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Department:
Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
MPUMALANGA PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Details of specialist and declaration of interest in respect of an application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010

PROJECT TITLE

REPORT ON A CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CANYON SPRINGS COAL PROJECT, SIYABUSWA DISTRICT, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

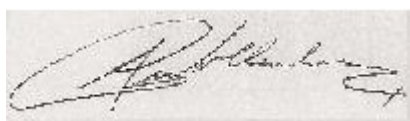
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|--|--|--------------|------------|
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The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations

I, Anton Carl van Vollenhoven, declare that -

General declaration:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in Regulation 8;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.



Signature of specialist:

Archaetnos

Name of company:

24 August 2012.

Date:

Signature of Commissioner of Oaths

Date:

Designation:

Official stamp (below)



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
BK 98 09854/23

**A REPORT ON A CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
PROPOSED CANYON SPRINGS COAL PROJECT, SIYABUSWA DISTRICT,
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

For:

***Prime Resources (Pty) Ltd
PO Box 2316
Parklands
2121***

REPORT: AE01244V

By:

***Dr. A.C. van Vollenhoven (LAKAD.SA.)
Accredited member of ASAPA***

August 2012

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DISCLAIMER:

Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the survey of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it always is possible that hidden or subterranean sites could be overlooked during the study. ArchaeTNOS and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.

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SUMMARY

Archaeos cc was requested by Prime Resources (Pty) Ltd to conduct a cultural heritage assessment (HIA) for the proposed Canyon Springs Coal Project. This is in the Siyabuswa district in the Mpumalanga Province.

A survey of the available literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. This was followed by the field survey which was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices, aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the footprint area of the proposed development.

All sites, objects features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Co-ordinates of individual localities were determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to photographs and the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

During the survey three sites of cultural heritage significance were located in the broader mining boundary, but these will not be impacted on. The one is remains of farm buildings and infrastructure and the other two areas containing prehistoric artifacts. No other cultural resources were identified. Therefore no mitigation measures are needed. The development may thus continue.

It should be noted that the density of vegetation is a determining factor making it sometimes impossible to locate all archaeological and historical sites, including graves. Also the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Care should therefore be taken when mining commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeon cc was requested by Prime Resources (Pty) Ltd to conduct a cultural heritage impact assessment (HIA) for the proposed Canyon Springs Coal Project. This is in the Siyabuswa district in the Mpumalanga Province.

The study follows after a baseline study was done in November 2011, which was used to determine the placement of infrastructure (Van Vollenhoven 2011). The type of mining planned will be an opencast strip-coal mining.

The development is planned on the farm Roodekoppies 167 IR. The client indicated the areas where the proposed development is to take place and the survey was confined hereto.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Identify objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions.
4. Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development.
5. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. DETAILS AND EXPERTISE OF THE PERSON WHO PREPARED THE REPORT

Dr. Anton Carl van Vollenhoven:

Tertiary education

- BA 1986, University of Pretoria
- BA (HONS) Archaeology 1988 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- MA Archaeology 1992, University of Pretoria
- Post-Graduate Diploma in Museology 1993 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- Diploma Tertiary Education 1993, University of Pretoria
- DPhil Archaeology 2001, University of Pretoria.
- MA Cultural History 1998 (cum laude), University of Stellenbosch
- Management Diploma 2007 (cum laude), Tshwane University of Technology

- DPhil History 2010, University of Stellenbosch

Relevant positions held

- *1988-1991*: Fort Klapperkop Military Museum - Researcher
- *1991-1999*: National Cultural History Museum. Work as Archaeologist, as well as Curator/Manager of Pioneer Museum (1994-1997)
- *1999-2002*: City Council of Pretoria. Work as Curator: Fort Klapperkop Heritage Site and Acting Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *2002-2007*: City of Tswane Metropolitan Municipality. Work as Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *August 2007* – present – Managing Director for Archaetnos Archaeologists.
- *1988-2003*: Part-time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Pretoria and a part-time lecturer on Cultural Resources Management in the Department of History at the University of Pretoria.

