

SPECIALIST REPORT
**A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
PROPOSED FRIEDENHEIM HOUSING PROJECT:
TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTIONS 85 & 86 OF THE FARM FRIEDENHEIM
282JT, CITY OF MBOMBELA (NELSPRUIT), MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

**REPORT COMPILED FOR:
AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY
Mr. D. VAN DER WALT
P.O. Box 2980 WHITE RIVER, 1240
Cell: 0726231845 / Fax 0866038875
e-mail: danie.aeb@gmail.com**



MARCH 2020

**ADANSONIA HERITAGE CONSULTANTS
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS
REGISTERED WITH SAHRA
C. VAN WYK ROWE
E-MAIL: christinevwr@gmail.com
Tel: 0828719553 / Fax: 0867151639
P.O. BOX 75, PILGRIM'S REST, 1290**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) regarding archaeological and other cultural heritage resources was conducted on the footprint of *portions 85 & 86 the farm FRIEDENHEIM 282JT*, City of Mbombela (Nelspruit). The study area is situated on topographical map 1:50 000, 2531AC WITRIVIER. This area falls under the jurisdiction of the City of Mbombela Local Municipality, and the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province.

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 applicant, *COLLFIN PROJECTS (Pty) Ltd.*, in co-operation with *AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY*, is proposing to establish a township, the Friedenheim Housing Project. Most sections of the farm consist of previously disturbed agricultural lands, with only small natural sections, which will be included in the development.

No heritage features were observed during the survey within the study area. A few concrete- and brick foundations were observed, but are recent and have no significance. From a cultural perspective the recent foundations will not impact the proposed development negatively. No graves were identified during the survey.

It is recommended that the applicant be made aware that distinct archaeological material or human remains may only be revealed during the development phase. Such sub-surface finds must be assessed by a qualified archaeologist after which an assessment can be made. Based on the survey and the findings in this report, Adansonia Heritage Consultants state that there are no compelling reasons which may prevent the proposed township development, within the study area, to continue.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural significance during the investigation, it is possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Christine Rowe trading as Adansonia Heritage Consultants will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred by the client as a result.*

Copyright: *Copyright in all documents, drawings and records whether manually or electronically produced, which form part of the submission and any subsequent report or project document shall vest in Christine Rowe trading as Adansonia Heritage Consultants. None of the documents, drawings or records may be used or applied in any manner, nor may they be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means whatsoever for or to any other person, without the prior written consent of the above. The Client, on acceptance of any submission by Christine Rowe, trading as Adansonia Heritage Consultants and on condition that the Client pays the full price for the work as agreed, shall be entitled to use for its own benefit and for the specified project only:*

- 1) The results of the project;*
- 2) The technology described in any report;*
- 3) Recommendations delivered to the Client.*



.....
C. Rowe

MARCH 2020

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
DISCLAIMER	3
A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT	5
• Terms of Reference	6
• Legal requirements	7
B. BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA	9
C. DESCRIPTION OF AREA TO BE AFFECTED BY DEVELOPMENT	20
D. LOCALITY	22
• Description of methodology	23
• GPS Co-ordinates of perimeters	24
E. DESCRIPTION OF IDENTIFIED SITES	25
F. DISCUSSION ON THE FOOTPRINT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT	27
• Summarised identification & cultural significance assessment of affected	28
• Summarised recommended impact management interventions	32
G. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & EVALUATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA	34
• Evaluation methods	34
• NHRA	34
• Significance & evaluation	35
• Recommendation	35
H. CONCLUSION	36
REFERENCES	37
MAP 1: 1935 Map of Van Warmelo	17
MAP 2: 1920 Degree Sheet 22: KOMATIPOORT	18
MAP 3: Perimeters of the study area	21
MAP 4: Proposed layout of the project area	21
MAP 5: Topographical map 1:50 000	22
MAP 6: Google image of the wider area	23
MAP 7: Google image: Distribution of features	26
APPENDIX 1: Tracks & Paths	39
APPENDIX 2: Photographic documentation	40

**A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
PROPOSED FRIEDENHEIM HOUSING PROJECT:
TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON PORTIONS 85 & 86 OF THE FARM FRIEDENHEIM
282JT, CITY OF MBOMBELA (NELSPRUIT), MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT

COLLFIN PROJECTS (Pty) Ltd., in co-operation with *AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY*, is requesting a township establishment on *portions 85 & 86 of the farm FRIEDENHEIM 282JT*, in the Nelspruit district, City of Mbombela municipality. The development is for 28ha. The proposed site for the development is located approximately 18km to the northeast of the town of Nelspruit, and accessed from the R40 and D725 roads, over a servitude. The residential suburb of Kamagugu is located to the south and east and agricultural developments are located to the north and west (See Map 4: of the proposed development). The study area is mainly on previous agricultural lands with sections of natural woodlands with thickets along several drainage lines and wetlands. ¹

The Environmental consultant, Mr. Danie van der Walt was interviewed and assisted during the survey. ² He conducted the Environmental Screening for the proposed project and pointed out areas which will be developed and which will be left as Public Open Spaces (POS). He also confirmed that he did not observe any graves or heritage features on the property.

Topographical maps and Google Earth images were studied, which indicated that all arable sections on the farm were cultivated during 2004. Several drainage lines are sloping towards deep ravines in the east, before they reach the Crocodile River in the south (figs. 3, 6, 7, 8 & 9). A few small granite outcrops occur in the study area, with natural indigenous vegetation cover (figs. 4 & 5) (maps 3 & 4). The rocky sections were investigated and will be included in the proposed township development.

Adansonia Heritage Consultants were appointed by *AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY*, to conduct a Phase 1 heritage impact assessment (HIA) on archaeological and other heritage resources. A literature study, relevant to the study area as well as a foot survey was done, to determine that no archaeological or heritage resources will be impacted upon by the proposed development

¹ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 1. Access: 2020-02-25.

² Personal communication: Mr. Danie van der Walt, 2020-02-29.

(See map 5: topographical maps 1:50 000, 2530BD & 2531AC).

The aims of this report are to source all relevant information on archaeological and heritage resources in the study area, and to advise the client on sensitive heritage areas as well as 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 resources will also be made. The study area is indicated in maps 1 - 7, & Appendices 1 & 2.

- This study forms part of an EIA, Consultant: *AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY*: Mr. Danie van der Walt, P.O. Box 2980, White River, 1240, Cell: 0726231845 / e-mail: danie.aeb@gmail.com.³
- Type of development: Friedenheim Housing project: Township establishment on *portions 85 & 86 of the farm FRIEDENHEIM 282JT*, near Nelspruit, Mpumalanga Province (see map 4: layout of proposed development).
- The study area consists of mostly previously disturbed agricultural lands, with some natural indigenous vegetation cover in the drainage lines and wetlands. The site is northeast of Nelspruit, and to the south of the N4 ring road. The site borders the existing residential suburb of Kamagugu to the south and east. Large agricultural developments are located to the north and west.⁴
- The area is zoned as agricultural and will be rezoned to residential.
- 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 the City of Mbombela Local Municipality.
- Land owner & applicant: *COLLFIN Projects (Pty) Ltd*.⁵

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 the significance of the heritage resources;
- c) Alternatives given to affected heritage resources by the development;
- d) Plans for measures of mitigation.

³ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 2. Access: 2020-02-25.

⁴ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 2. Access: 2020-02-25.

⁵ Personal communication: Mr. D. van der Walt, AEB, 2020-03-16.

Legal requirements:

The legal context of the report is grounded within the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25, 1999, as well as the National Environmental Management Act (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA as amended).

• Section 38 of the NHRA

This report constitutes a heritage impact assessment investigation linked to the environmental impact assessment required for the 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 an 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:

- The construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- Any development or other activity which will change the character of a site: exceeding 5000m² in extent;
- the rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent;

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

The end purpose of this report is to alert *AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY*, the client, as well as 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 resources require formal protection such as Grade I, II or III, with relevant parties having to comply with all aspects pertaining to such a 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. No archaeological material or features were observed during the survey.

