

Phase 1 Archaeological Impact and Heritage Assessment on portions of the farms Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS, Klipfontein 3 IS and Zondagsvlei 9 IS, in respect of the proposed construction of a 88 kV Eskom Powerline, Ogies, Mpumalanga Province.

Compiled by:



For Royal Haskoning DHV

Surveyor: Mr JP Celliers

6 May, 2015

I, Jean-Pierre Celliers as duly authorised representative of Kudzala Antiquity CC, hereby confirm my independence as a specialist and declare that neither I nor the Kudzala Antiquity CC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which the client was appointed as Environmental Assessment practitioner, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.

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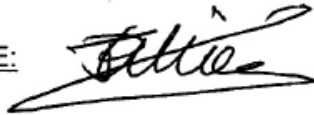
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'J. Celliers', written over a horizontal line.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1. Terms of reference	3
1.2. Legislative Framework.....	3
1.3. Approach.....	5
2. Description of surveyed area	5
3. Methodology.....	6
3.1. Desktop study	7
3.1.1. Previous Archaeological studies in the area	7
3.1.2. Historical maps.....	8
3.2. Heritage site significance	8
4. History and Archaeology	10
4.1. Historic period.....	10
4.1.1. Early History	10
4.1.2. History of the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902) in the area	12
4.1.3. Historic maps of the study area	13
4.1.4. Historical overview of the Ogies area and the farms in close proximity	17
4.2. Archaeology.....	29
4.2.1. Stone Age	29
4.2.2. Early Iron Age.....	32
4.2.3. Late Iron Age.....	34
5. Site descriptions, locations and impact significance assessment.....	36
5.2. Description of located sites	38
6. Summary of findings and recommendations.....	59
7. Bibliography	60
Appendix A.....	64
Appendix B.....	68
Appendix C.....	71
Appendix D.....	78

Executive summary

Site name and location: Portions of the farms Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS, Klipfontein 3 IS and Zondagsvlei 9 IS near Ogies, Mpumalanga Province.

Purpose of the study: An Archaeological and historic study in order to identify heritage resources in respect of a proposed 88 kV Eskom powerline construction which will affect sections of the farms Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS, Klipfontein 3 IS and Zondagsvlei 9 IS.

1:50 000 Topographical Map: 2629 AA (1995)

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Report date: 6 May 2015

Description and findings:

An Archaeological resource survey was undertaken by Kudzala Antiquity CC in respect of a proposed new 88 kV Eskom Powerline and dismantling of the existing line located close to the town of Ogies in Mpumalanga Province. The study was done with the aim of identifying sites which are of heritage significance in the vicinity of the new proposed powerline routes as well as the existing line and assessing their current preservation condition, significance and possible impact of the proposed action. This forms part of legislative requirements as appears in section 38 of the National Heritage Resources act (25 of 1999) and the NEMA (17 of 1998).

Current land use on the proposed area is mixed agriculture (maize and soy bean) and mining activity.

The survey was conducted on foot and with the aid of a motor vehicle in an effort to locate archaeological remains and historic sites, structures and features. A detailed archival study in combination with scrutiny of previous heritage surveys of the area formed the basis on which sites were identified, located and assessed.

A total of 15 sites were located or recorded and documented. A further 27 sites were recorded as survey orientation points along the existing and proposed new powerline routes.

There are three recorded graveyard sites (**sites OG 4, 10 and 12**) which were identified during the physical survey and with the help of previously located graveyards during heritage surveys. They are considered to be of high local social significance (**LS 3A, tables 5.1- 5.6**). Two historic

buildings (**sites OG 7 and OG 13**) is rated with medium significance (**GPB; table 5.1- 5.6**) but both are located outside of the proposed construction routes. Permitted recording is recommended if demolishing of these structures is planned. Another site which is considered to be of medium significance is **OG 8**. This is a Mosque and although the building is not older than 60 years, it is regarded as being of social and religious significance. The remaining sites (**OG 1-3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15 &15**) comprise of farm worker's dwellings and associated infrastructure and small villages which have all been demolished and rated low significance (**GPC; table 5.1- 5.6**). They include some sites which were recorded in an earlier heritage study of the area (de Jongh et. al. 2007) but which have been demolished in the meantime (**sites OG 9, 14**).

To minimise possible impact on the graves it is recommended that the graveyards be fenced and any surviving relatives be allowed access. In the case where graves are older than 60 years they are protected under section 36 of the NHRA (25 of 1999) and therefore a permit must be issued by SAHRA before the graves may be relocated or exhumed. If the graves are younger than 60 years the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983 applies whereby a registered funeral undertaker may facilitate exhumation and reburial.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Kudzala Antiquity CC will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

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

1. Introduction

1.1. Terms of reference

Kudzala Antiquity CC was commissioned to conduct an Archaeological and Heritage resources survey on affected portions of the farms Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS, Klipfontein 3 IS and Zondagsvlei 9 IS near Ogies in Mpumalanga Province. The survey was conducted in respect of the potential impact on archaeological and heritage resources which may occur during the construction of two 88 kV powerlines and the dismantling of two 88 kV powerlines from Grootpan to Brakfontein south of Ogies in Mpumalanga (see detailed maps in Appendix C). The survey was conducted for Royal Haskoning DHV.

1.2. Legislative Framework

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25, 1999) and the NEMA (National Environmental Management Act No. 107 of 1998) requires of individuals (engineers, farmers, mines and industry) or institutions to have specialist heritage impact assessment studies undertaken whenever any development activities are planned. This report is the result of an archaeological and heritage scoping study in accordance with the requirements as set out in Section 38 (3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) in an effort to ensure that heritage features or sites that qualify as part of the national estate are properly managed and not damaged or destroyed.

The study aims to address the following objectives:

- Analysis of heritage issues;
- Assess the cultural significance of identified places including archaeological sites and features, buildings and structures, graves and burial grounds within a specific historic context;
- Identifying the need for more research;
- Surveying and mapping of identified places including archaeological sites and features, buildings and structures, graves and burial grounds;
- A preliminary assessment of the feasibility of the proposed development or construction from a heritage perspective;
- Identifying the need for alternatives when necessary;
- Recommending mitigation measures to address any negative impacts on archaeological and heritage resources.

Heritage resources considered to be part of the national estate include those that are of Archaeological, Cultural or historical significance or have other special value to the present community or future generations.

The national estate may include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and paleontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds including:
 - (i) ancestral graves;
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
 - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the *Gazette*;
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- sites of significance relating to slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects including:
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
 - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iv) military objects
 - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
 - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - (vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

Cultural resources are unique and non-renewable physical phenomena (of natural occurrence or made by humans) that can be associated with human (cultural) activities (Van Vollenhoven 1995:3).

These would be any man-made structure, tool, object of art or waste that was left behind on or beneath the soil surface by historic or pre-historic communities. These remains, when studied in their

original context by archaeologists, are interpreted in an attempt to understand, identify and reconstruct the activities and lifestyles of past communities. When these items are disturbed from their original context, any meaningful information they possess is lost, therefore it is important to locate and identify such remains before construction or development activities commence.

1.3. Approach

An AIA (Archaeological Impact Assessment) consists of three phases, this document deals with the first phase. This (phase 1) investigation is aimed at getting an overview of cultural resources in a given area, thereby assessing the possible impact a proposed development may have on these resources.

When the archaeologist encounters a situation where the planned project will lead to the destruction or alteration of an archaeological site, a second phase in the survey is normally recommended. During a phase two investigation mitigation measures are put in place and detailed investigation into the nature and origin of the cultural material is undertaken. Often at this stage, archaeological excavation is carried out in order to document and preserve the cultural heritage.

Phase three consists of the compiling of a management plan for the safeguarding, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources (Van Vollenhoven, 2002).

Continuous communication between the developer and surveyor after the initial assessment has been carried out may result in the modification of a planned route or development to incorporate or protect existing archaeological and heritage sites.

2. Description of surveyed area

The study area falls within the Emalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province. The survey was carried out in an area where the Eastern Highveld Grassland veld type predominates but which is extensively affected and altered previous and ongoing agricultural and mining activity. Limiting factors include the dense nature of the grass, dense alien invasive woods and dense weed growth which limited manoeuvrability. A deep trench and existing linear conveyor system also limited access to certain areas which were previously cultivated. These factors negatively influenced to access to certain areas and also limited to an extent the visibility of archaeological and heritage sites and features.

Veld type: The vegetation forms part of the Grassland Biome and classed in the Mesic Highveld Grasslands as Eastern Highveld Grassland. The landscape is characterised by slightly to moderately undulating plains including low hills and pan depressions. The vegetation is made up of short dense

grassland dominated by the usual Highveld grass composition with scattered small rocky outcrops and wiry sour grasses with some woody species (Mucina and Rutherford, 2009).

Geology and soils: Red to yellow sandy soils of the Ba to Bb land types found on shales and sandstones of the Madzaringwe Formation (Mucina and Rutherford, 2009).

3. Methodology

The study is built up of a desktop archival study in order to understand the study area in a historical timeframe, an archaeological background study which include scrutiny of previous archaeological reports of the area, obtained through the SAHRIS database, and published as well as unpublished written sources on the archaeology of the area, and a lastly a physical survey of the affected and immediate area.

SAHRA (South African Heritage Resources Agency) and the relevant legislation (Act 25 of 1999, National Heritage Resources Act) require that the following components be included in an Archaeological impact assessment:

- Archaeology
- Shipwrecks
- Battlefields
- Graves
- Structures older than 60 years
- Living heritage
- Historical settlements
- Landscapes
- Geological sites
- Paleontological sites and objects

All the above-mentioned heritage components are addressed in this report, except shipwrecks, geological sites and paleontological sites and objects.

The ***purpose*** of the archaeological and heritage study is to establish the whereabouts and nature of cultural heritage sites should they occur on the surveyed area. This includes settlements, structures and artefacts which have value for an individual or group of people in terms of historical, archaeological, architectural and human (cultural) development.

The ***aim*** of this study is to locate and identify such objects or places in order to assess whether they are of significance and warrant further investigation or should be protected. Mitigation measures can then be put in place when necessary.

3.1. Desktop study

The purpose of the desktop study is to compile as much information as possible on the heritage resources of the area. This helps to provide an historical context for located sites. Sources used for this study include published and unpublished documents, archival material and maps. Information obtained from the following institutions or individuals were consulted:

- Lydenburg Museum, Lydenburg
- Published and unpublished archaeological reports and articles
- Published and unpublished historical reports and articles
- Archival documents from the National Archives in Pretoria
- Historical maps
- SAHRIS database

3.1.1. Previous Archaeological studies in the area

A number of Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIA) and Heritage Impact Assessments have been done in the vicinity of the proposed development area.

A study done by de Jongh, Pistorius and Bakker which consolidates information compiled between 2005 and 2007 extensively describes archaeological, built environment and grave sites in the Ogies area. Most of these sites are however located south of the proposed impact area of this study and is therefore not relevant. Sites documented by the study of 2007 which are located nearby the proposed construction and dismantling areas of the powerline were visited and mentioned in this report. Most of these have been impacted upon since 2007 as evidenced by the demolition of a number of previous villages mentioned in the heritage report by the above-mentioned authors, entitled *“Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment Report: Proposed new Goedgevonden Colliery Expansion Project on the farms Goedgevonden 10 IS, Zaaiwater 11 IS and Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS near Ogies, Emalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga”*

Two studies conducted by J.A. van Schalkwyk in 2002 and 2003 respectively, contains information about the location of some graveyards and farmsteads. This information was valuable in locating the the gravesite on the farm Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS (**site OG 10**). The 2002 study is entitled “A survey of cultural resources in the proposed Klipspruit Mining area, Witbank District, Mpumalanga”. The remaining sites in his report are located south west of the proposed 88 kV powerline development area.

His 2003 study, “A survey of cultural resources in the Khutala Colliery Block a mining area, Witbank District, Mpumalanga Province” lists sites including graveyards and farmsteads among which are

demolished structures. Two sites correspond with the sites located during this survey being sites **OG 11** and **OG 12**.

McEdward Muribika conducted a study in 2006 entitled "Phase 1 Cultural and Archaeological Heritage Assessment Specialist Study for the proposed three borrow pits sites associated with the Rehabilitation and Upgrading of surfaced Road P52/3 between Kriel and Ogies in Emalahleni Local Municipality, Mpumalanga Province".

He did not document any heritage resources during this survey.

3.1.2. Historical maps

Historical maps obtained during the archival study were scrutinized and features that were regarded as important in terms of heritage value were identified and if they were located within the boundaries of the project area they were physically visited in an effort to determine whether they:

- (i) still exist
- (ii) assess their current condition, and
- (iii) significance

3.2. Heritage site significance

The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) formulated guidelines for the conservation of all cultural resources and therefore also divided such sites into three main categories. These categories might be seen as guidelines that suggest the extent of protection a given site might receive. They include sites or features of local (Grade 3) provincial (Grade 2) national (Grade 1) significance, grades of local significance and generally protected sites with a number of degrees of significance.

For practical purposes the surveyor uses his own classification for sites or features and divides them into three groups, those of low or no significance, those of medium significance, those of high significance (***Also see table 5.2. Significance rating guidelines for sites***).

Values used to assign significance and impact characteristics to a site include:

- **Types of significance**

The site's scientific, aesthetic and historic significance or a combination of these is established.

- **Degrees of significance**

The archaeological or historic site's rarity and representative value is considered. The condition of the site is also an important consideration.

- **Spheres of significance**

Sites are categorized as being significant in the international, national, provincial, regional or local context. Significance of a site for a specific community is also taken into consideration.

It should be noted that to arrive at the specific allocation of significance of a site or feature, the specialist considers the following:

- Historic context
- Archaeological context or scientific value
- Social value
- Aesthetic value
- Research value

More specific criteria used by the specialist in order to allocate value or significance to a site include:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Quality of the archaeological or historic material of the site
- Quantity of sites and site features

In short, archaeological and historic sites containing data which may significantly enhance the knowledge that archaeologists currently have about our cultural heritage should be considered highly valuable. In all instances these sites should be preserved and not damaged during construction activities. When development activities do however jeopardize the future of such a site, a second and third phase in the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) process is normally advised which entails the excavation or rescue excavation of cultural material along with a management plan to be drafted for the preservation of the site or sites.

Graves are considered very sensitive sites and should never under any circumstances be jeopardized by development activities. Graves and burial grounds are incorporated in the National Heritage Resources Act under section 36 and in all instances where graves are found by the surveyor, the recommendation would be to steer clear of these areas. If this is not possible or if

construction activities have for some reason damaged graves, specialized consultants are normally contacted to aid in the process of exhumation and re-interment of the human remains.

In section 5 of this document, **Site descriptions, locations and impact significance assessment**, all the documented sites and features are described, assessed and possible impacts identified, valued and recommendations made. This includes the nature, extent, duration, intensity, probability, cumulative effects and the significance of the impacts of the proposed action.

4. History and Archaeology

4.1. Historic period

4.1.1. Early History

In Southern Africa the domestication of the environment began only a couple of thousands of years ago, when agriculture and herding were introduced. At some time during the last half of the first millennium BC, people living in the region where Botswana, Zambia and Angola are today, started moving southward, until they reached the Highveld and the Cape in the area of modern South Africa. As time passed and the sub-continent became fully settled, these agro-pastoralists, who spoke Bantu languages, started dominating all those areas which were ecologically suitable for their way of life. This included roughly the eastern half of modern South Africa, the eastern fringe of Botswana and the north of Namibia. Historians agree that the earliest Africans to inhabit in the Lowveld in Mpumalanga were of Sotho, or more particularly Koni-origin.

When writing about Mpumalanga Province, it is perhaps best to briefly glance back to prehistoric times, when coals formed in vast swamps from rotting forests between 200 and 300 million years ago. Massive seams of vast coal fields have been discovered and extracted in the southern areas in the province. The areas surrounding the towns of Witbank, Middelburg, Bethal, Hendrina, Ermelo and Carolina had long provided South Africa with an abundant source of cheap energy. This discovery has also had unfortunate effects on these areas, since the toxic by-products of burning coal in such quantities had severely polluted the soil and atmosphere in this area. (*Mpumalanga 2007: 36-37*)

J. S. Bergh's historical atlas of the four northern provinces of South Africa is a very useful source for the writing of local and regional histories. According to this source no signs of major Stone Age or Iron Age terrains are present in the vicinity of the Ogies area. The Ogies area was vacant of any settlement until the advent of the nineteenth century, when the Phuthing Tribe was prominent in the area to the north thereof (Bergh, 1999: 4-5, 7, 10).

In a few decades, the course of history in the old Transvaal province would change forever. The Difaqane (Sotho), or Mfekane ("the crushing" in Nguni) was a time of bloody upheavals in Natal and on the Highveld, which occurred around the early 1820's until the late 1830's. It came about in

response to heightened competition for land and trade, and caused population groups like gun-carrying Griquas and Shaka's Zulus to attack other tribes.

