
DIGBY WELLS & ASSOCIATES
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Certain portions of the farms
Zondagsvlei, Schoongezicht, Leeuwfontein,
Klippoortje,
Springboklaagte, Cologne, Bombardie and
Smithfield, Nkangala District, Mpumalanga
Province

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HERITAGE CONTRACTS UNIT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

The importance of working with and following the guidelines laid down by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) cannot be overemphasised. This document forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report and Environmental Management Plan for the proposed mining of certain portions of the farms Zondagsvlei, Schoongezicht, Leeuwfontein, Klippoortje, Springboklaagte, Cologne, Bombardie and Smithfield in the Nkangala district, Mpumalanga Province.

During the survey, 39 heritage sites were found within the proposed development area. The following section provides an outline of the sites found and the proposed mitigation measures or impacts on these sites.

A summary of the recommendations for each of the main heritage sites follows:

Cemeteries

Twenty-four cemeteries consisting of approximately 735 graves were found.

Recommendation:

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

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

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

Historical Structures

Number of sites found:

Fifteen sites were found

Recommendation:

If the any of the historic sites are to be impacted on by mining, it needs to be documented by means of plan sketches and photography, where further mitigation is proposed in the evaluation of each site. A permit for destruction can then be applied for from the Provincial SAHRA office.

It is therefore recommended that a heritage management plan be developed and implemented for the sites on land acquired by Khutala Colliery.

If these recommendations are adhered by there are no archaeological or heritage reason why the project can not commence.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd was contracted by Digby Wells & Associates (DWA) to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the BHP Billiton Khutala Colliery development planning on Certain portions of the farms Zondagsvlei, Schoongezicht, Leeuwfontein, Klippoortje, Springboklaagte, Cologne, Bombardie and Smithfield in the Nkangala district, Mpumalanga Province.

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

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

During the survey, 39 sites of cultural significance were identified. These sites were recorded by means of photos, GPS location, and description. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

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

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

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

2.1. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH

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

2.2 PHYSICAL SURVEYING

Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority that occur below surface, a physical walk through of the study area was conducted.

Aerial photographs and 1:50 000 (2629AA and 2628BB) maps of the area were consulted and literature of the area were studied before undertaking the survey. The purpose of this was to identify topographical areas of possible historic and pre-historic activity. The study area, of 9500 hectares was surveyed over 28 days, by means of vehicle and the footprint areas of the development were surveyed on foot by Matakoma Heritage Consultants. All sites discovered both inside and bordering the proposed development area was plotted on 1:50 000 maps and their GPS co-ordinates noted. 35mm photographs on digital film were taken at all the sites.

3. WORKING WITH LEGISLATION

It is very important that cultural resources be evaluated according to the National Heritage Recourse Act (No 25 of 1999). In accordance with the Act, we have found the following:

These sites are classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act section 3 (3).

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

- (a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- (b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- (d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- (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; and
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

Refer to Section 9 (Assessment and Recommendations) of this document for assessment.

These sites should be managed through using the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) sections 4, 5 and 6 and sections 39-47.

Please refer to Section 9 for Management Guidelines.

4. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

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

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

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

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

A - No further action necessary;

B - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;

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

D - Preserve site

4.1 IMPACT

The potential environmental impacts that may result from mine activities.

4.1.1 Nature and existing mitigation

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

4.2 EVALUATION

4.2.1 Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by SAHRA (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected (GP.A) A	-	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected (GP.B) B	-	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected (GP.C) C	-	Low Significance	Destruction

4.2.2 Certainty

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

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

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

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

4.2.3 Duration

SHORT TERM: 0 to 5 years

MEDIUM: 6 to 20 years

LONG TERM: more than 20 years

DEMOLISHED: site will be demolished or is already demolished

4.2.4 Impact Significance

VERY HIGH

These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually permanent change to the (natural and/or social) environment, and usually result in severe or very severe effects, or beneficial or very beneficial effects.

Example: The loss of a species would be viewed by informed society as being of VERY HIGH significance.

Example: The establishment of a large amount of infrastructure in a rural area, which previously had very few services, would be regarded by the affected parties as resulting in benefits with VERY HIGH significance.

HIGH

These impacts will usually result in long term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as HIGH will need to be considered by society as constituting an important and usually long term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. Society would probably view these impacts in a serious light.

Example: The loss of a diverse vegetation type, which is fairly common elsewhere, would have a significance rating of HIGH over the long term, as the area could be rehabilitated.

Example: The change to soil conditions will impact the natural system, and the impact on affected parties (in this case people growing crops on the soil) would be HIGH.

MODERATE

These impacts will usually result in medium- to long-term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as MODERATE will need to be considered by society as

constituting a fairly important and usually medium term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are real but not substantial.

Example: The loss of a sparse, open vegetation type of low diversity may be regarded as MODERATELY significant.

Example: The provision of a clinic in a rural area would result in a benefit of MODERATE significance.

LOW

These impacts will usually result in medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as LOW will need to be considered by the public and/or the specialist as constituting a fairly unimportant and usually short term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are not substantial and are likely to have little real effect.

Example: The temporary change in the water table of a wetland habitat, as these systems are adapted to fluctuating water levels.

Example: The increased earning potential of people employed as a result of a development would only result in benefits of LOW significance to people who live some distance away.

NO SIGNIFICANCE

There are no primary or secondary effects at all that are important to scientists or the public.

Example: A change to the geology of a particular formation may be regarded as severe from a geological perspective, but is of NO significance in the overall context.

Example

Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Long term	B

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AREA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

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

The historical background and timeframe can be divided into the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical timeframe. These can be divided as follows:

Stone Age

The Stone Age is divided in Early; Middle and Late Stone Age and refers to the earliest people of South Africa who mainly relied on stone for their tools.

Early Stone Age: The period from \pm 2.5 million yrs - \pm 250 000 yrs ago. Acheulean stone tools are dominant.

Middle Stone Age: Various lithic industries in SA dating from \pm 250 000 yrs – 22 000 yrs before present.

Late Stone Age: The period from \pm 22 000-yrs before present to the period of contact with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.

Iron Age

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the Pre-Historic and Historic periods. Similar to the Stone Age it can be divided into three periods:

The Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium (0 – 900 AD).

The Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries (900 - 1200 AD)

The Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period (1300 – 1500 AD).

Historic Timeframe

17th Century to present AD (1600 – 2000)

The historic timeframe intermingles with the later parts of the Stone and Iron Age, and can loosely be regarded as times when written and oral recounts of incidents became available.

5.2. EARLIEST INHABITANTS

The earliest inhabitants are widely recognised as prehistoric groups dating from the Stone Age. These early inhabitants of the area were followed by Iron Age groups which found the circumstances favourable for agriculture and animal husbandry.

5.3 CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL

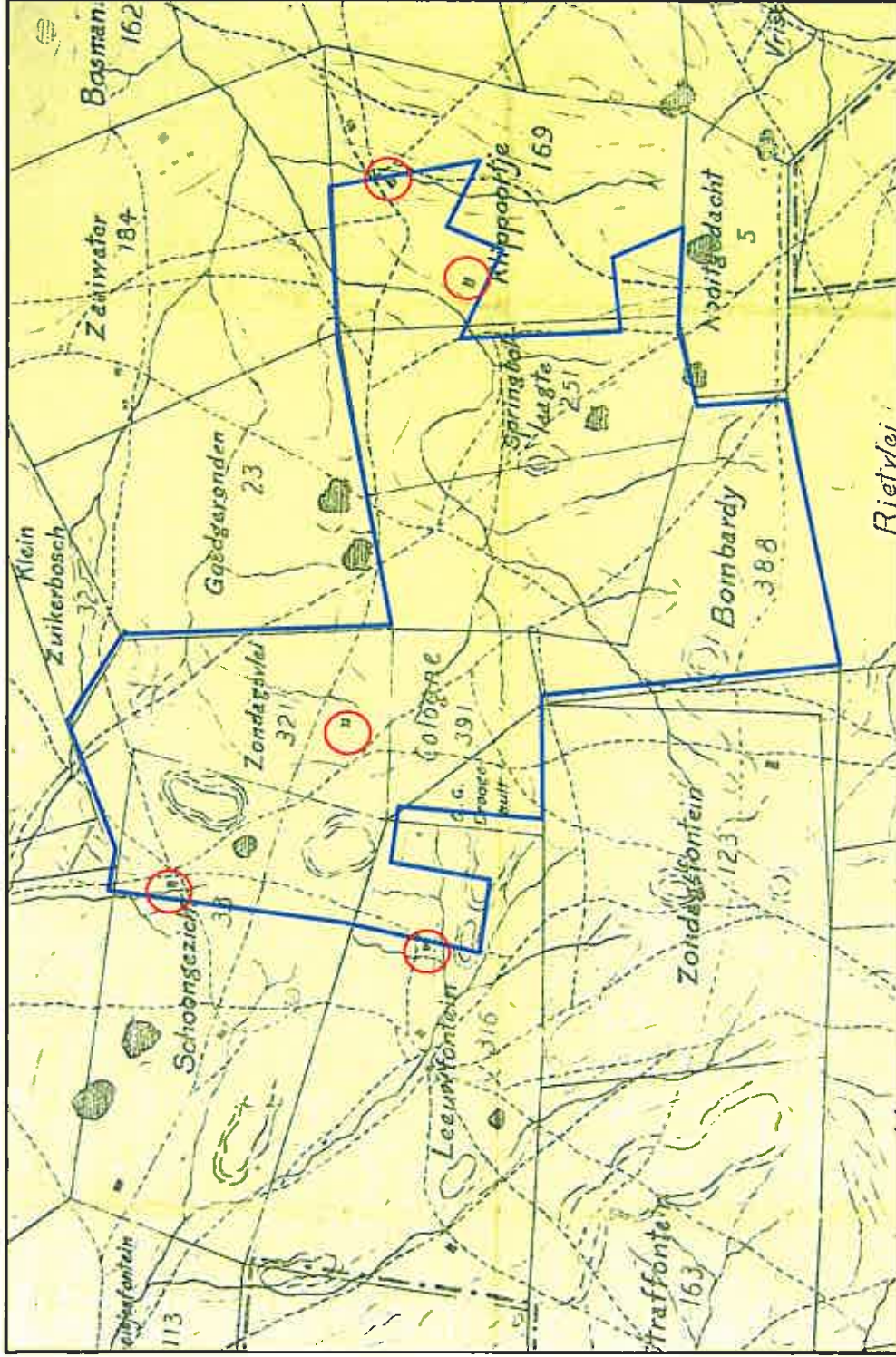
5.3.1 Major Jackson Series Sheet "Bethal", Revised Edition April 1901