- **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. It is possible that chance burials might be discovered during development of road infrastructure or construction activities. No graves were observed during the heritage survey or during the environmental screening of the project.

- **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. Only recent foundations were observed during the survey. See discussion in text.

- **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), provides for an assessment of development impacts on the cultural (heritage) and social environment and for specialist studies in this regard. In terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations (under the NEMA Act, as amended), the proposed development constitutes listed activities which requires environmental authorisations prior to commencement with the development, such as:

LN1 Activity no. 9: *The development of infrastructure exceeding 1000m in length of the bulk transportation of water or storm water;*

LN1 Activity no. 12: *The development of buildings exceeding 100m² in size / infrastructure or structures with a physical footprint of 100m² or more / within 32m of a watercourse;*

LN1 Activity no. 19: *Infilling of depositing of material of more than 10m³ from a watercourse;*

LN1 Activity no. 24: *The development of (ii) a road with a reserve wider than 13.5m or where no reserve exists, where the road is wider than 8m;*

LN1 Activity no. 28: *Residential developments (ii) which will occur outside an urban area, where the total land is bigger than 1ha.*⁶

B BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA

- **Literature review, museum databases & previous relevant impact assessments**

The study area on *portions 85 & 86 of the farm FRIEDENHEIM 282JT* is located approximately 18km north of Nelspruit, with access from the R40 and D725 roads, over a servitude.

The wider area is rich in archaeological history and the first evidence of ancient mining occurred between 46 000 and 28 500 years ago during the Middle Stone Age. Hematite or red ochre was mined at Dumaneni (near Malelane, approximately 45km south-east of the study area) and is regarded as one of the oldest mines in the world. Iron ore was also mined in the area, and a furnace as well as iron slag was documented.⁷

⁶ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 4. Access: 2020-02-25.

⁷ Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p. 1.

Bushman (or San) presence is evident in the area as research by rock art enthusiasts revealed 109 sites in the Kruger National Park,⁸ and over 100 rock art sites at Bongani Mountain Lodge and its immediate surrounds⁹ (south-east of the study area), as well as many sites in the Nelspruit, Rocky's Drift and White River areas. Thirty- one rock art sites were recorded by the author on the Mpumalanga Drakensberg Escarpment. Rock art sites were also recorded in Swaziland.^{10 11} The Bushman painters most probably obtained the ochre which was used as a pigment in the paintings, from the Dumaneni ochre mine.^{12 13}

Primary and secondary sources were consulted to place the surrounding area in an archaeological context. 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 Meyer, Voight, Bergh, De Jongh, Evers, Myburgh, Thackeray and Van der Ryst were consulted, as well as historic sources by Makhura and Webb.

Primary sources were consulted from the Pilgrim's Rest Museum Archives for a background on the pre-history and history of the study area. Several circular stone-walled complexes and terraces as well as graves have been recorded in the vicinities of Hazyview¹⁴, Bushbuckridge, Graskop and Sabie. Clay potsherds and upper as well as lower grinders, are scattered at most of the sites.¹⁵ Many of these occur in caves as a result of the Swazi attacks during the 1900's on smaller groups. The 1920 topographical map (Degree Sheet 22) of *Komatipoort* revealed no historic black settlements in the immediate area of **Friedenheim** (see Map 2).¹⁶

The author was involved in desktop studies and surveys in the **wider area**, such as:

- *Study for the Proposed Eskom Powerlines, Hazyview – Dwarsloop* (2008);
- *Inspection of Umbhaba Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview*, (2001);
- *a Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for 132Kv Powerlines from*

⁸ English, M. Die Rotskuns van die Boesmans in die NKW, in *De Vos Pienaar, U., Neem uit die Verlede*, p. 18-24.

⁹ Hampson, et al., The rock art of Bongani Mountain Lodge, *SA Archaeological Bullitin* 57: p. 15.

¹⁰ Rowe, C. 2009. Heritage Management of Archaeological, Historical and Industrial resources on the Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve, MA dissertation. Pretoria: UP.

¹¹ Masson, J. 2008. Views from a Swaziland Cave. *The Digging Stick*, Vol. 25 no 1: 1-3.

¹² Bornman, H. The Pioneers of the Lowveld, p. 1.

¹³ Masson, J. 2008. Views from a Swaziland Cave. *The Digging Stick*, Vol. 25 no 1: 1-3.

¹⁴ PRMA: Information file 9/2.

¹⁵ D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 3.

¹⁶ Map: 1920 Topographical Map: KOMATIPOORT Degree Sheet no. 22 / B1.

- Kiepersol substation (Hazyview), to the Nwarele substation Dwarsloop (2002);*
- a *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed traffic training academy, Calcutta, Mkhuhlu, Bushbuckridge (2013);*
 - *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Nkambeni cemetery in Numbi, Hazyview (2013);* no features of significance were identified;
 - *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for a Development on the farm Agricultural Holding no 56 JU, White River (2013)* was done in the wider area;
 - *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for proposed agricultural development on the farm SIERAAD, Komatipoort area, (2013)* revealed one possible Late Stone Age borer which was identified in a soil sample, one meter below the surface;
 - *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed debushing of natural land for agricultural use: Portion 10 of the farm Thankerton 175JU, Hectorspruit, Mpumalanga Province (2013);* revealed some Later Stone Age artifacts which were all out of context and a burial site.
 - *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed debushing of natural as well as disturbed land for agricultural use: Portion 2 of the farm Herculina 155JU, Hectorspruit area, Mpumalanga Province;* no significant archaeological or historical features were identified.
 - Letter of recommendation for the exemption from a Phase 1 AIA / HIA *for the proposed new position for the Gutshwa substation, Gutshwa (near White River) (2016);*
 - Phase 1 AIA / HIA for a *proposed agricultural development on the farm Krokodilspruit 248JT, White River, Mpumalanga Province* – some archaeological features as well as graves were observed.
 - *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed establishment of macadamia plantation on portion 1 of the farm PEEBLES 31JU, White River, Mpumalanga Province;*

The author was involved in desktop studies and surveys in the **immediate area**, such as:

- *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed Residential Township, Tekwane Extension 2, Portion 7 of Tekwane 537JU, Kanyamazane, Mpumalanga Province (2014);* the entire area was transformed agricultural lands which revealed a few upper grinders;
- *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed Reservoir, Bulk sewer and bulk water pipelines, Portion 7 of Tekwane 537JU, Kanyamazane, Mpumalanga Province (2014);* mostly disturbed residential areas which revealed no features of significance;
- Report on Grave site found at *portion 7 of the farm Tekwane 537 JU, in way of amended Bulk Sewer Pipeline, Kanyamazane, Mpumalanga Province (2017)* – Large graveyard identified.

- Phase 1 AIA / HIA for the proposed construction of a 0.75ML/D water treatment plant and bulk line on government land at Makoko Village (near White River) Kabokweni, Mpumalanga Province (2017) residential township,
- Phase 1 AIA / HIA for the proposed 2ha development of the Msogwaba Youth Development Centre on a portion of the farm Nyamasaan 647JU, Msogwaba, Mpumalanga province - no significant archaeological sites were observed (2018).
- DESKTOP Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Tekwane Hub residential development on Portion 9 of the farm Tekwane 573JU, Mbombela, City of Mbombela, Mpumalanga (2019).
- DESKTOP HIA for the proposed construction of a gravity outfall sewer line through a wetland, UMP Township & Portion 74 of the farm Friedenheim 282JU, Mbombela, City of Mbombela, Mpumalanga (2020).

The SAHRA database for archaeological and historical impact assessments was consulted and revealed other recent Archaeological Impact Assessment reports in the wider and immediate areas:

- J. Van Schalkwyk: *Proposed new Lebombo Port of Entry and upgrade of Komatipoort railway station between Mpumalanga (SA) and Mozambique (2008)* – Some historic buildings were identified but no archaeological remains;
- A. Van Vollenhoven: *Report on a cultural Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Kangwane Antracite Mine, Komatipoort (2012)* – An archaeological site with Middle and Late Stone Age tools were identified as well as some Iron Age artifacts and decorated pottery. Mitigation measures were recommended by exclusion from the development or a Phase 2 study;
- JP Celliers: *Report on Phase 1 Archaeological Impact assessment on erven at Komatipoort 182 JU Extension 4, Komatipoort (2012)* – Revealed two pieces of undecorated sherds of pottery which was of low significance. It was recommended that any earthmoving activities be monitored by a qualified archaeologist.
- A. Van Vollenhoven: *Archaeological Impact Assessment for Border site at Komatipoort (2012)* – Revealed historic remains linked to the Steinaeker's Horse regiment during the South African War.
- A. Van Vollenhoven: *A Report on a basic assessment relating to cultural heritage resources for the proposed ESKOM Tekwane North line and substations, Mpumalanga Province (2013)* – revealed historic remains of low significance and a cemetery.