Mzilikazi and his raiders had moved from the Northern Nguni area to the area north of the Vaal River by 1821. It has been recorded that the Ndebeles first attacked the Phuthing tribe, which in turn migrated to the south of the Vaal River and joined groups of Southern Sotho speakers. The Phuthing and Southern Sotho tribes moved westward and northward and started raiding Tswana communities in the surrounding area. The Phuthing were commanded first by Chief Tshane, and later Ratsebe. As the Phuthing under Ratsebe moved eastwards along the Vaal River, they collided with Mzilikazi's Ndebele once more. The Phuthing and other raiding groups were finally taken captive in 1823 by Mzilikazi's men (Bergh, 1999: 14; 109-119).

During the time of the Difaqane, a northwards migration of white settlers from the Cape was also taking place. Some travellers, missionaries and adventurers had gone on expeditions to the northern areas in South Africa – some as early as in the 1720's. One such an adventurer was Robert Scoon, who formed part of a group of Scottish travellers and traders who had travelled the northern provinces of South Africa in the late 1820s and early 1830s. Scoon had gone on two long expeditions in the late 1820s and once again ventured eastward and northward of Pretoria in 1836. During the latter journey, he passed by the area where Ogies is located today (Bergh, 1999: 13, 116-121).

By the late 1820's, a mass-movement of Dutch speaking people in the Cape Colony started advancing into the northern areas. This was due to feelings of mounting dissatisfaction caused by economical and other circumstances in the Cape. This movement later became known as the Great Trek. This migration resulted in a massive increase in the extent of that proportion of modern South Africa dominated by people of European descent. As can be expected, the movement of whites into the Northern provinces would have a significant impact on the black farmer - herders who populated the land.

By 1860, the population of whites in the central Transvaal was already very dense and the administrative machinery of their leaders was firmly in place. Many of the policies that would later be entrenched as legislation during the period of apartheid had already been developed (Ross 2002: 39; Bergh, 1999: 170).

Much can be said about the systematic oppression of black people in South Africa. In 1904 about half of the black population in the Transvaal was living on private land, owned by whites or companies. According to the Squatters' Law of 1895, no more than five families of "natives" could live on any farm or divided portion of a farm, without special permission of the Government in the Transvaal (Massie 1905: 97)

Black and white relations were however at times also interdependent in nature. After the Great Trek, when white farmers had settled at various areas in the northern provinces, wealthier individuals were

often willing to lodge needy white families on their property in exchange for odd jobs and commando service. These “bywoners” often arrived with a family and a few cows. He would till the soil and pay a minimal rent to the farmer from the crops he grew. The farmer did not consider him a laborer, but mostly kept black workers for hard labour on the farm.

After the Anglo-Boer War, many families were left destitute. Post war years of severe droughts and locust plagues did not ameliorate this state of affairs. All of these factors resulted in what became known as the ‘poor white problem’. On the advent of commercial farming in South Africa, white landowners soon found bywoners to be a financial burden, and many were evicted from farms. In many cases, wealthier landlords found it far more profitable to rent their land to blacks than to bywoners. This enabled them to create reservoirs of black labour (for which mine recruiting agencies were prepared to pay handsome commissions), while it was also possible to draw more rent from their black tenants. This was outlawed by the 1913 Natives Land Act, which forbade more than five black families from living on white farms as peasant squatters (Readers Digest 1992: 329-332).

4.1.2. History of the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902) in the area

The discovery of diamonds and gold in the Northern provinces had very important consequences for South Africa. After the discovery of these resources, the British, who at the time had colonized the Cape and Natal, had intentions of expanding their territory into the northern Boer republics. This eventually led to the Anglo-Boer War, which took place between 1899 and 1902 in South Africa, and which was one of the most turbulent times in South Africa’s history.

Even before the outbreak of war in October 1899 British politicians, including Sir Alfred Milner and Mr. Chamberlain, had declared that should Britain’s differences with the Z.A.R. result in violence, it would mean the end of republican independence. This decision was not immediately publicized, and as a consequence republican leaders based their assessment of British intentions on the more moderate public utterances of British leaders. Consequently, in March 1900, they asked Lord Salisbury to agree to peace on the basis of the status quo ante bellum. Salisbury’s reply was, however, a clear statement of British war aims (Du Preez, 1977).

During the British march into the Transvaal between February and September 1900, several troops passed by the area where Ogies is situated today. The battalions of Lieutenant Generals J. French, R. Pole-Carew and F. Roberts all travelled close by the Witbank area and through Middelburg. A railway line ran along this route at the time (Bergh, 1999: 51).

At the time of the War, two railway stations were located in the vicinity of the Witbank/Ogies area, and close to each a black concentration camp had been established. At Middelburg, about 20

kilometres to the east of Witbank, one white and one black concentration camp was also set up. No skirmishes took place in the direct vicinity of the Ogies area (Bergh, 1999: 54).

4.1.3. Historic maps of the study area

Since the mid 1800's up until the present, South Africa had been subdivided into various districts. Since 1945, the area where Ogies is located formed part of the Lydenburg district. As of 1872, the farm area was located within the Middelburg district. The Witbank district was however proclaimed in 1925, and the farms were located in this area. As of 1977 the properties fell under the jurisdiction of the Witbank Magisterial Area. This was still the case by 1994 (Bergh,1999: 17, 20-27).

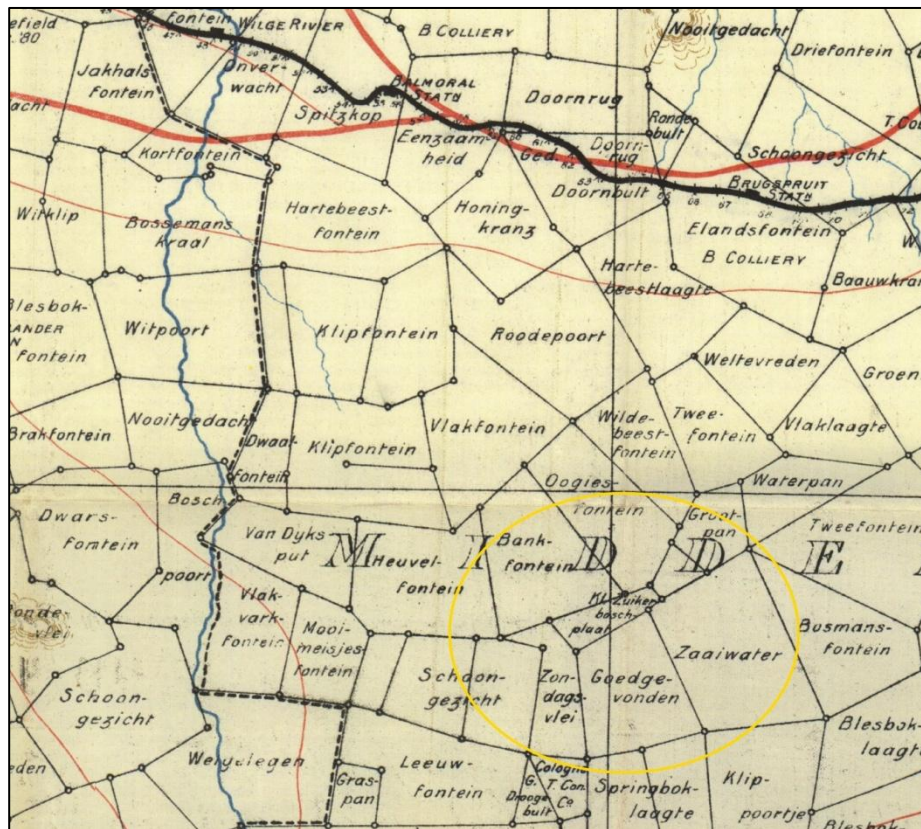


Fig. 4.1. Map of the Heidelberg District in 1900, The Imperial Map of South Africa. Encircled in yellow is the farms where the town Ogies is located today.

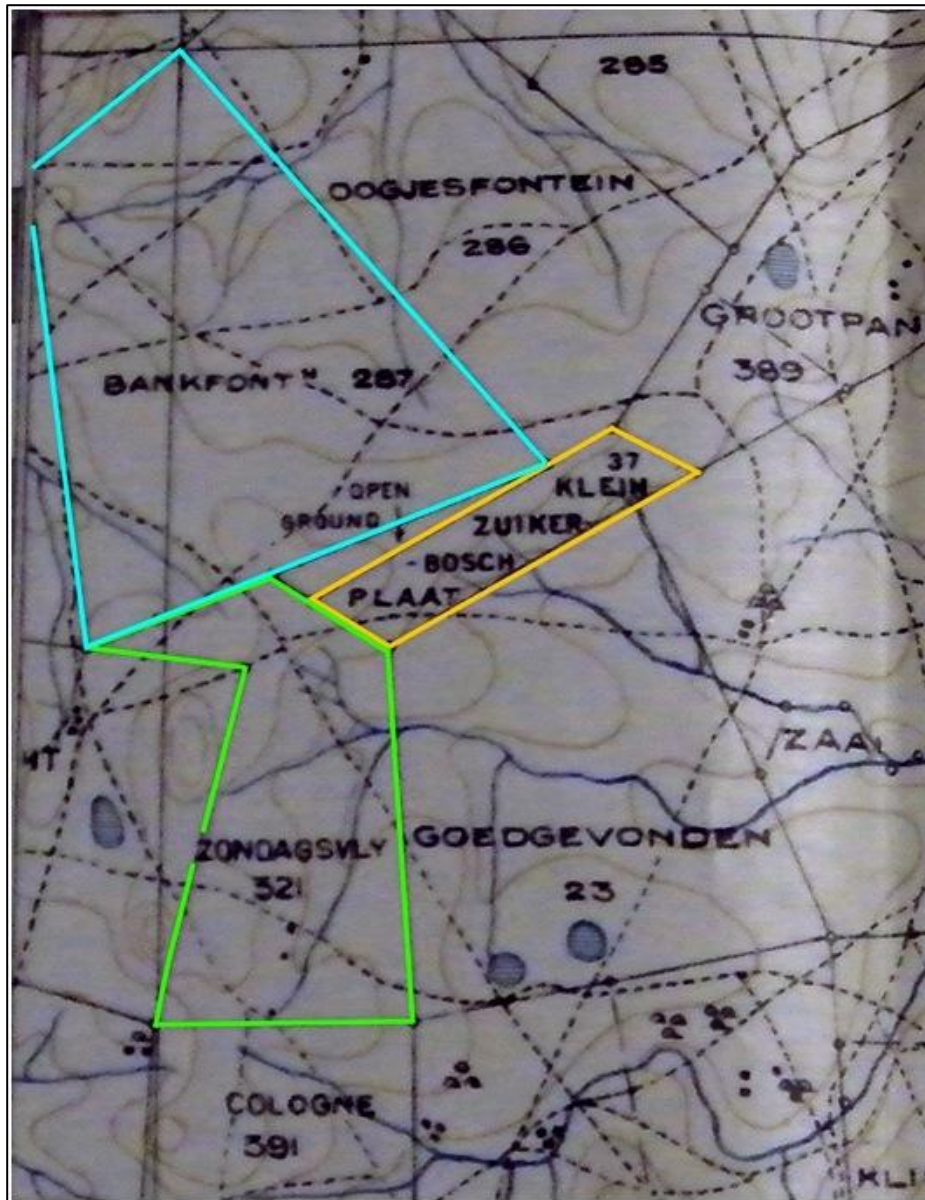


Fig. 4.2. Map of the Bethal district in 1905. The farms under investigation were known as Bankfontein 287, Kleinzuikerboschplaat 37 and Zondagsvly 321 at the time. (Major Jackson Series 1905)

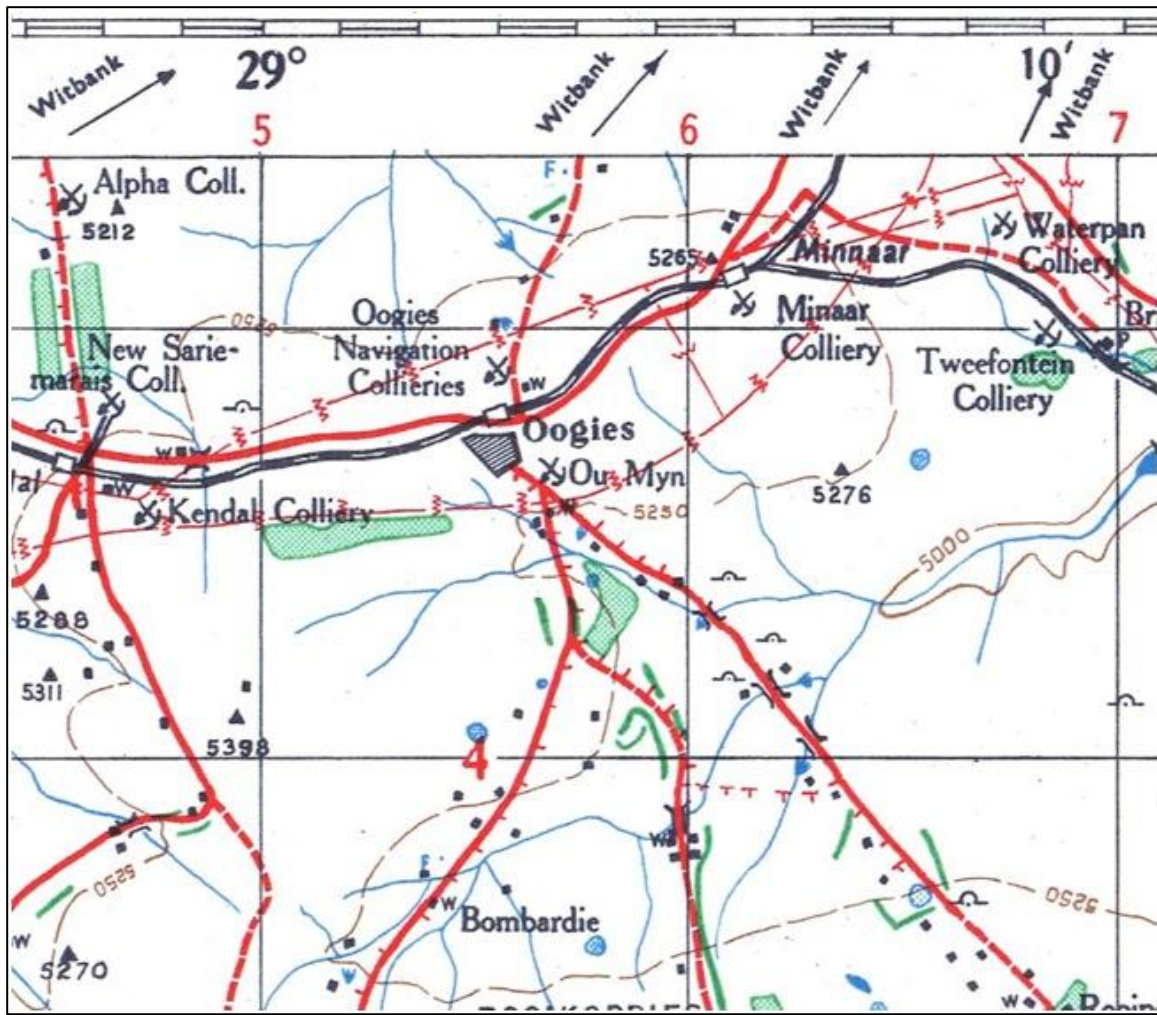


Fig. 4.3. Map of the Oogies area. One can see an old mine site to the southeast of the town, as well as a mine and a shop to the east and northeast of Oogies (Topographical Map 1942).



Fig. 4.4. Topographical Map of the farms around Ogies in 1965.

As evidence by Fig 4.4, there were quite a large number of black settlements in the northern part of *Klipfontein 3 IS* at the time (1965). A number of black settlements are also visible in the south western corner of the farm. One can see a road traversing the north eastern part of the property, and a main road intersected the southern part of the property. A power line crossed the centre of the property. Large parts of *Klipfontein* comprised of cultivated lands, but it seems that the outskirts of the town of *Ogies* had spread to the most south eastern corner of the farm, south of the main road. A small distance to the northwest of this development, one can see another cluster of buildings, including a shop and two black settlements, just north of the main road.

The farm *Kleinzuikerboschplaat* also mostly comprised of cultivated land, but one can see a number of black settlements along a road that intersects the property from west to east. A power line ran along the south eastern boundary of the property. A main road intersected the eastern part of the farm from north to south, and some buildings, as well as a shop and a mine dump or excavation site is visible to the east of the road.

