

M a t a k o m a



Heritage Consultants

MBOMBELA MUNICIPALITY

HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

THE MATAFFIN PRECENT
PLAN AND THE MBOMBELA
SPORT STADIUM

Version 1.0

Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd

P.O. Box 431

Paardekraal, 1752

Tel: +27 11 954 6871

Fax: +27 11 954 3568

E-mail: info@matakoma.co.za

13 January 2006

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

CLIENT: Mbombela Municipality

CONTACT PERSON:

SIGNATURE: _____

LEADING CONSULTANT: Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd

CONTACT PERSON: Wouter Fourie

SIGNATURE: _____

Copyright

Copyright in all documents, drawings and records whether manually or electronically produced, which form part of the submission and any subsequent report or project document shall vest in Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd. None of the documents, drawings or records may be used or applied in any manner, nor may they be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means whatsoever for or to any other person, without the prior written consent of Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd.

The Client, on acceptance of any submission by Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd and on condition that the Client pays to Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd the full price for the work as agreed, shall be entitled to use for its own benefit and for the specified project only:

- The results of the project;
- The technology described in any report
- Recommendations delivered to the Client.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

This document forms part of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for the Mataffin Precent Plan and the Environmental Impact Assessment for the Mbombela Sport Stadium at Mataffin in the Nelspruit area.

During the survey thirty-three heritage sites were found in the Mataffin Precent Plan. None of these sites falls within the Mbombela Sport Stadium and development can commence for this aspect from a Heritage point of view.

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

Archaeological Sites

Number of sites found:

Twelve sites were found of which site **MHC022** is highly significant.

Recommendation:

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the sites in situ. If development is of such nature that the sites will be severely impacted on mitigation measures will have to be employed.

If the site was to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off during construction. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the sites as to facilitate the protection of the sites during development.

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

*In the case of site **MAT022** immediate rescue excavations must be conducted as soon as possible this is due to the high scientific and research value of the site that is being destroyed by agricultural activities.*

Cemeteries

Number of sites found:

Eight cemeteries or single grave sites were found. .

Recommendation:

The best option and first price 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 graves and cemetery will have to be relocated.

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

Number of sites found:

Three sites were found

Recommendation:

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

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

Historical Ruins

Number of sites found:

Eight sites were found

Recommendation:

If development is of such a nature that the sites will be severely impacted on no further action is necessary because of the poor preservation of these sites.

Sites of significance derived from the archival study

• Rock Art Site

According to Murray and Elzabé Schoonraad (in Barnard, 1975) rock art sites are well known in the Nelspruit area. They mention the existence of four known sites on the Crocodile Valley Estates (just east of the study area), as well as other sites on Valley Farm and Tipperary.

Although the property is not indicated, a rock art site is also mentioned approximately 10 kilometers west of Nelspruit. They describe the site as consisting of five antelope depictions and four human figurines all painted on the roof of the shelter.

• Drift over Crocodile River

As can be seen from the archival maps, a drift across the Crocodile River had been known and used for a very long time. The crossing also formed part of the transport road to Delagoa Bay.

• Mataffin's kraal

After fleeing from Swaziland, Mataffin established himself in the vicinity of the hill later to be known as Mataffin Hill. He stayed here with eighty wives and one can assume a relatively large following.

• Tree of Remembrance

Hugh Lanion Hall mentions this tree as the place where he camped on the farm before his first house was completed. The Mataffin branch of M.O.T.H. also placed a brass plate on the tree in memory of those who fell during the Great War (1914-1918). Annual Armistice Day celebrations also took place here (Hall, 1939).

• H.L. Hall's first house

Crawford, who was Hall's assistant, built the first house on Riverside in 1890. It consisted of a central structure of twelve feet by twenty-four feet, which also contained a bedroom, with another bedroom at one end and a kitchen at the other end. Not only was this house the first house on Riverside, it was also the first house in which Hall and his family resided on the farm.

The only indication of the locality of this site comes from Hall (1939:215) who states that it was "*...up on the hill.*" He also mentions that the house was pulled down during the early 1900s.

• H.L. Hall's second house

During the early 1900s a cottage and store were built "*...below the railway line*" (Hall, 1939:215). Hall and his family moved to the cottage after their first house on the hill was demolished.

• Water Furrows

Two water furrows are indicated on the 1943 topographical map depicted in Figure 7. Although this already provides a date older than 60 years for these two features, indications from the literature are that they may be quite older.

According to Hall (1939) he appointed a prospector to commence with the cutting of furrows during the latter part of the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). This proved unsuccessful, and the activities were halted. After peace was declared, Hall started cutting the furrows again.

• Railway bridge over the Gladde Spruit

The bridge over the Gladde Spruit must have been built during the early 1890s. If this bridge still exists today, it would represent a historical feature that can be associated with the early development

of railways in the then South African Republic, and especially the development of the railway line between Pretoria and Lourenço Marques.

• **Mataffin Post Office**

During the late 1930s a site was proposed for the establishment of the Mataffin Post Office (PWD, 798:2073). Although it is not indicated when the post office was constructed, a post office is marked on the 1943 topographical map sheet. This seems to indicate that the post office was approved in the period between 1939 and 1943.

• **Rock Engravings**

Local informants are aware of rock engravings in the area. Due to vegetation density the location of these sites could not be verified.

Conclusion

This document forms the basis of a background study of heritage sites in the Mataffin Precent Plan. It is recommended that before development commences in different stages of the Precent area an in depth Archaeological Impact Assessment is conducted of the footprint of the proposed development. This is necessary due to the nature and occurrence of Early Iron Age Sites in the Nelspruit area. Visibility of these sites is extremely limited and these sites are of very high scientific and research value. Further more, the occurrence of San Rock Art in the Mataffin Precent is not isolated to the sites documented. However, due to the impregnable vegetation cover in the Mataffin Precent area a thorough Rock Art survey is recommended.

It is also recommended that a heritage management plan be drawn up for any development within the percent area especially the areas that are currently cultivated where Iron Age Sites are unearthed and destructed.

If any archaeological sites are discovered, they might necessitate further investigation and possible mitigation in the case of development in their vicinity.

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

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION.....	12
2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY.....	12
2.1. ARCHIVAL RESEARCH.....	12
2.2 PHYSICAL SURVEYING.....	13
3. WORKING WITH LEGISLATION.....	14
4. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA.....	14
4.1 IMPACT.....	15
4.1.1 Nature and existing mitigation.....	15
4.2 EVALUATION.....	15
4.2.1 Site Significance.....	15
4.2.2 Certainty.....	16
4.2.3 Duration.....	16
5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AREA.....	17
5.1 INTRODUCTION.....	17
5.2 METHODOLOGY.....	17
5.3 ARCHIVAL/HISTORICAL MAPS.....	17
5.3.1 Pettigren Map, Undated.....	17
5.3.2 "De Kaap", 1900.....	18
5.3.3 "Barberton", 3rd Revision, 1902.....	19
5.3.4 Water Court Application General Plan, 1930.....	21
5.3.5 2530BD 1:50 000 Topographical Mapsheet, 1943.....	21
5.4. ASPECTS OF THE AREA'S HISTORY AS HIGHLIGHTED THROUGH THE ARCHIVAL STUDY.....	24
5.4.1 Mataffin.....	24
5.4.2 H.L. Hall and Riverside.....	26
5.4.3 The Eastern Line.....	30
5.4.4 General.....	31
5.5. POSSIBLE SITES OF HERITAGE IMPORTANCE AS REVEALED BY ARCHIVAL/DESKTOP STUDY.....	32
5.6. CONCLUSIONS.....	35
6. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE.....	36
6.1 2530BD-MHC001.....	36
6.2 2530BD-MHC002.....	39
6.3 2530BD-MHC003.....	42
6.4 2530BD-MHC004.....	45
6.5 2530BD-MHC005.....	48
6.6 2530BD-MHC006.....	52
6.7 2530BD-MHC007.....	55
6.8 2530BD-MHC008.....	57
6.9 2530BD-MHC009.....	60
6.10 2530BD-MHC010.....	63
6.11 2530BD-MHC011.....	66
6.12 2530BD-MHC012.....	69
6.13 2530BD-MHC013.....	72
6.14 2530BD-MHC014.....	75
6.15 2530BD-MHC015.....	78
6.16 2530BD-MHC016.....	81

6.17 2530BD-MHC017	84
6.18 2530BD-MHC018	87
6.19 2530BD-MHC019	90
6.20 2530BD-MHC020	93
6.21 2530BD-MHC021	96
6.22 2530BD-MAT022	99
6.23 2530BD-MHC023	102
6.24 2530BD-MHC024	105
6.25 2530BD-MHC025	108
6.26 2530BD-MHC026	111
6.27 2530BD-MHC027	114
6.28 2530BD-MHC028	117
6.29 2530BD-MHC029	120
6.30 2530BD-MHC030	123
6.31 2530BD-MHC031	127
6.32 2530BD-MHC032	130
6.33 2530BD-MHC033	133
7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS	136
8. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS	136
9. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	138
10. LIST OF PREPARES	142
11. REFERENCES	142
11.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAPERS	142
11.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE PAPERS	143

ANNEXURE

- Annexure A - Locality Map
- Annexure B -Legislation extracts
- Annexure C - Coordinates of sites
- Annexure D - Table with Site description

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Map depicting the study area and surrounding region. The red arrow indicates the crossing point of the old road to Delagoa Bay on or in the vicinity of the study area (National Archives, Maps, S.2/6). 18
- Figure 2: Portion of map showing the study area and direct surroundings. Note the crossing over the Crocodile River, as indicated by the red arrow (National Archives, Maps, 3/512)..... 19
- Figure 3: Map portion showing the study area and surroundings (National Archives, Maps, 3/566)..... 20
- Figure 4: Closer view of study area as depicted on the Barberton map. The crossing over the Crocodile River is indicated with a red arrow while the only dwelling shown in the area is marked with a red circle. 20
- Figure 5: General Plan" of Riverside and surrounding areas. Note the furrows, buildings (marked in red) as well as the layout of roads on the property (WAT, 203/1930)..... 22

Figure 6: Section of 2530BD topographical map, dated 1943. The red circles indicate dwellings, buildings and "huts".	23
Figure 7: Section of 2530BD topographical map, dated 1943. The red lines indicate the layout of the water furrows on the property.	24
Figure 8: Hugh Lanion Hall, his wife Grace, and their family, ca. 1901 (Hall, n.d.)	27
Figure 9: This archival document, which is dated 11 April 1903, reports the outbreak of farcy at Riverside and the subsequent destroying of an infected horse owned by H.L. Hall.	29
Figure 10: This archival photograph shows the construction of "the bridge over the Gladde Spruit". Although it is not certain whether it represents the bridge on the boundary of Riverside, it could very well be.	31
Figure 11: Diagram showing the position of the proposed site for the new post office at Mataffin (PWD, 798, 2073). The plan is dated 5 November 1938.	35
Figure 12: Cemetery.	36
Figure 13: Ceramic vessels	37
Figure 14: Square foundations with plaster	39
Figure 15: Dry stone walling.	42
Figure 16: Lower grindstone.	43
Figure 17: Cemetery.	45
Figure 18: Ceramic sherds of a constricted bowl	49
Figure 19: Excavated rock shelter. The arrow indicate where the ground level where before being excavated.	49
Figure 20: Foundations and plaster of structure.	52
Figure 21: Possible Grave.	57
Figure 22: Cemetery.	60
Figure 23: Low terrace walling.	63
Figure 24: Cemetery.	66
Figure 25: Rectangular foundations	69
Figure 26: Undecorated ceramics.	72
Figure 27: General Site conditions	75
Figure 28: Building material on site	78
Figure 29: Cemetery.	81
Figure 30: Cultural material on site MHC017	84
Figure 31: Lower grinding stone	87
Figure 32: Cement Floor	90
Figure 33: Square foundation	93
Figure 34: Water canal	96
Figure 35: Early Iron Age ceramic vessel.	99
Figure 36: Trench through site	100
Figure 37: Stone walling	102
Figure 38: Hut daga	103
Figure 39: Lower grinders in rock bed.	105
Figure 40: Undecorated ceramics.	108
Figure 41: Possible Grave.	111
Figure 42: Lower grinding stone	114
Figure 43: Rock art	117
Figure 44: Cultural material on site MHC029.	120
Figure 45: Historic Structure	123
Figure 46: Historic Structure	124

Figure 47: Historic Structure	127
Figure 48: Cemetery.....	130
Figure 49: Historic Structure	133

1. INTRODUCTION

Matakoma Heritage Consultants (Pty) Ltd was contracted by the Mbombela Local Municipality to conduct a Heritage Assessment for the proposed Mataffin Precinct Plan and the Mbombela Sport Stadium, district Nelspruit.