- P. Birkholz: *HIA for the proposed development of the Karino Interchange located east of Mbombela, Mpumalanga Province (2017)* – Historical buildings and structures were revealed by no archaeological sites or features were identified.
- A. Van Vollenhoven: HIA for Aurecon, 15 June 2012, *Basic Assessment for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the **Friedenheim** Office Complex, Nelspruit, Mpumalanga.* – revealed no graves or archaeological sites. Recent buildings were observed.

Very little contemporary research has been done on prehistoric African settlements in the study area. Later Stone Age sites in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools.¹⁷ The only professionally excavated Early Iron Age site near the area, besides those in the Kruger National Park, was the Plaston site east of White River, dating ca 900 AD.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ ²⁰ Several stone walled settlements with terracing was recorded in the area close to Hazyview,²¹ as well as several which were documented in the southern parts of the Kruger National Park.²² The southern Kruger Park and Nelspruit / Bongani Nature Reserve areas have an abundance of San rock art sites,²³ but none was identified on 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 mainly inhabited by the Sotho groups (Pulana & Pai) and Swazi from before the 18th century.²⁴ ²⁵ (See map 1: 1935: Map of Van Warmelo). When concentrating on ethnographical history, it is important to include a slightly wider geographical area for it to make sense. Van Warmelo based his 1935 survey of *Bantu Tribes of South Africa* on the number of taxpayers in an area. The survey does not include the extended households of each taxpayer, so it was impossible to reliably indicate how many

¹⁷ J.S. Bergh (red.), *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*, p. 95.

¹⁸ M.M. Van der Ryst., *Die Ystertydperk*, in J.S. Bergh (red.), *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*. p. 97.

¹⁹ Personal information: Dr. J. Pistorius, Pretoria, 2008-04-17.

²⁰ Personal information: Dr. MS. Schoeman, University of Pretoria, 2008-03-27.

²¹ C. Van Wyk, *Inspection of Umbhaba Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview*, pp. 1-2.

²² Eloff J.F., *Verslag oor Argeologiese Navorsing in die Krugerwildtuin*, June / July, 1982.

²³ Hampson, J., et al., *The rock art of Bongani Mountain Lodge and its environs*, *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 57: pp. 17-28.

²⁴ N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. pp. 90-92 & 111.

²⁵ H. S. Webb, *The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld*, in *Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. p.16.

people were living in one area.²⁶

The whole district is divided in two, with the Drakensberg Escarpment in the west, and the Low Veld (in which the study area is situated) towards the east. Today, we found that the boundaries of groups are intersected and overlapping.²⁷ Languages such as Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi, Nhlangu, Nkuna, sePedi, hiPau and seRôka, are commonly spoken throughout this area.²⁸

During the middle of the 18th century some Sotho and Swazi groups combined under a fighting chief Simkulu. The tribe so formed became known as the BakaNgomane. The principal settlement of Simkulu was in the vicinity of the confluence of the Crocodile and Komati Rivers. It is believed that the BakaNgomane chiefs were also buried there.²⁹

The Swazi under Mswati II (1845), commenced on a career of largescale raids, on the prosperous tribal lands to the north of Swaziland. His regiments such as the *Nyatsi* and the *Malelane* brought terror to African homes as far afield as Mozambique.³⁰ During their northern expansion they forced the local inhabitants out of Swaziland, or absorbed them.³¹ There is evidence of resistance, but the Eastern Sotho groups who lived in the northern parts of Swaziland, moved mainly northwards.³² This appears to have taken place towards the end of the 18th century,³³ when these groups fled from Swaziland to areas such as **Nelspruit**, White River, Bushbuckridge, Klaserie, Blyde River and Komatipoort.³⁴

Mswati II built a line of military outposts from west to east of the upper Komati River and the Mlambongwane (Kaa River). At each outpost, he stationed regiments to watch and stop the BaPedi returning to their old haunts.³⁵ Shaka in the course of his military actions, came into conflict with Zwide Mkhathshwa (1819). Notwithstanding Zwide's numerical superiority, Shaka defeated him. The remnants of Zwide's tribe fled into the Eastern Transvaal where they settled.

²⁶ N.J. van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p.9.

²⁷ N.J. van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 51.

²⁸ M. De Jongh (ed.), *Swatini*, p. 21.

²⁹ Bornman H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld* pp. 10-11.

³⁰ Bornman H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld* p 11.

³¹ A.C. Myburgh, *The Tribes of Barberton District*, p. 10.

³² N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. p. 111.

³³ H. S. Webb, *The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld, in Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. p. 14

³⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

³⁵ Bornman H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld* p. 12.

They ultimately found a new kingdom in Gaza land, which extended from just north of the current Maputo, up the east coast as far as the Zambezi river. ³⁶

Soshangane was a very powerful chief of the Gaza people, even though he was under the rule of Zwide. Soshangane decided to leave and was given full passage through Swaziland. He passed on his way through the Komati gorge, today known as Komatipoort, taking with him a great booty of cattle and women. Meanwhile more Shangane arrived and by 1896 some 2000 refugees settled between Bushbuckridge and Acornhoek where they are still living today. With the establishment of the Sabie Game Reserve (later known as the Kruger National Park), the BakaNgomane, their Shangaan protégés and Swazis who lived within its borders, were evicted in 1902, and went westward into Klaserie and Bushbuckridge areas, or south of the Crocodile River and established themselves in the Tenbosch and Coal Mine (Strijdom Block) areas, west and south of Komatipoort. The Swazi of Khandzalive moved to Mjejane or Emjejane, the current name for Hectorspruit ³⁷ (see also: Map 1: 1935 Van Warmelo).

Swazi

The Swazi people descended from the southern Bantu (Nguni) who migrated from central Africa in the 15th and 16th centuries.³⁸ The differences between the Swazi and the Natal Nguni were probably never great, their culture as far as is known from the comparatively little research being carried out, does not show striking differences. Their language is a 'Tekeza' variation of Zulu, but through having escaped being drawn into the mainstream of the Zulus of the *Shaka* period, they became independent and their claim to be grouped apart as a culture is now well founded.³⁹

Eastern Sotho group: The Pai

Van Warmelo identified the groups in northern Swaziland and the Pilgrim's Rest district before 1886 (including Sabie, Hazyview & White River), 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.⁴⁰

³⁶ Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p.17.

³⁷ Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p.19.

³⁸ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swaziland> p.1.

³⁹ N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 83.

⁴⁰ D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, pp. 3-5.

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 1873.⁴¹

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 (near Hazyview). When the Swazi invaded them, they moved on and split up under several chieftainships,⁴² of who chief Kobêng (after which Kowyns' Pass was named), 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 (including Hazyview and close to White River), to 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, and 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".⁴³ 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.^{44 45}

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.⁴⁶ The Kutswe settled north-east of the present **Nelspruit** at a river called Kutswe (Gutshwa)⁴⁷ from where they got their present name. From here they moved on and settled at various places, and ruins of their kraals are

⁴¹ D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 11.

⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 108.

⁴³ M. De Jongh, (ed)., *Swatini*, p. 21.