A section of the "Bethal" sheet from the Major Jackson Map Series is depicted in **Figure 1**. The map series was compiled, surveyed and produced during the Anglo Boer War of 1899 to 1902 (National Archives, Maps, 3/559). The "Bethal" sheet was first printed in June 1900, and was revised during February and April 1901.

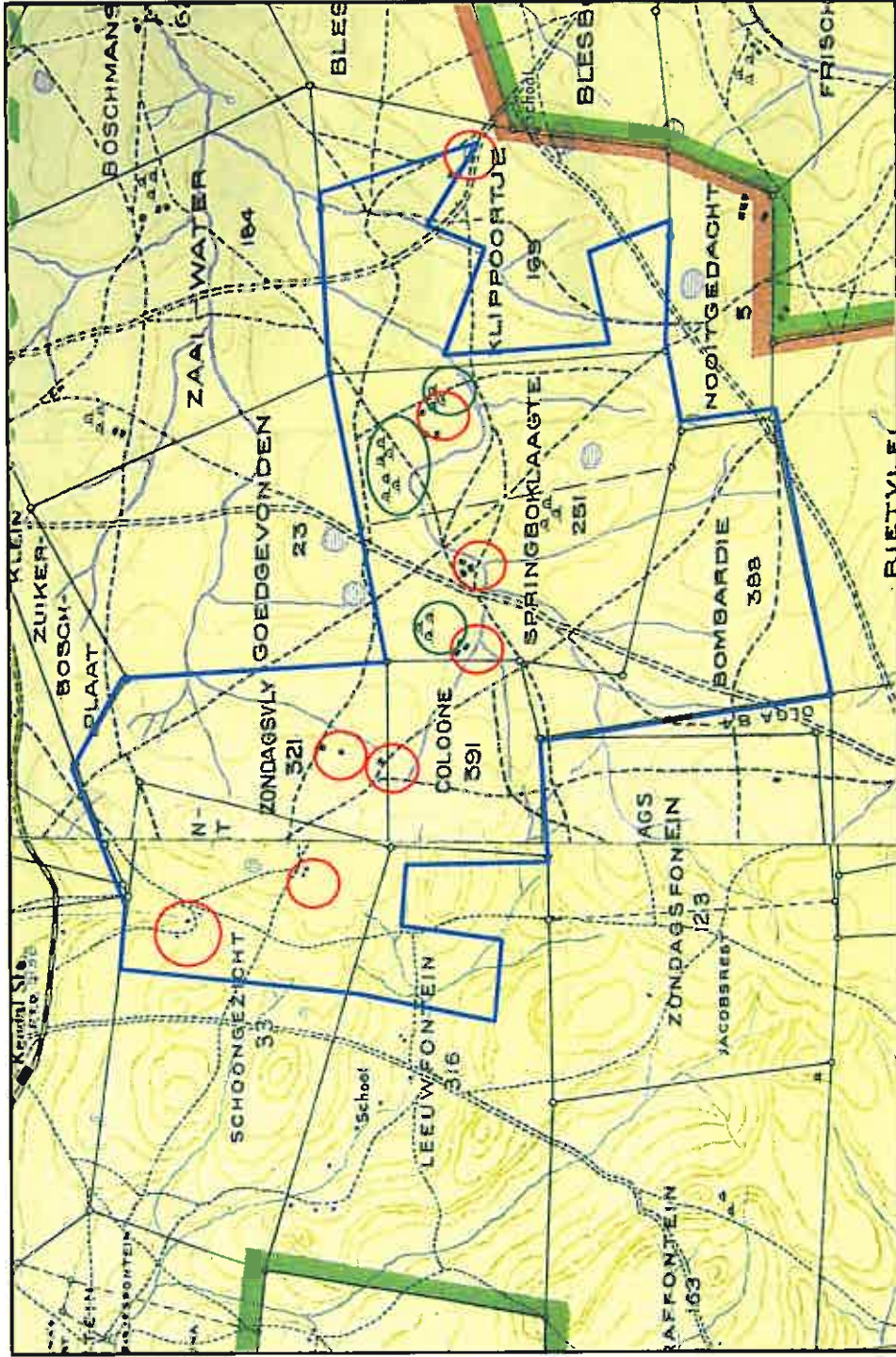
The following observations can be made from the map:

- Five farmhouses are depicted in the study area. These features are distributed across four farms, with Klippoortje possessing two farmhouses and Zondagsvlei, Leeuwfontein and Schoongezicht each containing one farmhouse.
- The farm Smithfield is not depicted. The indication is that at the time it formed part of the farm Springboklaagte.
- At the time that this map was produced, a small triangular piece of land between Leeuwfontein and Cologne was government ground and named Droogebult. At present this portion forms part of the farm Cologne.

KHUTALA COLLIERY - HIA



• Figure 1 : A section of the 'Bethal' sheet of the Major Jackson Map Series dated to April 1901 is shown. The approximate boundaries of the study area are outlined in blue. Five farmhouses depicted within the study are also marked in red.



• Figure 2 : A section of an untitled and undated map is shown. The approximate boundaries of the study area are outlined in blue. Eight clusters containing 21 farmhouses are depicted within the study area. These clusters are all marked in red. Furthermore, three clusters containing 12 huts are also depicted.

KHUTALA COLLIERY - HIA

5.3.2 Untitled Map, possibly dated to c. 1913

The map depicted in **Figure 2** was found in an archival file (JUS, 560, 1852/30) without any indication of its origin or exact age. However, the map's style conforms to a series of 1:125 000 scale topographical maps undertaken of the former Free State and Transvaal areas during c. 1913. As the file itself dates from 1924, the map pre-dates this date. The following observations can be made:

- The map depicts eight farmhouse/building clusters containing 21 individual structures.
- Four clusters containing 15 individual huts are depicted on the farm Springboklaagte.
- The farm Smithfield is not depicted. The indication is that at the time it formed part of the farm Springboklaagte.
- At the time, this map was produced a small triangular piece of land between Leeuwfontein and Cologne was government ground and named Droogebult. At present this portion forms part of the farm Cologne.

5.4. EARLY FARM OWNERSHIP HISTORY

5.4.1 Schoongezicht

Schoongezicht (old farm number 33) was first inspected on the 21st of October 1864 by C.A. van Niekerk. The first registered owner of the farm was S. de Beer.

On the 13th of April 1864 the farm was transferred from S. de Beer to Jacobus Petrus Botha. Two years later, on the 16th of March 1866, the farm was transferred from J.P. Botha to Thomas Moodie. On the 4th of February 1869 the farm was transferred from Jan Hendrik Coetzee (on behalf of T. Moodie) to Jan Hendrik Robbertse. Four years later, on the 6th of January 1873, Schoongezicht was divided into two portions, with the first half transferred from Jan Hendrik Visage (on behalf of J.H. Robbertse) to Johannes Hendrik Visage. The second half was transferred on the same day (the 6th of January 1873) to Abraham Carel Greyling. During the fieldwork undertaken by *Matakoma Heritage Consultants*, the grave of Abraham Carel Greyling, who had died in 1899, was found.

5.4.2 Leeuwfontein

The farm Leeuwfontein (old farm number 316) was first inspected on the 22nd of October 1864 by C.A. van Niekerk. The first registered owner of the farm was Adriaan Jacobus de Lange. His title deed to the farm was registered on the 14th of March 1870.