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 of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

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

During the survey, thirty-three 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

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

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

As heritage surveys deal with the locating of heritage 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 heritage resources.

Sources from the following institutions were consulted:

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

2.2 PHYSICAL SURVEYING

Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority that occur below surface, a physical walk through of the study area was conducted. Matakoma Heritage Consultants were appointed to conduct a survey of 960 hectares for the project.

The land use allocated for certain areas of the Present Plan influenced the intensity of the survey on different areas. Some areas have been extensively cultivated and these areas will remain agriculture areas in future. Fortunately some areas are earmarked as conservation areas and heritage sites in this areas will there fore not be impacted upon. For a detailed plan and different zone allocation of the Present plan, refer to Annexure A

Aerial photographs and 1:50 000 maps of the area were consulted and literature of the area were studied before undertaking the survey. The purpose of this was to identify topographical areas of possible historic and pre-historic activity. The study area was surveyed over ten days, by means of vehicle and extensive surveys 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. In accordance with the Act, we have found the following:

- These sites are classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) section 3 (3).

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

- (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 of this document for assessment)
- This site should be managed through using the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) sections 4,5 and 6 and sections 39-47.
- Please refer to Section 9 for Management Guidelines.

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

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

4.1 IMPACT

The potential environmental impacts that may result from the different land use allocations of the Mataffin Precinct 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

The significance rating scale is as follows:

HIGH: Must be mitigated or not impacted on at all.

LOW - MEDIUM: May require further work before development can commence.

NO SIGNIFICANCE: Do not require mitigation.

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

Example

Evaluation

IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE	CERTAINTY	DURATION	MITIGATION
Negative	high negative	> 90% sure	long: > 20 years	A

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AREA

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Archaeology Africa was commissioned by *Matakoma Heritage Consultants* to undertake an archival / desktop study on the farm Riverside 308 JT. This archival study forms part of the Heritage Impact Assessment Report undertaken for proposed development on that farm.

5.2 METHODOLOGY

As heritage surveys deal with the locating of 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 heritage resources.

Material from the following institutions was consulted:

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

5.3 ARCHIVAL/HISTORICAL MAPS

A number of different maps depicting sections of the study area were located. Copies of these maps are included in this report. A short overview on each of the maps is also made.

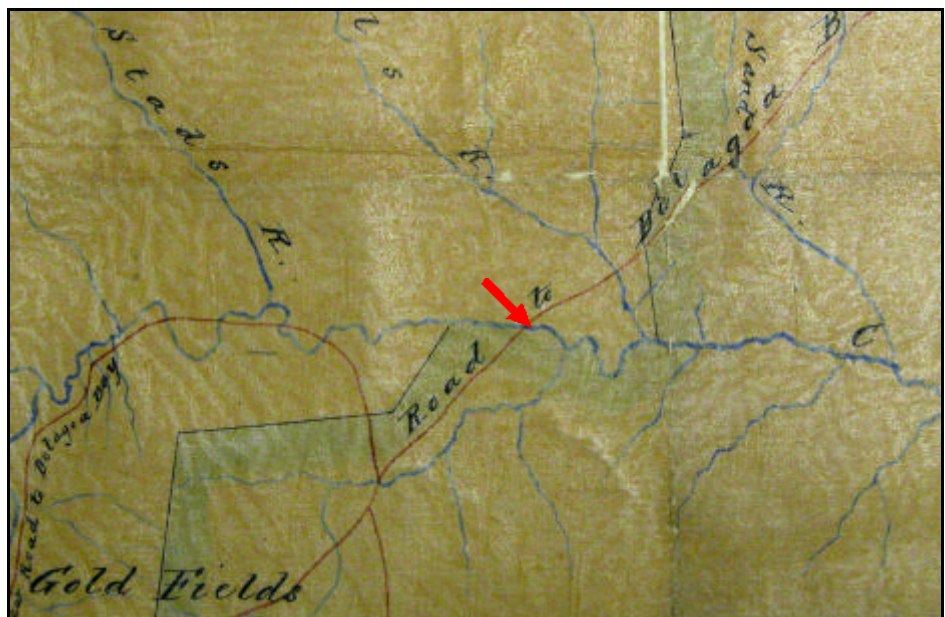
5.3.1 Pettigren Map, Undated

(National Archives, Maps, S.2/6)

This is the oldest map of the study area that could be located. As no section of railway is shown it is evident that the map pre-dates the construction of the railway line between Pretoria and Lourenço Marques. The railway line between the boundary of the then

Portuguese Territory and Nelspruit was officially opened on 1 January 1892 (Bergh, 1999). Furthermore, the town of Barberton, which appears on another section of this map, was officially established on 24 June 1884 (Curror, 1965). This means that the map dates from the period 1884 - 1892.

An important observation to be made from the map is that the road to Delagoa Bay seems to have passed over the study area, and that it also crossed over the Crocodile River in this area. In his book *"I have reaped my mealies"* the first owner of Riverside, H. L. Hall, mentions a crossing point over the Crocodile River on the farm at the time when he first established himself there (ca. 1890).



- Figure 1: Map depicting the study area and surrounding region. The red arrow indicates the crossing point of the old road to Delagoa Bay on or in the vicinity of the study area (National Archives, Maps, S.2/6).

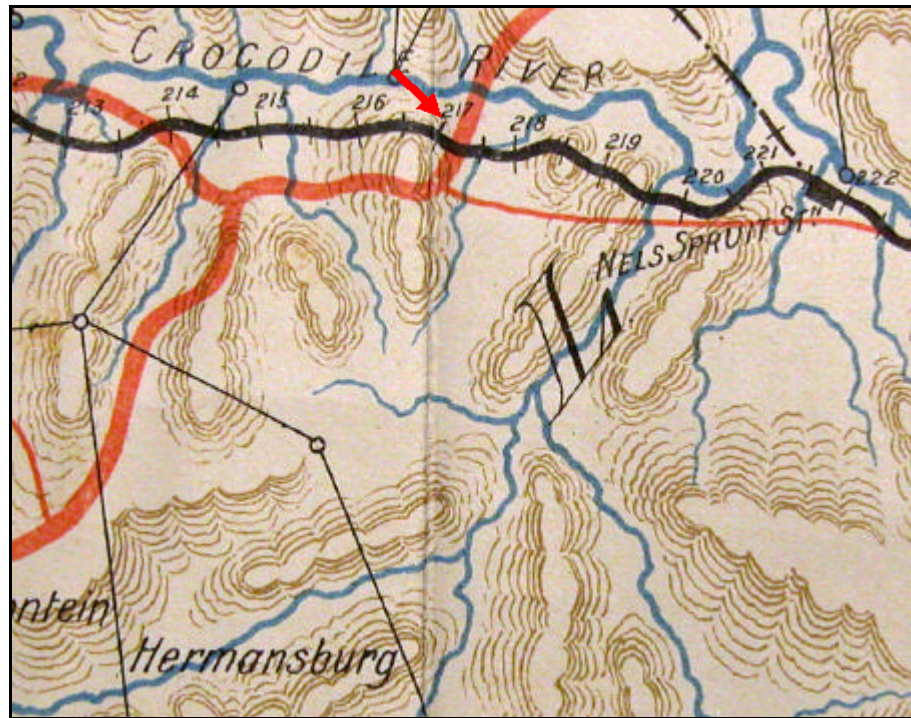
5.3.2 "De Kaap", 1900

(National Archives, Maps, 3/512)

This map was compiled for the Field Intelligence Department by John Wood and formed part of the Imperial Map of South Africa. It is the first edition and dates from April 1900.

The only features of note shown on the map include the railway line as well as the roads. Interestingly, a crossing is again shown on the Riverside farm over the Crocodile River.

It is evident from the map that the farm Riverside was not yet officially proclaimed and that it fell just outside of the proclaimed and surveyed farms such as Alkmaar to the west and Hermansburg to the southwest.



• *Figure 2: Portion of map showing the study area and direct surroundings. Note the crossing over the Crocodile River, as indicated by the red arrow (National Archives, Maps, 3/512).*

5.3.3 “Barberton”, 3rd Revision, 1902

(National Archives, Maps, 3/566)

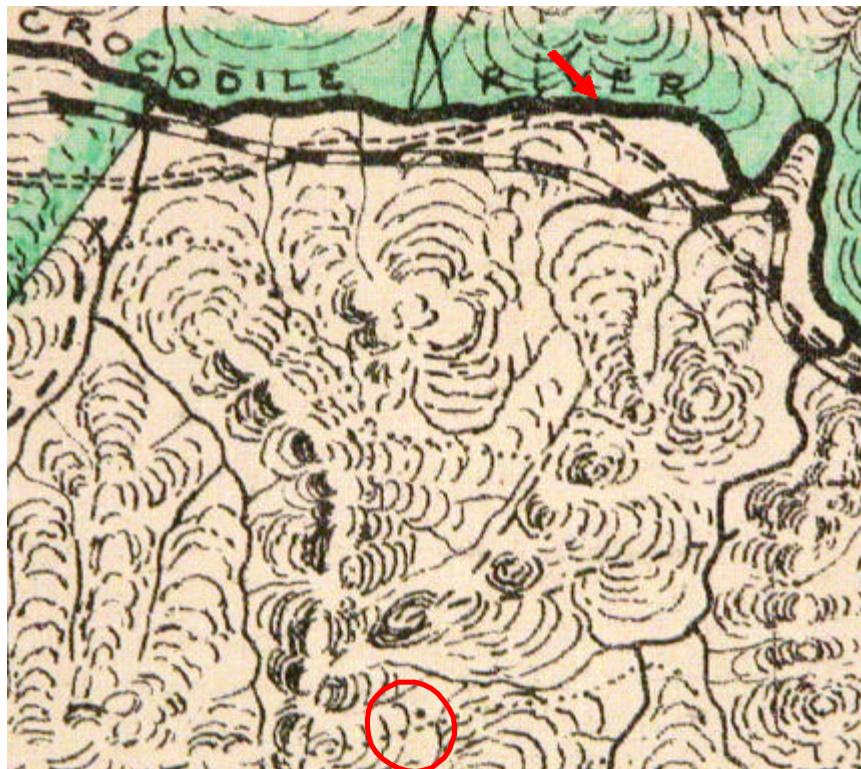
The map formed part of the Major Jackson Series and was produced by the Mapping Section of the Field Intelligence Department of the Army Head Quarters. Although it was initially lithographed in August 1900, subsequent revisions were made in July 1901, November 1901 and February 1902. This last revision is the copy depicted here.

