

*SPECIALIST REPORT*

**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED  
GOUVEIA-CROCODILE RIVER PROJECT: AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL  
DEVELOPMENT ON THE REMAINDER OF PORTIONS 8 & 13 AND PORTION 14 of the farm  
MALELANE ESTATE A 140JU,  
MALELANE, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**



**REPORT COMPILED FOR  
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**FEBRUARY 2021**

**ADANSONIA HERITAGE CONSULTANTS  
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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) regarding archaeological and other cultural heritage resources was conducted on the footprint for the proposed agricultural and residential development on *the remainder of portions 8 & 13 and portion 14 of the farm MALELANE ESTATE A no. 140JU*, Malelane. The study area is situated on topographical map 1:50 000, 2531AD / BC, which is in the Mpumalanga Province. This area falls under the jurisdiction of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, and Nkomazi Local Municipality. The project site is in the extent of 28.431ha.

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 owner and applicant, BLUE GRASS Trading 128cc in co-operation with RHENGU Environmental Services, is requesting the development of disturbed land for agricultural as well as residential purposes, on the banks of the Crocodile River, facing the Kruger National Park. The entire project site was used to cultivate vegetables since the Gouveia family bought the farm in 1955. The original farmhouse was built during 1955 / 1956 and is the only feature that falls under the protection of the NHRA as it is older than 60 years and needs to be mitigated (see discussion further in text).

The survey revealed no other archaeological or historical features of significance, and no graves were observed during the survey.

Apart from the mitigation measures recommended for the historical house, the rest of the farm is situated on entirely disturbed land. The owner & developers need to be made aware that distinct archaeological material or human remains may only be revealed during the construction activities of the agricultural and residential development. It is recommended that earthmoving activities be monitored by a qualified archaeologist and that an assessment be done. 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 development 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 'Christine Rowe', is enclosed in a light gray rectangular box.

CHRISTINE ROWE  
FEBRUARY 2021

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MALELANE ESTATE A 140JU, MALELANE, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

**A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT**

The owner and applicant, *BLUE GRASS Trading cc*, in co-operation with *RHENGU ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES* is requesting the development of disturbed land for agricultural as well as residential purposes, on the banks of the Crocodile River, facing the Kruger National Park. The proposed project area is situated on *the remainder of portions 8 & 13 and portion 14 of the farm MALELANE ESTATE A no. 140JU*. The project site is in the extent of 28.431ha. <sup>1</sup>

The study area is situated on topographical map 1:50 000, 2531AD / BC, which is in the Mpumalanga Province. This area falls under the jurisdiction of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, and Nkomazi Local Municipality. The proposed agricultural development is situated less than 1km north of the N4 national road, near the town of Malelane. The area is zoned as agricultural, and no rezoning will take place. The area was flat and accessible, with a network of paths and roads to access the area. <sup>2</sup>

Adansonia Heritage Consultants were appointed by *RHENGU ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES*, to conduct a Phase 1 heritage impact assessment (HIA) on archaeological and other heritage resources on the study area. 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. (See Map. 2: Topographical Map: 2531AD/BC).

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

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<sup>1</sup> D. Peacock, Memorandum in support of the application for the consolidation, subdivision and lease of remainder portion 8, remainder portion 13 and portion 14 MALELANE ESTATE A 140 JU, p. 4.

<sup>2</sup> D. Peacock, Memorandum in support of the application for the consolidation, subdivision and lease of remainder portion 8, remainder portion 13 and portion 14 MALELANE ESTATE A 140 JU, p. 4.

indicated in maps 1 - 7, and Appendix 1 & 2.

- This study forms part of an EIA, Consultant: *RHENGU ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES.*, P.O. Box 1046, Malelane, 1320, Cell: 0824147088 / Fax: 0866858003 / e-mail: [rhengu@mweb.co.za](mailto:rhengu@mweb.co.za)
- Type of development: 28.431ha, are earmarked for a proposed agricultural as well as residential development, on *the remainder of portions 8 & 13 and portion 14 of the farm MALELANE ESTATE A no. 140JU*, Mpumalanga Province.
- The site is currently zoned as agricultural, and no rezoning will take place.
- Location of Province, Magisterial district / Local Authority and Property (farms): The area falls within the Mpumalanga Province under the jurisdiction of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality and Nkomazi Local Municipality.
- Land owner and applicant: *BLUE GRASS Trading cc.*<sup>3</sup>

**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.

#### **Legal requirements:**

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

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<sup>3</sup> D. Peacock, Memorandum in support of the application for the consolidation, subdivision and lease of remainder portion 8, remainder portion 13 and portion 14 MALELANE ESTATE A 140 JU, p. 4.

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:

- Any development or other activity which will change the character of a site:
  - exceeding 5000m<sup>2</sup> in extent;
  - the rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m<sup>2</sup> 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 *RHENGU ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES*, as well as the client *BLUE GRASS Trading cc*, 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 require 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. No archaeological material was found 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 the road infrastructure or agricultural activities. No graves were observed within the study area, which was also confirmed by Mr. Gouveia, who grew up on the farm. <sup>4</sup>

- **Section 34 of the NHRA**

Section 34 of the NHRA stipulates that no person may alter, damage, destroy, relocate etc, any building or structure older than 60 years, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority. This section does apply as the original farmhouse is older than 60 years and mitigation measures are recommended.

- **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) (as amended), 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 AND HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA**

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

The study area, *the remainder of portions 8 & 13 and portion 14 of the farm MALELANE ESTATE A no. 140JU*, is located next to the town of Malelane, on the banks of the Crocodile River, overlooking the Kruger National Park (KNP). Swaziland is situated approximately 40 km to the south. An irrigation scheme was planned in 1957 for the farms south of the Crocodile

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<sup>4</sup> Personal information: Mr. G. Gouveia, Previous owner, 2021-02-09.



River and KNP. Huge citrus farms were already established during that time. The irrigation scheme was delayed, and the farmers Danie and Dirk van Graan of Thankerton, started their own scheme, and built the 'Van Graan Dam', in the Crocodile River with a canal and three turbines on their farm.<sup>5</sup>

The area is quite 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), 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 were documented.<sup>6</sup>

Bushman (or San) presence is evident in the area as research by rock art enthusiasts revealed 109 sites in the Kruger National Park,<sup>7</sup> and over 100 rock art sites at Bongani Mountain Lodge and its immediate surrounds<sup>8</sup> (west of Malelane), as well as many sites in the Nelspruit, Rocky's Drift and White River areas. Thirty-one rock art sites were recorded on the Mpumalanga Drakensberg Escarpment. Rock art sites were also recorded in Swaziland.<sup>9 10</sup> However, Smith and Zubieta claim that the area towards the east (Komatipoort) has no known rock art sites. The Bushman painters most probably obtained the ochre which was used as a pigment in the paintings, from the Dumaneni ochre mine.<sup>11 12</sup>

History in the wider vicinity is closely connected to the study area and is briefly outlined below. The name Komati appears in historical records for the first time in 1589, in the form *Macomates*. It was recorded by a traveler on board the Portuguese ship *Sao Thome*, which sailed from Cochin, South India and ran aground on the shores of the *Land of the Makomati*, near *Lake Sibayi*, in what became known as KwaZulu Natal. The *Land of Makomati* comprised the entire hinterland as far north as the Limpopo River, as far south as St Lucia, and as far west as the Drakensberg escarpment. It was the trading zone of the Komati gold and ivory traders who had established themselves in Delagoa Bay (which was known up to the 17<sup>th</sup> century as *Makomati*),

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<sup>5</sup> Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p. 69-70.