On the 14th of March 1890 the western 1/8th portion of the farm was transferred from Wynand Wilhelmus Maré (on behalf of A.J. de Lange) to Cornelis Petrus de Lange. After the death of Cornelis Petrus de Lange, the same 1/8th portion of the farm was transferred from Wynand Wilhelmus Maré (on behalf of the Estate of A.J. de Lange) to Catharina Johanna Susanna de Lange (born Zukman) until such time that their children reached adulthood. This transfer took place on the 17th of March 1891.

5.4.3 Zondagsvlei

The farm Zondagsvlei (old farm number 321) was first inspected on the 11th of December 1868 by P.J. Fourie. The first registered owner of the farm was Gerhardus Wilhelmus Fourie. The title deed of his ownership of the farm was registered on the 2nd of April 1870.

On the 2nd of May 1877 the farm was transferred from Abraham Benjamin Joubert (who acted on behalf of the Estate of G.W. Fourie) to Louis Theunis Fourie. One year later, on the 8th of February 1878, the farm was transferred from Tielman Nieuwoudt de Villiers (on behalf of L.T. Fourie) to Charles Williams. On the same day (the 8th of February 1878) the farm was transferred from Maurits de Vries (on behalf of C. Williams) to Edwin Henry Britt. He held on to the farm for nine years, and on the 12th of April 1887 it was transferred from Wynand Wilhelmus Maré (on behalf of E.H. Britt) to Cornelis Johannes Lombard. It seems likely that Cornelis Johannes Lombard kept the farm until his death.

According to his Estate the farm was to be divided into six portions. These portions were transferred to the six recipients identified in the will of C.J. Lombard on the 9th of May 1903.

5.4.4 Cologne

The farm Cologne (old farm number 391) was first inspected on the 11th of December 1868 by P.J. Fourie. This date of inspection is exactly the same as for the neighbouring farm Zondagsvlei. The first registered owner of Cologne was Jacobus Johannes Botha, and his title deed was registered on the 26th of September 1870.

On the 16th of February 1871 the farm was transferred from Johan Carel Preller (on behalf of Jacobus Johannes Botha) to Pieter Johannes Marais. On the 1st of November 1889 the farm was transferred from Wynand Wilhelmus Maré (on behalf of P.J. Marais) to Hermann Ludwig Eckstein. On the 28th of July 1892 the farm was transferred from Jacobus Cornelis Haarhoff (on behalf of H.L. Eckstein) to James Benjamin Taylor and Jan Willem Stuckeris as curators of the *Transvaal Consolidated Land and Exploration Company Limited* for a sum of £50,000.

Hermann Ludwig Eckstein, who owned Cologne between 1889 and 1892, was born in Germany in 1847 and arrived in South Africa in 1892 to work as manager on the Phoenix Diamond Mining Company in Kimberley. From here he travelled to Barberton and worked on the gold mines in this area. After the discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand in 1886, Eckstein followed the trend of so many other mining officials and entrepreneurs across Southern Africa and moved to the newly established town of Johannesburg. He started out in Johannesburg as manager for Alfred Beit's mining properties and operations, and shortly thereafter founded his own mining house called *H. Eckstein*. Eckstein was a founding member of the Chamber of Mines, and acted as its first president from 1889 to 1892. He was also a founding member of the Rand Club and first president of the Wanderer's Club.

After accepting an offer of a partnership in the London-based *Wernher, Beit & Company* in 1892, Eckstein moved with his family from Johannesburg to London. Shortly after arriving there, on the 16th of January 1893, he died from heart failure.



Figure 3 : Historic photograph of Hermann Ludwig Eckstein

5.4.5 Bombardie

The farm Bombardie (old farm number 388) was first inspected on the 26th of February 1868 by P.J. Fourie. The first registered owner of the farm was Adam Barnard Botha. His title deed to the farm was registered on the 26th of September 1870.

On the 16th of February 1871 the farm was transferred from Johan Carel Preller (on behalf of Adam Barnard Botha) to Pieter Johannes Marais. The remainder of Bombardie's farm ownership history up to the 26th of July 1892 when Taylor and Stuckeris received the farm, was exactly the same as that of Cologne. This means that Hermann Ludwig Eckstein did not only own Cologne, but Bombardie as well.

5.4.6 Springboklaagte

The farm Springboklaagte (old farm number 251) was first inspected on the 26th of February 1868 by P.J. Fourie. These details are exactly the same as for the neighbouring farm Bombardie. The first registered owner of Springboklaagte was Ignatius Michael Gouws. His title deed to the farm was registered on the 17th of December 1869.

On the 4th of September 1872 the western portion of the farm was transferred from Johannes Christoffel Krogh (on behalf of Ignatius Michael Gouws) to Johannes Joachim Alberts. On the 6th of August 1879 this same western portion was transferred from Johan Carel Preller (on behalf of I.M. Gouws) to Pieter Adriaan Gouws. On the 17th of March 1885 the portion was transferred from Pieter Adriaan Gouws to Johannes Jacobus du Toit.

On the 27th of September 1886 a ¼ share of the remaining eastern portion of the farm was transferred from Ignatius Michael Gouws to Petrus Johannes Bekker. On the same day (the 27th of September 1886) the portions owned by Ignatius Michael Gouws and Petrus Johannes Bekker were transferred to Petrus Cornelis Strydom. On the same day (again the 27th of September 1886) the combined eastern portion was transferred from Petrus Cornelis Strydom to Petrus Cornelis Boucher. On the 13th of April 1891 the eastern portion was transferred from Isaac Edwin Stegmann (on behalf of Petrus Cornelis Boucher) to Jacobus Johannes Louw.

After the death of Johannes Jacobus du Toit, and according to his will and testament, the western portion of the farm owned by him was divided into three portions. On the 7th of December 1904 these three portions were transferred from the Estate of Johannes Jacobus du Toit to Daniel Cornelis Mouton, David Schalk Venter and Gertruida Barendina du Toit (born De Vos).

5.4.7 Klippoortje

The farm Klippoortje (old farm number 169) was inspected on the 25th of February 1868 by P.J. Fourie. On the 9th of June 1869 it was transferred via government transfer to Hermanus Nicolaas Fourie. On 22 March 1875 the farm was transferred from Maurits de Vries (on behalf of H.N. Fourie) to Jan Hendrik van Eeden. On the 7th of June 1887 the first division of the farm took place, with one third share transferred from J.H. van Eeden to Tielman Myburgh Roux.

By Deed of Partition dated 20 November 1903 the farm was subdivided by the joint owners of the farm (ie. T.M. Roux and J.H. van Eeden) into two different portions. The first of these two portions was transferred on the 19th of July 1904 from the 'joint owners' to the Estate of Jan Hendrik van Eeden. On the very same day (19 July 1904) another portion was transferred from the 'joint owners' to Tielman Myburgh Roux.

5.5. THE STUDY AREA AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

After the British occupation of Pretoria on the 5th of June 1900, the subsequent British victories at Diamond Hill and Dalmanutha and the retreat of the republican forces under General Louis Botha toward the eastern boundary of the *Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek* (Z.A.R.), the large Boer commandoes started to reform themselves into smaller more mobile groups. This led to the guerrilla phase of the South African War which largely consisted of hit-and-run tactics. With one or two exceptions, this method of warfare by the republican forces lasted for the remaining two years of the war until the signing of the peace treaty at Melrose House on the 31st of May 1902. During this period of guerrilla warfare a number of small skirmishes took place in the general vicinity of the study area, but no indication could be found for any of these to have taken place within the study area itself.

One of the most important battles from the South African War to have taken place in the general vicinity of the study area, was the Battle of Bakenlaagte, approximately 15 kilometres to the south-east of the present study area.

The origins of this battle can be found in the tendency of the British forces in this part of Southern Africa to move columns between the British camps at Syferfontein (Bethal) in the south and Brugspruit (Clewer) in the north. This movement of columns led General Louis Botha to plan a strategy whereby such a column could be successfully attacked. During the end of October 1900 he ascertained that another column was about to leave Bethal for Brugspruit and subsequently ordered all available small commandos in the general vicinity to gather at a pre-destined place, from where a massed force of some 2000 horsemen could attack the column.

The column that General Louis Botha got wind of was a reasonably large force consisting of the 3rd Mounted Infantry (501 men), 25th Mounted Infantry (462 men), 2nd Scottish Horse (434 men), 84th Battery of the Royal Field Artillery (comprised of four guns and 84 men), CC and R sections of Vickers-Maxims (36), 1st Field Troop Royal Engineers (14 men) and the 2nd Battalion The Buffs (650 men). The column was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel G.E. Benson.

