

**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED
TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT, PORTION 127 & 131 OF THE FARM DE RUST 12 JU,
HAZYVIEW**

MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

**REPORT PREPARED FOR
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) regarding archaeological and other cultural heritage resources was conducted on the footprint for the proposed township establishment inside the urban edge, Hazyview, Mpumalanga Province.

The study area is situated on topographical map 1:50 000, 2531 AA KIEPERSOL, which fall within the Mpumalanga Province, and is situated on *portion 127 and 131 of the farm DE RUST 12 JU*, under the jurisdiction of the Mbombela local municipality and the Ehlanzeni district municipality.

The National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 (1999)(NHRA), protects all heritage resources, which are classified as national estate. The NHRA stipulates that any person who intends to undertake a development, is subjected to the provisions of the Act.

The study area is situated inside the urban edge of Hazyview, directly to the west of the R40. The entire section under investigation, was transformed for agriculture since 1948, and consisted of mango and tobacco fields as well as farm infrastructure. It was zoned as agricultural, and will be rezoned. The field survey, literature studies and personal communication with farm workers revealed no graves or sites of archaeological interest.

The original farmhouse and one outer building date from 1948 and is the only feature with historic value. According to the specifications of the NHRA, section 34(1) "No person may alter or demolish any structures or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority (PHRA)".¹

Zenani Properties (Pty) Ltd, indicated that they wish to demolish all the buildings on the property. The main house and outer building (date 1948), are older than 60 years and in terms of section 34 of the NHRA, these buildings need to be recorded and documented before an application can be made to the relevant PHRA for a demolition permit.

Based on the findings in this report, Adansonia Heritage Consultants cc, states that there are no compelling reasons, apart from mitigation measures for the historic farmhouse and outer building, which may prevent the proposed development to continue on the remaining sections of the farm.

¹ National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. p. 58.

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- 3) Recommendations delivered to the Client.*

January 2014

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PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT, PORTION 127 & 131 OF THE FARM DE RUST 12 JU, HAZYVIEW

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT

Adansonia Heritage Consultants were appointed by Wandima Environmental Services cc in conjunction with Zenani Properties (Pty) Ltd, to conduct a phase 1 heritage impact assessment (HIA) on archaeological and other heritage resources of the study area. This area measures approximately 9 ha inside the urban edge, Hazyview, Mpumalanga Province.

The aims for this report will therefore be to source all relevant information on archaeological and heritage resources in the study area, and to advise the client on sensitive heritage areas and where it is viable for the development to take place in terms of the specifications as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act no., 25 of 1999 (NHRA). Recommendations for maximum conservation measures for any heritage resource will also be made. The study area is indicated in Map 2, Topographical Map, & Maps 3 & 4 - Google Earth images of study area (See Appendix 1).

- This study forms part of an EIA, Consultant: Wandima Environmental Services, P.O. Box 1072, Nelspruit, 1200, Tel: 013 7525452 / Fax: 013 – 7526877 / e-mail: admin@wadima.co.za.
- Type of development: approximately 9 ha of township establishment. It is currently zoned as agricultural and rezoning will take place.
- Location of Province, Magisterial district / Local Authority and Property (farms): The area falls within the Mpumalanga Province under the jurisdiction of the Ehlanzeni district municipality and Mbombela local municipality. It includes *portion 127 and 131 of the farm DE RUST 12 JU*.
- Land owners: Zenani Properties (Pty) Ltd, Contact person: Ms. Fakude.
- **Terms of reference:** As specified by section 38 (3) of the NHRA, the following information is provided in this report.
 - a) The identification and mapping of heritage resources where applicable;
 - b) Assessment of significance of the resources;
 - c) Consultation with community members to be affected by the proposed development.
 - d) Alternatives given to heritage resources which will be affected by the development;
 - e) Plans for measures of mitigation.

- **Legal requirements:**

The legal context of the report is grounded in the National Heritage Resources Act

no. 25, 1999, as well as the National Environmental Management Act (1998) (NEMA):

- **Section 38 of the NHRA**

This report constitutes a heritage impact assessment investigation linked to the environmental impact assessment required for the proposed development. The proposed development is a listed activity in terms of Section 38 (1) of the NHRA. Section 38 (2) of the NHRA requires the submission of a HIA report for authorisation purposes to the responsible heritage resources agency, (SAHRA).

Heritage conservation and management in South Africa is governed by the NHRA and falls under the overall jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and its provincial offices and counterparts.

Section 38 of the NHRA requires a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to be conducted by an independent heritage management consultant, for the following development categories:

- Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- Construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
- Development or other activity that will change the character of a site -
 - exceeding 5000sqm;
 - involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions;
 - involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within the past 5 years;
 - rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000sqm;
 - the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulation by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
- Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks or recreation grounds.

In addition, the new EIA regulation promulgated in terms of NEMA, determine that any environmental report will include cultural (heritage) issues.

The end purpose of this report is to alert Wandima Environmental Services, the client and interested and affected parties about existing heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed development, and to recommend mitigation measures aimed at reducing the risks of any adverse impacts on these heritage resources. Such measures could include the recording of any heritage buildings or structures older than 60 years prior to demolition, in terms of section 34 of the NHRA and also other sections of this act dealing with archaeological sites, buildings and graves. The NHRA section 2 (xvi) states that a “heritage resource” means any place or object of cultural significance, and in section 2 (vi) that “cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance.