Experience and professional affiliations

- Has published 69 articles in scientific and popular journals on archaeology and history.
- Has been the author and co-author of over 300 unpublished reports on cultural resources surveys and archaeological work.
- Has published a book on the Military Fortifications of Pretoria.
- Has delivered more than 40 papers and lectures at national and international conferences.
- Member of SAHRA Council for 2003 – 2006.
- Member of the South African Academy for Science and Art.
- Member of Association for South African Professional Archaeologists.
- Member of the South African Society for Cultural History (Chairperson 2006-2008).
- Has been editor for the SA Journal of Cultural History 2002-2004.
- Member of the HIA adjudication committee for Gauteng PHRA.

4. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Anton Carl van Vollenhoven from Archaetnos, hereby declare that I am an independent specialist within the field of heritage management.

Signed:



Date: 24 August 2012

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 Survey of literature

A survey of the available literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

5.2 Field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices. It was undertaken on foot and via an off-road vehicle.

The survey was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development. If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed.

5.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

5.4 Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Co-ordinates of individual localities were determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

6. CONDITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity. These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or

may not require mitigation depending on other factors such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix B).

4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. Very little existing data exists about the project area. Background information therefore only gives a broad outline.
7. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur. In this particular case the vegetation was quite dense in certain areas making archaeological visibility difficult.

7. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

7.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned law the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;

- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

Human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of 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 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; or
- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

7.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The

impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

8. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The Canyon Springs Coal Project is located approximately 60 km to the east of the town of Bela-Bela. This is in the Siyabuswa district of the Mpumalanga Province on the farm Roodekoppies 167 IR (Figures 1-3).

The surveyed area is mostly flat with a slight decline in topography close to rivers. The Ghotwane River and a tributary thereof drain the area in a south-easterly direction. To the north of the surveyed area a hill is located.

The surveyed area has been extensively disturbed by recent human activities. This mainly consists of agricultural activities and grazing. Accordingly the vegetation is very scarce in certain areas where old fields are located and very dense in others where pioneer plant species are dominating (Figures 4-5). The south-western quadrant of the area does seem to have more original vegetation. The latter is impenetrable in certain areas.

Small villages are also found within the broader project area, but the client has indicated that these would be left out from the development. At all of these villages, cemeteries were found (Figure 6). These will not be affected by the mining development.