At 5 AM on the morning of the 30th October 1901 Benson's column left the camp at Syferfontein near Bethal and started moving in a north-western direction. Their aim was to camp on the farm Bakenlaagte between Brugspruit and Bethal. However, the numerous drifts and watercourses which the units had to negotiate caused the entire column to be spread out over a large area in a reasonably short period of time. Therefore, although Benson and his advance guard reached Bakenlaagte at 9 AM, the remainder of the column was still far behind. During the afternoon the rearguard became even more isolated from the remainder of the column when one of their wagons got embedded in the mud of a river crossing. This rearguard group consisted of two companies of the 3rd Mounted Infantry, one company of The Buffs and a Vickers-Maxim gun. At this point the republican forces that had followed the column all the way from Bethal started to press closer to the rearguard. This led the rearguard's commanding officer Brevet Major F.G. Anley to order that the wagon be abandoned and the men to push hard for Bakenlaagte.

Meanwhile, Benson had ordered two of the artillery guns onto a ridge between Bakenlaagte camp and the rearguard units, to provide support for the latter. However, when he heard of the rearguard's retreat back to camp he ordered two squadrons of the 2nd Scottish Horse to accompany him toward the rearguard to rescue the abandoned wagon. At this opportune moment General Louis Botha ordered his men to attack. Twelve hundred armed horsemen appeared on the scene and decimated the retreating units of the rearguard. The advance of the Boer horsemen was so severe that Benson ordered the two artillery pieces onto a ridge closer to Bakenlaagte. The Boer attack also stopped Benson's advance and he and the men of the 2nd Scottish Horse who was accompanying him were forced to make for the same ridge. At this point the force on this ridge consisted of two guns of the 84th Royal Field Artillery, 25 men of the 25th Mounted Infantry, a company of the 3rd Mounted Infantry, 20 men of the 2nd Scottish Horse and 70 men of The Buffs.

The republican forces now charged towards the British position on the ridge. In the words of Grant (1910:310):

"On came the federal regiments, their outriders swarming over the heels of the hindmost men of the Scottish Horse. As they galloped their numbers swelled...Two thousand horsemen raced down upon Benson and the men with him around the guns. So grand and terrible a spectacle had not been seen nor had the earth so shaken on a battlefield in South Africa...Alone on the gigantic bosom of the veld the little knot with Benson calmly faced the approaching catastrophe."

As the Boer horsemen approached the occupied ridge they dismounted and crawled toward the summit. Within a short while a fierce fighting broke out and before long the Boer forces occupied the ridge. The losses on British side were catastrophic. Of the 280 officers and men who had occupied the ridge, 66 had been killed and 165 wounded. The losses on Boer side was not recorded.

Although their successful assault on the ridge left the camp at Bakenlaagte largely undefended, the Boer forces did not attack it and subsequently withdrew from the battlefield (Grant, 1910).

5.6 GENERAL OBSERVATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE AREA'S HISTORY AND HERITAGE

- Archival records were found which indicated that as early as 1905 (and likely long before that) maize was produced on the farms falling within the study area. Another crop favoured during these early years was potatoes. One of the most productive and intensive farming operations during at least the early to mid-20th century was the Cologne Estate on the farm Cologne. The manager was E.J. Smith, while the farm itself was owned by a Mr. Lazarus.
- During 1994 two members of the South African Genealogy Society, P. and B.S. Moss, located four historic cemeteries on the farm Leeuwfontein. The first of these cemeteries comprises a total of seven graves belonging to the Van Rensburg and Van Landsberg families. The oldest grave observed here was of Jacoba Aletta M. van Landsberg (born Van Rensburg) (18/11/1906 – 02/07/1946). The second cemetery comprises 12 individual graves belonging to the Venter, Prinsloo and De Lange families. The oldest grave found here was of Adriaan Jacobus de Lange (21/02/1821 – 20/10/1895). The third cemetery consists of a single grave, namely that of Philippus J. van Rensburg (08/01/1832- 10/07/1910). The fourth cemetery comprises five graves, two of which are unmarked. The marked graves belong to the Van der Merwe and De Lange families. The oldest grave observed here is of Johan Elie de Lange (30/09/1857 – 15/06/1916).
- In a letter of the Office of the Resident Magistrate for Middelburg dated the 7th of April 1905, it is reported that Daniel Mouton of the farm Springboklaagte had observed a number of Chinese miners who had deserted from the Witwatersrand gold mines hiding in the maize fields on his farm. Other farmers from the surrounding areas also made the same observations. The officer in charge of the local South African Constabulary post, Lieutenant Jenner, was subsequently ordered to visit the area and arrest any Chinese persons found there (LD, 1057, AG1586/05).
- An archival file was located which deals with allegations of poisoning and witchcraft amongst the farm workers of the Cologne Estate on the farm Cologne. In a statement of one of the farm workers, namely Samuel Dick Menego, and dated the 21st of September 1933, it is indicated that whenever a person died on the farm they were buried the next morning. The indication therefore is that a cemetery for black farm workers must exist on the farm Cologne. The file also indicates that approximately 30 individuals had died during the mid-1930s. This, together with the indication that approximately 200 farm workers resided on Cologne at the time, suggest that such a cemetery must be reasonably large. Although no information is available with regards

to the names of the buried individuals, a small number of names of farm workers who resided on the farm are known. These include Famsanqa Albert Mtabalazane (from Mount Ayliff), Samuel Dick Menego (from Cala), Mcame Aaron Charlie (from K.K. Hoek), Jack James Nomapelane (from Cala), Matong Olifant Matabo (from Molepolole), Fumbata July Meyi (from Molteno), Dhlovela William Sambo (from Hammanskraal), Elliot Yeyelwa, Aaron Montila, Dodo Ndabeni, John Libilima, Sam Ditiro, Johnson Sombawa, Abram Soghonyana and Abisiah Sorukula (GNLB, 389, 33/94).

- The archival file which deals with the allegations of poisoning and witchcraft at Cologne Estate on the farm Cologne also indicates that a compound and hospital were situated on the farm during the early 1930s. While the compound and hospital would have been reasonably close together, it is stated that the compound was 300 yards from tennis courts (GNLB, 389, 33/94). During a site visit by the Inspector of Farm Workers on the 5th of March 1963, the compound is described as a brick-built structure with a corrugated iron roof, steel-frame windows, cement floors and wooden doors. It comprised a total of 15 rooms, 12 of which were small (4m x 5m) and the remaining three were somewhat larger (6m x 8m). Reference is also made to the existence of a number of 'kraals' spread across the property that was used as married quarters (BAO, 9919, C41/3/164).
- A compound for farm workers is also recorded to have existed at least since the late 1940s on the farm Schoongezicht. The earliest recorded description of the compound was made in the report of Dr. H. Schultz, the District Surgeon of Witbank, of a visit to the farm on the 28th of January 1947. He described the compound as consisting of "...a building of two rooms, plastered within, with cement floor and iron roof..." The dimensions of the rooms were 5m x 11m and 5m x 5m respectively. No latrines existed and all cooking was done in the shade of nearby trees. During a visit by the Inspector of Farm Workers on the 1st of October 1947 it is indicated that a number of additions were made to the compound, including a new room (10m x 7m in extent), cook house and bathroom. During a site visit undertaken on the 12th of February 1955 by the Inspector of Farm Workers, he paid a visit to the new compound and found its walls in need '*...of a coat of white wash*'. The inspector also indicated that the new compound comprised a lavatory, sleeping quarters, wash room and kitchen.

5.7. CONCLUSION

The study has revealed a number of potentially significant heritage sites, including old farmhouses, farm worker compounds and cemeteries. It has also associated two of the farms

(Cologne and Bombardie) with the well-known historic gold mining magnate Hermann Ludwig Eckstein.

6. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

6.1 2629AA-MHC016

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

Site is that of an informal cemetery consisting of approximately 150 graves. The entire cemetery's graves are aligned east west, with a few graves having formal inscribed headstones. The cemetery dates from 1940 to 1970.

The families represented in the cemetery are the Nkabinde, Mabena and Nyauza families as seen on inscribed headstones.



• *Figure 4 : Site conditions*

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen moderate.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Long term	B

6.2 2629AA-MHC017**6.2.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site consists of a brick and plaster dwelling with a corrugated iron roof. The structure with outbuildings is situated on one of the main arterial dirt roads of the area on the border between the farms Klippoortje and Springboklaagte.

The structures are not situated on the 1913 map of the area. The current occupant of the house indicated that the structure was previously utilised as a shop before his occupation of the house some 24 years previously.



• Figure 5 : Site photo

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

The site is of low to moderate significance and is graded Grade GP.B

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3) (d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period.

The impact on the site is seen as low to moderate.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium to low significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

6.3 2629AA-MHC018**6.3.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site consists of an extensive farmstead with main house and numerous sheds and kraals. The current house is one of the newest additions to the farmstead and dates from the late 1970's.

The rest of the sheds and associated structures date to the earlier part of the 20th century. The associated cemetery dates the occupation of the farm to 1894 by the Louw family.

Mr Francois Erasmus indicated that the original house was demolished a few years ago.



• Figure 6 – Farmstead buildings

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.B

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

6.4 2629AA-MHC019**6.4.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery consisting of approximately 35 graves dating from the 1950's.

The families represented in the cemetery are the Monareng family.



• *Figure 7: Site conditions*

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

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

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.5 2629AA-MHC020**6.5.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery consisting in excess of 100 graves dating between 1980 and 1992.

