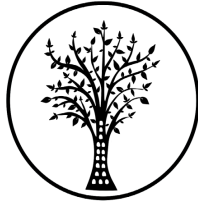


# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIALIST STUDY

In terms of Section 38(8) of the NHRA for a

## **Proposed development of the Roos PV Facility and associated grid infrastructure near Belfast, Mpumalanga Province**

**Prepared by**



CTS HERITAGE  
Jenna Lavin and  
Nic Wiltshire

In Association with

**SiVEST**

April 2023



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

juwi South Africa (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as juwi) is proposing to develop a hybrid renewable energy cluster, located on various land parcels in the western part of Mpumalanga, in the Emakhazeni Local Municipality. All of the projects fall within the Emalahleni Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ) but outside of the strategic transmission corridor.

As noted in the desktop assessment, the broader area surrounding this proposed for this development is known for a variety of kinds of heritage resources including Stone Age and Iron Age archaeology, significant structures and living heritage sites such as significant baobab trees as well as burial grounds and graves. The survey results confirm these findings. The survey proceeded with limited constraints and limitations, and the project area was comprehensively surveyed for heritage resources.

The Iron Age remains identified in the field assessment likely reflect a much more extensive past settlement and as such, CTS Heritage has mapped out the areas of high archaeological sensitivity associated with this. These areas are reflected in RED in the maps above and must be considered strict no-development areas as the likelihood of impacting significant archaeological heritage in these areas is VERY HIGH.

### ***Recommendations***

There is no objection to the proposed development from an archaeological perspective on condition that:

- A no development buffer of 100m is implemented around site 004
- A no development buffer of 100m is implemented around site 003 and 009
- The identified sensitive archaeology areas in Figure 7 are not impacted by the development of any new infrastructure.
- Should any buried archaeological resources or human remains or burials be uncovered during the course of development activities, work must cease in the vicinity of these finds. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) must be contacted immediately in order to determine an appropriate way forward.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background Information on Project

juwi South Africa (Pty) Ltd (hereafter referred to as juwi) is proposing to develop a hybrid renewable energy cluster, located on various land parcels in the western part of Mpumalanga, in the Emakhazeni Local Municipality. All of the projects fall within the Emalahleni Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ) but outside of the strategic transmission corridor.

The Roos PV facility is envisioned to be the solar PV component of a hybrid wind and solar facility. The intention is to develop (through one BA process) a cluster of five 20MW solar PV facilities and associated infrastructure on the property, depending on site sensitivities. The joint PV cluster will be located on the portions of the properties not used for wind energy development. So far these are in the west of the area. This will be confirmed prior to commencement of the EIA process – overall 270Ha of PV development area (indicated in white shading below) should be authorised. The associated infrastructure would include a BESS, site camp, substation and OHL, and O&M building. The 132kV OHL route will be confirmed prior to the commencement of the BA.

According to the results of the DFFE Screening Tool, the area proposed for development has LOW sensitivity for impacts to archaeology and cultural heritage and VERY HIGH sensitivity for impacts to palaeontology.

### 1.2 Description of Property and Affected Environment

The proposed Roos solar PV project lies about 15km southwest of eMakhazeni (Belfast) in Mpumalanga and lies immediately adjacent to the N4 highway. The AFGRI Wonderfontein Silo and PUMA Service Station are situated a little further southwest along the N4 from the development area and the main railway line between eMakhazeni and Wonderfontein splits the northern part of the study area. A smaller PV area lies south of the N4 around the Winchester werf and old Leeuwbank farm while the bulk of the PV assessment areas within the study site lie north of the N4 around the Vaalkop werf.

The southern PV area is entirely covered in maize fields. The terrain slopes gently in a southerly direction and crops are generally rotated between soya and maize with convenient access to the AFGRI storage facilities across the road from the farm. The northern PV areas around Vaalkop consist of a mix of maize fields lining the eastern end and grassland veld for cattle grazing. Light to larger scale industrial works have left a strong footprint such as the abandoned railway line route bordering the very large stand of gum trees, the ruined airstrip and the various large agricultural storage hubs. A fairly large housing development has grown to the west of the study site on the other side of the railway line and borrow pits from previous roadworks straddle the immediate zone bordering the highway. The area north of the railway line near Vaalkop marks a boundary in the landscape character as the relatively level plateau surrounding the highway breaks up into hillier ground cut through by streams feeding into Generalsdraai farm. This area is actively devoted to cattle farming and older werfs, now ruined, lie in the clumps of gum trees as well as ruins of Iron Age settlements.





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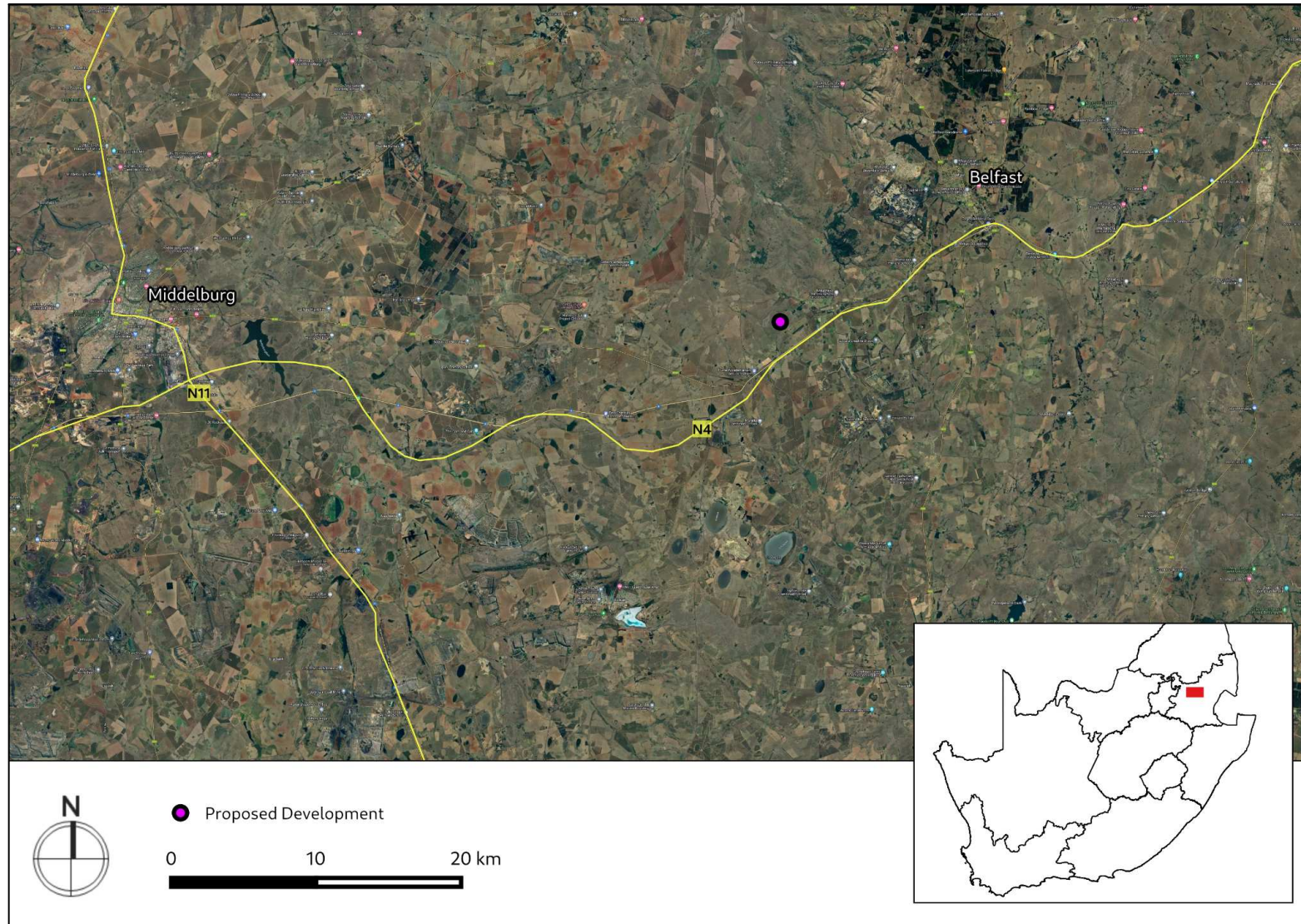