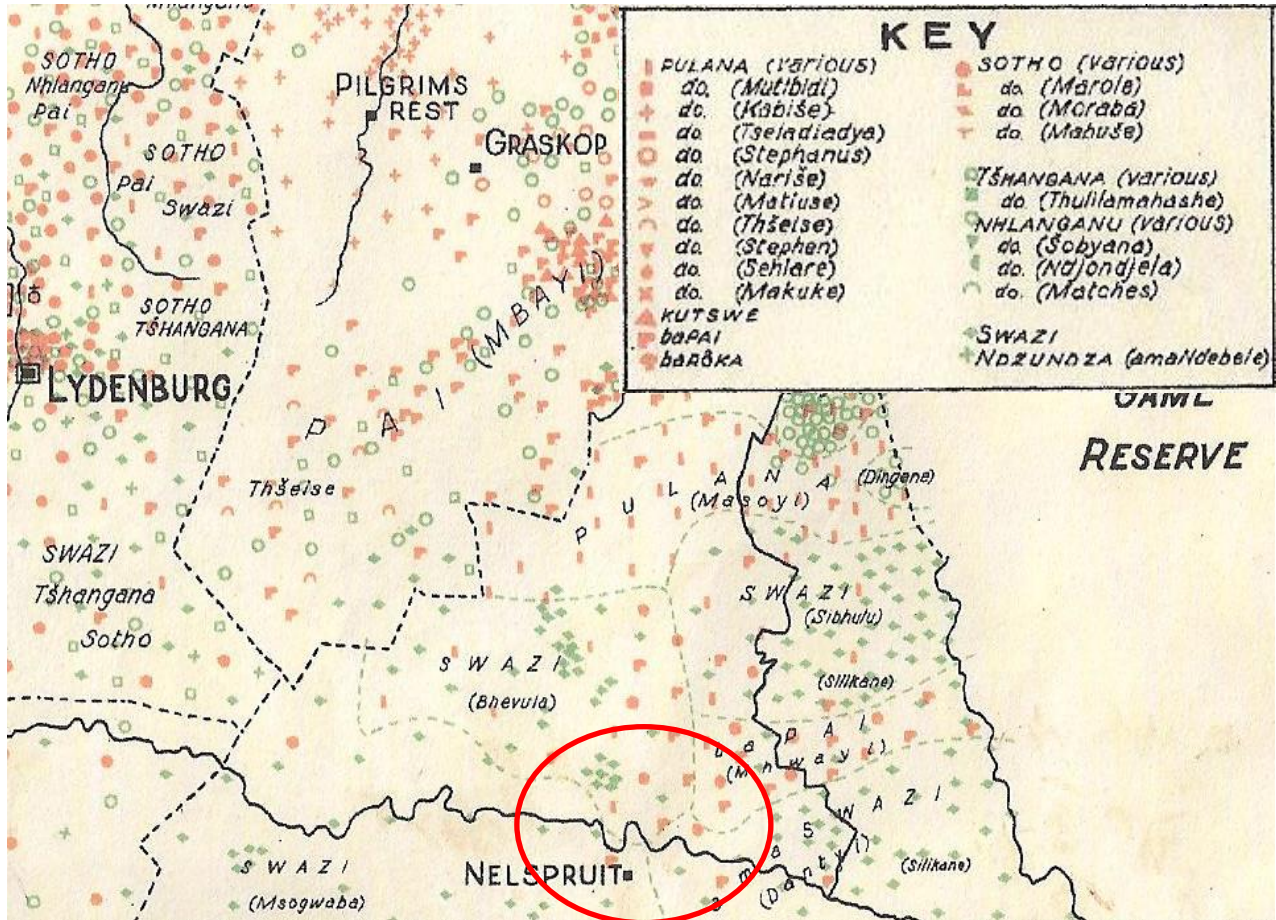
⁴⁴ D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 107.

⁴⁵ N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. p. 111.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 110.

⁴⁷ T. Makhura, Early Inhabitants, in *Delius, P. (ed)., Mpumalanga: History and heritage*. p.105.

scattered from Pretoriuskop, Hazyview (Phabeni) as well as on the farms Welgevonden 364, Lothian 258, Boschhoek 47, Sandford 46, Culcutta 51 and Oakley 262.⁴⁸ 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 / Hazyview to Bushbuckridge.⁴⁹



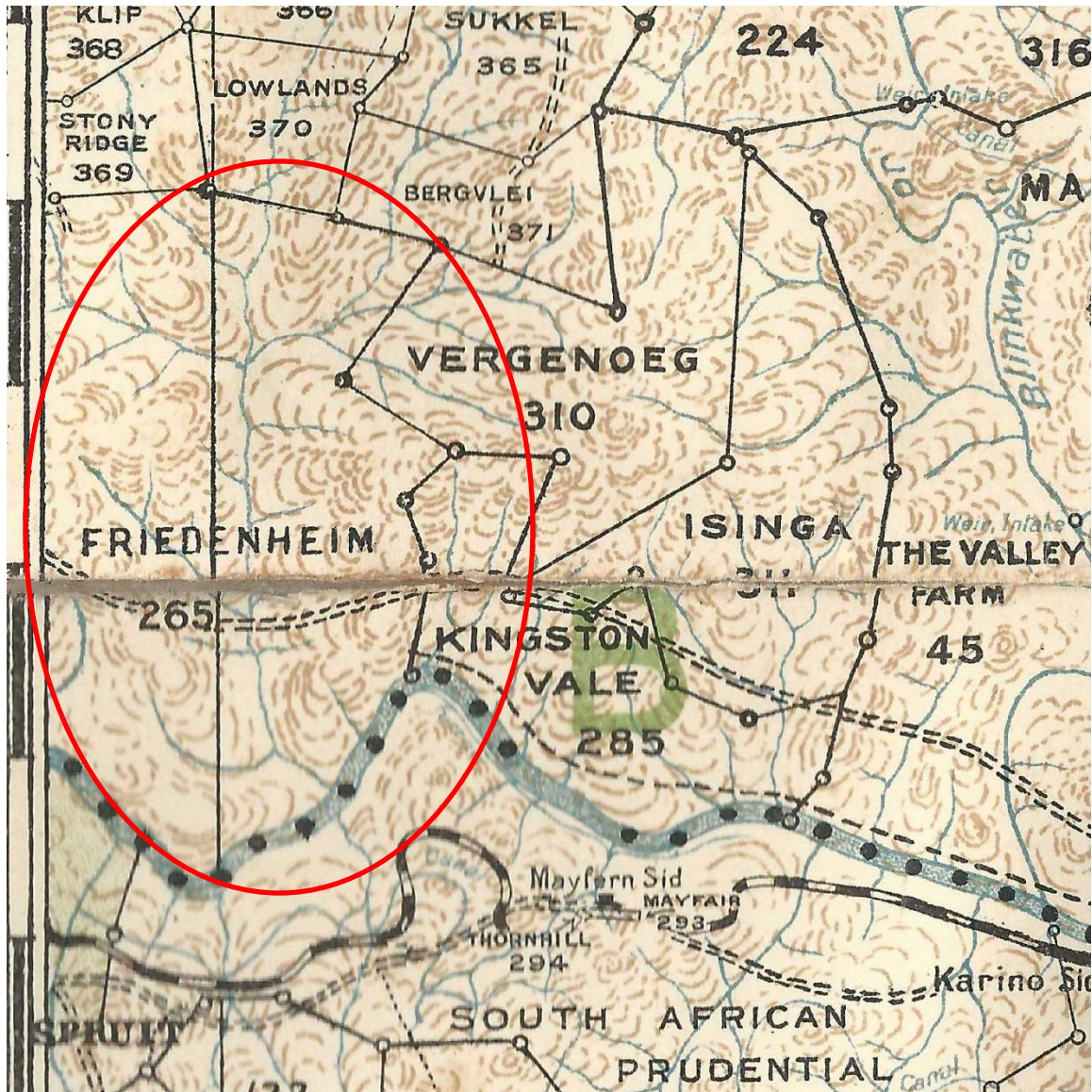
MAP 1: Van Warmelo: 1935: The study area is indicated with the red oval.

The historical background of the study area confirmed that it was occupied since the 17th century by mainly Swazi and to a lesser extent, Sotho groups. These groups have intermarried extensively or were absorbed by other groups in time.⁵⁰

⁴⁸ D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 110.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-10.

⁵⁰ M. De Jongh (ed.), *Swatini*, p. 40.