The families represented in the cemetery are the Langa, Mtsweni, Skhosana and Mtembu families.



• *Figure 8: Site conditions*

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa’s natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.6 2629AA-MHC021**6.6.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery consisting of approximately 15 graves dating from the 1894 to 1942.

All but four graves has headstones with inscriptions. The cemetery is associated with the Louw family which owned the farm from 1891. Jacobus Johannes Louw and his wife J.A.M Louw has nine children buried in the cemetery of which seven died between 1894 and 1907.



• *Figure 9: Site conditions*

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

6.7 2629AA-MHC022**6.7.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site consists of an extensive farmstead with main house and numerous sheds and kraals. The current house is one of the newest additions to the farmstead and dates from the late 1970's.

The rest of the sheds and associated structures date to the 1960's.

This farmstead was the second farmstead to be established on the farm Springboklaagte.



• *Figure 10 – Farmstead buildings*

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

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

6.8 2629AA-MHC023**6.8.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery consisting of approximately 70 graves, with no indication of dates.

The families represented in the cemetery are the Shabangu family as indicated on the headstones.



• Figure 11: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.9 2629AA-MHC024**6.9.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery consisting of 4 graves, dating between 1901 and 1926.

The headstone indicate at least one Anglo Boer War grave, that of Gert Jacobus Koekemoer – Gesneuwel 19 March 1901. Two other headstones indicate Van Eden 1910 and Meyer 1926.



• Figure 12: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.10 2629AA-MHC025**6.10.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery consisting of approximately 65 graves with a single date of 1979 visible.

The only family name visible on the headstones is the Phiri family.



• Figure 13: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.11 2629AA-MHC026**6.11.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site consists of the ruins of a red face brick building situated in the north western corner of the farm Springboklaagte. The building consisted of several rooms that are interleading.



• Figure 14: View of house

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

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa’s natural or cultural places or objects.

- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

6.12 2629AA-MHC027**6.12.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site consists of the remains of a farmstead situated in the western part of the farm Springboklaagte. The structures present on site is a stone built shed with corrugated iron roof and associated red face brick, that was probably a later addition to the farmstead buildings.



• Figure 15: Site conditions

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

The site is of medium to low significance and is graded Grade GP.B

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as moderate to low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate to low significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

6.13 2629AA-MHC028**6.3.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery consisting of approximately 4 graves with no formal headstones. In the vicinity the remains of old farm worker housing is visible. The graves are possibly associated with these hut remains.



• Figure 16: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.14 2629AA-MHC029**6.14.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is situated in the northwest corner of the farm Smithfield. The site consists of a farm house and associated structures. The core of the house is older than 60 years. The house is plastered with a corrugated iron roof. The original Oregon Pine flooring is still in the house, that is currently still occupied.



• Figure 17 – Main house

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

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

6.15 2629AA-MHC030**6.15.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is situated in the southern section of the farm Zondagsvlei. The structure consists of a single story structure with a flat corrugated iron roof.

The current owner Mr Thys Mulder indicated that the original structure dates from the Anglo Boer War. It was however destroyed by fire during the War and once in the early 20th century.

None of the original structure is visible due to numerous additions to the house.



• Figure 18 – View of house

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

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as moderate.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

6.16 2629AA-MHC031**6.16.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The cemetery is situated on the eastern border of the farm Zondagsvlei, consisting of approximately 11 graves dating between 1943 and 1966.

The only family names visible on the headstones are the Mkwena, Mhlapo and Masaya families.

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

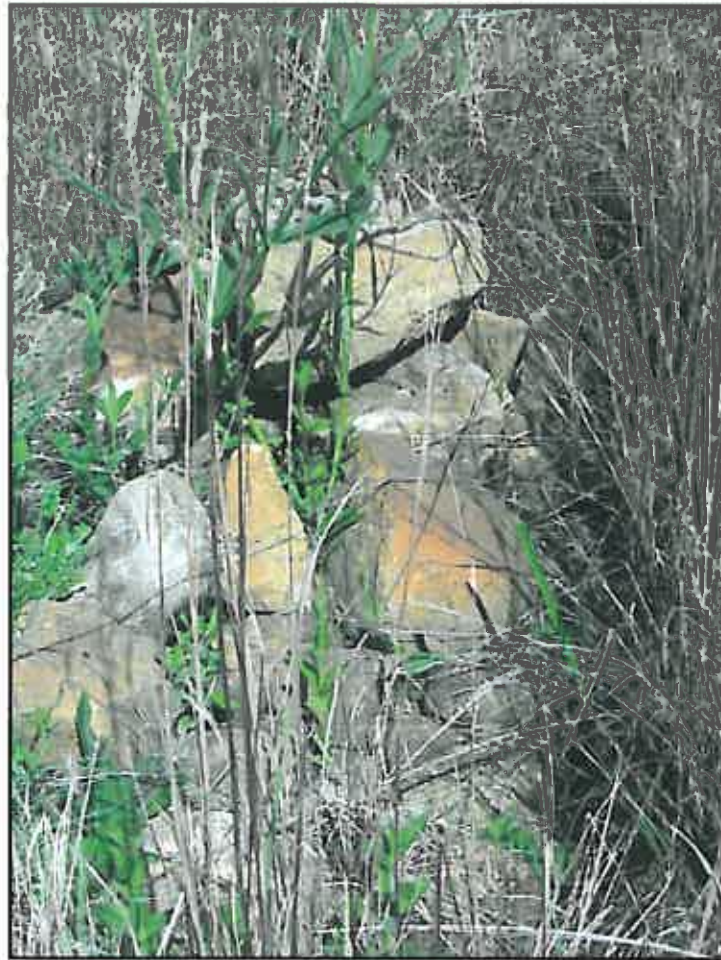
Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.17 2629AA-MHC032**6.17.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The cemetery is situated in the southern section of the farm Zondagsvlei, consisting of approximately 25 graves dating between 1898 and 1970.

The only family names visible on the headstones are the Wenzel, Lombard, Ungerer and De Lange families.



• *Figure 19: Site conditions*

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.18 2629AA-MHC033**6.18.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated in the central part of the farm Zondagsvlei, consisting of approximately 10 graves. The site is fenced and access to count all the graves was impossible



• Figure 20: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.19 2629AA-MHC034**6.19.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery consisting of approximately 23 graves, situated on the western boundary of the farm Zondagsvlei.

Only one date of 1965 with the inscription 'Geel Booi' is legible.

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.20 2629AA-MHC035**6.20.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is situated in the north eastern section of the farm Schoongezicht. The structure consists of a single story ruin build with plaster and stone, some additions to the structure is evident.

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

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C
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This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	low significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

6.21 2629AA-MHC036**6.21.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery situated in the south western corner of the farm Klippoortje. Although no direct evidence could be found of graves on the site, three different sources indicate that some graves do occur on this site.

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.22 2629AA-MHC037**6.22.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the northern border of the farm Zondagsvlei, consisting of approximately 10 graves with a single date of 1992 visible.

The only family name visible on the headstones is the Ngwanyane family.



• Figure 21: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.23 2629AA-MHC038**6.23.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is situated on the farm Cologne. The structure consists of a single story structure with a pitched corrugated iron roof.

Although the house shows numerous additions to the core structure, it dates to the late 1930's. The house is currently occupied.



• Figure 22 – View of house

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

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.B

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

6.24 2629AA-MHC039**6.24.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is situated on the farm Cologne. The structure consists of a single story stone built structure with a pitched corrugated iron roof. The structure consists of at least four large rooms as indicated by the four double entrances.

The structure gives the impression that it was intended for a large shed, however the corner stone with the date 1927 and square hole some with chains hanging through them indicate a purpose built structure.

Archival research indicates the presence of a large compound and hospital on the farm Cologne, catering for farm workers from the area.



• Figure 23 – View of structure

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

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as moderate.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

6.25 2629AA-MHC040**6.25.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the farm Cologne, consisting of approximately 50 graves with no visible dates. Archival research has revealed that a cemetery for farm workers must have been present since the early 1930's. Files indicate that at least 30 workers have died on the farm during the mid 1930's

Families represented on some of the headstones are Skosana, Mokoena, Mabena and Molefe.



• Figure 24: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.26 2629AA-MHC041**6.26.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the farm Cologne, consisting of 2 graves with no dates visible.



• *Figure 25: Site conditions*

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

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

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.27 2629AA-MHC042**6.27.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the farm Cologne, consisting of approximately 50 graves with visible dates from 2002 and the 1990's

Families represented on some of the headstones are Sithole and Mqoko.



• Figure 26: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

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

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.28 2629AA-MHC043**6.28.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is situated on the farm Cologne. The structure consists of a single story plaster and brick structure with a pitched corrugated iron roof. The building has wooden flooring and iron window frames.

The introduction of iron window frames dates to the mid 1920's and dates the house to the middle part of the 20th century. Mr. Witbooi indicated that he house was the oldest on the farm. The house is currently occupied.



