


# PROPOSED NAUDES BANK MINING PROJECT, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

## HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

As we know from legislation the surveying, capturing and management of heritage resources is an integral part of the greater management plan laid down for any major development or historic existing operation. With the proclamation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) this process has been laid down clearly. This legislation aims to underpin the existing legislation, which only addresses this issue at a glance, and gives guidance to developers and existing industries to the management of their Heritage Resources.

The importance of working with and following the guidelines laid down by the South African Heritage Resources Agency cannot be stressed enough.

This document forms part of the Environmental Scoping Report that is being compiled for the development of the proposed Gardener Ross Country and Golf Estate near Centurion.

During the survey thirteen sites of importance were found along the proposed development areas, of which four will be impacted on directly.

The following section gives an outline of the sites found and the proposed mitigation measures.

### ***Archaeological Sites***

#### *Number of sites found:*

Eight sites of which three Stone Age and five Iron Age.

#### *Recommendation:*

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the mitigating excavations will have to be conducted.

If the site was to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the site needs to be destroyed, an archaeologist needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destroyed.

### **Cemeteries**

#### *Number of sites found:*

Forty-seven cemeteries (47) that consisted of 540 graves.

#### *Recommendation:*

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **Historical Farmsteads**

#### *Number of sites found:*

Twenty-six sites found

#### *Recommendation:*

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

### **Conclusion**

It is further recommended that during construction in the areas where sites were discovered, an archaeologist be appointed to conduct a watching brief to identify and mitigate possible find not found during the survey or mitigated before the start of the project.

If any archaeological sites are recovered, they will necessitate further investigation and research in the case of possible development in their vicinity.

Further recommendations made in section 9 of the report must be addressed to facilitate responsible management of the heritage resources in the study area.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Matakoma Consultants was contracted by Digby Wells and Associates to conduct a Heritage Assessment for inclusion in the Environmental Feasibility Study for the proposed Naudesbank mining area in the Carolina District of Mpumalanga.

The aim of the study is to identify all heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within Local, Provincial and national context. From this we aim to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resource in a responsible manner to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilised before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Archival research, information collection from various sources and public consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area on foot and vehicle; and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey, sites of cultural significance were identified. These sites were recorded by means of photos, GPS location, and description. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

This report must also be submitted to SAHRA's provincial office for scrutiny.

## **2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

The aim of the study is to cover extensively all data available to compile a background history of the area this was done by means of the following phases.

### **2.1. Archival research**

The first phase comprised of a desktop study with the aim of gathering data to compile a background history of the area in a five-kilometre radius. This desktop study covered the following:

Utilising data stored in the National as well as Transvaal Archives for information gathering. The aim with this is to compile a data list of archaeological sites, historical sites, graves, architecture, oral history, and ethnographical information on the inhabitants of the area.

As heritage surveys deal with the locating of heritage resource in a prescribed cartographic landscape, the study of archival and historical data, and especially cartographic material, can represent a very valuable supporting tool in finding and identifying such heritage resources.

Material from the following institutions were consulted:

- National Archives, Pretoria
- UNISA Library, Pretoria
- Directorate Surveys and Mapping, Cape Town

Telephonic contact was also made with the Carolina Library in an attempt to locate additional material. However, it was found during the discussion that no useful additional material would be obtained from this institution.

## **2.2 Physical Surveying**

Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority that occur below surface, a physical walk through of the study area was conducted. Matakoma Consultants were appointed to conduct a survey of 1900 hectares for the project. The size of the area was however adjusted considerably to an initial 6000 hectares and a final figure of 10500 hectares was surveyed in the time allocated for a 1900 hectares.

*This change influenced the methodology used for the survey. It was decided that areas not influenced by cultivated lands would be covered as far as possible on foot by the surveyors. It was further decided that consultation with farmers and labourers would be dependent on heavily for the identification of historical sites and cemeteries.*

Aerial photographs and 1:50 000 maps of the area were consulted and literature of the area were studied before undertaking the survey. The purpose of this was to identify topographical areas of possible historic and pre-historic activity. The proposed development area was surveyed over fourteen days, by means of vehicle and extensive surveys on foot by Matakoma Consultants. All sites discovered both inside and bordering the proposed development area were plotted on 1:50

000 maps and their GPS co-ordinates noted. 35mm photographs on digital film were taken at all site and site sketches made.

### **3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AREA**

**Refer to Annexure A for Archival Research Document**

### **4. WORKING WITH LEGISLATION**

It is very important that cultural resources be evaluated according to the National Heritage Recourse Act. In accordance with the Act, we have found the following:

- These sites are classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) section 3 (3).
  - a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-
    - o (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
    - o (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
    - o (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
    - o (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
    - o (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
    - o (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
    - o (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
    - o (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; and
    - o (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.
- (Refer to Section 9 of this document for assessment)
- This site should be managed through using the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) sections 4,5 and 6 and sections 39-47.
- Please refer to Section 9 for Management Guidelines.



## 5. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria used for the sites listed below.

The significance of archaeological sites was based on four main criteria:

- **site integrity** (i.e. primary vs. secondary context),
- **amount of deposit, range of features** (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures),
- **uniqueness** and
- **potential** to answer present research questions.

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be expressed as follows:

A - No further action necessary;

B - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;

C - Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping of the site; and

D - Preserve site

Impacts on these sites by the development will be evaluated as follows

### 5.1 Impact

The potential environmental impacts that may result from mine activities.

#### 5.1.1 Nature and existing mitigation

Natural conditions and conditions inherent in the project design that alleviate (control, moderate, curb) impacts. All management actions, which are presently implemented, are considered part of the project design and therefore mitigate against impacts.

### 5.2 Evaluation

#### 5.2.1 Significance

The significance rating scale is as follows:

*HIGH:* Impacts of a substantial order. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be feasible but difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these.

In the case of positive impacts, other means of achieving this benefit would be feasible, but these would be more difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these.

*MODERATE:* Impact would be real but not substantial within the bounds of those, which could occur. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be both feasible and easily possible. In the case of positive impacts, other means of achieving these benefits would be about equal, cost and effort.

*LOW:* Impact would be of low order and with little effect. In the case of negative impacts, mitigation and/or remedial activity would be either easily achieved or little would be required, or both. In case of positive impacts, alternative means of achieving this benefit would likely be easier, cheaper, more effective, less time-consuming, or some combination of these.

*VERY LOW:* Impact would be negligible. In the case of negative impacts, almost no mitigation and/or remedial activity would be needed, and any minor steps, which might be needed, would be easy, cheap and simple. In the case of positive impacts, alternative means would be almost all likely to be better, in one or a number of ways, than this means of achieving the benefit.

*NO EFFECT:* There would be no impact at all - not even a very low impact on the system or any of its parts.

### **5.2.2 Certainty**

*DEFINITE:* More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data exist to verify the assessment.

*PROBABLE:* Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of impact occurring.

*POSSIBLE:* Only over 40% sure of a particular fact or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

*UNSURE:* Less than 40% sure of a particular fact or likelihood of an impact occurring.

### **5.2.3 Duration**

*SHORT TERM:* 0 to 5 years

*MEDIUM*: 6 to 20 years

*LONG TERM*: more than 20 years

*DEMOLISHED*: site will be demolished or is already demolished

Example

*Evaluation*

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	high negative	> 90% sure	long: > 20 years	A

## 6.SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

The following section outlines the sites identified in the development area, and evaluate them according to the evaluation criteria of the National Heritage Resources Act.