Figure 1.1: Satellite image indicating proposed location of development





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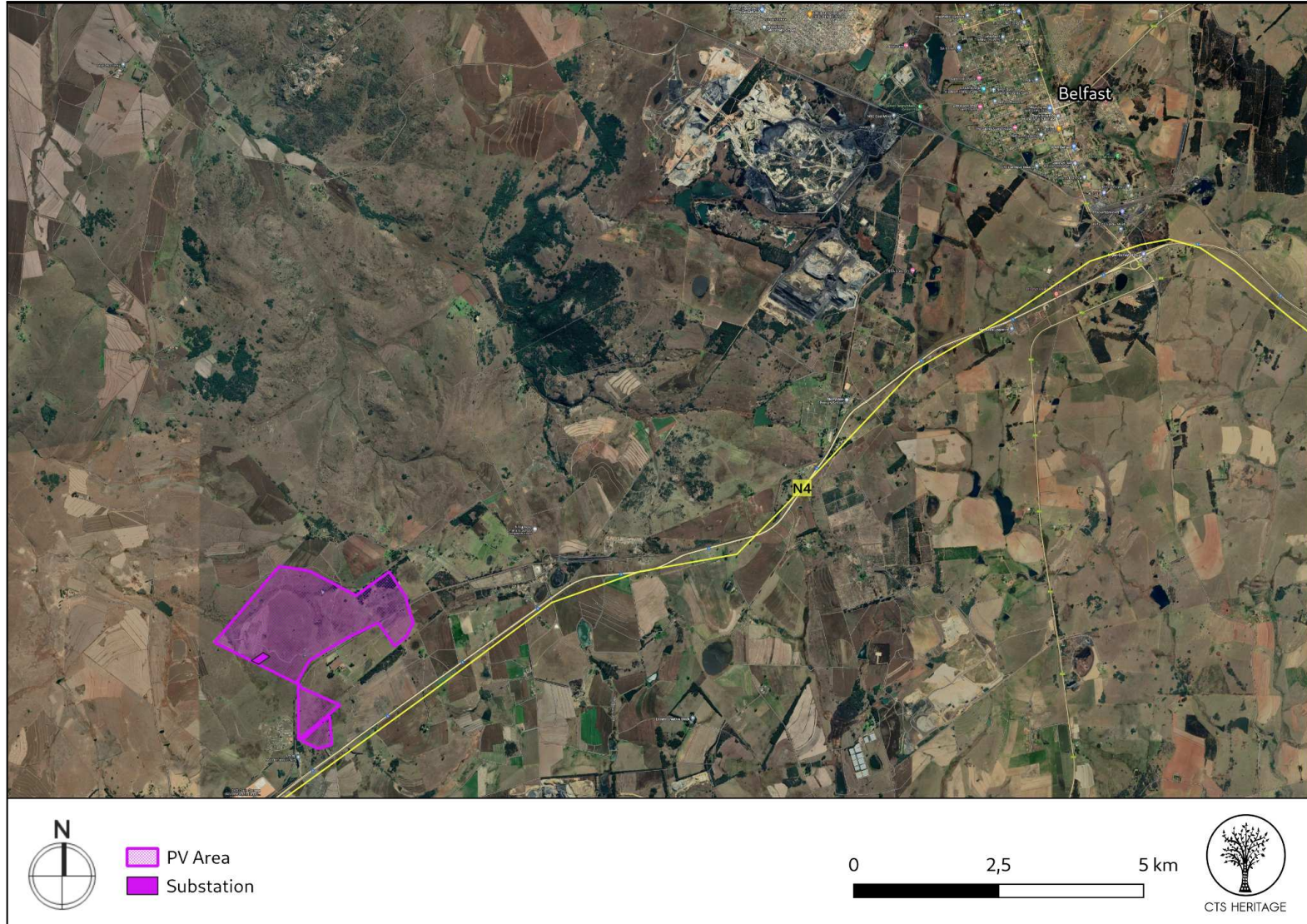


Figure 1.2: Proposed project boundary





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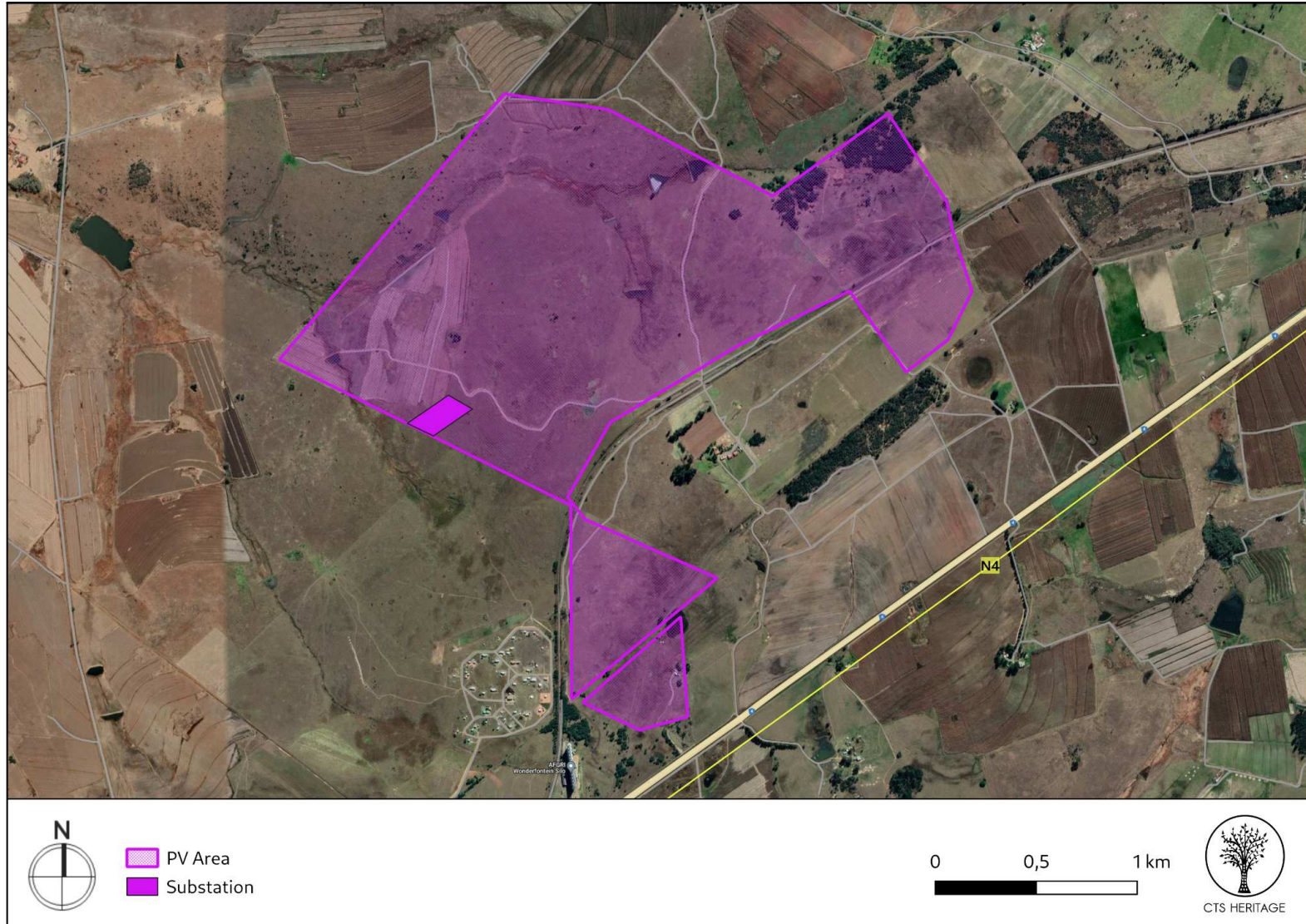
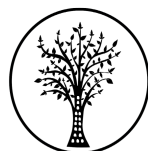


Figure 1.3: Proposed project boundary





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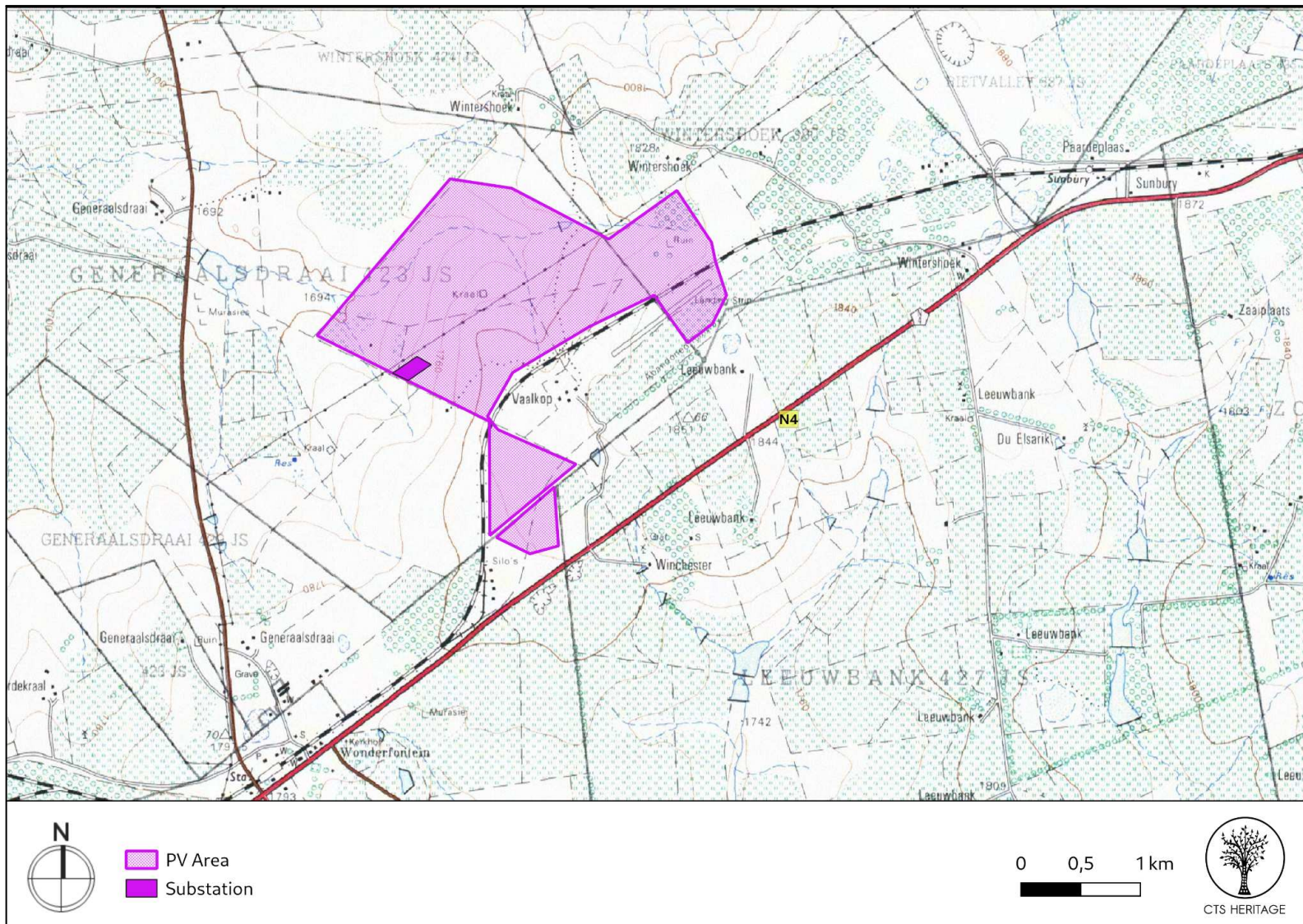


Figure 1.4: Proposed project boundary indicated on the 1:50 000 Topo Map



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## **2. METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Purpose of Archaeological Study**

The purpose of this archaeological study is to satisfy the requirements of section 38(8), and therefore section 38(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) in terms of impacts to archaeological resources.