• Figure 27 – View of house

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

The site is of medium significance and is graded Grade GP.B

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as moderate.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

6.29 2629AA-MHC044**6.29.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is situated on the farm Zondagsvlei. The ruin consists of a single story mud plaster and ferrikreet structure. The ruin consists of one central room, and three additions to the north and south. Sleeper lintels are still visible in one section.



• Figure 28 – View of house

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

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.B

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as moderate

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate significance	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

6.30 2629AA-MHC045**6.30.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the farm Schoongesicht, consisting of 8 graves with no visible dates.



• Figure 29: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

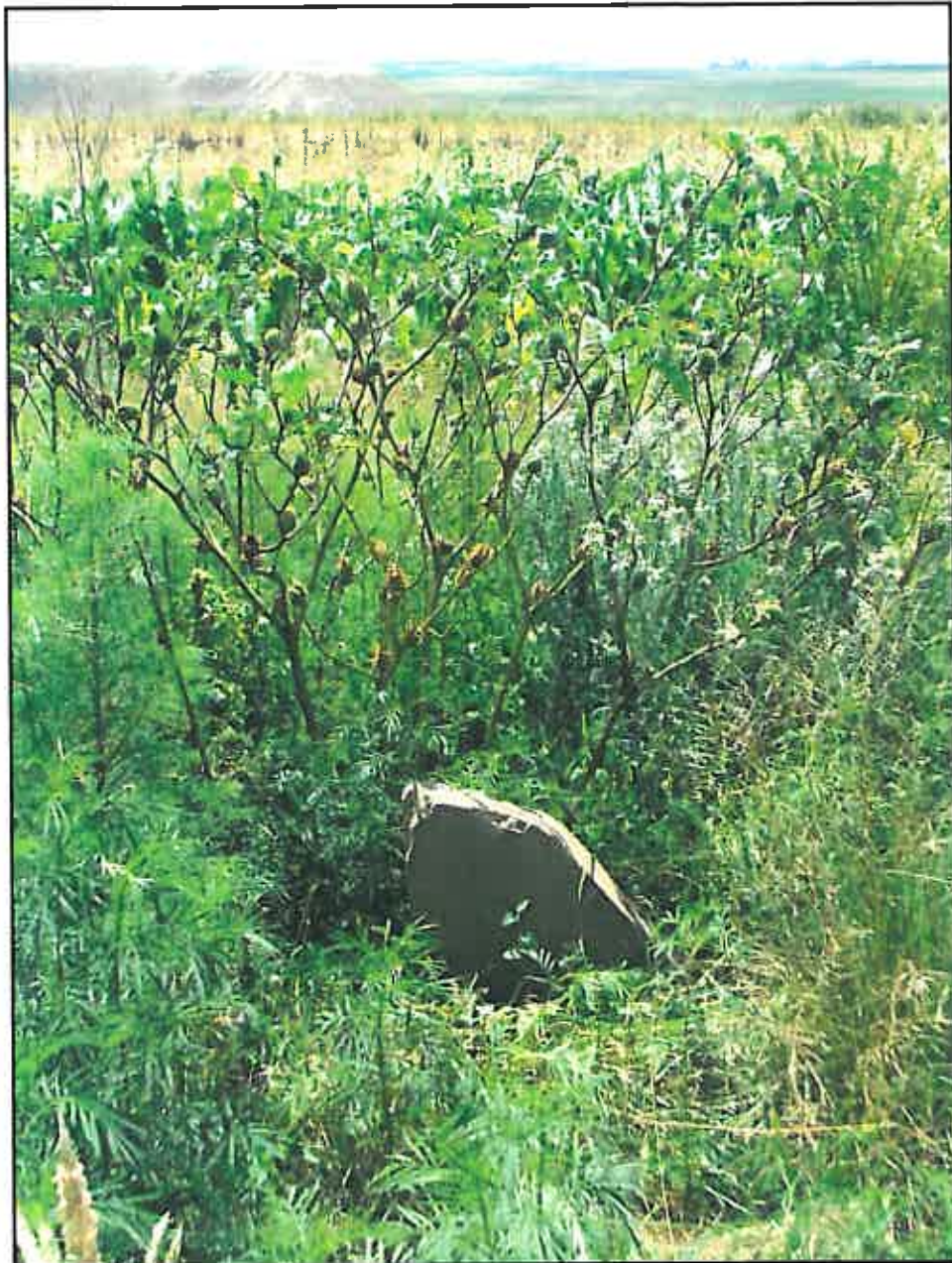
The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.31 2629AA-MHC046**6.31.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the farm Zondagsvlei, consisting of 1 grave as indicated by Mr Mulder.



• Figure 30: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.32 2629AA-MHC047**6.32.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is situated on the farm Zondagsvlei. The ruin consists of a single story shed of plaster and ferrikreet.



• Figure 31 – View of shed

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

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa’s natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	A

6.33 2628BB-MHC001**6.33.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the farm Schoongezicht, consisting of 8 graves with visible dates from 1939 to 2004.

Families represented on some of the headstones are Du Busson, Prinsloo and Van den Berg.



• Figure 32: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.34 2628BB-MHC002**6.34.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is situated on the farm Schoongezicht. The ruin consists of a single story building of plaster and ferrikreet.



• Figure 33 – View of ruin

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

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.
- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low significance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

6.35 2628BB-MHC003**6.35.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is situated on the farm Schoongezicht. The ruin consists of a single story building of mud plaster and ferrikreet. The structure consists of seven rooms. The lintels of the entrances are low, a characteristic of other farm worker housing in the area.



• Figure 34 – View of house

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

The site is of low significance and is graded Grade GP.C

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

- Section 3(3)(f) - its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

The impact on the site is seen as low.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Lowsignificance	Grade GP.C	Possible	Short term	A

6.36 2628BB-MHC004**6.36.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the farm Schoongezicht, consisting of 3 graves with visible dates from 1944.

On single inscription indicates the grave to be that of George Frederik Janse van Rensburg 18-8-1893 to 23-7-1944.



• Figure 35: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) – its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.37 2628BB-MHC005**6.37.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the farm Schoongezicht, consisting of approximately 65 graves with visible dates from 1947 to 1990.

A family represented on some of the headstones is Mkwabane.



• Figure 36: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.38 2628BB-MHC006**6.38.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the farm Schoongezicht, consisting of 11 graves (2 double and 7 single) with visible dates from 1899 to 1926.

Families represented on some of the headstones are Greyling, Van Rensburg – Janse van Rensburg.

Abraham Carel Greyling who died in 1899 was the owner of the farm Schoongezicht from 1873.



• Figure 37: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

6.39 2628BB-MHC007**6.39.1 The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the affected area**

The site is that of an informal cemetery, situated on the farm Leeuwfontein, consisting of 5 graves with one date 1916.

Archival research has shown four cemeteries on the farm with the one in question, documented previously:

'The fourth cemetery comprises five graves, two of which are unmarked. The marked graves belong to the Van der Merwe and De Lange families. The oldest grave observed here is of Johan Elie de Lange (30/09/1857 – 15/06/1916).'



• Figure 38: Site conditions

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

The site is of high significance and is graded Grade GP.A

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

- Section 3(3)(c) - its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- Section 3(3)(d) - its importance in demonstrating the principle characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects.

The impact on the site is seen as high.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High significance	Grade GP.A	Possible	Short term	B

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Due to the nature of cultural remains that occur, in most cases, below surface, the possibility remains that some cultural remains may not have been discovered during the survey. Although Matakoma Heritage Consultants surveyed the area as thorough as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains be unearthed or laid open during the process of development.

The Ogies area is characterised by vast maize fields. The current average height of the maize varies between one and two metres. This linked with the current normal growth of veldt made surveying of the area extremely difficult.

8. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS

In areas where there has not yet been a systematic survey to identify conservation worthy places, a permit is required to alter or demolish any structure older than 60 years. This will apply until a survey has been done and identified heritage resources are formally protected.

Archaeological and palaeontological sites, materials, and meteorites are the source of our understanding of the evolution of the earth, life on earth and the history of people. In the new legislation, permits are required to damage, destroy, alter, or disturb them. People who already possess material are required to register it.

The management of heritage resources are integrated with environmental resources and this means that before development takes place heritage resources are assessed and, if necessary, rescued.

In addition to the formal protection of culturally significant graves, all graves, which are older than 60 years and are not in a cemetery (such as ancestral graves in rural areas), are protected.

The legislation protects the interests of communities that have interest in the graves: they must be consulted before any disturbance takes place.

The graves of victims of conflict and those associated with the liberation struggle will be identified, cared for, protected and memorials erected in their honour.

Anyone who intends to undertake a development must notify the heritage resource authority and if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected, an impact assessment report must be compiled at the developer's cost. Thus developers will be able to proceed without uncertainty about whether work will have to be stopped if a heritage resource

is discovered. According to the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 section 32) it is stated that:

An object or collection of objects, or a type of object or a list of objects, whether specific or generic, that is part of the national estate and the export of which SAHRA deems it necessary to control, may be declared a heritage object, including –

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- visual art objects;
- military objects;
- numismatic objects;
- objects of cultural and historical significance;
- objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage;
- objects of scientific or technological interest;
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic material, film or video or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996), or in a provincial law pertaining to records or archives; and
- any other prescribed category.