Apart from a heritage report assisting a client to make informed development decisions, it also serves to provide the relevant heritage resources authority with the necessary data to perform their statutory duties under the NHRA. After evaluating the heritage scoping report, the heritage resources authority will decide on the status of the resource, whether the development may proceed as proposed or whether mitigation is acceptable, and whether the heritage resource require formal protection such as a Grade I, II or III resource, with relevant parties having to comply with all aspects pertaining to such grading.

- **Section 35 of the NHRA**

Section 35 (4) of the NHRA stipulates that no person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA, destroy, damage, excavate, alter or remove from its original position, or collect, any archaeological material or object. This section may apply to any significant archaeological sites that may be discovered. In the case of such chance finds, the heritage practitioner will assist in investigating the extent and significance of the finds and consult with an archaeologist about further action. This may entail removal of material after documenting the find or mapping of larger sections before destruction. This section does not apply since no archaeological material was found.

- **Section 36 of the NHRA**

Section 36 of the NHRA stipulates that no person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA, 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. This section may apply in case of the discovery of chance burials. This section does not apply since no grave or burial site was present on the study area.

- **Section 34 of the NHRA**

Section 34 of the NHRA stipulates that no person may alter, damage, destroy, relocate etc, any building or structure older than 60 years, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority. This section does apply since the original farmhouse and outer building are older than 60 years, and will be affected by the proposed development.

- **Section 37 of the NHRA**

This section deals with public monuments and memorials but does not apply in this report.

- **NEMA**

The regulations in terms of Chapter 5 of the National Environmental Management Act, (107/1998), provide for an assessment of development impacts on the cultural (heritage) and social environment and for specialist studies in this regard.

B. BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA

• Literature review, museum databases & previous relevant impact assessments

In order to place the area of Hazyview in archaeological context, primary and secondary sources were consulted. Ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as Ziervogel and Van Warmelo shed light on the cultural groups living in the area since ca 1600. Historic and academic sources by Küsel, Meyer, Voight, Bergh, De Jongh, Evers, Myburgh, Thackeray and Van der Ryst were consulted, as well as historic sources by Makhura and Webb.

There is no museum in Hazyview, and primary sources were consulted from the Pilgrim's Rest Museum Archives for a background on the pre-history and history of the study area. The author was involved in a *Desktop Study for Proposed Eskom Powerlines, Hazyview – Dwarsloop* in 2008, and *Inspection of Umbhaba Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview*, in 2001. Apart from the mentioned reports, the author is not aware of any previous impact assessments in the direct study area. Research has been done by the Pilgrim's Rest Museum on San rock art as well as Bantu speaking rock art sites in the Escarpment area, but none have been recorded to date in the study area.²

Very little contemporary research has been done on prehistoric African settlements in this section. The only professionally excavated Early Iron Age site in the immediate area, besides those in the Kruger National Park, is the Plaston site towards the south, dating ca 900 AD.³ No other archaeological excavations have been conducted to date within the study area, which have been confirmed by academic institutions and specialists in the field.^{4 5} A stone walled settlement with terracing was recorded by C. van Wyk (Rowe) close to Hazyview,⁶ to the south of the study area, as well as several others further west and north-west,⁷ of the study area.

Several early ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as D. Ziervogel and N.J. Van Warmelo, revealed that the study area was inhabited by Eastern Sotho groups (Pulana, Kutswe and Pai), the Tsonga (Nhlanganu and Tšhangana), from before the 18th century.^{8 9} (See Map 1). When concentrating on ethnographical history, it is important to include a slightly wider geographical area.

²PRMA: Information file 9/2.

³M.M. Van der Ryst., *Die Ystertydperk*, in J.S. Bergh (red.), *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*. p. 97.

⁴Personal information: Dr. J. Pistorius, Pretoria, 2008-04-17.

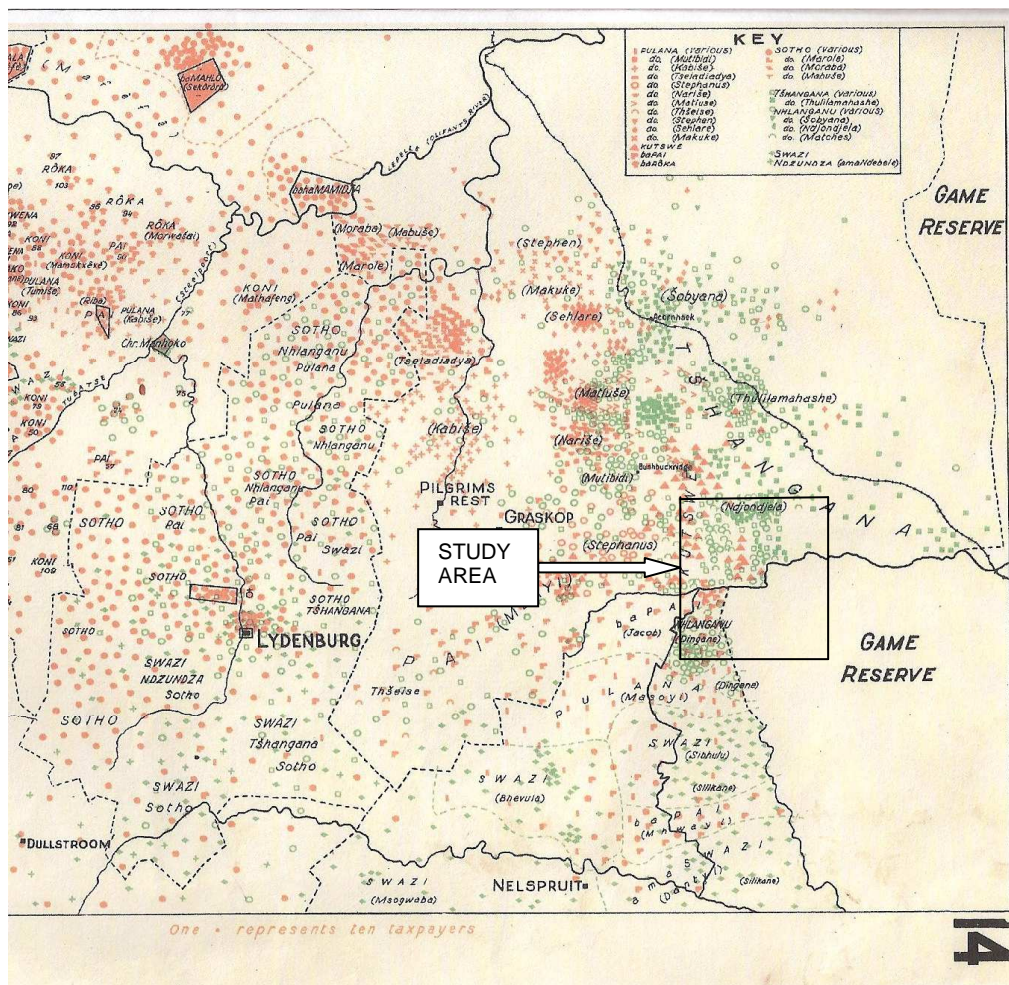
⁵Personal information: Dr. MS. Schoeman, University of Pretoria, 2008-03-27.

