



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural  
Resource Consultants  
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**REPORT ON THE HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
DEVELOPMENT AT THE EXXARO EERSTELINGFONTEIN NDC COAL MINE  
NEAR BELFAST IN MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

For:

***WSP Environmental (Pty) Ltd  
PO Box 5384  
Rivonia  
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On behalf of:

***Exxaro***

**REPORT: AE1121**

by:

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was requested by WSP Environmental (Pty) Ltd to conduct a heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed Eerstelingsfontein coal mine close to Belfast in the Mpumalanga Province.

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to identify, document and assess all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of cultural heritage importance located on the property. Furthermore suitable mitigation measures relating to the identified cultural heritage resources had to be proposed.

A survey of the available literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. This was followed by a field survey conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices endorsed by SAHRA and ASAPA. The survey was done in an area indicated by officials from the mine.

Legislation relevant to heritage was also discussed. The most important of these are the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999).

During the survey two sites of heritage significance was located. These are discussed and recommendations relating to the mitigation thereof are made. The proposed development may continue in lieu of the recommendations made in this report.

Site number 1 is a grave yard and has a high cultural significance. As this will only be impacted on indirectly it is recommended that the site be fenced in and that a management plane be written. However, a risk assessment is made in order for the mine to make an informed decision whether it would perhaps be better to have the graves exhumed and have the bodies reburied. For this a process of social consultation is needed. This process is a lengthy process and one should try to obtain the permission of families. In the case of graves older than 60 years and those with an unknown date of death archaeologist as well as an undertaker will have to be part of the team involved. For graves with a date of death of younger than 60 years, only an undertaker is involved.

Site number 2 is a farm yard and is of a medium cultural significance. It may be demolished, but for this a permit from SAHRA is needed.

It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Care should therefore be taken when destruction commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.

