

*SPECIALIST REPORT*

**PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE  
CLEARANCE OF VEGETATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF MACADAMIA FARMING**

- 1) ON PORTION 13 OF THE FARM TEVREDE 178-JT, &**
  - 2) ON PORTION 74 OF THE FARM ABEK 6-JU**
- HAZYVIEW, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

**REPORT COMPILED FOR  
CORE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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**NOVEMBER 2020**

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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) regarding archaeological and other cultural heritage resources was conducted on the footprint for the proposed clearance of vegetation for the purpose of macadamia farming for **Shekinah Glory Boerdery (Pty) Ltd**. The client and **CORE Environmental Services** are proposing to clear a total area of approximately 20ha, situated on two farms, namely *portion 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178-JT, & portion 74 of the farm ABEK 6-JU, Hazyview.*

The study areas are located south of the R536 provincial road, between Sabie and Hazyview. Topographical images indicate the footprint of the proposed site (map 1:50 000, TEVREDE 2530BB & 2531AA and ABEK 2531AA). This area falls under the jurisdictions of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, and City of Mbombela local municipality, Mpumalanga Province.

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

The proposed study areas are located on the foothills of the Mpumalanga escarpment in the Sabie River Valley and consist of fragmented natural woodland vegetation. The terrain on the farm TEVREDE is mainly mountainous with steep slopes. Some sections were previously disturbed and had been invaded by alien vegetation. The terrain on the farm ABEK is located on a north facing slope and crest of a hillside. The vegetation is largely natural but heavily invaded by alien invasive species.

Visibility and access on both the farms (TEVREDE & ABEK) were restricted. Mr. Meschak Mnisi and Mr. Elvis Makabela, who lived and worked on the farms for twenty-two years, were interviewed. They were not aware of any archaeological or historical features on the farms. Mr. Makabela was however able to point out graves on the perimeter of the ABEK study area but was not aware of any additional graves on the two farms. The graves are not within the study area. A few undecorated clay potsherds were observed within an access road to section C (ABEK) but are of no significance.

It is recommended that the owners be made aware that distinct archaeological material or human remains may only be revealed during the de-bushing operations of the proposed agricultural development. Since visibility on both farms were severely restricted, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist be contacted to monitor the de-bushing activities and to make a recommendation, should any archaeological or human remains be revealed.

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

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



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Christine (Van Wyk) Rowe  
NOVEMBER 2020

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# PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE CLEARANCE OF VEGETATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF MACADAMIA FARMING

1) ON PORTION 13 OF THE FARM TEVREDE 178-JT, &

2) ON PORTION 74 OF THE FARM ABEK 6-JU,

HAZYVIEW, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

## A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT

A Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) regarding archaeological and other cultural heritage resources was conducted on the footprint for the proposed clearance of vegetation for the purpose of macadamia farming for **Shekinah Glory Boerdery (Pty) Ltd**. The client in co-operation with **CORE Environmental Services** are proposing to clear a total area of approximately 20ha, situated on two farms, namely *portion 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178-JT, & portion 74 of the farm ABEK 6-JU*, near Hazyview. <sup>1 2</sup>

The two properties are located south of the R536 provincial road between Sabie and Hazyview. The farm TEVREDE is approximately 17km from the town of Hazyview and the farm ABEK is approximately 7km from the town of Hazyview. <sup>3</sup> Both study areas are south of the Sabie River, in the foothills of the Sabie River Valley. <sup>4 5</sup>

The investigation revealed that both the study areas were located on slopes within natural vegetation which were heavily invaded by alien invasive species such as *Lantana camara*, *Chromolaena odorata* as well as *Dichrostachys cinerea* (Sickle bush) (figs. 1 – 29). <sup>6</sup> No infrastructure / buildings or other structures were observed during the survey. <sup>7</sup>

TEVREDE study areas A & B (*on portion 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178-JT*), is indicated on topographical map: 2530BB (1986), and various google images in the report (see maps 4 - 8). The study areas at ABEK, C & D (*portion 74 of the farm ABEK 6-JU*), are indicated on

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<sup>1</sup> CORE Env. Serv., BID document, e-mail access: 2020-10-06.

<sup>2</sup> Personal communication: Ms. Anne-Marie White, CORE, 2020-10-23.

<sup>3</sup> Personal communication: Mr. Hans Schroeder, Owner, 2020-10-23.

<sup>4</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on pnt 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178JU, Hazyview, 2020, p. 3, &

<sup>5</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on the farm ABEK 6JU, p. 3.

<sup>6</sup> Van Wyk, B., & Van Wyk P., Field Guide to Trees of Southern Africa, 1997, p. 9.

<sup>7</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on the farm ABEK 6JU, p. 3.

topographical map 2531AA (1971), as well as google images. The proposed development areas are surrounded by farms with existing agricultural activities (see map 3 & 6 - 7).

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

The aims of this report are to source all relevant information on archaeological and heritage resources in the study area, and to advise the client on sensitive heritage areas as well as where it is viable for the development to take place in terms of the specifications as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act no., 25 of 1999 (NHRA). Recommendations for maximum conservation measures for any heritage resources which may be encountered, will also be made. The study area is indicated in maps 4 - 8, and Appendix 1 & 2.

- This study forms part of an EIA, Consultant: Ms. Anne-Mari White, *CORE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES*, Nelspruit, 1206, Cell: 0608781591 / e-mail: [info@coreenviro.co.za](mailto:info@coreenviro.co.za). The EIA is in the Planning & Scoping phase.
- Type of development: Development of a total of 20ha, *on portion 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178-JT, and portion 74 of the farm ABEK 6-JU*), Hazyview, Mpumalanga Province. It is zoned as agricultural and will not be rezoned.<sup>8</sup>
- Location of Province, Magisterial district / Local Authority and Property (farms): The area falls within the Mpumalanga Province under the jurisdictions of the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, and City of Mbombela local municipality.
- Land owner: ***Shekinah Glory Boerdery (Pty) Ltd.***<sup>9</sup>

**Terms of reference:** As specified by section 38 (3) of the NHRA, the following information is provided in this report.

- a) The identification and mapping of heritage resources where applicable;
- b) Assessment of the significance of the heritage resources;
- c) Alternatives given to affected heritage resources by the development;
- d) Plans for measures of mitigation.

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<sup>8</sup> Personal communication: Ms. Anne-Marie White, CORE, 2020-10-23.

<sup>9</sup> CORE Env. Serv., BID document, e-mail access: 2020-10-06.

## **Legal requirements:**

The legal context of the report is grounded in the National Heritage Resources Act no. 25, 1999, as well as the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA 107), GNR 982 of 2014 (as amended in 2017).<sup>10</sup>

### **• Section 38 of the NHRA**

This report constitutes a heritage impact assessment investigation linked to the environmental impact assessment required for the development. The proposed development is a listed activity in terms of Section 38 (1) of the NHRA. Section 38 (2) of the NHRA requires the submission of a HIA report for authorisation purposes to the responsible heritage resources agency, (SAHRA). Heritage conservation and management in South Africa is governed by the NHRA and falls under the overall jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and its provincial offices and counterparts.

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

- Any development or other activity which will change the character of a site:
  - exceeding 5000m<sup>2</sup> in extent;
  - the rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m<sup>2</sup> in extent;

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

The end purpose of this report is to alert *CORE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES*, as well as the client and interested and affected parties about existing heritage resources that may be affected by the proposed development, and to recommend mitigation measures aimed at reducing the risks of any adverse impacts on these heritage resources. Such measures could include the recording of any heritage buildings or structures older than 60 years prior to demolition, in terms of section 34 of the NHRA and also other sections of this act dealing with archaeological sites, buildings and graves.

The NHRA section 2 (xvi) states that a “heritage resource” means any place or object of cultural significance, and in section 2 (vi) that “cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural,

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<sup>10</sup> CORE Environmental Services: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT, 2020-10-06. p. 1.

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

- **Section 35 of the NHRA**

Section 35 (4) of the NHRA stipulates that no person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA, destroy, damage, excavate, alter or remove from its original position, or collect, any **archaeological material** or object. This section may apply to any significant archaeological sites that may be discovered. In the case of such chance finds, the heritage practitioner will assist in investigating the extent and significance of the finds and consult with an archaeologist about further action. This may entail removal of material after documenting the find or mapping of larger sections before destruction. A few undecorated clay potsherds were observed in the access road of ABEK study area C.

- **Section 36 of the NHRA**

Section 36 of the NHRA stipulates that no person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA, destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any **grave or burial ground** older than 60 years, which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. It is possible that chance burials might be discovered during development of the road infrastructure or agricultural activities. Three graves outside of the study area C, at ABEK were pointed out by Mr. Elvis Makabela.<sup>11</sup>

- **Section 34 of the NHRA**

Section 34 of the NHRA stipulates that no person may alter, damage, destroy, relocate etc., any **building or structure older than 60 years**, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority. No buildings, foundations or structures were observed in the study areas during the survey. A pumphouse at TEVREDE, is of a recent nature.