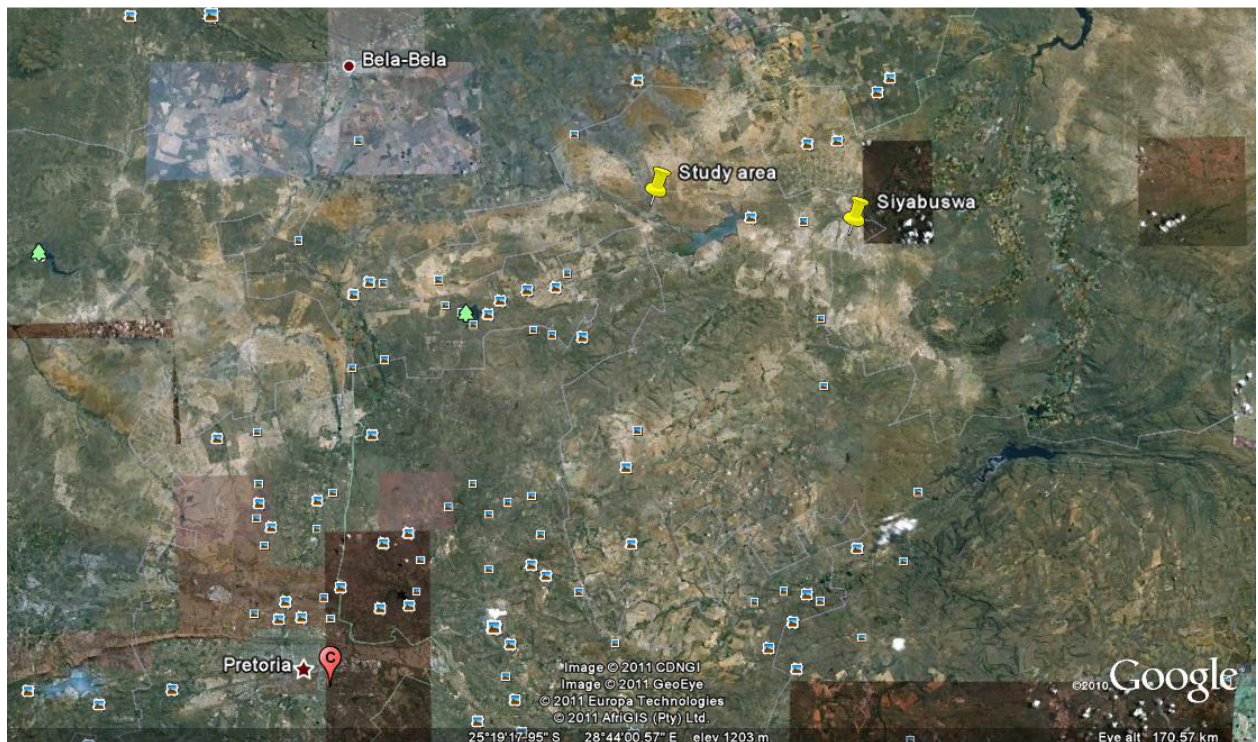


Figure 1 **Location of the site to the south-east of Bela-Bela**

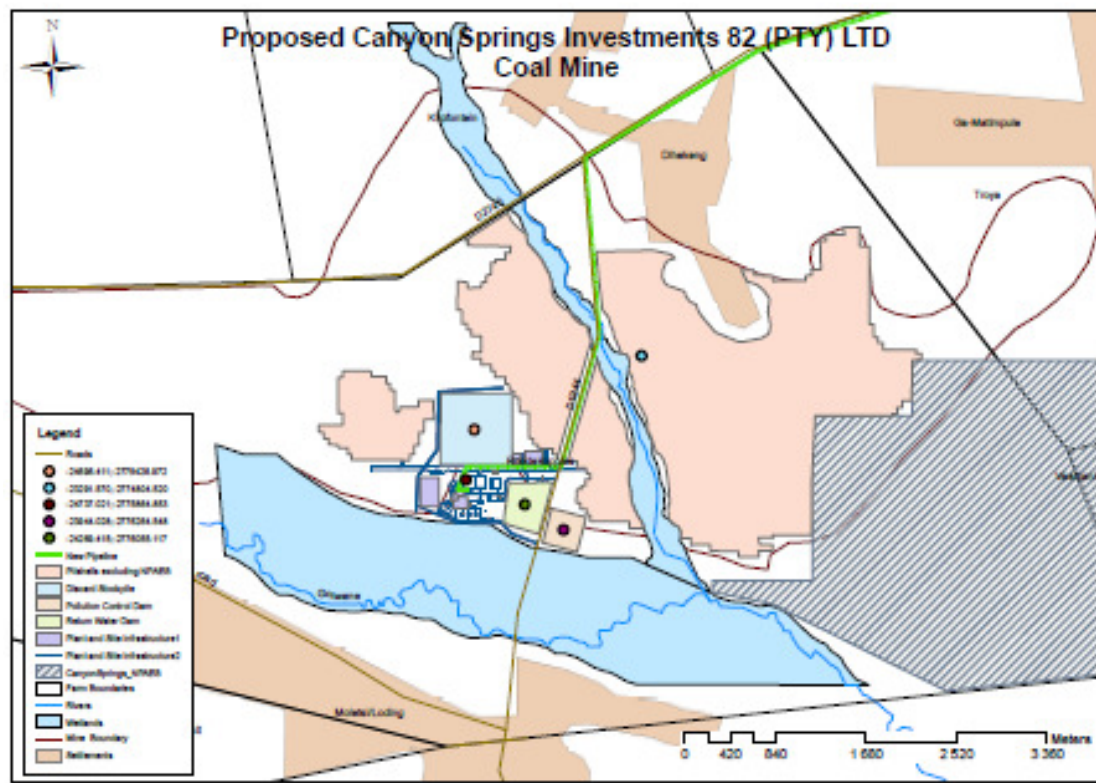
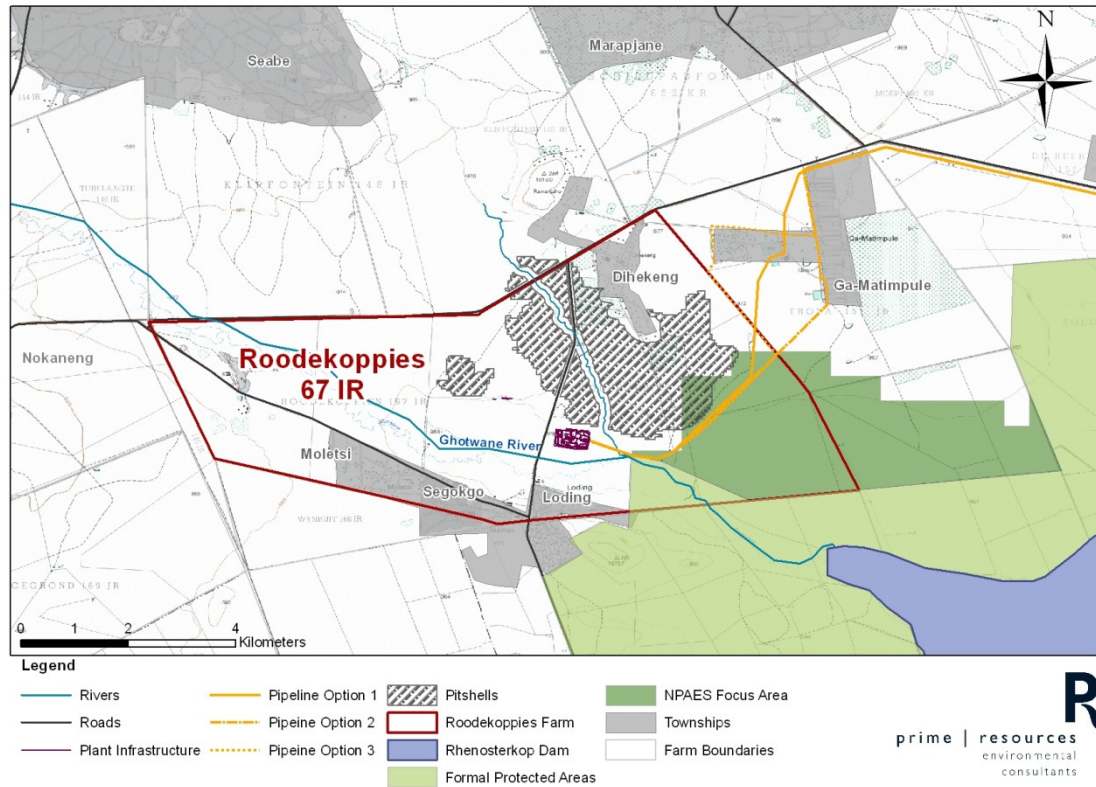