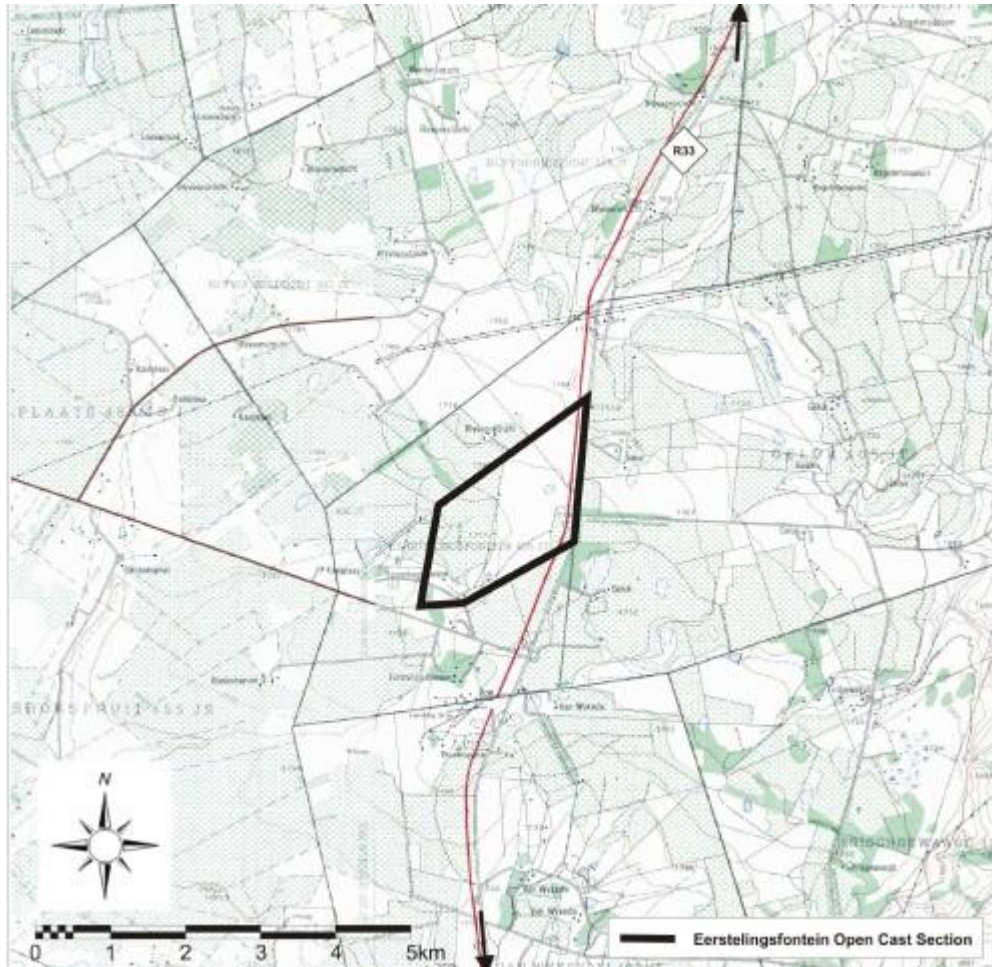
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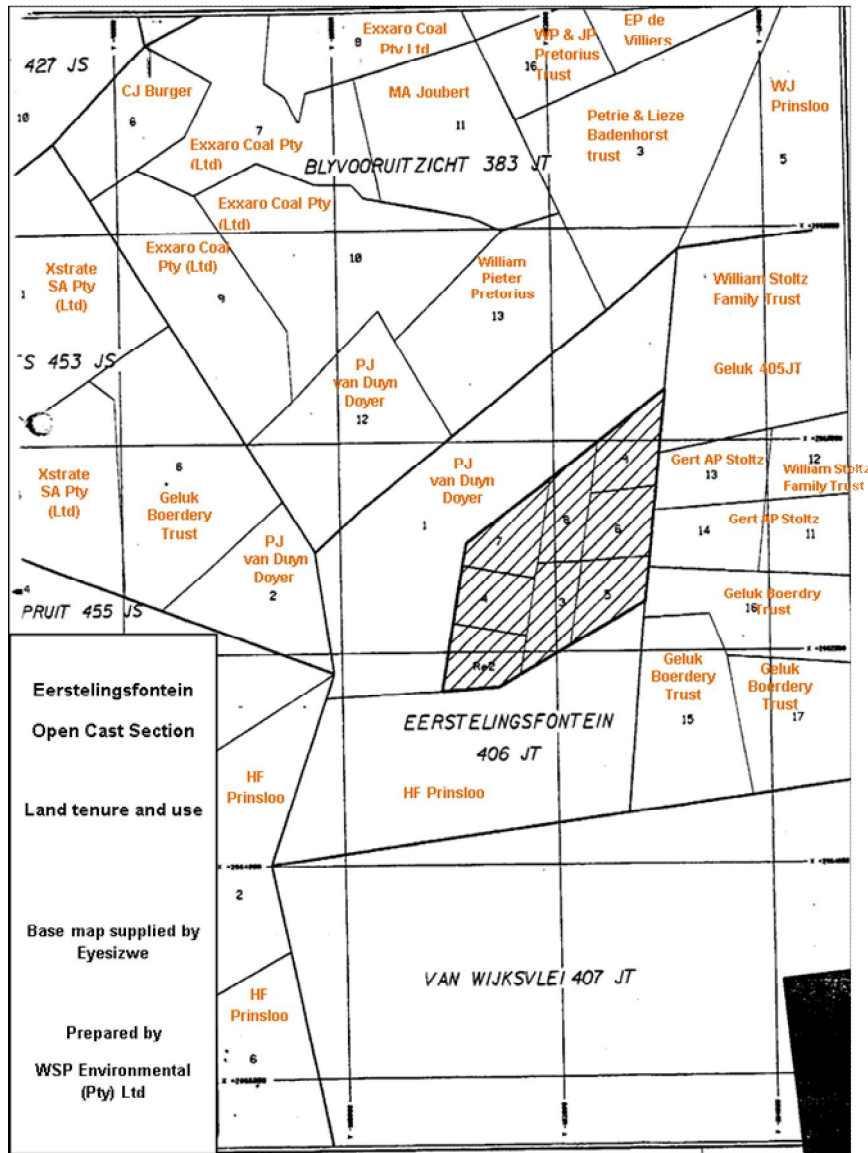
## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Archaetnos cc was requested by WSP Environment & Energy to conduct a phase 1 heritage impact assessment for the proposed opencast coal mine on the farm Eerstelingsfontein 406 JT. The mine is situated about 20 km to the south of the town of Belfast in the Mpumalanga Province (Figure 1-2).