### 6.1 2629BB-MAT001

#### *6.1.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery situated on the northern slope of a ridge. All ten graves are stone packed and aligned east/west. A single inscription reads 'Joanah Khumalo' the date on the headstone reads 1944.



Figure 1 – Cemetery

*6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

***6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.2 2629BB-MAT002

### ***6.2.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

This site consists of the foundations of a rectangular historical dwelling. The structure was built with double rows of dry walling close to a small river. Associated cultural material found in the vicinity consists of an old run down tractor and industrial rubble like corrugated iron and wire. It must be remembered that unmarked graves could be associated with historical dwellings.



**Figure 2 – Stone foundations**



**Figure 3 – Old tractor**

***6.2.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site. It is however unlikely that the site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;



**6.2.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the labourer housing ruins.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

**6.2.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old labour housing expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.2.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

No further action needed on this site

**6.2.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

No further action needed on this site

### 6.3 2629BB-MAT003

#### ***6.3.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The area is characterised by large loosely packed stones in round and rectangular structures (Refer drawing). The dry walling consists of double packed stone foundation walls. The site is situated on a ridge on the Northern banks of a small river. No cultural material could be found in the vicinity of the site. This site is associated with the historical period as one can clearly see the contact with the traditional building ways (circular huts) and the more modern western architecture (rectangular buildings).



**Figure 4 – Dry stone walling**

**6.3.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

No indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site. It is however unlikely that the site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.3.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the labourer housing ruins.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

***6.3.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old labour housing expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

***6.3.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

No further action needed on this site

***6.3.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

No further action needed on this site

#### 6.4 2629BB-MAT004

##### ***6.4.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a single stone packed grave aligned east/west. No identifiable markings or dates were visible on the grave.



Figure 5 – Cemetery

***6.4.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.4.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

***6.4.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.4.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.4.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.5 2629BB-MAT005

### ***6.5.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of six stone packed graves. The graves are aligned east/west. No identifiable markings or dates were visible on the graves.



**Figure 6 - Cemetery**

### ***6.5.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.



This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.5.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

***6.5.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

***6.5.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.5.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.6 2629BB-MAT006

### 6.6.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of four stone packed graves. Due to dense vegetation, it might be possible that one or two more grave are present on the site. The graves are aligned east/west. No identifiable markings or dates were visible on the graves.



Figure 7 - Cemetery

### 6.6.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.6.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.6.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.6.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.6.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.7 2629BB-MAT007

### 6.7.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of fifteen stone packed graves. The graves are aligned east/west. No identifiable markings or dates were visible on the graves.



Figure 8 - Cemetery

**6.7.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.7.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.7.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

***6.7.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.7.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.



## 6.8 2629BB-MAT008

### 6.8.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of four graves. Three of the graves are stone packed and the last grave dressing is build with bricks. The graves are aligned east/west. No identifiable markings or dates were visible on the graves.



Figure 9 – Cemetery

### 6.8.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.8.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.8.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.8.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.8.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.9 2629BB-MAT009

### ***6.9.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a Historical Farmstead. The outbuildings, kraal walls, and main house were all constructed from sandstone.



**Figure 10 – Historical Farmstead**

### ***6.9.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

From the building technique and masonry it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.9.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Because the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.9.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.9.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

***6.9.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.10 2629BB-MAT010

### 6.10.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a possible cemetery. The row of large stones area aligned east west and give the impression of a cemetery.



Figure 11 – Possible Graves

### 6.10.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.10.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.10.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.10.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.



***6.10.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.11 2629BB-MAT011

### 6.11.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of fourteen graves all aligned east/west. Eight of these graves are that of children (deducted from the size of the grave dressing). One of the grave is a new burial.



Figure 12 – Cemetery

### 6.11.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.11.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.11.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.11.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.11.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.12 2629BB-MAT012

### 6.12.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area

The site is characterised by a scattering of Late Stone Age lithics and a few fragments of clay ceramics. The rocky outcrop on which the site is situated provides a natural shelter from where the large pan to the south can be surveyed for subsistence. A low stonewall can also be seen to the entrance of the stone outcrop shelter.



Figure 13 – Lithics



Figure 14 – Ceramic fragments

**6.12.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)**

The site is very significant in the context of the overall absence of archaeological sites in the surveyed area. The possibility of a well-preserved deposit and primary *in situ* preservation is very good for this site. The possible evidence of contact between Late Stone Age foragers and Iron Age farming communities is of great importance to further research.

- This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) section 3 (3).
  - a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-
    - o (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
    - o (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
    - o (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
    - o (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
    - o (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.12.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

Because the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the site.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Probable	Long term	C

**6.12.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

No feedback from the community.

**6.12.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the mitigating excavations will have to be conducted.

**6.12.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site was to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the site needs to be destructed, an archaeologist needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### 6.13 2629BB-MAT013

#### **6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is characterised by a historical farmstead with a large modern shed. The main building is older than sixty years and built with sandstone from the area. Two additions have been made to the building by the current farm workers residing there.



**Figure 15 – Historic farmhouse with additions**

#### **6.13.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;



- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.13.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.13.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.13.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

***6.13.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.14 2629BB-MAT014

### 6.14.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is characterised by the ruins of a historical farmstead.



Figure 16 – Farmhouse foundations

### 6.14.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;

- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.14.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.14.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.14.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is, of such a nature, that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.14.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.15 2630AA-MAT001

### 6.15.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of twenty-one graves all stone packed and aligned east/west.



Figure 17 – Cemetery

### 6.15.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.15.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province . The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.15.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.15.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.15.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.



## 6.16 2629BB-MAT015

### 6.16.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is characterised by Early and Middle Stone Age lithics embedded in the ferri-cret matrix of the site. An Early Stone Age hand axe was also present, but not embedded.



Figure 18 – Lithics

### 6.16.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)*

The site is very significant in the context of the overall absence of archaeological sites in the surveyed area. The lithics in the matrix indicates a primary context. It must be kept in mind that the ferri-cret layer does contain lithics of the Early and Middle Stone Age and is spread over a large portion of the study area.

- This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) section 3 (3).

a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-

- o (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- o (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- o (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- o (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- o (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

***6.16.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development***

Because the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a low negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the site.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Probable	Long term	A

***6.16.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

No feedback from the community.

***6.16.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the mitigating excavations will have to be conducted.

***6.16.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the site was to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the site needs to be destructed, an archaeologist needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.17 2629BB-MAT016

### 6.17.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a historical farmstead currently occupied by the De Villiers family. The main home and associated outbuildings are older than 60 years.



Figure 19 – Outbuildings

### 6.17.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;

- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.17.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.17.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.17.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

***6.17.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.18 2629BB-MAT017

### 6.18.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of an historical farmstead. The site has a min building with associated sheds and kraal walls. The main house consists of a mina structure with four rooms and an addition done later. The original structure was build with masoned sand stone and had a wooden floor. Above the entrance the name A.J.Kunz is engrave in the stone lintel.