Figure 4 Old ploughed fields in the surveyed area.



Figure 5 Disturbed area with very dense pioneer vegetation.



Figure 6 One of the formal cemeteries at one of the villages in the project area.

9. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

As indicated three sites of cultural heritage significance were located in the surveyed area. However, in order to enable the reader to better understand this, it is necessary to give a background regarding the different phases of human history. It also needs to be indicated that in this area no declared heritage sites are indicated on the SAHRA database.

9.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is, however, important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago
 Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
 Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

Information as to the Stone Age in this area is very limited, probably due to a lack of research. A Middle Stone Age site called Tuinplaats and a Late Stone Age sites called Wellington Estates were identified to the east of Bela-Bela and to the west of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 4).

The environment definitely would be supportive to Stone Age activities although there is not good shelter available. The nearby water sources would certainly have lured animals to the

area and these people would therefore at least have hunted here. One should therefore be on the lookout for stone tools. Two of the sites identified contained stone tools.

9.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) however, indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.

Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

No Early Iron Age sites are known from the area. The historical atlas by Bergh also does not indicate any Late Iron Ages sites in this area although it does indicate that iron was smelted to the south of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 6-8). Huffman (2007: 171, 175) indicates that the Late Iron Age Uitkomst and Rooiberg facies of the Blackburn branch of the Urewe tradition are found in this area.

Although an Iron Age occurrence was identified during the survey it does not constitute a residential site. This comes as no surprise as these sites are usually located close to high lying hills and such a feature only exists in the north of the surveyed area. The environment is nevertheless suitable for Iron Age people and they probably would have hunted here and used the area for the grazing of their cattle. One may find cultural artifacts, such as potsherds during construction activities. Potsherds were indeed found during the survey.