<sup>6</sup> Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup> English, M. Die Rotskuns van die Boesmans in die NKW, in *De Vos Pienaar, U., Neem uit die Verlede*, p. 18-24.

<sup>8</sup> Hampson, et al., The rock art of Bongani Mountain Lodge, SA Archaeological Bulletin 57: p. 15.

<sup>9</sup> Rowe, C. 2009. Heritage Management of Archaeological, Historical and Industrial resources on the Blyde River Canyon Nature Reserve, MA dissertation. Pretoria: UP.

<sup>10</sup> Masson, J. 2008. Views from a Swaziland Cave. *The Digging Stick*, Vol. 25 no 1: 1-3.

<sup>11</sup> Bornman, H. *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> Masson, J. 2008. Views from a Swaziland Cave. *The Digging Stick*, Vol. 25 no 1: 1-3.

long before the arrival of the first Portuguese in 1498. The name of the Komati River came from *Makomati* who used it for trading purposes.<sup>13</sup>

In order to place the areas around Malelane in an archaeological context, primary and secondary sources were consulted. Ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as Ziervogel and Van Warmelo shed light on the cultural groups living in the area since ca 1600. Historic and academic sources by Küsel, Meyer, Voight, Bergh, De Jongh, Evers, Myburgh, Thackeray and Van der Ryst were consulted, as well as historic sources (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 vicinity of Hazyview<sup>14</sup>, Bushbuckridge, Graskop and Sabie, clay potsherds and upper as well as lower grinders, are scattered at most of the sites.<sup>15</sup> Many of these occur in caves as a result of the Swazi attacks (1900's), on the smaller groups. The 1984 topographical map (2531BC) did not show any historical features of interest. The 1926 topographical map of *Komatipoort* revealed quite a few black settlements along the Lomati River (a branch of the Komati River), approximately 20km south of the study area (indicated in pink on Map 3).<sup>16</sup> These black settlements were recorded by names such as *Sonquela, Induna, Gomeni, Mahlilan*. They settled along the rivers and in the hills.

The author was also involved in desktop studies and surveys in the 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 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);
- *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for a Development on the*

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<sup>13</sup> Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p. 9.

<sup>14</sup> PRMA: Information file 9/2.

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

<sup>16</sup> Map: 1926 Topographical Map: Komati Poort no. 22.

*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 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for *proposed debushing of natural land for agricultural use on portion 10 of Thankerton 175JU, Hectorspruit, (2014)*, some LSA stone tools were observed but they were not in any archaeological context. Graves were situated outside of the study area.

The SAHRA database for archaeological and historical impact assessments was consulted and revealed other recent Archaeological Impact assessment reports in the area of Komatipoort:

- 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 were observed;
- 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.

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.<sup>17</sup> The only professionally excavated Early Iron Age site near the area, besides those in the Kruger National Park, is the Plaston site near White

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

River, dating ca 900 AD.<sup>18</sup> 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.<sup>19 20</sup> A stone walled settlement with terracing was recorded by C. van Wyk (Rowe) close to Hazyview,<sup>21</sup> as well as several which were documented in the southern parts of the Kruger National Park.<sup>22</sup> The southern Kruger Park and Nelspruit areas have an abundance of San rock art sites,<sup>23</sup> as mentioned above, but none were identified in the direct vicinity of the study area.

Several early ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as D. Zivovogel and N.J. Van Warmelo, revealed that the study area was mainly inhabited by the Tsonga (Nhlangu and Tšhangana), as well as Swazi from before the 18<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>24 25</sup> (See Map 1: 1935: Map of Van Warmelo). When concentrating on ethnographical history, it is important to include a slightly wider geographical area in order 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 actually indicate how many people were living in one area.<sup>26</sup>

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.<sup>27</sup> Languages such as Zulu, Xhosa, Swazi, Nhlangu, Nkuna, sePedi, hiPau and seRôka, are commonly spoken throughout this area.<sup>28</sup>

During the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century some Sotho and Swazi groups combined under a fighting chief Simkulu. The tribe so formed became known as the BakaNgomane. The principal

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

<sup>19</sup> Personal information: Dr. J. Pistorius, Pretoria, 2008-04-17.

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

<sup>21</sup> C. Van Wyk, *Inspection of Umbhaha Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview*, pp. 1-2.

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

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

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

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

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

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

<sup>28</sup> M. De Jongh (ed)., *Swatini*, p. 21.

settlement of Simkulu was in the vicinity of the confluence of the Crocodile and Komati Rivers. It is believed that the BakaNgomane chiefs were buried there.<sup>29</sup>

The Swazi under Mswati II (1845), commenced on a career of large-scale 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.<sup>30</sup> During their northern expansion they forced the local inhabitants out of Swaziland, or absorbed them.<sup>31</sup> There is evidence of resistance, but the Eastern Sotho groups who lived in the northern parts of Swaziland, moved mainly northwards.<sup>32</sup> This appears to have taken place towards the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century,<sup>33</sup> when these groups fled from Swaziland to areas such as Nelspruit, Bushbuckridge, Klaserie, Blyde River and Komatipoort.<sup>34</sup>

Mswati II built a line of military outposts from west to east of the upper Komati River and the Mlambongwane (Kaap River). At each outpost he stationed regiments to watch and stop the BaPedi returning to their old haunts.<sup>35</sup>

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. 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.<sup>36</sup>

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

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<sup>29</sup> Bornman H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld* pp. 10-11.

<sup>30</sup> Bornman H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld* p 11.

<sup>31</sup> A.C. Myburgh, *The Tribes of Barberton District*, p. 10.