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<sup>11</sup> Personal communication: Mr. Elvis Makabela, Farm worker / Manager, 2020-10-23.



- **Section 37 of the NHRA**

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

- **NEMA**

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

## **B BACKGROUND TO ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA**

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

The study areas are located *on portion 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178-JT, and portion 74 of the farm ABEK 6-JU*, Hazyview. Both farms are accessed from the R536 provincial road between Sabie and Hazyview.<sup>12</sup>

Primary and secondary sources were consulted to place the surrounding area in an archaeological context. Ethnographical and linguistic studies by early researchers such as Ziervogel and Van Warmelo shed light on the cultural groups living in the area since ca 1600. Historic and academic sources by Meyer, Voight, Bergh, De Jongh, Evers, Myburgh, Thackeray and Van der Ryst were consulted, as well as historic sources (Makhura and Webb). Van Warmelo based his 1935 survey of *Bantu Tribes of South Africa* on the number of taxpayers in an area. The survey does not include the extended households of each taxpayer, so it was impossible to actually indicate how many people were living in one area.<sup>13</sup> (See Map 1: Van Warmelo 1935).

Primary sources were consulted from the Pilgrim's Rest Museum Archives for a background on the pre-history and history of the study area. Several circular stone-walled complexes and terraces as well as graves have been recorded in the vicinities of Hazyview<sup>14</sup>, Bushbuckridge, Graskop and Sabie. Clay potsherds and upper as well as lower grinders, are scattered at most of the sites.<sup>15</sup> Many of these occur in caves as a result of the Swazi attacks during the 1900's on smaller groups.

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<sup>12</sup> CORE Environmental Services: BACKGROUND INFORMATION DOCUMENT, 2020-10-06. p. 1.

<sup>13</sup> N.J. van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p.9.

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

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

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Very little contemporary research has been done on prehistoric African settlements in the direct study area. Later Stone Age sites in the Kruger National Park date to the last 2500 years and are associated with pottery and microlith stone tools.<sup>16</sup> Professionally excavated Early Iron Age sites in the immediate area, besides those in the Kruger National Park, are the Plaston site towards the south, dating ca 900 AD,<sup>17</sup> and Pelsers who excavated an Early Iron Age site between Klaserie & Acornhoek on the farm *Happyland 241KT*. The site dated to between AD450 & AD1000 and contained hut remains, burials, cattle kraal deposits, pottery and faunal remains. According to Huffman, and based on the decorated pottery which was recovered during the excavations, there were two phases of settlement, namely the Mzonjani facies (Urewe tradition), dating between AD450 & AD700, and the Doornkop facies (Kalundu tradition), dating between AD750 & AD1000.<sup>18</sup> No other archaeological excavations have been conducted to date within the study area.

The wider area is quite rich in archaeological history and the first evidence of ancient mining occurred between 46 000 and 28 500 years ago during the Middle Stone Age. Hematite or red ochre was mined at Dumaneni and is regarded as one of the oldest mines in the world. Iron ore was also mined in the area, and a furnace as well as iron slag were documented.<sup>19</sup> Research has been done by the Pilgrim's Rest Museum on San rock art as well as rock art made by Bantu speakers in the Escarpment area, but none have been recorded to date within the study area.<sup>20</sup>

## STONE AGE

The Stone Age is the period in human history when people produced stone tools. The Stone Age in South Africa can be divided in three periods:

Early Stone Age (ESA): +- 2 million – 150 000 years ago;

Middle Stone Age (MSA): +- 150 000 – 30 000 years ago;

Later Stone Age (LSA): +- 40 000 – 1850AD.

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<sup>16</sup> J.S. Bergh (red), *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*, p. 95.

<sup>17</sup> M.M. Van der Ryst., *Die Ystertydperk*, in J.S. Bergh (red), *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid Afrika: Die vier Noordelike Provinsies*, p. 97.

<sup>18</sup> A. Pelsers, Report on a Phase 1 HIA for the upgrade of the Wits rural facility on portion 175 of the farm Guernsey 81KU, Klaserie / Acornhoek, p. 14.

<sup>19</sup> Bornman, H., *The Pioneers of the Lowveld*, p. 1.

<sup>20</sup> PRMA: Information file 9/2.

## **IRON AGE**

The Iron Age is the period in time when humans manufactured metal artifacts. According to Van der Ryst & Meyer,<sup>21</sup> it can be divided in two separate phases, namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) +- 200 – 1000 AD;

Late Iron Age (LIA) +- 1000 – 1850 AD.

## **PRE- COLONIAL HISTORY**

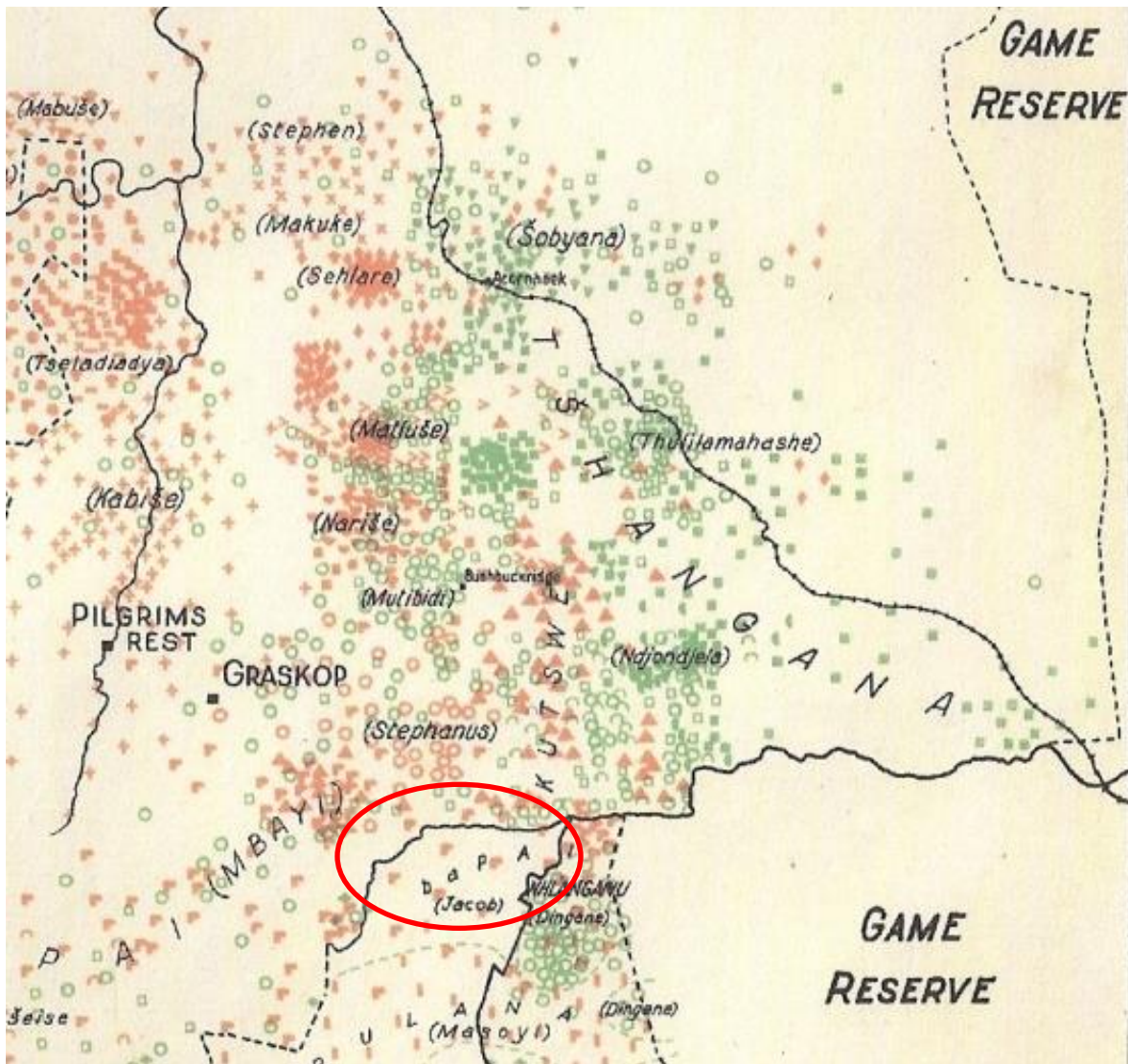
The study area was populated during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and early researchers (D. Ziervogel and N.J. Van Warmelo), revealed that the study area was mainly inhabited by the Sotho groups (especially BaPai / Kutswe), Swazi from before the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as well as small groups of Tsonga (Nhlanganu and Tšhangana).<sup>22 23</sup> (See Map 1: 1935: Map of Van Warmelo). When concentrating on ethnographical history, it is important to include a slightly wider geographical area for it to make sense.