⁶C. Van Wyk, *Inspection of Umbhaba Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview*, pp. 1-2.

⁷PRMA: Information file 9/2.

⁸N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. pp. 90-92 & 111.

⁹H. S. Webb, *The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld*, in *Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. p. 16.



MAP 1: 1935 VAN WARMELO: Area around Hazyview indicated by arrow.

The entire district is divided in two, with the Drakensberg Escarpment in the west, and the Low Veld (in which Hazyview is situated) towards the east. Today, we found that the boundaries of groups are intersected and overlapping.¹⁰ Languages such as Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi, Nhlangu, Nkuna, sePedi, hiPau and seRôka, are commonly spoken throughout this area.¹¹

When the Swazi began to expand northwards they forced the local inhabitants out of Swaziland, or absorbed them.¹² There is evidence of resistance, but the Eastern Sotho groups who lived in the northern parts of Swaziland, moved mainly northwards.¹³ This appeared to have taken place towards the end of the 18th century,¹⁴ when these groups fled from Swaziland to areas such as Nelspruit, Bushbuckridge, Klaserie, Blyde River and Komatipoort.¹⁵

¹⁰ N.J. van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 51.

¹¹ M. De Jongh (ed.), *Swatini*, p. 21.

¹² A.C. Myburgh, *The Tribes of Barberton District*, p. 10.

¹³ N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. p. 111.

¹⁴ H. S. Webb, *The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld, in Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. p. 14

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

Several circular stone-walled complexes and terraces as well as graves have been recorded in the vicinity of Hazyview¹⁶, Bushbuckridge, Graskop and Sabie, clay potsherds and upper as well as lower grinding stones, are scattered at most of the sites.¹⁷ Many of these occur in caves as a result of the Swazi attacks on the smaller groups.

Van Warmelo based his 1935 survey of *Bantu Tribes of South Africa* on the amount of taxpayers in an area. The survey does not include the extended households of each taxpayer, so it was impossible to actually indicate how many people were living in an area.¹⁸

A map of the “Transvaal” (Bradford’s pre-1926: *Map of black settlement in the Transvaal*), indicated that the areas east and south of Pilgrim’s Rest towards the current Kruger National Park, were extensively occupied by African people before 1926.¹⁹

Eastern Sotho group: The Pai

Van Warmelo identified the groups in northern Swaziland and the Pilgrim’s Rest district before 1886, as Eastern Sotho (Pulana, Pai and Kutswe). According to Von Wielligh, the **Pai** occupied the area as far south as the Komati River (umLumati). Most of the younger generation has adopted the Swazi language.²⁰

The Swazi constantly attacked the Eastern Sotho groups during the nineteenth century. The Pai fled to the caves in the mountains near MacMac (between Sabie and Pilgrim’s Rest), while some of them (which were subjugated by a Swazi leader) fled from *Mswazi* in about 1853 to Sekukuniland (Steelpoort area), but decided to turn back towards their country along the Sabie River (1882). By this time, Europeans had already settled in this area when gold was discovered in 1873.²¹

Eastern Sotho group: The Pulana

The history of the **Pulana** goes back to the Barberton area from where they trekked via Krokodilpoort (Nelspruit district) to settle north-east of Pretoriuskop. When the Swazi invaded them, they moved on and split up under several chieftainships,²² of who chief Kobêng, is well-known in the area’s history.

The Pulana roughly lived in the following areas: north of the Crocodile River, west of the western boundary of the Kruger National Park as far north as its crossing the Sabie River, south of the Sabie river until its cutting through the main road from Pretoriuskop (Hazyview area) to

¹⁶PRMA: Information file 9/2.

¹⁷D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 3.

¹⁸N.J. van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p.9.

¹⁹H. Bradford, *A Taste of Freedom*, p. 147.

²⁰D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, pp. 3-5.

²¹*Ibid.*, p. 11.

²²*Ibid.*, p. 108.