By 1965 *Zondagsvlei* was also mostly used for cultivation, but black settlements are scattered across the length of the property. A power line intersected the northernmost part of the farm, near a body of perennial water. A road ran through the length of the property, about two thirds to the east. A grave site can be seen in the southern part of the farm.

4.1.4. Historical overview of the *Ogies* area and the farms in close proximity

Ogies is a small town situated 27 km south of *Witbank* in the *Mpumalanga* province. It is surrounded by coal-mines. The name is derived from the farm *Oogiesfontein* (fountain with many “eyes”) on which the railway station was built. The name of the town was originally misspelt as *Oogies*, but corrected by the Place Names Commission in 1939. *Ogies* is on the link railway from *Springs* to *Witbank* and is the junction for the *Broodsniersplaas*, where a large power station was erected (Kokot 1975: 294).

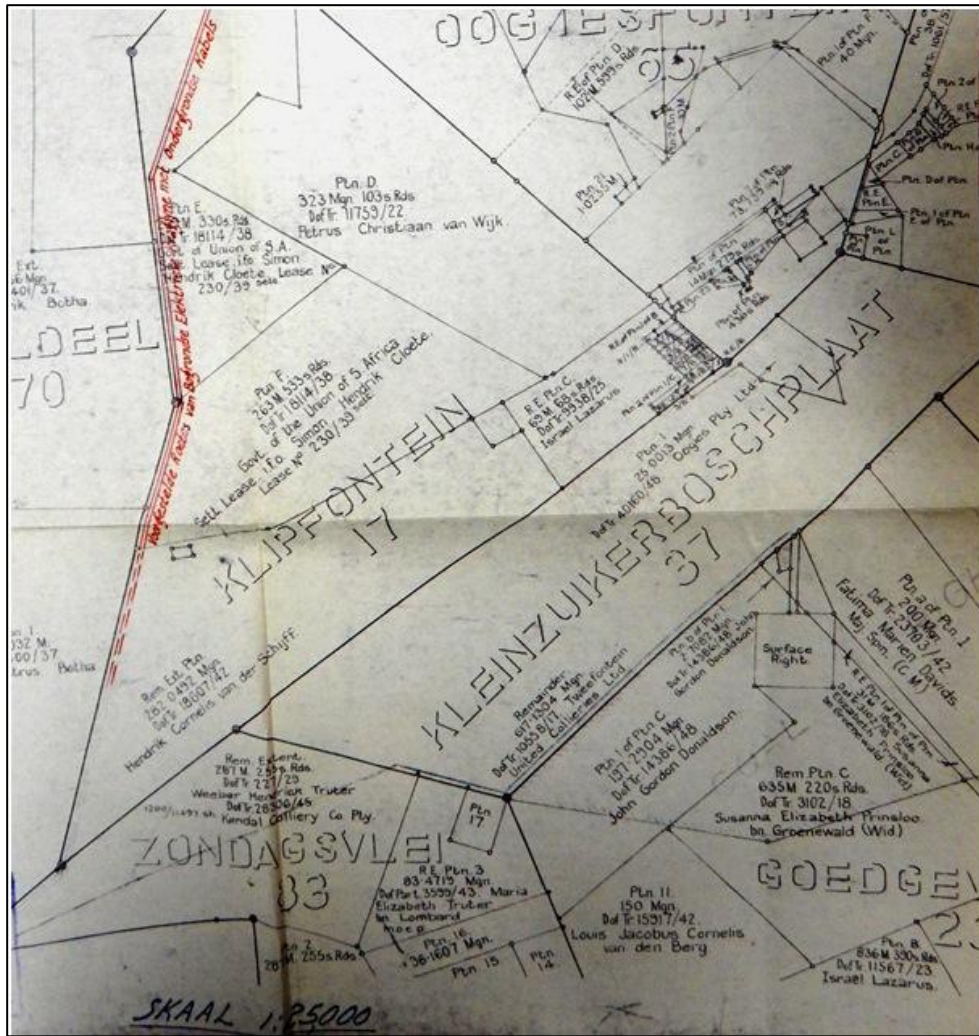


Fig. 4.5. A map dated 1951, providing information regarding the landowners on Klipfontein 17, as well as some rare information on Kleinzuikerboschplaat 37 and Zondagsvlei 83.

Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS

Portion 1 of the property belonged to Oogies Pty. Ltd. since 1948 and the Remainder of the farm belonged to Tweefontein United Collieries Ltd since 1917.

Between 1909 and the 1950s this property was still known as Kleinzuikerboschplaat 37. More recently, it has become known as Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS. No documents could be found in the National Archives regarding this property.

Zondagsvlei 9 IS

Only the Upper part of the property is visible (fig. 4.5.) but one can see that the RE of the farm was owned by Weeber Hendrick Truter since 1929, and that the Kendall Colliery Co. Pty. had a right in the land since 1945. The RE of Portion 3 of Zondagsvlei was owned by Maria Elizabeth Truter (born Lombard) since 1943 (NASA SAB, LDE: 1461 28833).

Between 1909 and 1917 this property was still known as Zondagsvly 321, but would later become known as Zondagsvlei 83 (around the 1950s). More recently, it has become known as Zondagsvlei 9 IS.

Very little archival documents exist regarding the property Zondagsvlei. One file, dating from 1938, was however found. It was found that on 17 October 1938, during the Depression years, L. H. Lombard, the father of the owner of a section of "Zondagsvlei", Oogies (as Ogies was known in the past), applied for a building loan from the Government's Rural Rehabilitation and Housing Scheme. At the time he was working on the farm for his son, and lived there with his four sons, including the farm owner. He owned 23 head of cattle, two horses, a plough, a harrow, a hoe and a planter. The property measured 247 morgen. It is not known whether the loan was granted or not (NASA SAB, VWR: 146 B645/212/52).

Klipfontein 3 IS

Portion D of Klipfontein 17 belonged to Petrus Christiaan van Wijk since 1922, and Portion E and Portion F of Klipfontein 17 was owned by the Government of the Union of South Africa since 1938, and leased to Simon Hendrik Cloete since 1939. The RE of Klipfontein 17 was owned by Hendrik Cornelis van der Schijff since 1942. The Remaining Extent (RE) of Portion C of the farm was owned by Israel Lazarus since 1925, and one can see that the eastern corner of the property had been subdivided into many small lots.

Between 1909 and 1917 Klipfontein was still known as Bankfontein 287. There is however evidence that the property Klipfontein 17 already existed by 1918. Since the 1960's, this farm has been known as Klipfontein 3 IS.

10 January 1918, Elsie Magdalena Adriana Prinsloo (born Pretorius), the widow of Daniel Salomon Prinsloo and mother of four minor children, by Notarial Deed of Cession, ceded the coal rights on the farm Klipfontein 17 to the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Investment Co. Ltd. The property measured 1265 morgen 164 square roods (NASA SAB, LDE: 1461 28833).

In 1954 one P. I. M. Du Plessis applied to erect a ladies outfitters store and fish fryer 60 Cap feet from road P53/1 on Klipfontein 17. This was approved by the Peri-Urban Areas health board in September 1954, with the following explanatory note:

“My raad is bewus van die ongunstige ontwikkeling wat in daardie gebied plaasvind maar voel tog die verstedeliking daar wel die oprigting van nog ‘n besigheid regverdig. Die Raad is van plan om so gou doenlik behoorlike beheer daar toe te pas.” (*My council is aware of the negative situation occurring in that area but yet feel that the urbanization there justifies the establishment of another business. The council plan on exercising proper control in the area as soon as possible*). The application was finally approved in March 1955 (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/908 TAD9/45/11).

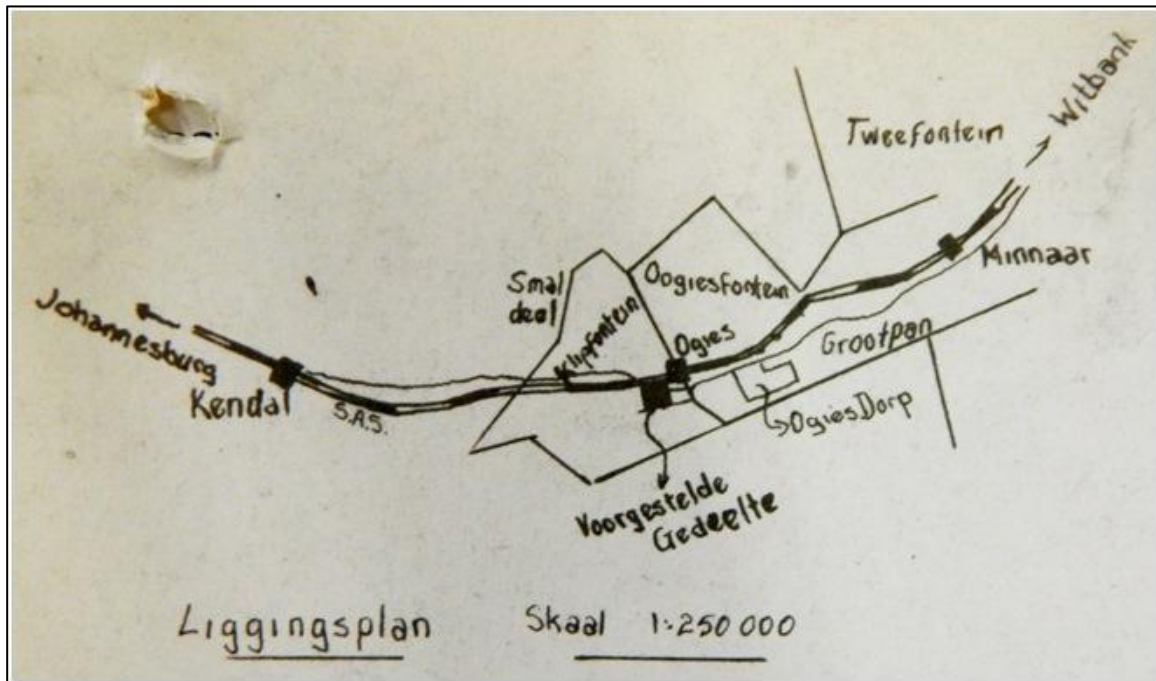


Fig. 4.6. Map (1964) showing the approximate location of Portion C of Klipfontein (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/908 TAD9/45/11) .

In 1964 Joseph Marthinus Wessel Farrell, Managing Director of Farrell Properties Pty. Ltd. applied for the subdivision of Portion C of Klipfontein 3 IS. This portion of the property formed part of the Ogies town Planning Scheme No. 1/16, and also of the Restricted Industrial Area. The company planned to develop a municipal brewery on the property, stating that the portion was ideally suited for this purpose, being in the vicinity of a black location (about 3 miles from Ogies). The area used for this purpose would measure about 2 morgen. By Notarial Deed the Transvaal and Delagoa Bay Co. Ltd had rights to coal on the land since 1918. The land to the north and west of the proposed brewery was used for agricultural purposes. Portion B was made up of agricultural holdings, as well as lots on which businesses and residences had been built. East of the proposed area and beyond the main road was a garage Farrell' application was finally approved (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/908 TAD9/45/11).

On 15 May 1930 a farmer, Simon Hendrik Cloete (born 1 August 1903) applied to lease a portion of Elandspruit 507 in the Middelburg district. This application was withdrawn at the end of that year. In September 1937 he however again applied for a lease: this time on Portions E and F of Klipfontein 17 in the Witbank district. Together these portions measured 473 morgen 263 square roods. The properties were not located in an irrigation district, dry zone or exempted "native area". The land was located two miles from the Ogies Station and 20 miles from Witbank. 10 Morgen of the land was under irrigation, 263 morgen of land could be ploughed and 100 morgen was for grazing. Improvements on the properties included two dams, two residences (ten and four rooms respectively), a stable, a wagon house and a kraal, together valued at £640. Perennial dams and a fountain provided water for farming. The land was valued at £2365 (NASA SAB, LDE: 1460 28833).

S. M. Cloete owned £200 in cash, 64 oxen, 40 cows and calves, two wagons, three planters, nine hoes, four plows, three harrows, one car, five horses, four draft animals and 124 sheep. Cloete was 34 year of age at the time, married with two children and had 15 years experience in farming (NASA SAB, LDE: 1460 28833).

When Cloete applied to purchase the land, Portion F of Klipfontein 17 belonged to W. F. Bezuidenhout. He had owned the farm since 1922. The owner of Portion E was Anna Magdalena Prinsloo (later married to W. F. Bezuidenhout, in community of property) (NASA SAB, LDE: 1460 28833).

On 29 August 1930, the widow E. M. A. Prinsloo, granted a Notarial Servitude to the Electricity Supply Commission to use Portion F of Klipfontein 17 to lay electric cables on this property (NASA SAB, LDE: 1461 28833).

Though Cloete's application for a lease was at first denied, he was able to convince the authorities to allow him to farm on the property. By February 1938, when Bezuidenhout was still the landowner, Portions E and F of Klipfontein 17 was described as being suitable for the farming of cattle, sheep, maize, potatoes, oats and other grains. 10 Morgen of black wattle trees had been planted on the property. There were seven huts belonging to black workers on the land, and together these people owned about 50 head of cattle. Mrs. Bezuidenhout was also still living on the land. The property was almost entirely fenced (NASA SAB, LDE: 1460 28833).

The valuator valued the land at £2343.0.0. Under the conditions stipulated in the Land Settlement Act No.12 of 1912, the government would purchase the property so that the land could be transferred to Cloete over time, while he remained a lessee on the land. A purchase amount of £2200.0.0 was finally agreed upon in June 1938, and the government acquired the property one month later. In October 1938 the lease with Cloete was officially concluded (NASA SAB, LDE: 1460 28833).

It was stipulated in the title deed that the following rights had been registered on the property:

Kudzala Antiquity cc

Eskom 88 kV Powerline, Ogies

21

Portion E:

- a) The coal rights were ceded to a third party
- b) A 155/293 share of the remaining mineral rights was reserved in favour of Elsie Magdalena Adriana Prinsloo, born Pretorius, widow
- c) 33/293 share was reserved in favour of Maartens Petrus Albertus Lessing

(NASA SAB, LDE: 1460 28833)

Portion F:

- a) The coal rights were ceded to a third party.
- b) 620/989 share of the remaining mineral rights were reserved to Elsie Magdalena Adriana Prinsloo.

(NASA SAB, LDE: 1460 28833)

The remaining share of the mineral rights on both portions was reserved to the Crown and would pass to the grantee on the issue of the Crown Grant. A servitude allowing the Electricity Supply Commission to lay power lines on the land had also been registered on both portions before the farm was purchased (NASA SAB, LDE: 1460 28833).

In February 1953 plans were underway for the conveyance of above-ground electric cables and underground cables along the western border of Klipfontein 17. It seems that the matter of black squatting on the land was also resolved by this time, and Cloete was still the lessee on the land by 1960. By March 1961 it was reported that the property was well looked after (NASA SAB, LDE: 1461 28833).

By 1964 S. M. Cloete's debt with the Department of Lands was finally settled. In October of the same year Cloete became the owner of Portion E and F of the farm Klipfontein 3 IS (previously Klipfontein 17).

The following servitudes were registered on Portion E:

1. Subject to the session of coal mining rights and additional rights to the Transvaal Delagoa Bay Investment Company Limited under Notarial Deed of Cession No. 38 / 1918S in respect of the farm Klipfontein 3 IS, district Witbank.
2. The reservation of 155 / 293th share of the remaining mineral rights in favour of Elsie Magdalena Adriana Prinsloo, born Pretorius, widow
3. The reservation of 33 / 293ste share in the rest of mineral rights in favour of Peter Maartens Albertus Lessing. (NASA SAB, LDE: 1461 28 833)

The property was subject to the reservation of a cemetery in favour of Cormorant's Principal Wynand Frederick Bezuidenhout, measuring 37,863 square foot (Portion 1 of the said Section E).

The Following servitudes were registered on Portion F:

1. Subject to the session of coal mining rights and additional rights to the Transvaal Delagoa Bay Investment Company Limited under Notarial Deed of Cession No. 38 / 1918S in respect of the farm Klipfontein 3 IS, district Witbank.
2. The reservation of 155 / 293th share of the remaining mineral rights in favour of Elsie Magdalena Adriana Prinsloo, born Pretorius, widow
3. By Notarial Deed No. 862 / 61S the right was granted to the Electricity Supply Commission to transport electricity over the property. (NASA SAB, LDE: 1461 28833)

By March 1942 a butcher, boarding house, mill and general dealer business were being operated on Portions 12, 13, 14 and 15 of Portion B of Klipfontein 17, respectively. Since these businesses had been in operation long before June 1939, it was recommended by the Provincial Secretary that they could continue operating, as long as no alterations were made to the buildings and to the nature of the business being conducted without the consent of the controlling authority (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/908 TAD9/45/11).

