a provincial heritage resources authority (PHRA);

“Heritage site” means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority;

“Improvement” in relation to heritage resources, includes the repair, restoration and rehabilitation of a place protected in terms of this Act (25 of 1999);

“Land” includes land covered by water and the air space above the land;

“Living heritage” means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include –

- cultural tradition;
- oral history;
- performance;
- ritual;
- popular memory;
- skills and techniques;
- indigenous knowledge systems; and
- the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships;

“Management” in relation to heritage resources, includes the conservation, presentation and improvement of a place protected in terms of the Act;

“Object” means any moveable property of cultural significance which may be protected in terms of any provisions of the Act, including –

- any archaeological artifact;
- palaeontological and rare geological specimens;
- meteorites;
- other objects referred to in section 3 of the Act;

“Owner” includes the owner’s authorized agent and any person with a real interest in the property and –

- in the case of a place owned by the State or State-aided institutions, the Minister or any other person or body of persons responsible for the care, management or control of that place;
- in the case of tribal trust land, the recognized traditional authority;

“Place” includes –

- a site, area or region;
- a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place;

“Site” means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon;

“Structure” means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith

Appendix B

9. List of located sites

Sites located on the surveyed area were numbered WK 1-6. The initials “WK” represents Witbank, Khanyisa, followed by the number of the site. A spatial location with the aid of a GPS (Global Positioning System) was added to the site.

9.1. Site name: WK1 (Site 1)

Date of compilation: 12/09/2010

GPS reading: 29.22563° E

25.97351° S

Photo: Fig. 1-5.

9.2. Site name: WK 2 (Site 2)

Date of compilation: 12/09/2010

GPS reading: 29.22458° E

25.97233° S

Photo: Fig. 6.

9.3. Site name: WK 3 (Site 3)

Date of compilation: 12/09/2010

GPS reading: 29.22365° E

25.97255° S

Photo: Fig. 7.

9.4. Site name: WK 4 (Site 4)

Date of compilation: 12/09/2010

GPS reading: 29.22507° E

25.97746° S

Photo: Fig. 8.

9.5. Site name: WK 5 (Site 5)

Date of compilation: 12/09/2010

GPS reading: 29.22433° E

25.97738° S

Photo: Fig. 9.