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<sup>21</sup> Van der Ryst, M.M, & Meyer, A, Die Ystertydperk in *Geskiedenis Atlas van Suid-Afrika Die Vier Noordelike Provinsies*, pp. 96 – 98.

<sup>22</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*. pp. 90-92 & 111.

<sup>23</sup> H. S. Webb, The Native Inhabitants of the Southern Lowveld, in *Lowveld Regional Development Association, The South-Eastern Transvaal Lowveld*. p.16.



**MAP 1:** Van Warmelo - 1935: The study area was populated in the past by mainly the Eastern Sotho groups such as the baPai and Kutswe.

**Key to the various groups in the study area:** Van Warmelo's 1935 map.

KEY			
■	PULANA (various)	●	SOTHO (various)
□	do. (Mutibidi)	○	do. (Marolo)
+	do. (Kabiše)	△	do. (Mcraba)
×	do. (Tseladiadya)	▽	do. (Mabuše)
○	do. (Stephanus)	◻	TSHANGANA (various)
○	do. (Nariše)	◻	do. (Thullamahashe)
○	do. (Matluse)	◻	NHLANGANU (various)
○	do. (Thēise)	◻	do. (Sobyana)
○	do. (Stephen)	◻	do. (Nqondjela)
○	do. (Sehlare)	◻	do. (Matches)
○	do. (Makuke)	◻	SWAZI
△	KUTSWE	◻	Ndzunza (amaNdebele)
△	baPAI		
△	baRōKA		

Groups which are found in this area are Eastern Sotho (particularly the bePai & Kutswe) as well as Tsonga / Tshangana groups:

#### **Eastern Sotho group: The Pai**

Van Warmelo identified the groups in northern Swaziland and the Pilgrim's Rest district before 1886 (including Sabie, Hazyview & White River), as Eastern Sotho (Pulana, Pai and Kutswe). According to Von Wielligh, the **Pai** occupied the area as far south as the Komati River (umLumati). Most of the younger generation has adopted the Swazi language.<sup>24</sup>

The Swazi constantly attacked the Eastern Sotho groups during the nineteenth century. The Pai fled to the caves in the mountains near MacMac (between Sabie and Pilgrim's Rest), while some of them (which were subjugated by a Swazi leader) fled from *Mswazi* in about 1853 to Sekukuniland (Steelpoort area), but decided to turn back towards their country along the Sabie River (1882). By this time, Europeans had already settled in this area when gold was discovered in 1873.<sup>25</sup>

#### **Eastern Sotho group: The Kutswe**

The **Kutswe** trekked from the northern parts of Swaziland northwards as a result of pressure from the Swazi in the south.<sup>26</sup> The Kutswe settled north-east of the present Nelspruit at a river called Kutswe (Gutshwa)<sup>27</sup> from where they got their present name. From here they moved on and settled at various places, and ruins of their kraals are scattered from Pretoriuskop, Hazyview (Phabeni) as well as on the farms Welgevonden 364, Lothian 258, Boschhoek 47, Sandford 46, Culcutta 51 and Oakley 262.<sup>28</sup> They occupied additional areas between White River and Sabie, and had sufficient influence amongst the Pai during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, to establish authority over more than 2000 individuals living on farms on both sides of the Sabie River from the town of Sabie as far as the main road from White River to Bushbuckridge.<sup>29</sup> They had chief jurisdiction over the following farms near Bushbuckridge: Oakley 262, Calcutta 51, Madras 50, Alexandria 251, Cork 60 and Ronoldsey 273. They intermarried with Nhlangu (Shangaan), Swazi and Pai.<sup>30 31</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, pp. 3-5.

<sup>25</sup> D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 11.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 110.

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

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

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 4-10.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 110.

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 110.

These early settlements all developed into larger settlements by the descendants of the groups, which are mentioned above, and the entire area to date, consists of villages, settlements or farms of which some are only a few kilometers apart.

The ruins of the kraals of Kutswe chiefs are still known on the following farms,<sup>32</sup> where they were most probably buried as well: Mogogong - near Pretoriuskop (KNP); Senwapitsi between Pretoriuskop & Skukuza (KNP); Phabêng, Phabeni gate in KNP; Phandane, Farm Welgevonden; Makgate, Farm Lothian gaMoépé; Farm Boschhoek; Lesaba la Mbanyêlé - Farm Sandford; Khubuthamaga - Farm Calcutta Matsabane - Farm Lothian; Selôkôtšô - Farm Oakley.<sup>33</sup>

### **Tsonga groups: The Nhlanganu and Tšhangana**

The Nhlanganu and Tšhangana (also generally known as the Shangaan-Tsonga)<sup>34</sup> form part of the larger Tsonga group of which the original group occupied the whole of Mosambique (Portuguese East Africa), and it has been recorded that by 1554, they were already living around the Delagoa Bay area (Maputo).<sup>35</sup> They fled from the onslaughts of the Zulu (Nguni) nation from the Natal area and great numbers of emigrants sought safety in the “Transvaal” as recently as the 19<sup>th</sup> century, especially in the greater Pilgrim's Rest district (including the study area that we are concerned with). The Tsonga also moved west from Mozambique into the “Transvaal”. They have never formed large powerful tribes but were mostly always subdivided into loosely-knit units which were absorbed under the protection of whichever chief would give them land.<sup>36</sup> They were originally of Nguni origin.<sup>37</sup> The term “Shangaan” is commonly employed to refer to all members of the Tsonga division.<sup>38</sup>

The **Nhlanganu** occupied the Low Veld area in their efforts to escape the Zulu raids during 1835-1840. They lived side by side with the Tšhangana, and the differences between the two are inconsiderable. They have mixed extensively with other tribes.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> D. Ziervogel, *The Eastern Sotho, A Tribal, Historical and Linguistic Survey*, p. 110.

<sup>33</sup> Rowe, C., Phase 1 AIA, HIA for proposed traffic training academy, Calcutta 294KU, 2013.

<sup>34</sup> M. De Jongh (ed.), *Swatini*, p. 24.

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

<sup>36</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, pp. 90-91.

<sup>37</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, Grouping and Ethnic History, in Schapera I., *The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa. An Ethnographical survey*, p. 55.

<sup>38</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 92

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 91-92.

The **Tšhangana** are also of Nguni origin who fled in the same way as the Nhlangu, settled in the “Transvaal” a little later than the former. Most of the Tsonga were subjects to *Soshangane*, who came from Zululand.<sup>40</sup> The downfall of *Ngungunyana* (son of *Soshangane*) saw his son seeking sanctuary in the “Transvaal”, and the latter became known as *Thulamahashi*,<sup>41</sup> the name that is still used for the area east of Busbuckridge.

The historical background of the study area confirms that it was occupied since the 17<sup>th</sup> century by the Eastern Sotho (baPai, Kutswe and Pulana) as well as Tsonga groups (Nhlangu and Tšhangana). These groups have intermarried extensively or were absorbed by other groups in time, and today groups such as Eastern Sotho, South-Ndebele, Swazi, Tsonga and Northern-Sotho occupy this area.<sup>42</sup>

### **History of the Hazyview / White River areas**

Early white settlers reported that there were relatively few black people in the district at the turn of the century, due to a combination of malaria, tsetse fly and the marauding Swazi impi's. There were however isolated kraals from the present Drum Rock Hotel in White River to Bushbuckridge.<sup>43</sup>

Just after the Anglo-Boer War, the High Commissioner of South Africa, Lord Alfred Milner, was investigating areas with favorable and healthy climates, fertile soil and lots of water, for farming. The ideal area that was identified was White River (or the White River Valley as it was then known),<sup>44</sup> Plaston, and as far as Hazyview. Many ex-servicemen settled in the area but conditions were harsh and by 1911 only a Scot named Macdonald successfully farmed with citrus.<sup>45</sup>

Today, citrus from this area is one of the main forms of agriculture in the Province.<sup>46</sup> Massive timber plantations were planted around White River and one of the biggest timber mills with the

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<sup>40</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, Grouping and Ethnic History, in *Schapera I., The Bantu-Speaking Tribes of South Africa. An Ethnographical survey*, p. 57.

<sup>41</sup> N.J. Van Warmelo, *A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa*, p. 92.

<sup>42</sup> M. De Jongh (ed)., *Swatini*, p. 40.

<sup>43</sup> Nevill C., *White River Remembered*, p. 68.

<sup>44</sup> Borman, H., *Baanbrekers van die Laeveld*, p. 39.

<sup>45</sup> Nevill, C., *White River Remembered*, p. 3.