If it is necessary to refer to any of the above-mentioned objects, the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 Sections 31-38) is included in **Annexure B**.

Under the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), provisions are made that deal with, and offer protection, to all historic and pre-historic cultural remains, including graves and human remains.

- Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle

and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA). The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to.

Refer to **Annexure B** for further information on legislation.

9. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*All the sites identified during the survey are mapped on the map provided in **Annexure A and C***

*A list of coordinates of the sites is provided in **Annexure D***

A summary of the recommendations for each of the main heritage sites follows:

Cemeteries

Twenty-four cemeteries consisting of approximately 735 graves were found.

Recommendation:

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

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

In the instance that the cemetery needs to be relocated, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements as well as an extensive social consultation process required within the

process. It is well advised that a company with a proven record of accomplishment be used to manage and complete such a project.

Historical Structures

Number of sites found:

Fifteen sites were found

Recommendation:

If the any of the historic sites are to be impacted on by mining, it needs to be documented by means of plan sketches and photography, where further mitigation is proposed in the evaluation of each site. A permit for destruction can then be applied for from the Provincial SAHRA office.

It is therefore recommended that a heritage management plan be developed and implemented for the sites on land acquired by Khutala Colliery.

If these recommendations are adhered by there are no archaeological or heritage reason why the project can not commence.

General

If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

A heritage resources management plan must be developed for managing the heritage resources in the study area during construction and operation of the development. This includes basic training for construction staff on possible finds, action steps for mitigation measures, surface collections, excavations and communication routes to follow in the case of a discovery.

Management Guidelines

1. The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) states that, any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as-
 - (a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
 - (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
 - (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site-
 - (i) exceeding 5 000m² in extent; or
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or

- (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
- (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
- (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent; or
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

In the event that an area previously not included in an archaeological or cultural resources survey, is to be disturbed. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) needs to be contacted. An enquiry must be lodged with them into the necessity for a Heritage Impact Assessment.

2. In the event that a further heritage assessment is required it is advisable to utilise a qualified heritage practitioner preferably registered with the Cultural Resources Management Section (CRM) of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA). Refer to subsection 8.

This survey and evaluation must include:

- (a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
- (b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6 (2) or prescribed under section 7 of the National Cultural Resources Act;
- (c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;
- (d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;
- (e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;
- (f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and
- (g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

3. It is advisable that an information section on cultural resources be included in the SHEQ training given to contractors involved in surface earthmoving activities. These sections must include basic information on:

- a. Heritage;

- b. Graves;
- c. Archaeological finds; and
- d. Historical Structures;

This module must be tailor made to include all possible finds that could be expected in that area of construction.

4. In the event that a possible find is discovered during construction, all activities must be halted in the area of the discovery and a qualified archaeologist contacted.
5. The archaeologist needs to evaluate the finds on site and make recommendations towards possible mitigation measures.
6. If mitigation is necessary, an application for a rescue permit must be lodged with SAHRA.
7. After mitigation an application must be lodged with SAHRA for a destruction permit. This application must be supported by the mitigation report generated during the rescue excavation. Only after the permit is issued may such a site be destroyed.
8. If during the initial survey sites of cultural significance is discovered, it will be necessary to develop a management plan for the preservation, documentation or destruction of such site. Such a program must include a *watching brief*, timeframe and agreed upon schedule of actions between the company and the archaeologist.
9. In the event that human remain are uncovered or previously unknown graves are discovered a qualified archaeologist needs to be contacted and an evaluation of the finds made.
10. If the remains are to be exhumed and relocated, the relocation procedures as accepted by SAHRA needs to followed. This includes an extensive social consultation process

The definition of an archaeological watching brief is a formal program of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.

The purpose of a watching brief is:

- To allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- To provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.
- A watching brief is not intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or inferred deposits, and it is intended to guide, not replace, any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits.
- The objective of a watching brief is to establish and make available information about the archaeological resource existing on a site.

Matakoma Heritage Consultants can be contacted on the way forward in this regard.

10. LIST OF PREPARES

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Polke D. Birkholtz, BA (Hon) Archaeology (UP), Archival Research

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PWD, 230, 3368/04

RAK 2926

RAK 2928

RAK 2929

RAK 2930

RAK 2931

RAK 2932

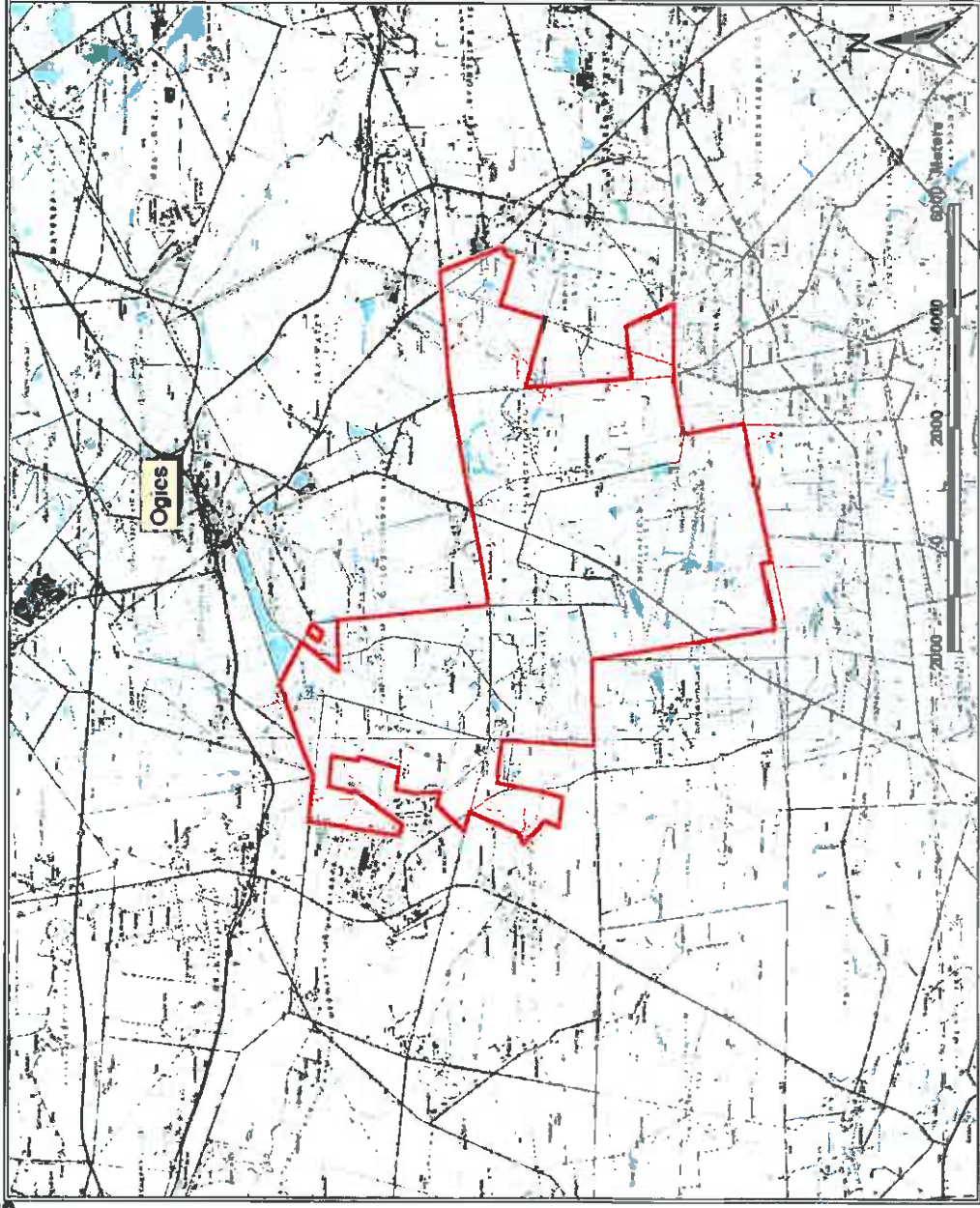
Archival Maps

National Archives, Maps, 3/559

ANNEXURE A:

Locality Map

Khutala Colliery Heritage Resources Locality Map



Legend

- Khutala heritage sites
- Survey Boundary



ANNEXURE B:

Legislation extracts

[36]36 Burial grounds and graves

(1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

(2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.

(3) (a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-

(a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;

(b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or

(c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3) (a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

(5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3) (b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority-

(a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and

(b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.

(6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority-

(a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and

(b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

(7) (a) SAHRA must, over a period of five years from the commencement of this Act, submit to the Minister for his or her approval lists of graves and burial grounds of persons connected with the liberation struggle and who died in exile or as a result of the action of State security forces or agents provocateur and which, after a process of public consultation, it believes should be included among those protected under this section.