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

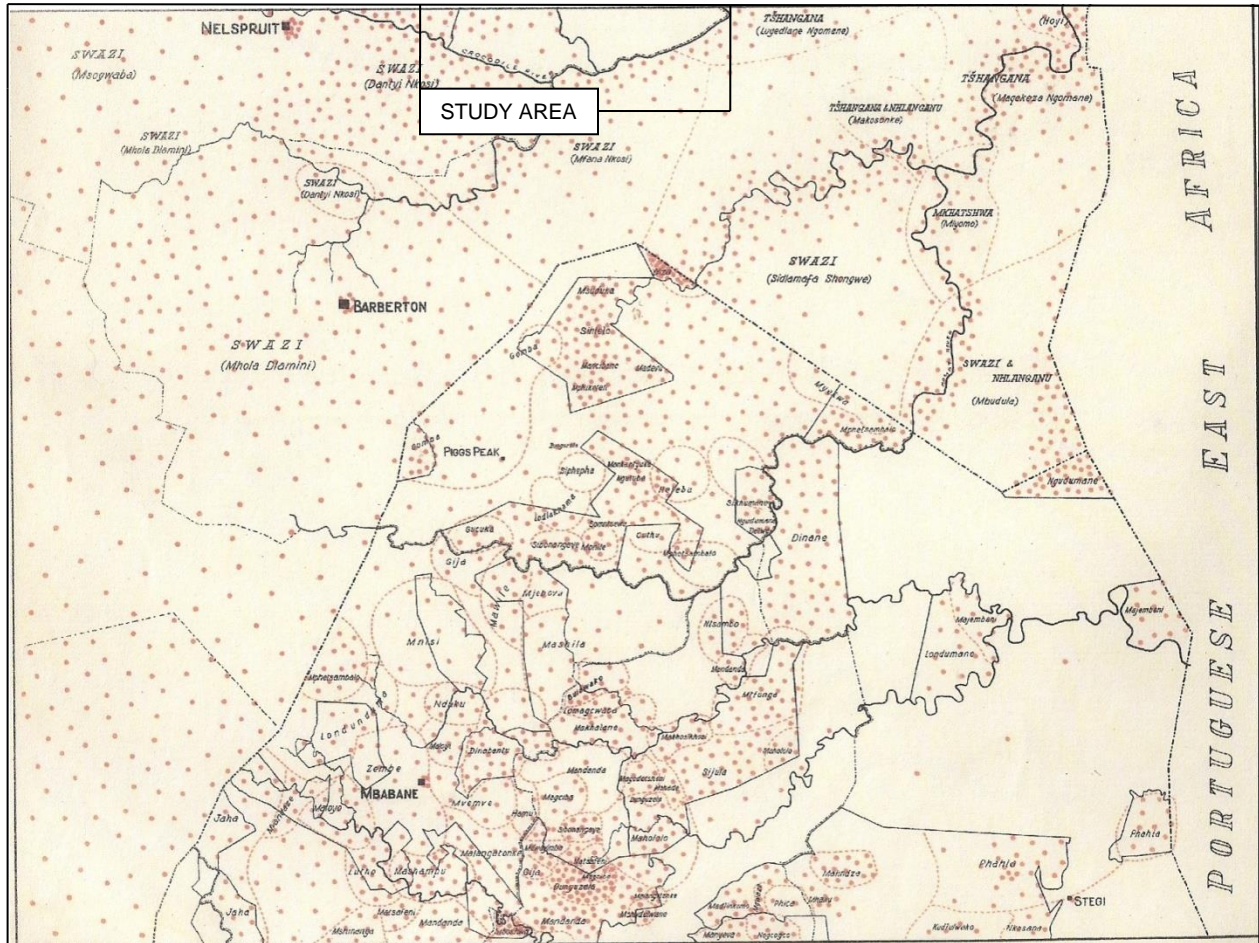
<sup>33</sup> H. S. Webb, *The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld, in Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. p. 14

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 16.

<sup>35</sup> Bornman H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld* p. 12.

<sup>36</sup> Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p.17.

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 (close to the current study area), west and south of Komatipoort. The Swazi of Khandzalive moved to Mjejane or Emjejane, the current name for Hectorspruit.<sup>37</sup> (See also: Map 1: 1935 Map of Van Warmelo).



**MAP 1:** Van Warmelo: 1935: Study area is indicated.

**Tsonga groups: The Nhlangu and Tšhangana**

The Nhlangu and Tšhangana (also generally known as the Shangaan-Tsonga)<sup>38</sup> form part of the larger Tsonga group of which the original group occupied the whole of Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa), and it has been recorded that by 1554, they were already living

<sup>37</sup> Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p.19.

<sup>38</sup> M. De Jongh (ed)., *Swatini*, p. 24.

around the Delagoa Bay area (Maputo).<sup>39</sup> They fled from the onslaughts of the Zulu (Nguni) nation from the Natal area, and great numbers of emigrants sought safety in the “Transvaal” as recently as the 19<sup>th</sup> century, especially in the greater Pilgrim's Rest district (including the study area that we are concerned with). The Tsonga also moved west from Mozambique into the “Transvaal”. They have never formed large powerful tribes but were mostly always subdivided into loosely-knit units, and absorbed under the protection of whichever chief would give them land.<sup>40</sup> They were originally of Nguni origin.<sup>41</sup> The term “Shangaan” is commonly employed to refer to all members of the Tsonga division.<sup>42</sup>

The **Nhlanganu** occupied the Low Veld area in their efforts to escape the Zulu raids during 1835-1840. They lived side by side with the Tšhangana, and the differences between the two are inconsiderable. They have mixed extensively with other tribes.<sup>43</sup>

The **Tšhangana** are also of Nguni origin who fled in the same way as the Nhlanganu, and settled in the “Transvaal” a little later than the former. Most of the Tsonga were subjects to *Soshangane*, who came from Zululand.<sup>44</sup> The downfall of *Ngungunyana* (son of *Soshangane*) saw his son seeking sanctuary in the “Transvaal”, and the latter became known as *Thulamahashi*,<sup>45</sup> the name that is still used for the area east of Bushbuckridge.

The historical background of the study area confirmed that it was occupied since the 17<sup>th</sup> century by the Tsonga groups (Nhlanganu and Tšhangana). These groups have intermarried extensively or were absorbed by other groups in time.<sup>46</sup>

## Swazi

The Swazi people descend from the southern Bantu (Nguni) who migrated from central Africa in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries.<sup>47</sup> The differences between the Swazi and the Natal Nguni were

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<sup>39</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, Grouping and Ethnic History, in *Schapera I., The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa. An Ethnographical survey*, p. 55.

<sup>40</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, pp. 90-91.

<sup>41</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, Grouping and Ethnic History, in *Schapera I., The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa. An Ethnographical survey*, p. 55.

<sup>42</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 92

<sup>43</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 91-92.

<sup>44</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, Grouping and Ethnic History, in *Schapera I., The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa. An Ethnographical survey*, p. 57.

<sup>45</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 92.

<sup>46</sup> M. De Jongh (ed)., *Swatini*, p. 40.

<sup>47</sup> <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swaziland> p.1.

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.<sup>48</sup>

- **History of Malelane & the farm Malelane Estate**

The NZASM railway line between Delagoa Bay and the Transvaal was opened in 1895, and brought more white settlers to the area. The towns Komatipoort, Hectorspruit, Malelane and Kaapmuiden, were established as a result of the railway line and the railway line reached Hectorspruit on 1 October 1891.<sup>49</sup> The surveying of the railway line was done by Steinmetz and Bouton, who also gave names to the towns. Malelane is a small farming town between Kaapmuiden and Komatipoort and produce sugarcane, subtropical fruits and vegetables.<sup>50</sup>

George and Alice Gouveia were early pioneers in the area and bought the Malelane Estate farm in 1955. They started to develop it extensively for the cultivation of vegetables. They built the original farmhouse in 1955 / 1956, where Mr. George Gouveia (jr.), was born in 1959. The house (called the Tin Shack), had no electricity or running water. The house still has the original layout and nothing was changed over the years (fig. 5). During the early 1960's, they built a modern house which is the current farm residence in the southern section of the farm, closer to the railway line (fig. 18). The property was in the possession of the Gouveia family until 2011 when they sold it.<sup>51</sup> In later years they established the earth canals to channel water to the various sections on the farm (figs. 6, 11 – 14, 22, 23) (See Appendix 2).