Bushbuckridge, west of this road as far as Klaserie, south of a line drawn from Klaserie to the confluence of the Blyde and Orighstad rivers, east of the Blyde River. This large area is divided in two by the main road from Pilgrim's Rest to Bushbuckridge. This road was since ancient times the only connection between the Low Veld and Escarpment, and became known as "Kowyns' Pass".²³ This road is still today used from Hazyview to Graskop. The majority of Pulana lived to the north of this line, while south of this line the Pulana are scattered in groups into which are wedged Pai groups on both sides of the Sabie River, and Swazi peoples in the south, and south-eastern portions.^{24 25}

Eastern Sotho group: The Kutswe

The **Kutswe** trekked from the northern parts of Swaziland northwards as a result of pressure from the Swazi in the south.²⁶ The Kutswe settled north-east of the present Nelspruit at a river called Kutswe (Gutshwa)²⁷ from where they got their present name. From here they moved on and settled at various places, and ruins of their kraals are scattered from Pretoriuskop, Hazyview (Phabeni) as well as on the farms Welgevonden 364, Lothian 258, Boschhoek 47, Sandford 46, Culcutta 51 and Oakley 262.²⁸ They occupied additional areas between White River and Sabie, and had sufficient influence amongst the Pai during the early 20th century, to establish authority over more than 2000 individuals living on farms on both sides of the Sabie River from the town of Sabie as far as the main road from White River and Hazyview to Bushbuckridge.²⁹ They had chief jurisdiction over the following farms near Hazyview: Oakley 262, Calcutta 51, Madras 50, Alexandria 251, Cork 60 and Ronoldsey 273. They intermarried with Nhlangu (Shangaan), Swazi and Pai.^{30 31}

Tsonga groups: The Nhlangu and Tshangana

The Nhlangu and Tshangana (also generally known as the Shangaan-Tsonga)³² form part of the larger Tsonga group of which the original group occupied the whole of Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa), and it has been recorded that by 1554, they were already living around the Delagoa Bay area (Maputo).³³ They fled from the onslaughts of the Zulu (Nguni) nation from the Natal area and great numbers of emigrants sought safety in the "Transvaal" as recently as the 19th century, especially in the greater Pilgrim's Rest district. The Tsonga also moved west from Mozambique into the "Transvaal". They have never formed large powerful tribes but were mostly always

²³M. De Jongh, (ed)., *Swatini*, p. 21.

²⁴D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 107.

²⁵N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. p. 111.

²⁶*Ibid.*, p. 110.

²⁷T. Makhura, Early Inhabitants, in *Delius, P. (ed).*, *Mpumalanga: History and heritage*. p.105.

²⁸D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 110.

²⁹*Ibid.*, pp. 4-10.

³⁰*Ibid.*, p. 110.

³¹*Ibid.*, p. 110.

³²M. De Jongh (ed)., *Swatini*, p. 24.

³³N.J. Van Warmelo, Grouping and Ethnic History, in *Schapera I., The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa. An Ethnographical survey*, p. 55.

subdivided into loosely-knit units, and absorbed under the protection of whichever chief would give them land.³⁴ They were originally of Nguni origin.³⁵ The term “Shangaan” is commonly employed to refer to all members of the Tsonga division.³⁶

The **Nhlanganu** occupied the Low Veld area in their efforts to escape the Zulu raids during 1835-1840. They lived side by side with the Tšhangana, and the differences between the two are inconsiderable. They have mixed extensively with other tribes.³⁷

The **Tšhangana** are also of Nguni origin who fled in the same way as the Nhlanganu, settled in the “Transvaal” a little later than the former. Most of the Tsonga were subjects to *Soshangane*, who came from Zululand.³⁸ The downfall of *Ngungunyana* (son of *Soshangane*) saw his son seeking sanctuary in the “Transvaal”, and the latter became known as *Thulamahashi*,³⁹ the name that is still used for the area east of Busbuckridge.

The historical background of the study area confirms that it was occupied since the 17th century by the Eastern Sotho (Pai, Kutswe and Pulana) as well as Tsonga groups (Nhlanganu and Tšhangana). These groups have intermarried extensively or were absorbed by other groups in time, and today groups such as Eastern Sotho, South-Ndebele, Swazi, Tsonga and Northern-Sotho occupy this area.⁴⁰

These early settlements all developed into larger settlements by the descendants of the groups mentioned above, and the entire wider area, consists of villages, settlements or farms.

HISTORY OF HAZYVIEW

Hazyview has a history of gold mining and played an important role in the development of the Low Veld area. The town was established in 1959 when the post office was built. It is a small farming town and is renowned for its banana industry. Languages such as Afrikaans, English, Tsonga and Swazi are spoken.⁴¹

C. DESCRIPTION OF AREA TO BE AFFECTED BY DEVELOPMENT

The entire area was previously disturbed and utilized as a commercial farm (see Map 4 Google image of study area & Appendix 1, photographs). The 1984 topographical map indicates “orchards” on the property (see Map 2). Michael Sithole (age 51), worked on the farm since 1991,

³⁴N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, pp. 90-91.

³⁵N.J. Van Warmelo, Grouping and Ethnic History, in *Schapera I., The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa. An Ethnographical survey*, p. 55.

³⁶N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 92

³⁷*Ibid.*, pp. 91-92.

³⁸N.J. Van Warmelo, Grouping and Ethnic History, in *Schapera I., The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa. An Ethnographical survey*, p. 57.