<sup>46</sup> Delius, P. & Hay, M., *Mpumalanga, an illustrated history*, p. 156.

latest technology was built in 1982 in the town.<sup>47</sup>

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

- *Inspection of Umbhaba Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview, (2001);* - LIA stone wall identified;
- *a Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for 132Kv Powerlines from Kiepersol substation (Hazyview), to the Nwarele substation Dwarsloop (2002);* Recent grave yards were identified;
- *Study for the Proposed Eskom Powerlines, Hazyview – Dwarsloop (2008);*
- *Phase 1 HIA portion 64 of the farm The Rest 454JT, Nelspruit (2009):* Undecorated potsherds and recent stone walls, one Early Stone Age hand axe.
- *Phase 1 HIA portion 62 of the farm The Rest 454JT, Nelspruit (2009):* Late Iron age stone walls, undecorated potsherds;
- *Inspection of Umbhaba Stone-walled settlement, Hazyview, (2001);*
- *a Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for 132Kv Powerlines from Kiepersol substation (Hazyview), to the Nwarele substation Dwarsloop (2002);*
- *a Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed traffic training academy, Calcutta, Mkhuhlu, Bushbuckridge (2013);*
- *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Nkambeni cemetery in Numbi, Hazyview (2013);*
- *Phase 1 Archaeological impact assessment, survey & management guidelines for Majuba 1, Rock Art site: Berlin Plantation, Kaapsehoop (2012).*
- *Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for a Development on the farm Agricultural Holding no 56 JU, White River (2013) was done in the wider area;*
- *Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed agricultural development on the farm Krokodilspruit 248JT, White River, Mpumalanga (2018) – Historic & LIA heritage features and graves were identified but was not within the study area.*
- *Phase 1 AIA & HIA for a proposed development of a Lodge on a portion of the farm CORK 295KU (10ha), Mkhuhlu, Bushbuckridge area, Mpumalanga Province (2018) – no archaeological or historical material was observed.*
- *Letter of Recommendation for the exemption from a Phase 1 AIA & HIA investigation, proposed construction of a bridge on the D233 road in Louieville, Nkomazi Local Municipality (Apr. 2018).*

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<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.* p. 162.



- Phase 1 AIA & HIA for the rectification of an unlawful commencement for the construction of the LEOPARD SANDS RIVER LODGE & associated infrastructure on a portion of the remaining extent of the farm BELFAST 296KU, Mkhuhlu, Bushbuckridge area, Mpumalanga Province (2019); – no archaeological or historical material was observed.
- Phase 1 AIA / HIA for proposed establishment of macadamia plantation on portion 1 of the farm PEEBLES 31JU, White River, Mpumalanga Province (2019); Graves, Upper grinders and historical features were identified – associated with recent settlement.
- Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Friedenheim Housing Project: Township establishment on portions 85 & 86 of the farm FRIEDENHEIM 282JT, City of Mbombela (Nelspruit) (March 2020); only building rubble of a recent nature were observed.
- Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for the clearance of 13ha vegetation for the purpose of berry farming on portion 15 of the farm SANDFORD 291KU, Hazyview, City of Mbombela; only recent structures were observed.

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

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

resources for the proposed ESKOM Tekwane North line and substations, Mpumalanga Province (2013) – revealed historic remains of low significance and a cemetery.

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

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

Both study areas are located on the foothills of the escarpment in the Sabie River Valley, south of the R536, and the general topography is rugged with dense vegetation.

The elevation of **TEVREDE** ranges between 660m in the valley bottom and 740m on the northern watershed. It is situated on the south facing slope leading down to the valley of the Sabaan River with a relatively steep higher slope which becomes gentler towards the eastern section where an outlying spur is situated. The terrain on the farm **TEVREDE** is mainly mountainous with steep slopes. The vegetation is largely natural and the general structure can be described as forest and thicket. Some sections were previously disturbed and had been invaded by alien vegetation such as *Lantana camara*. The study areas A & B form part of a much larger fragmented natural area (see maps 3 & 4), <sup>48</sup> (figs. 1 - 5).

A shed and access road are present on the western section and an ESKOM power line servitude is aligned parallel to the stream on the eastern section (figs 1 – 3). <sup>49</sup> The site is not currently used for any agricultural activities.

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<sup>48</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on pnt 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178JU, Hazyview, 2020, p. 9.

<sup>49</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on pnt 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178JU, Hazyview, 2020, p. 9.

**ABEK** is located on the north facing slope and crest of a hillside with a relatively steep higher slope, becoming gentler toward the foot slope. The terrain on the farm **ABEK** is located between elevations of 600m and 670m. The vegetation is largely natural but heavily invaded by alien invasive species such as *Lantana camara* and *Chromolaena odorata* and the general structure can be described as closed woodland and thicket. Several prominent drainage lines transect the study area and flow from north to south and are tributaries of the Sabie River further north (see maps 3 & 5),<sup>50</sup> (figs. 23 - 29). The study areas C & D form part of a much larger fragmented natural area.

The general site topography is rugged with dense vegetation which resembles a transition between Legogote Sour Bushveld & Pretoriuskop Sour Bushveld (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006).

The local land use varies from natural vegetation to cultivated fruit and nut orchards as well as forestry in the higher lying areas.

The applicant, **Shekinah Glory Boerdery (Pty) Ltd.**, in co-operation with **CORE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**, is proposing the clearance of vegetation for agricultural purposes on a total of 20ha of the two properties.<sup>51</sup> The study areas are indicated in maps 4 – 8 and Appendix 2: Photographic documentation.

The general geology of the area consists of granite and gneiss, mostly of the Nelspruit suite, forming hills with large boulders. Soils are shallow, coarse litosols, comprised of Glenrosa or Mispah soil types.<sup>52</sup>

The study areas are within the Lowveld Sour Bushveld veld type according to Acocks (1988), or Sour Lowveld Bushveld according to Low & Rebelo (1998), in Mpumalanga Province.<sup>53</sup> The study areas were mountainous.

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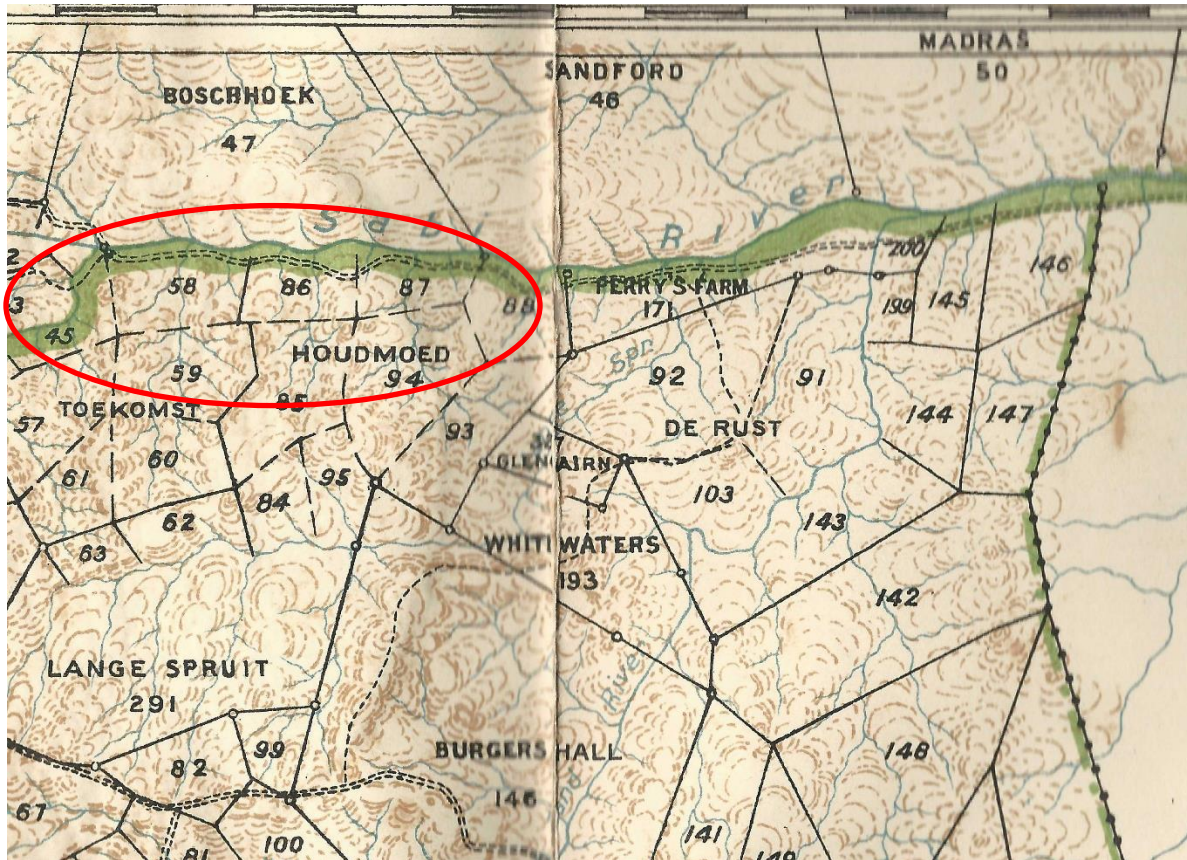
<sup>50</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on the farm ABEK 6JU, p. 10.