If one compares this map with the map from **Figure 1**, it is evident that at least sections of the old Delagoa Bay road were still used as a road by 1900. The crossing over the Crocodile River is also shown in the same place as on the previous two maps. A number of secondary and farm roads are also shown crossing over the farm. The only building shown in the area is a homestead shown along a secondary road. However, this dwelling seems to be located to the south and outside the boundaries of Riverside.

The map again shows that the farm Riverside had not yet been surveyed and that it lay on the edge of proclaimed and surveyed farms such as Alkmaar, Sterkspruit and Boschrand.



• Figure 3: Map portion showing the study area and surroundings (National Archives, Maps, 3/566)



• Figure 4: Closer view of study area as depicted on the Barberton map. The crossing over the Crocodile River is indicated with a red arrow while the only dwelling shown in the area is marked with a red circle.

5.3.4 Water Court Application General Plan, 1930

(National Archives, WAT, 203/1930)

The map depicted in **Figure 5** forms part of a Water Court application. It was compiled by an engineer by the name of Waldemar Frederick Howitz and is dated 21 July 1930.

A number of important observations can be made from the plan. The first of these is the indication of two furrows crossing over the property. Although H.L. Hall (n.d.) indicates that the cutting of furrows on the farm was initially started as early as during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), this plan represents the oldest indication of furrows on a map or diagram at Riverside.

The second important observation to be made is the buildings and structures shown in various localities on the property. It is possible that some of these structures may in fact be associated with the furrows and their working.

The third observation to be made is the layout of the different roads crossing the farm.

5.3.5 2530BD 1:50 000 Topographical Mapsheet, 1943

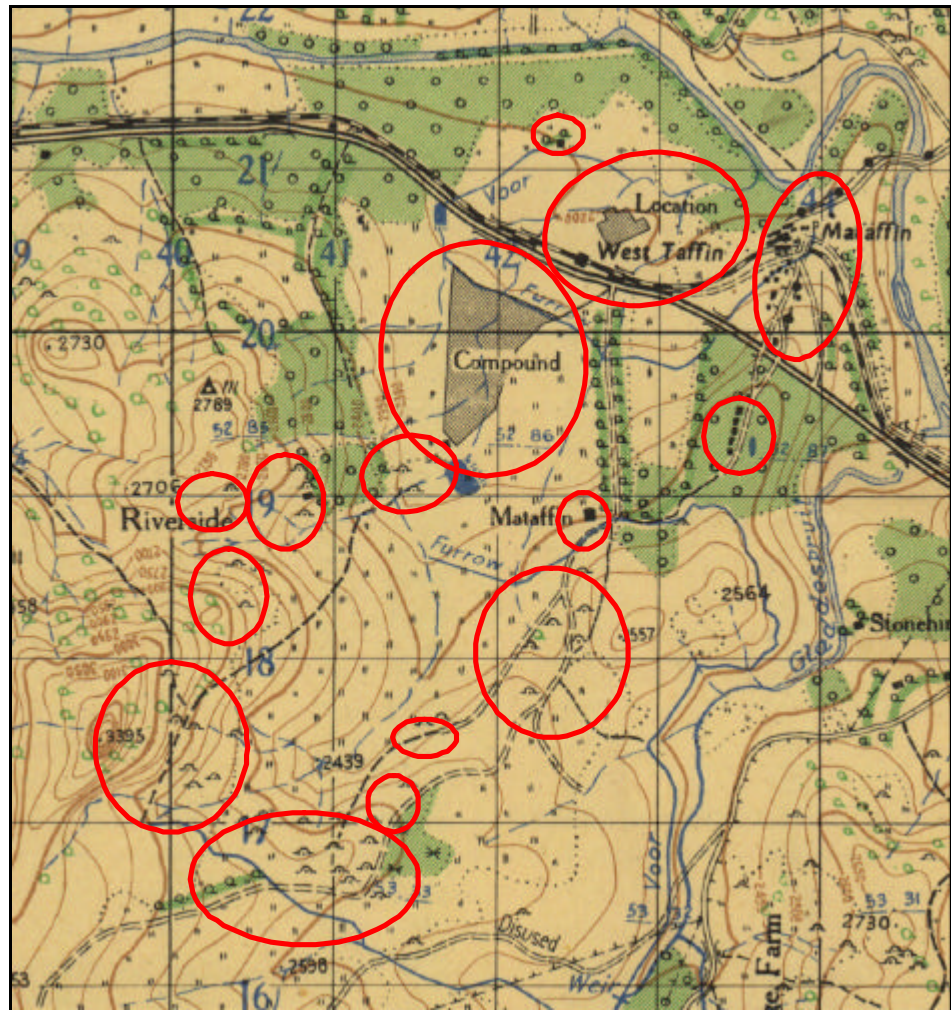
The map depicted in **Figures 6 & 7** is the first edition of the 2530BD 1:50 000 Topographical Map, and is dated to 1943.

A number of important observations can be made from this map. As the map is just over sixty years old, it is significant to realize that all structures and features indicated thereon must at least be older than sixty years. The map shows numerous dwellings and "huts" scattered across the farm, and also a compound as well as a location.

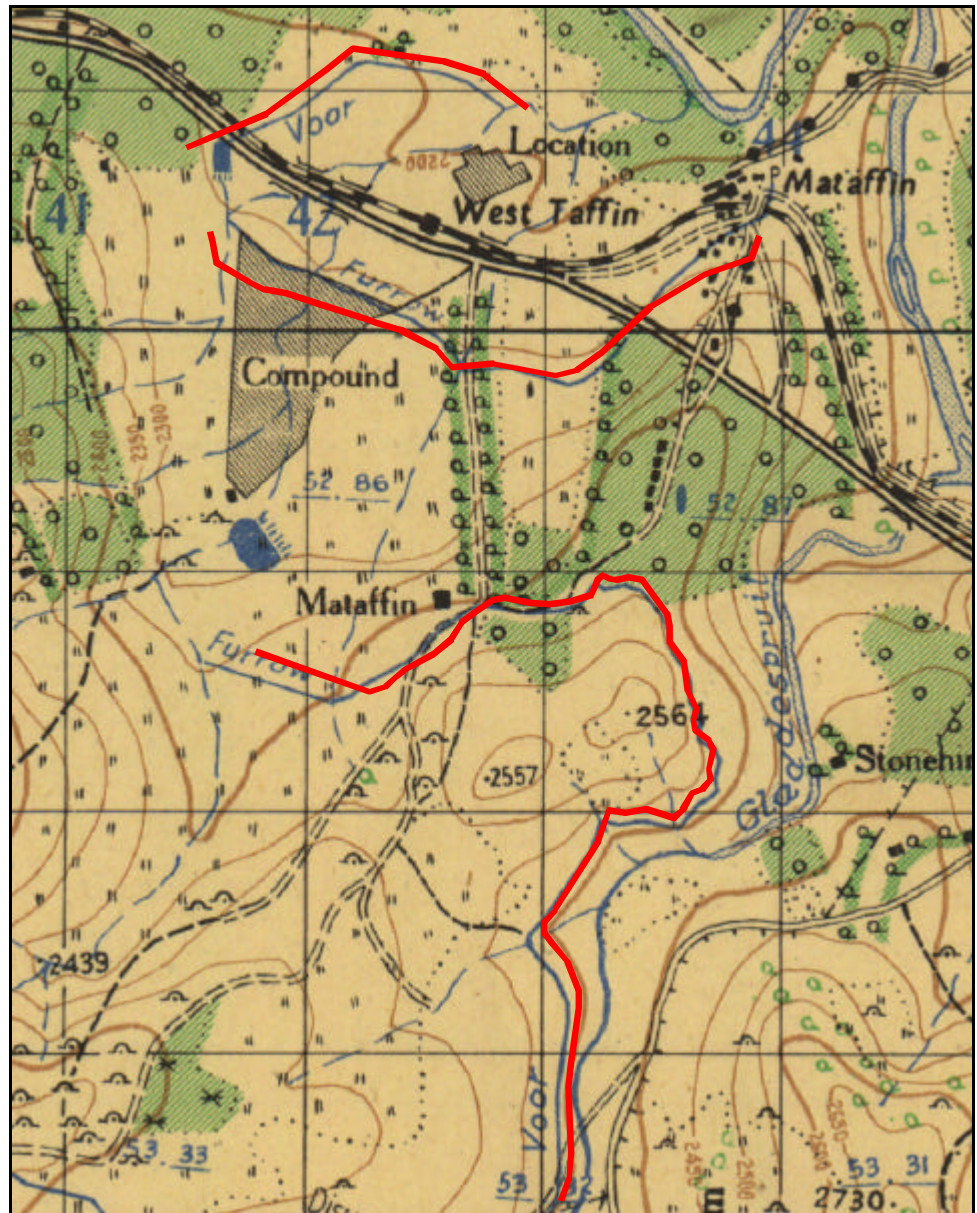
As can be seen from **Figure 7**, two water furrows are also indicated on the map.



- *Figure 5: General Plan" of Riverside and surrounding areas. Note the furrows, buildings (marked in red) as well as the layout of roads on the property (WAT, 203/1930).*



• Figure 6: Section of 2530BD topographical map, dated 1943. The red circles indicate dwellings, buildings and "huts".



• Figure 7: Section of 2530BD topographical map, dated 1943. The red lines indicate the layout of the water furrows on the property.

5.4. ASPECTS OF THE AREA'S HISTORY AS HIGHLIGHTED THROUGH THE ARCHIVAL STUDY

5.4.1 Matabaffin

When Hall needed to change the name of the railway siding on his farm from Tomango he decided to call it Matabaffin after a hill on

Riverside with the same name. Mataffin (also spelled Matafeni, Matafini, Matsafeni) was a historically important Swazi general of King Umbandine (Mbandzeni) who once stayed with his eighty wives at this hill on Riverside (Hall, 1939). According to Bornman (1995) Mataffin's actual name was Matsafeni Mdluli. Bornman also states that he was the induna of Hhohho, the administrative capital of King Mswati II (1840-1865).