Eerstelingsfontein mine will be an Exxaro coal mine. The client indicated the areas to be surveyed and the survey was confined to this area.



**Figure 1** Map indicating the location of the Eerstelingsfontein Mine (in black) to the south of Belfast.



**Figure 2** The shaded area indicates the location of the Eerstelingsfontein Mine.

**2. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

I, Anton Carl van Vollenhoven from Archaetnos, hereby declare that I am an independent specialist within the field of heritage management.

Signed:

Date: 28 February 2011

**3. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to do a phase 1 heritage assessment, including:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of cultural heritage importance located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Documenting such sites in a report including photographs and indicating them on a map with GPS references.
3. Assess the significance of the cultural heritage resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
4. Propose suitable mitigation measures relating to the identified cultural heritage resources.
5. Review applicable legislative requirements.

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Survey of literature**

A survey of the available literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

### **4.2 Field survey**

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices endorsed by SAHRA and ASAPA. It was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of archaeological significance in the area of proposed development. If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed.

The survey was undertaken on foot and via an off-road vehicle.

### **4.3 Documentation**

All sites, objects features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Co-ordinates of individual localities were determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

## **5. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS**

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

1. Cultural Resources (including archaeological resources) are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with

human activity. These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.

2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, architectural, technological, spiritual, linguistic and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects (see Appendix B).
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix C).
4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur.
7. Although care was taken to give a comprehensive background on the history of the area, it has to be stated that it is impossible to give a complete indication on human activities of the past as sources are not always readily available. The information given in the report should however give a fair reflection of the past.
8. The survey was done in an area indicated by officials from the mine. This information was used to determine the extent of what needed to be surveyed and the survey was therefore limited accordingly.
9. A large portion of the area surveyed was covered by long grass which made archaeological visibility difficult. Therefore it is possible that some heritage resources may not have been picked up. However, this report will clearly indicate how such resources, if discovered later on, should be handled.

## **6. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

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



## 6.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

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

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

The national estate (see Appendix D) includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m<sup>2</sup> or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

### **Structures**

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A 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.

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 the decoration or any other means.

### **Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites**

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial):

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

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

### **Human remains**

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

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

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;

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

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

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

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

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

## **6.2 The National Environmental Management Act**

This act (Act 107 of 1998) states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

## **7. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA**

The farm Eerstelingsfontein 406 JT is located more or less 20 km to the south of the town of Belfast in the Mpumalanga Province. The topography of the surveyed area has a gentle slope towards the south and a steeper one to the north, meaning that higher ground lies in the centre thereof. In the north some streams and wetlands are found.

It needs to be mentioned that an area in the centre of the development has already been disturbed by construction of an access road (Figure 3). For the remainder the land is vegetated with low to high grasslands and a few trees – a typical Highveld environment (Figure 4).

A large area to the west has been cultivated and maize is currently planted there. However it is clear that an even larger portion on the rest of the farm has been cultivated before. Very

few pristine natural areas exist. Some eucalyptus (blue gum) and wattle trees are also to be found in the northwest.



**Figure 3** Disturbance in the centre of the development area.



**Figure 4** General view of the area.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

During the survey two sites of cultural heritage significance was located in the area to be developed. However in order to be able to get a better understanding of the past in this area, it is necessary to give a background regarding the different phases of human history.

### **8.1 Stone Age**

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is, however, important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago  
Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago  
Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

Very little research has been done around Belfast. For instance, no Stone Age sites are indicated on a map contained in a historical atlas of this area (Bergh 1999: 4). The closest known Stone Age occurrences are Late Stone Age sites at Carolina and Badplaas, and rock painting sites close to Machadodorp, Badplaas and Carolina (Bergh 1999: 4-5).

The environment is such that it does not provide much natural shelter and therefore it is possible that Stone Age people did not settle here for long periods of time. They would have however been lured to the area due to an abundance of wild life as the natural vegetation would have provided ample grazing and there are plenty natural water sources. One may therefore find small sites or occasional stone tools.

