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**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT FOR PROPOSED TOWNSHIP DEVELOPMENT
ON PORTION 488 OF LYDENBURG TOWNLANDS 31JT,
IN LYDENBURG, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

For:

Philo Environmental Management

REPORT: **APAC019/20**

by:

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March 2019

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Philo Environmental Management (on behalf of KHS (Pty) Ltd) to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for a proposed township development on Portion 488 of the farm Lydenburg Townlands 31JT, in Lydenburg, Mpumalanga.

Background research indicates that there are a number of cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The assessment of the specific study area identified some sites and features of cultural heritage origin or significance located in the footprint of the proposed development. This report discusses the results of both the background research and physical assessment.

It is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue, taking into consideration the recommendations put forward at the end of the report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Philo Environmental Management (on behalf of KHS (Pty) Ltd) to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for a proposed township development on Portion 488 of the farm Lydenburg Townlands 31JT, in Lydenburg, Mpumalanga.

Background research indicates that there are a number of cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The assessment of the specific study area identified some sites and features of cultural heritage origin or significance located in the footprint of the proposed development.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the assessment concentrated on this portion. During the assessment representatives of KHS (Pty) Ltd (the developer) accompanied the specialist team to the study area.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;
4. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;
5. Review applicable legislative requirements;

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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

3.1. The National Heritage Resources Act

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

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

The National Estate includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A 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.

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 the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial)

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

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

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

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

- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

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

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

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

3.2. The National Environmental Management Act

This act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Survey of literature

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2. Field survey

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites,

features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.

4.3. Oral histories

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

4.4. Documentation

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

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The study area is located on Portion 488 of Lydenburg Townlands 31JT, in Lydenburg, Mpumalanga. A township development is proposed.

The topography of the study area is relatively flat in large sections, although there are some rocky outcrops and ridges in the central and north-eastern part of the area. The area would have been used in the past for agricultural purposes. Fort Howard, a well-known historical-archaeological site, is located to the north of the study area, while some remnants of Late Iron Age stone-walled sites were identified in the study area as well. These will be discussed in the sections below.

Grass cover was very dense during the assessment and this made visibility difficult.