The next documented reference to Mataffin that could be located was from 1874, during the reign of King Ludonga (in some sources the name is spelled Ludvonga), when he and Sandhlane were placed in charge of a military expedition against the BaPedi. The expedition was a complete failure and the Swazi attacks were effectively driven off (Symington, 1931). During 1876 Mataffin commanded a 2,400 men strong Swazi mercenary force in aid of President Burgers' war against Sekhukhune of the BaPedi. Although the Swazi force handled themselves well on the field, the morale of the Boer forces were very low and the campaign also failed. During the British war against Sekhukhune of 1879, Mataffin commanded a Swazi force of 8,000. This campaign ended in the defeat and capture of Sekhukhune (Bulpin, 1989).

Mataffin later became King Umbandine's (1875-1889) trusted general and accompanied him on most of his journeys through the country. A dispute over a woman arose between the general and the king and Mataffin was forced to flee from Swaziland into the South African Republic (Z.A.R.) (Hall, 1939). While Bulpin (1989) indicates that this happened during 1887, Bornman (1995) states that Mataffin moved into the Nelspruit area in 1888. He eventually settled at Mataffin Kop, where he "*...ruled in peace...a fine upstanding man.*" (Hall, 1939:12).

While staying at the hill the general was visited by the Z.A.R. tax collector Abel Erasmus. Unwilling to meet the demands of Erasmus, Mataffin defended himself against a police force sent to arrest him. After this incident he realized that he had to flee again, and as he could not go back to Swaziland he decided to go to Portuguese Territory. Mataffin sent all his wives by road to Crocodile Poort, where a train to Portuguese East Africa could be boarded. Afraid that the police watching the trains would identify him, he decided to travel on horseback over the old Delagoa Bay road (Hall, 1939). Bornman (1995) indicates that this happened during 1891.

According to oral history Mataffin was assassinated near Ship Mountain in present-day Kruger National Park.

5.4.2 H.L. Hall and Riverside

Hugh Lanion Hall was born in Devoran, Cornwall, England on the 3rd of May 1858. During May 1868 he came to South Africa with his family after his father had been appointed to build a railway line between Namaqualand and the O'kiep Copper Mine.

After an adventurous early adulthood as a transport rider, Hall decided to settle down to farm. He rode for three days all along the Crocodile River valley in the vicinity of present-day Nelspruit, before deciding on the farm Riverside. One of the main aspects, which favoured his choice of this farm, was that he was quite certain that the railway line between Pretoria and Lourenço Marques would be built across or in the vicinity of it in the near future. The farm also had a lot of water, situated as it was on both the Crocodile River and the Gladde Spruit.

Hall established himself at Riverside in 1890. Although the farms along the river were all surveyed at the time, the government of the *Zuid Afrikaansche Republiek* only allowed 21 year long lease periods on these and did not allow the properties to be bought. During an auction Hall acquired a lease on Riverside for the sum of £54 per year. At the same auction Hall's colleague from the transport days, Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, acquired the neighbouring farm on which Nelspruit was to be established, for the yearly lease sum of £12 per year.

During the initial stages on the farm Hall had two persons helping him, namely Crawford and Clark. Crawford set about building the farm's first house.

During the early 1890's various persons who were working on the new railway line visited the farm. The bridge over the Gladde Spruit was also built during this time. Hall subsequently also received a contract to construct a portion of the railway line as well as a bridge and culvert.

By February 1894 the overall railway line was completed up to Waterval Boven.

When the rinderpest epidemic broke out in 1897, Hall had 150 head of cattle. By the end of it, he only had thirty head of cattle left, half of which later died of lung sickness.



• *Figure 8: Hugh Lanion Hall, his wife Grace, and their family, ca. 1901 (Hall, n.d.)*

After the loss of his cattle, Hall concentrated on storekeeping to earn a living. As many of the local people exchanged cattle for the goods in his store, Hall was able to build up enough cattle to start farming again.

With war approaching in 1899, Hall put his family on a train to East London. He himself decided to stay behind and look after his properties. As the main road and railway line to Nelspruit passed over Riverside, Hall experienced both the retreat of the Boer forces as well as the advance of the British forces to Nelspruit. Although the exact localities are not given, Hall indicated the presence of blockhouses on or in the vicinity of Riverside. The only suggestion made by him about the locality of the blockhouses, is that after the war the government

sent a person around to plough the different farms. Hall indicated that this person was staying in a blockhouse close to his farm. Furthermore, with the strategic importance of the railway line and road these blockhouses must have been constructed in the vicinity of the transport lines.

Some British Army regiments also seem to have camped on Riverside during the war, including the New Zealand Regiment.

During the war one or two incidents happened where a Boer Commando crossed the drift across the Crocodile River. On one occasion they raided all the cattle from black refugees residing on the farm.

With the war at an end during June 1902, farming activities on Riverside had to start from anew. The change of government brought about by the war, allowed Hall to be confident that he would be able to acquire Riverside. This allowed him to increasingly invest time and money in the farming activities.

After the war the farm started producing vegetables and fruit in ever-increasing quantities. Being situated on the railway line, Hall made use of it to expand the market for his produce. He also negotiated with the railway authorities to stop the perishable train on his farm on a weekly basis and load two tons of produce. This was before 1908.

Form P.V.O. A.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
TRANSVAAL.

No. 18

First written notification to Principal Veterinary Officer in confirmation of
my wire No. 13.28

District Bantam

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Date of Report.	Disease.	Name of Farm and Number.	Name of Owners.	No. Sick.	No. Deed.	No. in Contact.	Remarks, Action Taken and Recommendations.
11-4 1903	Farcy.	Riverside farm Nelspruit.	H. Hall	1	-	2 horses 1 mule	Ordered the horse with Farcy to be destroyed having the stable to be thoroughly disinfected. Owners would not have other horses & mules tested with Hallium they appear to be quite healthy.

vqg/106

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT
APR 1903
TRANSVAAL
P. V. O.

- Figure 9: This archival document, which is dated 11 April 1903, reports the outbreak of farcy at Riverside and the subsequent destroying of an infected horse owned by H.L. Hall.

There was also a siding on the farm, known as Mataffin Siding. The naming of the siding was quite problematic in that the railway authorities did not want to use the farm name Riverside due to the fact that so many other farms and sidings by that name already existed. The siding was named Tomango, which it remained until one of the fruit juices produced by the farm became so well known by the same name that the siding's name had to be changed to Mataffin.

In 1921 the farming operations were turned into a limited liability company H.L. Hall & Sons Limited, with Hall and his family as the only shareholders.

Apart from Riverside, the company owned and farmed six other farms as well. While Perry's and Buffelshoek were used for cattle farming, Rietvallei and Ledzee were used to farm oranges. The adjoining three farms Mataffin, Boschrand and Woodhouse were used to produce vegetables during winter as well as citrus fruits. Other successful fruit produced on these properties include paw-paws, avocados, mangoes and litchis.

By 1939 the annual tonnage dispatched from Mataffin Station was just below 52,000 tons, while the company's staff numbered 86 Europeans

and 1159 Black workers (Hall, 1939).

5.4.3 The Eastern Line

Since the Great Trek of 1838 the Voortrekkers have been interested in obtaining a gateway to the sea as a means of entertaining economic trade and contact with the outside world free of British restrictions and regulations.

Although a number of initial attempts were made to survey and construct a railway to Lourenço Marques, these were all fraught with financial and political problems.

After becoming State President, Paul Kruger became a strong driving force behind the whole concept of a railway line to Delagoa Bay. One of the big developments toward the construction of the railway line was the establishment on 21 June 1887 of the *Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschappij* (N.Z.A.S.M.).

The survey work for the railway line proved a considerable undertaking, and in 1888 small parties consisting of engineers, supervisors and black assistants traveled into the Lowveld to undertake the work.

Although construction work was hampered by disputes between the N.Z.A.S.M. and the contractors, Van Hattum & Co, the railway line between the Portuguese border and Nelspruit (a distance of 116 kilometers) was completed on 20 June 1892. Incidentally, Van Hattum & Co. departed from the project after the completion of 105 kilometers. During June 1893 the railway line was completed to Alkmaar Station, just to the west of the present study area. This meant a distance of 135 kilometers from the border.

The official opening of the Eastern Line took place a few years later during 8, 9 and 10 July 1895. At its completion, the railway line had 24 railway stations, and although no stations were built on Riverside, the two closest stations were Alkmaar to the west and Nelspruit to the east (De Jong, Van der Waal & Heydenrych, 1988).

One of the features associated with the railway line crossing the study area was the bridge over the Gladde Spruit on Riverside's eastern boundary. Hall (1939:137) describes the bridge being built by "...several men, some of them anything but masons." He mentions a

draper and a Russian sailor as part of the construction team.



- *Figure 10: This archival photograph shows the construction of “the bridge over the Gladde Spruit”. Although it is not certain whether it represents the bridge on the boundary of Riverside, it could very well be.*

5.4.4 General

- **Stone Age**

Early Stone Age hand-axes have been observed at the Botanical Gardens in Nelspruit as well as along the banks of the Crocodile River. Middle Stone Age artifacts have also been found in these areas, and have also been excavated from Ngodwana (at Sudwala) and Brooklands (Bornman, 1979).

Later Stone Age sites are known all over Nelspruit and surrounding area. It is especially the Later Stone Age rock art sites that are well known.

- **Early Iron Age**

Two sites relating to the Early Iron Age have been found in Nelspruit. Other well-known sites from the wider area include Plaston, Hazyview and Friedenheim (Bornman, 1979).

- **Late Iron Age Black farmers**

Bergh (1999) indicates that essentially two Black communities were resident in the wider vicinity of Nelspruit and the study area during the beginning of the 19th century. These groups were the Pai Pulana Pai as well as the Swazi. While the Pai Pulana Pai is shown to the north of the Crocodile River and Nelspruit, the Swazi is shown southeast of the site.

Myburgh (1949) states that all available oral traditions indicate that at one point the Crocodile River valley was occupied by Sotho-speakers including the Pai (Mbayi). The Swazi consequently expanded northwards from their lands and "*...forced the local inhabitants out, or massacred and absorbed them.*" (Myburgh, 1949:11).

- **Early White farmers**

During the latter part of the 19th century Dutch farmers, who had properties on the highveld, used the Lowveld (including the areas surrounding Nelspruit and Riverside) for winter grazing. As diseases such as Malaria and Tsetse were prevalent, these visitors rarely stayed in the Lowveld throughout the year and preferred to bring their herds of sheep only during the winter months. In his book "*I have reaped my mealies*", Hall (1939) relates how surprised the farmers were when they realized that Hall was planning to stay on Riverside throughout the year. "*Well, good-bye, Hall, we'll find your grave next year*" was often said to him during the initial years (Hall, 1939:141).

5.5. POSSIBLE SITES OF HERITAGE IMPORTANCE AS REVEALED BY ARCHIVAL/DESKTOP STUDY.

The following sites are listed here based on information obtained during the desktop/archival study. As can be expected, these cannot be seen as a complete list of heritage sites on the property. Furthermore, it must be noted that the present physical condition of these sites are unknown. It is also not known whether any of these sites still exist today.

- **Rock Art Site**

According to Murray and Elzabé Schoonraad (in Barnard, 1975) rock art sites are well known in the Nelspruit area. They mention the existence of four known sites on the Crocodile Valley Estates (just east of the study area), as well as other sites on Valley Farm and Tipperary.

Although the property is not indicated, a rock art site is also mentioned approximately 10 kilometers west of Nelspruit. They describe the site as consisting of five antelope depictions and four human figurines all painted on the roof of the shelter.