<sup>51</sup> CORE Env. Serv., BID document, e-mail access: 2020-10-06.

<sup>52</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on the farm ABEK 6JU, p. 10.

<sup>53</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on the farm ABEK 6JU, p. 9.

A map of the 1920's does not indicate any historic settlements in the direct study areas (see map 2). The topographical maps of 1971 & 1986 also do not indicate any features of interest (see topographical maps 6 & 7: 2530BB & 2531AA).



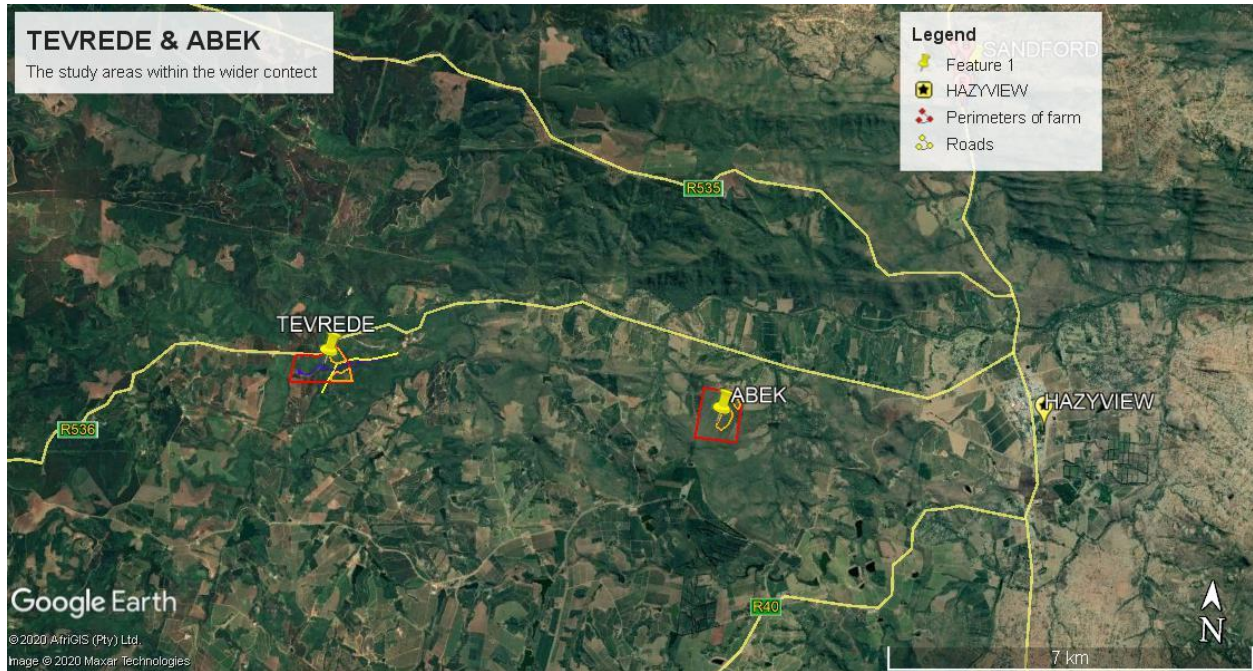
**MAP 2:** A topographical map of the 1920's does not indicate any black settlements in the study area (the oval indicates the study areas of TEVREDE & ABEK).

#### D. LOCALITY

The proposed study areas of TEVREDE & ABEK are located in the foothills of the Mpumalanga escarpment in the Sabie River Valley and consist of fragmented natural woodland vegetation. **TEVREDE** is situated to the south of the Sabie River and the R536 provincial road between Sabie and Hazyview. The proposed project site is located on the south facing slope leading down to the valley of the Sabaan River with a relatively steep higher slope, which becomes gentler toward the eastern section where an outlying spur is situated. The local land use varies from natural areas to cultivated fruit and nut orchards as well as forestry in the higher lying areas. <sup>54</sup>

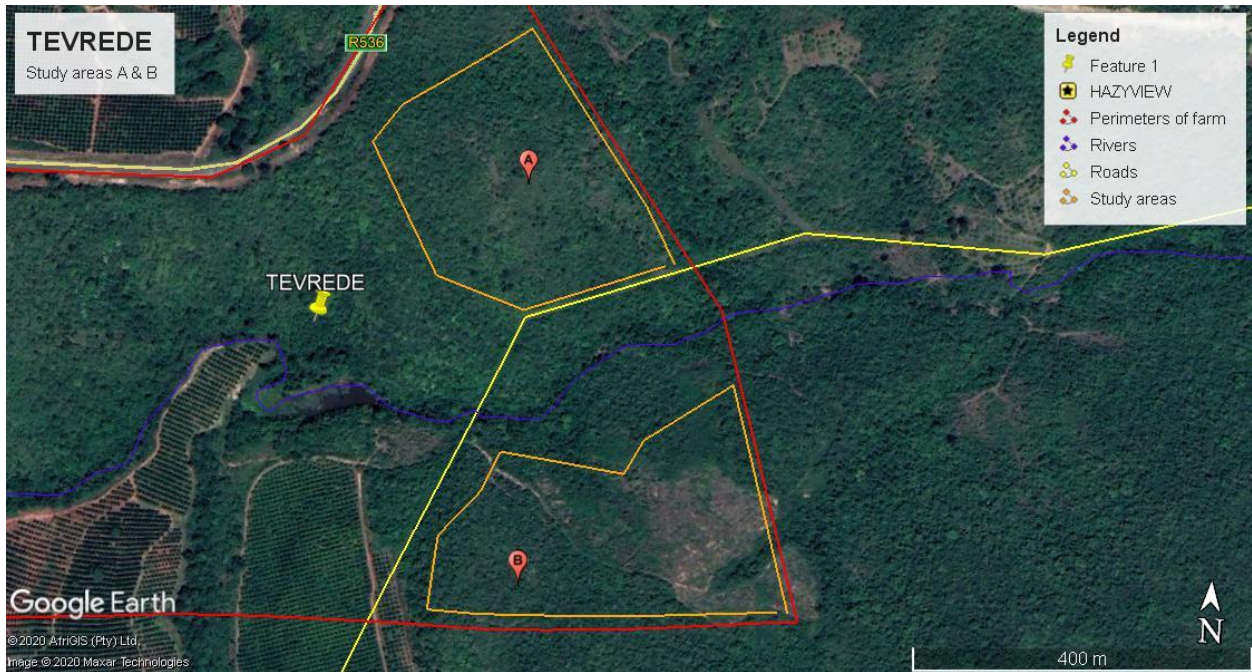
<sup>54</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on pnt 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178JU, Hazyview, 2020, p. 9.

**ABEK** is also situated to the south of the Sabie River as well as the R537 provincial road between Sabie and Hazyview. The study area is located on the north facing slope and crest of a hillside with a relatively steep higher slope, which becomes gentler towards the foot slope. <sup>55</sup>

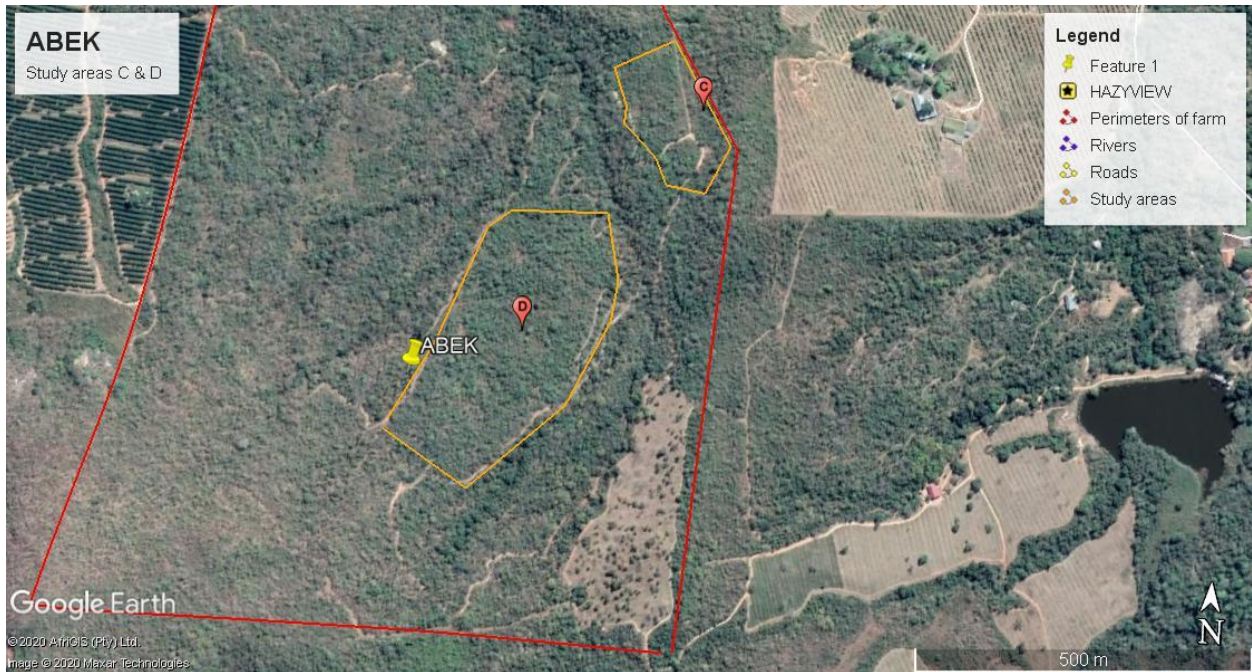


**MAP 3:** Google image of TEVREDE & ABEK within the wider context.

<sup>55</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on the farm ABEK 6JU, p. 10.