(b) The Minister must publish such lists as he or she approves in the Gazette.

(8) Subject to section 56 (2), SAHRA has the power, with respect to the graves of victims of conflict outside the Republic, to perform any function of a provincial heritage resources authority in terms of this section.

(9) SAHRA must assist other State Departments in identifying graves in a foreign country of victims of conflict connected with the liberation struggle and, following negotiations with the next of kin, or relevant authorities, it may re-inter the remains of that person in a prominent place in the capital of the Republic.

[37]37 Public monuments and memorials

Public monuments and memorials must, without the need to publish a notice to this effect, be protected in the same manner as places which are entered in a heritage register referred to in section 30.

[38]38 Heritage resources management

(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as-

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site-
 - (i) exceeding 5 000m² in extent; or
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
 - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
- (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent; or
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority,

must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

(2) The responsible heritage resources authority must, within 14 days of receipt of a notification in terms of subsection (1)-

- (a) if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by such development, notify the person who intends to undertake the development to submit an impact assessment report. Such report must be compiled at the cost of the person proposing the development, by a person or persons approved by the responsible heritage resources authority with relevant qualifications and experience and professional standing in heritage resources management; or

(b) notify the person concerned that this section does not apply.

(3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2) (a): Provided that the following must be included:

(a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;

(b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6 (2) or prescribed under section 7;

(c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;

(d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;

(e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;

(f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and

(g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

(4) The report must be considered timeously by the responsible heritage resources authority which must, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide-

(a) whether or not the development may proceed;

(b) any limitations or conditions to be applied to the development;

(c) what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied, to such heritage resources;

(d) whether compensatory action is required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and

(e) whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

(5) A provincial heritage resources authority shall not make any decision under subsection (4) with respect to any development which impacts on a heritage resource protected at national level unless it has consulted SAHRA.

(6) The applicant may appeal against the decision of the provincial heritage resources authority to the MEC, who-

(a) must consider the views of both parties; and

(b) may at his or her discretion-

(i) appoint a committee to undertake an independent review of the impact assessment report and the decision of the responsible heritage authority; and

(ii) consult SAHRA; and

(c) must uphold, amend or overturn such decision.

(7) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development described in subsection (1) affecting any heritage resource formally protected by SAHRA unless the authority concerned decides otherwise.

(8) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.

(9) The provincial heritage resources authority, with the approval of the MEC, may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, exempt from the requirements of this section any place specified in the notice.

(10) Any person who has complied with the decision of a provincial heritage resources authority in subsection (4) or of the MEC in terms of subsection (6) or other requirements referred to in subsection (8), must be exempted from compliance with all other protections in

terms of this Part, but any existing heritage agreements made in terms of section 42 must continue to apply

ANNEXURE C:

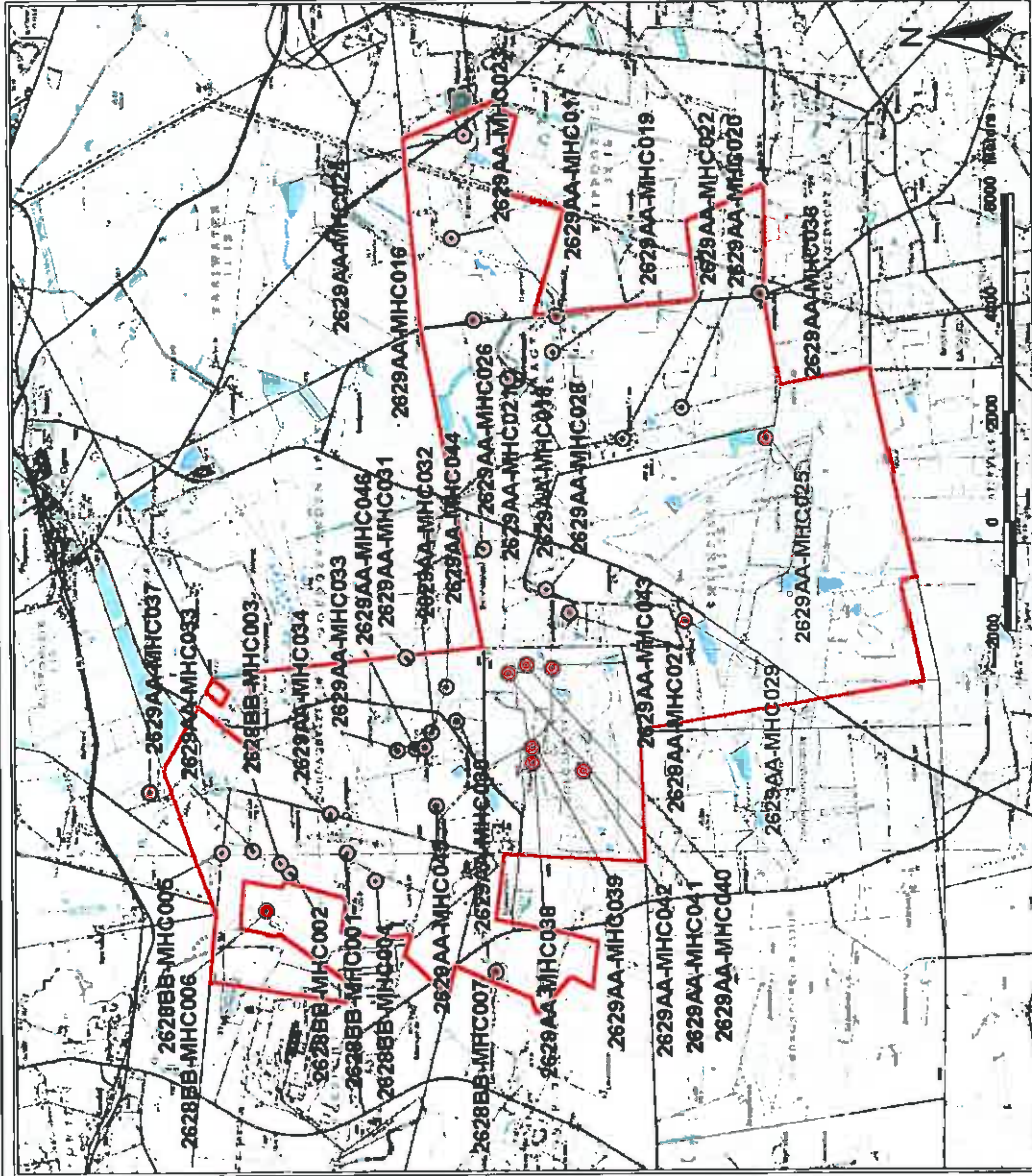
Map of sites

KHUTALA COLLIERY - HIA

Khutala Colliery Heritage Resources

Legend

- ⊙ Khutala heritage sites
- Survey Boundary



**ANNEXURE D:
TABLE WITH SITE
DESCRIPTION AND
COORDINATES**

Site	LAT	LONG
2628BB-MHC001	-26.09832538	28.99989274
2628BB-MHC002	-26.08886448	28.99663160
2628BB-MHC003	-26.08726169	28.99827059
2628BB-MHC004	-26.10289000	28.99525000
2628BB-MHC005	-26.07771000	28.99997000
2628BB-MHC006	-26.08496000	28.99056000
2628BB-MHC007	-26.12258000	28.98032000
2629AA-MHC016	-26.11973771	29.08754289
2629AA-MHC017	-26.13333114	29.08805251
2629AA-MHC018	-26.12671682	29.07776356
2629AA-MHC019	-26.13252112	29.08219457
2629AA-MHC020	-26.15366765	29.07286584
2629AA-MHC021	-26.12525000	29.07787000
2629AA-MHC022	-26.14394000	29.06778000
2629AA-MHC023	-26.11627607	29.10091831
2629AA-MHC024	-26.11842929	29.11778983
2629AA-MHC025	-26.16697895	29.06779169
2629AA-MHC026	-26.12111737	29.04976808
2629AA-MHC027	-26.13509838	29.03920454
2629AA-MHC028	-26.13122192	29.04309768
2629AA-MHC029	-26.15386899	29.03782982
2629AA-MHC030	-26.11630750	29.02157396
2629AA-MHC031	-26.10828258	29.03204078
2629AA-MHC032	-26.11232861	29.01978468
2629AA-MHC033	-26.10661576	29.01671288
2629AA-MHC033	-26.08281660	29.00019550
2629AA-MHC034	-26.09559154	29.00627841
2629AA-MHC036	-26.16633000	29.09174000
2629AA-MHC037	-26.06600000	29.00999000
2629AA-MHC038	-26.12884000	29.01439000
2629AA-MHC039	-26.12887000	29.01701000
2629AA-MHC040	-26.12810000	29.03067000
2629AA-MHC041	-26.12517000	29.02927000
2629AA-MHC042	-26.13715000	29.01310000
2629AA-MHC043	-26.13218000	29.03007000
2629AA-MHC044	-26.11478000	29.02722000
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2629AA-MHC046	-26.10975000	29.01688000
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