9.6. Site name: WK 6 (Site 6)

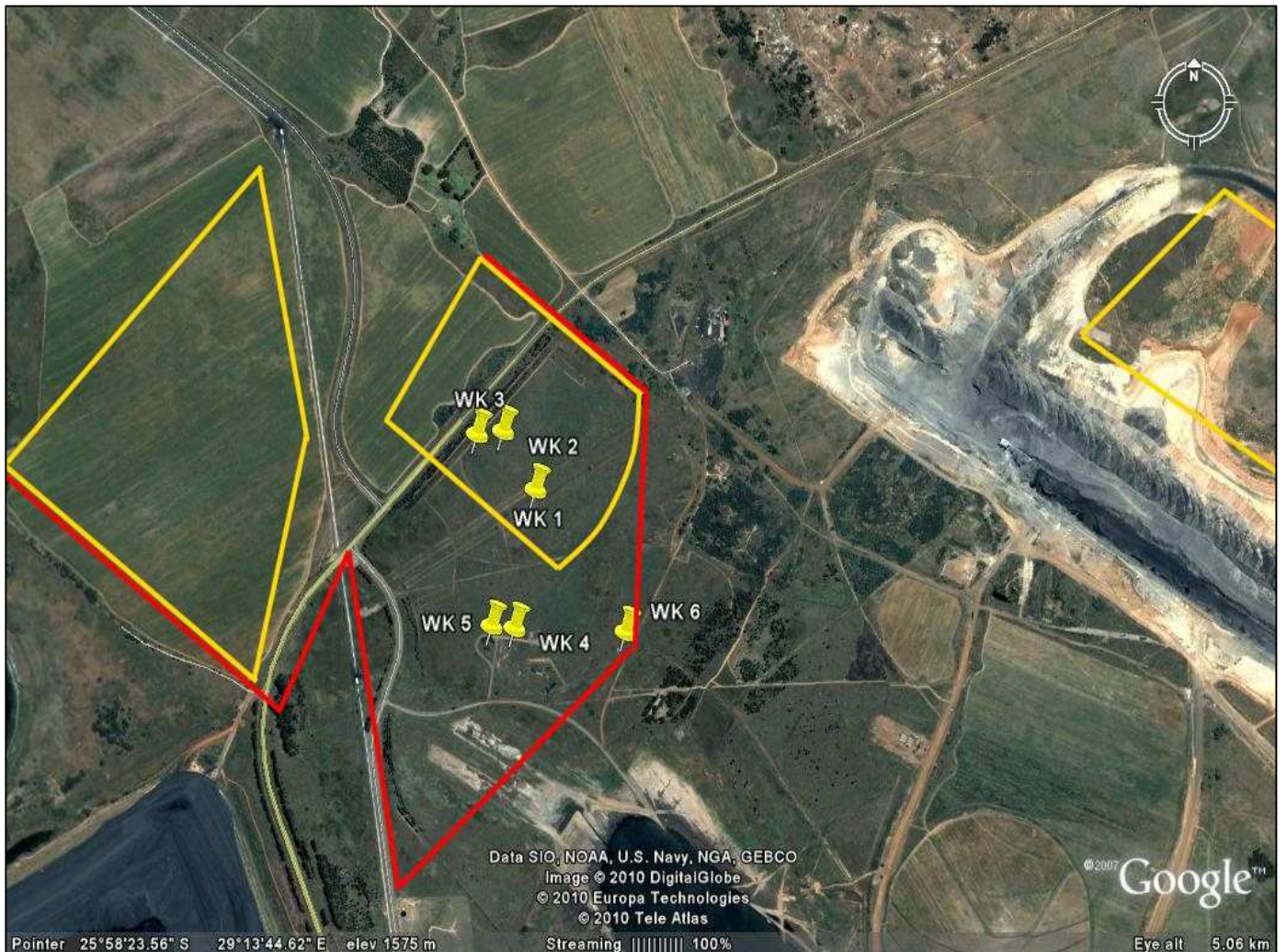
Date of compilation: 12/09/2010

GPS reading: 29.22727° E

25.97718° S

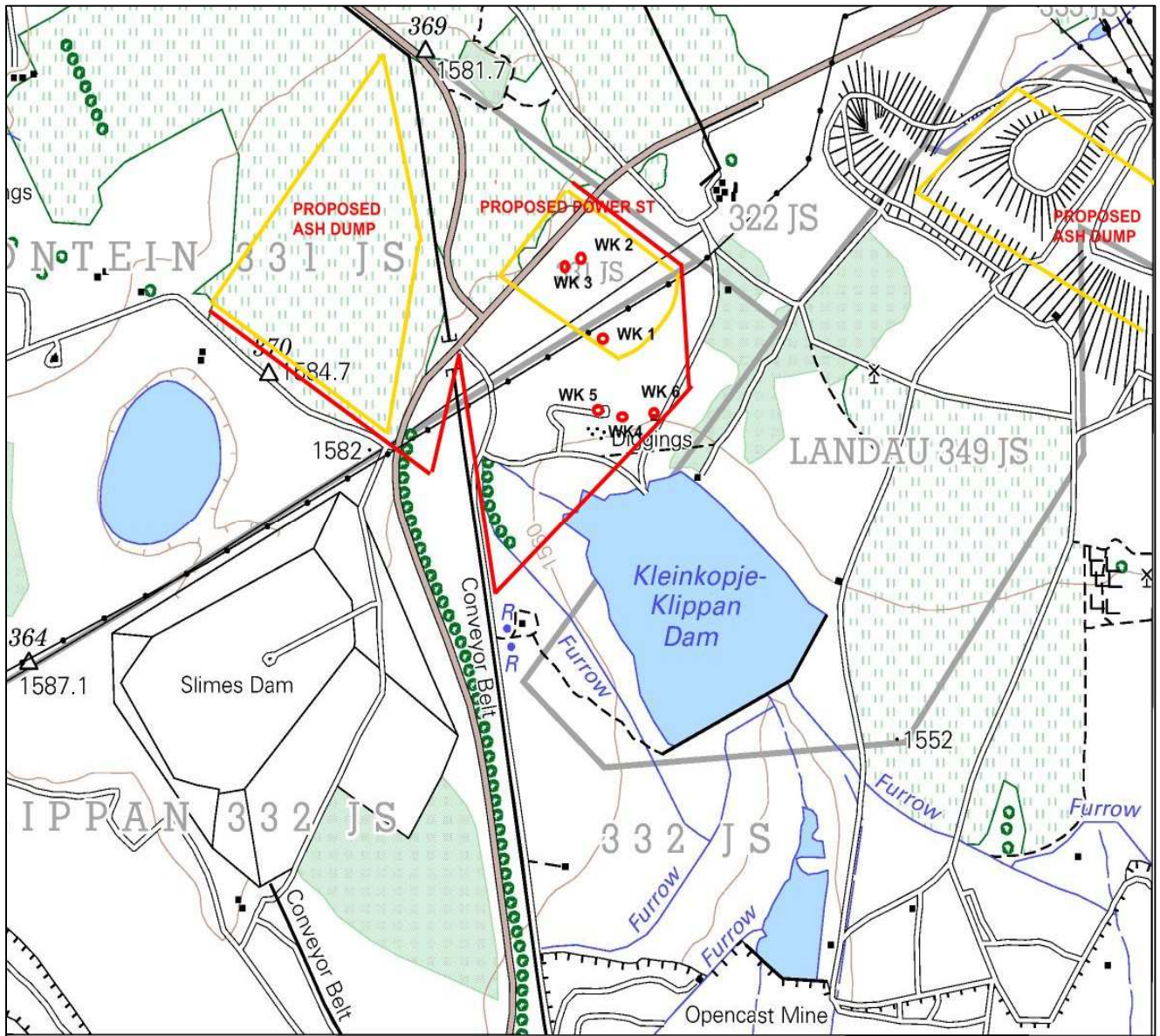
Photo: Fig. 10.