### **2.2 Summary of steps followed**

- An archaeologist conducted a survey of the site and its environs on 26 March 2023 to determine what archaeological resources are likely to be impacted by the proposed development of the PV facility and grid connection.
- The area proposed for development was assessed on foot, photographs of the context and finds were taken, and tracks were recorded using a GPS.
- The identified resources were assessed to evaluate their heritage significance in terms of the grading system outlined in section 3 of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).
- Alternatives and mitigation options were discussed with the Environmental Assessment Practitioner.

### **2.3 Constraints & Limitations**

Heavy vegetation cover is present throughout the study site, either in the form of active maize and soya crops at the time of survey, or in the extensive grassland covering the grazing areas. This significantly reduces the visibility of surface material from the Stone Age and Iron Age. However, the various ruined Iron Age stone walled structures are prominent and are relatively well defined once located in the veld. A combination of desktop studies was used to include satellite aerial photography from different years and seasons to aid the on-site survey as areas had become overgrown with the recent heavy rains.

The experience of the archaeologist and the coverage of the survey has given us enough confidence to accurately account for the heritage sensitivities observed within the study site.





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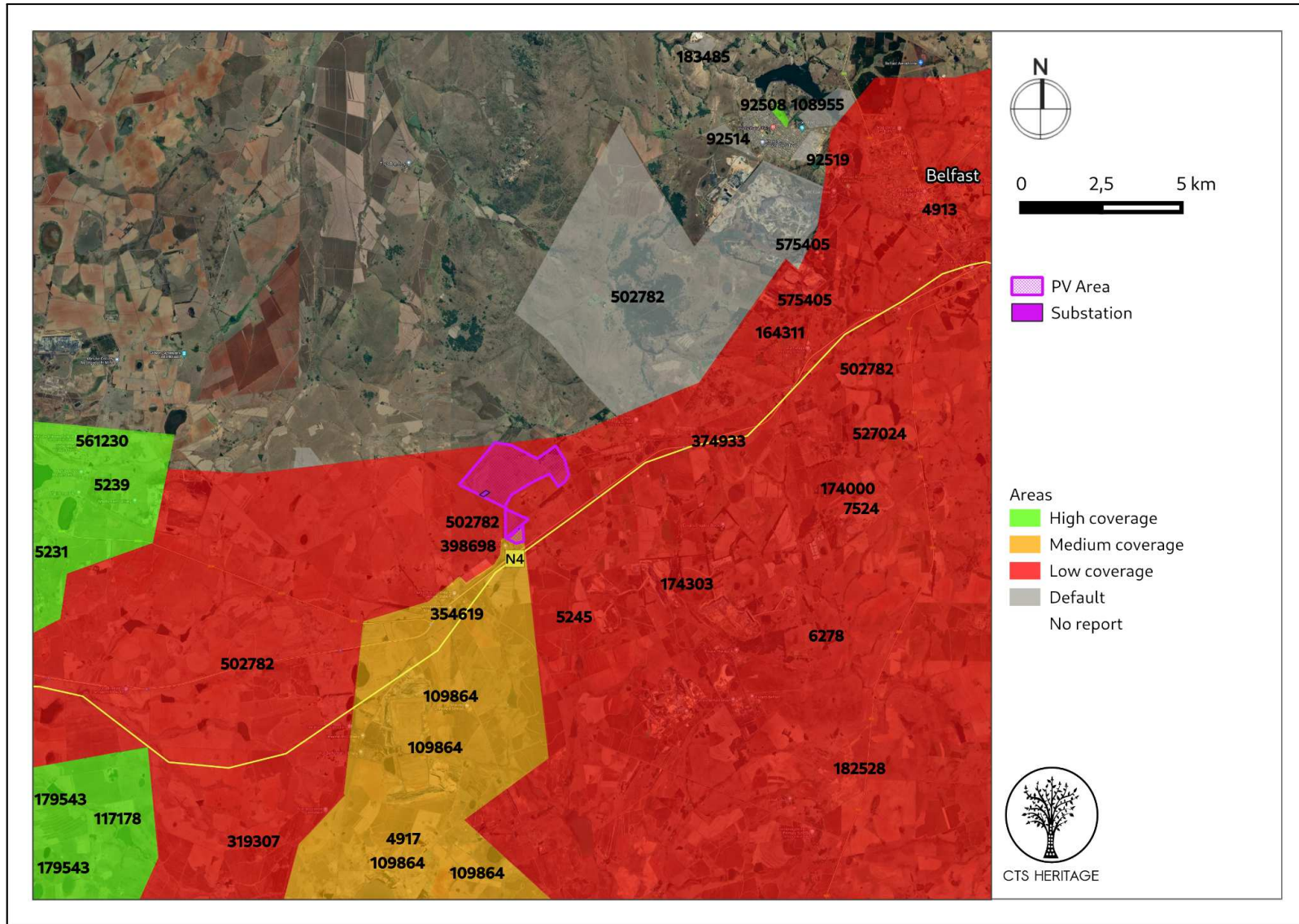


Figure 2: Close up satellite image indicating proposed location of development in relation to heritage studies previously conducted

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### 3. HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE SITE AND CONTEXT

The area proposed for this Renewable Energy Development is located immediately in the area between Middelburg and Belfast in Mpumalanga. This area is known for its agriculture, rolling hills and extensive granite and coal mine infrastructure. Middelburg was initially established as a halfway station between Lydenburg and Pretoria by the Republic of Lydenburg in 1860.

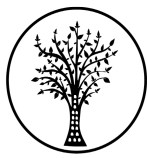
#### Cultural Landscape

Angel (2017) notes that “Early farming communities moved into the Mpumalanga area around AD 500. These early farmers used metal tools and pottery and lived in fairly permanent agricultural villages. The most well known EIA site in the area is the Lydenburg Heads site in the Sterkstroom Valley.” She goes on to note that “Late Farmer societies developed extensive stone settlements around Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukhuneland, Roosenekal and Steelpoort. The greater Belfast area specifically, is known for its large complexes of LIA stonewalling.” Hardwick and Du Pisanie (2019) note that “migration, population growth, climatic variation and trade to the east significantly impacted the Pedi, Koni and other groups on the Mpumalanga Highveld. The rise of power blocs, including violent displacement and political centralisation, characterised this time.” They go on to note that “As a result of social and political upheaval, the Mpumalanga Highveld was vulnerable to intrusive groups including the Swazi and the Voortrekkers.”

Hardwick and Du Pisanie (2019) note that “Soon after settling in the Mpumalanga Highveld area, the Trekboers (now farmers) discovered and exploited the Highveld Coalfields. The Boers originally used the coal as a domestic resource; however the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand in 1886 created an enormous demand for this coal.” This continued until the out-break of the South African War in 1899. Hardwick and Du Pisanie (2019) identify two notable battles associated with this war within the broader study area - the Battles of Lake Chrissie (February 6th, 1900) and Bakenlaagte (October 30th, 1901). It has been reported that three concentration camps were situated in the town. Many battles and skirmishes took place in the First and Second Anglo-Boer Wars, including Berg-en-Dal (also known as the Battle of Dalmanutha), Helvetia, and the Battle of Leliefontein<sup>1</sup>. Van Schalkwyk (2017) notes that “The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of two components. The first is made up of a pre-colonial (Stone Age and Iron Age) occupation. The second component is a rural settlement largely based on farming, but also in which coal mining activities in recent years contributed to a densification of settlement and concurrent business development.”

This brief history points to the layered cultural landscape that is present in this area. Furthermore, it is evident from the known heritage resources located in proximity to the development area (Figure 3 and Appendix 1) that the known heritage resources are dominated by burial grounds and graves, structures and stone walling. Due to the scale of the proposed development, and the potential for cumulative impact, it is likely to change the sense of place associated with this landscape, and may impact the way that this historic landscape reads by obscuring layers of the past. Cognisance must be taken of this unique cultural landscape, consisting of farm werfs etc in the proposed layout. Based on the desktop assessment, this area has MODERATE sensitivity for impacts to the cultural landscape. In order to mitigate this impact, it is recommended that a 500m no development be implemented around the N4 route between Middelburg and

<sup>1</sup> <https://lowvelder.co.za/782428/mpumalanga-heritage-society-takes-the-road-less-travelled-through-belfast/>



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Belfast. This recommendation is based on best-practice precedent for PV development.