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

The proposed project will involve the following: Approximately 28.431ha are earmarked for the proposed agricultural and residential development. The proposed area for development is disturbed historically cultivated lands on the banks of the Crocodile River.<sup>52</sup> The 1970 topographical map also show that the entire area along the River was cultivated in the past (see Appendix 2 & map 2).

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<sup>48</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 83.

<sup>49</sup> Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p. 23.

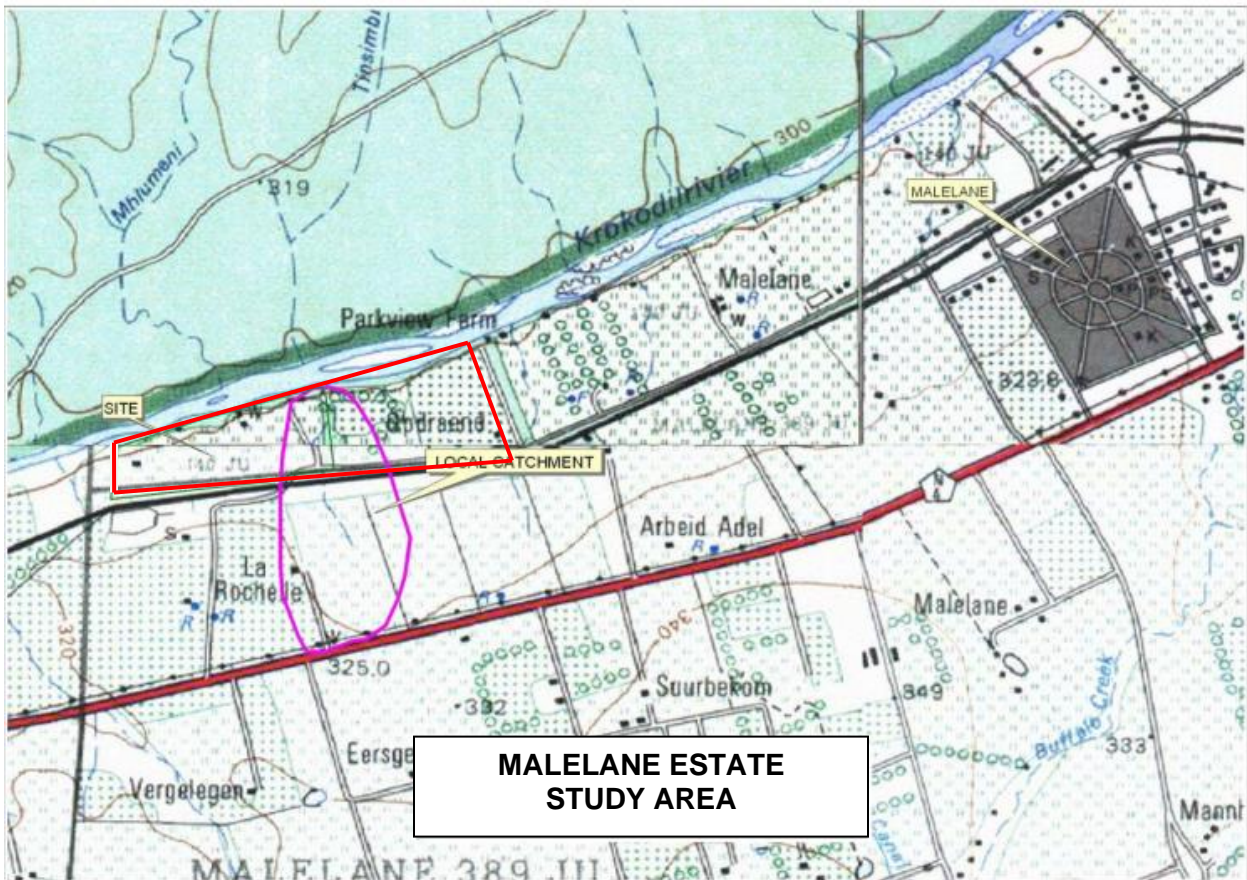
<sup>50</sup> <http://www.org/wiki/hectorspruit> Access: 15-12-13.

<sup>51</sup> Personal communication: Mr. G. Gouveia, previous owner, 2021-02-09.

<sup>52</sup> Personal communication, EAP, Mr. Ralf Kalwa, 2021-01-09.



The property has a very moderate down slope from the south towards the north and the Crocodile River. An unnamed nonperennial watercourse (drainage line) is situated on the eastern side of the property<sup>53</sup> and forms the eastern boundary of the study area (fig. 29). A small section in the north-eastern corner of the study area, belongs to the Malelane irrigation board, and is fenced (fig. 30). Several earth canals and weirs form part of the irrigation network on the farm (figs. 6, 11 – 14, 22, 23). The original pumphouse next to the Crocodile River was replaced in later years with a modern one. A few old pumps are still visible on the farm (figs 20 – 21), and the reservoirs are still in use (fig. 19). Earth canals and concrete sluices used to channel water to the various sections, but these are of no historical significance (figs. 6, 11, 14, 22, 23). The original farmhouse dating from 1955 / 56, is still visible on the farm (fig. 5), and has never been changed, even after the Gouveia family built a modern house in 1962 (fig. 18).



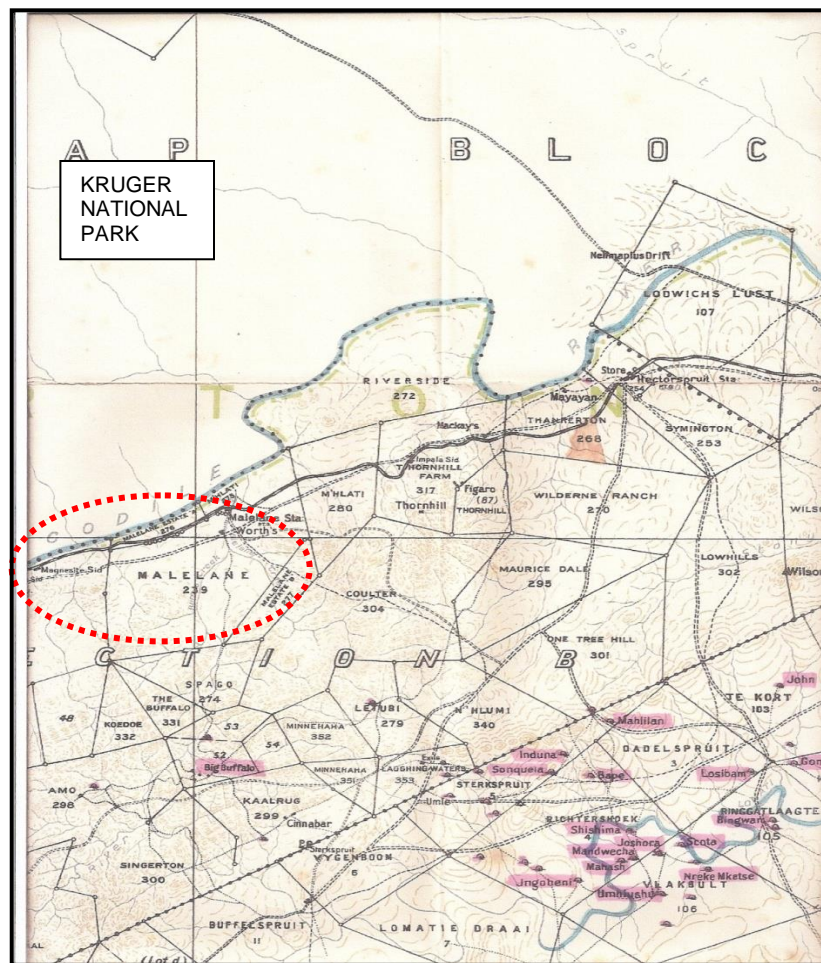
**MAP 2:** Topographical Map 2531AD / BC, indicating the study area (Map from Hydrological assessment).<sup>54</sup>