Figure 20 – Addition to main residence

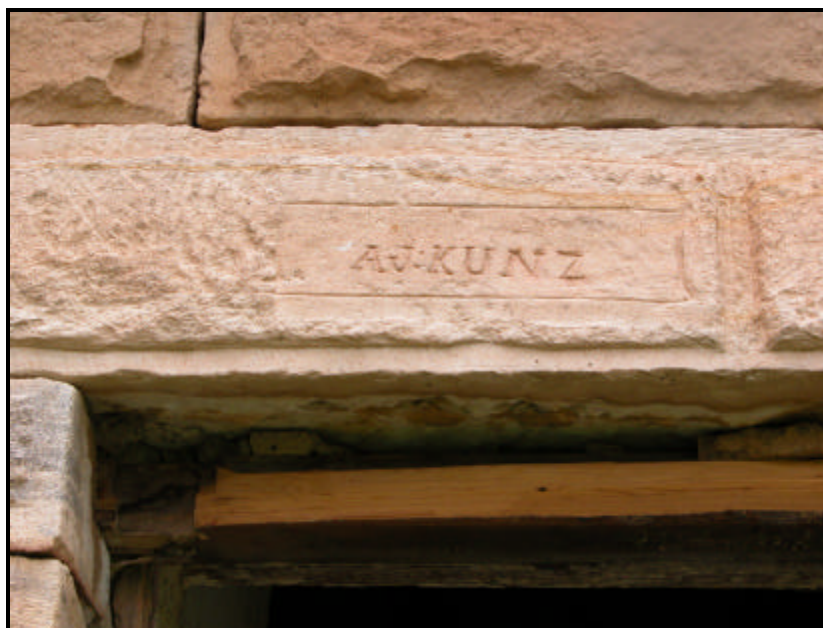


Figure 21 – Inscription above entrance

***6.18.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;



**6.18.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities have provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.18.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.18.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is, of such a nature, that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.18.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.19 2629BB-MAT018

### 6.19.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of nine graves. Some of the graves area pre 1900 as the inscription on the headstone was done on the western side of the headstone and not the eastern side, as is the custom today. The cemetery is associated with Site 18.



Figure 22 – Cemetery

### 6.19.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.19.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.19.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

The owner of the farm Mr. Gebhart indicated that the farmstead was that of the Kunz family and only one remaining relative was still alive in the 1990's and living somewhere in the Eastern Cape.

***6.19.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.19.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.20 2629BB-MAT019

### 6.20.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery associated with the farm workers of the Kunz family farm. The Cemetery has 8 stone packed graves all aligned east/west.



Figure 23 – Cemetery

**6.20.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.20.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

***6.20.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

***6.20.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.20.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.



## 6.21 2629BB-MAT020

### 6.21.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a recent historic farmstead consisting of numerous stone outbuildings and a main house build from fired claybricks. The main house was built on the foundation of an earlier house, possibly the original farmhouse. All of the buildings are in a state of disrepair.



Figure 25 – Main dwelling



**Figure – Stone outbuilding**

***6.21.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.21.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.21.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.21.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.21.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.22 2629BB-MAT021

### 6.22.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of eighty-six graves all aligned east/west. The majority of the graves are stone packed with a few graves having inscriptions on headstones. Dates indicated on the headstone vary from 1914 to 1975. The site was once walled with a low stonewall.



Figure 26 – Cemetery

### 6.22.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

Some of the graves do have dates indicating a spread of ages ranging from 1975 to 1914. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.22.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.22.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

It was indicated by one of the farm workers that most of the families of these graves returned to Swaziland a few years ago.

**6.22.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.22.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **6.23 2629BB-MAT070**

Larger cemetery in excess of 200 graves outside study area.

### **6.24 2629BB-MAT022**

#### ***6.24.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a cemetery with sixty-five graves all stone packed and aligned east/west.



**Figure 27 – Cemetery**

#### ***6.24.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.



This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.24.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.24.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.24.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.24.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.25 2629BB-MAT023

### 6.25.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a historic farmstead consisting of a main dwelling, rondawel (cool house) and large shed. The main dwelling is currently occupied by farm labourers. The rondawel and shed is still used to some extent.



Figure 28 – Main dwelling

### 6.25.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;

- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.25.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.25.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.25.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

***6.25.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.26 2629BB-MAT024

### 6.26.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of thirty-five stone packed graves aligned east west. The cemetery was fenced but the fence has fallen into disrepair in recent times.



Figure 29 – Cemetery

### 6.26.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.26.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.26.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.26.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.26.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.



## 6.27 2629BB-MAT025

### 6.27.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of thirty-two graves aligned east/west. Only one has a formal headstone indicating a date of 1920.



Figure 30 – Cemetery

### 6.27.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.27.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.27.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.27.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.27.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.28 2629BB-MAT026

### 6.28.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of two graves aligned east/west with headstones. No dates are indicated on the graves.



Figure 31 – Cemetery

### 6.28.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.28.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.28.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.28.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.28.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.29 2629BB-MAT027

### 6.29.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a stone walled cemetery consisting of five graves. Three of the five have formal headstones with inscriptions. The youngest of the headstones bear a date of 1916 with the oldest 1888. The older headstones are with the graves of the two daughters of General De Lange (refer to Historical background of area)



Figure 32 – Cemetery



Figure 33– Inscription on headstone

**6.29.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

The graves are older than 60 years and in the case of the two daughters older than 100 years classifying them as archaeological graves.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.29.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be



impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.29.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.29.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.29.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ. It will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **6.30 2629BB-MAT028**

#### ***6.30.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The area is characterised by a number of oval shaped stone packed enclosures forming a larger circular enclosure. This site is most probably of a Later Iron Age context. No other structures are identifiable inside these enclosures except for one where a large deposit of ash and dung is evident. The total extent of the area is approximately 30 meters in diameter.



**Figure 34 – Site viewed from east**

#### ***6.30.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

The site can be classified as archaeological and of significance.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history.

Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

Section 3(3)(g) - its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

**6.30.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

The site is situated in the buffer areas of the streams as indicated by the Environmental Consultant.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long term	C

**6.30.4 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the mitigating excavations will have to be conducted.

**6.11.5 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site was to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the site needs to be destructed, an archaeologist needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **6.31 2629BB-MAT029**

#### ***6.31.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of the foundations of a historical farmstead consisting of a main dwelling and associated kraal and shed.



**Figure 35 – Historic farmstead ruins**

#### ***6.31.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.31.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.31.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.31.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.31.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destroyed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destroyed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### 6.32 2629BB-MAT030

#### **6.32.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The area is characterised by two oval shaped stone packed enclosures forming a larger circular enclosure in between the outcrop on the northern side of the river valley. This site is most probably of a Later Iron Age context. No other structures are identifiable inside these enclosures. The total extent of the area is approximately 15 meters in diameter.



**Figure 36 – Stone structures**

#### **6.32.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

The site can be classified as archaeological and of significance.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history.

Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.



Section 3(3)(g) - its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

**6.32.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

The site is situated in the buffer areas of the streams as indicated by the Environmental Consultant.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long term	C

**6.32.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the mitigating excavations will have to be conducted.

**6.32.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site was to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the site needs to be destructed, an archaeologist needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **6.33 2629BB-MAT031**

#### ***6.33.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The area is characterised by a number of oval shaped stone packed enclosures forming a larger circular enclosure in between the outcrop on the northern side of the river valley. This site is most probably of a Later Iron Age context. No other structures are identifiable inside these enclosures. The total extent of the area is approximately 25 meters in diameter.



**Figure 36– Stone walling**

#### ***6.33.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999).***

The site can be classified as archaeological and of significance.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history.

Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

Section 3(3)(g) - its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

**6.33.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

The site is situated in the buffer areas of the streams as indicated by the Environmental Consultant.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long term	C

**6.33.4 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the mitigating excavations will have to be conducted.

**6.33.5 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site was to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the site needs to be destructed, an archaeologist needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### 6.34 2629BB-MAT032

#### 6.34.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a possible single stone packed grave and associated round stone pack structure. The Grave is aligned east/west.