### **Archaeology**

None of the area proposed for development has been previously assessed in any heritage impact assessment process. Heritage Impact Assessments have been completed nearby for projects near to Belfast and these can be used to infer the archaeological sensitivity in the development area. Hardwick and Du Pisanie (2019) note that there are no known Stone Age sites located within the broader study area; however MSA and LSA resources are known from other places in Mpumalanga. In an assessment completed for a mining project located adjacent to the area proposed for development, Angel (2017) notes that “An Earlier Stone Age (ESA) site is located at Maleoskop near Groblersdal. Concentrations of ESA stone tools were found in erosion gullies along the Rietspruit (Esterhuysen & Smith, 2007). Evidence for the Middle Stone Age (MSA) period has been excavated from Bushman Rock Shelter, situated on the farm Klipfonteinhoek in the Ohrigstad District. The MSA layers indicated that the cave was visited repeatedly over a long period, between approximately 40 000 years ago and 27 000 years Before Present (Esterhuysen & Smith, 2007). Two Later Stone Age (LSA) sites were found at the farm Honingklip near Badplaas in the Carolina District, (Esterhuysen & Smith, 2007).”

Angel (2017) notes that the greater Belfast area specifically, is known for its large complexes of LIA stonewalling. Surveys of aerial photographs from the general area were undertaken in the 1960s and 1970 and identified a vast number of such settlements between Lydenburg and Machadodorp. These are not evenly distributed over the area, largely for topographical reasons (Evers, 1975). Angel (2017) notes that these settlements typically consisted of three interrelated elements: homesteads, with cattle kraals surrounded by enclosures for human habitation; stone-edged paths or roadways, probably for movement of cattle; and stone terraces, for agricultural cultivation. Most of the homesteads were built in symmetrical patterns, some of which were reproduced in rock engravings found close to these settlements (Delius and Hay; 2009).

According to Van Schalkwyk’s report completed for a project located just outside of Belfast (2021), “Archaeological sites identified in the region date to the Late Iron Age, and it seems as if they can be divided into two distinct categories. The older of these are sites with quite high walls and are conventionally linked with the Koni-group of people that have been settled in the region since the 1600s. The second groups of sites also have stone walling, but this is in most cases much less developed, in many cases making them difficult to detect. This latter group of sites probably date to a later period and can also be linked to settlement during early historic times of Ndebele- and Swazi-speakers in the region. The large and complex site of Kwasimkhulu west of the project area, is associated with the Ndebele occupation of the region and date from the mid-1600s. According to oral tradition this was the first site settled by Ndzundza-Ndebele when they arrived in the region.”

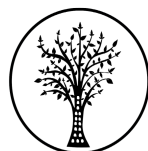
While no known sites have been formally recorded within or near the development area, aerial imagery has enabled us to identify a number of features that are very likely to be associated with Late Iron Age occupation of the area. As the development area has not previously been assessed, these features require ground-truthing however, based on the





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available information it is very likely that the proposed development will impact negatively on archaeological resources associated with the Late Iron Age and also likely burial grounds and graves as well as stone age archaeological resources. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity based on a survey of aerial imagery as well as the topographic map for the area have been mapped in Figure 3.2. Further investigation of the archaeological significance of the development area is recommended. Based on the desktop assessment, this area has HIGH sensitivity for impacts to archaeological heritage.



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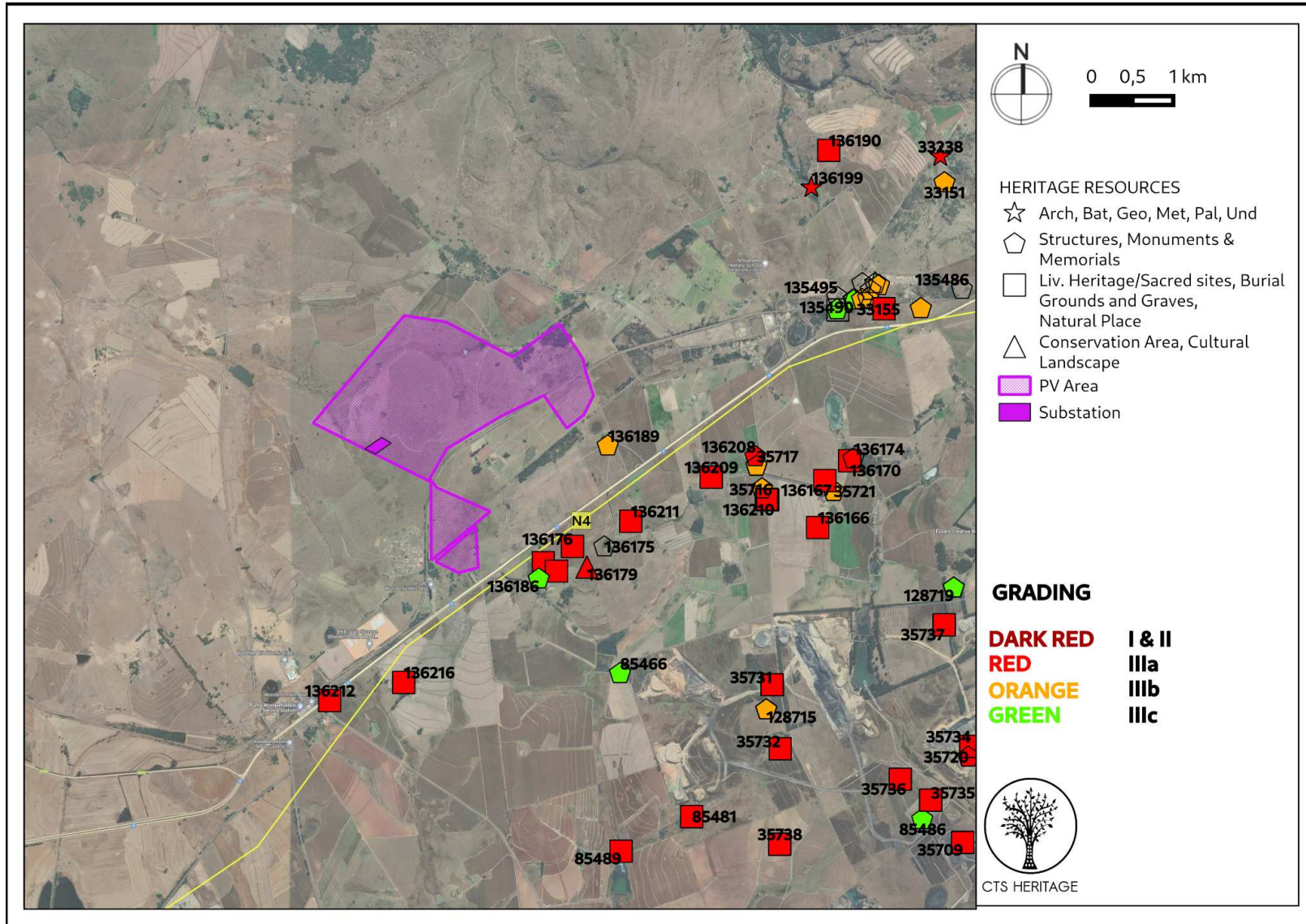
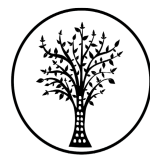


Figure 3.1. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated





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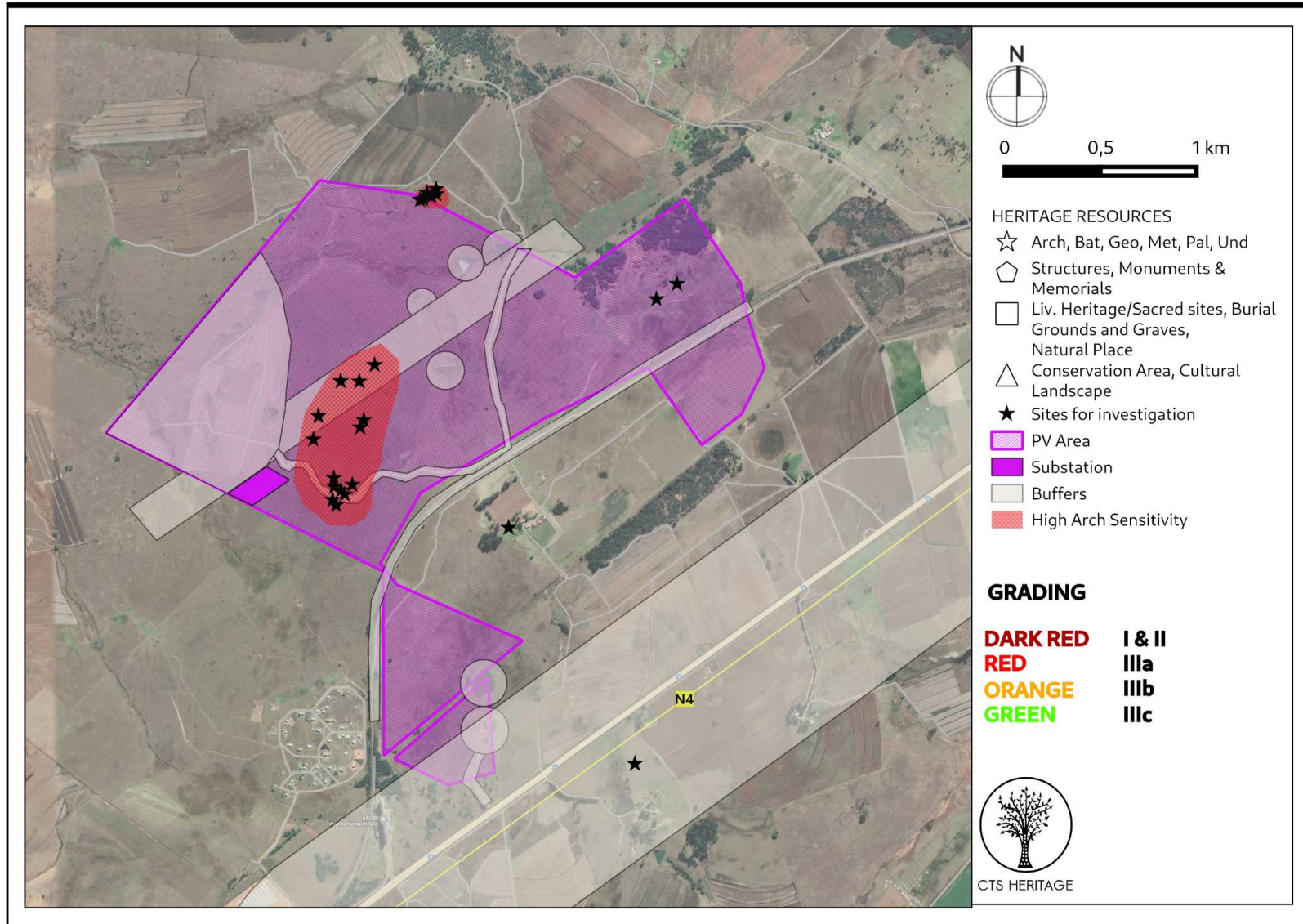