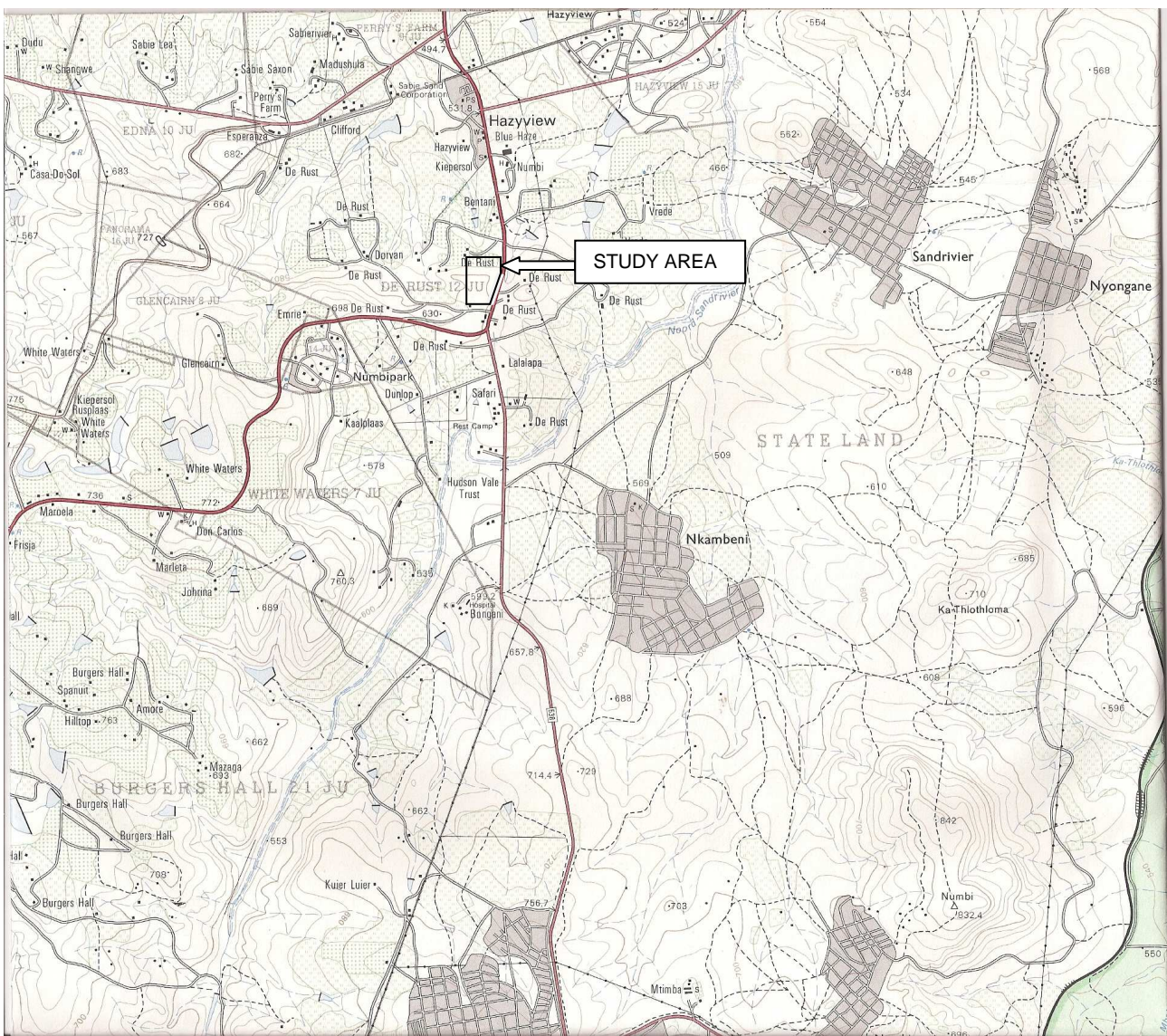
³⁹N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 92.

⁴⁰M. De Jongh (ed.), *Swatini*, p. 40.

⁴¹http://www.mpumalangaahappenings.co.za/hazyview_homepage.htm

when the property belonged to a farmer, Mr. Townsend, who cultivated mangoes and tobacco. Mr. Sithole, who is still residing on the property, is now working for Zenani Properties (Pty) Ltd, since 2007 when they purchased the farm. According to Mr. Sithole there are no graves or archaeological features on the farm. This was also confirmed by Mr. Gift Maseko who is the manager on the property. They do however claim that the farmhouse was built in 1948, and Ms. Fakude (owner) also confirms that.⁴²

The southern half of the property, is currently covered with mango trees (Fig. 2-3). The northern half is roughly divided into the western and eastern sections (Fig. 4-5). The western section which slopes towards a seasonal stream, was previous tobacco lands (Fig. 4). The north-eastern section consisted of the farm infrastructure, a farm house with outbuildings, a cattle kraal, and workers accommodation (Fig. 6-11). There are very old mango trees, a vegetable garden and a cultivated field (Fig. 5, Map 4: Google image: Detail of study area with heritage and other features). A recent stormwater canal (Fig. 12) is on the south of the property.