**MAP 4:** Google image of the study areas on TEVREDE (A & B).



**MAP 5:** Google image of the study areas on ABEK (C & D).

- **Description of methodology:**

Google images as well as topographical maps (maps 4 – 8), indicate the area of the proposed development. These were intensively studied to assess the current and historically disturbed areas and infrastructure. In order to reach a comprehensive conclusion regarding the cultural heritage resources in the study area, the following methods were used:

- The desktop study consists mainly of archival sources studied on distribution patterns of early African groups who settled in the area since the 18<sup>th</sup> century, and which have been observed in past and present ethnographical research and studies.
- Literary sources, books and government publications, which were available on the subject, have been consulted, in order to establish relevant information.
- Several specialists currently working in the field of anthropology and archaeology as well as Biodiversity have also been consulted on the subject.

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

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

- The study areas are mainly natural woodlands, which have been colonized with invasive species (figs. 14 & 15).
- The site visit consisted of 3 people during the month of October.
- The fieldwork and survey were conducted on foot. Tracks and paths were mainly used to access areas (See Appendix 1).
- The study areas were both dense and access as well as visibility were restricted. Both areas were invaded by alien vegetation (fig. 14 & 15).
- Disturbed areas and paths on the farm, as well as ESKOM servitudes were scrutinized for any archaeological material.
- The relevant data was located with a GPS instrument (GPSMAP 64X series) datum WGS 84, and plotted. Co-ordinates were within 3 meters of identified sites.
- Evaluation of the resources which might be impacted upon by the footprint, was done within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 (1999).
- Personal communication with relevant stakeholders on the specific study areas, were held, such as environmental specialist Ms. Anne-Mari White,<sup>56</sup> as well as farm workers /

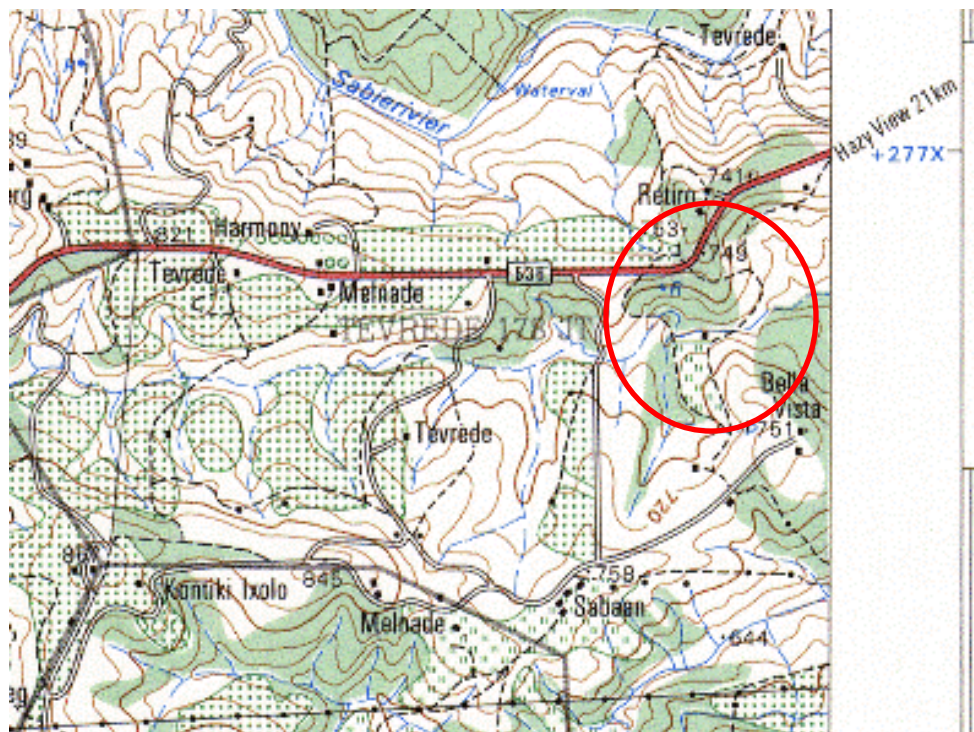
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<sup>56</sup> Personal communication: Ms. Anne-Marie White, CORE, 2020-10-23.

managers Meschak Mnisi,<sup>57</sup> and Elvis Makabela.<sup>58</sup>

- GPS co-ordinates were used to locate the perimeters and any heritage features within the study area (Co-ordinates provided by CORE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES):  
The study areas are indicated by the GPS co-ordinates (See maps 4 & 8):

GPS CO-ORDINATES			
Location	South	East	Elevation
<b>TEVREDE</b>			
<b>A</b>	S 25° 02' 33.96"	E 30° 59' 45.86"	695m
<b>B</b>	S 25° 02' 47.06"	E 30° 59' 50.03"	703m
<b>ABEK</b>			
<b>C</b>	S 25° 02' 48.52"	E 31° 04' 20.84"	610m
<b>D</b>	S 25° 02' 58.88"	E 31° 04' 13.34"	637m

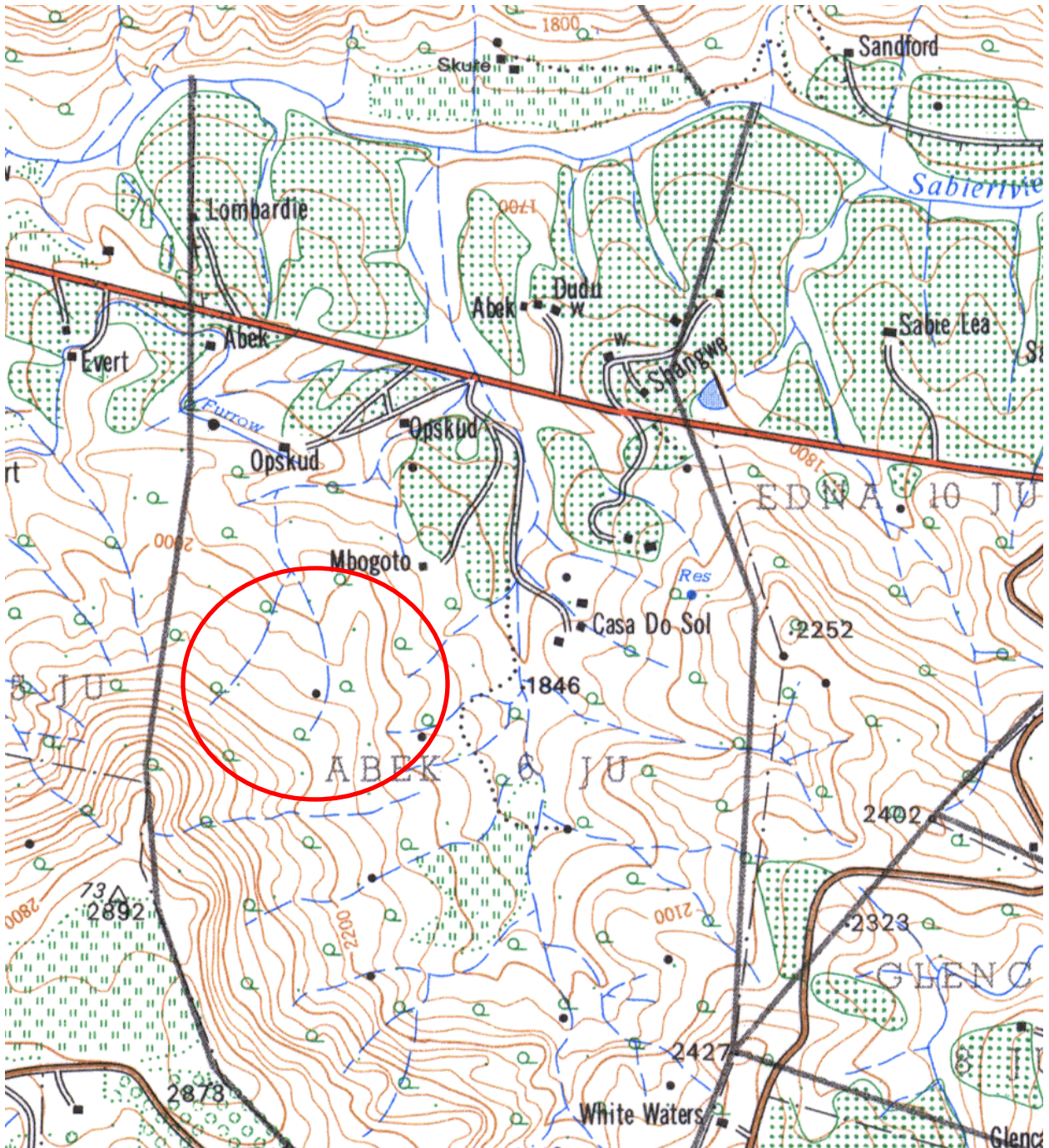


**MAP 6:** The TEVREDE study area is situated on topographical map 2530BB (1986). No features of interest are indicated on this map.