Figure 3.2. Sensitivities Map. Areas of high archaeological significant mapped against the development area and restricted development areas provided by the client



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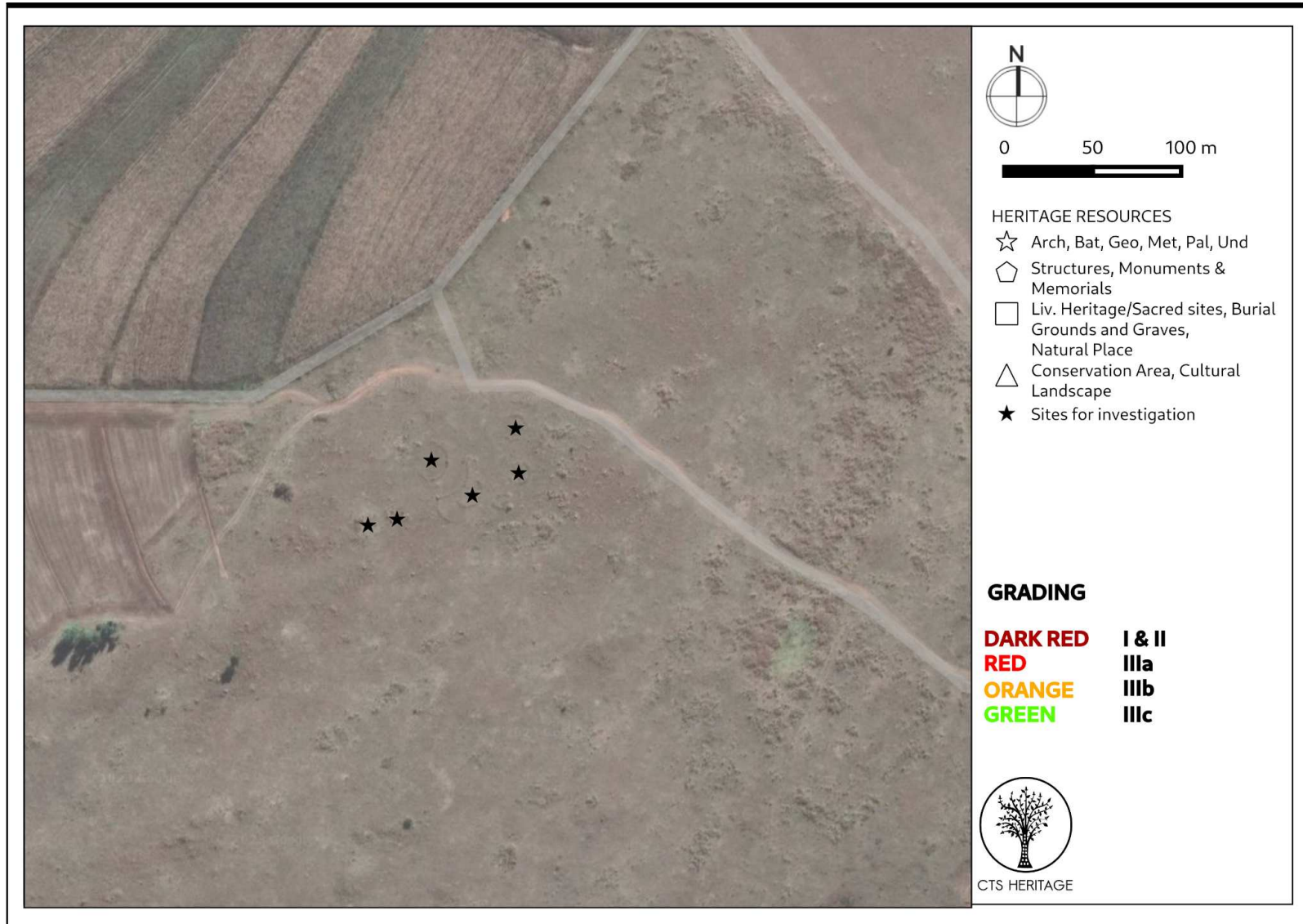


Figure 3.3. Sensitivities Map. Areas of high archaeological significance identified from aerial imagery





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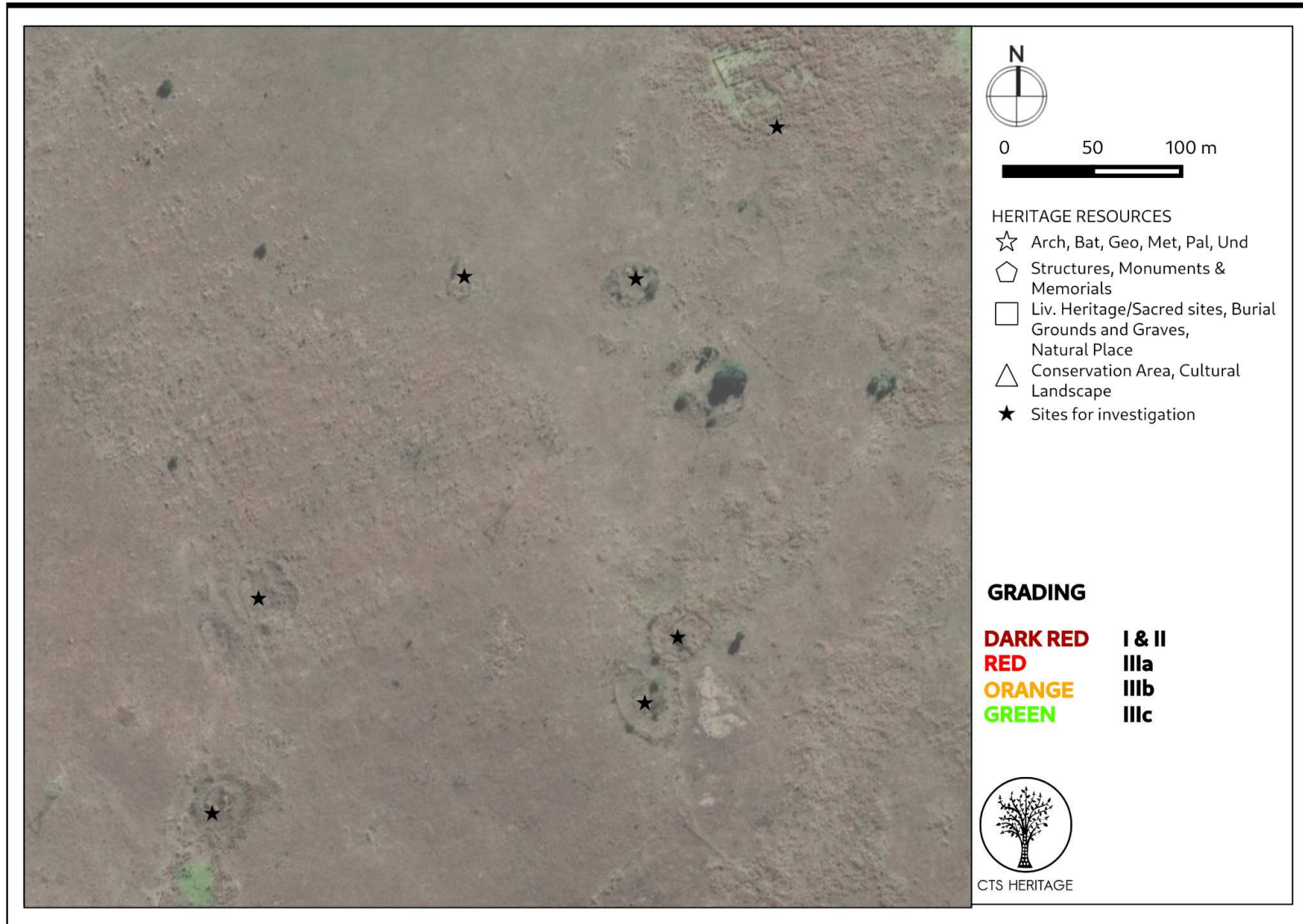


Figure 3.4. Sensitivities Map. Areas of high archaeological significance identified from aerial imagery