• **Drift over Crocodile River**

As can be seen from the archival maps, a drift across the Crocodile River had been known and used for a very long time. The crossing also formed part of the transport road to Delagoa Bay.

• **Mataffin's kraal**

After fleeing from Swaziland, Mataffin established himself in the vicinity of the hill later to be known as Mataffin Hill. He stayed here with eighty wives and one can assume a relatively large following.

• **Tree of Remembrance**

Hugh Lanion Hall mentions this tree as the place where he camped on the farm before his first house was completed. The Mataffin branch of M.O.T.H. also placed a brass plate on the tree in memory of those who fell during the Great War (1914-1918). Annual Armistice Day celebrations also took place here (Hall, 1939).

• **H.L. Hall's first house**

Crawford, who was Hall's assistant, built the first house on Riverside in 1890. It consisted of a central structure of twelve feet by twenty-four feet, which also contained a bedroom, with another bedroom at one end and a kitchen at the other end. Not only was this house the first house on Riverside, it was also the first house in which Hall and his family resided on the farm.

The only indication of the locality of this site comes from Hall (1939:215) who states that it was "*...up on the hill.*" He also mentions that the house was pulled down during the early 1900s.

- **H.L. Hall's second house**

During the early 1900s a cottage and store were built "...below the railway line" (Hall, 1939:215). Hall and his family moved to the cottage after their first house on the hill was demolished.

- **Water Furrows**

Two water furrows are indicated on the 1943 topographical map depicted in Figure 7. Although this already provides a date older than 60 years for these two features, indications from the literature are that they may be quite older.

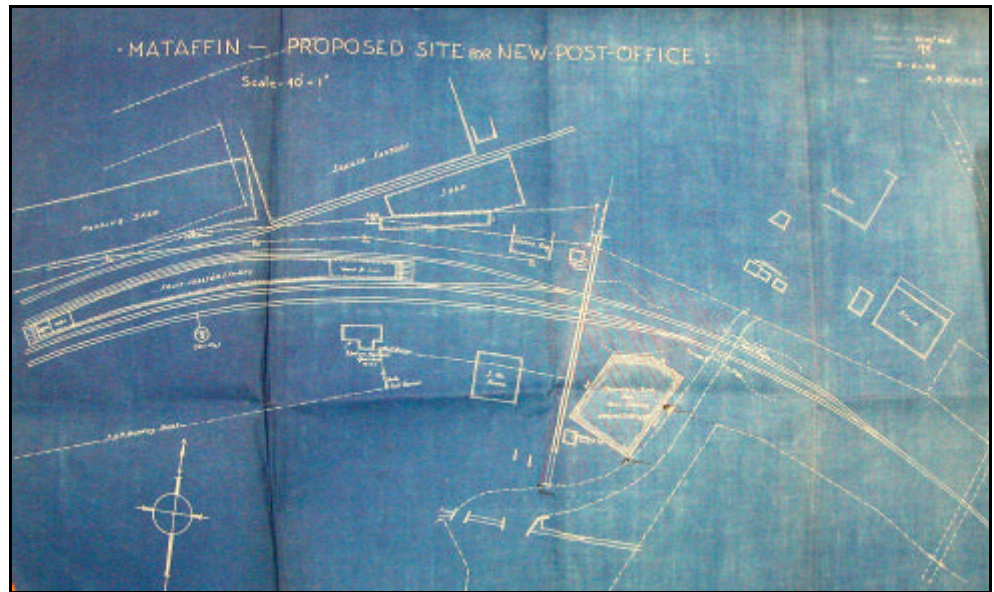
According to Hall (1939) he appointed a prospector to commence with the cutting of furrows during the latter part of the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). This proved unsuccessful, and the activities were halted. After peace was declared, Hall started cutting the furrows again.

- **Railway bridge over the Gladde Spruit**

The bridge over the Gladde Spruit must have been built during the early 1890s. If this bridge still exists today, it would represent a historical feature that can be associated with the early development of railways in the then South African Republic, and especially the development of the railway line between Pretoria and Lourenço Marques.

- **Mataffin Post Office**

During the late 1930s a site was proposed for the establishment of the Mataffin Post Office (PWD, 798:2073). Although it is not indicated when the post office was constructed, a post office is marked on the 1943 topographical map sheet. This seems to indicate that the post office was approved in the period between 1939 and 1943.



- *Figure 11: Diagram showing the position of the proposed site for the new post office at Mataffin (PWD, 798, 2073). The plan is dated 5 November 1938.*

5.6. CONCLUSIONS

This archival and desktop study has revealed a number of important features on Riverside, and provides general information on the area's history.

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 2530BD-MHC001

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

The site is that of an informal cemetery situated on the northern slope of a low running ridge. The site consists of between 80 and a hundred graves. Most of the graves are aligned east/west although a few are noted that is aligned north/south. The graves are mostly stone packed although a few are marked by headstones.

Several undecorated ceramics were found with two intact vessels near the cemetery.



• *Figure 12: Cemetery*



• Figure 13: Ceramic vessels

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

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the area of the cemetery.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and

Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 2530BD-MHC002

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

This site consists of the foundations of a rectangular historical dwelling with at least 3 rooms and associated stone walling. The structure was constructed of sun-dried clay that was plastered. The structure is built on a saddle on the same low running ridge as site **MAT002**. Associated cultural material found in the vicinity consists of industrial rubble like corrugated iron and wire. Undecorated ceramics are also found scattered around the site and around the hill. It must be remembered that unmarked graves could be associated with historical dwellings.



• *Figure 14: Square foundations with plaster*

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).

From the archival study, it is clear that structures older than 60 years occurred in this area. These sites are therefore protected by law. Although no indication of age could be deducted from the structures on site, it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings

indicated on the archival maps. Due to the poor preservation of the site it is not feasible to conduct further research on the site or the preservation thereof.

The site is of low significance.

The site is however classified on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

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

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

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

No further action needed on this site

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

No further action needed on this site

6.3 2530BD-MHC003

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

The site is situated on the northern slope of a low running ridge that is roughly orientated east/west. A low density of highly weathered ceramics is found on site of possible Late Iron Age context. Material culture consists of small, roughly built terraces and 1 lower grindstone. The area is characterised by modern earth moving activities and are largely disturbed.



• *Figure 15: Dry stone walling*



• *Figure 16: Lower grindstone*

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 low to medium significance. The site is however classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

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

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

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

Because the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low - Medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance, that the site is severely impacted upon adequate data must be sampled for future research. There after a destruction permit can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.4 2530BD-MHC004

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

The site is that of an informal graveyard consisting of no less than 80 graves situated on the north/western slope of a low running ridge. The graves are mostly stone packed and unmarked. A Few graves are constructed of cement bricks and have headstones. These headstones have been covered and out of respect the covering was not moved by the surveyors. Unfortunately it means that no dates are available for the cemetery although it could be discerned that some graves are fairly recent. The graves are mostly aligned east/west



• *Figure 17: Cemetery*

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

The site is of high significance and is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

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

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

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

Because the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the area of the cemetery.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.5 2530BD-MHC005

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

This is the location of a highly disturbed Iron Age Site. The site is situated around a large boulder and consists of low terrace walling, scattered undecorated ceramics and upper and lower grinding stones. A large ceramic piece was noted being part of a constricted bowl. The lower grinding stone had an elongated groove.

According to a local informant, a resident of the local village believed that the Kruger millions might be buried under the rock and he started excavating the deposit around the boulder. No treasure was found but most of the archaeological site was destroyed. The site can be interpreted as a possible rain making site.

A lot of activity are centred around the boulder there for modern and historical structures are found in the vicinity. Some *In-situ* deposit might be found intact on the southern part of the boulder.



• *Figure 18: Ceramic sherds of a constricted bowl*



• *Figure 19: Excavated rock shelter. The arrow indicate where the ground level where before being excavated*

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 medium significance. The site is however classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low-Medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance that the site is severely impacted upon adequate data must be sampled for future research. There after a destruction permit can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.6 2530BD-MHC006

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

This is the location of the foundations of a square structure. The site has been disturbed to the extent that it is not possible to discern the layout of the structure. The structure was build of sun-dried clay that has been plastered.



• *Figure 20: Foundations and plaster of structure*

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 25of 1999).

From the archival study it is clear that structures older than 60 years occurred in this area. These sites are therefore protected by law. Although no indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings indicated on the archival maps. Due to the poor preservation of the site it is not feasible to conduct further research on the site or the preservation there of.

The site is of low significance. This site is however classified as based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

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

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

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

No further action needed on this site

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

No further action needed on this site

6.7 2530BD-MHC007

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

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of approximately 6 stone packed graves. The graves are situated under Wattle trees and are highly overgrown and no diagnostic photos could be taken. The graves are aligned east/west. No identifiable markings or dates were visible on the graves.

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).

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

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the area of the cemetery.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.8 2530BD-MHC008

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

According to a local informant this is the location of a possible grave. The site is located between an Eskom power line and a Telkom line. The possible grave is stone packed and roughly oval in shape. The possible grave is aligned east/west. No identifiable markings were visible.



• *Figure 21: Possible Grave*

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

If the site is found to be a grave, it is of high significance. This site is classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the area of the cemetery.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

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

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

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

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

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

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A

buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during 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.

6.9 2530BD-MHC009

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 two graves on the western slope of the Mataffin Mountain overlooking the Mataffin valley. Due to the location and information from locals, these are the graves of people from the local royal house. One grave has a modern headstone but the headstone was covered and out of respect, the surveyors did not remove the covering. Therefore, no information is available for the grave. The other grave consisted of a stone packed dressing. The graves are aligned east/west



• *Figure 22: Cemetery*

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).

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

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the area of the cemetery.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.10 2530BD-MHC010

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

This is the location of a Late Iron Age site consisting of small terrace walling and undecorated ceramics. No archaeological deposit is present.



• *Figure 23: Low terrace walling*

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 25of 1999).

This site is of low-medium significance based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

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

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

6.10.3 An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage recourses and an evaluation of the impact of the

development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development.

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a low-medium negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low-Medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site *in situ*. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance, that the site is severely impacted upon adequate data must be sampled for future research. There after a destruction permit

can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.11 2530BD-MHC011

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

The site is that of a cemetery consisting of at least 24 graves all aligned east/west. The graves are all stone packed and have no markings. The site has the same elevated location as **MMHC10** and it is therefore deducted that the cemetery is that of people with a high social ranking associated with the local royal family.



• *Figure 24: Cemetery*

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

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

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the area of the cemetery.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

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

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

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

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

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

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A

buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during 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.

6.12 2530DB-MHC012

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

The site consists of the foundations of a rectangular structure build on the eastern hang of the Mataffin Mountain. The structure was constructed of sun-dried clay and was plastered white on the inside. The structure consisted of 5 to 6 rooms. Pieces of porcelain and iron lay scattered over the site. A lower grinding stone was also noted close to the structure.



• *Figure 25: Rectangular foundations*

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

From the archival study it is clear that structures older than 60 years occurred in this area. These sites are therefore protected by law. Although no indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings indicated on the archival maps. Due to the poor preservation of the site it is not feasible to conduct further research on the site or the preservation there of.