<sup>53</sup> D. Peacock, Memorandum in support of the application for the consolidation, subdivision and lease of remainder portion 8, remainder portion 13 and portion 14 MALELANE ESTATE A 140 JU, p. 4.

<sup>54</sup> Coetzee, R., Malelane Estate Hydrological assessment, June 2020, p.20

A number of other structures (farm residence, sheds, worker's accommodation and compound) are present on the farm, but are of no significance (figs. 16, 24, 25, 18, 26 – 28).

Technically the ecozone representing this area is referred to as *Mixed bushwillow woodland* on granite and *Sabie Crocodile thorn thickets* on granite.<sup>55</sup> Although the natural vegetation was removed in the 1950's to make way for cultivated lands, the surrounding vegetation in the area is characterized by *mixed Lowveld Bushveld* with tall woodlands made up of knob-thorn and other acacia species mixed in with trees such as marulas, bushwillow, apple-leaf, silver cluster-leaves, and jackalberry along the drainage lines. The typical granite and dolerite plains have sandy soils and clayey soils in the lower areas.<sup>56 57 58</sup>



**MAP 3:** 1926 Topographical map: The study area is indicated in red and early settlements are indicated in pink.

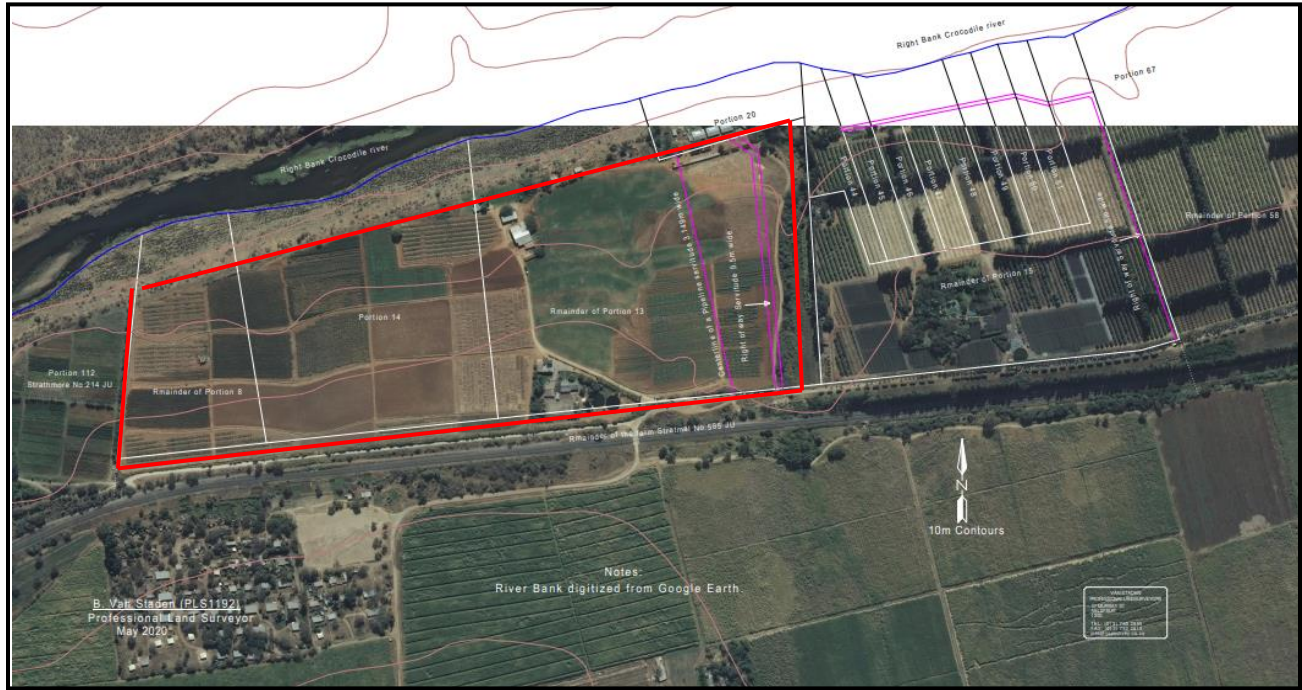
<sup>55</sup> Deacon, A., e-mail access 26-01-14, after (Mucina & Rutherford 2007 & Alcocks 1953).

<sup>56</sup> SANPARKS, Visitors Guide to the Kruger National Park, p. 2.

<sup>57</sup> Van Wyk, B., & Van Wyk P., Field Guide to Trees of Southern Africa, 1997, p. 500.

<sup>58</sup> Deacon, A., e-mail access 26-01-14, after (Mucina & Rutherford 2007 & Alcocks 1953).

The 1926 topographical map (Map 3), indicates black settlements to the south of the property along or close to the Lomati River. Only one settlement is indicated towards the north, next to the Crocodile river. No early black settlements were indicated in the study area.