Not soon thereafter it was reported that the above mentioned portions had been re-surveyed and that they would henceforth be known as Portions 22, 21, 20 and the Remaining Extent of Portion B of Klipfontein 17, respectively (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/908 TAD9/45/11).

Portion 22 of Klipfontein 3 IS was sold to Goodman Orweidan on 19 October 1943, and transferred to Oogies Ko-operatiewe Handelshuis Beperk on 20 November 1947. On 23 June 1965 Ferdinand Paulus van Gass Nel and Jacobus Johannes Opperman, in their capacity as Directors of Oogies Ko-operatiewe Handelshuis Beperk, sold this property to the Kliptrust Eiendoms Beperk company. The land measured 3 morgen 300 square roods (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/7).

By 1981 a general dealer, café and consulting rooms had been established on Portion 22 of Klipfontein. These businesses were apparently the oldest in Oogies, and used to be known as the "Boere Handelshuis". The consulting rooms had existed since 1965, when Dr. F. X. Roome established himself at Oogies. The property was under the supervision of the Oogies Local Areas Committee. On 18 February 1981 company received permission to operate the above mentioned businesses on Portion 22 of the property (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/7).

In February 1953 the Oogies Mills (Pty.) Ltd. applied to erect an ablution block and cloakrooms 150 feet from the centre of road P52, as well as a grain store (between existing stores) 108 foot 8 inches from the centre of road P52 on Portions 20 and 21 of Klipfontein 17. Alterations and additions applied for included a grain store 110 feet 6 inches from the centre of road P52, a grain store 106 feet 2 inches from the centre of road P52 and a mill building 66 feet from the centre of the road. This application was approved (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/908 TAD9/45/11).

By February 1982 Portion 21 of Klipfontein was owned by the Ogies Bakery (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/7).

Goodman Orweidan bought Portion 24 of Klipfontein 17 from Elsie Magdalena Adriana Prinsloo (born Pretorius (widow of Daniel Salomon Prinsloo) in October 1942, who on her part had purchased the property in 1919. In 1943 Portion 24 of Klipfontein 17 was transferred from Goodman Orweidan (born 23 May 1901) to David Shill (born 16 December 1905) (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/4).

In May 1947 the Administrator in the Executive Committee granted permission to an applicant, Mr. Shill, to subdivide Portion B of Klipfontein 17 in order to conduct a garage business on Portion 24 of the said land, provided that a certificate was obtained from the Rural Licensing Board or Local Authority. The latter certificate was however not obtained, but Shill went ahead and opened a garage at Ogies. In September 1947 he also applied to conduct a general dealer business, butchery and restaurant on this portion. Permission was granted for this in October 1947 (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/908 TAD9/45/11).

By 1950 Mr. Goodman Orweidan was the owner of Portion 23 (a portion of Portion B) of Klipfontein 17, measuring 48 388 square feet. In September of that year he applied to use this land as a business site and to erect a port office and a bank thereon (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/908 TAD9/45/11).

The following was reported regarding Portion B of Klipfontein in September 1950:

“It will be observed that on the most southern portion viz. the Remainder of Portion B, the plan shows that there is a shop and store rooms, a well on Portion 20, a boarding house on Portion 21, a butcher shop on Portion 22 and in 1947 permission was granted to the owner of Portion 24 , who purchased the land from the original owner, to conduct a general dealer business, also a butchery and a restaurant thereon provided the owner obtains the necessary certificates from the Rural Licensing Board or local authority...” (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/908 TAD9/45/11).

Orweidan’s application was granted in September 1950 by the Provincial Secretary’s office, providing that these would be buildings “of a good class” that would serve the public purpose. This was however done with some hesitation, given the fear that the area was developing into an unauthorised township where a great deal of haphazard and uncontrolled building development had already taken place. (NASA SAB, CDB: 3/908 TAD9/45/11).

On 23 November 1950 Portion 23 of Klipfontein 17, measuring 48388 square feet, was transferred from Goodman Orweidan to David Shill (born 16 December 1905) (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/4).

The Post Office at Ogies was constructed in 1966 and first used in 1969. B 1978 it was deemed necessary to extend the building, since the population of the town had grown with time (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/4).

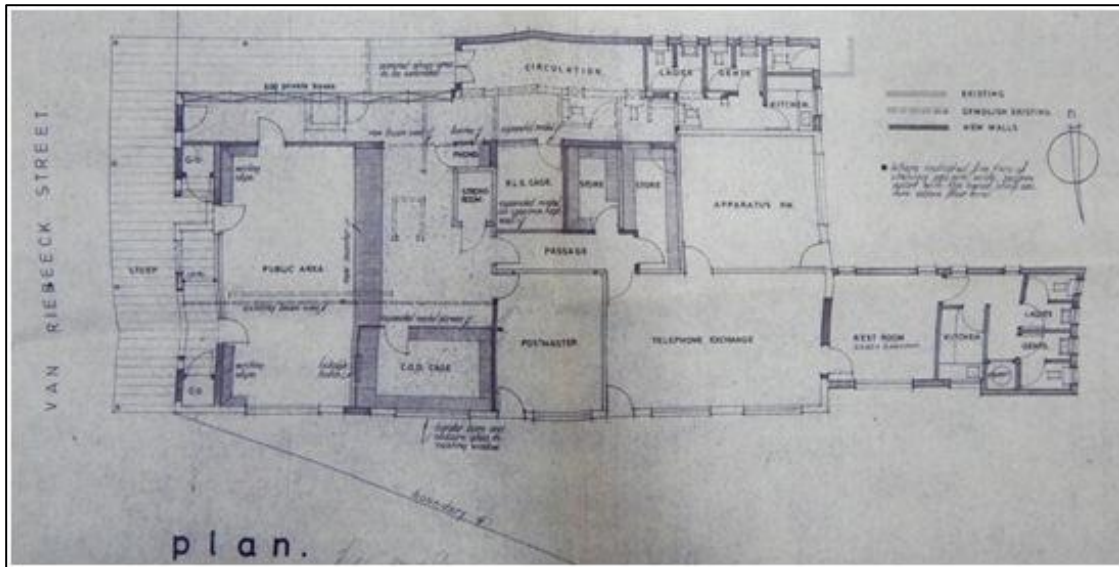


Fig. 4.7. Proposed additions and alterations to the existing Ogies Post Office building on Portion 23 of Klipfontein, dated 1979 (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/4).

By 1979 there existed a post office, butcher, office, barber shop, chemist, warehouse, furnishers, bank, bank residence, pump house and rondavel office for the Ogies Local Area Committee, on Portion 23 and 24 of the Klipfontein 3 IS.

In the same year these businesses was approved by the Development Planning Department. It was however recommended that all the existing iron structures on the premises would be removed and replaced with brick buildings. The extension of the Post Office was also approved (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/4).

By February 1982 the following businesses were present these portions of Klipfontein 3 IS:

Portion 23:

1. Bank

Portion 24:

1. Butcher
2. General Dealer
3. General Dealer (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/7)

D. Shill was still the owner of Portion 23 of Klipfontein by February 1982 (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/7).

By February 1982 the following businesses were present this portion of Klipfontein 3 IS:

1. Vegetable shop
2. Pharmacy
3. Gift Shop
4. Café
5. Garage
6. Hair Salon (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/7)

On 7 January 1971 Portion 26, previously known as Portion 12 of Klipfontein 3 IS was sold by Daniel Salomon van Wyk (born on 2 April 1911) to Oostelike Transvaalse Kooperasie Beperk or O. T. K. B. (Eastern Transvaal Cooperation Ltd.). The portion measured 10.8395 hectares (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/6). By December 1979 a grain silo had been erected on Portion 26 of Klipfontein by the O. T. K. B. The company planned on enlarging this silo, and applied for financing from the Land Bank. Whether the loan was granted or not is unknown (NASA SAB, CDB: 15492 PB4/19/2/52/3/6).

In November 1948, Mr. I. E. Mayet, who owned a trading stand on a portion of Klipfontein 17, applied for permission to hire out a room each to one Piet Ndlilov for the purpose of carrying out the business of cobbler and to Jack Mabena, to open a bicycle repair shop. There was a large black population in the Ogies area at the time. The Peri-Urban Areas Health Board had jurisdiction over business properties on Klipfontein 17.

In the end only Mabena stayed on the property, with permission from the Secretary for Native Affairs, on a non-rent paying basis (NASA SAB, NTS: 1262 1688/162).

By the 1960s Klipfontein 17 was known as Klipfontein 3 IS. In November 1965 Aboo Baker Gani, an Indian man, applied for a permit that would allow his company, "Gani Janoo & Sons (Ogies) (Pty) Ltd. to lease land from D. S. Van Wyk on Klipfontein 3 IS. The lease agreement would make provision therefore that A. B. Gani, together with his brother Ali Mahomed Gani and their father Gani Janoo Mahomed, who were directors of the company, as well as five Indian shop assistants could occupy a shop, a cafe, seven residences and a garage on the property. The business had been in joint ownership of A. B. Gani and his three brothers, A. M. Gani, M. Gani and O. Gani and their father since 1949. The company also operated two other businesses, one in Arbor and the other in Middelburg. It was noted that the businesses' collective clientele was 30% white and 70% black. Gani Janoo, the applicant's father, had operated a business on the property since 1945, and it was known as "Gani Store". Interestingly, there are still a number of well known Gani businesses operating in the Ogies and Witbank area today (NASA SAB, GMO: 2/551 12/3; *Ganis 2015*).

The landowner, Mr. Van Wyk, still farmed on Klipfontein but was living in Hendrina. A. B. Gani's application was officially approved on 23 November 1965 by the Department of Planning (NASA SAB, GMO: 2/551 12/3).

By 1966, two shops, a café, four residences, six store rooms, a cow stable, two garages, a "Bantu Room" and a rondavel were present on Portion 4 of Portion B of Klipfontein 17. Salojee Mahomed Mayet (married, with four young children) applied for a permit to continue trading and occupying the buildings on the property, together with his three shop assistants (all Mayets). The land belonged to one Rinaldo Res. Across the road was the Ogies Hotel. The application was approved on 29 April 1966 (NASA SAB, GMO: 2/552 12/14).

By February 1978 there were five residences, a motor tyre business, a furniture store, a general dealer and a store on Portion 12 of Klipfontein 3 IS. These buildings were owned by Mr. D. S. Van Wyk, who leased it to Indians. The general dealer had existed since 1944 and the tyre business since 1948. This terrain was located at the corner of the Witbank-Delmas road (P29-1) and the District Road 1955, about two kilometres southwest of Ogies town. This development was seen as a potential "illegal town" at the time. The matter was however still on hold by 1980, since it was anticipated that this area would form part of a proclaimed "Indian Area" (NASA SAB, CDB: 7351 PB4/3/2/111/32).

On 5 June 1981 one Frederick John Farrell (Born 5th June 1923) sold the RE of Portion 2, as well as Portion 3 of Klipfontein 3 IS to Aboo Baker Gani (born on 28th November 1928). In 1987 Gani applied for permission to transfer the garages on Portion 2 and 3 of the property to the ownership of the Gani's Family Trust. This was approved on 4 June 1991 (NASA SAB, CDB: 1/365 GO15/10/4/2/52/8).

In November 1983 it became known that areas A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J and K OF Portion 41 of the farm Ogiesfontein had been proclaimed as an Indian Group Area. Klipfontein did not form part of this area. By 1984 no resolution had yet been reached with regards to the area being an illegal town or not (NASA SAB, CDB: 7351 PB4/3/2/111/32).

In February 1984 Aboo Baker Gani applied to purchase the Remaining Extent of Portion 12 of Klipfontein 3 IS. The conditions of the sale included that if Gani was allowed to buy the property, he would not be able to sell it to any other person. Furthermore, if an "Indian Area" was proclaimed on this property, Gani would have to give it up. If not, only the five families that were living on the land at the time would be allowed to stay there (NASA SAB, CDB: 1/354 GO15/10/4/2/52/7)

The land was consequently sold to A. B. Gani by Daniel Salomon van Wyk on 20 August 1984. The RE of Portion 12 of Klipfontein measured 265, 9673 hectares. The sale of the land took place only because special permission was granted (NASA SAB, CDB: 1/354 GO15/10/4/2/52/7).

In October 1987 Mrs. Vadma Adam, an Indian woman, applied to operate a restaurant, namely the Jabulani Restaurant, on the RE of Portion 1 of Klipfontein 3 IS. She was married to one Abdul Sattar Carrim Adam, and they had three children. She stated that the reason for her application was that a group area had for Indians had not been established by that time. The registered owner of the land was one Pieter Ignatius Michael Du Plessis. The authorities of the time believed that the restaurant would serve the community well, especially truck drivers that transported coal from the surrounding coal mines. By 1988 Adam's application was approved (NASA SAB, CDB: 16122 PB13/2/02/3).

In October 1987 Vadma Adam also applied for permission to operate a General Dealer business on the RE of Portion 1 of Klipfontein. The name of the store was "Ogies Discount Centre". The store would especially sell second hand furniture. This would be the only store of its kind in the area at the time. The application was approved in March 1988 (NASA SAB, CDB: 16122 PB13/2/02/4).

In 1987 Ismael Mayet applied to operate a business called the Van Riebeeck Cafe on the RE of Portion 1 of Klipfontein 3 IS. He was married to Amina Mayet at the time. In March 1988 his application was approved (NASA SAB, CDB: 16122 PB13/2/02/5). In 1987 Anver Ally Moosa Cassim, whose spouse was Amina Cassim, applied to operate a business called "Blesbokmotors", a motor dealership on the RE of Portion 1 of Klipfontein 3 IS.

The application was approved on 25 March 1988 (NASA SAB, CDB: 16122 PB13/2/02/6).

Sikander Alli Gani applied to operate a motor dealership business called Gani's Car Sales on Portions B and 23 of Klipfontein 3 IS in 1987. He was married to Bilkies Gani. The application was approved in March 1988 (NASA SAB, CDB: 16122 PB13/2/02/7).

In 1987 Ishmail Gani applied for permission to operate a business called Euraroe Motors Edms. Bpk. On Portion 25 of Klipfontein 3 IS. Christiaan Johannes de Jager was the registered owner of the land. The application was approved in March 1988 (NASA SAB, CDB: 16122).

In 1987 Ismail Mayet (born on 23 February 1953) applied for permission to operate a General Dealer business called Casablanca Outfitters on Portion 22 of Klipfontein. The registered owner of the land was Francisco Assis da Mata de Freitas. The application was approved in March 1988 (NASA SAB, CDB: 16122 PB13/2/02/9).

In 1988 Ebrahim Gani applied for permission to reside on Portion A of Portion 1 of Portion C of Klipfontein 3 IS. He was married to Zohra Bibi Gani at the time. E. Gani was living in Standerton at the time, and therefore had to commute 20 km to his General Dealership business in Ogies, called Ganis Africa, every day. He therefore applied to live in a double residence on this portion of Klipfontein, which was only 2 kilometres from his business. His neighbours, P. I. M. Du Plessis and F. J. Fannell, had no objections to this, since they "shared many of the same views regarding their common homeland, the RSA". The owner of the property was Pieter Ignatius Michael du Plessis (NASA SAB, CDB: 16123 PB13/2/02/11).

In August 1988 E. Gani's application was denied (NASA SAB, CDB: 16123 PB13/2/02/11).

In 1988 Imran Saloojee Mayet (born on 26 April 1965 and married to Sherene Mayet) applied for permission to operate a General Dealer business called the Arcade Supply Store on Portion 23 of Portion 3 of Klipfontein 3 IS.B. J. Wagner (Doritsel) was the registered owner of the property. Mayet explained that his building had occupied a building on this property for the past six years, before it burnt down. Furthermore, I. S. Mayet and his grandparents and parents were all born and lived out their lives in Ogies. In October 1988 the application was approved (NASA SAB, CDB: 16123 PB13/2/02/12).

4.2. Archaeology

4.2.1. Stone Age

In Mpumalanga Province the Drakensberg separates the interior plateau also known as the Highveld from the low-lying subtropical Lowveld which stretches to the Indian Ocean. A number of rivers amalgamate into two main river systems, the Olifants River and the Komati River. This fertile landscape has provided resources for humans and their predecessors for more than 1,7million years (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007).

The initial attraction of abundant foods in the form of animals and plants eventually also led to the discovery of and utilisation of various minerals including ochre, iron and copper. People also obtained foreign resources by means of trade from the coast. From 900AD this included objects which were brought across the ocean from foreign shores.

The Early Stone Age (ESA)

In South Africa the ESA dates from about 2 million to 250 000 thousand years ago in other words from the early to middle Pleistocene. The archaeological record shows that as the early ancestors progressed physically, mentally and socially, bone and stone tools were developed. One of the most influential advances was their control of fire and diversifying their diet by exploitation of the natural environment (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007).