The site is of low significance how ever the site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

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

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

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

No further action needed on this site

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

No further action needed on this site

6.13 2530BD-MHC013

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

This is the location of a low-density ceramic scatter of Iron Age context. The ceramics are all undecorated but contain markings of red ochre. The find spot is situated on the eastern slope of the Mataffin Mountain and might have washed down from a rock shelter higher up on the mountain.



• *Figure 26: Undecorated ceramics*

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

The site is of low to medium significance. This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low-medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance, that the site is severely impacted upon adequate data must be sampled for future research. There after a destruction permit can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.14 2530BD-MHC014

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

The site consists of a low density scatter of undecorated ceramics of Iron Age origin. No other features are associated with the site. The site is relatively disturbed as the ceramics have been unearthed by subsistence ploughing.



• *Figure 27: General Site conditions*

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 25of 1999).

The site is of low to medium significance. This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

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

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

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

Because the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low-medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site *in situ*. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance, that the site is severely impacted upon adequate data must be sampled for future research. There after a destruction permit can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.15 2530BD-MHC015

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

This is the location of a historical structure build of sun-dried clay. The structure consisted of at least four rooms. The foundations are constructed of stone and modern bricks. No other cultural material could be found near the structure.



• *Figure 28: Building material on site*

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).

From the archival study it is clear that structures older than 60 years occurred in this area. These sites are therefore protected by law. Although no indication of age could be deducted from the structures on site it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings indicated on the archival maps. Due to the poor preservation of the site it is not feasible to conduct further research on the site or the preservation there of.

The site is of low significance. This site is however classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

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

Because the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time, it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

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

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

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

No further action needed on this site

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

No further action needed on this site

6.16 2530BD-MHC016

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

This is the location of an informal cemetery. The site is located high on the eastern slopes of the Mataffin Mountain. There are no less than 40 graves present all of which is stone packed and unmarked. There is however one grave with a modern headstone with the inscription Philip Spezi died in 1952. A few children graves are present as well as a very recent grave that is still unmarked.



• *Figure 29: Cemetery*

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 25of 1999).

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

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the area of the cemetery.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

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

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

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

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

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

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

cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during 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.

6.17 2530BD-MHC017

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

This is the location of a rock shelter high on the eastern slope of the Mataffin Mountain. Cultural material consists of undecorated ceramics and an upper grinding stone possibly associated with the Late Iron Age. The shelter is very small and no living floor is present.



• *Figure 30: Cultural material on site MHC017*

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).

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

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site *in situ*. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance that the site is severely impacted upon adequate data must be sampled for future research. There after a destruction permit can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.18 2530BD-MHC018

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

This is the location of an elongated lower grinding stone. It is no longer *in-situ* mainly because of ground works in the area to accommodate a dirt road and subsistence ploughing.



• *Figure 31: Lower grinding stone*

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).

Because traces of cultural material are found out of context, there is no scientific value to these sites and the site is there for of low significance. However these find spots are classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the value of these find spots expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

No further action needed on this site

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

No further action needed on this site

6.19 2530BD-MHC019

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

The site is that of a large historical structure build with sun dried clay and red cement flooring. It is a relative large structure with large rooms that have been plastered on the inside.



• *Figure 32: Cement Floor*

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).

From the archival study it is clear that structures older than 60 years occurred in this area. These sites are therefore protected by law. Although no indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings indicated on the archival maps. Due to the poor preservation of the site, it is not feasible to conduct further research on the site or the preservation thereof.

The site is of low significance. However the site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

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

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

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

No further action needed on this site

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

No further action needed on this site

6.20 2530BD-MHC020

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

This is the location of a highly disturbed stone foundation of a square structure. A modern cement structure with corrugated iron roof has been build on top of the stone foundation.



• *Figure 33: Square foundation*

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).

From the archival study it is clear that structures older than 60 years occurred in this area. These sites are therefore protected by law. Although no indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings indicated on the archival maps. Due to the poor preservation of the site it is not feasible to conduct further research on the site or the preservation there of.

This site is of low significance. The site is however classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

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

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

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

No further action needed on this site

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

No further action needed on this site

6.21 2530BD-MHC021

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

This is possibly part of the water canal build by H. Hall just after the Anglo Boer War (Refer to historical background)



• Figure 34: Water canal

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 25of 1999).

The site is of low to medium significance because it represents the first large scale farming effort in the Nelspruit area. However the site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

- (e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- (f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low-medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the value of these find spots expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance, that the site is severely impacted upon the course of the canal should be plotted on a scaled map of the area and at least an part of the canal should be preserved if possible. There after a destruction permit can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.22 2530BD-MAT022

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

This is the location of an Early Iron Age site in an orchard. There are no surface features left after agricultural activities took place. The only indication is a change of colour in the soil due to midden deposit. A trench for a water pipe has been dug through the site and unearthed the ash deposit containing numerous diagnostic potshards. This shows that although a site has been ploughed scientific data is still present. Ash deposit has been noted over an area of 40 meters. The site is part of the Kalundu Tradition or also called the Western stream. The site is of immense scientific value since sites of the Kalundu Tradition have previously not been recorded so far to the East of Southern Africa.



• Figure 35: Early Iron Age ceramic vessel



• Figure 36: Trench through site

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

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The site is currently in danger of being destroyed and must be rescued in the form of documentation.

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

Due to the importance of the discovery, current disturbance/destruction and location of the site with relation to other Early Iron Age sites, this site needs to be documented. This documentation must be done as a matter of urgency through a rescue excavation on the site.

6.23 2530BD-MHC023

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

This is the location of a highly dilapidated Late Iron Age stone walled site on a small kopje. Most of the walls have fallen in and it is only in two places where tree roots have overgrown the walling that the walls are still intact. Cultural material consists of upper grinding stones, undecorated ceramics and hut *daga*.



• Figure 37: Stone walling



• Figure 38: Hut daga

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

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

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

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

Because the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time, it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

IMPACT	SIGNIFICANCE	CERTAINTY	DURATION	MITIGATION
Negative	Low-medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site *in situ*. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance that the site is severely impacted upon adequate data must be sampled for future research. There after a destruction permit can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.24 2530BD-MHC024

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

This is the location of a wide scatter of undecorated ceramics in a ploughed field of Iron Age context. Associated with the site are lower grinders in a flat rock bed.



• Figure 39: Lower grinders in rock bed

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

The site is of low to medium significance. This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999)

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

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

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

Because the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time, it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low-medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance, that the site is severely impacted upon adequate data must be sampled for future research. There after a destruction permit can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.25 2530BD-MHC025

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

This is the location of undecorated ceramics of Iron Age context. The cultural material has been unearthed by subsistence ploughing on a low running ridge. Associated with the ceramics is a slight ash deposit. Geographically the site is close to **MHC022** that contain similar surface characteristics as **MHC025**.



• Figure 40: Undecorated ceramics

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

The site is of low to medium significance. This site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

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

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

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

Because the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time, it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low-medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance, that the site is severely impacted upon adequate data must be sampled for future research. There after a destruction permit can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.26 2530BD-MHC026

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

This is the location of foundations of several square structures build of clay and modern bricks. The site is in close proximity to site **MHC025** and therefore a large number of undecorated ceramics are found on the site. Associated with the site is an oval stone packed feature that is aligned east/west and might be a grave. Between site **MHC025** and site, **MHC026** a low stonewall is noted. It is possible that the recent structures are build over an Iron Age site.



• Figure 41: Possible Grave

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 25of 1999).

From the archival study, it is clear that structures older than 60 years occurred in this area. These sites are therefore protected by law. Although no indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings indicated on the archival maps. Due to the poor preservation of the

site it is not feasible to conduct further research on the site or the preservation thereof.

The site is of low significance. However the site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the possible grave.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.27 2530BD-MHC027

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

This is the location of a recent dwelling build in the proximity of an Iron Age site. The site is located close to a large boulder and cultural material consists of undecorated ceramics and 2 lower grind stones.



• Figure 42: Lower grinding stone

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 Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

From the archival study, it is clear that structures older than 60 years occurred in this area. These sites are therefore protected by law. Although no indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings indicated on the archival maps. Due to the poor preservation of the site it is not feasible to conduct further research on the site or the preservation thereof.

The site is of low significance. However the site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

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

Because the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time, it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a low negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the ruins.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	A

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

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

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

No further action needed on this site

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

No further action needed on this site

6.28 2530BD-MHC028

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

This is the location of a large rock shelter containing beautifully preserved rock art on the ceiling of the cave. The paintings depict 6 antelope painted in red. Of the 6 paintings 4 is coloured in and the other two is traced on the outline. There are also depictions of 4 humans. The site is further preserved by a drip line to protect the paintings from run-off water. Unfortunately, the archaeological deposit was plundered by people searching for the Kruger millions.



• Figure 43: Rock art

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

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

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

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

The site is to be preserved *in situ* and will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 50 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

6.29 2530BD-MHC029

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

The area is characterised by a large number of undecorated ceramics around a cluster of huge boulders associated with the Iron Age. Orchards are planted around the boulders and therefore it is not certain where the Iron Age site is located. Further finds consist of upper and lower grinding stones.



• Figure 44: Cultural material on site MHC029

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 25of 1999).

The site is of low to medium significance. However, the site is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25of 1999)

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

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

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

Because the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time, it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low-medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

Most of the farmers and labourers consulted with regards to the preservation of these Iron Age Sites expressed no opinion on the preservation of these sites.

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the site in situ. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on mitigation measures should be employed.

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

In the instance, that the site is severely impacted upon adequate data must be sampled for future research. There after a destruction permit can be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency, this must be done with adherence to all legal requirements.

6.30 2530BD-MHC030

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

This is the location of 2 historic buildings that is still being used to this day. Both structures are north facing with a veranda in front of the building. From the archival study it seems that the buildings date from the 1930's.



• Figure 45: Historic Structure



• Figure 46: Historic Structure

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

From the archival study it is clear that these structures are older than 60 years. These sites are therefore protected by law and of medium significance. Although no indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings indicated on the archival maps.

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a medium negative impact if development takes place in the area of the historical structures.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

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

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the structures. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on a historical architect should document the site after which a destruction permit should be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency..

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* no structural changes should be made with out prior consulting of a historical architect. In the

instance that the site would be destructed by development, mitigation of the site must be done in conjunction with a specialist on historical architecture with adherence to all legal requirements. The site could be incorporated with in the new development plans for the area or documented with in standard practises before a destruction permit is applied for

6.31 2530BD-MHC031

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

This is the location of historic building next to the railway. The house is still occupied.



• Figure 47: Historic Structure

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 25of 1999).

From the archival study it is clear that this structure are older than 60 years. This site is therefore protected by law and of medium significance. Although no indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings indicated on the archival maps.

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

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a medium negative impact if development takes place in the area of the historical structures.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Medium	Possible	Long Term	B

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

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

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the structures. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be

severely impacted on a historical architect should assess the site after which a destruction permit should be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency..