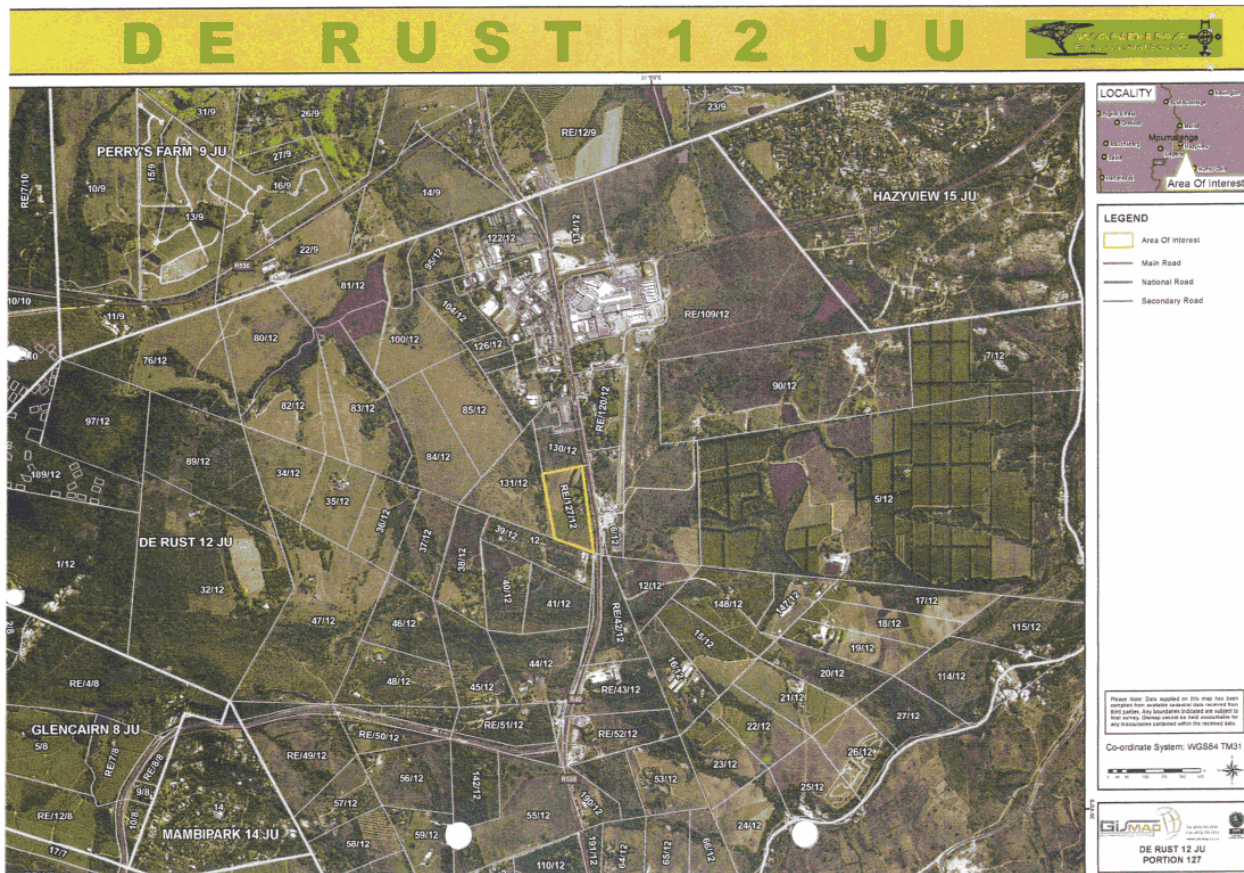


MAP 2: Topographical Map 1: 50000: 2531AA KIEPERSOL.

⁴² Personal information: Ms Fakude, Michael Sithole, Gift Maseko, De Rust, Hazyview, 2014-01-18.

D. LOCALITY

The study area was investigated for all possible heritage related features which might fall within the demarcated section. Additional information was supplied by Wandima Environmental Services (see MAP 3). The area is within the Mpumalanga Province.



MAP 3: Google image of wider area. Study area indicated in yellow.

The study area is situated inside the urban edge (Hazyview), to the west of the R40, 1km from *BUCO* (travelling towards the south) and opposite *SUPA QUICK*. It is situated on *portion 127 and 131 of the farm DE RUST 12 JU*, on topographical map 1:50 000, 2531 AA KIEPERSOL (MAP 2). The study area currently belongs to the Zenani Properties (Pty) Ltd, which is planning a township establishment of 9ha, which will consist of the following land uses: Residential 2 (complex- 500m² stands) and Residential 3 (high density-sectional title flats), mixed business, institutional (hospital), internal roads and an open space.

The ecozone of the study area is classified as Sourveld, granite plains with tall grass growing in deep sandy soils. The section is compromised and no indigenous trees are growing on the property.^{43 44} GPS co-ordinates were used to locate any heritage features within the study area (see below).

⁴³ SANParks, *Visitors Guide Kruger National Park*, p. 2.

⁴⁴ VAN WYK, B & VAN WYK, P., *Field Guide to Trees of Southern Africa*, pp. 174, 328, 446, 500.

- **Description of methodology:**

The topographical map (Map 2), as well as Google Earth images (Map 3 & 4), were studied to assess the current and historic disturbed areas and infrastructure. In order to reach a comprehensive conclusion regarding the cultural heritage resources in the study area, the following methods were used:

- The desktop study consists mainly of archival sources studied on distribution patterns of early African groups who settled in the area since the 17th century, and which have been observed in past and present ethnographical research and studies.
- Literary sources, books and government publications, which were available on the subject, have been consulted, in order to establish relevant information.
- Several specialists currently working in the field of anthropology and archaeology have also been consulted on the subject.