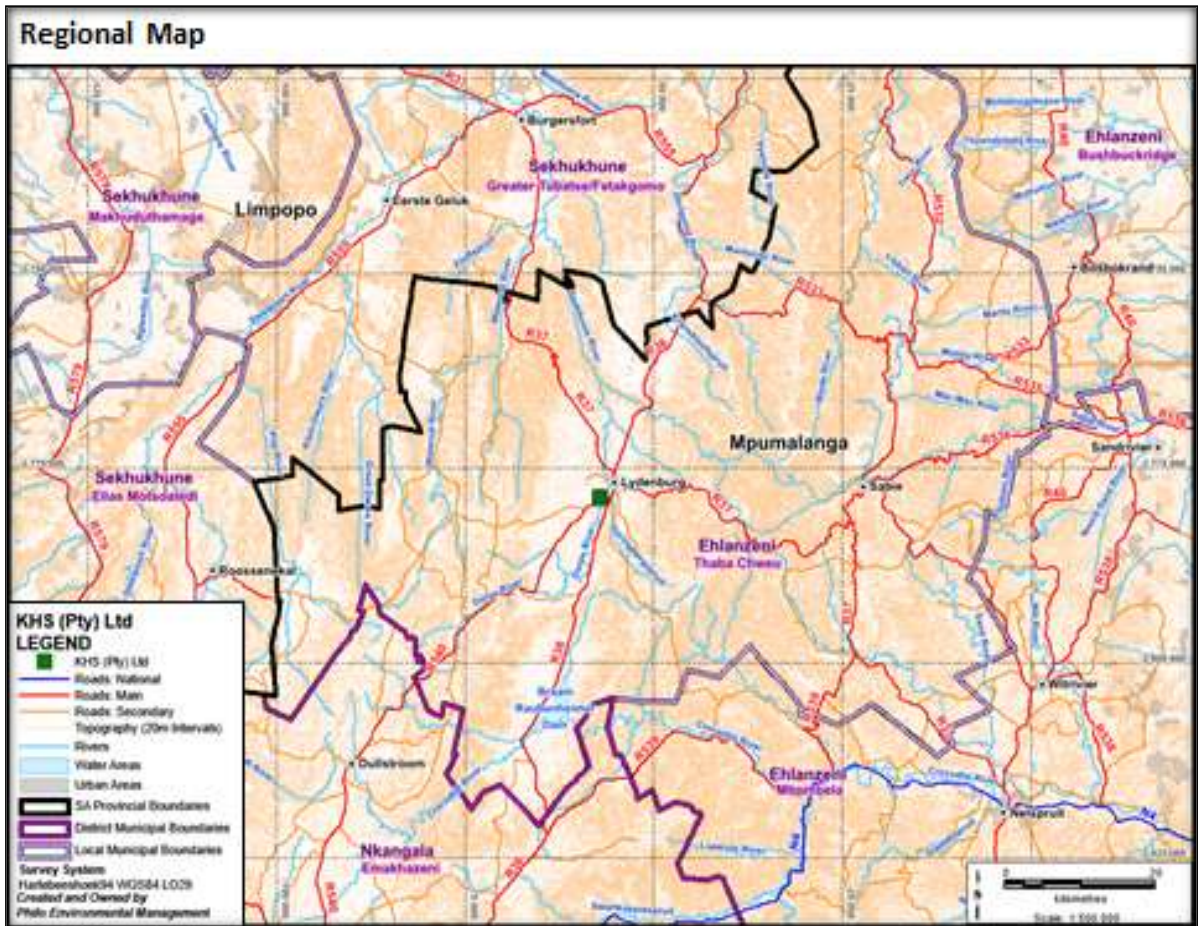


Figure 1: Regional locality of study area (courtesy KHS (Pty) Ltd).



Figure 2: Aerial view of study area location in Lydenburg/Mashishing (Google Earth 2019).