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* no structural changes should be made with out prior consulting of a historical architect. In the instance that the site would be destructed by development, mitigation of the site must be done in conjunction with a specialist on historical architecture with adherence to all legal requirements. The site could be incorporated with in the new development plans for the area or documented with in standard practises before a destruction permit is applied for

6.32 2530BD-MHC032

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

This is the location of a large cemetery. Some of the graves have markings and dates on the headstones and indicates that some of the graves are older than 60 years.



• Figure 48: Cemetery

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 25of 1999).

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

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

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

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

Because the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the area of the cemetery.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	High	Possible	Long Term	C

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

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

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

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

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

If the cemetery were to be preserved *in situ*. It will have to be fenced off and provided with a gate for access by family members. A

buffer zone of at least 20 meters will have to be kept around the cemetery as to facilitate the protection of the site during 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.

6.33 2530BD-MHC033

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

This is the location of the remnants of a dilapidated historic structure. The building consists of 1 large room with a veranda in front of the house. The structure is north facing.



• Figure 49: Historic Structure

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).

From the archival study it is clear that structures older than 60 years occurred in this area. These sites are therefore protected by law. Although no indication of age could be deduced from the structures on site it might be possible that the structure is one of the dwellings indicated on the archival maps.

This site is of low significance however it is classified based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) Section 3(3) -

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

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

Due to the fact that the survey was done for the Mataffin precinct in the Nelspruit area and no definite development plan is available at this time it is unsure if the site will be impacted on. However, the possibility does exist for a high negative impact if development takes place in the area of the historical structures.

Development in this area will provide a substantial boost to the financial well being and economic growth to the Nelspruit area and Mpumalanga Province. The preservation of this site will not contribute to the overall social and economic situation of the area.

Impact Evaluation

Impact	Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Low	Possible	Long Term	B

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

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

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

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the structures. If the development is of such a nature that the site will be

severely impacted on a historical architect should assess the site after which a destruction permit should be applied for from the South African Heritage Resources Agency..

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

If the site were to be preserved *in situ* no structural changes should be made with out prior consulting of a historical architect. In the instance that the site would be destructed by development, mitigation of the site must be done in conjunction with a specialist on historical architecture with adherence to all legal requirements. The site could be incorporated with in the new development plans for the area or if destructed it must be documented in line with standard practises before a destruction permit is applied for

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 the area as thorough as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains be unearthed or laid open during the process of development.

Vegetation height and density during the survey also influenced the visibility of cultural material and features, especially in the orchards.

Accessibility to the Hall's property was largely restricted and extracting information from the company employees became increasingly difficult. This made the verification of historic sites identified during the archival research 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 may be consulted before any disturbance takes place.

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

Anyone who intends to undertake a development must notify the heritage resource authority and if there is reason to believe that

heritage resources will be affected, an impact assessment report must be compiled at the developer's cost. Thus developers will be able to proceed without uncertainty about whether work will have to be stopped if a heritage resource is discovered.

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

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

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

If it is necessary to refer to any of the above-mentioned objects, the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 Sections 31-38) are included in Appendix 2.

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

- Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be

obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

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

Refer to **Annexure 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 C***

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

Refer to Section 6 sub paragraphs 5 and 6 of each site for recommendations.

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

Archaeological Sites

Number of sites found:

Twelve sites were found of which site **MHC022** is highly significant and needs to be mitigated immediately.

Recommendation:

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the sites in situ. If the development is of such nature that the sites will be severely impacted on mitigation measures will have to be employed.

If the sites were to be preserved in situ, it will have to be fenced off. A buffer zone of at least 10 meters will have to be kept around the site as to facilitate the protection of the site during development.

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

Cemeteries*Number of sites found:*

Eight cemeteries or single grave sites were found. .

Recommendation:

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

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

Three sites were found

Recommendation:

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

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

Historical Ruins

Number of sites found:

Eight sites were found

Recommendation:

The best option and first price would be the preservation of the ruins in situ. If development is of such a nature that the site will be severely impacted on no further action is necessary.

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

Sites of significance derived from the archival study

• Mataffin's kraal

After fleeing from Swaziland, Mataffin established himself in the vicinity of the hill later to be known as Mataffin Hill. He stayed here with eighty wives and one can assume a relatively large following.

• Tree of Remembrance

Hugh Lanion Hall mentions this tree as the place where he camped on the farm before his first house was completed. The Mataffin branch of M.O.T.H. also placed a brass plate on the tree in memory of those who fell during the Great War (1914-1918). Annual Armistice Day celebrations also took place at the tree (Hall, 1939).

• H.L. Hall's first house

Crawford, who was Hall's assistant, built the first house on Riverside in 1890. It consisted of a central structure of twelve feet by twenty-four feet, which also contained a bedroom, with another bedroom at

one end and a kitchen at the other end. Not only was this house the first house on Riverside, it was also the first house in which Hall and his family resided on the farm.

The only indication of the locality of this site comes from Hall (1939:215) who states that it was “...*up on the hill.*” He also mentions that the house was pulled down during the early 1900s.

• **H.L. Hall’s second house**

During the early 1900s a cottage and store were built “...below the railway line” (Hall, 1939:215). Hall and his family moved to the cottage after their first house on the hill was demolished.

• **Water Furrows**

Two water furrows are indicated on the 1943 topographical map depicted in **Figure 7**. Although this already provides a date older than 60 years for these two features, indications from the literature are that they may be quite older.

According to Hall (1939) he appointed a prospector to commence with the cutting of furrows during the latter part of the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). This proved unsuccessful, and the activities were halted. After the cessation of hostilities Hall started again with the cutting of the furrows.

• **Railway bridge over the Gladde Spruit**

The bridge over the Gladde Spruit must have been built during the early 1890s. If this bridge still exists today, it would represent a historical feature that can be associated with the early development of railways in the then South African Republic, and especially the development of the railway line between Pretoria and Lourenço Marques.

• **Mataffin Post Office**

During the late 1930s a site was proposed for the establishment of the Mataffin Post Office (PWD, 798:2073). Although it is not indicated when the post office was constructed, a post office is marked on the 1943 topographical map sheet. This seems to indicate that the post office was approved in the period between 1939 and 1943.

- **Rock Engravings**

Local informants are aware of rock engravings in the area. Due to vegetation density the location of these sites could not be verified.

- **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. 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.

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

10. LIST OF PREPARES

Jaco van der Walt, BA (Hon) Archaeology (WITS)

Wouter Fourie, BA (Hon) Archaeology (UP)

Polke D. Birkholtz BA (Hon) Archaeology (UP). Archival study.

11. REFERENCES

11.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PAPERS

Bradley, B. & Sampson, C.G. 1986. Analysis by Replication of Two Acheulean Artefact Assemblages. Bailey, G.N. & Callow, P (eds) Stone Age Prehistory: 29-45. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

Clark, J.D. 1970. The Prehistory of Africa. London. Thames and Hudson.

Goodwin, A.J.H. 1953. Methods in Prehistory. Claremont, Cape Town. South African Archaeological Society.

Klein, R.G. 1984. Southern African Prehistory and Paleoenvironments. A.A. Balkema.

Willemse, J. 2002. Bewaar gister vir die nageslag. Rapport, 16 June 2002. S.A.

11.2 CULTURAL HERITAGE PAPERS

Australia ICOMOS. The Burra Charter (The Australian ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance). 2002.

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. 1994.

International Council of Monuments & Site Documents. Conventions, Charters and Guidelines. 2002.

Documents on Cultural Heritage Protection. 2002.

International Council of Monuments & Site Documents. Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Conservation Policy. 1985.

International Council of Monuments & Site Documents. Guidelines to the Burra Charter: Cultural Significance. 1984.

Australian Historic Themes. A Framework for use in Heritage Assessment and Management. Australian Heritage Commission. 2001.

Archival Literature

Barnard, C. (ed.), 1975: *Die Transvaalse Laeveld: Kamee van 'n Kontrei*. Tafelberg, Kaapstad.

Bergh, J.S., 1999: *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika: Die vier noordelike provinsies*. J.L. van Schaik Uitgewers, Pretoria.

Bulpin, T.V., 1989: *Lost Trails of the Transvaal*. Books of Africa, Johannesburg.

De Jong, R.C., Van der Waal, G-M & Heydenrych, D.H., 1988: *NZASM 100: The buildings, steam engines and structures of the Netherlands South African Railway Company*, Chris van Rensburg Publications, Johannesburg.

Hall, D.D., n.d.: *The Story of a South African Pioneer and his Family: Richard Thomas Hall (1823-1889)*.

Hall, H.L., 1939: *I have reaped my mealies*. Hazell, Watson & Viney Ltd., London.

Symington, F.C., 1931: *Swaziland tot 1890*. M.A. Verhandeling, UNISA.

Wolhuter, H., 1961: Memories of a Game Ranger. *The Wild Life Protection Society of South Africa*.

Archival Maps

WAT, 203/1930

National Archives, Maps, S. 2/6

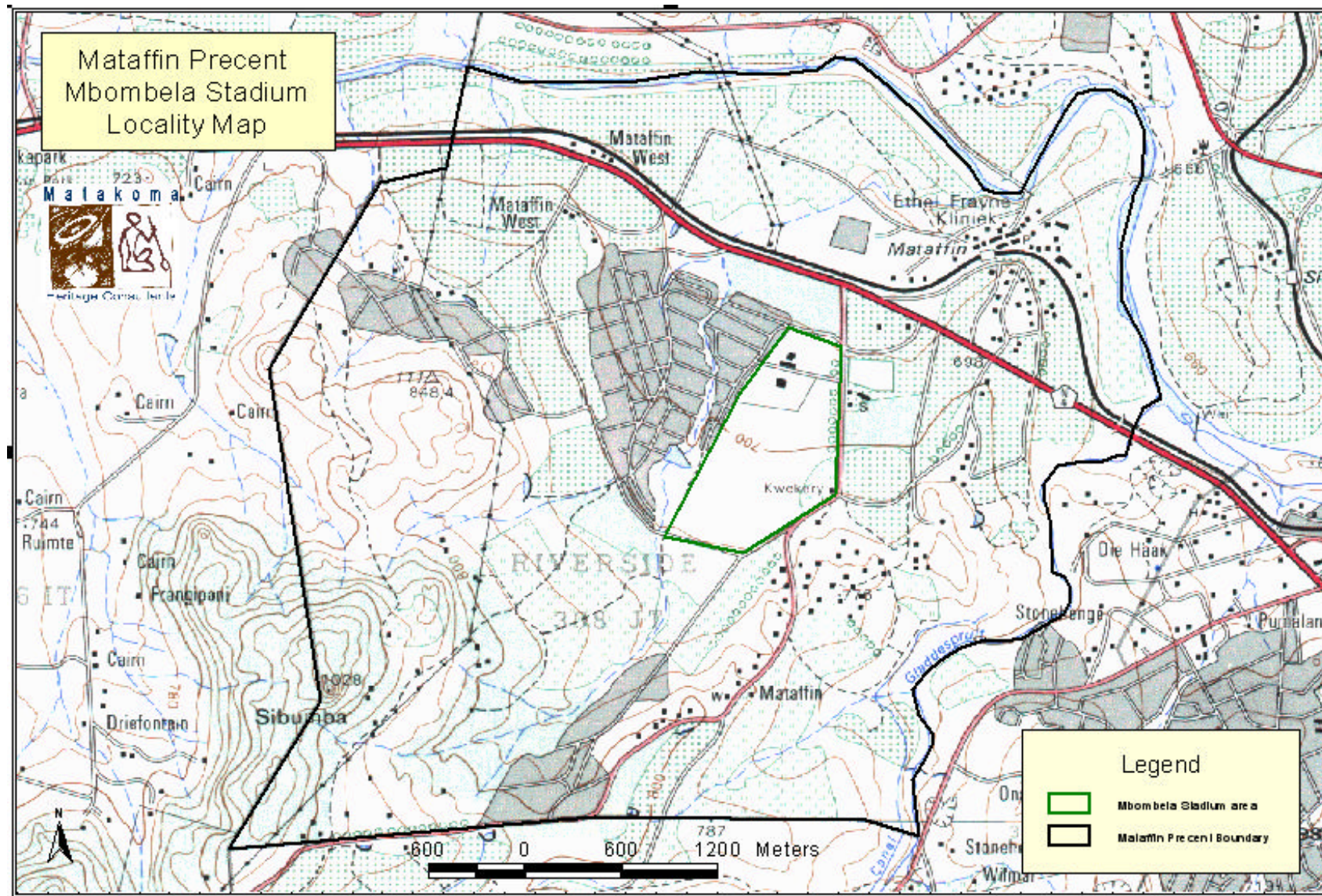
National Archives, Maps, 3/512

National Archives, Maps, 3/566

Archival Photographs

National Archives, TAB, 18440

ANNEXURE A: Locality Map



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.