-Archival sources consulted: Pilgrim’s Rest Museum Archives (PRMA);

-Literary sources: A number of books and government publications about prehistory and history of the area were consulted, and revealed some information;

-Personal communication on research of African groups from the University Pretoria (Dr. M.S. Schoeman); UNISA (Dr. C. van Vuuren); Archaeologists (Dr. J. Pistorius, and Dr. U. Küsel), were conducted.

- The fieldwork and survey was conducted on foot with two people over 1 day.
- Grass between the orchards was short and visibility was excellent.
- The sandy soil terrain was even and accessible.
- The relevant data was located with a GPS instrument (Garmin Etrex) datum WGS 84, and plotted. Co-ordinates were within 4-6 meters of identified sites.
- Evaluation of the resources which might be impacted upon by the footprint, was done within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 (1999);
- Personal communication with relevant stakeholders on the specific study area, were held, such as with the community members (Mr. Gift Maseko and Michael Sithole), who were not aware and has not encountered any archaeological sites in this study area.

GPS-Co-ordinates of the proposed study area:

DE RUST

Name	Latitude	Longitude
A (south-east)	25 ⁰ 03' 19.20"S	31 ⁰ 07' 50.31"E
B (north-east)	25 ⁰ 03' 04.68"S	31 ⁰ 07' 48.12"E
C (north-west)	25 ⁰ 03' 05.70"S	31 ⁰ 07' 40.23"E
D (south-west)	25 ⁰ 03' 15.77"S	31 ⁰ 07' 41.31"E



MAP 4: Detail of study area with heritage and other features of interest.

E. DESCRIPTION OF IDENTIFIED SITES

All comments should be studied in conjunction with Maps 2-4 which indicate the areas, and which corresponds with the summary below.

Site location	Description & comment	Heritage Feature
Main house and outbuilding	There are several farm buildings of which only the original farmhouse with one outbuilding has any historic significance (Fig. 6 – 11).	Farmhouse dating before 1948. Fig. 6 & 7

F. DISCUSSION ON THE FOOTPRINT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

ACT	COMPONENT	IMPLICATION	RELEVANCE	COMPLIANCE
NHRA	S 34	Impact on buildings and structures older than 60 years	Modern structures of no relevance as well as farmhouse and out building, which is older than 60 years	The original farmhouse and out building are of historic significance and will be impacted upon by the proposed development.
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources	None present	None

ACT	COMPO- NENT	IMPLICATION	RELEVANCE	COMPLIANCE
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	None present	None
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None present	None
NHRA	S38	Developments requiring an HIA	Development is a listed activity	HIA
NEMA	EIA regulations	Activities requiring an EIA	Development is subject to an EIA	HIA is part of EIA

- **Summarised identification and cultural significance assessment of affected heritage resources:** (Standardized set of conventions used to assess the impact of projects on individual heritage features: See Appendix 2)

General issues of site and context:

Context		
Urban environmental context	Yes	Situated inside urban edge
Rural environmental context	No	-
Natural environmental context	No	-
Formal protection (NHRA)		
(S. 28) Is the property part of a protected area?	No	NA
(S. 31) Is the property part of a heritage area?	No	NA
Other		
Is the property near to or visible from any protected heritage sites	No	NA
Is the property part of a conservation area of special area in terms of the Zoning scheme?	No	NA
Does the site form part of a historical settlement or townscape?	No	NA
Does the site form part of a rural cultural landscape?	No	NA
Does the site form part of a natural landscape of cultural significance?	No	NA
Is the site adjacent to a scenic route?	No	NA
Is the property within or adjacent to any other area which has special environmental or heritage protection?	No	NA

Context		
Does the general context or any adjoining properties have cultural significance?	No	NA

Property features and characteristics		
Have there been any previous development impacts on the property?	Yes	Site was entirely transformed by orchards, tobacco lands and farm infrastructure
Are there any significant landscape features on the property?	No	NA
Are there any sites or features of geological significance on the property?	No	NA
Does the property have any rocky outcrops on it?	No	NA
Does the property have any fresh water sources (springs, streams, rivers) on or alongside it?	Yes	A drainage line / seasonal stream on the western border.

Heritage resources on the property		
Formal protection (NHRA)		
National heritage sites (S. 27)	No	-
Provincial heritage sites (S. 27)	No	-
Provincial protection (S. 29)	No	-
Place listed in heritage register (S. 30)	No	-
General protection (NHRA)		
Structures older than 60 years (S. 34)	Yes	The original farmhouse
Archaeological site or material (S. 35)	No	-
Palaeontological site or material (S. 35)	No	-
Graves or burial grounds (S. 36)	No	-
Public monuments or memorials (S. 37)	No	-
Other		
Any heritage resource identified in a heritage survey (author / date / grading)	No	-

<i>Heritage resources on the property</i>		
Any other heritage resources (describe)	No	-

NHRA S (3)2 <i>Heritage resource category</i>	ELE-MENTS	INDICATORS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE										RISK	
		Historical	Rare	Scientific	Typical	Technological	Aesthetic	Person / community	Landmark	Material condition	Sustainability		
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	Yes	Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	Yes	0	0	0	Farmhouse and outer building is older than 60 years and will be impacted upon by the proposed development
Areas attached to oral traditions / intangible heritage	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Historical settlement/ townscapes	No	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
Landscape of cultural significance	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological site of scientific/ cultural importance	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archaeological / palaeontological sites	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grave / burial grounds	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NHRA	ELE-	INDICATORS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE										RISK	
Areas of significance related to labour history	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movable objects	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- **Summarised recommended impact management interventions**

NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource category	SITE	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE Cultural significance rating		Impact management	Motivation
		Cultural significant	Impact significant		
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	Yes	None	Yes	House needs to be recorded and documented	House and outer buildings older than 60 year and fall under the general protection of the NHRA, section 34
Areas attached to oral traditions / intangible heritage	No	None	None	-	-
Historical settlement/ townscape	No	None	None	-	-
Landscape of cultural significance	No	None	None	-	-
Geological site of scientific/ cultural importance	No	None	None	-	-
Archaeological / palaeontological sites	No	None	None	-	-
Grave / burial grounds	No	None	None	-	-

NHRA S (3)2 Heritage	SITE	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE Cultural significance rating		Impact management	Motivation
Areas of significance related to labour history	No	None	None	-	-
Movable objects	No	None	None	-	-

ACT	COMPO- NENT	IMPLICATION	RELEVANCE	COMPLIANCE
NHRA	S 34	Impact on buildings and structures older than 60 years	Original farmhouse older than 60 years	Mitigation measures are recommended
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources	None present	None
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	None present	None
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None present	None
NHRA	S38	Developments requiring an HIA	Development is a listed activity	Full HIA
NEMA	EIA regulations	Activities requiring an EIA	Development is subject to an EIA	HIA is part of EIA

G. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & EVALUATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA

Section 38 of the NHRA, rates all heritage resources into National, Provincial or Local significance, and proposals in terms of the above is made for all identified heritage features.

• Evaluation methods

Site significance is important to establish the measure of mitigation and / or management of the resources. Sites are evaluated as *HIGH (National importance)*, *MEDIUM (Provincial importance or LOW, (local importance)*, as specified in the NHRA. It is explained as follows:

• National Heritage Resources Act

The National Heritage Resources Act no. 25, 1999 (NHRA) aims to promote good management of the national estate, and to enable and encourage communities to conserve their legacy so that it may be bequeathed to future generations. Heritage is unique and it cannot be renewed, and

contributes to redressing past inequities.⁴⁵ It promotes previously neglected research areas of which the study area is in crucial need of.

All archaeological and other cultural heritage resources are evaluated according to the NHRA, section 3(3). A place or object is considered to be part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value in terms of:

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa;⁴⁶

The SAHRA criteria for the assessment of cultural significance for the architectural heritage landscape (in this case the original farmhouse or main house and outer building, was used as an evaluation method (together with the NHRA – see above). This criteria is mainly used in Conservation management Plans.⁴⁷

SAHRA stipulates that no person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority. The criteria for assessment have been borrowed and adapted from several international charters for heritage conservation. Only criteria which may be applicable to the architectural landscape in the study area, *portion 127 and 131 of the farm DE RUST 12 JU*, is discussed below:

Historic value: A place has historic value because it has influenced, or been influenced by a historic figure or group, event, phase or activity. The significance of a place will be greater where evidence of the association or event survives *in situ*, or where the setting is substantially intact, than where it has been changed or evidence does not survive;

Social value: A place has historical value because it relates to the past. The historical or social value embraces the qualities for which the place has become a focus of spiritual, educational, political, economic national or other cultural sentiment to a majority or minority group;

Aesthetic value: This includes aspects of sensory perception which include scale, form, colour, texture and material of the fabric. It could be an important example of a style or period, have fine details or workmanship, or be the work of a major architect or builder.

⁴⁵National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. p. 2.

⁴⁶National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. pp. 12-14

⁴⁷ L. Freedman Townsend, Conservation management plans, SAHRA, p. 4

Please note that no archaeological features or graves were identified on the highly disturbed commercial farm (mango trees and tobacco lands), and farm infrastructure (buildings, dam and water tanks).

The significance and evaluation of the cultural heritage features can be summarised as follows:

Site no.	Cultural Heritage features	Significance	Measures of mitigation
DR 1	Original farmhouse	LOW – historic value	The house is of local importance. It is planned to demolish all the buildings on the farm, and a full documentation is needed before a destruction permit can be obtained from the relevant PHRA (Fig. 6 & 7).

- **Field rating:**

A preliminary assessment of the main house and outbuilding on the farm *portion 127 and 131 of the farm DE RUST 12 JU* indicated that the house is older than 60 years. Ms Fakude (current owner of Zenani Properties (Pty) Ltd, indicated that the house was built in 1948. The house is not of any outstanding value in terms of aesthetics or social importance. It has historic value due to its age (it was built before the town of Hazyview was established) but has also been compromised with modern features such as security doors, burglar bars and modern wooden doors.

H. RECOMMENDATIONS

The entire study area on *portion 127 and 131 of the farm DE RUST 12 JU* was transformed (since at least 1948), for commercial farming purposes. It was utilized as a citrus, mango and tobacco farm. Personal communication with farm workers and the farm manager confirmed that no archaeological features or graves are present on the study area.

The main farmhouse and outbuilding were built in 1948 and are therefore protected under section 34 of the NHRA. It is planned to demolish these structures as part of the proposed development, and mitigation measures are recommended to record and document the farmhouse and outer building before an application can be made to the relevant PHRA for its destruction.

I. CONCLUSION

Archaeological material or graves are not always visible during a field survey and therefore some significant material may only be revealed during construction activities of the proposed development. It is therefore recommended that the developers be made aware of this possibility and when human remains, clay or ceramic pottery etc. are observed, a qualified archaeologist must be notified and an assessment be done. Further research might be necessary in this regard for which the developer is responsible.

Adansonia Heritage Consultants can not be held responsible for any archaeological material or graves which were not located during the survey.

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