Appendix C – Maps



Yellow border: Proposed impacted area

Red border: Surveyed area



1:50 000 2529 CC Witbank 2003

Yellow border: Proposed impacted area.

Red border: Surveyed area.

Appendix D



Fig. 1. Site WK 1. Photo taken in Western direction.



Fig. 2. Site WK 1. Photo taken in Western direction.



Fig. 3. Site WK 1. Photo taken South.



Fig. 4. Site WK 1. Photo taken South-East.



Fig. 5. Site WK 1. The oldest marked grave observed.

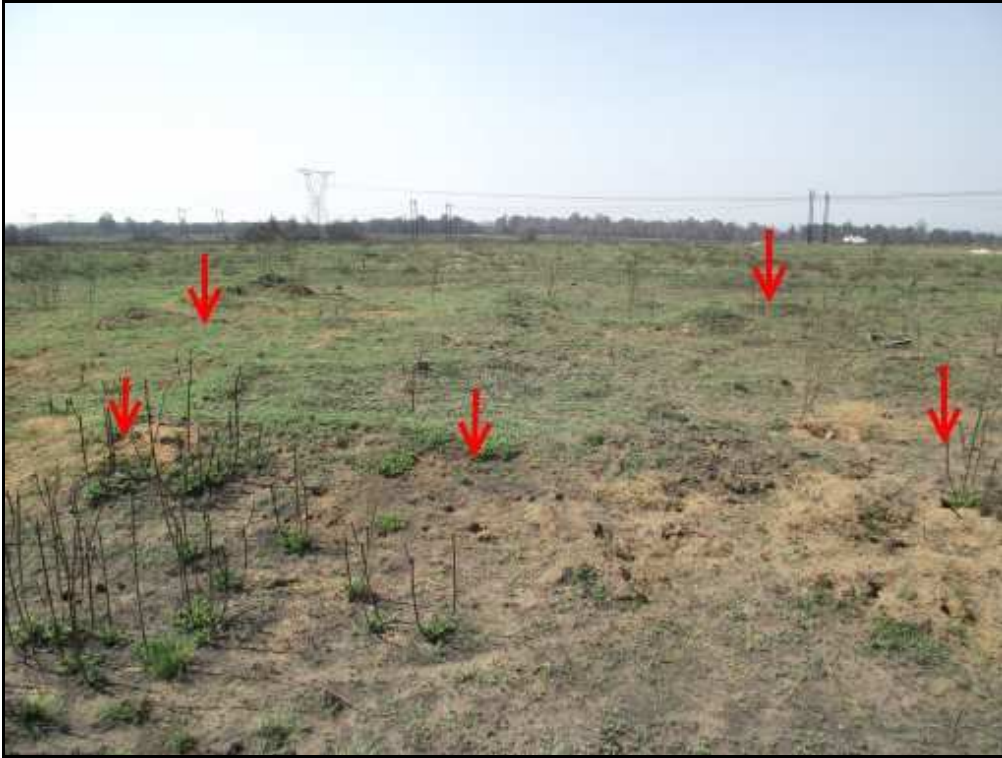


Fig. 6. Site WK 2. Photo taken East. Arrows indicate the probable location of a dwelling of some sort.



Fig. 7. Site WK 3. Photo taken in North Western direction.



Fig. 8. Site WK 4. Concrete floor ruins. Photo taken towards the East.



Fig. 9. Site WK 5. Small retaining walls.



Fig. 10. Site WK 6.