MAP 2: 1920 Topographical map (Degree Sheet: Komatipoort No 22 / B1). No features of interest were indicated on this map.

- **History of NELSPRUIT**

Nelspruit is situated in the heart of the Lowveld, on the banks of the Crocodile River. The place Nelspruit, which means literally Nels stream, attracted traders and farmers in high profile because of the natural richness of the soil, adequate water for irrigation and a level valley floor. Nelspruit was named after the owners of the original farm - the three brothers Nel. It began with the construction of a station up the Crocodile river valley, built on their farm. Nelspruit was established as a railhead of the first section of construction on the railway from Mozambique to Pretoria. A time lapse in the Railway construction contract allowed the rail company to raise finance for continued construction of the railway, and during this time Nelspruit became the focal

point of the Lowveld - goods still had to be transported to the interior by ox wagon from Nelspruit.

Hugh Lanion Hall (1858-1940) arrived in the area in 1890 and established one of the greatest citrus and subtropical fruit estates in the country, which today is known by the name of *Hall & Sons Limited*.

Settlement in the Lowveld was for many years stifled by two natural barriers - Malaria, transmitted to man by the Anopheles Mosquito, and Nagana, transmitted to cattle, horses and dogs by the Tsetse-fly. Only once the two had been defeated was it possible for large-scale immigration into the area. In 1896 the rinderpest swept through the country killing almost all the cattle. However, this would turn out to be a blessing in disguise in that it also rid the country of the tsetse-fly. The link between the disappearance of the rinderpest and the fly is not known. It was only after the Anglo-Boer War, when cattle first re-entered the Lowveld, that the disappearance of the fly was discovered. The theory by Sir Patrick Manson and others, and the proof by Major Roland Ross of the link between Malarial Fever and mosquitos allowed researchers to develop ways to combat Malaria. Nelspruit grew to be one of the largest producers of tobacco, litchis, mangoes, avocados and other produce. ⁵¹

A township for Nelspruit was laid out in 1923 by the Village Council and named Mbombela (meaning "people from a widespread area now being confined to an over-crowded space"). On 10 November 1950 the National Housing and Planning Commission suggested that the farm ***Friedenheim*** would be a suitable site for a black township near Nelspruit. The owner of *Friedenheim* objected and after many years and much deliberation and negotiations, the farm Nyamazaan was bought in 1964 and the inhabitants of Mbombela were prepared to move to Nyamazaan. They accepted payment for their stands in Mbombela. Their relocation was completed in 1979.⁵² Kanyamazane is located 19km from Nelspruit, 7km east of Karino and 2km south of the villages of Mxogwaba, Daantjie and Pienaar. Another name for Kanyamazane is Lekazi, derived from the Legogoto Nsikazi Regional Authority that was in charge of the area when Kanyamazane was built. Kanyamazane means "wild animals or game animals." ⁵³

⁵¹ History of Nelspruit: mpumalanga-happenings.co.za/nelspruit_homepage.htm, Access: 2020-02-29.

⁵² Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p. 145-146.

⁵³ Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p. 145.

C. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA TO BE AFFECTED BY THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The applicant, *COLLFIN PROJECTS (Pty) Ltd.*, in co-operation with *AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY*, is requesting the alteration of 28ha land for the Friedenheim Housing Project (township establishment). The study area consists of historically disturbed agricultural lands (transformed lands), with sections of indigenous vegetation cover surrounding natural drainage lines. These transformed lands comprise of approximately 13.5ha, and are recommended for the development areas (see map 4).⁵⁴ The remainder of the site is undisturbed and natural vegetation which consist of natural woodland with thickets. The development will encroach into the natural sections to make up a total of 19.8ha.⁵⁵ (See Appendix 2).

The study area is to the northeast of the town of Nelspruit, and access is gained from the R40 and D725 roads, over a servitude (fig. 1). The residential suburb of Kamagugu is located to the south and east and agricultural lands are located to the west (fig. 22). The main topographical feature is a deep ravine aligned from north to southeast as well as several drainage lines leading into the ravine (figs. 3, 6-9). A few small rocky outcrops, as well as wetlands are present (fig. 4 & 5). The project will involve a road network, although existing roads will also be used.⁵⁶

The general study area consists of the mountainous bushveld of eastern Mpumalanga. The landscape is characterized by wooded hills and slopes, intersected by large perennial rivers and smaller streams. The general geology of the area consists of granite and gneiss, mostly of the Nelspruit suite, forming hills with large boulders. Soils are shallow, comprised of Glenrosa or Mispah soil types.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 2. Access: 2020-02-25.

⁵⁵ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 2. Access: 2020-02-25.

⁵⁶ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 2. Access: 2020-02-25.

⁵⁷ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 2. Access: 2020-02-25.



MAP 3: Perimeters of the study area. The arrow indicates where the access servitude is.



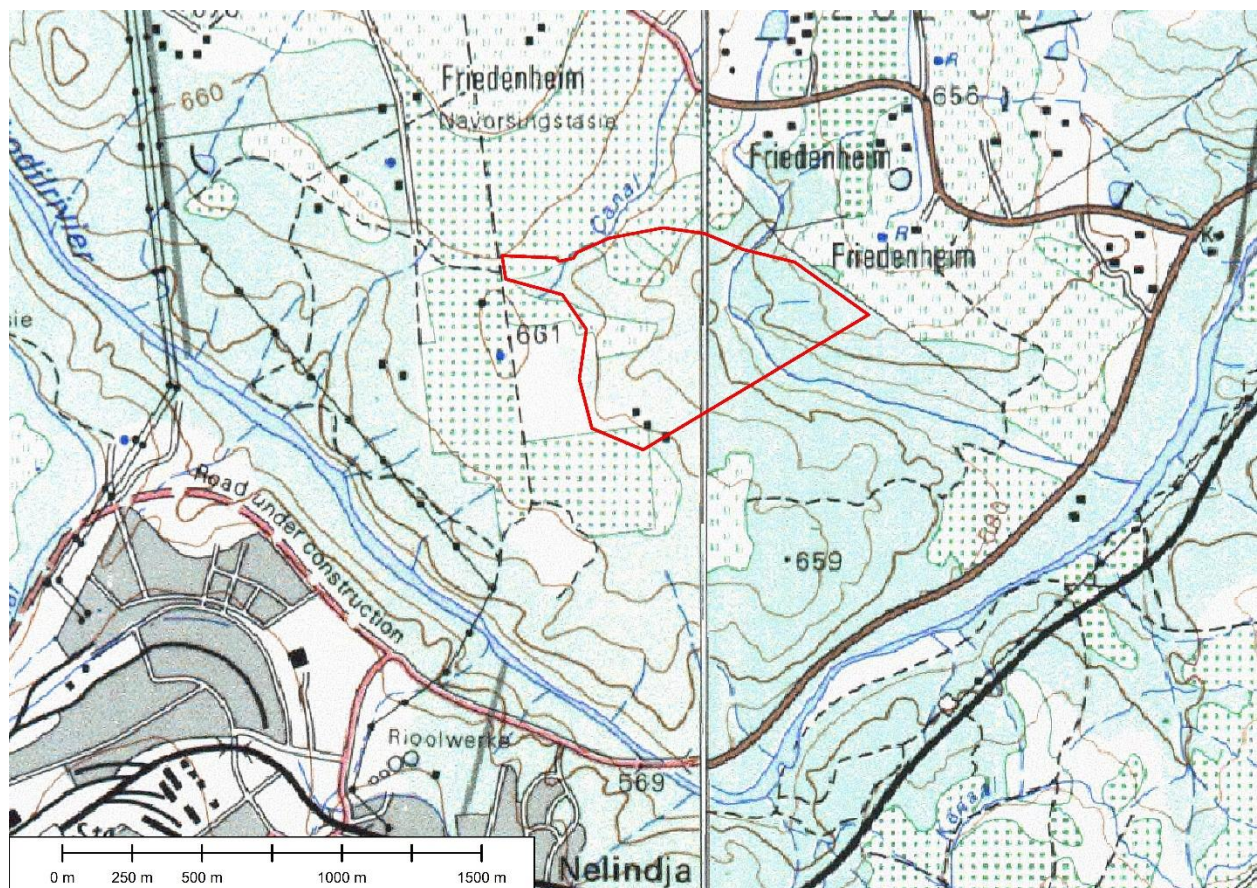
MAP 4: The proposed project map of the layout in the study area (Map provided by *AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY*).