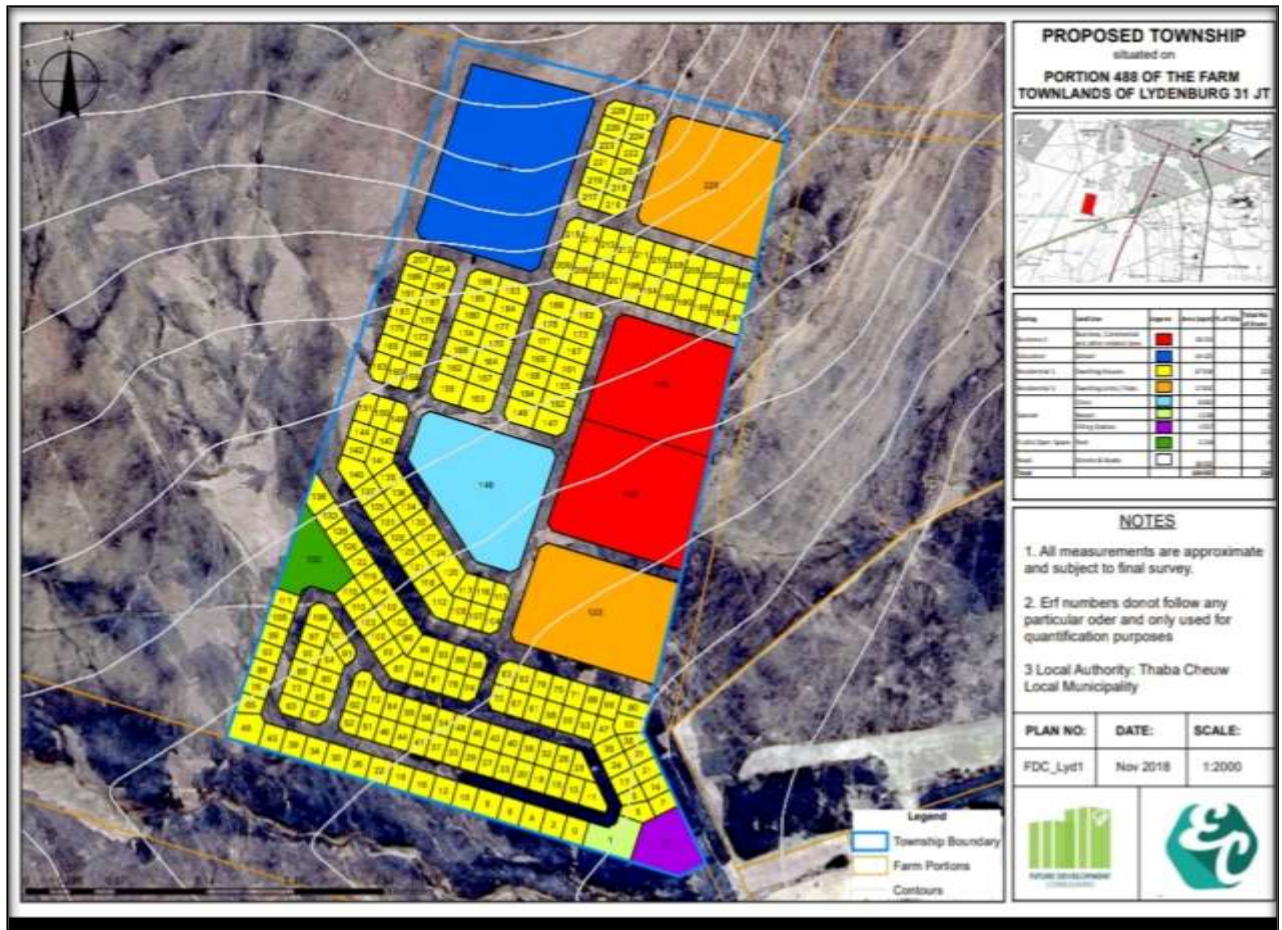


Figure 3: Layout Plan for township development on Portion 488 (courtesy Philo Environmental Management).



Figure 4: A view of a section of the study area. Note the dense grass cover.



Figure 5: Another view. Note the hill to the north. Fort Howard is situated here.



Figure 6: Another general view. Note the flat open nature in this section.



Figure 7: A view of the rocky outcrop/ridge in the central/north-eastern section.



Figure 8: A general view of a section of the study area taken towards the wetland area/stream bordering the southern section.

6. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in basically into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago

Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago

Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

According to Bergh the closest known Stone Age sites to Lydenburg is located to the north close to Ohrigstad at Boesmanrotsskuiling & Heuningneskrans, while rock engravings are known to occur in and close to Lydenburg (Bergh 1999: 4-5). A single weathered stone tool was identified in the study area during the assessment in March 2019.

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

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

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

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

Some Late Iron Age sites, features and cultural material were identified during the assessment of the study area.

The following information on the archaeology & history of the larger geographical area closer to the development was obtained from a 2007 Report by Mr. J.P. Celliers of the Lydenburg Museum (2007: 10-17):

“The Voortrekkers staying in Natal, Free State and Transvaal, used the Port Natal (Durban) harbour for their trading. In 1843 the British annexed Natal. The trekkers needed a harbour for free trade as well as to receive visitors, especially schoolteachers and preachers from the Netherlands. After several attempts, Potgieter and his followers eventually succeeded in finding a route to Delagoa Bay (Maputo) in Mozambique. An agreement between Potgieter and the Portuguese governor would allow the Trekkers to stay inland, four days' journey from the bay. Smellekamp, a dutch merchant, who had been refused dockage at Port Natal by the British, was eager to trade with the trekkers and promised to bring a ship with goods as well as schoolteachers and preachers to the bay.

At that time, Potchefstroom was the capital of Transvaal. On his numerous trips to the north, Potgieter kept a lookout for a suitable place to settle, closer to a harbour and further from the British. Such a place, well-watered and abounding in vegetation was identified and in July of 1845, Andries Potgieter accompanied by W.F. Joubert and his followers from Natal, established the new capital north of the 26th Latitude and 300 km west of Delagoa Bay. The town was named Andries Ohrigstad. Three hundred families settled at Ohrigstad in 1846. A severe problem with malaria and the inability of Joubert and Potgieter to reconcile their differences caused Potgieter to once again move north to the Zoutpansberg to establish Schoemansdal with a group of followers. Because of the malaria the group that stayed behind and who functioned under the Volksraad, decided to find a place with a healthier climate. Thus Lydenburg was founded in January 1850 and was named after the suffering at Ohrigstad ('Lyden' the dutch word for 'suffering').

Features associated with the Anglo-Boer War history of the area is indicated in the direct vicinity of the proposed development area. On September 6, 1900, the town of Lydenburg surrendered to British forces under command of Sir Redvers Buller. As a result, two days later the battle of Paardeplaats took place between Boer and Brit in an effort to gain control of Mauchsberg, a strategic mountain overlooking the town. The town was

occupied by British forces throughout the duration of the war and numerous sources describe these times. According to the map of 1900 (Major H.M. Jackson Series) there are a number of locations indicated as military posts around Lydenburg. They include Fort Howard, Montreal Post, Strathcona Post and Paardeplaats Post. Montreal and Strathcona Posts were under command of the Royal Canadians or Strathcona's Horse who were allies with the British Forces. Fort Howard and Paardeplaats Post were erected by the British Forces occupying the town. The diaries of Speyer (1902) and Harmen (1900) describe day to day military activities around Fort Howard and the nature of activity at this fort. This is evidence of the significance of the fort's location as a military centre in the Lydenburg area.