Figure 37– Possible grave

#### 6.34.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.34.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.34.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.34.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.34.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **6.35 2629BB-MAT033**

#### ***6.35.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The area is characterised by two oval shaped stone packed enclosures. This site is most probably of a Later Iron Age context. No other structures are identifiable inside these enclosures. The total extent of the area is approximately 15 meters in diameter.



**Figure 38– Stone walling**

#### ***6.35.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

The site can be classified as archaeological and of significance.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history.

Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

Section 3(3)(g) - its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

**6.35.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

The site is situated in the buffer areas of the streams as indicated by the Environmental Consultant.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long term	C

**6.35.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the mitigating excavations will have to be conducted.

**6.35.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site was to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the site needs to be destructed, an archaeologist needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.



### **6.36 2629BB-MAT034**

#### ***6.36.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a recent historic farmstead ruin, consisting of a main dwelling, out building, and windmill. The main construction material is red-fired clay brick.



**Figure 39– Main dwelling**

#### ***6.36.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

The building is most probably not older than 60 years, but the possibility does exist that the current building was constructed on older historic foundations.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.36.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.36.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.36.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.36.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destroyed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destroyed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### 6.37 2629BB-MAT035

#### 6.37.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a stone walled cemetery divided into two sections. Section 1 consists of twelve graves some with formal headstones. Section 2 consists of four stone packed graves. All the graves area aligned east/west.



Figure 40– Cemetery

#### 6.37.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.37.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

***6.37.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.37.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.37.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **6.38 2629BB-MAT036**

#### ***6.38.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a single stone packed grave aligned east/west.



**Figure 41 Grave**

#### ***6.38.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the grave thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.38.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.38.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.38.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.



***6.38.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **6.39 2629BB-MAT037**

#### ***6.39.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a historic recent farmstead consisting of a main dwelling, windmill, and the remains of recent labourers housing. The main dwelling is build with fired bricks on and old sandstone foundation.



**Figure 42- Farmstead**

#### ***6.39.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999).***

Some parts of the building are older than 60 years and thus fall under the NHR Act.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.39.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.39.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.39.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.39.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destroyed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destroyed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.40 2629BB-MAT038**

##### ***6.40.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of ten stone packed graves aligned east/west.



**Figure 43 - Cemetery**

***6.40.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.40.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.40.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.40.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.40.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.41 2629BB-MAT039**

##### ***6.41.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a historic farmstead incorporated into a recent working farmstead. The old dwelling is constructed with sandstone and painted over in recent times. Two rondawels is also associated with the older main dwelling.



**Figure 44 – Old farmhouse**

##### ***6.41.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –



- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.41.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.41.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.41.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.41.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destroyed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destroyed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.42 2629BB-MAT040

### 6.42.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of five stone packed graves aligned east/west. An access road to another field has been constructed over these graves. Also close by this property another cemetery has been plough over in the cultivated fields. This was indicated by the driver of the tractor on the property.



Figure 45 - Grave in Cemetery

### 6.42.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.42.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.42.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.42.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.42.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.43 2629BB-MAT041**

##### ***6.43.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of the remaining buildings and foundations on Gys Kleyn's farm. The two rondawels of the old house that was gutted by fire a few years ago is still present.



**Figure 46 - Remaining ruins**

##### ***6.43.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.43.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.43.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.43.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.43.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destroyed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destroyed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.



#### 6.44 2629BB-MAT042

##### *6.44.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of two graves aligned east/west. One grave dressing is stone packed and the other constructed with cement and bricks.



**Figure 47 - Cemetery**

**6.44.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.44.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.44.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.44.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.44.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ. It will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### 6.46 2629BB-MAT043

##### **6.46.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of a possible cemetery that consists of two stone packed graves aligned east/west.



**Figure 48 - Cemetery**

##### **6.46.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.46.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.46.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.46.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.46.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.47 2630AA-MAT002

### 6.47.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of an old historic sandstone ruin. The farmstead consists of a main dwelling and two other foundations that could have been outbuildings/sheds.



Figure 49 - Cemetery

### 6.47.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;

- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.47.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.47.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.



**6.47.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.47.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destroyed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destroyed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.48 2630AA-MAT003**

##### ***6.48.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of ten stone packed graves aligned east/west.



**Figure 50 - Cemetery**

##### ***6.48.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.48.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.48.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.48.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.48.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.49 2630AA-MAT004**

##### ***6.49.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of four stone packed graves aligned east/west.



**Figure 51– Cemetery**

##### ***6.49.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.49.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.49.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.49.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.49.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.50 2630AA-MAT005

### 6.50.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of three stone packed graves aligned east/west.



Figure 52 - Cemetery

### 6.50.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons



**6.50.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.50.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.50.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.50.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## 6.51 2630AA-MAT006

### 6.51.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is that of the grave of the twins Manie & Roelfie Bosman who was buried on 6 March 1961.



Figure 53 – Cemetery

*6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

The graves are not older than sixty years but are still evaluated according to the assessment criteria.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.52 2630AA-MAT007**

**6.1.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of a recent historic farmstead consisting of a newly renovate main building and older historic out buildings.



Figure - Farmstead

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that some of the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **6.53 2630AA-MAT008**

#### ***6.1.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of three stone packed graves aligned east/west.

#### ***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

#### ***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be



impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.54 2630AA-MAT009**

##### ***6.1.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of an old historic farmstead consisting of a main dwelling (more recent) and historic stone build out buildings and kraal walls.

##### ***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

##### ***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destroyed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destroyed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.55 2629BB-MAT044**

##### ***6.1.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of two graves with cement slabs as dressing. The only discernable date on the graves is 27-10-1976.



**Figure – Cemetery**

**6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

The graves are not older than 60 years but are still assessed under the criteria.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.56 2629BB-MAT045**

**6.3.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site consists of at least four stone packed graves. The grave dressing consists of Ferro Crete and the graves are orientated east to west. One grave however has a headstone with a barely decipherable inscription. The grave belongs to Elavan Kosipnib with one date 1967 inscribed above the name. A little to the east of the graves the foundations of a historical dwelling was found consisting of two rectangular foundations. These foundations were constructed with the same material used for the grave dressings.



Figure – Stone packed graves



Figure – Headstone

**6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

Although the one identifiable date excludes the particular grave from the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. No other dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C



**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.57 2629BB-MAT046**

**6.4.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is characterised by a historical farmhouse constructed from large sandstone blocks. The site consists of the main dwelling with its associated out buildings and kraal.



Figure – Historical house

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

From the building technique and masonry, it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;

- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.58 2629BB-MAT047**

**6.5.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site consists of a cemetery associated with site 59. The cemetery consists of 3 graves constructed from sandstone blocks. One grave is represented by a headstone with the inscription; JF Lombaard. Oorlede 1917.



**Figure – Cemetery**

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

The identifiable date visible on the grave classifies the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be

impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.59 2629BB-MAT048**

##### ***6.6.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site consists of thirty-four graves on top of a rolling hill. The graves are orientated east to west and are mostly packed from loose stones. Three graves have cement headstones with one discernable inscription; Johaatio Mudibele. A Rectangular stone foundation representing a small dwelling is found close by. The site is indicated by a large Bloekom tree on top of a natural rolling hill.