9.3 Historical Age

The Historical Age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the immigration of people that were able to read and write.

At the beginning of the 19th century the Kgatla, a Tswana group, stayed in the area (Bergh 1999: 10). Late Iron Age/ Historical sites were identified to the south of the surveyed area at Rust-de-Winter (Archaeos database). Royal graves and cattle enclosures are also to be found at Loding. The royal settlement at Loding on the farm farm Roodekopies dates back to 1926 when the royal house Mbhongo Mabena of the Manala - Ndzundza left Wallmansdal (Ko Mjekejeke) north of Pretoria.

The first white people to visit the area were the travelling party of Robert Scoon in 1836. The Voortrekker groups Hans van Rensburg and Louis Tregardt also passed through the area in 1837. The first white settlers obtained farms here between 1841 and 1850 (Bergh 1999: 13-15).

One of the sites found during the survey dates to the Historical Age.

10. DISCUSSION OF SITES IDENTIFIED DURING THE SURVEY

Three sites were identified in the surveyed area. No other archaeological, historical or cultural sites, structures or objects of any significance were identified. As indicated there always is a possibility that some sites may have been missed. In such a case it should be handled in accordance with the recommendations in this report.

10.1 Site 1

This is the remains of an old farm yard consisting of building ruins, an old dam and other structures (Figure 7). These structures may be slightly older than 60 years but it not very unique.

GPS: 25°05.820'S
28°46.805'E

The site is regarded as having a **low** cultural significance. It may be demolished as it has no heritage value. It therefore is not necessary to take this into consideration during future planning for the mine.



Figure 7 Ruin at site no. 1.

10.2 Site 2

This is an area where Middle and Late Stone Age tools as well as Iron Age pottery was identified (Figure 8-9). One of the potshard found had decorations on and it seems to be related to the Rooiberg facies of the Late Iron Age (Huffman 2007: 177). However one cannot make such deductions on only one piece of pottery.

GPS: 25°03.524'S
28°46.805'E

The material seems to have been washed into the area from further north. It therefore does not really constitute a site, but rather a feature. Therefore it is regarded as having a **low** cultural significance.

This report is seen as ample mitigation. The find should not have a negative influence on the planned development.



Figure 8 Middle and Late Stone Age tools at site no. 2.



Figure 9 **Iron Age pottery from site no. 2.**

10.3 Site 3

This again is an area where Middle and Late Stone Age tools was identified (Figure 10). The site is within the floodplain of the Ghotwane River and it therefore is clear that the artifacts were washed down the river from further up-stream.



Figure 10 **Late Stone Age tool from site no. 3.**

GPS: 25°06.196'S
28°46.175'E

The artifacts therefore do not really constitute a site, but rather a feature. It is regarded as having a **low** cultural significance.

This report is seen as ample mitigation. The find should not have a negative influence on the planned development.

11. CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

The heritage impact assessment of the indicated area was completed successfully. Apart from the three sites indicated above, none other was found. The sites found during the survey are indicated in Figure 11-12.

It needs to be considered at all times that the environmental factors discussed may have had an influence on the identification of sites. No graves, apart from those in formal cemeteries mentioned earlier, were identified. The Community Liaison Officer, Mr. Rodney Maodi, indicated that he does not know of any other graves. He grew up in the area, lived here all his life and is now 67 years old.