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 grinding stones. Archaeologists of the University of Cape Town 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 gained international fame and interest 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 is 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 490 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 Klingbeil 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 Klingbeil type pottery. No clay masks were found in similar context to this pottery sequence.

After the discovery of the heads site, researchers of the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) and the Natal Museum discovered related Early Iron Age Sites in the area. A number of sites are associated with the Lydenburg Heads site: Doornkop, sites in the Gustav Klingbeil Nature Reserve, Langdraai, Plaston and Klipspruit. Pottery representing the Klingbeil phase, sites within the Gustav Klingbeil Nature Reserve, is very similar in certain attributes to those at Langdraai and Doornkop which occur in the same district.

It is believed that the areas around Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukuneland, Roosenekal and Steelpoort were extensively inhabited during the later stages of the Iron Age (from 1500 until historic times). This phase, known as the Late Iron Age, is characterized by

large-scale circular and semi-circular stonewalled settlements. The area around Lydenburg is also known for its numerous Late Iron Age Sites. 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. The Pedi is surely the most famous tribe to have inhabited the Lydenburg area in historic times. The area in which these people settled is historically known as Bopedi but other groups resided here before the famous Pedi came onto the scene. Among the first of these were the Kwena or Mongatane, who came from the north and were probably of Sotho origin. A second tribe to settle in Bopedi before the arrival of the Pedi was the Roka, followed by the Koni.

Some Koni entered the area from the east and other from the north-west. According to historians, most Koni trace their origin to Swaziland and therefore claim that they are related to the Nguni. After the first Koni settled in the southern part of Bopedi, the area became known as Bokoni. Many people who were previously known as Roka also adopted the name Koni as the name "Roka" was not always held in esteem by other groups. Historically the Pedi was a relatively small tribe who by various means built up a considerable empire. The Pedi are of Sotho origin. They migrated southwards from the Great Lakes in Central Africa some five centuries ago. The names of their chiefs can be traced to a maximum of fifteen generations. Historical events can be deduced reasonably well for the last two centuries, while sporadic events can be described another two centuries preceding the former.

Some 150 years before the Voortrekkers entered the area, some battles took place between the Koni (Zulu under Makopole) and Swazi (under Moselekatse). At that time the Mapedi resided in the Steelpoort area. The Bakoni (Koni) was attacked and defeated by the Matabele and their chief, Makopole, was killed. The Matabele, not yet satisfied with their victory, moved further north towards the Bapedi headquarters. At Olifantspoortjie the whole Bapedi regiment was wiped out as well as all the sons of Thulare, the Bapedi chief (except for Sekwati who managed to escape). After four years, Sekwati together with a few followers who had also managed to escape the Matabele, now slowly started to rise. In 1830 Sekwati invaded some of the smaller tribes and eventually the Koni (under Marangrang) was ambushed and defeated. Now the empire of Maruteng (Bapedi) ruled the Koni. When Potgieter and his followers entered the area in 1845 a Peace Treaty was signed between himself and Sekwati. Sekwati also asked for protection against the larger tribes in the area.

Consultation with Prof. Tom Huffman made it clear that the ruins to be found near the town of Lydenburg most probably belong to the Koni rather than the Pedi, who resided

further to the south-west towards Steelpoort and Burgersfort. It follows that the ruins found during this survey then probably belong to the Koni or Pedi, there is not enough evidence to be certain. The ruins probably date from as far back as the seventeenth century”.

Results of the study area assessment

A number of sites, features and some cultural material were identified and recorded during the assessment of the study area in March 2019. The most significant of these were a number of stone-walled features representing the remnants of a LIA stone-walled settlement most likely related to the Koni or Pedi as discussed in the previous section. The settlement site on Portion 488 will be discussed in more detail below.

Two individual artifacts were identified in the study area during the assessment. These finds are out of context and is viewed of as low heritage significance as a result. However, with the grass cover so dense during the fieldwork there is always the possibility that more and similar material might be present in the area.

The 1st object is a weathered Stone Age flake-tool (possibly dating to the Middle Stone Age), while the 2nd one is a horseshoe that could have an Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) origin. With the location of the Fort Howard site relative close by to the north of the study area this is a possibility.

GPS Location of finds: **S25 06 47.40 E30 26 00.60**



Figure 9: Possible MSA flake-tool found in the study area.



Figure 10: The horseshoe found in the study area.

Site 1: LIA Stone Walling/Settlement

The site consists of a number of stone-walled circular enclosures and some terraces (used for agricultural purposes) extending over a fairly large area in the central and north-eastern section of the study area. The walling is generally fairly low and indistinct (mainly foundations) although some walls are better preserved. Some pieces of undecorated pottery as well as a lower grinding stone were also identified in the area.

It is recommended that the site be archaeologically investigated if the development cannot avoid impacting on it. This will entail mapping of the site and some limited archaeological excavations to recover cultural material and information from it before it is demolished. A permit for the work needs to be obtained from SAHRA by an accredited archaeologist. Once the work has been completed the site can be demolished and development work can continue. A 2nd option is for the site to be preserved in situ by fencing it in and including it in a Site Management Plan as part of the proposed Township Development.

GPS Location of Site: S25 06 40.30 E30 26 07.40; S25 06 38.60 E30 26 08.40; S25 06 37.60 E30 26 03.70 & S25 06 39.00 E30 26 07.70 (Grinding Stone)

Cultural Significance: Low to Medium

Heritage Significance: Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation.

Field Ratings: General protection B (IV B): Site should be recorded before destruction (Medium significance)

Mitigation: See Above.



Figure 11: One of the stone-walled enclosures on the site. The upright stones demarcate the entrance to the feature.



Figure 12: The foundation to another stone-walled enclosure.



Figure 13: Part of another enclosure and terracing on the site.



Figure 14: Part of some stone-walling on the site.



Figure 15: Piece of undecorated pottery from the site.



Figure 16: A lower grinding stone on the site.



Figure 17: Aerial view showing location of the sites and material found during the assessment. The white polygon shows the approximate extent of the stone-walling. The location of Fort Howard north of the development is also indicated (Google Earth 2019).

It should be noted that although all efforts are made to cover a total area during any assessment and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural (archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This will include low stone-packed or unmarked graves. This aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (including graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In conclusion it is possible to say that the Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Township Development on Portion 488 of Lydenburg Townlands 31JT was conducted successfully.

Background research indicates that there are a number of cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. The assessment of the specific study area identified some sites and features of cultural heritage origin or significance located in the footprint of the proposed development.

A number of sites, features and some cultural material were identified and recorded during the assessment of the study area in March 2019. Two individual artifacts were identified in

the study area during the assessment. These finds are out of context and is viewed of as low heritage significance as a result. The 1st object is a weathered Stone Age flake-tool (possibly dating to the Middle Stone Age), while the 2nd one is a horseshoe that could have an Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) origin.

Site 1 is the remains of a LIA stone-walled settlement. The site consists of a number of stone-walled circular enclosures and some terraces (used for agricultural purposes) extending over a fairly large area in the central and north-eastern section of the study area. The walling is generally fairly low and indistinct (mainly foundations) although some walls are better preserved. Some pieces of undecorated pottery as well as a lower grinding stone were also identified in the area.

It is recommended that the site be archaeologically investigated if the development cannot avoid impacting on it. This will entail mapping of the site and some limited archaeological excavations to recover cultural material and information from it before it is demolished. A permit for the work needs to be obtained from SAHRA by an accredited archaeologist. Once the work has been completed the site can be demolished and development work can continue.

A 2nd option is for the site to be preserved in situ by fencing it in and including it in a Site Management Plan as part of the proposed Township Development.

It should be noted that although all efforts are made to locate, identify and record all possible cultural heritage sites and features (including archaeological remains) there is always a possibility that some might have been missed as a result of grass cover and other factors. The subterranean nature of these resources (including low stone-packed or unmarked graves) should also be taken into consideration. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward.

From a Cultural Heritage (archaeological & historical) point of view the proposed Township Development on Portion 488 of Lydenburg Townlands 31JT should be allowed to continue once the recommended mitigation measures have been implemented.

8. REFERENCES

Location Maps & Layout Plans: Provided by KHS (Pty) Ltd & Philo Environmental Management.

Aerial views of study area location & Sites Identified: Google Earth 2019.

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APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS:

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

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

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B: DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C: SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

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

Heritage significance:

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

Field ratings:

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

APPENDIX D: PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

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

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

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

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.