### **8.2 Iron Age**

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.  
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) however, indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.  
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.  
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

In an area around Belfast, including Lydenburg, Nelspruit, Machadodorp and Badplaas a number of 1 792 Iron Age sites have been identified (Bergh 1999: 7). These all are dated to the Late Iron Age. Sites such as these are known for extensive stone building forming

settlement complexes. No indication of metal smelting was identified at any of these sites (Bergh 1999: 8).

It is also known that the early trade routes did not run through this area (Bergh 1999: 9). However one should bear in mind that many of these areas may not have been surveyed before and therefore the possibility of finding new sites is always a reality.

The type of environment around Eerstelingsfontein definitely is suitable for human habitation. There is ample water sources and good grazing. It therefore comes as no surprise that Iron Age utilized the area. This is the same reason why white settlers later on moved into this environment.

### **8.3 Historical Age**

At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Phuthing, a South Sotho group, stayed to the south of where Eerstelingsfontein is situated. The Koni of Makopole stayed to the north-east and the Ndzundza Ndebele to the west. During the Difaquane they fled to the south, south-west and north-west as Mzilikazi's impi moved in from the southeast. During this time the Swazi also moved into this area (Bergh 1999: 10-11; 109).

The first white traveller to visit these surroundings was Robert Scoon in 1836 (Bergh 1999: 13). The area around Belfast, stretching as far as the Kruger Park, Middelburg and Ohrigstad, was first traded from the Swazi in 1846. White farmers therefore only settled here after this date (Bergh 1999: 16, 133).

The town of Belfast was established in 1890 and by the 1890's this area was inhabited by many white farmers (Bergh 1999: 21). Just to the south of the town, on the farm Wemmershuis, the remains of an old coach house were identified. This is on the old trade route between Middelburg and the far eastern Transvaal (Van Vollenhoven 2008: 14). A map from Bulpin (1974) shows that the eastern railway line went through Belfast and one can assume that this was an important stop for travellers. The reason is that the road forks here to the north in the direction of Ohrigstad and Lydenburg and to the east in the direction of Nelspruit.

Historical graves have also been found at Wemmershuis (see Van Vollenhoven 2008). Graves were also exhumed earlier at sites close to the Glisa Mine, which lies to the north of Eerstelingsfontein.

During the Anglo-Boer War the area around Belfast saw much action. The last of the conventional military encounters between the British and Boer forces were that of the Battle of Bergendal, sometimes called the Battle of Dalmanutha. The battle took place between 21 and 27 August 1900.

On 21-22 August skirmishes started on the farm Van Wyksvlei, to the south of Belfast. This was followed by an attack on 23 August by the British on the Boer forces on the farm Geluk. Later that day the Boers at Dalmanutha were also under attack. The final phase of the battle was at Bergendal on 27 August 1900 (Van der Westhuizen & Van der Westhuizen 2000: 218-220). The Boers retrieved from the scene and the British could continue their advance to the Lowveld.

On 24 August 1900 the British occupied Belfast. In the town they had three concentration camps for Boer women and children (Van der Westhuizen & Van der Westhuizen 2000: 211-214). After the British reached Komatipoort on 24 September 1900, they erected blockhouses and other fortifications along the railway line in order to safeguard this from the Boers (Van Vollenhoven 1995: 86). The remains of two of these are found to the south of the railway line at Belfast (Van Vollenhoven 2008: 15). During the night of 7-8 January 1901 the Boers attacked Belfast and started against the blockhouses on Monument hill (Van der Westhuizen & Van der Westhuizen 2000: 217).

Past field work in the area has identified the presence of children's graves however these had been demolished by farming activities. Recent fieldwork showed no presence or evidence of these graves as the area was completely covered by maize fields. Although it was recommended that these be restored in 2004, this would most likely not be possible since the actual presence cannot be confirmed. Another site identified during this survey (see Site no 1 below), was also identified during the latest survey.

All the sites identified during the survey date to this period in time. These are discussed below.

#### **8.4 Sites identified during the survey**

##### ***Site no 1:***

GPS: 25°52'04,0"S 30°00'33,5"E

This is the remains of a graveyard within the boundaries of the mine, but outside of the area that will be directly influenced by the mining operation. The site seems to be divided into two, with white and black people's graves being segregated (Figure 5).

The white graves are those of people from the Botha and Davel families (Figure 6-8). This part of the site consists of 6 graves with concrete and granite dressing as well as granite or slate headstones. The dates of death on these vary between 1907 and 1976.