<sup>57</sup> Personal communication: Mr. Elvis Makabela, Farm worker / Manager, 2020-10-23.

<sup>58</sup> Personal communication: Mr. Meschak Mnisi, Farm worker / Manager, 2020-10-23.





**MAP 7:** The ABEK study area is situated on topographical map 2531AA (1971). No features of interest are indicated on this map.

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

The applicant, **Shekinah Glory Boerdery (Pty) Ltd.**, in co-operation with **CORE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**, is proposing the clearance of vegetation for agricultural

purposes on a total of 20ha on two farms, *portion 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178-JT, & portion 74 of the farm ABEK 6-JU*, near Hazyview.<sup>59</sup>

No economic or agricultural activities are presently taking place in the study areas, which consist mainly of natural woodland vegetation, which have been invaded by alien invader species,<sup>60</sup> (figs. 14 -15 & 1 - 29).



**MAP 8:** Google image: Features which were identified on the farm ABEK.

No archaeological or historical remains were identified on the farm TEVREDE. A recent pump house which is still in use, was observed next to the Sabaan River (fig. 12).

Mr. Elvis Makabela pointed out three indistinct graves on the farm ABEK, next to the access road to study area “C”, (figs. 20 - 23). A few undecorated clay potsherds were identified within the access road to section C, as well as in the access road within section C (figs. 16 - 19). The potsherds are located within the disturbed road section. No other remains of recent or historical infrastructure were observed in the rest of the study areas.

Paths and tracks were used to access the areas, but visibility was restricted at both sites, (see Appendix 1).

<sup>59</sup> CORE Env. Serv., BID document, e-mail access: 2020-10-06.

<sup>60</sup> AFRIKA ENVIRO & BIOLOGY, D. vd Walt, Ecological investigation for clearing of indigenous vegetation for the cultivation of macadamia trees on the farm ABEK 6JU, p. 10.

**Features which were observed during the survey: Farm ABEK (see map 8):**

<b>Feature / Site</b>	<b>Description / Comments</b>	<b>Site Location</b>
<b>ABEK Graves (Outside of study area)</b>	Three graves with stone casing were observed outside the study area. <b>Figs. 20 - 22.</b>	25°02'54.47"S 31°04'20.38"E Elev. 621m
<b>ABEK Potsherds (within study area)</b>	Fragments of undecorated clay potsherds of a light brown colour. <b>Fig. 16 - 19.</b>	25°02' 50.88"S 31°04' 21.74"E Elev. 620m
<b>ABEK Potsherds (within study area C)</b>	Fragments of undecorated clay potsherds of a light brown colour. <b>Fig. 16 – 19.</b>	25°02' 48.73"S 31°04' 21.19"E Elev. 611m

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

<b>ACT</b>	<b>COMPO-NENT</b>	<b>IMPLICATION</b>	<b>RELEVANCE</b>	<b>COMPLIANCE</b>
NHRA	S 34	Impact on buildings and structures older than 60 years	None present in the study area	None
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological heritage resources	Undecorated fragments of clay potsherds within study area ABEK - C	Not significant
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	3 graves	Outside of study area
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None present	None
NHRA	S38	Developments requiring an HIA	Development is a listed activity	HIA done
NEMA	EIA regulations	Activities requiring an EIA	Development is subject to an EIA	HIA is part of EIA

- **Summarised identification and cultural significance assessment of affected heritage resources: General issues of site and context:**

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

<b><i>Property features and characteristics</i></b>		
Have there been any previous development impacts on the property?	No	No development impact – only invader / alien vegetation.
Are there any significant landscape features on the property?	No	NA
Are there any sites or features of geological significance on the property?	No	NA
Does the property have any rocky outcrops on it?	No	NA
Does the property have any fresh water sources (springs, streams, rivers) on or alongside it?	Yes	<b>TEVREDE</b> – study area borders the SABAAN River; <b>ABEK</b> – Drainage lines

<b><i>Heritage resources on the property</i></b>		
<b><i>Formal protection (NHRA)</i></b>		
National heritage sites (S. 27)	No	NA
Provincial heritage sites (S. 27)	No	NA
Provincial protection (S. 29)	No	NA
Place listed in heritage register (S. 30)	No	NA
<b><i>General protection (NHRA)</i></b>		
Structures older than 60 years (S. 34)	No	NA
Archaeological site or material (S. 35)	No	NA
Graves or burial grounds (S. 36)	No	NA
Public monuments or memorials (S. 37)	No	NA

<b>Heritage resources on the property</b>		
<b>Other</b>		
Any heritage resource identified in a heritage survey (author / date / grading)	No	NA
Any other heritage resources (describe)	No	NA

<b>NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource category</b>	<b>ELE- MENTS</b>	<b>INDICATORS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>										<b>RISK</b>	
		His tori cal	Rar e	Scie ntifi c	Typi cal	Tech nolo gical	Aes theti c	Pers on / com muni ty	Land mark	Mate rial con ditio n	Sust aina bility		
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Areas attached to oral traditions / intangible heritage	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	-
Historical settlement/ townscapes	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Landscape of cultural significance	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological site of scientific/ cultural importance	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

<b>NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resourcecategory</b>	<b>ELE- MENTS</b>	<b>INDICATORS OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE</b>										<b>RISK</b>	
		His tori cal	Rar e	Scie ntifi c	Typi cal	Tech nolo gical	Aes theti c	Pers on / com muni ty	Land mark	Mate rial con ditio n	Sust aina bility		
Archaeologi cal features / sites	Undecor ated fragment s of clay potsherd s within study area ABEK - C	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	Not significa nt
Grave / burial grounds	YES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Outside of study area
Areas of significance related to labour history	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movable objects	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Summarised recommended impact management interventions

<b>NHRA S (3)2 Heritage resource category</b>	<b>SITE</b>	<b>IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE Cultural significance rating</b>		<b>Impact management</b>	<b>Motivation</b>
		<b>Cultural significance</b>	<b>Impact significance</b>		
Buildings / structures of cultural significance	No	No	None	-	-
Areas attached to oral traditions / intangible heritage	No	None	None	-	-
Historical settlement/ townscape	No	None	None	-	-
Landscape of cultural significance	No	None	None	-	-
Geological site of scientific/ cultural importance	No	None	None	-	-
Archaeological sites	Fragments of undecorated potsherds	None	None	Not significant	None
Grave / burial grounds	3 x Graves	No	None	Not required	Outside of study area



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

<b>ACT</b>	<b>COMPO- NENT</b>	<b>IMPLICATION</b>	<b>RELEVANCE</b>	<b>COMPLIANCE</b>
NHRA	S 34	Impact on buildings and structures older than 60 years	None present	None
NHRA	S35	Impacts on archaeological heritage resources	Fragments of undecorated potsherds	Out of archaeological context / situated in disturbed road area
NHRA	S36	Impact on graves	3 x graves	Outside of study area
NHRA	S37	Impact on public monuments	None present	None
NHRA	S38	Developments requiring an HIA	Development is a listed activity	Full HIA
NEMA	EIA regulation	Activities requiring an EIA	Development is subject to an EIA	HIA is part of EIA

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

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

- **Evaluation methods**

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

- **National Heritage Resources Act**

The National Heritage Resources Act no. 25, 1999 (NHRA) aims to promote good management of the national estate, and to enable and encourage communities to conserve their legacy so that it may be bequeathed to future generations. Heritage is unique and it cannot be renewed and contributes to redressing past inequities.<sup>61</sup> It promotes previously neglected research areas.

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

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.<sup>62</sup>

- **The significance and evaluation of the cultural heritage features *on portion 74 of the farm ABEK 6-JU*: (please note that no features of interest were observed on *portion 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178-JU*)**

The significance and evaluation of the archaeological / cultural heritage features which were observed within the study areas, can be summarized as follows:

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<sup>61</sup> National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. p. 2.

<sup>62</sup> National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999. pp. 12-14

**FEATURES:**

<b>Site</b>	<b>Cultural Heritage Features</b>	<b>Significance</b>	<b>Measures of Mitigation</b>
<b>Undecorated clay potsherds</b>	Fragments of undecorated clay potsherds were observed within the disturbed road section, and out of any archaeological context: It is believed that these are associated with recent settlement as these items are currently still widely used in the surrounding rural area; No archaeological sites were observed near or in the vicinity.	<b>No significance</b>	No mitigation measures are recommended (as they are not in any historical or in an archaeological context).