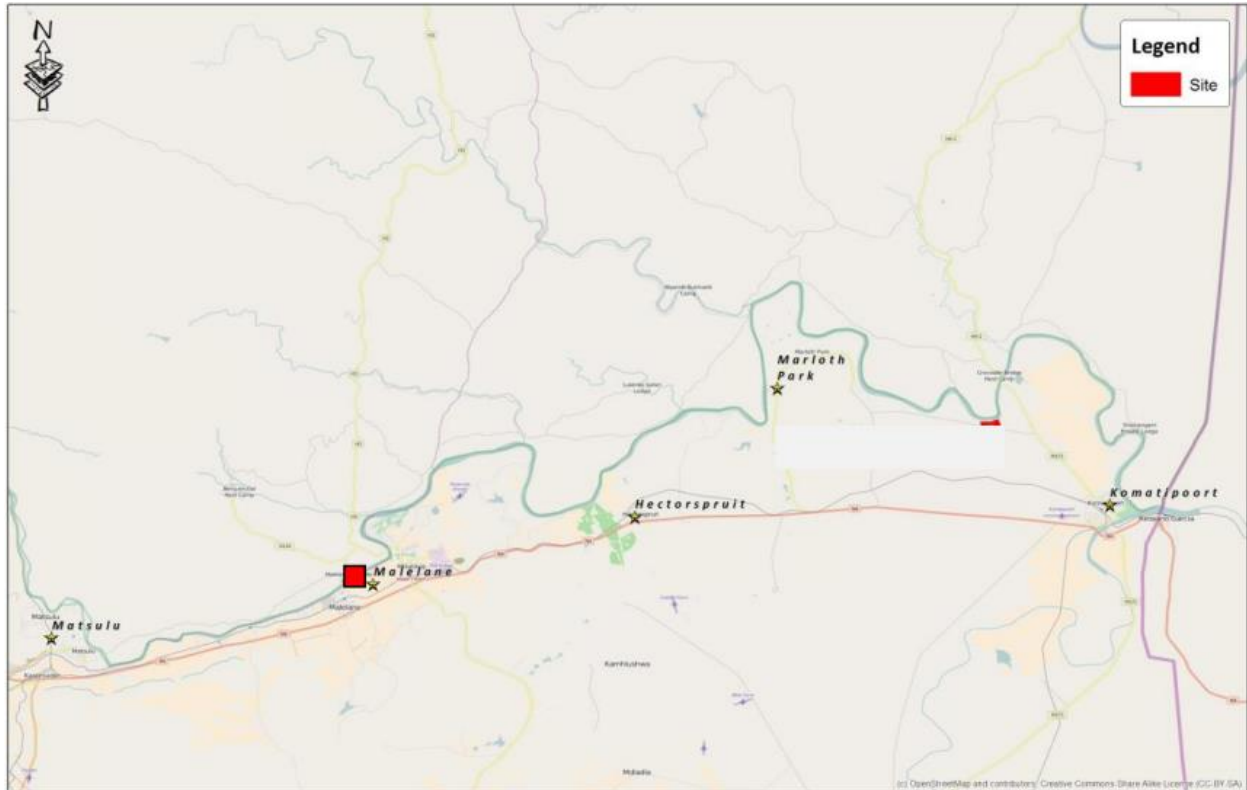
**MAP 4:** Google image of the project site (Map provided by RHENGU Environmental Services).

#### D. LOCALITY

The proposed project site, located on *the remainder of portions 8 & 13 and portion 14 of the farm MALELANE ESTATE A no. 140JU*, is situated in Malelane about 3km west of the crossing of Dwergarend Street and the District road D1239.<sup>59</sup> It is located just north of the N4 and is approximately 40km north of Swaziland. The project site is on the banks of the Crocodile River, overlooking the Kruger National Park.

The site falls under the Nkomazi Local Municipal jurisdiction, which in turn falls within Ehlanzeni District Municipality, in the Mpumalanga Province (see Maps 2 - 5: Topographical Map & Google images of sites; Appendix 2 for the study area).

<sup>59</sup> D. Peacock, Memorandum in support of the application for the consolidation, subdivision and lease of remainder portion 8, remainder portion 13 and portion 14 MALELANE ESTATE A 140 JU, p. 4.



**Map. 5:** The project site within the wider area (Map from Hydrological assessment).<sup>60</sup>

- **Description of methodology:**

The 1970 topographical map, (map 2), as well as a 1926 map (Map 3), and Google images of the site (Map 4 – 7), indicate the study area of the proposed development. These were intensively studied to assess the current and historically disturbed areas and infrastructure. In order to reach a comprehensive conclusion regarding the cultural heritage resources in the study area, the following methods were used:

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

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

<sup>60</sup> Coetzee, R., Malelane Estate Hydrological assessment, June 2020, p. 7.

-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 entire study area was historically disturbed (cultivated), and belonged to the Gouveia family who farmed extensively with vegetables.<sup>61</sup>
- The site visit consisted of 2 people. Features of interest were pointed out during the visit, such as the historical house.
- The fieldwork and survey were conducted extensively on foot and with a vehicle. Gravel roads in the various sections were used to access the area (See Appendix 1).
- The terrain was flat, even and accessible, with some areas which had recent crops and some sections which were lying fallow. Visibility throughout the survey was excellent.
- The relevant data was located with a GPS instrument (Garmin Etrex) datum WGS 84, and plotted. Co-ordinates were within 4-6 meters of identified sites.
- Evaluation of the resources which might be impacted upon by the footprint, was done within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 (1999);
- Personal communication with relevant stakeholders on the specific study area, were held, such as the farm manager, Mr. Jansen Van Vuuren<sup>62</sup>, and environmental practitioner Mr. R. Kalwa.<sup>63</sup>
- GPS co-ordinates were used to locate the perimeters and any heritage features within the study area (Co-ordinates provided by RHENGU Environmental Services, Map 7).

<b>GPS CO-ORDINATES</b>			
<b>Location</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>East</b>	<b>Elev</b>
A	S 25° 30' 02.03"	E 31° 28' 09.48"	297m
B	S 25° 29' 56.51"	E 31° 28' 33.94"	304m
C	S 25° 29' 54.69"	E 31° 28' 40.05"	304m
D	S 25° 30' 06.05"	E 31° 28' 40.30"	304m
E	S 25° 30' 09.88"	E 31° 28' 08.98"	302m

<sup>61</sup> Personal communication: Mr. G. Gouveia, previous owner, 2021-02-09.

<sup>62</sup> Personal information: Mr. Jansen Van Vuuren (farm Manager: 2021-01-09.

<sup>63</sup> Personal information: Mr. R. Kalwa, Rhengu Environmental Services, 2020-01-09.

## **E. DESCRIPTION OF IDENTIFIED SITES**

The owner and applicant, *BLUE GRASS Trading cc*, in co-operation with *RHENGU ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES* is requesting the development 28.431ha of disturbed agricultural land for agricultural as well as residential purposes, on the banks of the Crocodile River, facing the Kruger National Park (see map 6). The proposed project area is situated on *the remainder of portions 8 & 13 and portion 14 of the farm MALELANE ESTATE A no. 140JU*.<sup>64</sup>

The study area falls within the Malelane area which has historically been known for agricultural farming. Large sections on adjacent properties are cultivated with citrus, mangoes or sugarcane. The area is flat, accessible and without any rocky outcrops. Modern topographical maps also clearly show extensive farming activities in the surrounding area (Map 2). The 1926 topographical map (Map 3) does not indicate any historic settlements directly in the study area, although several settlements were indicated (in pink), in the hills towards the current Swaziland and along the Lomati and Komati rivers (to the south and east). The 1935 map by Van Warmelo indicated the groups living in the area as mainly Shangaan and Swazi (Map 1). The study area is indicated in maps 2 & 4 (see Appendix 2). The sections were accessible between the historically disturbed cultivated lands, and were surveyed on foot and per vehicle.