The other graves are stone and brick dressed and there are at least 7 graves (Figure 9). These belong to the Skosana, Shabango and Mthimunye families (Personal communication: Maria Mthimunye, 2011.02.02). Apparently some of these graves were only made within the last 18 months. Families of the deceased signed documents indicating that they will pay should it ever be necessary to have the graves exhumed (Personal communication: Errol Woodhouse 2011.02.25).

Due to the sensitivity of this issue, graves are always regarded as having a **high** cultural significance. Graves with an unknown date are always handled as if older than 60 years. Graves older than 60 years are regarded as heritage graves.





**Figure 5** Grave yard, labelled site no 1.



**Figure 6** One of the graves with an old slate headstone at site no 1.





**Figure 7** One of the Davel graves.



**Figure 8** One of the Botha graves.



**Figure 9** One of the graves of the Skosana, Shabango and Mthimunye families at the site.

Usually there are two options when dealing with graves. Should the graves be impacted directly the only option would be to exhume the graves and have the bodies reburied. As there will be no such impact, this option is not recommended.

As indicated there will not be a direct impact on the graves, but there always is an indirect impact. Therefore the other option should be taken, which is that the site should be fenced in and a management plan should be written for the preservation and maintenance thereof. Such a fence should be erected at least 50 m from the perimeter of the site as blasting closer than that will definitely have a negative impact on the graves.

The Management Plan would detail aspects such as the fence and site management and maintenance. In addition, the plan would provide details on how it will be possible for descendants that might wish to visit the graves, when access will be granted as the mine is compelled to grant access. The fence and site will need to be managed and maintained.

***Site no 2:***

GPS: 25°51'57,4"S 30°00'27,1"E

This is the remains of a farm yard consisting of the ruins of a house and some outbuildings (Figure 10-11). It was built from stone and dates to ca. 1890-1910.



It is older than 60 years, but is not very unique and therefore it has a **medium** cultural significance. It does not need to be preserved and may be demolished if necessary. However, for this a permit from SAHRA would be needed.



**Figure 10** Remains of a house at site 2.



**Figure 11** Close-up of one of the walls of the house.

## 9. POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed mining activity at the Eerstelingsfontein site would potentially result in the following impacts:

Impact	Severity	Duration	Extent	Frequency	Probability	Significance
<b>Site number 1</b>	Moderate	> 10 yrs	Within the project boundary	Quarterly	Definite	<b>Low</b> significance
<b>Site number 2</b>	Minor	> 1 year	Immediate area of activity	Quarterly	Definite	<b>Low</b> significance

After mitigation the impacts will be as follows:

Impact	Severity	Duration	Extent	Frequency	Probability	Significance
<b>Site number 1</b>	Minor	> 10 yrs	Within the project boundary	Quarterly	Definite	<b>Low</b> significance
<b>Site number 2</b>	Minor	> 1 year	Immediate area of activity	Quarterly	Definite	<b>Low</b> significance

Site number 1, the grave yard, has a high cultural significance. The proposed mining will not have a direct impact on this resource. If mining were to commence at the site and no protection was afforded to these graves the potential indirect impact would be considered of **low** significance.

Site number 2, the farm yard, has a medium cultural significance. The proposed mining will have no direct impact thereon. If mining were to commence on the site and no protection was afforded the potential indirect impact would be considered of **low** significance.

## 10. MITIGATION MEASURES

The impacts identified above can be mitigated in the following way:

There will be a secondary impact on both sites. Regarding site no 1 (the graves), the writing of a comprehensive management plan will be needed. Such a plan should be written and then

monitored annually by an independent heritage specialist. The most important aspects are discussed below.

Firstly the site will have to be fenced in. The fence may be 20 m from the boundaries of the site in order to ensure that possible graves that cannot be seen (due to it not having any dressing) is included. However, blasting should not be done closer than 50 m from the graves.

A definite protocol for allowing descendants to visit the graves should be included. This includes inter alia arrangements, security and safety measures. Other measures would include the preservation and maintenance of the site where aspects such as cleaning and upkeep will be dealt with.

The plan will have to be approved by the Burial Grounds and Graves Unit (BGG) of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). SAHRA has specific guidelines for management plans and these will have to be followed.