- **Field rating:**

The field rating is viewed in terms of the NHRA (25, 1999) sections 3 (3) a, c, g & h.

The archaeological material (fragments of undecorated clay potsherds) is of no significance, as it is believed to be associated with recent settlement. It is not believed to have any significance which will be negatively impacted upon by the proposed agricultural development. There is no cultural value to these objects which could link them as of outstanding importance to a certain community (NHRA 3.3a); or its potential to yield social, cultural or spiritual information or to link it to a particular community which may contribute to an understanding of South Africa's cultural heritage (NHRA 3.3c & g).

**Recommendation & discussion:**

Items such as clay potsherds, are found in the entire rural areas of Bushbuckridge, Hazyview, White River and Nelspruit (see map 1), and are still in use today. None of these features are within an archaeological or historical context, as they were observed within a disturbed access road. It is believed that these items are of a more recent nature. There is no cultural value to these objects which could link them as of outstanding importance to a certain community (NHRA 3.3a); or its potential to yield social, cultural or spiritual information or to link it to a particular community which may contribute to an understanding of South Africa's cultural heritage (NHRA 3.3c & g).<sup>63</sup> No mitigation measures are recommended.

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<sup>63</sup> National Heritage Resources Act, no. 25 of 1999.

## H. RECOMMENDATIONS & CONCLUSION

**Shekinah Glory Boerdery (Pty) Ltd**, in co-operation with **CORE Environmental Services** are proposing to clear a total area of approximately 20ha, situated on two farms, namely *portion 13 of the farm TEVREDE 178-JT, & portion 74 of the farm ABEK 6-JU*, near Hazyview. <sup>64</sup>

The study areas at TEVREDE and ABEK, consisted of natural woodland, which have been invaded by large sections of alien invasive vegetation. Visibility in most sections were restricted, although the two managers, who worked and resided on the two farms for at least 22 years, (and who indicated that they knew the farms very well), were not aware of any structures or foundations of a historical nature. Mr. Mnisi was aware of a historical settlement to the west of the farm TEVREDE.

The three graves which were pointed out by Mr. Makabela, were outside of the study area. Apart from a few undecorated clay potsherds, the survey revealed no other archaeological or historical features or structures of significance within the study area.

It is recommended that the owners be made aware that distinct archaeological material or human remains may only be revealed during the de-bushing operations of the proposed agricultural development. Since visibility on both farms were severely restricted, it is recommended that a qualified archaeologist be contacted to monitor the de-bushing activities and to make a recommendation, should any archaeological or human remains be revealed.

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

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<sup>64</sup> CORE Env. Serv., BID document, e-mail access: 2020-10-06.

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Access: 2013-01-13.

## **PERSONAL INFORMATION**

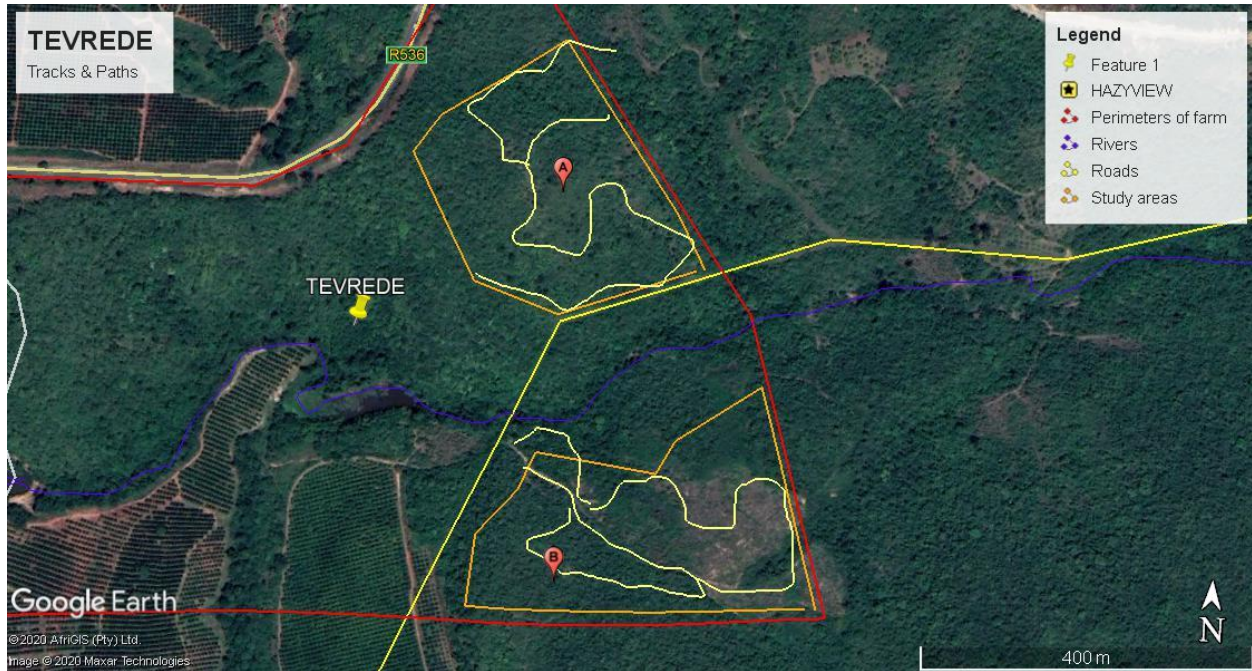
- Personal communication: Ms. A-M White, 2020-10-23. Cell: 0608781591.
- Personal communication: Mr. Elvis Makabela, Farm worker, Manager (ABEK), 2020-10-23, Cell: 0825941150.
- Personal communication: Mr. Hans Schroeder, Owner, 2020-10-23, Cell: 0713646902.
- Personal communication: Mr. Meschak Mnisi, Farm Worker, Manager (TEVREDE), 2020-10-23, Cell: 0790480001.

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

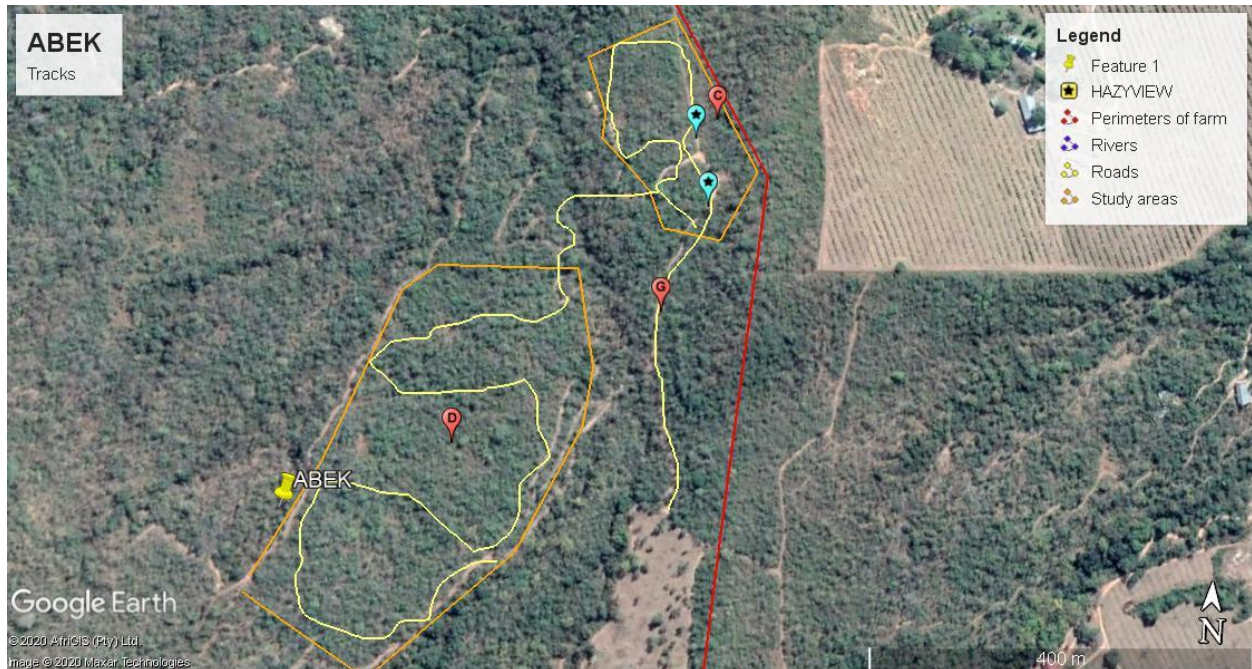
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# APPENDIX 1

## Tracks and Paths used to access the study area



## Tracks used during the survey (TEVREDE).



## Tracks used during the survey (ABEK).