**Figure – Informal cemetery**

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

***6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.



**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.60 2629BB-MAT049**

**6.7.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is characterised by crude Middle Stone Age artefacts embedded in the Ferro Crete. The Ferro Crete is exposed sporadically by sheet erosion along the ridge. This site is on top of a rolling hill overlooking a small river.



Figure – Crude MSA artefacts

**6.12.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)**

The site is very significant in the context of the overall absence of archaeological sites in the surveyed area. The possibility of a well-preserved deposit and primary *in situ* preservation is very good for the area.

- This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999) section 3 (3).
  - a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-
    - o (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
    - o (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

- o (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- o (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- o (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.11.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

Because the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the site.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Probable	Long term	C

**6.11.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

No feedback from the community.

**6.11.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the mitigating excavations will have to be conducted.

**6.11.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site was to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the site needs to be destructed, an archaeologist needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.61 2629BB-MAT050**

##### ***6.8.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

This is the locality of a large farmhouse constructed from sand stone blocks. The site consists of the main dwelling and its associated out buildings and kraal.



**Figure – Sand stone farmhouse**

**6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999).**

From the building technique and masonry it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.62 2629BB-MAT051**

**6.9.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

This is the location of an informal cemetery. The site consists of five stone packed graves orientated east to west. No other indicators of human activity were found in the vicinity of the graves.



**Figure – Stone packed graves**

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.



In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.63 2629BB-MAT052**

##### ***6.10.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site consists of five stone packed graves orientated east to west. According to the informant, another unmarked grave forms part of this informal cemetery. No other indicators of human activity were found in the vicinity.



**Figure – Stone packed graves**

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

***6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.64 2629BB-MAT053**

**6.11.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

This is the location of two formal graves with headstones together with a third headstone that has toppled over. One headstone is inscribed with Van Rensburg; Oorlede 1926.



Figure – Van Rensburg grave yard

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

The identifiable date visible on the grave classifies the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.65 2629BB-MAT054**

##### ***6.12.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

This is the locality of the Combrink family cemetery on the farm Rietpan. The cemetery consists of 15 graves with sand stone slabs used as grave dressings. Discernable dates on the headstones are 1917 and that of and 4 month old infant who died in 1926. Most of the graves seem to be that of children who most probably passed away due to the great epidemic in the early 1900's. This site is located in the middle of a maizefield.



**Figure – Combrink family cemetery**

**6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

The identifiable dates visible on the graves classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

***6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.66 2629BB-MAT055**

***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

This is the location of twenty-four graves in an informal cemetery. Most of the grave dressings consist of loosely packed stones although a few are covered with cement slabs. The graves are orientated east to west. One date of 1978 could be discerned on the cement slabs.





Figure – Informal cemetery

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

Although one grave had an identifiable date which renders it younger than sixty years there by excluding it from the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. No identifiable dates were seen on the other graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

#### **6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.67 2629BB-MAT056**

##### **6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

This is the location of the grave of Gert van den Merwe who passed away in 1980. The grave is marked by a cement slab in the lawn next to the present residence.

##### **6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

This grave is not classified under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

##### **6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be

impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.68 2629BB-MAT057**

##### ***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

According to the local farmer Mr. Du Plessis this was the location of an army camp dating from the Anglo Boer War. According to Mr. Du Plessis the walls of the building have been demolished towards the end of 20<sup>th</sup> century. At present there are a farmhouse build with sand stone block foundations that serve as the residence of Mr. Du Plessis. The site is characterised by enormous Oak trees planted before the Anglo Boer War.



**Figure – Oak Trees**

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

From the building technique and masonry it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

***6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

***6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.69 2629BB-MAT058**

***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is characterised by circular and square mud brick foundations with a small kraal. The site is almost completely destroyed by agricultural activities in the past. Industrial rubble on the site indicates that the site possibly belonged to local farm workers towards the end of the 1900. The site is located close to a pan.

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site. It is however unlikely that the site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the labourer housing ruins.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A



***6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old labour housing expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

***6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

No further action needed on this site

***6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

No further action needed on this site

**6.70 2629BB-MAT059**

***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is characterised by circular and square mud brick foundations with a small kraal. Some of the foundations are partly packed with rocks. Industrial rubble consisting of modern bricks and iron indicates that the site possibly belonged to local farm workers towards the end of the 1900. The site is located on top of a rolling hill close to a pan.



**Figure – Stone and mud brick foundations**

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site. It is however unlikely that the site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the labourer housing ruins.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old labour housing expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

No further action needed on this site

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

No further action needed on this site

**6.71 2629BB-MAT060**

**6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

This is the locality of at least two formal graves build of sand stone slabs in a square enclosure. One of the graves marks the resting place of DB Lombaard. The graves are orientated east to west.



**Figure – Grave of DB Lombaard**

**6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.72 2630AA-MAT010**

**6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

This is the location of an informal cemetery consisting of approximately eight stone packed graves. The grave dressing consists of Ferro Crete and the graves are orientated east to west. The graves are situated close to the fence and the dirt road.



Figure – Informal cemetery

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**



If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **6.73 2630AA-MAT011**

#### ***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is situated in the maizeer of a maizefield and consists of twenty graves. The graves are orientated east to west and are made up of mostly stone packed graves. A few grave dressings consist of cement slabs. Unfortunately no inscription were visible.



**Figure – Informal cemetery**

**6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

***6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.74 2629BB-MAT061**

***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

This is the locality of the Brink family cemetery. The cemetery consists of nine graves including the graves of the de Villiers couple that is buried next to each other. The earliest visible date for the cemetery is 1921.



Figure – Brink family cemetery

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

The identifiable date visible on the grave classifies the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.75 2629BB-MAT062**

##### ***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site consists of square stone foundations entailing at least one living area. The structure is partially destroyed by agricultural activities in the past. No other visible features or structures could be associated with the site. The site is located close to a small river.



**Figure – Square stone foundations**

##### ***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site. It is however unlikely that the site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the labourer housing ruins.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old labour housing expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

No further action needed on this site

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

No further action needed on this site

**6.76 2629BB-MAT063**

**6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

This is the locality of two possible stone packed graves. No other indicators of human activity were found in the vicinity of the graves.





Figure – Possible graves

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

***6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

***6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.77 2629BB-MAT064**

***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

This is the location of seven unmarked graves and one formal grave with a fallen headstone. Unfortunately, no inscription is visible on the headstone. The graves are oriented east to west



Figure – Informal cemetery

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

***6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

***6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives***

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

***6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development***

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.78 2629BB-MAT065**

***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

This is the location of an informal cemetery consisting of thirteen stone packed graves. The graves are orientated east to west. No other indicators of human activity could be found in the vicinity of the graves.



Figure – Informal cemetery

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.



In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

#### **6.79 2629BB-MAT066**

##### ***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site is characterised by a trench dug into the sand stone outcrop. The site is indicated by upright standing stones. It might be possible that this was a quarry used to quarry for sand stone to construct the farmhouses in the area.



**Figure – Possible sand stone quarry**

**6.12.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)**

Although older than 60 years this feature is more of interest than of academic value and no further mitigation needed

**6.11.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

Because the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a low negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the site.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Probable	Long term	A

**6.11.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

No feedback from the community.

**6.11.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ.

**6.11.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

No further mitigation needed.

## 6.80 2629BB-MAT067

### 6.13.1 *The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area*

The site is characterised by a square foundation build with stone and cement bricks. Site indicators consist of sisal and wattle trees.