The only feature of interest on the property is the original farmhouse, built by the pioneer couple, George and Alice Gouveia, who bought the property for the purpose of farming vegetables. They built the original farmhouse in 1955 / 1956, where Mr. George Gouveia (jr.), was born in 1959. The house (called the Tin Shack), had no electricity or running water. The house still has the original layout and nothing was changed over the years (fig. 5). During the early 1960's, they built a modern house with surrounding infrastructure which is the current managers residence in the southern section of the farm, closer to the railway line (fig. 18). The property was in the possession of the Gouveia family until 2011 when they sold it<sup>65</sup> (see Appendix 2).

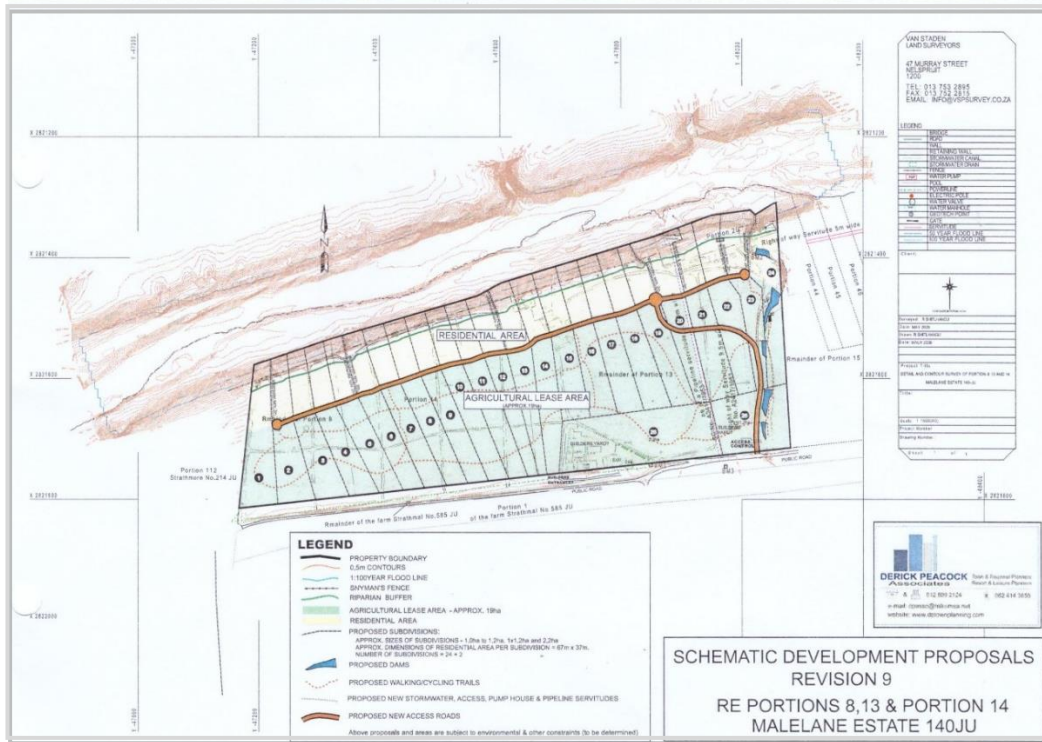
All comments should be studied in conjunction with the maps, figures and appendices, which indicate the study area, and which corresponds with the summary below. Photographs in Appendix 2 show the general view of the study area. No archaeological sites of significance, were identified, but the original historic farmhouse is older than 60 years and mitigation

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<sup>64</sup> D. Peacock, Memorandum in support of the application for the consolidation, subdivision and lease of remainder portion 8, remainder portion 13 and portion 14 MALELANE ESTATE A 140 JU, p. 4.

<sup>65</sup> Personal communication: Mr. G. Gouveia, previous owner, 2021-02-09.

measures area proposed.



**MAP 6:** Proposed layout of the new development (map from report<sup>66</sup>).



**Map 7:** Heritage and other features on the study area.

<sup>66</sup> D. Peacock, Memorandum in support of the application for the consolidation, subdivision and lease of remainder portion 8, remainder portion 13 and portion 14 MALELANE ESTATE A 140 JU, p. 4.

**Heritage features (See Map 7):**

<b>Heritage Feature</b>	<b>Description / Comments</b>	<b>Site Location</b>
Original farmhouse	Farmhouse built in 1955 / 56 for the Gouveia family. According to George Gouveia jr. the house has never been changed from its original plan. <sup>67</sup> Brick & corrugated iron.	S25° 30' 04.93" E31° 28' 12.88" Elev. 300m  Fig. 5

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 and therefore mitigation measures are proposed.

No other archaeological features, structures of significance or graves were identified in the study area during the survey.

**F. DISCUSSION ON THE FOOTPRINT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

<b>ACT</b>	<b>COMPO- NENT</b>	<b>IMPLICATION</b>	<b>RELEVANCE</b>	<b>COMPLIANCE</b>
NHRA	S 34	Impact on buildings and structures older than 60 years	Original Gouveia farmhouse, 1955/56	Mitigation measures proposed
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological heritage resources	None	None
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	None	None
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None present	None
NHRA	S38	Developments requiring an HIA	Development is a listed activity	HIA done

<sup>67</sup> Personal communication: Mr. G. Gouveia, previous owner, 2021-02-09.



<b>ACT</b>	<b>COMPO- NENT</b>	<b>IMPLICATION</b>	<b>RELEVANCE</b>	<b>COMPLIANCE</b>
NEMA	EIA regulation s	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:**

<b>Context</b>		
Urban environmental context	No	NA
Rural environmental context	No	NA
Natural environmental context	No	NA.
<b>Formal protection (NHRA)</b>		
(S. 28) Is the property part of a protected area?	No	NA
(S. 31) Is the property part of a heritage area?	No	NA
<b>Other</b>		
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

<b>Context</b>		
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?	Yes	Opposite the Kruger National Park
Does the general context or any adjoining properties have cultural significance?	No	NA

<b>Property features and characteristics</b>		
Have there been any previous development impacts on the property?	Yes	Entire property was cultivated in the past
Are there any significant landscape features on the property?	No	NA
Are there any sites or features of geological significance on the property?	No	NA
Does the property have any rocky outcrops on it?	No	NA
Does the property have any fresh water sources (springs, streams, rivers) on or alongside it?	Yes	Crocodile River directly north & a drainage line forms the eastern boundary

<b>Heritage resources on the property</b>		
<b>Formal protection (NHRA)</b>		
National heritage sites (S. 27)	No	NA

<b>Heritage resources on the property</b>		
Provincial heritage sites (S. 27)	No	NA
Provincial protection (S. 29)	No	NA
Place listed in heritage register (S. 30)	No	NA
<b>General protection (NHRA)</b>		
Structures older than 60 years (S. 34)	Yes	Gouveia farmhouse dating from 1955/56
Archaeological site or material (S. 35)	No	NA
Graves or burial grounds (S. 36)	No	NA
Public monuments or memorials (S. 37)	No	NA
<b>Other</b>		
Any heritage resource identified in a heritage survey (author / date / grading)	No	NA
Any other heritage resources (describe)	No	NA

<b>NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource category</b>	<b>ELEMENTS</b>	<b>INDICATORS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>										<b>RISK</b>
		H istori cal	Rar e	Sci ent ific	Typi cal	Tech - nolo gical	Aes theti c	Pers on / com muni ty	Land mark	Mate rial con ditio n	Sust aina bility	