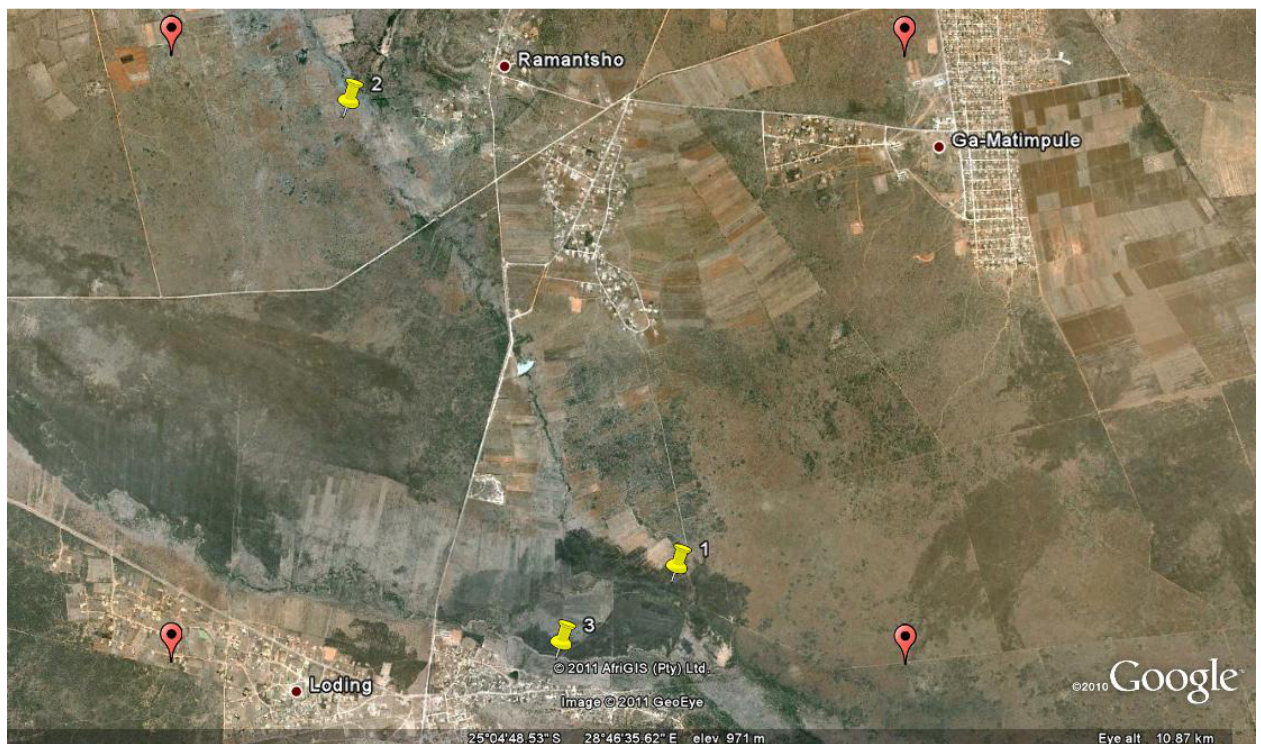


Figure 11 Location of the sites indicated in the report. The red markers indicate the corners of the proposed development and the yellow ones the sites.