The earliest tools date to around 2, 5 million years ago from the site of Gona in Ethiopia. Stone tools from this site shows that early hominids had to cognitive ability to select raw material and shape it for a specific application. Many bones found in association with stone tools like these have cut marks which lead scientists to believe that early hominids purposefully chipped cobblestones to produce flakes with a sharp edge capable of cutting and butchering animal carcasses. This supplementary diet of higher protein quantities ensured that brain development of hominids took place more rapidly.

Mary Leaky discovered tools like these in the Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania during the 1960s. The tools are named after this gorge and is known as the Oldowan industry. These tools, only found in Africa, are mainly simple flakes which were struck from cobbles. This method of manufacture remained for about 1,5 million years. Although there is continuing debate about who made these tools, two hominids may have been responsible. The first of these was an early form of *Homo* and the second was *Parathropus robustus*, which became extinct about 1 million years ago (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007).

Some time later, around 1, 7 million years ago more specialised tools known as Acheulean tools, appeared. These are named after tools from a site in France by the name of Saint Acheul, where they were first discovered in the 1800s. It is argued that these tools had their origin in Africa and then spread towards Europe and Asia with the movement of hominids out of Africa. These tools had longer and sharper edges and shapes which suggest that they could be used for a larger range of activities which included the butchering of animals, chopping of wood, digging roots and cracking bone. *Homo ergaster* was probably responsible for the manufacture of Acheulean tools in South Africa. This physical type was arguably physically similar to modern humans, a larger brain and modern face, body height and proportion are all characteristics which are very similar to us. *Homo ergaster* was able to flourish in a variety of habitats in part because they were dependent on tools. They adapted to drier, more open grassland settings. Because these early people were often associated with water sources such as rivers and lakes, sites where they left evidence of their occupation are very rare. Most tools of these people have been washed into caves, eroded out of riverbanks and washed downriver. An example in Mpumalanga is Maleoskop on the farm Rietkloof where ESA tools have been found. This is one of only a handful of such sites in Mpumalanga.

Middle Stone Age (MSA)

A greater variety of tools with diverse sizes and shapes appeared by 250 000 BP. These replaced the large hand axes and cleavers of the ESA. This technological advancement introduces the Middle Stone Age (MSA). This period is characterised by tools which are smaller in size but different in manufacturing technique (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007).

In contrast to the ESA technology of removing flakes from a core, MSA tools were flakes to start with. They were of a predetermined size and shape and were made by preparing a core of suitable material and striking off the flake so that it was flaked according to a shape which the toolmaker desired. Elongated, parallel-sided blades, as well as triangular flakes are common finds in these assemblages. Mounting of stone tools onto wood or bone to produce spears, knives and axes became popular during the MSA. These early humans not only settled close to water sources but also occupied caves and shelters. The MSA represents the transition of more archaic physical type (*Homo*) to anatomically modern humans, *Homo sapiens*.

The MSA has not been extensively studied in Mpumalanga but evidence of this period has been excavated at Bushman Rock Shelter, a well-known site on the farm Klipfonteinhoek in the Ohrigstad district. This cave was excavated twice in the 1960s by Louw and later by Eloff. The MSA layers show that the cave was repeatedly visited over a long period. Lower layers have been dated to over 40 000 BP while the top layers date to approximately 27 000 BP (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

Later Stone Age (LSA)

Early hunter gatherer societies were responsible for a number of technological innovations and social transformations during this period starting at around 20 000 years BP. Hunting of animals proved more successful with the innovation of the bow and link-shaft arrow. These arrows were made up of a bone tip which was poisoned and loosely linked to the main shaft of the arrow. Upon impact, the tip and shaft separated leaving the poisoned arrow-tip imbedded in the prey animal. Additional innovations include bored stones used as digging stick weights to uproot tubers and roots; small stone tools, mostly less than 25mm long, used for cutting of meat and scraping of hides; polished bone tools such as needles; twine made from plant fibres and leather; tortoiseshell bowls; ostrich eggshell beads; as well as other ornaments and artwork (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007).

At Bushman Rock Shelter the MSA is also represented and starts at around 12 000 BP but only lasted for some 3 000 years. The LSA is of importance in geological terms as it marks the transition from the Pleistocene to the Holocene which was accompanied by a gradual shift from cooler to warmer temperatures. This change had its greatest influence on the higher lying areas of South Africa. Both Bushman Rock Shelter and a nearby site, Heuningneskrans, have revealed a greater use in plant foods and fruit during this period (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

Faunal evidence suggests that LSA hunter-gatherers trapped and hunted zebra, warthog and bovids of various sizes. They also diversified their protein diet by gathering tortoises and land snails (*Achatina*) in large quantities.

Ostrich eggshell beads were found in most of the levels at these two sites. It appears that there is a gap of approximately 4 000 years in the Mpumalanga LSA record between 9 000 BP and 5 000 BP. This may be a result of generally little Stone Age research being conducted in the province. It is, however, also a period known for rapid warming and major climate fluctuation which may have led people to seek out protected environments in this area. The Mpumalanga Stone Age sequence is visible again during the mid-Holocene at the farm Honingklip near Badplaas in the Carolina district (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

At this location, two LSA sites were located on opposite sides of the Nhlazatshe River, about one kilometre west of its confluence with the Teespruit. These two sites are located on the foothills of the

Drakensberg where the climate is warmer than the Highveld but also cooler than the Lowveld (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

Nearby the sites, dated to between 4 870 BP and 200 BP are four panels which contain rock art. Colouring material is present in all the excavated layers of the site which makes it difficult to determine whether the rock art was painted during the mid- or later Holocene. Stone walls at both sites date from the last 250 years of hunter gatherer occupation and they may have served as protection from predators and intruders (Esterhuizen & Smith in Delius, 2007; Bergh, 1998).

4.2.2. Early Iron Age

The period referred to as the Early Iron Age (AD 200-1500 approx.) started when presumably Karanga (north-east African) herder groups moved into the north eastern parts of South Africa. It is believed that these people may have been responsible for making of the famous Lydenburg Heads, ceramic masks dating to approximately 600AD.

Ludwig von Bezing was a boy of more or less 10 years of age when he first saw pieces of the now famous Lydenburg heads in 1957 while playing in the veld on his father's farm near Lydenburg. Five years later von Bezing developed an interest in archaeology and went back to where he first saw the shards. Between 1962 and 1966 he frequently visited the Sterkspruit valley to collect pieces of the seven clay heads. Von Bezing joined the archaeological club of the University of Cape Town when he studied medicine at this institution.

He took his finds to the university at the insistence of the club. He had not only found the heads, but potsherds, iron beads, copper beads, ostrich eggshell beads, pieces of bones and millstones. Archaeologists of the University of Cape Town and WITS Prof. Ray Innskeep and Dr Mike Evers excavated the site where von Bezing found the remains. This site and in particular its unique finds (heads, clay masks) instantly became internationally famous and was henceforth known as the Lydenburg Heads site.

Two of the clay masks are large enough to probably fit over the head of a child, the other five are approximately half that size. The masks have both human and animal features, a characteristic that may explain that they had symbolic use during initiation- and other religious ceremonies. Carbon dating proved that the heads date to approximately 600 AD and was made by Early Iron Age people. These people were Bantu herders and agriculturists and probably populated Southern Africa from areas north-east of the Limpopo river. Similar ceramics were later found in the Gustav Klingbiel Nature Reserve and researchers believe that they are related to the ceramic wares (pottery) of the Lydenburg Heads site in form, function and decorative motive. This sequence of pottery is formally

known as the Klingbiel type pottery. No clay masks were found in similar context to this pottery sequence.

Two larger heads and five smaller ones make up the Lydenburg find. The heads are made of the same clay used in making household pottery. It is also made with the same technique used in the manufacture of household pottery. The smaller heads display the modeling of a curved forehead and the back neck as it curves into the skull. Around the neck of each of the heads, two or three rings are engraved horizontally and are filled in with hatching marks to form a pattern. A ridge of clay over the forehead and above the ears indicates the hairline. On the two larger heads a few rows of small clay balls indicate hair decorations. The mouth consists of lips – the smaller heads also have teeth. The seventh head has the snout of an animal and is the only head that represents an animal.

Some archaeological research was done during the 1970's at sites belonging to the EIA (Early Iron Age), location Plaston, a settlement close to White River (Evers, 1977). This site is located on a spur between the White River and a small tributary. It is situated on holding 119 at Plaston.

The site was discovered during house building operations when a collection of pottery shards was excavated. The finds consisted of pottery shards both on the surface and excavated.

Some of the pottery vessels were decorated with a red ochre wash. Two major decoration motifs occurred on the pots:

- Punctuation, using a single stylus and
- Broadline incision, the more common motif

A number of Early Iron Age pottery collections from Mpumalanga and Limpopo may be compared to the Plaston sample. They include Silver Leaves, Eiland, Matola, Klingbiel and the Lydenburg Heads site. The Plaston sample is distinguished from samples of these sites in terms of rim morphology, the majority of rims from Plaston are rounded and very few beveled. Rims from the other sites show more beveled rims (Evers, 1977:176).

Early Iron Age pottery was also excavated by archaeologist, Prof. Tom Huffman during 1997 on location where the Riverside Government complex is currently situated (Huffman, 1998). This site known as the Riverside site is situated a few kilometers north of Nelspruit next to the confluence of the Nelspruit and Crocodile River. It was discovered during the course of an environmental impact assessment for the new Mpumalanga Government complex/ offices. A bulldozer cutting exposed storage pits, cattle byres, a burial and midden on the crest of a gentle slope. Salvage excavations conducted during December 1997 and March 1998 recovered the burial and contents of several pits.

One of the pits contained among other items, pottery dating to the eleventh century (AD 1070 ± 40 BP) this relates the pottery to the Mzonjani and Broederstroom phases. The early assemblage belongs to the Kwale branch of the Urewe tradition.

During the early 1970's Dr Mike Evers of the University of the Witwatersrand conducted fieldwork and excavations in the Eastern Transvaal. Two areas were studied, the Letaba area south of the Groot Letaba River, west of the Lebombo Mountains, east of the great escarpment and north of the Olifants River. The second area was the Eastern Transvaal escarpment area between Lydenburg and Machadodorp.

These two areas are referred to as the Lowveld and escarpment respectively. The earliest work on Iron Age archaeology was conducted by Trevor and Hall in 1912. This revealed prehistoric copper-, gold- and iron mines. Schwelinus (1937) reported smelting furnaces, a salt factory and terraces near Phalaborwa. In the same year D.S. van der Merwe located ruins, graves, furnaces, terraces and soapstone objects in the Letaba area.

Mason (1964, 1965, 1967, 1968) started the first scientific excavation in the Lowveld which was followed by N.J. van der Merwe and Scully. M. Klapwijk (1973, 1974) also excavated an Early Iron Age (EIA) site at Silverleaves and Evers and van den Berg (1974) excavated at Harmony and Eiland, both EIA sites.

Recent research by the National Cultural History Museum resulted in the excavation of an Early Iron Age site in Sekhukuneland, known as Mototolong (Van Schalkwyk, 2007). The site is characterized by four large cattle kraals containing ceramics which may be attributed to the Mzonjani and Doornkop occupational phases.

4.2.3. Late Iron Age

The later phases of the Iron Age (AD 1600-1800's) is represented by various tribes including Ndebele, Swazi, BaKoni, Pedi marked by extensive stonewalled settlements found throughout the escarpment and particularly around Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukuneland, Roosenekal and Steelpoort. The BaKoni were the architects of the stone-walled enclosures found throughout the escarpment area of Eastern Mpumalanga. These settlement complexes may be divided into three basic features: homesteads, terraces and cattle tracks. Researchers such as Mike Evers (1975) and Collett (1982) identified three basic settlement layouts in this area. Basically these sites can be divided into simple and complex ruins. Simple ruins are normally small in relation to more complex sites and have smaller central cattle byres and fewer huts. Complex ruins consist of a central cattle byre which has two opposing entrances and a number of semi-circular enclosures surrounding it. The perimeter wall of these sites is sometimes poorly visible. Huts are built between the central enclosure and the perimeter wall. These are all connected by track-ways referred to as cattle tracks. These tracks are made by building stone walls which forms a walkway for cattle to the centrally located cattle byres.

5. Site descriptions, locations and impact significance assessment

Fifteen (15) sites were documented. The sites consist of three graveyard sites (OG 4, 10, 12) which are considered to be of high significance but are not located on or near the proposed construction routes for the Powerlines. Two historic houses (OG 7, 13) were located but they also are not situated on or in the immediate vicinity of the routes of the proposed new powerlines. The remainder of the sites are both existing and ruined remains of buildings and farmsteads which are also not located on or near the proposed construction routes for the Powerlines. Photos of the sites are included with each site description below and additional photos included in Appendix D.

A number of observation or orientation survey points were marked for survey purposes, they total 28 in number and are allocated “SO” with a following number as identity. The initials “SO” represent “Survey Orientation”. These orientation sites are tabled in Appendix B and their photos in Appendix D.

Tables are allocated for the **significance rating scales** in terms of possible impacts of the proposed dismantling and construction of two 88kV powerlines on the located heritage sites (**Tables 5.5 & 5.6**).

Table 5.1. Summary of located sites and their heritage significance

Type of site	Identified sites	Significance
Graves and graveyards	Three (OG 4, 10, 12)	High; Local 3A
Late Iron Age	None	N/A
Early Iron Age	None	N/A
Historical buildings	Two (OG 7, 13)	Medium; GPB
Historical features	None	N/A
Stone Age sites	None	N/A

Table 5.2. Significance rating guidelines for sites

Field Rating	Grade	Significance	Recommended Mitigation
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	High Significance	Conservation, nomination as national site
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	High Significance	Conservation; Provincial site nomination
Local significance (LS 3A)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation, No mitigation advised
Local Significance (LS 3B)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation but at least part of site should be retained
Generally Protected A (GPA)	GPA	High/ Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GPB)	GPB	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GPC)	GPC	Low Significance	Destruction

5.2. Description of located sites

5.2.1. Site OG 1.

Location: See Appendix B and D (fig. 1,2).

Description: The ruined remains (concrete, bricks) of a dwelling or dwellings. An associated lower grinder points to the buildings being used as farm workers quarters. It is evident that the buildings were demolished. The site is located within 50-80 metres of the existing powerline and a few hundred metres east of route alternative 3 (See Appendix C).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The proposed dismantling of the existing powerline will probably impact on the site. The planned route alternative 3 will not impact on the site.

Recommendation:

The ruins are not regarded as being of heritage significance therefore no mitigation measures required.



5.2.2. Site OG 2.

Location: See Appendix B and D (fig. 3).

Description: The ruined remains (concrete, bricks) of a dwelling or dwellings probably farm workers housing and associated with site OG 1. Evidently demolished buildings. The site is located within 80-100 metres of the existing powerline and a few hundred metres east of route alternative 3 (See Appendix C).

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The proposed dismantling of the existing powerline will probably impact on the site. The planned route alternative 3 will not impact on the site.

Recommendation:

The ruins are not regarded as being of heritage significance therefore no mitigation measures required.



5.2.3. Site OG 3.

Location: See Appendix B.

Description: A dry-packed gabien structure associated with a water canal. Probably used as stormwater diversion and collection.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

None, it is not located near the existing or planned route (alternative 3, see Appendix C).

Recommendation:

None.



5.2.4. Site OG 4.

Location: See Appendix B and D (fig. 4-9).

Description: A large historic graveyard. There are more than 200 graves located here, some has headstones with the particulars of the deceased on them and others do not. The graves range from those who are under 60 years old and those who are older than 60 years. Names and surnames on the headstones suggest that this was the community graveyard of local mine and farm workers. *Sites OG 4A and 4B in the List of Site Locations (App B) represent the northern and south-eastern extremities of the graveyard site.*

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The graveyard will probably not be directly affected by the construction and dismantling activities associated with the proposed powerline project, secondary impact however, is possible. The new planned route of the powerline (alternative 3, see Appendix C) is located approximately 100 m south of the graveyard and across the road R545 to the west of the graveyard (west of the road).

Recommendation:

To minimise possible impact on the graves it is recommended that the graveyard be fenced and any surviving relatives be allowed access. If this is not possible, heritage legislation guides alternative options. The Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983 applies to graves younger than 60 years. Graves which are older than 60 years are protected under section 36 of the NHRA (25 of 1999) and therefore a permit must be issued by SAHRA before the grave may be relocated or exhumed.



5.2.5. Site OG 5.

Location: See Appendix B.

Description: The foundation remains of a rectangular building.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The ruin is located a few approximately 30 metres from the proposed new powerline route (alternative 1, see Appendix C).