The site is situated within the Lowveld Sour Bushveld veld type (Acocks: 1988 & Schmidt *et al*: 2002). The vegetation / ecosystem is classified as Legogote Sour Bushveld, which is found in Mpumalanga and Limpopo Provinces along the eastern foothills of the northeastern escarpment.

58

D. LOCALITY

The proposed site for the Friedenheim Housing Project on *portions 85 & 86 of the farm FRIEDENHEIM 282JT* is located approximately 18km to the northeast of the town of Nelspruit, and accessed from the R40 and D725 roads, over a servitude. The residential suburb of Kamagugu is located to the south and east and agricultural developments are located to the west. (See Maps 3 - 5: of the proposed development). The study area is mainly on previous agricultural lands with sections of natural woodlands with thickets along the drainage lines and wetlands.⁵⁹



MAP 5: Topographical Maps 1:50 000, 2530BD & 2531AC. The study area is only on 2530BD.

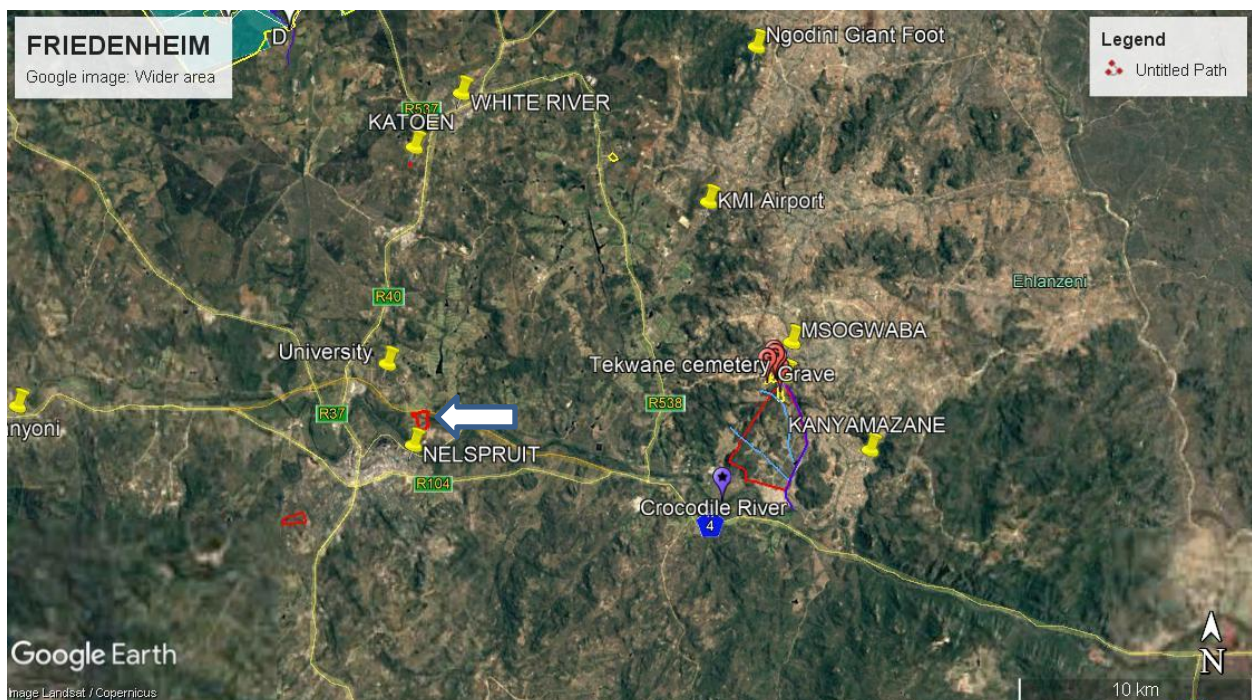
⁵⁸ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 2. Access: 2020-02-25.

⁵⁹ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 1. Access: 2020-02-25.

The study area is indicated on the 1984 topographical maps (2530BD & 2531AC), as well as a 1920 topographical map (Komatipoort, Degree Sheet 22/B1), which were studied for possible locations of historical features and footpaths (see maps 2 -5). The site falls within the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, and the City of Mbombela Local Municipality in the Mpumalanga Province (maps 1 - 7 & Appendix 2 figs. 1 – 24, for the study area).

Description of methodology:

In order to reach a comprehensive conclusion regarding the cultural heritage resources in the study area, the following methods were used: (maps 2 - 7).



MAP 6: Google image of the wider area. The arrow indicates the study area.

- The desktop study consisted 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.
- Specialists currently working in the field of anthropology and archaeology have also been consulted on the subject.

-Literary sources: A list of books and government publications about prehistory and history

of the area were cited, and revealed some information;

-The archaeological database of SAHRA as well as the National Cultural History Museum were consulted. Heritage Impact Assessment reports of specialists who worked in the area were studied and are quoted in section B.

- The fieldwork and survey were conducted extensively by three people on foot and per vehicle. Existing tracks and paths were also used to access sections (see Appendix 1).
- Most of the study area was historically transformed agricultural lands with natural woodland vegetation along the drainage lines. Visibility in these areas was however restricted due to summer vegetation which was high in the late summer. Footpaths and tracks were visible, and could be followed to access areas (see Appendices 1 & 2).
- The relevant data was located with a GPS instrument (GPSMAP 64X series) datum WGS 84, and plotted. Co-ordinates were within 3 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 environmental practitioner Danie van der Walt,⁶⁰ was held.

GPS co-ordinates were used to locate the perimeters and any heritage features within the study area. Co-ordinates: see Project Map 4, provided by *AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY*:

GPS CO-ORDINATES			
Location	South	East	Elevation
West of servitude road			
A	S 25° 26' 50.23"	E 30° 59' 33.53"	663m
B	S 25° 26' 53.89"	E 30° 59' 35.60"	660m
C	S 25° 26' 53.89"	E 30° 59' 35.60"	660m
D	S 25° 26' 52.73"	E 30° 59' 33.92"	660m
East of servitude road			
A	S 25° 26' 50.43"	E 30° 59' 41.83"	660m
B	S 25° 26' 46.89"	E 30° 59' 58.70"	662m
C	S 25° 27' 09.41"	E 30° 59' 57.35"	655m
D	S 25° 27' 12.56"	E 30° 59' 50.81"	655m
E	S 25° 27' 10.22"	E 30° 59' 45.21"	655m

⁶⁰ Personal communication: Env. Practitioner, Mr. D. van der Walt, 2020-02-29.

E. DESCRIPTION OF IDENTIFIED SITES

The applicant, *COLFINN PROJECTS (Pty) Ltd.*, in co-operation with *AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY*, is requesting a township development of approximately 13.5ha of historically transformed agricultural lands as well as an additional section of approximately 6.3ha of natural vegetation. This is a total of approximately 19.8ha for the proposed township establishment,⁶¹ (see Appendix 2). The terrain was accessible throughout the survey.

All comments should be studied in conjunction with the maps, figures and appendices, which indicate the study area, and which correspond with the summary below. Photographs in Appendix 2 show the general view of the study area, as well as the features which were identified (figs. 1 - 24).

A 1920 topographical map (map 2: Komatipoort, degree sheet 22/B1) does not indicate any historic or pre-historic settlements directly in, or close to the study area. The 1984 topographical maps (map 5), do not indicate any features of interest.

The foot survey revealed recent building rubble / foundations where concrete bricks- and pipes, as well as baked bricks and paving bricks, were identified (figs 12 – 14, 19 & 20). Heaps of stones, which were removed from the agricultural lands, were also observed in areas adjacent the agricultural fields (fig. 11). A large sand quarry is visible in the south west of the study area (fig. 18). Sections were disturbed for soil samples and these were also investigated for any signs of archaeological or a historical nature (figs 15, 17, 23 & 24), but nothing was observed.