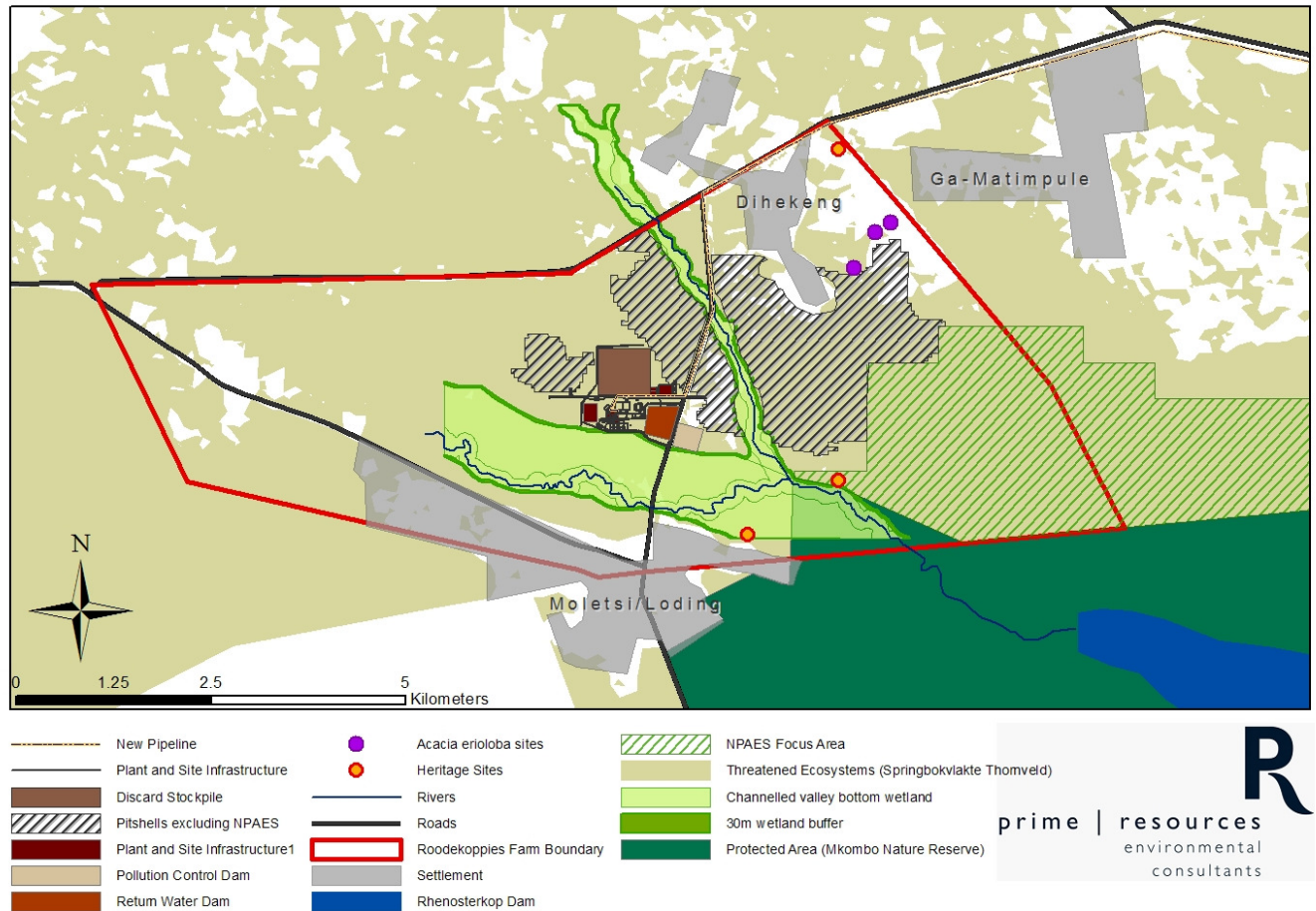


Figure 12 Map indicating the location of the sites found. Note these are all outside of the area of direct impact.

The following is recommended:

- All three sites identified are considered as having a low cultural significance. This report is seen as ample mitigation in this regard.
- The proposed development may therefore proceed.
- Grave yards and graves always have a high cultural significance and needs to be handled with the utmost sensitivity. Although no graves apart from those in formal cemeteries were found there always is a possibility and therefore basic information on the handling of these is given. Once discovered an archaeologist should always be contacted to come and do an assessment.
- With graves it usually is best to incorporate them into the development plan for the area. Should this be possible and/or the impact is only indirect the site should be fenced in and maintained. A management plan should then be written by a heritage expert and this needs to be monitored annually. In such a case access to any descendants should be allowed. This may create logistical problems and therefore this option should be considered with caution.

- Another option would be to exhume the graves and have the bodies reburied. This is a lengthy process including social consultation in order to find families of the deceased and to obtain their permission.
- In the case of graves older than 60 years and those with an unknown date of death an archaeologist as well as an undertaker will have to be part of the team involved. A permit from SAHRA will also need to be obtained. For graves with a date of death of younger than 60 years, only an undertaker is involved. In this particular case both categories of graves are relevant.
- It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

12. REFERENCES

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SAHRA database.

Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2011. **A report on a cultural heritage baseline study for the proposed Canyon Springs Coal Project, Siyabuswa District, Mpumalanga Province.** (Unpublished report, Archaeotnos, Wonderboompoort).

APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B

DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Historic value: | Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history. |
| Aesthetic value: | Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group. |
| Scientific value: | Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period |
| Social value: | Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons. |
| Rarity: | Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage. |
| Representivity: | Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality. |

APPENDIX C

SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- i. National Grade I significance should be managed as part of the national estate
- ii. Provincial Grade II significance should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- iii. Local Grade IIIA should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- iv. Local Grade IIIB should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/medium significance)
- v. General protection A (IV A) site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)
- vi. General protection B (IV B) site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- vii. General protection C (IV C) phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D

PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – grade I and II

Protected areas - an area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – for a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – listing grades II and III

Heritage areas – areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens,
visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or scoping phase – establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline assessment – establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I impact assessment – identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – if there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II mitigation or rescue – planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III management plan – for rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.