Recommendation:

The ruin is not regarded as being of any heritage significance and no recommendations are necessary.



5.2.6. Site OG 6.

Location: See Appendix B.

Description: The ruined remains of a rectangular structure possibly a house or shop.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The ruin will probably not be impacted upon during the proposed development activity as it is located in a radius of approximately 80 metres of the junction of the planned new powerlines.

Recommendation:

The ruin is not regarded as being of any heritage significance and no recommendations are necessary.



5.2.7. Site OG 7.

Location: See Appendix B.

Description: A historic building probably a house, located on the eastern side of the R545 road to Bethal, now used as a car repair centre and amenities shop. In the heritage report of de Jongh (2007) this building is mentioned and described as being the Doctor's consulting rooms and house.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The house will not be impacted upon during the proposed development activity as the new planned route of the powerline is located across the road (R545) to the west.

Recommendation:

The building is probably older than 60 years but regarded as being of low to medium heritage significance. It will however not be impacted upon by the powerline alignments (alternatives 1 & 3, see Appendix C).



5.2.8. Site OG 8.

Location: See Appendix B and D (fig.10).

Description: The location of the local Mosque. The building was described by de Jongh (2007) and was built in the 1990's. It is not older than 60 years but has social and religious significance. It is not an example of extraordinary architecture or fine craftsmanship but has a good design which reflects the Islam faith and its requirements. The building used to be associated with the adjacent village, Madrassa Village, which has subsequently been knocked down (Site OG 9). Therefore the original ensemble and context of the Mosque is no longer applicable.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The building will not be impacted upon during the proposed development or dismantling activity as it is already fenced.

Recommendation:

The recent age of the building (1990's) signifies that it is not formally protected by heritage legislation but it remains an integral part of the community and should not be altered or demolished.



5.2.9. Site OG 9.

Location: See Appendix B and D (fig.11).

Description: The ruined remains of what used to be Madrassa Village, associated with the Mosque and identified in 2007 by a heritage study conducted by de Jongh, et al as historically significant. It is also associated with the Indian community whose presence here can be traced to the 1930's.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site is located well to the south of the existing powerline and will probably not be impacted upon.

Recommendation:

The site is not regarded as being of heritage significance as it is demolished and therefore no recommendations are necessary.



5.2.10. Site OG 10.

Location: See Appendix B and D (fig. 12, 13).

Description: Graves. At least 8 individual graves are located here. Most of them are not marked by headstones but three of them do have marked headstones albeit most of the written text is weathered and unclear.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The graves will probably not be impacted upon by the proposed powerline construction as they are not located in close proximity to the proposed routes of the new powerlines. They are located some 150 metres West of the planned alternative route 1 and approximately 70 metres North of planned alternative route 2 (See Appendix C). Impact on the grave site is not envisaged as they are located far from the planned construction routes.

Recommendation:

Construction contractors must be made aware of the location of the graves in order to minimise impact. Any surviving relatives should be allowed access. If this is not possible, heritage legislation guides alternative options. The Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983 applies to graves younger than 60 years. Graves which are older than 60 years are protected under section 36 of the NHRA (25 of 1999) and therefore a permit must be issued by SAHRA before the grave may be relocated or exhumed.



5.2.11. Site OG 11.

Location: See Appendix B and D (fig. 14, 15).

Description: The ruined remains of a farmstead. This site was also documented by van Schalkwyk in 2002 and de Jongh in 2007. At that stage the farmstead was already a ruin.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The ruin is located some distance (150-200m) south-east of the existing powerline and will not be affected by the proposed dismantling.

Recommendation:

The ruin is not regarded as being of heritage significance therefore no mitigation measures required.



5.2.12. Site OG 12.

Location: See Appendix B.

Description: According to the reports of van Schalkwyk (2002) and de Jongh et. al (2007) three graves are located here. They could not be located however. The 2007 report indicates that the graves all had headstones of granite with inscriptions two of the inscriptions read:

“Hier rus my eggenote en ons vader JOHANNES 7-9-1926 15-1-1959”

“Jan Frederick Joachim Geb 12 Okt 1884 oorl 17 Okt 1954. Hy het vir ons gewerk gesorg gebid gewaak. Hy het vir ons die lewe soet gemaak La Grange Prinsloo”.

It is possible that they were relocated as recommended by the 2007 report.

The graveyard is associated with the ruin at site OG 11.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site is located some distance (150m) south-west of the existing powerline and will not be affected by the proposed dismantling thereof.

Recommendation:

The site will not be affected by the proposed dismantling activity therefore no mitigation measures needed.



The general location of where the graves should be.

5.2.13. Site OG 13.

Location: See Appendix B.

Description: This is a historic building in the form of a house. The house is currently occupied. It is possible that the house was part of a previous farmstead complex. The building is constructed of coursed brick and mortar which is plastered and whitewashed. Timber roof trusses and corrugated iron sheeting covers the hipped roof structure. Window frames are cottage pane style and steel construction. The building style reminds of the Ranch Style of the 1960's and 1970's evidenced by the buttressed walling but the building is probably older than that.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The house will probably not be impacted upon during the proposed development activity as it is located approximately 200 metres north and north east of the junction of the planned new powerlines (route alternatives 1 & 3, see Appendix C).

Recommendation:

If the building is to be impacted upon, it is recommended that the structure be recorded before it is demolished or altered in accordance with sections 34 and 38 of the NHRA (25 of 1999) as part of a permit application process to the PHRA (Provincial Heritage Resources Agency).



5.2.14. Site OG 14.

Location: See Appendix B and D (fig. 16, 17).

Description: Located here are the demolished remains of at least seven (7) houses. The setting is a cultured and maintained landscape with domestic plants and trees. It is located some distance (1,5km) to the west of the Mosque complex. There is an existing small dam to the west. The existing powerline is located approximately 50 metres north of the site.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site will probably not be impacted upon by the proposed dismantling of the existing powerline.

Recommendation:

The site is not regarded as being of heritage significance therefore no mitigation measures are required.



5.2.15. Site OG 15.

Location: See Appendix B and D (fig. 18).

Description: The ruined remains of a farmstead and outbuildings.

Impact of the proposed development/ activity:

The site will not be impacted upon by the proposed construction activity as it is located approximately 550m to the north of the new proposed powerline.

Recommendation:

The ruin is not regarded as being of heritage significance therefore no mitigation measures required.



TABLE 5.3. General description of located sites and field rating.

Site No.	Description	Type of significance	Degree of significance	NHRA heritage resource & rating
OG 1	Ruin	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Structures. Low. GPC.
OG 2	Ruin	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Structures. Low. GPC.
OG 3	Gabien structure	Historic/ industrial architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Structures. Low. GPC.
OG 4	Large graveyard	Graves, social	Archaeological: Not known Historic: Medium	Burial grounds & graves. LS 3A.
OG 5	Ruin	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Structures. Low. GPC.
OG 6	Ruin	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Structures. Low. GPC.
OG 7	Historic building	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low-medium	Structures. Medium. GPB
OG 8	Mosque & associated buildings	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low-medium	Structures. Medium. GPB.
OG 9	Ruins of a village	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Structures. GPC.
OG 10	Small graveyard	Graves, social	Archaeological: Not known Historic: Medium	Burial grounds & graves. LS 3A.
OG 11	Ruin	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Structures. Low. GPC.
OG 12	Graves	Graves, social	Archaeological: Not known Historic: Medium	Burial grounds & graves. LS 3A.
OG 13	Historic building	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low-medium	Structures. Medium GPB.
OG 14	Ruin	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Structures. Low. GPC.
OG 15	Ruin	Historic Architecture	Archaeological: Low Historic: Low	Structures. Low. GPC.

TABLE 5.4. Site condition assessment and management recommendations.

Site no.	Type of Heritage resource	Integrity of cultural material	Preservation condition of site	Relative location	Quality of archaeological/historic material	Quantity of site features	Recommended conservation management
OG1	Historic Architecture	Poor	Poor	Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Poor	1	None
OG2	Historic Architecture	Poor	Poor	Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Poor	1	None
OG3	Historic/Industrial Architecture	Fair	Poor	Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Poor	1	None
OG4	Burial grounds & graves	Poor-Fair	Fair	Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Fair	<200	Avoid if possible or relocation permit
OG5	Historic Architecture	Poor	Poor	Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Poor	1	None
OG6	Historic Architecture	Poor	Poor	Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Poor	1	None
OG7	Historic Architecture	Poor	Poor-Fair	Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Poor	1	Older than 60 years, recording before destruction
OG8	Historic Architecture	Not known probably good	Good	Goedgevonden 10 IS	Archaeology: N/A Historically: Good	1	None, not older than 60 years
OG9	Historic Architecture	Poor	Poor	Goedgevonden 10 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Poor	± 10	None
OG10	Burial grounds & graves	Poor	Poor	Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Fair	8	Avoid if possible or relocation permit

OG11	Historic Architecture	Poor	Poor	Zondagsvlei 9 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Poor	1	None
OG12	Burial grounds & graves	Poor	Poor	Zondagsvlei 9 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historically: Fair	none	Avoid if possible or relocation permit
OG13	Historic Architecture	Fair	Poor-Fair	Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5 IS.	Archaeology: Poor Historical: Poor-Fair	1	Older than 60 years, recording before destruction
OG14	Historic Architecture	Poor	Poor	Goedgevonden 10 IS.	Archaeology: Poor Historical: Poor	± 7	None
OG15	Historic Architecture	Poor	Poor	Klipfontein 3 IS	Archaeology: Poor Historical: Poor	± 5	None

TABLE 5.5. Significance Rating Scales

Site No.	Nature	Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Score total
OG 1	Ruined remains of a dwelling	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 2	Ruined remains of a dwelling	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 3	Gabien structure	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 4	Graves & Burial Grounds	Local	Short term	Low	Possible (location)	6
OG 5	Ruined remains of a dwelling	Site	Short term	Low	Possible (location)	5
OG 6	Ruined remains of a dwelling	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 7	Historic building	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 8	Mosque	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 9	Ruined remains of a village	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 10	Graves & Burial Grounds	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable (location)	4
OG 11	Ruined remains of a dwelling	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 12	Graves & Burial Grounds	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 13	Historic house	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 14	Ruined remains of dwellings	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4
OG 15	Ruined remains of a dwelling	Site	Short term	Low	Improbable	4

***Notes:** Short term ≥ 5 years, Medium term 5-15 years, Long term 15-30 years, Permanent 30+ years

Intensity: Very High (4), High (3), Moderate (2), Low (1)

Probability: Improbable (1), Possible (2), Highly probable (3), Definite (4)

TABLE 5.6. Site Significance and Status

Site No.	Status	Low impact (4-6 points)	Medium impact (7-9 points)	High impact (10-12 points)	Very high impact (13-16 points)	Score Total
OG 1	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 2	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 3	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 4	Neutral	Low (6)	-	-	-	6
OG 5	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 6	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 7	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 8	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 9	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 10	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 11	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 12	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 13	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 14	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4
OG 15	Neutral	Low (4)	-	-	-	4

6. Summary of findings and recommendations

Recommendations were allocated to each site as discussed in section 5: **Site descriptions, locations and impact significance assessment**. A total of 15 sites were located or recorded and documented. A further 27 sites were recorded as survey orientation points along the existing and proposed new powerline routes. Three route alternatives for the new Eskom 88Kv Powerline were surveyed (see maps Appendix C). None of the fifteen identified heritage sites will be negatively affected by any of the proposed routes. Therefore from a heritage perspective all three proposed routes are acceptable.

There are three recorded graveyard sites (**sites OG 4, 10 and 12**) which were identified during the physical survey and with the help of previously located graveyards during heritage surveys. They are considered to be of high local social significance (**LS 3A, tables 5.1- 5.6**). Two historic buildings (**sites OG 7 and OG 13**) are rated with medium significance (**GPB; table 5.1- 5.6**) but both are located outside of the proposed construction routes. Permitted recording is recommended if demolishing of these structures is planned. Another site which is considered to be of medium significance is **OG 8**. This is a Mosque and although the building is not older than 60 years, it is regarded as being of social and religious significance. The remaining sites (**OG 1-3, 5, 6, 9, 11, 12, 15 & 15**) comprise of farm worker's dwellings and associated infrastructure and small villages which have all been demolished and rated low significance (**GPC; table 5.1- 5.6**). They include some sites which were recorded in an earlier heritage study of the area (de Jongh et. al. 2007) but which have been demolished in the meantime (**sites OG 9, 14**).

The bulk of archaeological remains are normally located beneath the soil surface. It is therefore possible that some significant cultural material or remains were not located during this survey and will only be revealed when the soil is disturbed. Should excavation or large scale earth moving activities reveal any human skeletal remains, broken pieces of ceramic pottery, large quantities of sub-surface charcoal or any material that can be associated with previous occupation, a qualified archaeologist should be notified immediately. This will also temporarily halt such activities until an archaeologist have assessed the situation. It should be noted that if such a situation occurs it may have further financial implications.

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Appendix A

Terminology

“Alter” means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or other decoration or any other means.

“Archaeological” means –

- Material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artifacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features or structures;
- Rock Art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- Wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artifacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and
- Features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found;

“Conservation”, in relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance;

“Cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance;

“Development” means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including –

- construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;

- constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;
- any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

“Expropriate” means the process as determined by the terms of and according to procedures described in the Expropriation Act, 1975 (Act No. 63 of 1975);

“Foreign cultural property”, in relation to a reciprocating state, means any object that is specifically designated by that state as being of importance for archaeology, history, literature, art or science;

“Grave” means a place of internment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place;

“Heritage resource” means any place or object of cultural significance;

“Heritage register” means a list of heritage resources in a province;

“Heritage resources authority” means the South African Heritage Resources Agency, established in terms of section 11, or, insofar as this Act (25 of 1999) is applicable in or in respect of a province, a provincial heritage resources authority (PHRA);

“Heritage site” means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority;

“Improvement” in relation to heritage resources, includes the repair, restoration and rehabilitation of a place protected in terms of this Act (25 of 1999);

“Land” includes land covered by water and the air space above the land;

“Living heritage” means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include –

- cultural tradition;
- oral history;
- performance;
- ritual;
- popular memory;
- skills and techniques;
- indigenous knowledge systems; and
- the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships;

“Management” in relation to heritage resources, includes the conservation, presentation and improvement of a place protected in terms of the Act;

“Object” means any moveable property of cultural significance which may be protected in terms of any provisions of the Act, including –

- any archaeological artifact;
- palaeontological and rare geological specimens;
- meteorites;
- other objects referred to in section 3 of the Act;

“Owner” includes the owner’s authorized agent and any person with a real interest in the property and –

- in the case of a place owned by the State or State-aided institutions, the Minister or any other person or body of persons responsible for the care, management or control of that place;
- in the case of tribal trust land, the recognized traditional authority;

“Place” includes –

- a site, area or region;
- a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place;

“Site” means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon;

“Structure” means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Appendix B

List of located sites

A total of fifteen (15) sites were located on the surveyed area and numbered OG 1-15. The initials “OG” represent the town Ogies followed by the number of the site. A spatial location with the aid of a GPS (Global Positioning System) was added to each site. Photo numbers are for additional photos as appears in Appendix D, if no number appears in the list below, the photo of the site can be seen is the text where the sites are described in section 5.

A number of observation or orientation survey points were marked for survey purposes, they total 28 in number and are allocated “SO” with a following number as identity. The initials “SO” represent “Survey Orientation”.