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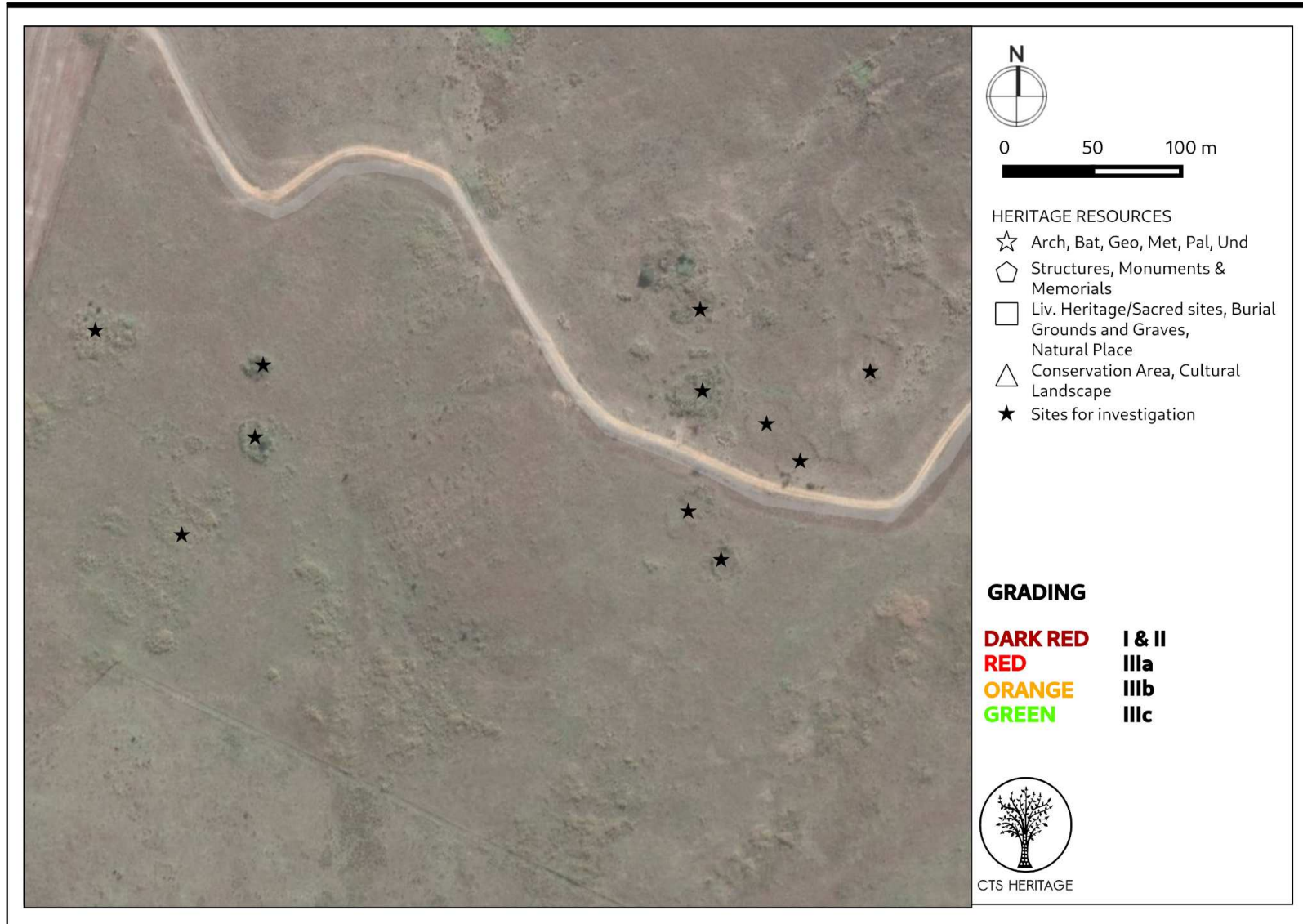


Figure 3.5. Sensitivities Map. Areas of high archaeological significance identified from aerial imagery



#### 4. IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

##### 4.1 Field Assessment

The survey found no additional heritage resources worth of conservation in the southern part of the study area which was covered in maize fields. Graves and werfs closer to Winchester had been recorded previously and these are well outside the development area. The most important heritage resources recorded lie north of the railway line in the northern zone of the project site. A series of Iron Age stone walled settlements were located in two clusters. A small cluster lies in the northeastern corner of the study area and has been affected by maize farming in the past with recent ploughing running right up to the boundaries of the walling. The larger and better preserved site lies in view of the northeastern cluster at roughly the same elevation on a larger slope on the southwestern side of the small valley between the clusters. The walling is extensive in this area and a number of areas were completely overgrown by bush and veld. Rectangular stone walling features are also present which are more recent, possibly late 19th century to early 20th century farming kraals.

Besides the Iron Age settlements, an historical homestead was also recorded which is ruined in amongst clumps of trees near Winterhoek. Ruined stables, the homestead complex and entrance ways were recorded and much of the features are still relatively intact.



Figure 4.1 View of the agricultural areas south of the N4 in the study area near Winchester.





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Figure 4.2 Maize fields in the southern part of the study site.



Figure 4.3 View looking south down the gentle slopes at Leeuwbank covered in maize.





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Figure 4.4 Typical stand of maize crops near Winchester.



Figure 4.5 View of the silos at Wonderfontein southwest of the project site and the tilled grazing areas bordering the N4 highway.





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Figure 4.6 Deep grassland veld for grazing of cattle on the level plateau southwest of Vaalkop



Figure 4.7 Approaching Vaalkop, view of lines of gum trees and grassland veld.



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Figure 4.8 View along the northern side of the railway line embankment looking eastwards. Historical ruin lies in the backdrop.





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Figure 4.9 View looking west along the embankment. Iron Age ruined settlement lies on the slope just beyond the two trees.



Figure 4.10 View of the area closer to the historical ruin.





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Figure 4.11 View of the small stream crossed before accessing the northeastern Iron Age cluster.



Figure 4.12 View from the slope holding the southwestern (main) Iron Age cluster.





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Figure 4.13 Much of the site was completely overgrown with grassland.



Figure 4.14 View of the study site from the Iron Age settlement.





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Figure 4.15 View of the area immediately east of the modern settlement near the Agri silos.



Figure 4.16 View of the level plateau used for grazing areas for cattle east of the modern settlement.



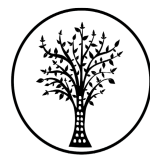


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Figure 4.17 View of the veld on the plateau.





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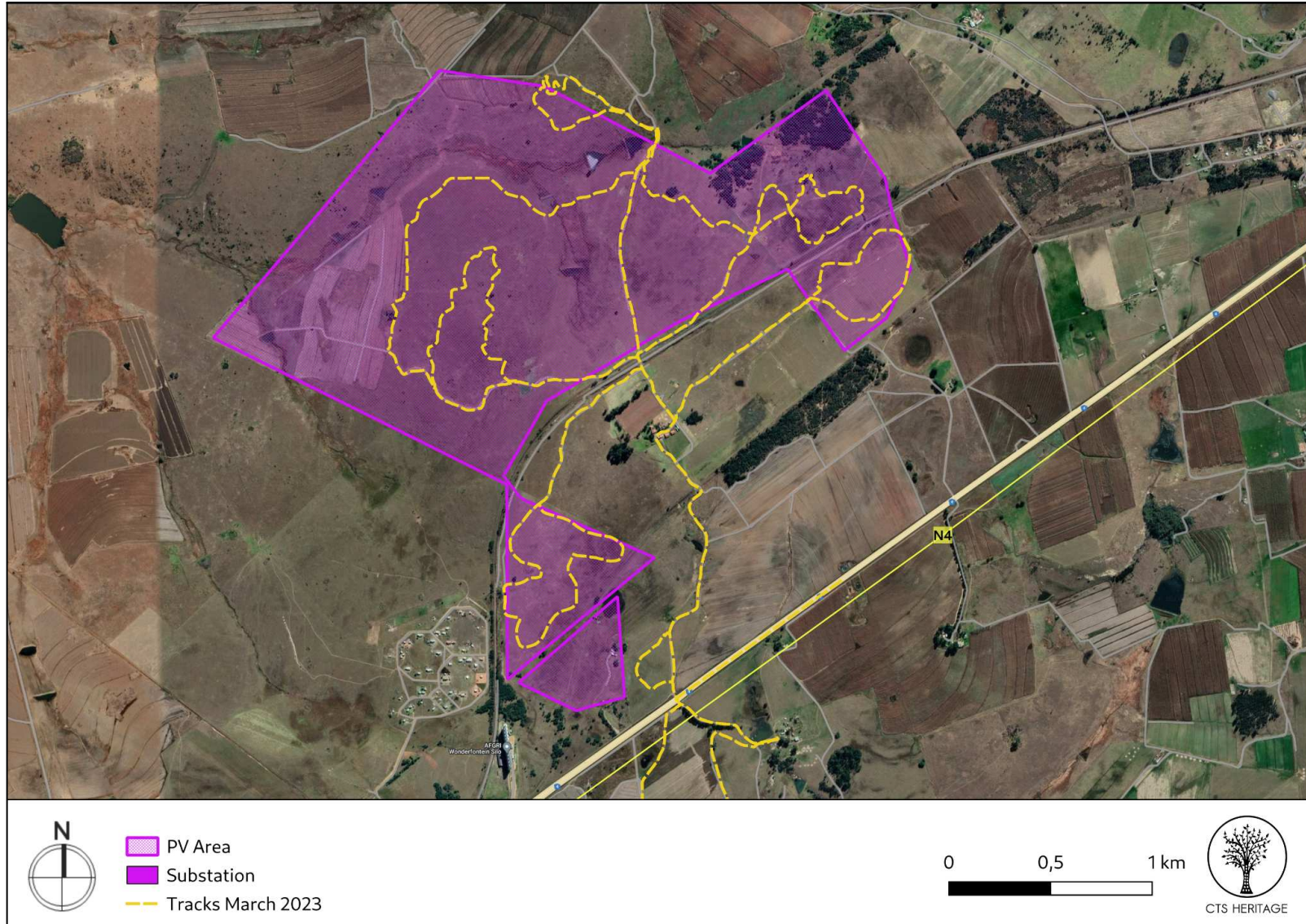