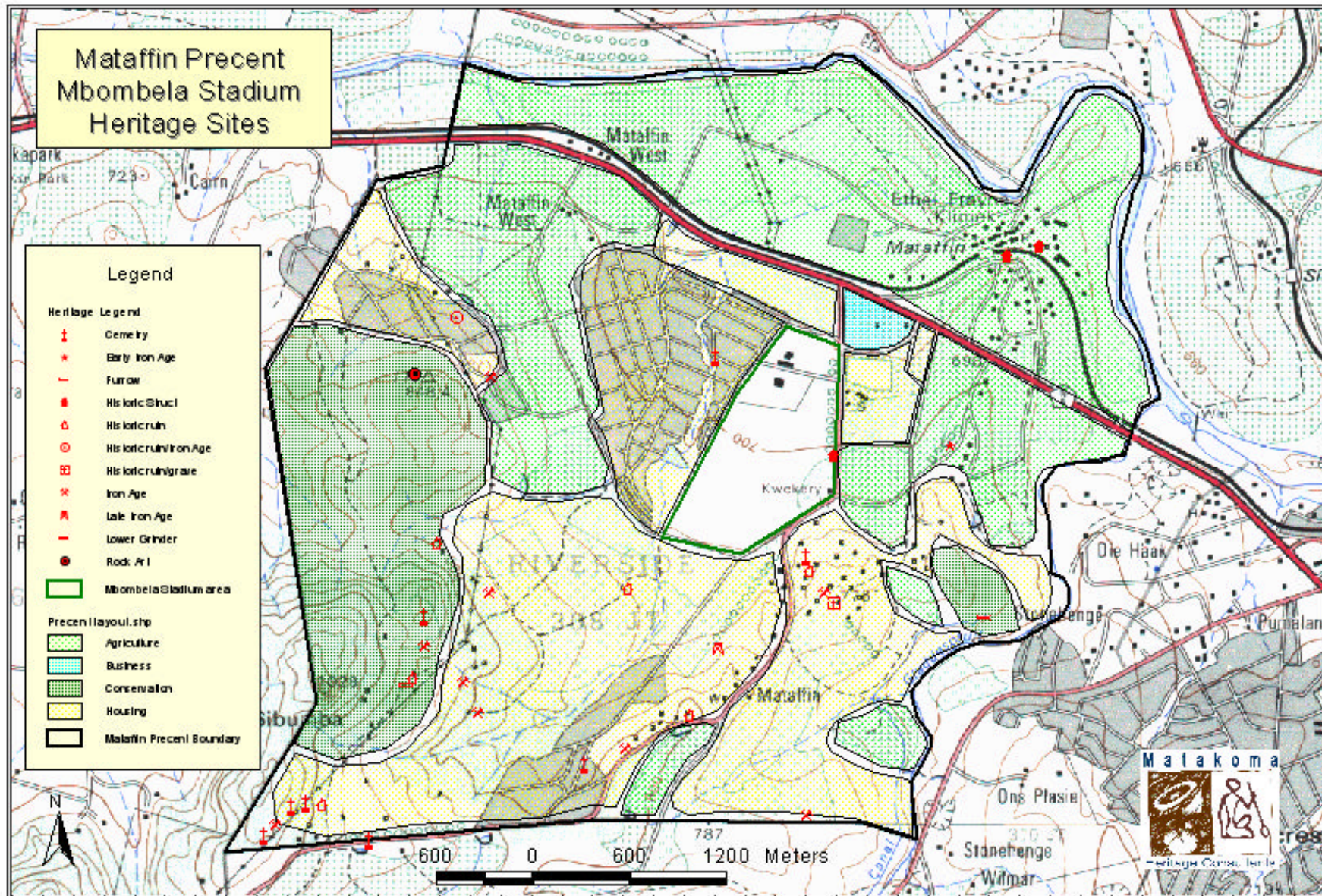
(8) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines 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.

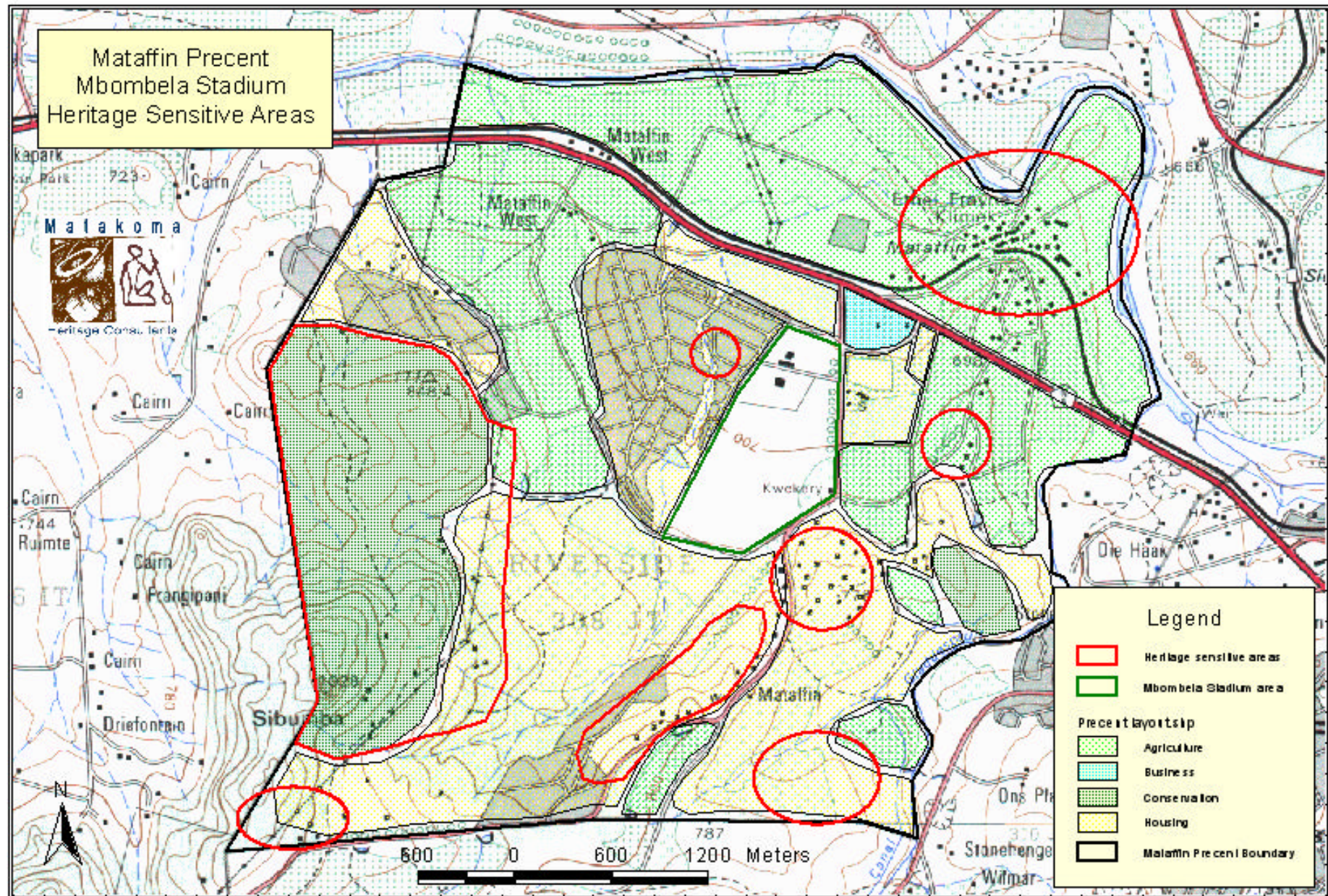
(9) The provincial heritage resources authority, with the approval of the MEC, may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, exempt from the requirements of this section any place specified in the notice.

(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





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

Site Number	Description	Co-ordinates
MHC01	Cemetery	25.46920 & 30.93199
MHC02	Historic ruin	25.46985 & 30.93217
MHC03	Late Iron Age	25.47417 & 30.92712
MHC04	Cemetery	25.48073 & 30.91963
MHC05	Iron Age	25.47989 & 30.92187
MHC06	Historic ruin	25.47790 & 30.92553
MHC07	Cemetery	25.48499 & 30.90759
MHC08	Cemetery	25.48290 & 30.90407
MHC09	Cemetery	25.48310 & 30.90334
MHC10	Iron Age	25.48417 & 30.90238
MHC11	Cemetery	25.48472 & 30.90175
MHC12	Historic ruin	25.46835 & 30.91140
MAT13	Iron Age	25.47129 & 30.91431
MHC14	Iron Age	25.47787 & 30.91367
MHC15	Historic ruin	25.48294 & 30.90495
MHC16	Cemetery	25.47254 & 30.91067
MHC17	Iron Age	25.47415 & 30.91066
MHC18	Lower Grinder	25.47633 & 30.90973
MHC19	Historic ruin	25.47586 & 30.91007
MHC20	Historic ruin	25.47089 & 30.92214
MHC21	Furrow	25.47257 & 30.94187
MHC22	Early Iron Age	25.46301 & 30.93995

MHC23	Iron Age	25.47623 & 30.91285
MHC24	Iron Age	25.48361 & 30.93202
MHC25	Iron Age	25.47125 & 30.93302
MHC26	Historic ruin/grave	25.47168 & 30.93347
MHC27	Historic ruin/I.A	25.45575 & 30.91258
MHC28	Rock Art	25.45909 & 30.91014
MHC29	Iron Age	25.45931 & 30.91442
MHC30	Historic Structure	25.45185 & 30.94496
MHC31	Historic Structure	25.45237 & 30.94322
MHC32	Cemetery	25.45807 & 30.92685
MHC33	Historic Structure	25.46349 & 30.93354