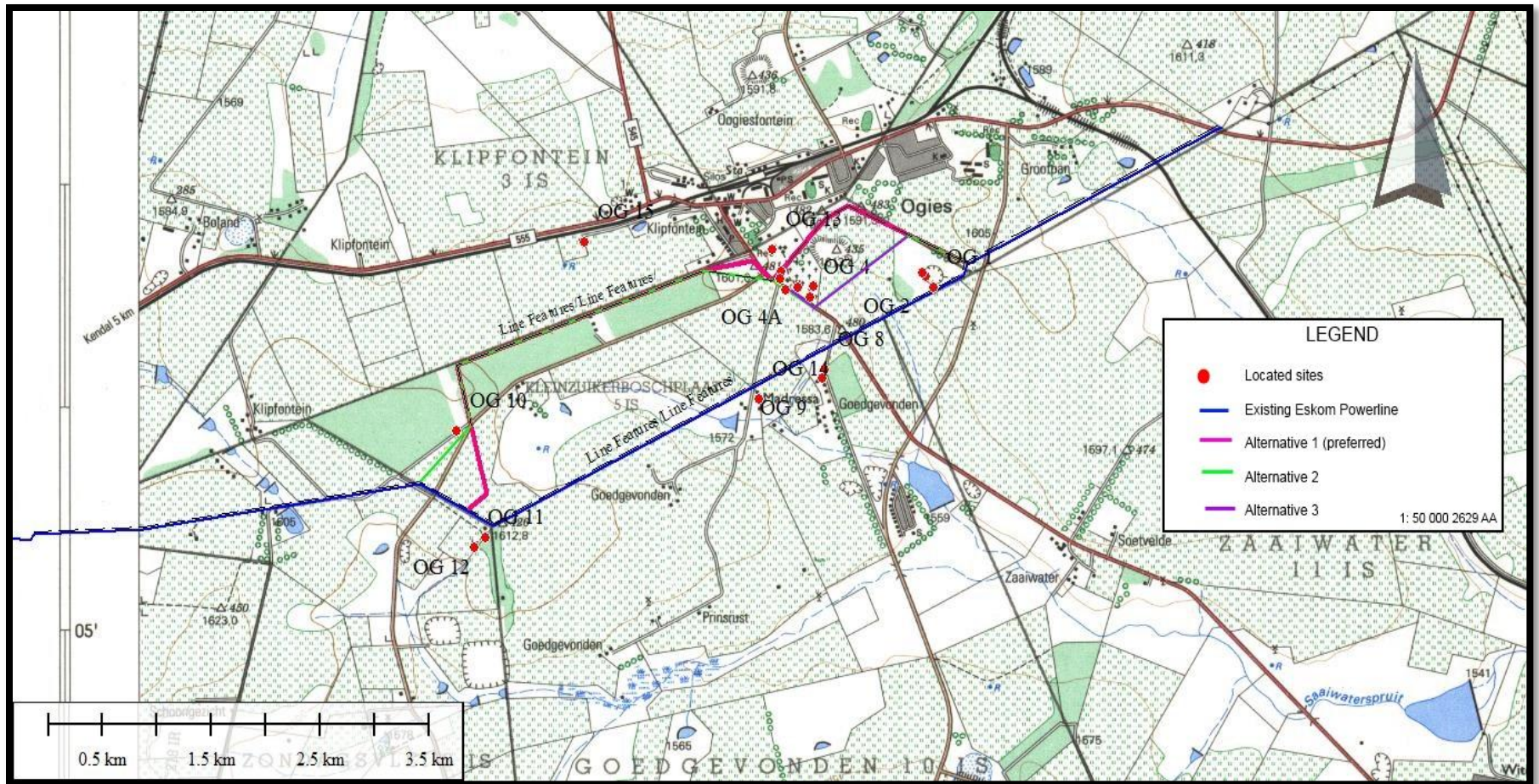
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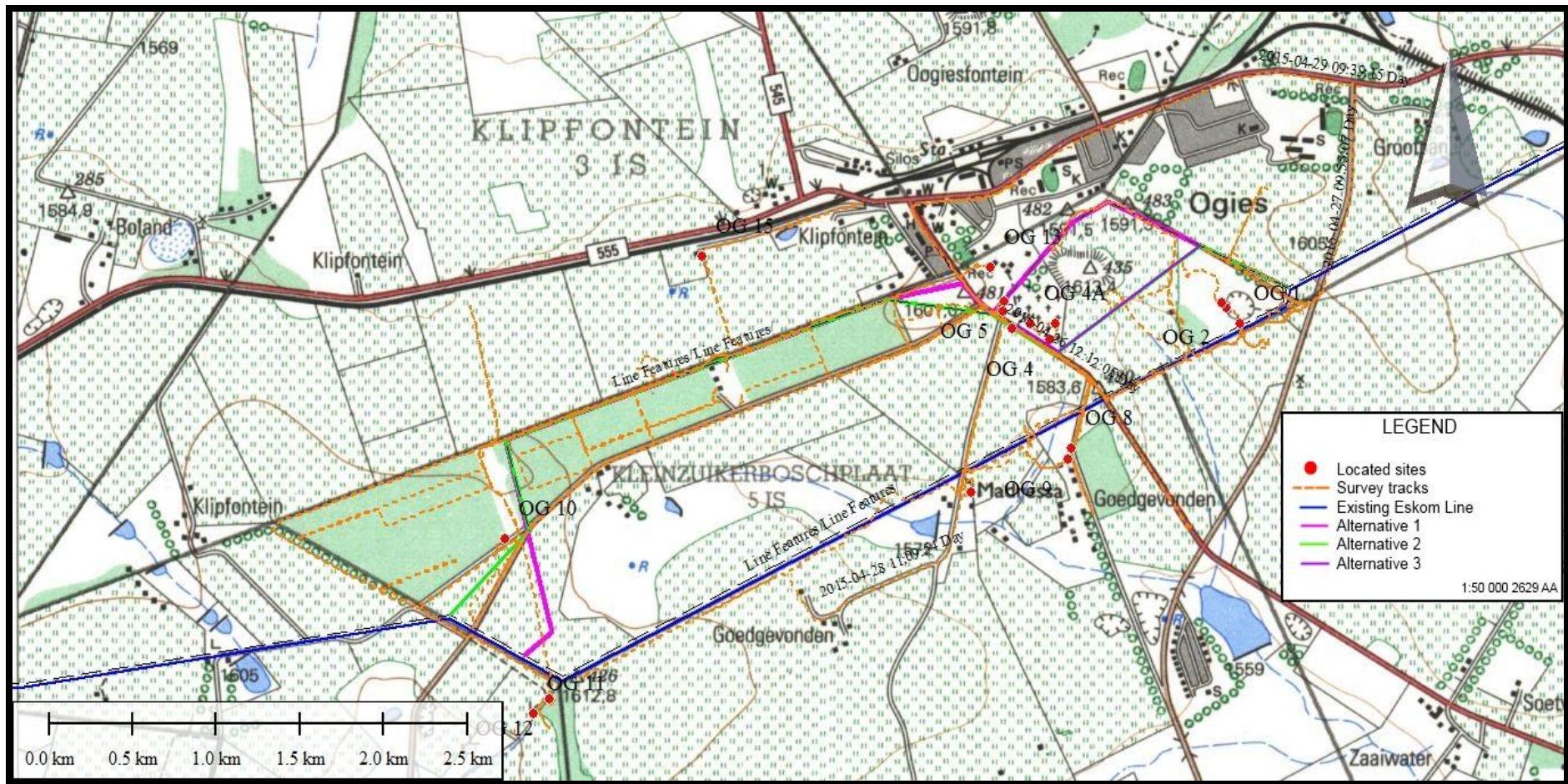
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OG 2	27/04/2015	S26°03'26.55"	E029°03'52.80"	3
OG 3	27/04/2015	S26°03'25.74"	E029°03'51.92"	-
OG 4	27/04/2015	S26°03'32.35"	E029°03'18.50"	4-9
OG 4A	27/04/2015	S26°03'29.53"	E029°03'14.88"	4-9
OG 4B	27/04/2015	S26°03'29.38"	E029°03'19.62"	4-9
OG 5	27/04/2015	S26°03'25.41"	E029°03'09.81"	-
OG 6	27/04/2015	S26°03'27.33"	E029°03'09.45"	-
OG 7	27/04/2015	S26°03'30.32"	E029°03'11.37"	-
OG 8	27/04/2015	S26°03'51.93"	E029°03'22.73"	10
OG 9	27/04/2015	S26°03'53.99"	E029°03'22.09"	11
OG 10	27/04/2015	S26°04'08.16"	E029°01'33.20"	12, 13
OG 11	27/04/2015	S26°04'39.69"	E029°01'38.53"	14, 15
OG 12	27/04/2015	S26°04'37.22"	E029°01'41.80"	-
OG 13	27/04/2015	S26°03'19.29"	E029°03'07.20"	-
OG 14	28/04/2015	S26°03'59.79"	E029°03'03.37"	16, 17
OG 15	29/04/2015	S26°03'17.23"	E029°02'11.22"	18

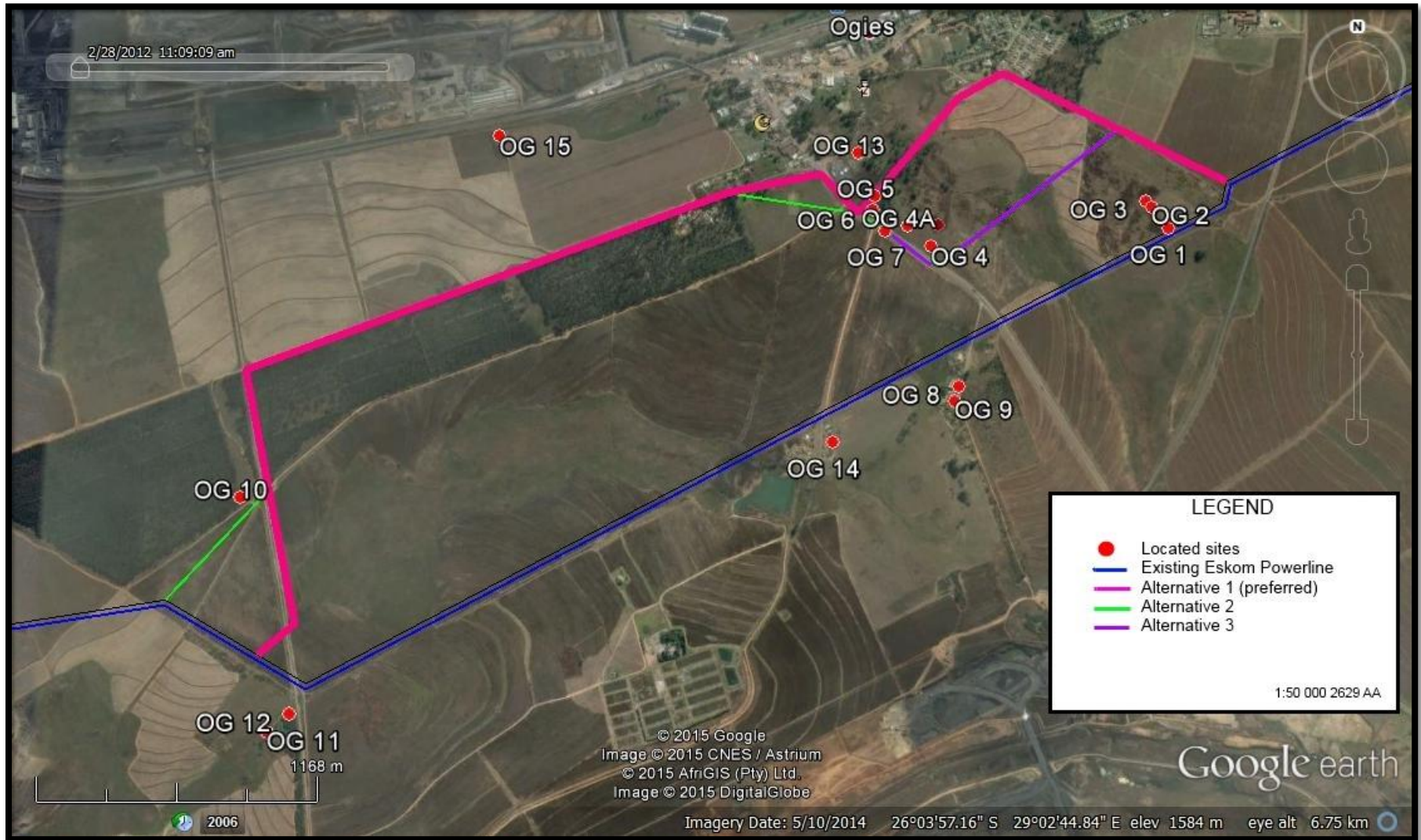
Table B. Survey Orientation Locations.

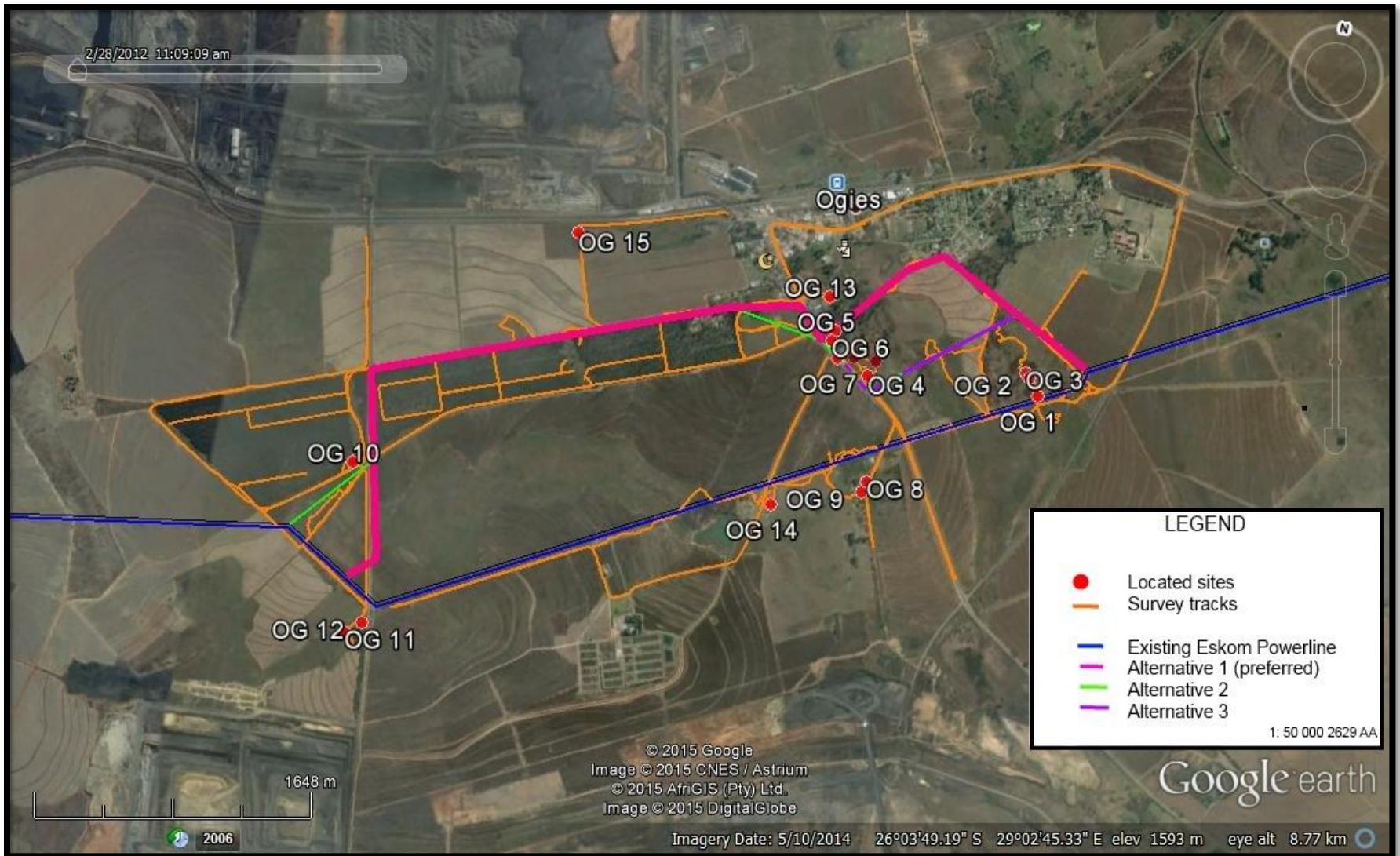
Site Name	Date of compilation	GPS Coordinates		Photo figure No.
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SO 2	26/04/2015	S26°03'25.12"	E029°04'05.34"	22, 23
SO 3	27/04/2015	S26°03'26.46"	E029°04'03.05"	24, 25
SO 4	27/04/2015	S26°03'22.20"	E029°04'02.43"	26, 27
SO 5	27/04/2015	S26°03'16.47"	E029°03'53.78"	-
SO 6	27/04/2015	S26°03'20.21"	E029°03'46.12"	28, 29
SO 7	27/04/2015	S26°03'22.91"	E029°03'40.84"	30, 31
SO 8	27/04/2015	S26°03'23.39"	E029°03'29.85"	32
SO 9	27/04/2015	S26°03'07.54"	E029°03'29.78"	33-36
SO 10	27/04/2015	S26°03'41.21"	E029°03'33.41"	37, 38
SO 11	27/04/2015	S26°03'24.73"	E029°03'09.74"	39, 40
SO 12	27/04/2015	S26°04'21.12"	E029°01'16.94"	41, 42
SO 13	27/04/2015	S26°04'21.77"	E029°01'39.32"	43, 44
SO 14	27/04/2015	S26°04'19.35"	E029°01'12.63"	45, 46
SO 15	27/04/2015	S26°03'50.26"	E029°01'33.12"	47, 48
SO 16	28/04/2015	S26°03'55.35"	E029°03'18.43"	49
SO 17	28/04/2015	S26°03'58.54"	E029°02'58.28"	50, 51
SO 18	28/04/2015	S26°04'07.08"	E029°02'40.34"	52
SO 19	28/04/2015	S26°04'31.56"	E029°01'51.30"	53, 54
SO 20	28/04/2015	S26°04'20.18"	E029°02'37.89"	55
SO 21	28/04/2015	S26°03'35.24"	E029°01'59.92"	56, 57
SO 22	28/04/2015	S26°03'41.46"	E029°01'30.19"	58, 59
SO 23	28/04/2015	S26°03'49.21"	E029°02'07.71"	60, 61
SO 24	29/04/2015	S26°03'26.32"	E029°03'02.45"	62, 63
SO 25	29/04/2015	S26°04'08.76"	E029°01'36.02"	64, 65
SO 26	29/04/2015	S26°04'12.03"	E029°01'33.32"	66, 67
SO 27	29/04/2015	S26°04'19.94"	E029°01'26.54"	68, 69
SO 28	29/04/2015	S26°03'25.91"	E029°02'44.95"	70