Figure 5. Track paths of archaeological field assessment - the dense vegetation impacted the survey

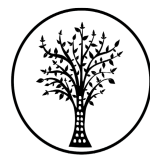


## 4.2 Archaeological Resources identified

**Table 1: Observations noted during the field assessment**

POINT ID	Description	Type	Period	Density	Co-ordinates		Grading	Mitigation
001	Small informal settlement, windmill on western boundary of study area	Structure	Modern	n/a	-25.789146	29.917446	NCW	NA
002	Vaalkop werf, early 20th c, worth modern additions	Structure	Historic	n/a	-25.779521	29.919175	NCW	NA
003	Ruined stone walled Stables, kraal, four columns still in good condition	Ruin	Historic	n/a	-25.769016	29.926346	IIIC	50m Buffer
004	Ruined sandstone homestead, overgrown by trees, was quite a large and well built building	Ruin	Historic	n/a	-25.768213	29.926725	IIIB	100m Buffer
005	Outer ruined kraal	Ruin	Historic	n/a	-25.768633	29.927167	NCW	NA
006	Northeastern Iron Age ruins amongst boulders	Ruin	Iron Age	n/a	-25.76402	29.914532	IIIC	50m Buffer
007	Quartzite core in spill heap in recent trench	Artefacts	LSA	0 to 5	-25.763866	29.913988	NCW	NA
008	Main Iron Age site spanning the ridgeline and plunging down the slope	Ruin	Iron Age	n/a	-25.778	29.911048	IIIB	See mapped area of high sensitivity
009	Large rectangular historical kraal, stone walls	Ruin	Historic	n/a	-25.771752	29.911457	IIIC	50m Buffer





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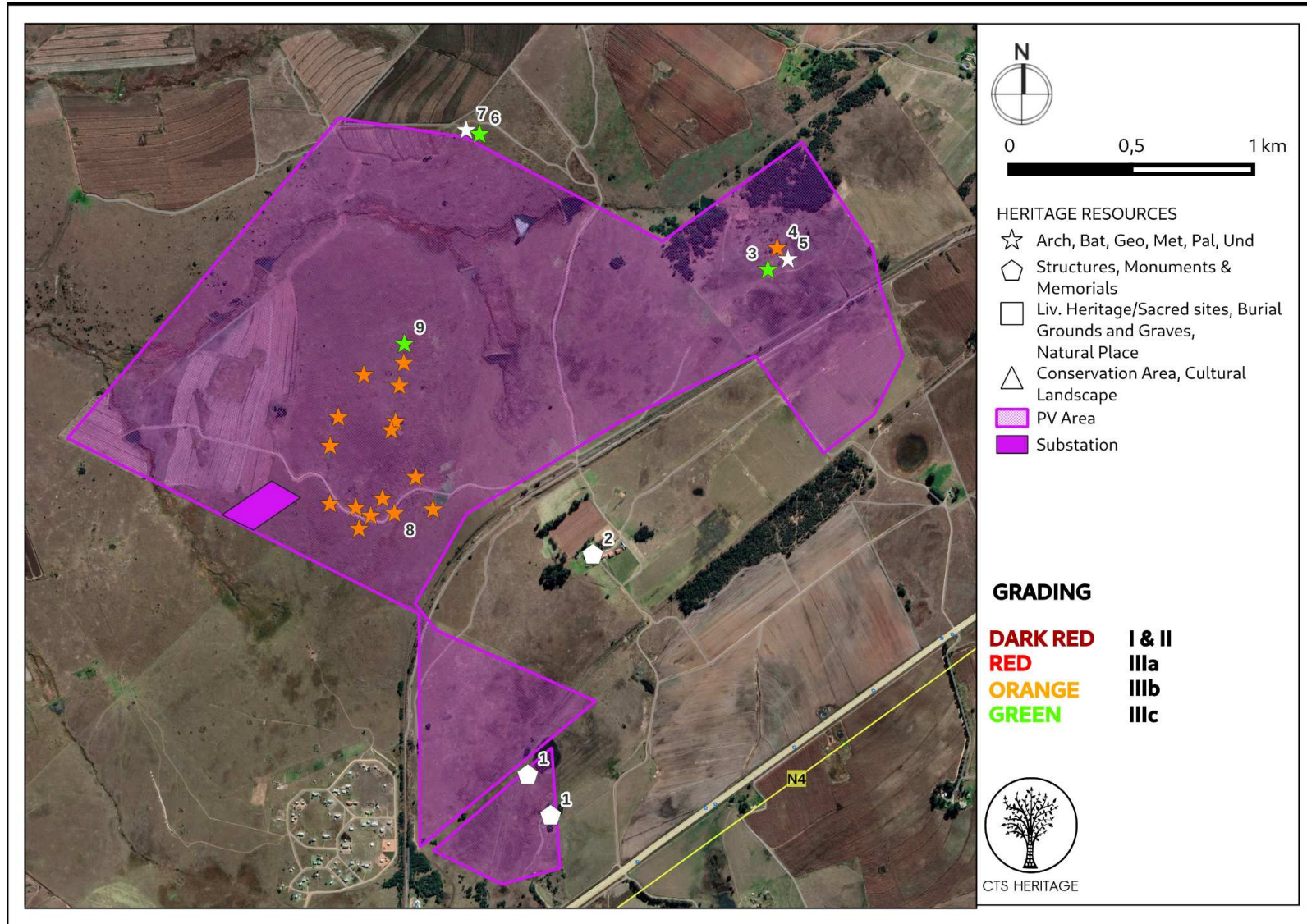


Figure 6.1: Map of all sites and observations noted within the development area





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### 4.3 Selected photographic record

(a full photographic record is available upon request)



Figure 7.1 001



Figure 7.2 002



Figure 7.3 003





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Figure 7.4 004



Figure 7.5 004



Figure 7.6 021





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Figure 7.7 005



Figure 7.8 006



Figure 7.9 006





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Figure 7.10 007



Figure 7.11 008



Figure 7.12 008





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Figure 7.13 008



Figure 7.14 009





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## **5. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

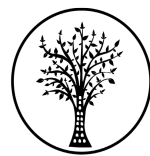
### **5.1 Assessment of impact to Archaeological Resources**

The results of the field assessment confirm the findings of the desktop assessment and a number of features that are very likely to be associated with Late Iron Age occupation of the area have been identified (Observation 008 and 006). The proposed development will impact negatively on archaeological resources associated with the Late Iron Age and also likely burial grounds and graves as well as stone age archaeological resources. Areas of high archaeological sensitivity based on a survey of aerial imagery as well as the topographic map for the area and the results of the field assessment have been mapped in Figure below. Based on the results of the field assessment, this demarcated area has HIGH sensitivity for impacts to archaeological heritage.

Of the 8 archaeological observations made during the field assessment, observations 001, 002, 005 and 007 are structures that have been determined to have no cultural value and are therefore considered to be Not Conservation-Worthy from a heritage perspective and are not considered further here. Of the remaining sites, Observation 004 represents an historic homestead of some stature and architectural value and as such, this site is graded IIIB. It is recommended that this site be buffered from the proposed by the implementation of a 100m no development area around the structure to retain some sense of place and to ensure that no buried archaeology associated with the structure is negatively impacted by the development.

The remaining sites - 003 and 009 - represent historic kraals associated with the historical farming practices of the area. It is recommended that a no development buffer of 50m be implemented around these sites to ensure their conservation.

As noted above, the Iron Age remains identified in the field assessment likely reflect a much more extensive past settlement and as such, CTS Heritage has mapped out the areas of high archaeological sensitivity associated with this. These areas are reflected in RED in the maps below and must be considered strict no-development areas as the likelihood of impacting significant archaeological heritage in these areas is VERY HIGH.