Figure – Stone foundations

### 6.1.2 *An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).*

No indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site. It is however unlikely that the site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the labourer housing ruins.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old labour housing expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

No further action needed on this site

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

No further action needed on this site

**6.81 2629BB-MAT068**

**6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is characterised by dense clusters of prickly pear and a lane of eucalyptus trees. Ground cover is extremely high and the only visible indicators of human activity are a straight dry stonewall foundation



**Figure – Stone wall foundation**

**6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).**

No indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site. It is however unlikely that the site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the labourer housing ruins.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
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Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A
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**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old labour housing expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

No further action needed on this site

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

No further action needed on this site

**6.82 2629BB-MAT069**

**6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

This is the location of a possible unmarked stone packed grave. The possible grave is situated close to the fence. The oval shaped heap of stones is aligned from east to west. No other indicators of human activity could be found near the graves.



**Figure – Possible grave**

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons



**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **6.83 2630AA-MAT012**

#### ***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

The site consists of an old farmhouse and secondary buildings constructed from sand stone blocks. The main dwelling consists of two large living areas. The house is dilapidated and the roof is destroyed.



**Figure – Old farmhouse**

**6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999).**

From the building technique and masonry it can be deduced that the structures on site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the farmstead.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Possible	Long Term	C

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old European farmsteads expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destructed a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.84 2630AA-MAT013**

**6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

This is the locality of a singular structure interpreted as a possible kraal. The feature consists of a large square enclosure constructed with loose rocks and is situated on top of a rolling hill. No other associated features or cultural material could be found in the vicinity.



Figure – Possible kraal

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site. It is however unlikely that the site is older than 60 years.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) –

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;

- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.**

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a moderate negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the labourer housing ruins.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

**6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of old labour housing expressed no opinion on the preservation of these farmsteads.

**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

No further action needed on this site

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

No further action needed on this site

#### **6.85 2630AA-MAT014**

##### ***6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area***

This is the location of an informal cemetery consisting of six stone packed graves. The graves are aligned east to west and are situated on top of a rolling hill. No other structures or features could be identified in the vicinity of the graves.



**Figure – Informal cemetery**

***6.1.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).***

No identifying dates were seen on the graves thus making it difficult to classify the graves under the Heritage Resources Act's sixty-year rule. However, in the absence of any dates it must be assumed that the graves are older than sixty years until it could be proven otherwise.

This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

Section 3(3)(a) – its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history

Section 3(3)(g) – its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

***6.1.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.***

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the cemetery.

The project will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being of the area. Current mining activities has provided the area with numerous job opportunities and income to the town of Carolina and the Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

***Impact Evaluation***

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

***6.1.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources***

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to graves and cemeteries expressed a need for the preservation of the cemeteries. They however also indicated that if in the case of relocation of such a cemetery they would like to be consulted and be part of the process.



**6.1.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

**6.1.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the cemetery were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven track record be used to manage and complete such a project.

**6.86 2630AA-MAT015**

**6.13.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is characterised by a scatter of Middle and possible Later Stone Age artefacts. The site is situated on top of a natural sandstone ridge running parallel with a small river.



Figure – MSA artefacts

***6.12.2 An assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 3(3) of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)***

The site is very significant in the context of the overall absence of archaeological sites in the surveyed area. It is at this location that the highest accumulation of Stone Age artefacts was found in the entire study area. What makes the site unique is the difference in raw material that was utilised for the manufacture of these artefacts.

- This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) section 3 (3).
  - a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-
    - o (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
    - o (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
    - o (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

- o (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- o (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

**6.11.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development**

Because the survey was done for the whole of the mineral rights area of the Naudesbank Project and no definite mining plan was provided it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if mining takes place in the area of the site.

**Impact Evaluation**

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Probable	Long term	C

**6.11.4 The results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources**

No feedback from the community.

**6.11.5 If heritage resources will be affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives**

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the mitigating excavations will have to be conducted.

**6.11.6 Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development**

If the site was to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the site needs to be destructed, an archaeologist needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

## **7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

Due to the nature of cultural remains that occur, in most cases, below surface, the possibility remains that some cultural remains may not have been discovered during the survey. Although Matakoma Consultants surveyed the area as thorough as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains be unearthed or laid open during the process of development.

Vegetation height during the survey also influenced the visibility of cultural material and features, especially in the cultivated maize fields.

## **8. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS**

In areas where there has not yet been a systematic survey to identify conservation worthy places, a permit is required to alter or demolish any structure older than 60 years. This will apply until a survey has been done and identified heritage resources are formally protected.

Archaeological and palaeontological sites, materials, and meteorites are the source of our understanding of the evolution of the earth, life on earth and the history of people. In the new legislation, permits are required to damage, destroy, alter, or disturb them. People who already possess material are required to register it.

The management of heritage resources are integrated with environmental resources and this means that before development takes place heritage resources are assessed and, if necessary, rescued.

In addition to the formal protection of culturally significant graves, all graves, which are older than 60 years and are not in a cemetery (such as ancestral graves in rural areas), are protected.

The legislation protects the interests of communities that have interest in the graves: they may be consulted before any disturbance takes place.

The graves of victims of conflict and those associated with the liberation struggle will be identified, cared for, protected and memorials erected in their honour.

Anyone who intends to undertake a development must notify the heritage resource authority and if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected, an impact assessment report must be compiled at the developer's cost. Thus developers will be able to proceed without uncertainty about whether work will have to be stopped if a heritage resource is discovered.

According to the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 section 32) it is stated that:

An object or collection of objects, or a type of object or a list of objects, whether specific or generic, that is part of the national estate and the export of which SAHRA deems it necessary to control, may be declared a heritage object, including –

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- visual art objects;
- military objects;
- numismatic objects;
- objects of cultural and historical significance;
- objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage;
- objects of scientific or technological interest;
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic material, film or video or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 ( Act No. 43 of 1996), or in a provincial law pertaining to records or archives; and
- any other prescribed category.

If it is necessary to refer to any of the above-mentioned objects, the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 Sections 31-38) are included in Appendix 2.

Under the new National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), provisions are made that deal with, and offer protection, to all historic and pre-historic cultural remains, including graves and human remains.

- Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of

the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA). The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to.

Refer to **Annexure E** for further information on legislation.

## **9. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

*All the sites identified during the survey are mapped on the map provided in **Annexure F**.*

*A list of coordinates of the sites is provided in **Annexure G**.*

***Refer to Section 6 sub paragraphs 5 and 6 of each site for recommendations.***

A summary of the recommendations for each of the main heritage sites follow:

### ***Archaeological Sites***

*Number of sites found:*

Eight sites of which three Stone Age and five Iron Age.

*Recommendation:*

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the mitigating excavations will have to be conducted.

If the site was to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the site needs to be destructed, an archaeologist needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destructed.

### **Cemeteries**

*Number of sites found:*

Forty-seven cemeteries (47) that consisted of 540 graves.

*Recommendation:*

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the cemetery *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced of and provided with a gate for access by family members. A buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

### **Historical Farmsteads**

*Number of sites found:*

Twenty-six sites found

*Recommendation:*

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the farmstead *in situ*. If the mining is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on the site will have to be documented and a destruction permit applied for before destruction.

If the site is to be preserved *in situ*, it will have to be fenced and a buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during mining.

In the instance that the farmstead needs to be destroyed, a conservation architect needs to document the site and afterwards a destruction permit needs to be applied for from the Provincial office of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) before such a time that the site is destroyed. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

A heritage resources management plan outline is provided for managing the resources during construction of the estate. This includes basic training for construction staff on possible finds, action steps for mitigation measures, surface collections, excavations and communication routes to follow in the case of a discovery.