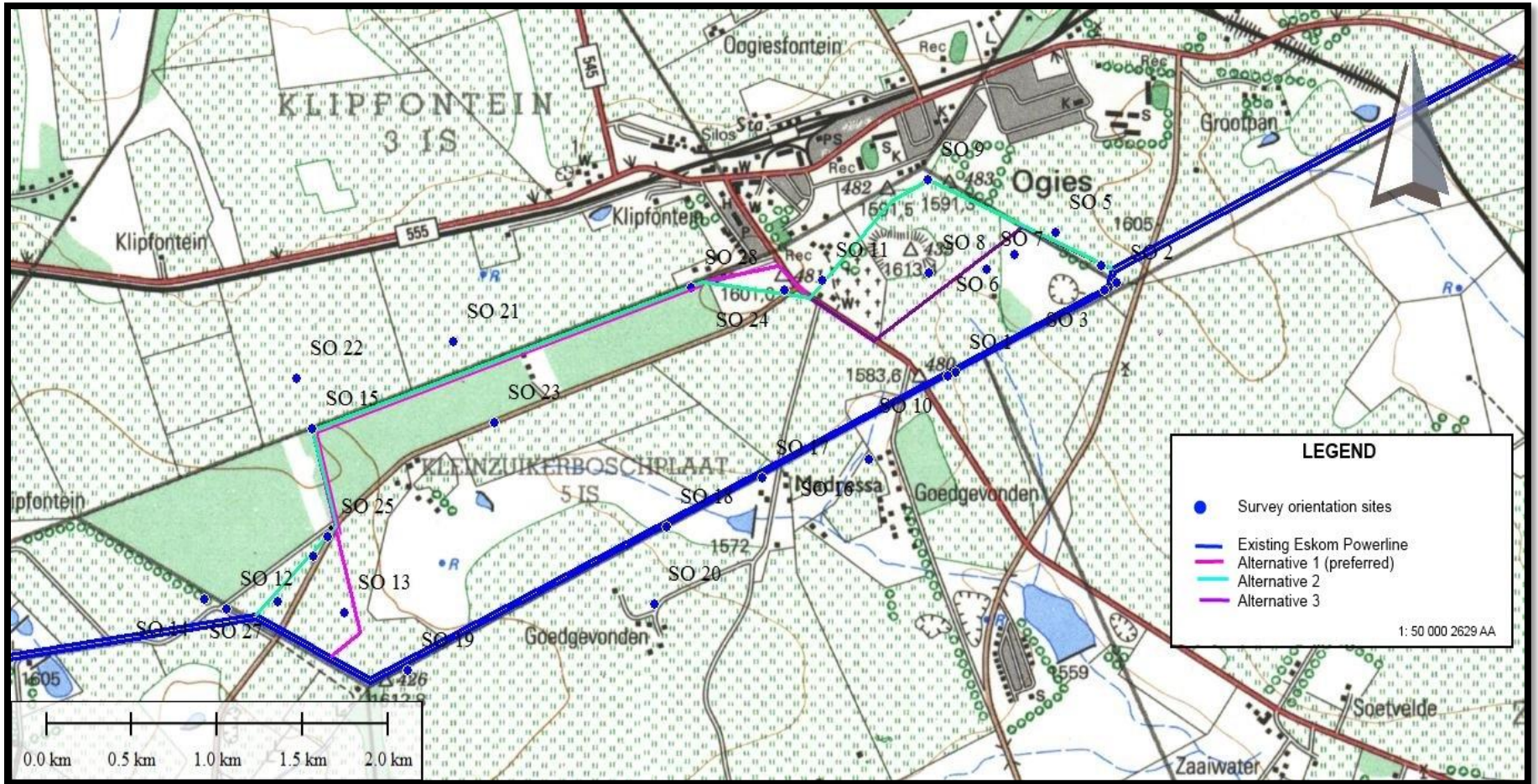
Appendix C

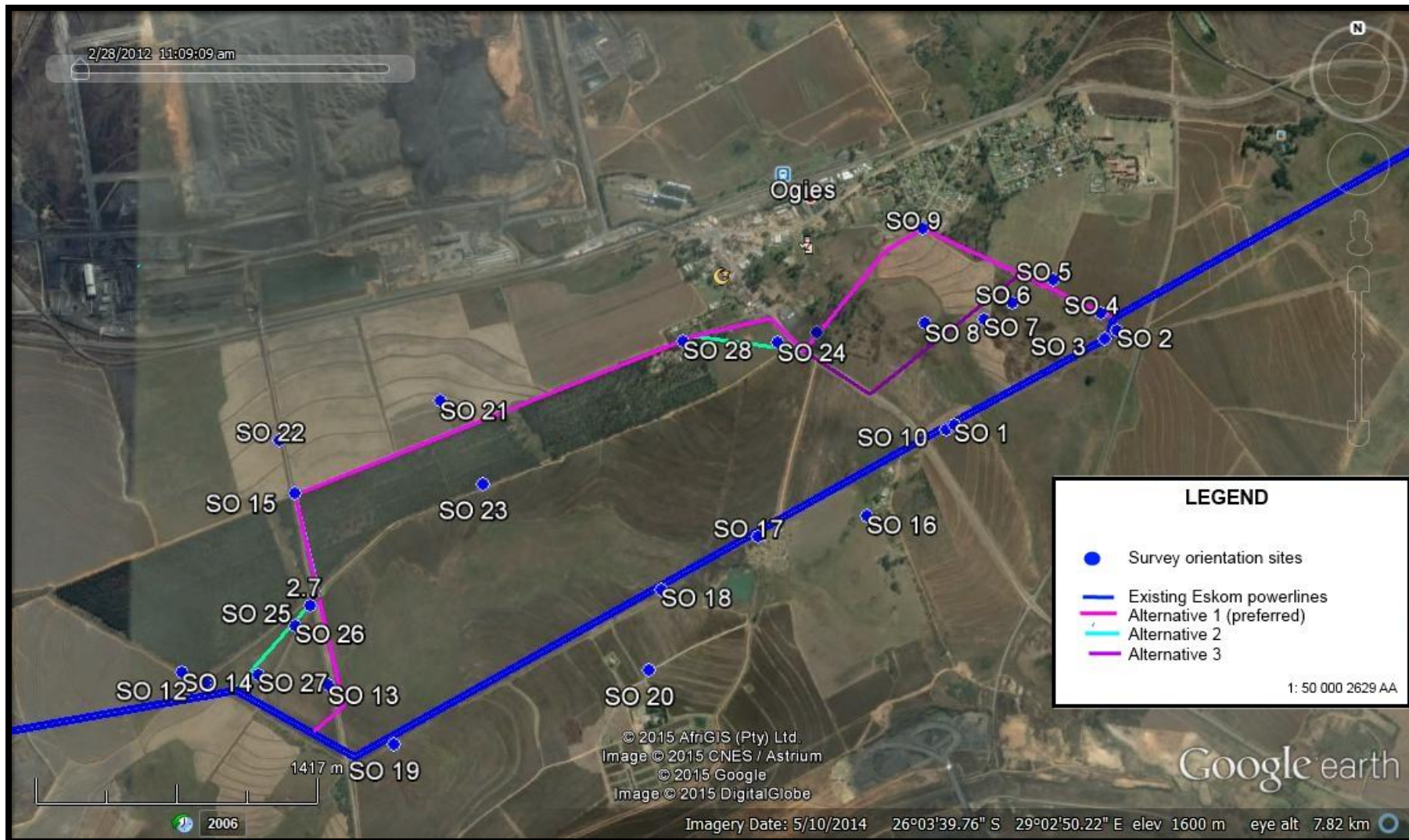












Appendix D

Additional photos of Located Sites



Fig. 1. Site OG 1. A Lower grinder amongst the ruins of a few dwellings.



Fig. 2. Site OG 1. Looking towards the west. The yellow arrows indicate ruin remains amongst the kikuyu.



Fig. 3. Site OG 2. Looking towards the north. Some domestic plants remain where once a few dwellings, probably farm worker's houses, stood.



Fig. 4. Site OG 4. Numerous graves are located east of the R545 road. Photo taken in north-western direction.



Fig. 5. Site OG 4. A number of small unmarked graves is probably that of children. Photo taken in eastern direction.



Fig. 6. Site OG 4. Numerous clusters of graves are overgrown with sisal & weeds.



Fig. 7. Site OG 4. A headstone of sandstone on one of the northernmost graves of the graveyard.



Fig. 8. Site OG 4. Graves on the south-eastern extremity of the graveyard.



Fig. 9. Site OG 4. The southernmost grave located at site OG 4.



Fig. 10. Site OG 8. A view of the local Mosque towards the north.



Fig. 11. Site OG 9. The demolished remains of houses at Madrassa Village. Photo taken in eastern direction.



Fig. 12. Site OG 10. A very old and neglected headstone of a grave. The writing is not discernible any longer which makes identification difficult.



Fig. 13. Site OG 10. A broken headstone in this remote and neglected graveyard.



Fig. 14. Site OG 11. A general view towards the north-west of the remains of a farmstead.



Fig. 15. Site OG 11. The ruins of the old farmstead, looking north-west.



Fig. 16. Site OG 14. One of the seven demolished houses at this site. Photo taken in western direction.



Fig. 17. Site OG 14. A demolished house. Looking in a north-eastern direction.



Fig. 18. Site OG 15. The remains of a demolished farmstead.

Survey Orientation Photos



Fig. 19. Site SO 1. Looking in an Eastern direction.



Fig. 20. Site SO 1. Looking in a Northern direction.



Fig. 21. Site SO 1. Looking towards the South-east.



Fig. 22. Site SO 2. Looking towards the North-west.



Fig. 23. Site SO 2. Looking towards the North.



Fig. 24. Site SO 3. Looking towards the planned new route for the powerline in a North-western direction.



Fig. 25. Site SO 3. Looking towards the North.



Fig. 26. Site SO 4. Looking in a North-western direction towards the planned powerline route.



Fig. 27. Site SO 4. Looking towards the South-east from where the planned powerline will start.



Fig. 28. Site SO 6. Looking South-west towards where the new powerline is planned.



Fig. 29. Site SO 6. Looking towards the East.



Fig. 30. Site SO 7. Photo taken in South-western direction, the planned route of the powerline.



Fig. 31. Site SO 7. Looking towards the North-east.



Fig. 32. Site SO 8. Photo taken in Western direction.



Fig. 33. Site SO 9. Looking towards the South.



Fig. 34. Site SO 9. Looking towards the South-west in the direction of the planned route.



Fig. 35. Site SO 9. A view towards the North. The residential area of Ogies on the opposite side of the fence.



Fig. 36. Site SO 9. A view towards the North-east.



Fig. 37. Site SO 10. Looking towards the South with soy beans in the cultivated field in front.



Fig. 38. Site SO 10. Photo taken in a Western direction. The existing powerline clearly visible.



Fig. 39. Site SO 11. Photo taken in an Eastern direction. The proposed powerline (alternative 2) will come from this direction.



Fig. 40. Site SO 11. Looking roughly in a South-western direction towards the proposed junction of two of the alternative powerline routes (alternative 1 & 2).



Fig. 41. Site SO 12. View towards the South-east along the existing powerline and near the proposed junction between the existing line and new line (alternative 2).



Fig. 42. Site SO 12. Looking towards the North-west.



Fig. 43. Site SO 13. Looking towards the North along the route of the proposed new powerline (alternative 1).



Fig. 44. Site SO 13. Looking towards the North-West.



Fig. 45. Site SO 14. A view towards the North.



Fig. 46. Site SO 14. Looking South.



Fig. 47. Site SO 15. Looking in a Southern direction along the proposed route of the new powerline (alternative 1&2).



Fig. 48. Site SO 15. Looking towards the West.



Fig. 49. Site SO 16. Looking towards the East at the outbuildings near the Mosque (Site OG 8).



Fig. 50. Site SO 17. Looking into a Western direction along the existing Powerline.



Fig. 51. Site SO 17. Looking towards the East.



Fig. 52. Site SO 18. Under the existing powerline looking towards the West.



Fig. 53. Site So 19. Panoramic view West to North.



Fig. 54. Site SO 19. Looking East.



Fig. 55. Site SO 20. Looking towards the North. The yellow arrow shows the location of previously cultivated fields. Dense weed growth and a deep ditch on the north and west thereof hampered access.



Fig. 56. Site SO 21. Looking towards the South-west, the arrows show where the proposed powerline will be.



Fig. 57. Site SO 21. A view towards the North-West.



Fig. 58. Site SO 22. View towards the West.



Fig. 59. Site SO 22. Looking North.



Fig. 60. Site SO 23. A deep trench on the Northern side of the cultivated fields on Kleinzuikerboschplaat prevents access to the old cultivated fields.



Fig. 61. Site SO 23. The trench viewed in a Western direction.



Fig. 62. Site SO 24. The arrow points in a North Western direction along the planned route of the powerline (alternative 2).



Fig. 63. Site SO 24. A view towards the North.

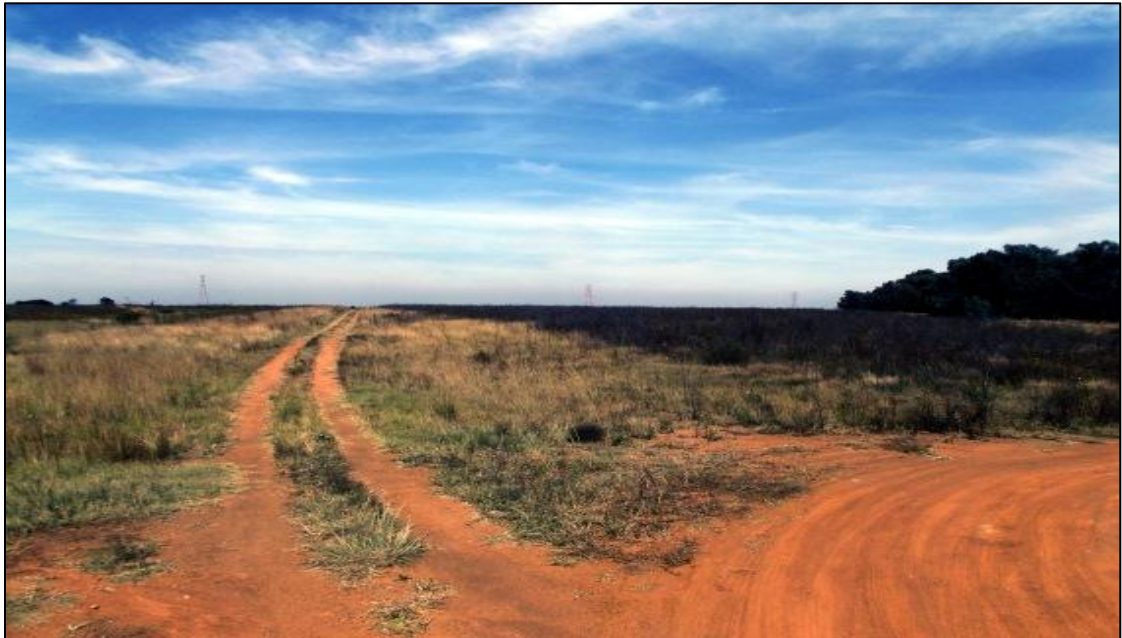


Fig. 64. Site SO 25. A view in the direction of the planned new powerline (alternative 2).



Fig. 65. Site SO 25. A view towards the South.



Fig. 66. Site SO 26. The arrow shows the direction of the planned powerline route in a westerly direction.



Fig. 67. Site SO 26. Looking in an Eastern direction.



Fig. 68. Site SO 27. A view in a Western direction towards the planned junction of the existing powerline and the new line (alternative 2).



Fig. 69. Site SO 27. Looking towards the East.



Fig. 70. Site SO 28. An informal settlement. Photo taken in Southern direction.