<b>NHRA</b>	<b>ELE-</b>	<b>INDICATORS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>										<b>RISK</b>	
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Will be impacted upon by the development
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archaeological sites	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grave / burial grounds	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

- **Summarised recommended impact management interventions**

<b>NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource category</b>	<b>SITE</b>	<b>IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE Cultural significance rating</b>		<b>Impact management</b>	<b>Motivation</b>
		<b>Cultural significance</b>	<b>Impact significance</b>		
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Mitigation	House older than 60 years
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	-	-

<b>NHRA S (3)2</b>	<b>SITE</b>	<b>IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE</b>		<b>Impact management</b>	<b>Motivation</b>
		<b>Cultural significance rating</b>			
Archaeological 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	-	-

<b>ACT</b>	<b>COMPONENT</b>	<b>IMPLICATION</b>	<b>RELEVANCE</b>	<b>COMPLIANCE</b>
NHRA	S 34	Impact on buildings and structures older than 60 years	Original farmhouse built in 1955/56	Mitigation proposed
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological heritage resources	None present	None
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	None present	None
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None present	None
NHRA	S38	Developments requiring an HIA	Development is a listed activity	Full HIA
NEMA	EIA regulations	Activities requiring an EIA	Development is subject to an EIA	HIA is part of EIA

## G. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE & EVALUATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

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

- **Evaluation methods**

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

- **National Heritage Resources Act**

The National Heritage Resources Act no. 25, 1999 (NHRA) aims to promote good management of the national estate, and to enable and encourage communities to conserve their legacy so that it may be bequeathed to future generations. Heritage is unique and it cannot be renewed, and contributes to redressing past inequities.<sup>68</sup> 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.<sup>69</sup>

- **The significance and evaluation of the archaeological and cultural heritage features in the study area, can be summarised as follows:**

<b>Site no</b>	<b>Cultural Heritage features</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Measures of mitigation</b>
Gouveia farmhouse	Farmhouse built in 1955 / 56, and is older than 60 years	Cultural value – significance Low – local importance	House must be documented and preserved / management plan; <b>OR</b> documented, and an application put in for destruction.

<sup>68</sup> National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. p. 2.

<sup>69</sup> National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. pp. 12-14

- **Field rating:**

The field rating is viewed in terms of the NHRA (25, 1999) sections 3 (3) a, c & h. The Gouveia farmhouse has not been compromised over the years and although in a derelict state, still has its original layout and material. Cultural value is attached to the historical house of the Gouveia family which was built during 1955 /56, and is regarded as important to a certain family / community (NHRA 3.3a); It has potential to yield social and cultural information to a particular family / community which may contribute to an understanding of South Africa's cultural heritage (NHRA 3.3c & h), especially in the life of a family who is regarded as pioneers in the Lowveld district. The structure will be impacted upon by the proposed development and therefore mitigation measures are recommended.

## **H. RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION**

The proposed project site, on *the remainder of portions 8 & 13 and portion 14 of the farm MALELANE ESTATE A no. 140JU*, is situated on entirely disturbed agricultural land. The original farmhouse of the Gouveia family, is the only feature with historical significance on the property. It is recommended that the house be documented and preserved with a possibility of restoring it for future use in the proposed development. A management plan will be drawn up to ensure its long-term preservation. (Examples for its use may be the establishment of a museum which depicts the history of the Gouveia family or the immediate surroundings such as the town of Malelane, or it may be utilized as a tearoom etc.).

The owners / applicants also have the option to apply for a destruction permit for the farmhouse after a Phase 2 documentation report was done on the historical house, should they not be interested in preserving it, and develop the site.

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 development to continue, apart from the conditions as set out above. The applicants must be made aware that distinct archaeological material or human remains may only be revealed during the agricultural operation and other development activities, and earthmoving activities must be monitored by a qualified archaeologist. An assessment should be made if any archaeological material or graves are revealed.

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



## REFERENCES

### NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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### LITERARY SOURCES

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### **PERSONAL INFORMATION**

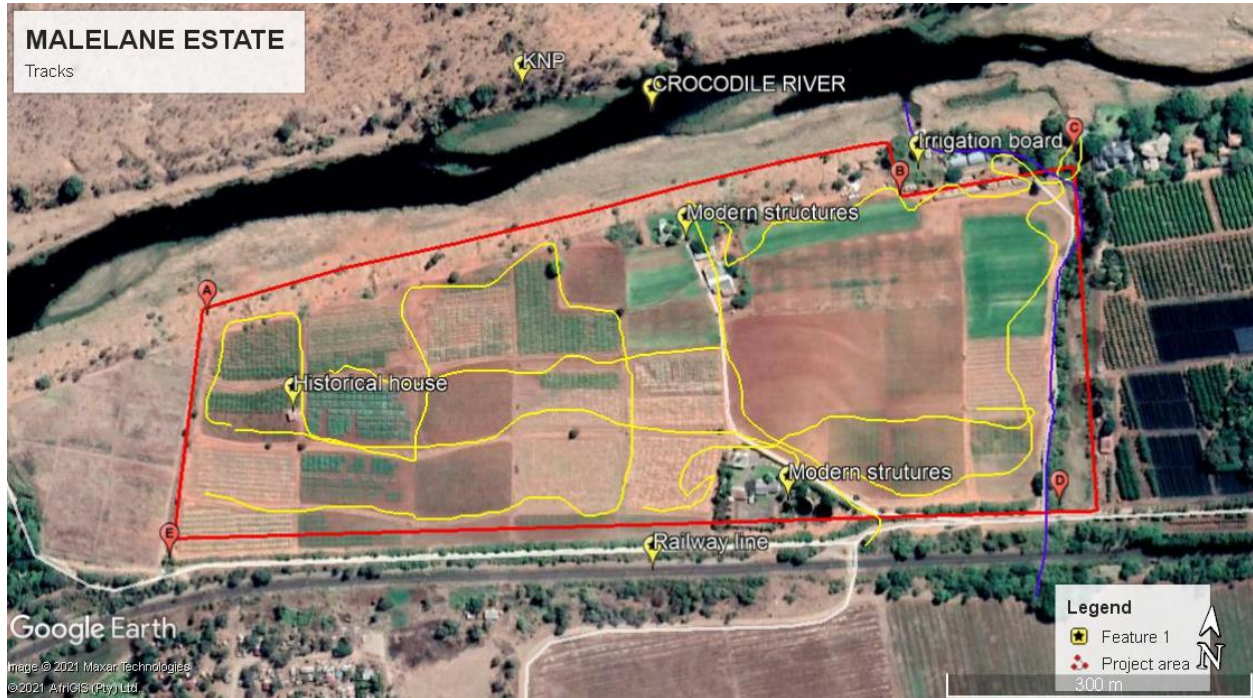
- Personal communication: Mr. G. Gouveia, Previous owner, 2021-02-09.
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# APPENDIX 1

## TRACKS & PATHS



Tracks used during the survey.