Refer to **Annexure H** for an outline of the proposed archaeological watching brief that is recommended for this project.

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposit may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition does not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains *in situ*.

The purpose of a watching brief is:



- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

Matakoma Consultants can be contacted on the way forward in this regard.

## **10. LIST OF PREPARES**

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Jaco van der Walt, BA (Hon) Archaeology (WITS)

## **11. REFERENCES**

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ANNEXURE A

Major Jackson's Map (1900)

ANNEXURE B

Map of Knopjeslaagte (1909)

ANNEXURE C

Notes on Knoppieslaagte (140, Pretoria) Government Mining Engineer

ANNEXURE D

Survey Track Map

ANNEXURE E

Legislation extracts

[36]36 Burial grounds and graves

(1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

(2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.

(3) (a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-

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

(b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or

(c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3) (a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

(5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3) (b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority-

(a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and



(b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.

(6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority-

(a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and

(b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

(7) (a) SAHRA must, over a period of five years from the commencement of this Act, submit to the Minister for his or her approval lists of graves and burial grounds of persons connected with the liberation struggle and who died in exile or as a result of the action of State security forces or agents provocateur and which, after a process of public consultation, it believes should be included among those protected under this section.

(b) The Minister must publish such lists as he or she approves in the Gazette.

(8) Subject to section 56 (2), SAHRA has the power, with respect to the graves of victims of conflict outside the Republic, to perform any function of a provincial heritage resources authority in terms of this section.

(9) SAHRA must assist other State Departments in identifying graves in a foreign country of victims of conflict connected with the liberation struggle and, following negotiations with the next of kin, or relevant authorities, it may re-inter the remains of that person in a prominent place in the capital of the Republic.

[37]37 Public monuments and memorials

Public monuments and memorials must, without the need to publish a notice to this effect, be protected in the same manner as places which are entered in a heritage register referred to in section 30.

[38]38 Heritage resources management

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as-

(a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;

(b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;

(c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site-

(i) exceeding 5 000m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or

(ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or

(iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or

(iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;

(d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or

(e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority,

must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

(2) The responsible heritage resources authority must, within 14 days of receipt of a notification in terms of subsection (1)-

(a) if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by such development, notify the person who intends to undertake the development to submit an impact assessment report. Such report must be compiled at the cost of the person proposing the development, by a person or persons approved by the responsible heritage resources authority with relevant qualifications and experience and professional standing in heritage resources management; or

(b) notify the person concerned that this section does not apply.

(3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2) (a): Provided that the following must be included:

(a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;

(b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6 (2) or prescribed under section 7;

(c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;

(d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;

(e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;

(f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and

(g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

(4) The report must be considered timeously by the responsible heritage resources authority which must, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide-

(a) whether or not the development may proceed;

- (b) any limitations or conditions to be applied to the development;
- (c) what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied, to such heritage resources;
- (d) whether compensatory action is required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and
- (e) whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

(5) A provincial heritage resources authority shall not make any decision under subsection (4) with respect to any development which impacts on a heritage resource protected at national level unless it has consulted SAHRA.

(6) The applicant may appeal against the decision of the provincial heritage resources authority to the MEC, who-

- (a) must consider the views of both parties; and
- (b) may at his or her discretion-
  - (i) appoint a committee to undertake an independent review of the impact assessment report and the decision of the responsible heritage authority; and
  - (ii) consult SAHRA; and
- (c) must uphold, amend or overturn such decision.

(7) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development described in subsection (1) affecting any heritage resource formally protected by SAHRA unless the authority concerned decides otherwise.

(8) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental

management guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.

(9) The provincial heritage resources authority, with the approval of the MEC, may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, exempt from the requirements of this section any place specified in the notice.

(10) Any person who has complied with the decision of a provincial heritage resources authority in subsection (4) or of the MEC in terms of subsection (6) or other requirements referred to in subsection (8), must be exempted from compliance with all other protections in terms of this Part, but any existing heritage agreements made in terms of section 42 must continue to apply

ANNEXURE F

Map of sites

ANNEXURE G

TABLE WITH SITE DESCRIPTION, STATUS AND COORDINATES

Site No	Type	Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation	LATDD	LONDD	X_COORD	Y_COORD
GR001	Cemetery	Negligible	High	Definite	Long Term	A	-25.8825607	28.0490291	-95306.2254562	-2864169.0929947
GR002	Iron Age	Low	Medium	Definite	Long term	A	-25.8705337	28.0525267	-94965.2942287	-2862834.0166508
GR003	Graves	High	High	Definite	Long term	B	-25.8706034	28.0527735	-94940.5039930	-2862841.5648384
GR004	Stone Age	Negligible	Low	Definite	Long term	A	-25.8700026	28.0522531	-94993.1419827	-2862775.3736485
GR005	Historic	Low	Medium	Definite	Long term	A	-25.8660597	28.0483586	-95386.6847475	-2862341.3475097
GR006	Stone Age	Low	Low	Definite	Long term	A	-25.8664245	28.0471998	-95502.5405714	-2862382.6057128
GR007	Historic	High	High	Definite	Long term	A	-25.8669610	28.0483478	-95387.0365771	-2862441.2066302
GR008	Historic	Low	High	Definite	Long term	A	-25.8688546	28.0518669	-95032.7754658	-2862648.4616347
GR009	Historic	Low	High	Definite	Long term	A	-25.8690853	28.0537766	-94841.1651046	-2862672.6378453
GR010	Grave	High	High	Probable	Long term	B	-25.8696861	28.0447108	-95749.4163174	-2862745.7855042
GR011	Historic	High	Medium	Probable	Long term	B	-25.8775718	28.0385202	-96363.5364706	-2863624.0165117
GR012	Historic	High	Medium	Probable	Long term	B	-25.8760537	28.0392015	-96296.4827644	-2863455.3140611
GR013	Historic	High	Medium	Probable	Long term	B	-25.8786715	28.0390298	-96311.5652369	-2863745.4853215

ANNEXURE H

OUTLINE GUIDE FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



## **STANDARD AND GUIDANCE - for an Archaeological Watching Brief**

### **1. DEFINITION OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposit may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

This definition does not cover chance observations, which should lead to an appropriate archaeological project being designed and implemented, nor do they apply to monitoring for preservation of remains in situ.

### **2. PURPOSE OF A WATCHING BRIEF**

The purpose of a watching brief is:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.
- An archaeologist shall only undertake a watching brief, which is governed by a written and agreed specification or project design prepared in advance of work commencing.
- The specification or project design must identify the objectives, scope, geographical area, and means of dissemination of the results of the watching brief, and incorporate a method statement and work programme. The specification or project design should conform to the brief/project outline if one has been set, and must in any case be approved in advance by the planning archaeologist or curator.

The specification or project design should contain, as a minimum, the following elements:

- Non-technical summary
- Site location (including map) and descriptions
- Context of the project
- Geological and topographical background
- Archaeological and historical background
- General and specific aims of fieldwork
- Reference to relevant legislation
- Field methodology
- Collection and disposal strategy for artefacts and ecofacts
- Arrangement for immediate conservation of artefacts
- Post-fieldwork methodology
- Report preparation (method)
- Publication and dissemination proposals
- Copyright
- Archive deposition
- Timetable
- Staffing
- Health & safety considerations
- Monitoring procedures
- Contingency arrangements (if appropriate)

### **3. FIELDWORK**

3.1 All relevant parties must agree to the specification and/or project design before work commences. All work must conform to the agreed specification or project design. All relevant parties must agree to any variations in writing.