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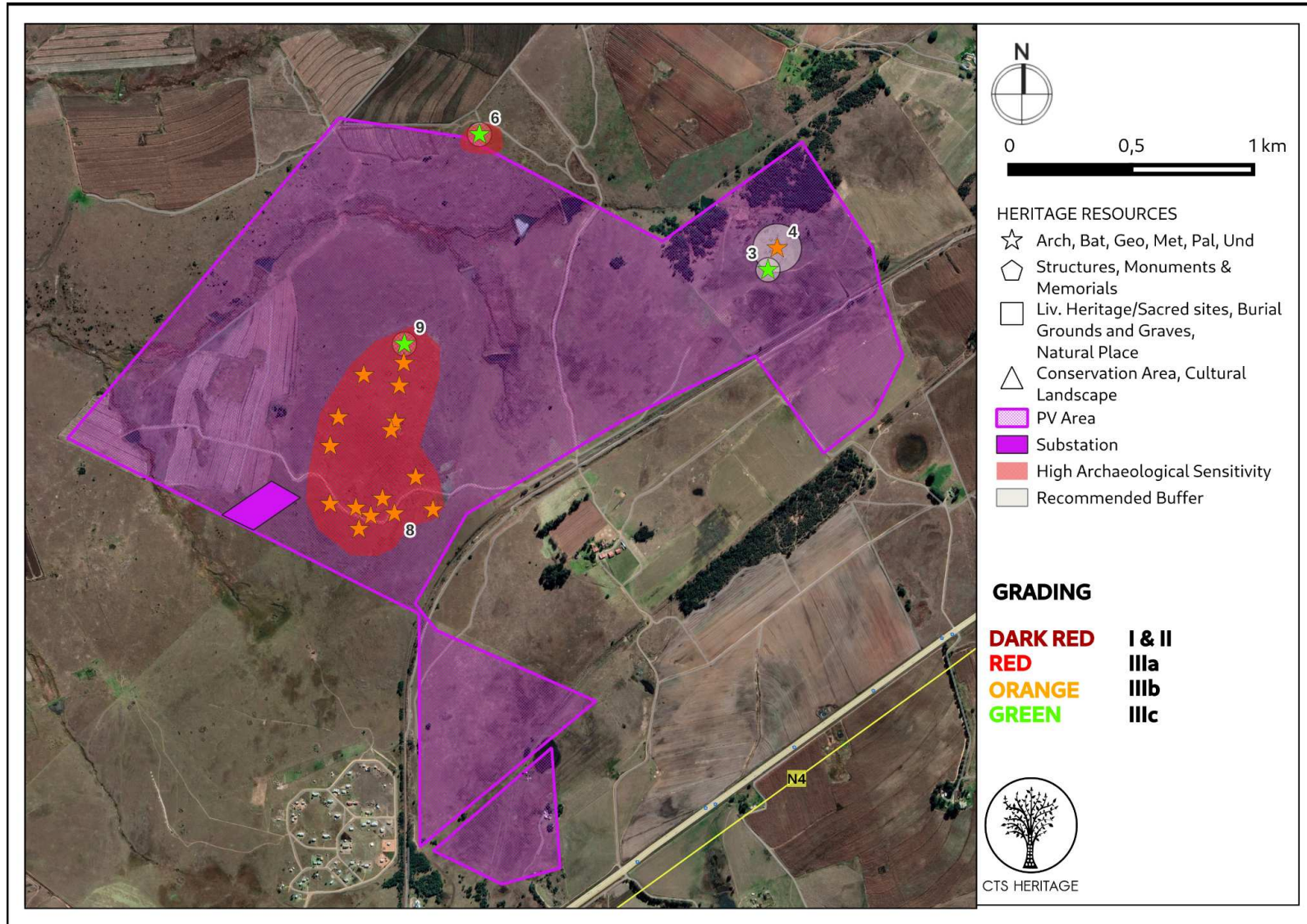


Figure 7: Map of all sites and observations noted within the development area as well as proposed mitigation measures





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## 6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As noted in the desktop assessment, the broader area surrounding this proposed for this development is known for a variety of kinds of heritage resources including Stone Age and Iron Age archaeology, significant structures and living heritage sites such as significant baobab trees as well as burial grounds and graves. The survey results confirm these findings. The survey proceeded with limited constraints and limitations, and the project area was comprehensively surveyed for heritage resources.

The Iron Age remains identified in the field assessment likely reflect a much more extensive past settlement and as such, CTS Heritage has mapped out the areas of high archaeological sensitivity associated with this. These areas are reflected in RED in the maps above and must be considered strict no-development areas as the likelihood of impacting significant archaeological heritage in these areas is VERY HIGH.

### ***Recommendations***

There is no objection to the proposed development from an archaeological perspective on condition that:

- A no development buffer of 100m is implemented around site 004
- A no development buffer of 100m is implemented around site 003 and 009
- The identified sensitive archaeology areas in Figure 7 are not impacted by the development of any new infrastructure.
- The attached Chance Fossil Finds Procedure is implemented for all development activities within the PV area
- Should any buried archaeological resources or human remains or burials be uncovered during the course of development activities, work must cease in the vicinity of these finds. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) must be contacted immediately in order to determine an appropriate way forward.



**7. REFERENCES**

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
108955	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	01/10/2011	Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Development of the High Altitude Sports Centre , Belfast, Mpumalanga Province
109864	HIA Phase 1	Julius CC Pistorius	01/08/2008	A PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED WONDERFONTEIN COLLIERY NEAR BELFAST IN THE MPUMALANGA PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA
110569	HIA Phase 1	Julius CC Pistorius	01/02/2013	A REVISED PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) STUDY FOR THE PROPOSED WONDERFONTEIN COLLIERY NEAR BELFAST IN THE MPUMALANGA PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA
117178	HIA Phase 1	Wouter Fourie	02/10/2009	Heritage Assessment The Kwagga North Project, Optimum Coal, Arnot, Mpumalanga
119156	Significance Report	Sidney Miller	01/03/2013	A phase 2 architectural documentation of two farmyards on the farm Wonderfontein 428 JS district Belfast, Mpumalanga Province.
119484	HIA Phase 2	Wouter Fourie	09/09/2012	FOLLOW-UP EVALUATION AS REQUIRED BY HIA COMPILED FOR OPTIMUM COLLIERY " KWAGGA NORTH PROJECT
120255	HIA Phase 1	Anton Pelsler	13/05/2013	A REVISION OF PHASE 1 HIA FOR THE PROPOSED WONDERFONTEIN COLLIERY NEAR BELFAST IN MPUMALANGA
162667	AIA Phase 1	Wouter Fourie		Archaeological Impact Assessment: Northern Coal Portion 15 and 16 of the farm Weltevreden 381 JT, Belfast, Mpumalanga
164350	Heritage Impact Assessment Specialist Reports	Jennifer Kitto	26/10/2012	Exxaro Paardeplaats Project: Heritage Impact Assessment Report
164351		Jennifer Kitto	26/07/2012	EXXARO PAARDEPLAATS PROJECT Heritage Impact Assessment Report
169668	Heritage Statement	M Naude	01/06/2013	HERITAGE ASSESSMENT (ARCHITECTURAL) OF BUILDINGS ON THE FARM MOOIFONTEIN " MIDDELBURG-ARNOT (MPUMALANGA PROVINCE)
174000	HIA Phase 1	Natasha Higgitt, Shahzaadee Karodia Khan	25/08/2014	Environmental Impact Assessment for the Weltevreden Open Cast Coal Mine, Weltevreden 381JT, Belfast, Mpumalanga Province: Heritage Impact Assessment
174303	HIA Phase 1	R. C. De Jong	31/12/2009	Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Proposed Belfast Mining Project located on portions of the farms Leeuwbank 427 JS, Blyvooruitzicht 383 JT, Zoekop 426 JS, south of Wonderfontein and Belfast, Mpumalanga
179543	HIA Phase 1	Julius CC Pistorius	30/09/2011	A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) Study for the Consolidated Environmental Management Programme Report (Consolidated EMPR) for





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				Arnot Coal on the Eastern Highveld in the Mpumalanga Province
180527	Burial Grounds and Graves Specialist Reports	Johan Nel	17/10/2014	Exxaro Arnot Mooifontein Expansion Project. Burial Grounds and Graves: Social Consultation and Entitlement Framework Report.
319306	HIA Phase 1	Anton van Vollenhoven	30/04/2015	A Report on an Archaeological and Built Environment Heritage Impact Assessment for a Proposed Piggery on Portion 19 of the Farm Grootlaagte 449 JS, Close to Middelburg, Mpumalanga Province.
323331	HIA Phase 1	Christine Van Wyk Rowe	30/04/2015	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A WASTE TRANSFER AND SORTING FACILITY AT SIKHULULIWE VILLAGE, ON PORTION 9 OF THE FARM SPRINGBOKLAAGTE 416JS, EAST OF MIDDELBURG (STEVE TSHWETE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY)
354619	HIA Letter of Exemption	Anton van Vollenhoven	18/01/2016	Letter for HIA Exemption Request: Wonderfontein Portion 24
373944	BGG Phase 2	Johan Nel	06/10/2016	Burial Grounds and Graves: Grave Relocation Report. Exxaro Arnot Mooifontein Expansion Project
374933	AIA Phase 1	JP Cilliers	10/03/2016	Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for the Belfast Implementation Project: Resettlement Site, Mpumalanga Province
4913	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	10/01/2005	Heritage Impact Assessment: Belfast Extension 6 Township
4917	HIA Phase 1	Anton Pelsler, Jaco van der Walt	01/11/2008	A Report on a Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed OpenCape Archaeological Survey CCt Coal Mining Operations for the Klippan Colliery on the Farm Klippan 452 JS (Emachibini), Wonderfontein, Mpumalanga
5231	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	01/06/2002	A Survey of Cultural Resources for the Arnot Mining Development, Middleburg District
5239	AIA Phase 1	McEdward Murimbika	01/04/2006	Phase 1 Cultural and Archaeological Heritage Assessment Specialist Study: Proposed Two Eskom Power Lines and Construction of Mafube Substation at Springboklaagte Farm 416 JS Steve Tshwete Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province
5245	AIA Phase 1	Johnny Van Schalkwyk	01/09/2007	Heritage Impact Scoping Report for the Planned Hendrina-Marathon Power Line, Mpumalanga Province
6278	AIA Phase 1	Anton van Vollenhoven	01/02/2012	Report on the Phase II heritage Investigation of a Farmstead on the farm Blijvooruitzicht 383 JT near Belfast in Mpumalanga Province
7524	AIA Phase 1	Wouter Fourie	22/07/2008	Archaeological Impact Assessment: Northern Coal Portion 15 and 16 of the Farm Weltevreden 381 JT, Belfast, Mpumalanga
92508	AIA Phase 1	Christine Van Wyk Rowe	01/02/2012	Phase 1 Archaeological/Heritage Impact Assessment for proposed residential township: extension 7 of portion 5 (a portion of portion 2) of the farm Weltevreden 386 JS, Belfast



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92514	AIA Phase 1	Christine Van Wyk Rowe	01/02/2012	Phase 1 Archaeological/Heritage Impact Assessment for proposed residential township: extension 5 of portion 13 of the farm Klipfontein 385JS, Belfast
92519	AIA Phase 1	Christine Van Wyk Rowe	01/02/2012	Phase 1 Archaeological/Heritage Impact Assessment for proposed residential township: extension 8(4) & 6 of portion 79 (a Portion of Portion 3) of the farm Tweefontein 357JT, Belfast.