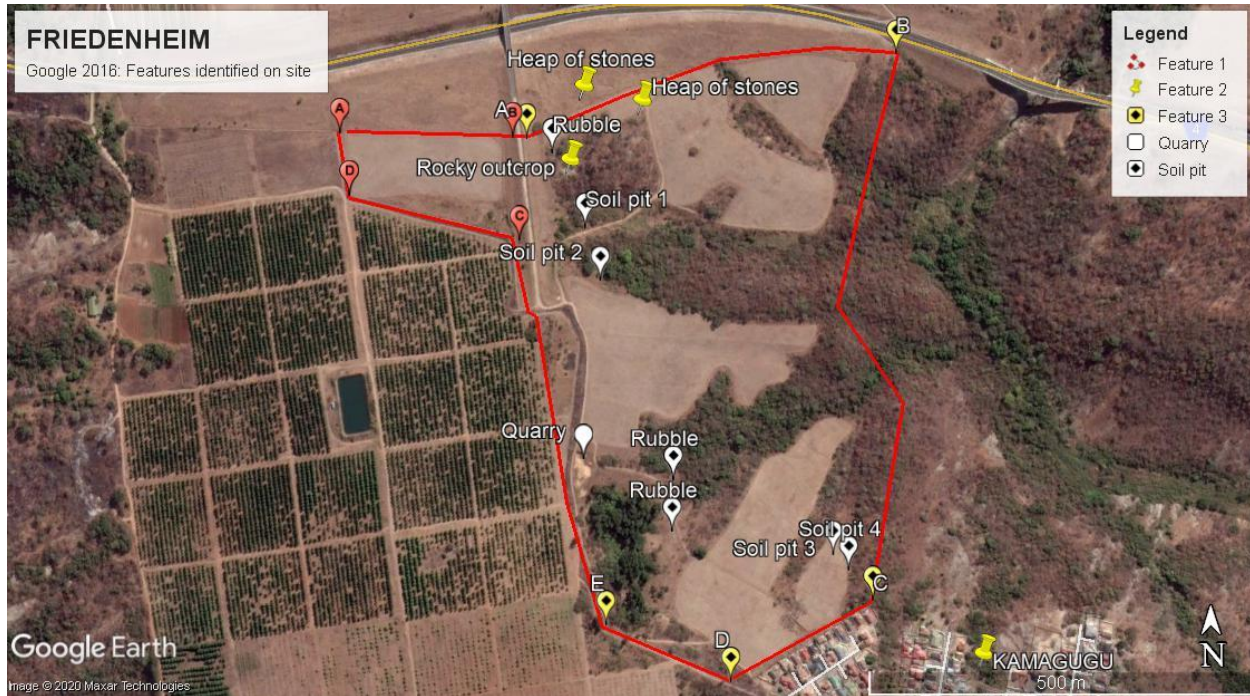
A previous Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment was done on Friedenheim (for the site where the current University is located), by *Archaeos Culture & Culture Resource Consultants*, for *AURECON* (15 June 2012). This was done for the EIA of the Friedenheim Office Complex (University of Mpumalanga), Nelspruit, on *University Township and portion 74 of the farm Friedenheim 282JU*. No archaeological or heritage sites or features were identified during the 2012 survey, which they concluded may be attributed to repeated agricultural activities which have taken place over years. Buildings and structures which were observed during the survey, were all of recent origin and not of any significance. It was recommended that these structures be demolished.⁶² Van Vollenhoven also mentioned that Huffman was of the opinion that

⁶¹ FINAL ENV. SCREENING REPORT: Friedenheim Housing project, AEB, p. 1. Access: 2020-02-25.

⁶² Aurecon, 15 June 2012, Basic Assessment for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Friedenheim Office Complex, Nelspruit, Mpumalanga, p. 66.

possible Late Iron Age settlements may be present on this site, but no traces of these could be found during the survey. ⁶³ When the University was constructed, no subsurface material was identified during the construction activities.

No archaeological or historical features, material or structures of significance were observed in the study area of the proposed Friedenheim Housing Project.



MAP 7: Distribution of features in the study area (red line).

Features which were observed during the survey (see map 7):

Feature / Site	Description / Comments	Site Location
Heap of stones	Stones were removed from the agricultural lands and piled up next to the dirt roads. Fig. 11.	25°26'48.89"S 30°58'44.22"E Elev. 651m
Quarry	A large sand quarry was already established since 2004. Fig. 18.	25°27'03.81"S 30°59'44.74"E Elev. 644m
Recent Building	Baked bricks, paving stones and concrete are	25°27'06.22"S

⁶³ Aurecon, 15 June 2012, Basic Assessment for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Friedenheim Office Complex, Nelspruit, Mpumalanga, p. 66.

rubble / foundations / concrete water pipes / bricks and baked bricks	scattered in the area. It could be building rubble as no foundation was identified. A number of baked bricks, concrete bricks and concrete water pipes were observed in an area where a possible foundation was located. Fig. 12 – 14 & 19 – 20.	30°59'48.22"E Elev. 636m 25°26'51.18"S 30°59'44.37"E Elev. 647m
Soil / test pits	Soil test pits were investigated for any remains of an archaeological nature, but none was found. Figs. 15, 17, 23 & 24.	25°26'54.04"S 30°59'44.41"E Elev. 641m 25°26'56.21"S 30°59'45.07"E Elev. 641m 25°27'07.54"S 30°59'55.58"E Elev. 924m 25°27'08.17"S 30°59'56.27"E Elev. 632m

F. DISCUSSION ON THE FOOTPRINT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

ACT	COMPO-NENT	IMPLICATION	RELEVANCE	COMPLIANCE
NHRA	S 34	Impact on buildings and structures older than 60 years	Building rubble / foundations are of a recent nature	None
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources	None present	None
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	No graves within the study area	None

ACT	COMPO- NENT	IMPLICATION	RELEVANCE	COMPLIANCE
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None present	None
NHRA	S38	Developments requiring an HIA	Development is a listed activity	HIA done
NEMA	EIA regulation	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: General issues of site and context:**

Context		
Urban environmental context	No	NA
Rural environmental context	No	NA
Natural environmental context	No	NA
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 areas in terms of the Zoning scheme?	No	NA
Does the site form part of a historical settlement or townscape?	No	NA

Context		
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
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	Land transformed by agricultural development
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?	Yes	Small rocky outcrops occur
Does the property have any fresh water sources (springs, streams, rivers) on or alongside it?	Yes	Drainage lines which leads to a ravine (outside of the study area).

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

NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource category	ELE- MENT S	INDICATORS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE										RISK	
		Historical	Rare	Scientific	Typical	Technological	Aesthetic	Person / community	Landmark	Material condition	Sustainability		
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Recent building rubble and foundations not older than 60 years - No risk
Areas attached to oral traditions / intangible heritage	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-
Historical settlement / townscapes	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape of cultural significance	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological site of scientific/cultural importance	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource category	ELE- MENT S	INDICATORS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE										RISK	
		Historical	Rare	Scientific	Typical	Technological	Aesthetic	Person / community	Landmark	Material condition	Sustainability		
Archaeological / palaeontological sites	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grave / burial grounds	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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		Impact management	Motivation
		Cultural significance rating			
		Cultural significance	Impact significance		
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	No	No	None	None	-

NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource category	SITE	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE		Impact management	Motivation
		Cultural significance rating			
		Cultural significan ce	Impact significan ce		
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	-	-
Archaeologic al / palaeontologi cal sites	No	None	None	-	-
Grave / burial grounds	No	No	None	-	-
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	NA	None
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources	NA	None
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	NA	None
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None	None
NHRA	S38	Development requiring an HIA	Development is a listed activity	Full HIA
NEMA	EIA regulation	Activities requiring an EIA	Development is subject to an EIA	HIA is part of EIA

G. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & EVALUATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Section 38 of the NHRA, rates all heritage resources into National, Provincial or Local significance, and proposals in terms of the above are 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.⁶⁴ It promotes previously neglected research areas.

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.⁶⁵

- **The significance and evaluation of the features observed in the study area:**

No archaeological or historical features, material or structures of significance were observed in the study area.

There is no cultural value in the recent features which were observed during the survey. The building rubble, concrete water pipes, baked bricks and possible foundations are all of a recent nature and are of no significance. None of these objects are of outstanding importance to a certain community (NHRA 3.3a); or its potential to yield social, cultural or spiritual information or to link it to a particular community which may contribute to an understanding of South Africa's cultural heritage (NHRA 3.3c & g). The proposed Friedenheim Housing development will have no negative effect on any archaeological or heritage features.

Recommendation & discussion:

No archaeological or heritage sites or features were identified during the survey, which may be attributed to repeated agricultural activities which have taken place over years on the property. Foundations and building rubble which were observed during the survey, are all of recent origin and not of any significance. No traces of any archaeological or historic features could be found

⁶⁴ National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. p. 2.

⁶⁵ National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. pp. 12-14

during the survey, which was also the case on adjacent properties.⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ No mitigation measures are recommended.

H. CONCLUSION

The features which were identified during the survey have no significance in terms of archaeological, historical or cultural value which might prevent the proposed development to continue.

Sub-surface deposits such as archaeological material or graves, are not always visible during a field survey, and might be present beneath the soil surface. It is recommended that when such material was observed, a qualified archaeologist must to be notified to assess the finds.

Based on the survey and the findings in this report, Adansonia Heritage Consultants state that there are no compelling reasons which may prevent the proposed Friedenheim Housing project to continue in the study area.

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

⁶⁶ Aurecon, 15 June 2012, Basic Assessment for the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Friedenheim Office Complex, Nelspruit, Mpumalanga, p. 66.

⁶⁷ C. Rowe: *DESKTOP HIA for the proposed construction of a gravity outfall sewer line through a wetland, UMP Township & Portion 74 of the farm Friedenheim 282JU, Mbombela, City of Mbombela, Mpumalanga* (2020).

REFERENCES

NATIONAL LEGISLATION

- Republic of South Africa, *National Heritage Resources Act*, (Act No. 25 of 1999).

LITERARY SOURCES

- BERGH J.S., Swart gemeenskappe voor die koms van die blankes, in *J.S. Bergh (red).*, *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*. J.L. van Schaik, 1999.
- BORNMAN, H., *Baanbrekers van die Laeveld*, 1994.
- BORNMAN, H., *Pioneers of the Lowveld*, 1994.
- DE JONGH, M. (ed)., *Swatini*, 1978.
- DELIUS P, & M. HAY, *Mpumalanga, an illustrated history*, Highveld Press, 2009.
- ELOFF, J.F., Verslag oor Argeologiese Navorsing in die Krugerwildtuin, June /July, 1982
- ENGLISH, M., Die rotskuns van die Boesmans in die NKW, in *De Vos Pienaar, Neem uit die Verlede*, 1990.
- HAMPSON, et al., The rock art of Bongani Mountain Lodge, SA Archaeological Bullitin 57.
- KÜSEL, U.S., *Survey of Heritage sites in the Olifants Catchment area*, 2009.
- MAKHURA, T., Early Inhabitants, in Delius, P. (ed)., *Mpumalanga: History and Heritage*. Natal University Press, 2007.
- MASSON, J. 2008. Views from a Swaziland Cave. *The Digging Stick*, Vol. 25 no 1: 1-3.
- MYBURGH, A.C., *The Tribes of Barberton District*, 1949.
- VAN WARMELO, N.J., *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, Pretoria, 1935.
- VAN WYK, B., & VAN WYK, P., *Field Guide to Trees of Southern Africa*, 1997.
- VAN WYK (ROWE), C, *Inspection of Umbhaba Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview*, 2002.
- VOIGHT, E., *Guide to the Archaeological sites in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal*. Transvaal Museum, 1981.
- VON FINTEL, E (Red.), *Die Nachkommen van Johann Heinrich Jakob Filter 1858-2008: Die Geschichte einer Pionierfamilie in Nordnatal*.
- WEBB, H. S., The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld, in *Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. Cape Times Limited. 1954.
- ZIERVOGEL, D. *The Eastern Sotho: A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey with Ethnographical notes on the Pai, Kutswe and Pulana Bantu Tribes*. Pretoria, 1953.

ELECTRONIC INFORMATION SOURCES

- Ehlanzeni District Municipality,
http://www.mpumalanga.gov.za/municipality_ehlanzeni.htm#bush Access: 2013-01-13.
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swaziland>, Access: 2013-06-13.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

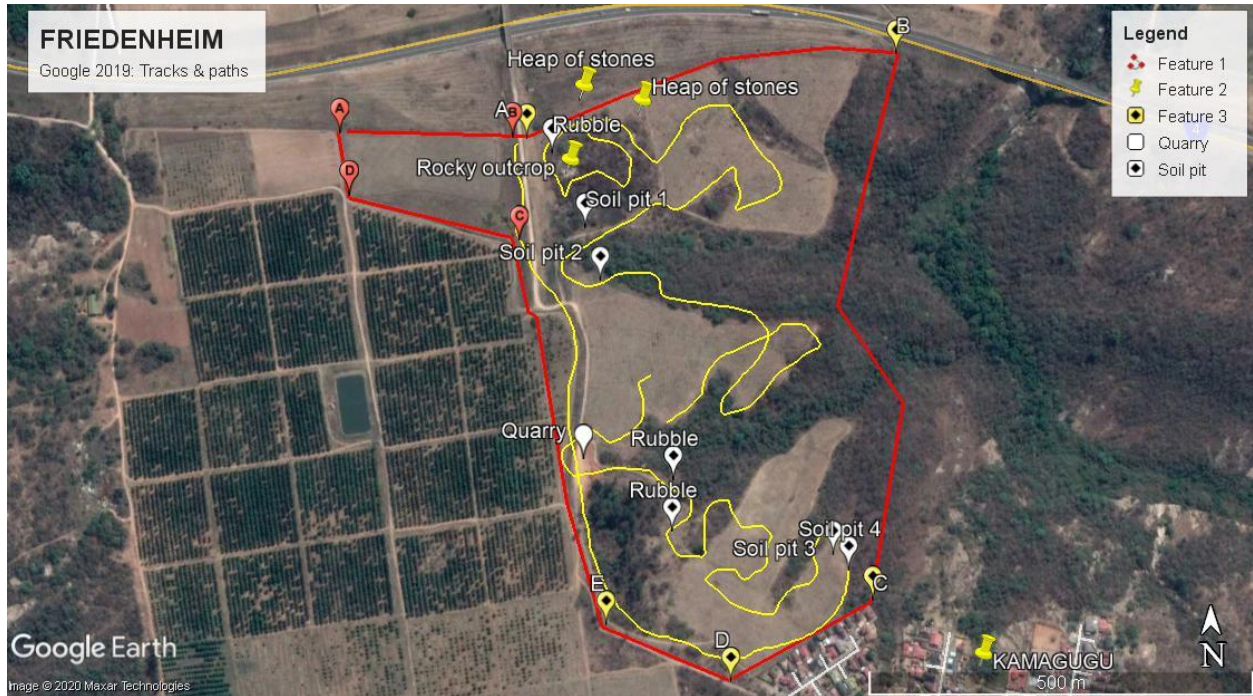
- Personal communication: Mr. D. van der Walt, Cell: 0726231845, 2020-02-29.

MISCELLANEOUS

- Map: 1920 Topographical Map: Komatipoort Degree Sheet no. 22.
- AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY: Final Environmental Screening Report: Friedenheim Housing project, Access: 2020-02-25.
- C. Rowe: *DESKTOP HIA for the proposed construction of a gravity outfall sewer line through a wetland, UMP Township & Portion 74 of the farm Friedenheim 282JU, Mbombela, City of Mbombela, Mpumalanga (2020).*
- PILGRIMS REST MUSEUM ARCHIVES: Information file 9/2.
- Rowe, C., Heritage Management of Archaeological, Historical and Industrial resources on the Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve, MA dissertation. Pretoria: UP. 2009.
- SANPARKS, Visitors Guide Kruger National Park, 2006.

APPENDIX 1

Tracks and Paths used to access the study area



Tracks and paths which were used during the survey.