3.2 Sufficient and appropriate resources (staff, equipment, accommodation etc) must be used to enable the project to achieve its aims, the desired quality and timetable, and comply with all statutory requirements. Any contingency elements must be clearly identified and justified. It is the role of the archaeologist undertaking the work to define appropriate staff levels.

3.3 All techniques used must comply with relevant legislation and be demonstrably fit for the defined purpose(s).

3.4 All staff, including subcontractors, must be suitably qualified and experienced for their project roles, and employed in line with relevant legislation and IFA by-laws (see Appendix 6). The site director and/or manager should preferably be a Principal Inspector with the Cultural

Resources Management Section of the South African Association of Archaeologists (CRM Section of SA3).

3.5 All staff, including subcontractors, must be fully briefed and aware of the work required under the specification, and must understand the aims and methodologies of the project. All equipment must be suitable for the purpose and in sound condition and comply with Health and Safety regulations and recommendations.

3.6 Sufficient and appropriate resources (staff, equipment, accommodation etc) must be used to enable the project to achieve its aims, the desired quality and timetable, and to comply with all statutory requirements. Any contingency elements must be clearly identified and justified. It is the role of the archaeologist undertaking the work to define appropriate staff levels.

3.7 Full and proper records (written, graphic, electronic and photographic as appropriate) should be made for all work, using pro forma record forms and sheets as applicable. Digital records created, as part of the project should comply with specified data standards. An archaeologist must ensure that digital information, paper and photographic records should be stored in a secure and appropriate environment, and be regularly copied or backed up, and copies stored in a separate location.

3.8 Artefact and environmental data collection and discard policies, strategies and techniques must be fit for the defined purpose, and understood by all staff and subcontractors

3.9 Health and Safety regulations and requirements cannot be ignored no matter how imperative the need to record archaeological information; hence Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must do so under a defined Health and Safety Policy.

3.10 Archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must observe safe working practices; the Health and Safety arrangements must be agreed and understood by all relevant parties before work commences

3.11 Archaeologists must liaise closely with the principal contractor and comply with specified site rules. Archaeologists are advised to note the onerous responsibilities of the role of planning supervisor.

3.12 The archaeologist undertaking a watching brief must ensure that he or she has adequate insurance policies, public and employer's liability and some relevant form of civil liability indemnity or professional indemnity.

3.13 On arrival on site, the archaeologist should report to the site manager or other identified representative of the principal contractors or developers, and conform to their arrangements for notification of entering and leaving site.

3.14 Where the archaeologist has by instruction or agreement the power to suspend development work, he or she shall, in exercising such power, follow procedures previously agreed

with the other contractors on the site. Within the constraints of the nature of the archaeological resource, the archaeologist shall not cause unreasonable disruption to the maintenance of the work schedules of other contractors.

3.15 An archaeologist should keep a record of the date, time and duration of all visits, the number of staff concerned and any actions taken.

#### **4. POST-FIELDWORK ANALYSES AND REPORTS**

4.1 Suitably qualified and experienced staff, who must be apprised of the project design before commencing work, and who should understand the work required of them, must carry out all assessment and analytical work.

4.2 The level of recording and analysis of artefacts and ecofacts should be appropriate to the aims and purpose of the project.

4.3 All data generated as a result of assessment and/or analysis should be included in the project archive.

4.4 All reports must address the aims and purposes of the project design and/or specification.

4.5 All reports should be written in a clear, concise and logical style; technical terms should be explained if the report is for a non-archaeological audience. Consideration should be given during the preparation of the report to the requirements of public inquiries and courts of law if appropriate.

4.6 Subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality, copies of the report must be submitted to the appropriate Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA) within six months of completion of report.

4.7 As a minimum, a site summary or data structure report should be submitted to the appropriate PHRA.

#### **5. MONITORING**

5.1 All work must be monitored by the archaeological contractor undertaking the project, and if appropriate by the PHRA, the Cultural Resources Management Section of the South African Association of Archaeologists (CRM Section of SA3), or their nominated representatives. The guidance below is directed in general at monitors from outside the organisation undertaking the work, but many of the points apply equally to internal monitors or managers.

5.2 A monitor should be suitably experienced and qualified, or have access to appropriate specialist advice.

5.3 Monitoring must be undertaken against the written specification and/or project design.

5.4 Monitors, where not representing the commissioning body, should bear in mind the need for flexibility, within the stated parameters, in contractual matters such as staff numbers, budgets or timetable.

5.5 All monitoring visits must be documented, and agreed by each party.

5.6 Non-compliance with the agreed specification or project design must be pointed out by the monitor to the archaeologist undertaking the work, and their client if appropriate, at the earliest opportunity.

5.7 Monitors should be aware of their professional and moral duties regarding Health and Safety, in particular reporting and advising against bad and unsafe practice.

5.8 All monitoring arrangements must be agreed at the outset of the project; the archaeologist undertaking fieldwork must inform the planning archaeologist or other monitor of the commencement of work with reasonable notice.

5.9 Although monitors may choose to visit at any time, they should normally inform the archaeologist undertaking the work of any intended visits in advance. Monitors must respect reasonable requests from the client commissioning the work to attend only at prearranged times and, if necessary, in the company of the client's representative.

5.10 Any costs for monitoring to be charged by the planning archaeologist or other monitor must be agreed in writing at the outset of the project.

## **6. REPORT CONTENTS**

The specific requirements of any report will necessarily vary according to the scope of works, the nature of the results or other factors. However, the following sections will occur in most

Non-technical summary

This should outline in plain, non-technical language the principal reason for the work, its objectives and main results. It should include reference to authorship and commissioning body.

### **Introductory statements**

These could include acknowledgements, circumstances of the project such as planning background, the archaeological background, an outline nature of work, the site description (including size, geology and topography, location), when the project was undertaken and by whom.

### **Aims and objectives**

These should reflect or reiterate the aims set out in the project design or specification.

### **Methodology**

The methods used, including the detail of any variation to the agreed project design or specification should be set out carefully, and explained as appropriate. These should be set out as a series of summary statements, organised clearly in relation to the methods used, and

describing structural data, associated finds and/or environmental data recovered. Descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements. Technical terminology (including dating or period references) should be explained where necessary if the report is aimed at a largely non-archaeological audience. The results should be amplified where necessary by the use of drawings and photographs; and by supporting data contained in appendices (below).

### **Conclusions**

It is appropriate to include a section, which sums up and interprets the results and puts them into context (local, national or otherwise). Other elements should include a confidence rating on techniques used, or on limitations imposed by particular factors (eg weather or problems of access).

### **Archive location**

The final destination of the archive (records and finds) should be noted in the report.

### **Appendices**

These should contain essential technical and supporting detail, including for example lists of artefacts and contexts or details of measurements, gazetteers etc. It may also be appropriate to include the project design or specification for ease of reference.

### **Illustrations**

Most reports will need the inclusion of one or more illustrations for clarity; as a minimum a location plan should be included. Any plans or sections should be clearly numbered and easily referenced to the National Grid and related to the specified area.

### **References and bibliography**

A list of all sources used should be appended to the report.

### **Other**

Contents list, disclaimers.

## **7. REFERENCES**

The Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2001. STANDARD AND GUIDANCE - for an archaeological watching brief. United Kingdom