Site number 2 (farm yard), is of a medium cultural significance. It may be demolished, but for this a permit has to be obtained from SAHRA. However, since the site is outside of the area of direct impact this is unnecessary and the site should therefore just be left as it is.

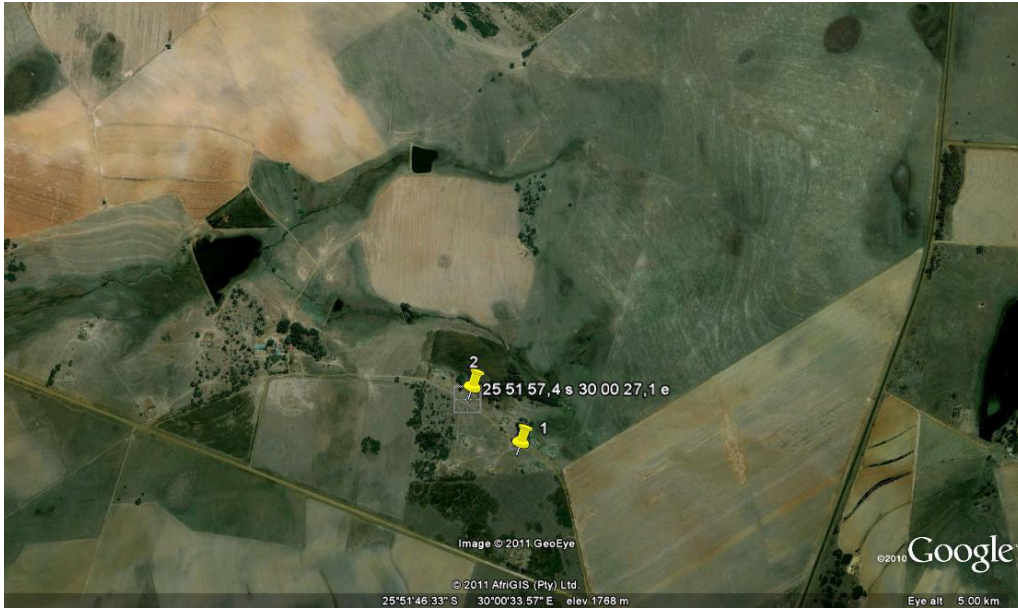
The grave site that was demolished by farming activities is known. It was indicated that the mine should have it restored, but that is highly unlikely to be possible. The mine should engage into talks with the families (if known) and find out what their wishes are. A heritage expert should be part of such discussions.

As this is in the area to be directly impacted on by the mine, one might consider to exhume these, but it is highly unlikely that anything would be found as the skeletons of children usually do not survive. A commemorative plaque with the names of the children should rather be placed at the current grave yard. Even should the families not be known, the latter could be done.

It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artefacts is always a distinct possibility. This includes graves. Care should therefore be taken when any development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

## **11. CONCLUSIONS**

It is concluded that the HIA in the area has been conducted successfully. Two cultural sites (Figure 12) were identified during the survey.



**Figure 12** Google image showing the location of the two sites within the mining area.

It has been determined that there will be a secondary impact from the mining activity on both. This refers to the possible mining debris from blasting and dust created by mining activities as well as the possibility of the families to have unhindered access to the graves. However with the mitigation measures in place the overall significance thereof will be low.

A management plan, as indicated above should suffice relating to the graves. Although not a prerequisite placing a plaque at the site commemorating the children's graves demolished by farming activities would definitely indicate that the mine is serious about its social responsibility.

The farm yard should be left as it is and be left to deteriorate naturally. However, should it pose a safety risk it may be demolished, but only after obtaining the necessary permit from SAHRA.

## 12. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A

### Definition of terms:

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).



## APPENDIX B

### Definition of significance:

- Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.
- Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
- Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period
- Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.
- Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

## APPENDIX C

### **Cultural significance:**

- Low            A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium        Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High            Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

### **Heritage significance:**

- Grade I        Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II        Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III        Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

## APPENDIX D

### Protection of heritage resources:

#### - Formal protection

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – grade I and II

Protected areas - an area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – for a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – listing grades II and III

Heritage areas – areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens,  
visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

#### - General protection

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials