

SPECIALIST REPORT
**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT: CLEARING OF
VEGETATION FOR AN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, ON PORTION 1 OF THE
FARM HAAKDORINGDRAAI 439KT, KASPERSNEK VALLEY, OHRIGSTAD
LIMPOPO PROVINCE**



**REPORT COMPILED 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 proposed footprint for agriculture and de-bushing of land on *portion 1 of the farm HAAKDORINGDRAAI 439KT*, Kaspersnek Valley, near the town of Ohrigstad. The study area is situated on topographical map 1:50 000, 2430DA, MOGABA and falls within the Limpopo Province.

The applicant, NAMONENG CITRUS (Pty) Ltd, in association with AFRICA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY apply for the clearance of approximately 30ha of a 60ha study area of indigenous vegetation for the purpose of establishing citrus orchards on the farm. The entire section of the study area consisted of indigenous vegetation.

The aim of this report is to identify all archaeological, cultural heritage resources, and / or graves which might be affected in the process of the proposed agricultural development, and to document and assess the importance within local, provincial and national context. Comments and recommendations are made to manage the identified features which might be impacted upon, and to recommend mitigation measures which need to be implemented.

A number of historical maps have been studied to establish any historically disturbed areas. Foundations of a recent settlement were observed, as well as the remains of a possible Late Iron Age (LIA) site, and a possible grave. Mitigation measures are recommended for the LIA site and the possible grave.

The recent stone and clay foundations are of no significance but the possible LIA site and the possible grave must be left undisturbed and excluded from the development.

Apart from the recommended mitigation measures of the above features, no other archaeological or historical material or structures of significance were identified during the survey. It is recommended that the owner be made aware that distinct archaeological material or human remains may only be revealed during the de-bushing / agricultural operations, in which case a qualified archaeologist must do an assessment. Based on the survey and the findings in this report, Adansonia Heritage Consultants state that there are no other reasons which may prevent the proposed de-bushing for agricultural purposes 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.*

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Rowe", is enclosed in a light gray rectangular box.

C. Rowe

DECEMBER 2018

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A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE PROJECT

Adansonia Heritage Consultants were appointed by AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, to conduct a phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment to identify all relevant archaeological and other cultural heritage resources on the footprint for the proposed agricultural development on *portion 1 of the farm HAAKDORINGDRAAI 439KT* near Ohrigstad, in the Limpopo Province.

The applicant and landowner, NAMONENG CITRUS (Pty) Ltd, in association with AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY have applied to obtain authorizations for the proposed project.

The aims of this report are to source all relevant information on archaeological, cultural heritage resources and / or graves in the study area, which might be affected in the process of the proposed agricultural development, 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 resource will also be made. The study area is indicated in Maps 1 - 7, and Appendix 1 & 2).

A total of approximately 30ha of a 60ha study area will be developed for agriculture (citrus), east of the town of Ohrigstad in the Kaspersnek Valley. This study forms part of an EIA, Consultant: AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, P.O. Box 2980 White River, 1240, Cell: 0726231845 / Fax: 0866038875 / e-mail: danie.aeb@gmail.com.

- Type of development: 30ha of a 60ha study area, are earmarked for agriculture (see topographical map 1:50 000, 2430DA, MOGABA).
- The area is zoned as agricultural, and no rezoning will take place.
- Location of Province, Magisterial district / Local Authority and Property (farms): This area falls under the jurisdiction of the Sekhukhune District Municipality, and the Greater Tubatse Local Municipality in the Limpopo Province.
- Land owner: NAMONENG CITRUS (PTY) LTD.

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.

• **Legislative requirements:**

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, section 38 (1)(a), subsections (7)(8) and (9). It specifies that no person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such sites, section 27(18), and that special consent of the local authority must be required for any alteration or development affecting a heritage area, section 31(7).¹

In terms of **Government Notice R546**, a basic Environmental Impact Assessment is required for the following listed activities:

- Activity 13: The clearance of an area of 300sqm or more of vegetation, where 75% or more of the vegetation cover constitutes indigenous vegetation;
- Activity 14: The clearance of an area of 1ha or more of vegetation where 75% or more of the vegetative cover constitutes indigenous vegetation.

• **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 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.

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

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:

- 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, NAMONENG CITRUS (PTY) LTD, 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 building or structure 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 requires formal protection such as a 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.

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 the road infrastructure or agricultural activities. A possible grave was pointed out by Mr. Bennett Tamalle who is familiar with the site within 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. A possible LIA site was identified within the study area.

- **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.

B. BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORY OF THE REGION

- **Literature review; Museum databases & previous relevant impact assessments**

Research was conducted by means of collecting primary or secondary literary sources with relevant information on the prehistory and history of the area. In order to place the sites located in the study area in archaeological context, secondary sources, such as ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as Ziervogel and Van Warmelo were consulted. Other useful sources were that of Theal (pre-historic), De Jongh (ethnographic and historic information in the area), Bergh (historic), a recent publication by Delius, *Mpumalanga: History and Heritage*, as well as *The Military History Journal* on the Sekhukuni Wars.

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

- Rowe, C., August 2009, *Phase 1 Archaeological / Heritage Impact assessment: Sections 1a, 1b, 2, 3 & 4 of Leeuwvallei 297KT*, Burgersfort, Limpopo Province;
- Rowe, C. 2009. *Heritage Management of Archaeological, Historical and Industrial resources on the Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve*, MA dissertation. Pretoria: UP;
- Rowe, C., September 2014, *Phase 2: Report on the Archaeological investigation of a poorly defined Late Iron Age stone wall located on the remainder of Portion 58 of the farm Leeuwvallei 297KT, to be impacted upon by residential development; Site LB/3*;
- Rowe, C., August 2013, *DOCUMENTATION REPORT: LIA stone walled settlements, RDR 1, 2 & 7 within the proposed development area (Morning Tide Complex), on the remainder of portion 7 of the farm Roodraai 34JT, Mashishing, Mpumalanga*;
- Rowe, C., September 2013, Phase 1, LIA stone walled settlement (RDR 7) within the Morning Tide Complex on the remainder of portion 7 of the farm Roodraai 34JT, Mashishing (Lydenburg);
- Rowe C., 2013, *SPECIALIST REPORT & MANAGEMENT PLAN: LIA rock engraving site within the proposed development of the Lydenburg Mall (Morning Tide Complex), on the remainder of portion 7 of the farm Roodraai 34JT, Mashishing, Lydenburg*.
- Rowe C., April 2014: *Relocation of the Roodraai Rock engraving RDR 8 on the remainder of portion 7 of the farm Roodraai 34JT, Mashishing, Mpumalanga Province*;
- Rowe C., November 2014: *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed de-bushing of natural land for agricultural use: Portions 7 & 8 of the farm Boerboonkraal 353KT, Burgersfort, Limpopo*.
- Rowe C., February 2015: *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed residential and business development on the remainder of the farm Witgatboon 316KT, Burgersfort, Limpopo*.
- Rowe C., July 2018: *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed de-bushing of land for agricultural use, on the farm Wildebeestkraal, Burgersfort*.
- Rowe C., *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed agriculture and de-bushing of land on portion 2 on the farm DOORNHOEK 451KT, Kaspersnek Valley, Ohrigstad, Limpopo Province*.

The SAHRA database for archaeological and historical impact assessments was consulted and revealed other Archaeological Impact assessment reports in the areas of Lydenburg/Burgersfort:

- Pistorius, J.C.C., February 2005, *A Phase 1 HIA study for the proposed New Burgersfort ext 30 residential and the Burgersfort ext 31 industrial development projects near Burgersfort*.

- Birkholtz, P. 2006, *Phase 1 HIA for the Morning Tide Development Complex, Morning Tide Power Line and Abrina Residential Development*, 2007.
- Pelsler, A., 2014: *Report on the first phase archaeological investigations on LIA stone walled sites located on portion 7 of the farm Roodraai 34JT to be impacted by commercial and residential developments: sites RDR 7 & 1C, Lydenburg, Mpumalanga.*

- **STONE AGE**

Evidence from rock shelters in the Mpumalanga / Limpopo region suggest that the earliest inhabitants in the area were small groups of Stone Age hunter-gatherers. These San people led a nomadic lifestyle and rock paintings found in some of the shelters are an indication of their presence.^{2 3} Unfortunately very little research in this regard has been conducted, although several rock painting sites have been recorded in the areas of Ohrigstad / Blyderivierspoort Canyon, and rock engravings in the surrounding area of Lydenburg.⁴ Bergh,⁵ did not record any Stone Age sites in the immediate areas of Lydenburg, Burgersfort and Steelpoort. The closest Middle- and Later Stone Age sites have been documented near Ohrigstad. The Bushman Rock Shelter and Heuningneskrans sites are the most well-known Middle Stone Age records in the vicinity, dating back to approximately 35000 BP.⁶

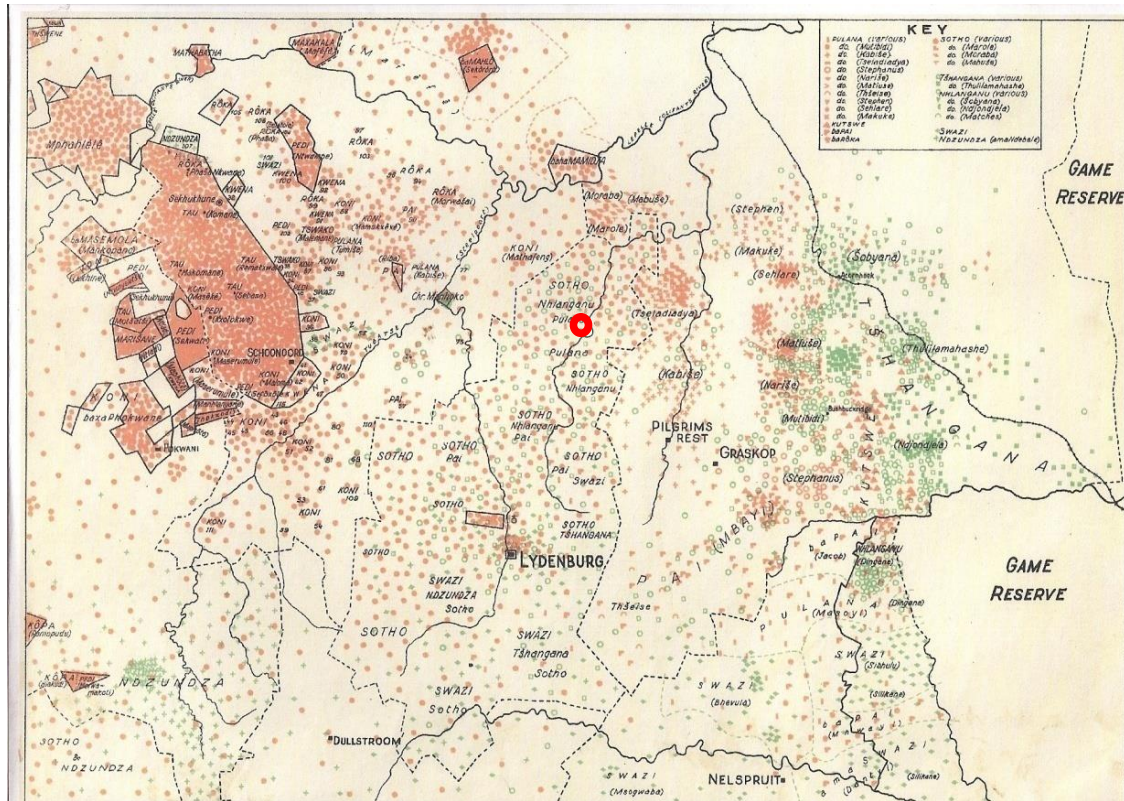
² Hampson et al., 2002, The rock art of Bongani Mountain Lodge, SA Archaeological Bulletin 57: p. 15.

³ Rowe C., 2009, Heritage Management of Archaeological, Historical and Industrial resources on the Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve, p. 22.

⁴ *Ibid*, p.22.

⁵ Bergh 2009 *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika*, p.4.

⁶ Voight, E.,1981, *Guide to the Archaeological sites in the Northern and Eastern Transvaal*, p. 115.



MAP 1: 1935 Map of Van Warmelo: The surrounding area of Ohrigstad (red dot), is indicated with sparse habitation of various eastern Sotho groups (baPai & Pulana), a small presence of Tshangana / Nhlangu and Swazi. (Van Warmelo 1935: map 14)

IRON AGE

Later Bantu-speaking tribes from further north moved into southern Africa, bringing with them a new way of life based on agriculture, pastoralism and metal working. This period is broadly referred to as the Iron Age, starting around AD 200. Cattle played a crucial role in the world-view and social organization of these societies, which is reflected in the layout of their homesteads – referred to as the Central Cattle Pattern. This type of settlement may be recognized archaeologically from centrally located cattle pens associated with high-status burials, grain storage pits, men’s assembly areas and evidence of iron-forging.^{7 8}

⁷ Huffman T.N., 2007, *Handbook to the Iron Age*, p.331.
⁸ Pelser A., 2014, *A Report on the first phase archaeological investigations on LIA stone walled sites located on portion 7 of the farm Rooidraai 34JT to be impacted by commercial and residential developments: sites RDR 7 & 1C*, p. 8.

- **Early Iron Age (EIA)**

Secondary source evidence of Early Iron Age sites is lacking, with only one well known site indicated, the Lydenburg Heads site.⁹ The Lydenburg Heads site at Sterkspruit, Lydenburg dated to approximately AD 600. Excavations at the Klingbeil Nature Reserve also revealed direct archaeological evidence that the Early Iron Age people in the area introduced cattle, sheep / goats as well as crop plants. Based on pottery identification, Klingbeil is dated to ca AD 1000.¹⁰

- **Late Iron Age (LIA)**

The Late Iron Age spans a period between ca AD 1300-1840, and is associated with groups like the Ndebele, Bakoni and BaPedi in the study area. Sites in the area are characterized by widespread stone walling such as the Badfontein type which were used to define homestead areas, agricultural land (terracing) and cattle tracks. Maize was introduced into southern Africa by the Portuguese during the Late Iron Age contributing to an increase in population. Its cultivation is linked archaeologically to special grindstones.^{11 12} Huffman,¹³ placed the stone walling in the area into the Badfontein tradition. One agriculturalist rock art site is situated in a shelter close to the study area on the farm Boschhoek.¹⁴

The Pedi (Sotho) is the most famous group to have inhabited the Lydenburg / Steelpoort / Burgersfort / Ohrigstad areas in historic times. The area in which these people settled is historically known as Bopedi but other groups resided here before the Pedi came onto the scene. Among the first of these were the Kwena or Mongatane, who came from the north and were probably of Sotho origin. A second tribe to settle in Bopedi, before the arrival of the Pedi was the Roka, followed by the Koni.¹⁵

Some Koni entered the area from the east and others from the north-west. According to

⁹ Bergh J., 2009. *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika*, p.8.

¹⁰ Pelsler A., 2014, *A Report on the first phase archaeological investigations on LIA stone walled sites located on portion 7 of the farm Rooidraai 34JT to be impacted by commercial and residential developments: sites RDR 7 & 1C*, p. 8.

¹¹ Huffman T.N., 2007, *Handbook to the Iron Age*.

¹² Pelsler A., 2014, *A Report on the first phase archaeological investigations on LIA stone walled sites located on portion 7 of the farm Rooidraai 34JT to be impacted by commercial and residential developments: sites RDR 7 & 1C*, p. 8.

¹³ Huffman T.N., 2007, *Handbook to the Iron Age*, p. 32.

¹⁴ Identified by the author in 1996.

¹⁵ E-mail reply: JP Cilliers 2009-06-18.

historians, most Koni trace their origin to Swaziland and therefore claim that they are related to the Nguni. After the first Koni settled in the southern part of Bopedi, the area became known as Bokoni. Many people who were previously known as Roka also adopted the name Koni as the name “Roka” was not always held in esteem by other groups.

Historically the Pedi was a relatively small group who by various means built up a considerable empire. The Pedi are of Sotho origin. They migrated southwards from the Great Lakes in Central Africa some five centuries ago. The names of their chiefs can be traced to a maximum of fifteen generations. Historical events can be deduced reasonably well for the last two centuries, while sporadic events can be described during the preceding centuries.¹⁶

According to oral tradition the BaKoni were already in the area of the escarpment before the arrival of the Pedi (northern Sotho group), which would indicate a date of before AD 1650 for some of the settlements. Therefore, the BaKoni clans were some of the earliest people to settle in what are today the Mpumalanga / Limpopo Provinces. They most likely followed a central route of migration out of northern KwaZulu-Natal, becoming “Sotho-ized” along the way.¹⁷

Later, the Badfontein Koni became allied to the Pedi. This is reflected in the archaeological evidence, which shows that ceramics associated with the Badfontein walling are historic Pedi pottery of the Marateng facies. By the late 18th and 19th century the Pedi ruled an extensive area that included areas surrounding Lydenburg / Burgersfort, although Swazi and Ndebele groups also occupied some parts of the region – mainly in caves referred to as refuge sites. They were shortly followed by the first European settlers in the area.¹⁸

Recent research has linked the LIA stone walled settlements in the Mpumalanga escarpment more specifically to the Bakoni. During the 16th and 17th centuries the Bakoni built a vast complex of stonewalled settlements in this area. These cities were carefully planned around terraced farms and roads that were built to lead cattle to pasture while keeping the cows out of the gardens. In the late 1700’s the sites had populations of between 30 000 to 50 000 people.¹⁹

¹⁶ E-mail reply: JP Cilliers 2009-06-18

¹⁷ Pelsler A., 2014, *A Report on the first phase archaeological investigations on LIA stone walled sites located on portion 7 of the farm Rooidraai 34JT to be impacted by commercial and residential developments: sites RDR 7 & 1C*, p. 10.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 10.

¹⁹ Rowe, C., August 2013, *DOCUMENTATION REPORT: LIA stone walled settlements, RDR 1, 2 & 7 within the proposed development area (Morning Tide Complex), on the remainder of portion 7 of the farm Rooidraai 34JT, Mashishing, Mpumalanga*. P. 10

During the Difaqane (a period of great instability and migration in the interior of South Africa) the various groups living in the area were ruthlessly conquered by Mzilikazi, around 1826. At that time the BaKoni were under the chieftainship of Makopole. He was a son of the Pedi chief Thulare. After first warding off an attack led by his brother, Makopole was then faced by the full onslaught of Mzilikazi's Ndebele. The invaders were responsible for destroying the Lydenburg-Ohrigstad settlements of the BaKoni people.²⁰

Some 150 years before the *Voortrekkers* entered the area, battles took place between the Koni (Zulu under Makopole) and Swazi (under Moselekatse). At that time the BaPedi resided in the Steelpoort area. The Bakoni (Koni) were attacked and defeated by the Matabele and their chief, Makopole, was killed. The Matabele, not yet satisfied with their victory, moved further north towards the BaPedi headquarters. At Olifantspoortjie the whole BaPedi regiment was wiped out as well as the sons of Thulare, the BaPedi chief (except for Sekwati who managed to escape).²¹

After four years, Sekwati together with a few followers who had also managed to escape the Matabele, now slowly started to rise. In 1830 Sekwati invaded some of the smaller groups and eventually the Koni (under Marangrang) were ambushed and defeated. Now the empire of Maruteng (Bapedi) ruled the Koni.

At the beginning of the 19th century, groups such as the **Pedi, Roka, Koni** and **Tau** densely populated the immediate areas of Lydenburg, Steelpoort & Burgersfort. This was confirmed by ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as D. Ziervogel and N.J. Van Warmelo.²² The 1935 map of Van Warmelo, indicated the presence of various Sotho groups (baPai and Pulana) as well as Koni in the area surrounding the town of Burgersfort. Van Warmelo also indicated a small presence of Nhlangu groups (see Map 1).

The Pedi of chief Sekwati (ca 1860) lived at Phiring (near Polokwane). Sekwati lived in constant fear of the Zulus. The country was unsafe, and in an attempt to survive, some of the Koni turned to cannibalism.²³ This area was heavily under attack during the *Difaqane*. The Ndebele attacked this area in ca 1822, and Zwide (Swazi) attacked the Pedi in ca 1825.²⁴

²⁰ Pelsler A., 2014, *A Report on the first phase archaeological investigations on LIA stone walled sites located on portion 7 of the farm Rooidraai 34JT to be impacted by commercial and residential developments: sites RDR 7 & 1C*, p. 10.

²¹ E-mail reply: JP Cilliers 2009-06-18

²² Van Warmelo, N.J., 1935, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 111.

²³ Van Warmelo, N.J., 1944. *A genealogy of the house of Sekhukhune*, p.47.

²⁴ Bergh J., 2009. *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika*, pp.10-28.

- **European settlement**

The Voortrekkers passed the northern boundary of the Leolo mountains (Pedi area) in 1837 when Trichardt looked for a route to *Delagoa Bay*.²⁵ Trichardt met the Pedi chief Sekwati.²⁶ When more Europeans settled in the area from 1845, conflict was inevitable.

The Voortrekkers under Andries Hendrik Potgieter, settled at **Ohrigstad** in 1845. Soon conflicts arose between them and the Pedi leader, Sekwati. The smaller black groups also turned to Sekwati for help against the Voortrekkers. Sekwati moved his capital to the Leolo mountains at *Mosego* hill. Eventually they signed a treaty and it was decided that the Steelpoort or Tubatse River (north of Mashishing), would form the border between the Pedi and the Voortrekkers, and peace followed for a while.²⁷

The conflict in the eastern parts of the country between white and black was of a more forceful nature than in the central areas of the country. The Kopa, Ndzundza-Ndebeles and Pedi were more able to resist European onslaught. The stressful relationship between the Pedi and Europeans since 1850, continued throughout the 1860's and 70's which lead to war. Sekhukhune, who took the reign after Sekwati in 1861, played an important role in this. After the Swazi attack on Sekhukhune in 1869, he moved his capital from *Thaba Mosego* to *Tshate*.²⁸

Malaria and internal differences between the Voortrekkers Joubert and Potgieter resulted that Potgieter moved north to the Zoutpansberg to establish the Voortrekker settlement of Schoemansdal. The group which stayed behind decided to move to higher ground and Lydenburg (Mashishing), was founded in January 1850. It was named after the suffering which they endured at Ohrigstad ('Lyden' is the dutch word for 'suffering').²⁹

The relationship between the Pedi and the Afrikaner stayed stressful. In 1876 the Afrikaners attacked the Pedi. A huge part of the Pedi capital was burnt down. In December 1876, the Pedi submitted to the Republic, as it was time to plant their crops and they could not afford to lose more valuable time.³⁰

²⁵J.S. Bergh, *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid-Afrika, Die Vier Noordelike Provinsies*, p. 14.

²⁶G.M. Theal, *History of South Africa from 1873 – 1884*, p. 257.

²⁷M. De Jongh, *Swatini*, p. 29.

²⁸J.S. Bergh, *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid-Afrika, Die Vier Noordelike Provinsies*, p. 31.

²⁹J.P. Celliers, 'HIA, Lydenburg Townlands, reply', jcelliers@thabachweu.org.za 2009-06-18.

³⁰M. De Jongh, *Swatini*, p. 30.

The British under Shepstone took over the Transvaal on 12 April 1877. At first Sekhukhune pretended to welcome them, but soon started raiding their cattle and other domesticated animals. In November the British, with the help of the Swazi, attacked the Pedi, and Sekhukhune's son and heirs were killed. Sekhukhune fled to a cave in the Leolo mountains, but was later captured and taken prisoner. He was succeeded by Mampuru (Middelburg district) and Ramoroko (Sekhukhuneland). Sekhukhune was killed in 1882 by Mampuru, after his release.³¹

On 6 September 1900, Lydenburg surrendered to British forces under command of Sir Redvers Buller. The town was occupied by British forces throughout the duration of the war and numerous sources describe these times, such as in the diary of E.A. Mackey (as recorded in the Lydenburg News of 1948).³²

OHRIGSTAD HISTORY

A fort was established by the Voortrekkers under the leadership of Andries Hendrik Potgieter with the help of a Dutch merchant Gregorius Ohrig. The name *Ohrigstad* (originally called *Andries-Ohrigstad*), came from the first name of *Voortrekker Andries Hendrik Potgieter* and the last name of the merchant *Gregorius Ohrig*. The fort was constructed to act as a refuge for the local *Voortrekker* families due to the constant attacks of local tribes. The settlers arrived in 1945 and were soon afterwards decimated by malaria and forced to abandon the area.³³ They moved to Lydenburg which was higher and malaria-free at the time.³⁴

The Voortrekker, Pieter Willem Prinsloo, who left the Cape between 20 June 1837 and the end of March 1838, registered the farm Dorenhoeck (currently DOORNHOEK) on 16 March 1846. On 2 August 1845, Potgieter bought a farm north of the town (Ohrigstad), next to the Ohrigstad River and named it *Strydfontein* (adjacent to the study area - *Haakdoringdraai*). Jacobus (Kootjie) / (JJ) Burger settled on the bordering farm of *Nooitgedacht*,³⁵ where he started a farm school (6 August 1845). A Miss Neethling was the teacher at the school and came in a small horse cart, under difficult circumstances from her father's farm Vaalhoek via *Caspersnek*, to get to the school.³⁶

³¹ M. De Jongh, *Swatini*, p. 30.

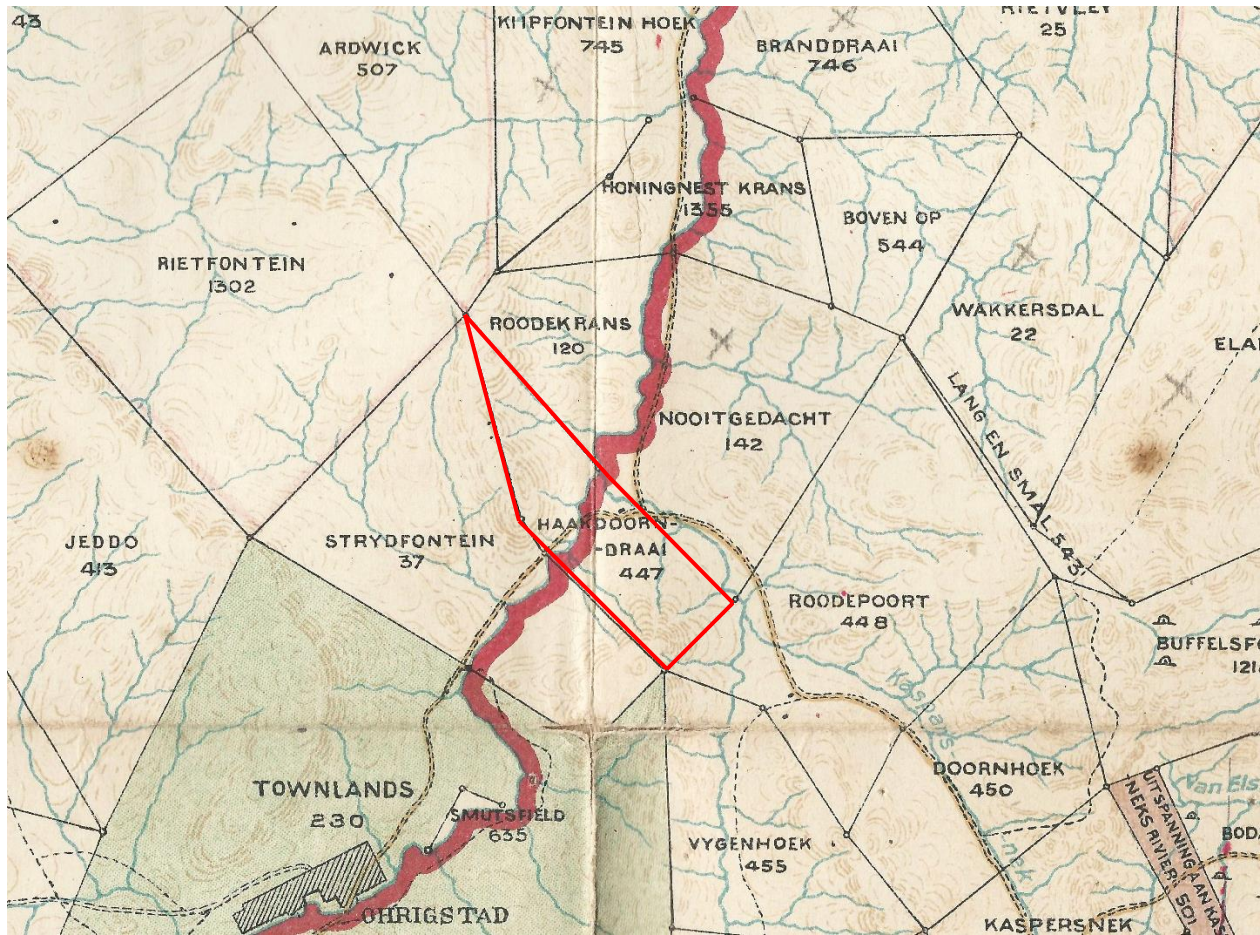
³² J.P. Celliers, 'HIA, Lydenburg Townlands, reply', jcelliers@thabachweu.org.za 2009-06-18.

³³ Internet access: 2018-08-06: <http://www.google.co.za/search?9=geskiedenis+van+Ohrigstad>

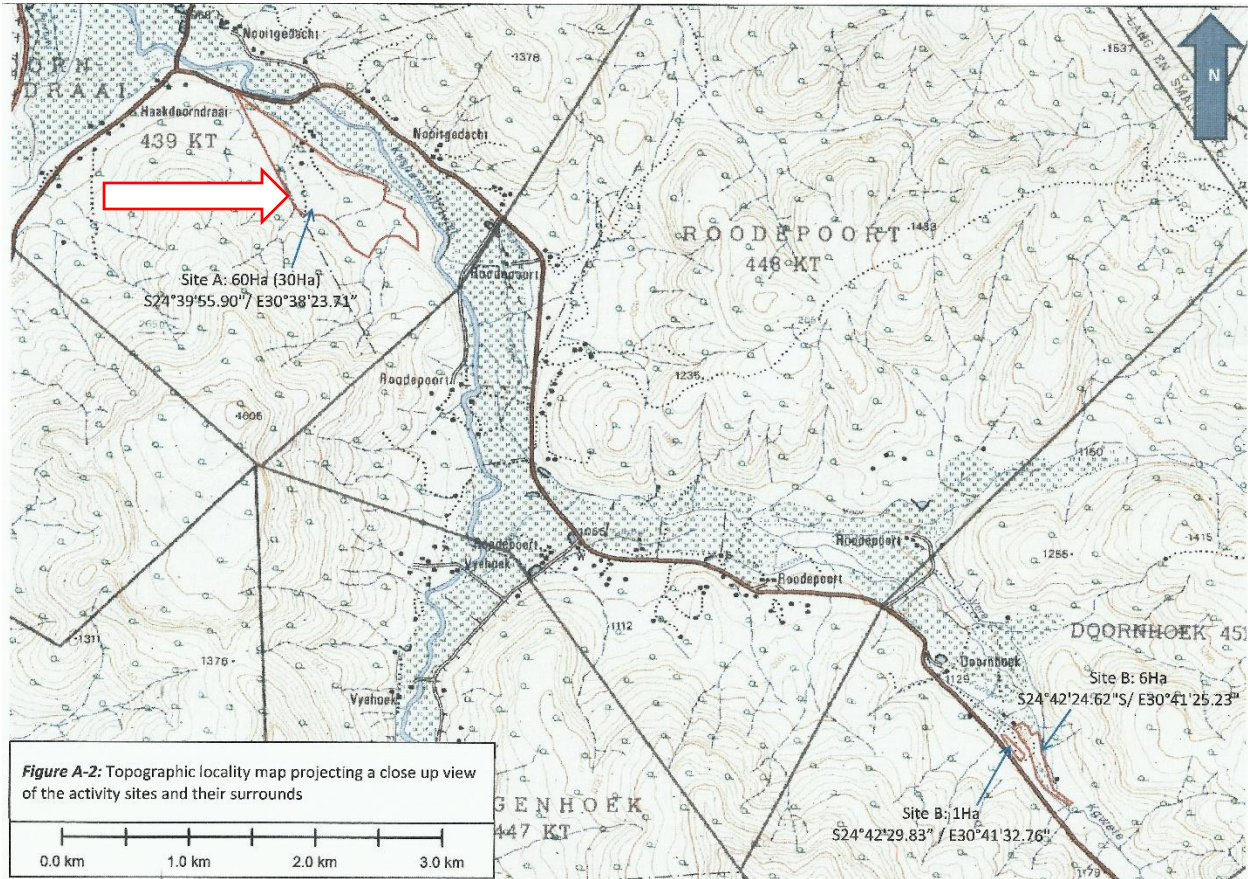
³⁴ J.S. Bergh, *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid-Afrika, Die Vier Noordelike Provinsies*, p. 83.

³⁵ E-mail correspondence: Jaco Swart, 2018-07-29 (from JP Botha: VOORTREKKER PIONIERS p. 4.)

³⁶ E-mail correspondence: Jaco Swart, 2018-07-31 (from *Die Geskiedenis van Ohrigstad* (<http://www.lydenburg.net/news/item/41-die-geskiedenis-van-ohrigstad>))



Map 2: The 1911 Map of the Haakdongdraai area. The map does not reflect any kraal settlements or historical features in the study area at that time. Please note that several kraal settlements & footpaths are indicated on adjacent farms (Buffelsfontein and Boda's Hoop).



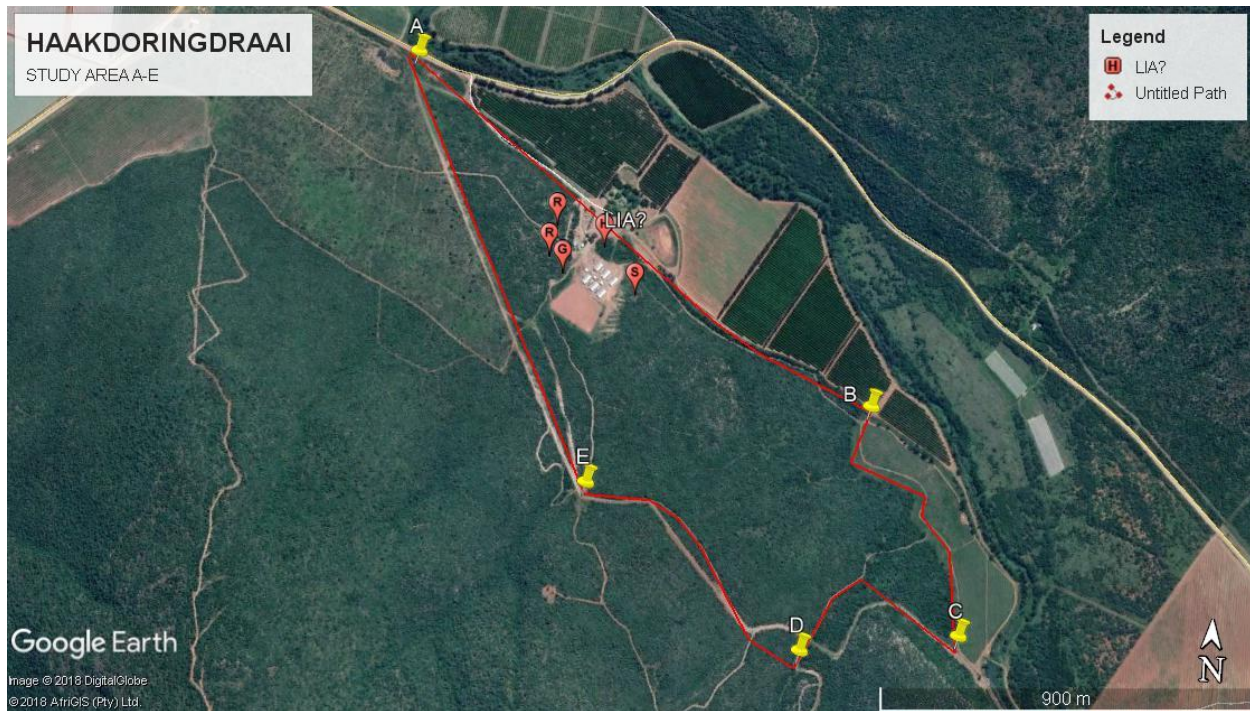
MAP 3: Topographical map 2430DA. Homesteads and tracks are indicated in the northern part of the study area.

C. DESCRIPTION OF AREA TO BE AFFECTED BY DEVELOPMENT

NAMONENG CITRUS (Pty) Ltd, in association with AFRICA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY are applying for a proposed agricultural development, situated on *portion 1 of the farm HAAKDORINGDRAAI 439KT*, as indicated in Map 4 (A - E), and Appendix 2 (Photographic Documentation). The applicant wishes to clear an area with a total extent of approximately 30ha for the purpose of establishing citrus orchards.³⁷

The study area is currently natural vegetation. The 1975 topographical map (Map 3), indicated farm infrastructure in the areas where recent (foundations) and existing infrastructure (roughly in the middle of the study area, towards the north), were observed during the field investigation.

³⁷ Afrika Enviro & Biology, Draft EIA Scoping report, p. 4.



MAP 4: The study area A – E on the farm HAAKDORINGDRAAI.

- **Locality**

The study area is situated on *portion 1 of the farm HAAKDORINGDRAAI 439KT*, approximately 25km north of the town of Ohrigstad in the Limpopo Province. The site is accessed via a secondary dirt road from the R356, ³⁸ turning towards *Kaspersnek* (see GPS co-ordinates below, as well as Maps 1 - 7). The proposed site is ideally located adjacent existing citrus production orchards and the new proposed development will be an expansion of an existing land use. The area is situated on topographical map 1:50 000, 2430DA, MOGABA (Map 3).

- **Topography**

The general study area consists of mountainous woodland and valleys near to the Abel Erasmus Pass, Ohrigstad. The vegetation associated with this landscape is open to dense woodland with shrub and grass layers. Moderate to steep wooded slopes and deeply incised ravines may be encountered. The natural environment of sections adjacent to the study area were transformed by the cultivation of citrus crops, along the Vyehoek- & Kgwete Rivers in the Kaspersnek Valley.³⁹

³⁸ Afrika Enviro & Biology, Draft EIA Scoping report, p. 16.

³⁹ Afrika Enviro & Biology, Draft EIA Scoping report, p. 17.

The study area is situated within the savannah biome (on a national level), and is classified by Acocks (1953) as Sourish Mixed Bushveld. Mucina & Rutherford (2006), classify this area as Ohrigstad Mountain Bushveld. The soils in this area is mostly shallow and rocky (Glenrosa or Mispah soil forms - shales).⁴⁰

- **Description & methodology**

A map of the layout for the proposed agricultural development was supplied by AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY and was used as a guideline for the investigation of the development. Google Earth images, aerial photographs and topographical maps were studied to assess current and historic disturbed areas or infrastructure. The survey took place during summer and the vegetation cover was lush, which restricted access and visibility.

In order to reach a comprehensive conclusion regarding the archaeological and cultural heritage resources in the vicinity of the proposed development, the following methods were used:

- Fieldwork and survey of the proposed agricultural development was conducted on foot and per vehicle with a two-person team over 1 day;
- Visibility of the area was restricted as the vegetation cover was lush and green;
- The area is situated near the valley floor, north of the Vyehoek River, and consists of mountainous woodland.
- All relevant data was located with a GPS instrument (Oregon 750), and plotted on a Google Earth image. Co-ordinates are within 4-6 meters.
- 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 was held with relevant stakeholders.

GPS Co-ordinates of the study area:

GPS CO-ORDINATES		
Placemark	South	East
A Elev. 989m	S 24° 39' 26.57"	E 30° 37' 54.59"
B Elev. 1007m	S 24° 39' 51.68"	E 30° 38' 35.61"
C Elev. 1023m	S 24° 40' 9.45"	E 30° 38' 43.80"
D Elev. 1053m	S 24° 40' 11.40"	E 30° 38' 30.34"
E Elev. 1071m	S 24° 39' 58.85"	E 30° 38' 11.52"

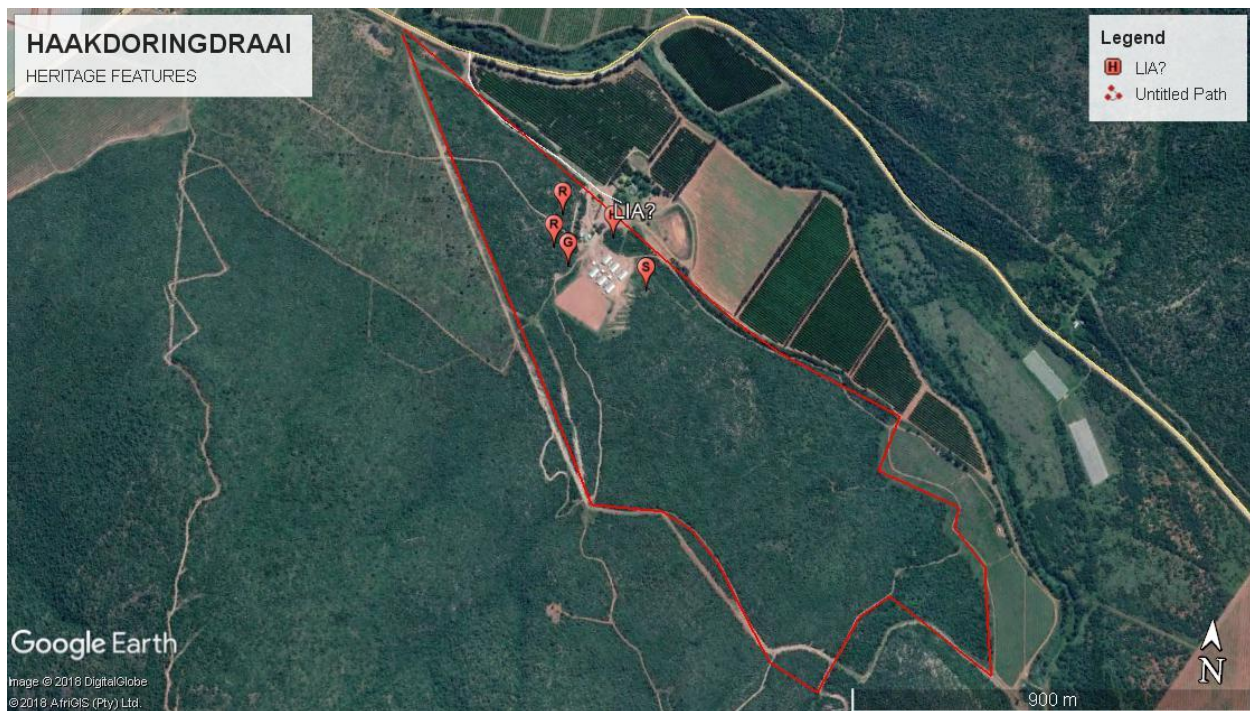
⁴⁰ Afrika Enviro & Biology, Draft EIA Scoping report, p. 18.

D. DESCRIPTION OF IDENTIFIED SITES

The study area was investigated for all possible heritage related features which might fall within the proposed agricultural development. The vegetation was mainly lush and dense which made the investigation difficult. It was decided to interview stakeholders on the farm who were familiar with the terrain and the history over years.

Mr. Bennett Tamalle, who grew up in the area, worked on the farm since 2004. He was able to point out all features of significance as well as a possible grave site.⁴¹ Mr. Fetumba Nyati, who is in charge of Security on the farm, as well as the owner Mr. Chrisjan Blignaut, were also interviewed.^{42 43}

All comments should be studied in conjunction with Maps 1 – 7; Appendix 1, Google image of tracks and paths and Appendix 2, Photographic documentation which indicate the area, and which corresponds with the discussion below.



MAP 5: Features of significance were identified near existing infrastructure on the farm.

⁴¹ Personal Communication: Mr. Bennett Tamalle, 2018-12-17.

⁴² Personal Communication: Mr. Fetumba Nyati, 2018-12-17.

⁴³ Personal Communication: Mr. Chrisjan Blignaut, 2018-12-17.



MAP 6: Google image 2008: The features identified during the survey are marked in red.



MAP 7: Google image 2018: A soccer field, recent compound infrastructure and a domestic waste site were established since 2016. The recent foundations and possible grave site were identified to the west and the possible LIA site in the middle of the infrastructure.

Heritage sites & other features identified during the survey (Maps 5 - 7):

Site location	GPS Co-ordinates	Description, type and category of archaeological / cultural heritage features
G	Elev: 1018m S24°39'42.01" E30°38'08.54"	A possible grave near the recent house foundations was pointed out by Bennett Tamalle. This is next to the current domestic waste site. Fig. 9
H (LIA?)	Elev: 1008m S24°39'43.44" E30°38'14.82"	Possible LIA remnants (very indistinct) Figs. 13 & 14
R	Elev: 1016m S24°39'38.16" E30°38'07.72" Elev: 1020m S24°39'40.70" E30°38'07.28"	Slate and clay foundations of recent habitation were observed over a wide area. Fig. 10 & 11
S	Elev: 1015m S24°39'42.01" E30°38'08.54"	Site where the farm workers are gathering for church services. Fig. 7 & 8.

Mr. Chrisjan Blignaut mentioned some of the features as indicated above, but was not able to accurately point them out.

The features of interest (see table above), were all located near the current infrastructure development (compound) on the farm. Mr. Bennett Tamalle was born in the area and worked on this farm since 2004. He pointed out slate and clay foundations to the west of the current compound, consisting of houses which were used by farm workers in the recent past (figs. 10 & 11). He knew some of the inhabitants who lived in these houses (which were already demolished), at the time when he started to work on the farm. Enamel and cast-iron utensils associated with this habitation phase, were observed in the direct vicinity during the survey (fig. 12).

Mr. Tamalle also pointed out a possible grave nearby, which may have been from one of the inhabitants at the time (fig. 9), but did not have any information on the grave. The possible grave is located next to the current domestic waste site. The entire area was overgrown with vegetation and not clearly visible.

Mr. Tamalle,⁴⁴ was also aware of a possible LIA site, which was also mentioned by Mr. Blignaut.⁴⁵ No further information was available on this site. Indistinct foundation stones were visible, as well as a lower grinder with indentation or chop marks. It was however impossible to make any sense of a layout as the site was overgrown with indigenous vegetation (fig. 13 & 14).

A site for church gatherings was situated to the east, and slightly above the compound. This site was also next to the recently cleared soccer field (figs. 5, 7 & 8).

Mr. Fetumba Nyati,⁴⁶ who is in charge of the security on the farm, was also interviewed during the survey. All parties who were interviewed, were familiar with the entire property and indicated that they were not aware of any other significant features or other graves within the study area. The field survey also did not reveal further archaeological or historical features in this section.

Impact by proposed development: Heritage features which were identified during the survey were all located near the current infrastructure on the farm, and none of these features will be impacted upon by the proposed development, as indicated by Mr. Blignaut.⁴⁷ Mitigation measures are however recommended for the possible grave and the possible LIA site.

One possible unmarked and indistinct grave of unknown date, was pointed out by Mr. Bennett Tamalle. This possible grave might be associated with recent slate and clay foundations nearby (figs. 9).

⁴⁴ Personal Communication: Mr. Bennett Tamalle, 2018-12-17.

⁴⁵ Personal Communication: Mr. Chrisjan Blignaut, 2018-12-17.

⁴⁶ Personal Communication: Mr. Fetumba Nyati, 2018-12-17.

⁴⁷ Personal Communication: Mr. Chrisjan Blignaut, 2018-12-17.

E. 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	Recent foundations not yet 60 years old	No mitigation needed
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources	Possible LIA site	Mitigation proposed
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	Possible grave	Mitigation proposed
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None present	None
NHRA	S38	Developments requiring an HIA	Development is a listed activity	HIA done
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: 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

Context		
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
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	Farm infrastructure, recent compound, soccer field and domestic waste site
Are there any significant landscape features on the property?	No	NA

<i>Property features and characteristics</i>		
Are there any sites or features of geological significance on the property?	No	NA
Does the property have any rocky outcrops on it?	Yes	The study area is located in the Kaspersnek valley mountain woodland
Does the property have any fresh water sources (springs, streams, rivers) on or alongside it?	Yes	The Vyehoek River is nearby and borders a section of the farm

<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)	Yes	Possible LIA site
Palaeontological site or material (S. 35)	No	NA
Graves or burial grounds (S. 36)	Yes	Possible grave
Public monuments or memorials (S. 37)	No	NA

Heritage resources on the property		
Other		
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	ELEMENTS	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 foundations are of no significance
Areas attached to oral traditions / intangible heritage	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-
Historical settlement / townscapes	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		
Landscape of cultural significance	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological site of scientific/cultural importance	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archaeological / palaeontological sites	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Possible LIA site – mitigation recommended
Grave / burial grounds	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Possible grave – mitigation recommended
Areas of significance related to labour history	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movable objects	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Summarised recommended impact management interventions

NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource	SITE	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE		Impact managemen t	Motivation
		Cultural sianificance			
		Cultural sianifican	Impact sianifican		
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	No	Yes	No	Will not be impacted upon by the development	Recent foundations – no significance
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 material	Yes	Yes	No	No impact	Possible LIA site will not be impacted upon – mitigation recommended
Grave / burial grounds	Yes	Yes	Yes	No impact	High significance - Mitigation needed

NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource	SITE	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE		Impact managemen t	Motivation
		Cultural sianificance	Impact sianificance		
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	Recent foundations	None
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological and palaeontological heritage resources	Possible LIA site	Mitigation proposed
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	Possible grave	Mitigation proposed
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

F. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES IN STUDY AREA

Section 38 of the National Heritage resources act (25 of 1999), 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 is 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.⁴⁸ 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.⁴⁹

- **Graves**

SAHRA Policy on burial grounds NHRA Sections 27 & 36: The policy is that graves and cemeteries should be left undisturbed, no matter how inaccessible and difficult they are to maintain. It is our obligation to empower civil society to nurture and conserve our heritage. It is only when essential developments threaten a place of burial, that human remains should be disinterred to another cemetery or burial ground.

⁴⁸National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. p. 2.

⁴⁹National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. pp. 12-14

From a historical point of view and for research purposes, it is vital that burial sites are not disturbed. The location and marking of an individual's grave tell a life story, possibly where he / she died defending (or attacking) a particular place or situation and makes it easier to understand the circumstances of his / her death.⁵⁰

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

SITE	CULTURAL HERITAGE FEATURES	SIGNIFICANCE	MEASURES OF MITIGATION
A	Possible grave near recent foundations	High	The possible grave should be left intact & undisturbed, documented, fenced and a buffer of 15m be kept clear around the site
H	Possible LIA foundations	Low - Local	No development must take place near this site and it must be left undisturbed
R	Recent slate & clay foundations are not yet 60 years old	No significance	No mitigation needed

- **Field rating:**

SAHRA's policy on burial grounds are strict and sections 27 & 36 rate all such sites as of High significance.⁵¹ The possible LIA foundations are protected under section 34 of the NHRA and has local significance which forms part of the historical landscape archaeology of the wider Ohrigstad area.

G. RECOMMENDATIONS

The possible grave and the possible LIA stone foundations are not within the development area as they are located adjacent the current farm infrastructure and compound, and no agricultural impact is planned in this section.⁵² Mitigation measures are however recommended to protect these features from any damage or future development impacts, as the grave is next to a domestic waste site, and the possible LIA stone foundations are between the compound and the current farmhouse infrastructure.

⁵⁰SAHRA, Burial sites, <http://www.sahra.org.za/burial.htm>, Access, 2008-10-16.

⁵¹ SAHRA, Burial sites, <http://www.sahra.org.za/burial.htm>, Access, 2018-08-09.

⁵² Personal Communication: Mr. Chrisjan Blignaut, 2018-12-17.

It is also crucial that the owner and farm workers be made aware of these features to prevent further deterioration.

It is recommended that the possible single grave be left intact and undisturbed. It should be fenced and a buffer of 15m be kept clear around this site. The current domestic waste site must be located outside of the buffer zone for the grave. The site will not be impacted upon by the proposed development, and should any development be planned in this section, mitigation measures will include the following:

- The owner should also be made aware that family members of the deceased (if any), have the right to visit the site.
- The owner may apply to relocate the graves, in which case minimum requirements for such a process are applicable;
 - 1) Regulations specify that the client / specialist must: - make a concerted effort to contact communities or individuals who by tradition have an interest in such remains;
 - 2) Reach agreements with such communities or individuals regarding the future of such remains;
 - 3) The area be fenced off, until the human remains are relocated;
 - 4) A possible site to be considered for the relocation for eg. a cemetery on the property or close by.

The possible LIA site must be left undisturbed, intact and be excluded from any future developments or clearing of indigenous vegetation.

H. CONCLUSION

Archaeological material or graves are not always visible during a field survey and therefore some significant material may only be revealed during earth moving activities. It is therefore recommended that the developer be made aware of this possibility and when human remains, clay or ceramic pottery 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 state that, based on the survey and the findings in this report, there are no reasons which may prevent the proposed de-bushing for agricultural purposes to continue.

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

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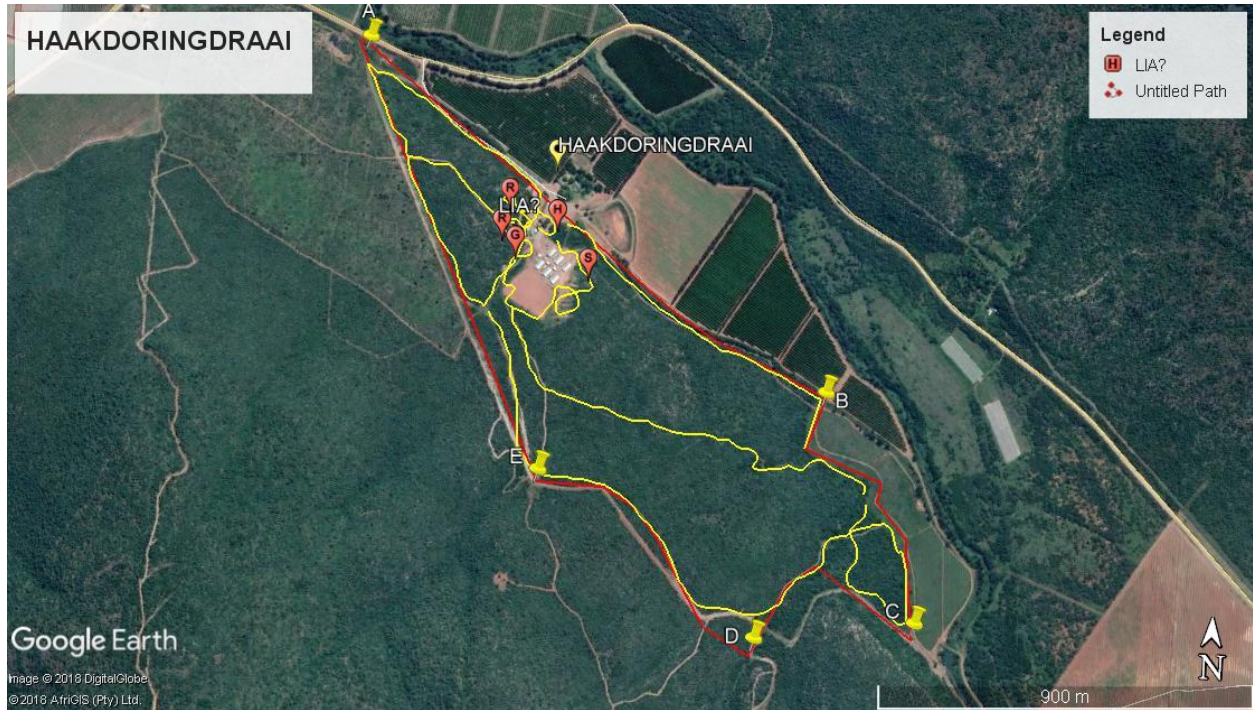
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APPENDIX 1

TRACKS & PATHS



Tracks used to access the study area are indicated in yellow.