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**A REPORT ON A PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR A MINING RIGHT APPLICATION ON PORTION 1 OF THE FARM
KLEINZUIKERBOSCHPLAAT 5IS NEAR OGIES, SITUATED IN THE
EMALAHLENI MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT IN THE MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

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Clients & Developers should not continue with any development actions until SAHRA or one of its subsidiary bodies has provided final comments on this report. Submitting the report to SAHRA is the responsibility of the Client unless required of the Heritage Specialist as part of their appointment and Terms of Reference

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Ndlelehle Mining & Consulting to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for a Mining Right Application in respect of Portion 1 of the farm Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5IS. The HIA study will be incorporated in a Basic Assessment Report and EMPR for this Application. The study area is situated in the Magisterial District of Emalahleni in the Mpumalanga Province. The applicant is the Greater Emalahleni Youth Primary Co-operative (Pty) Ltd.

Earlier work in the specific study area, as well as the larger geographical area in which it is located, provides evidence for the presence of Cultural Heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features and material here. Some sites are known for the specific study area and will be discussed here, while the results of the desktop study and the physical fieldwork will be given in this report as well. Recommendations in regards to required mitigation measures to minimize any potential negative impacts on these sites and features by future mining activities linked to this Mining Rights Application will also be provided in the end.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the Mining Rights Application could be allowed, once the required mitigation measures proposed in the report has been implemented.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Ndlelehle Mining & Consulting to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for a Mining Right Application in respect of Portion 1 of the farm Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5IS. The HIA study will be incorporated in a Basic Assessment Report and EMPR for this Application. The study area is situated in the Magisterial District of Emalahleni in the Mpumalanga Province. The applicant is the Greater Emalahleni Youth Primary Co-operative (Pty) Ltd.

Earlier work in the specific study area, as well as the larger geographical area in which it is located, provides evidence for the presence of Cultural Heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features and material here. Some sites are known for the specific study area and will be discussed here, while the results of the desktop study and the physical fieldwork will be given in this report as well.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the fieldwork focused on this.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

- 1. Assess all the structures of a 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 these cultural resources in terms of their possible 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;*
- 6. Assess and document the impacted grave sites & graves located on them and provide recommendations on the way forward in terms of the successful exhumation & relocation of said graves*

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 is 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 detailed 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

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Ndlelehle Mining & Consulting to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for a Mining Right Application in respect of Portion 1 of the farm Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5IS. The HIA study will be incorporated in a Basic Assessment Report and EMPR for this Application. The study area is situated in the Magisterial District of Emalahleni in the Mpumalanga Province. The applicant is the Greater Emalahleni Youth Primary Co-operative (Pty) Ltd.

The study area is situated just outside the town of Ogies and is bordered by residential settlements and various mining operations and old farm land. The area itself has been disturbed in the past through agricultural activities, while a known old cemetery is located to the south-east and partially in it as well. The topography of the study area is flat, but densely vegetated with grassveld, shrubs, weeds and clumps of bluegum trees. This made visibility during the assessment fairly difficult. The survey was done on foot.

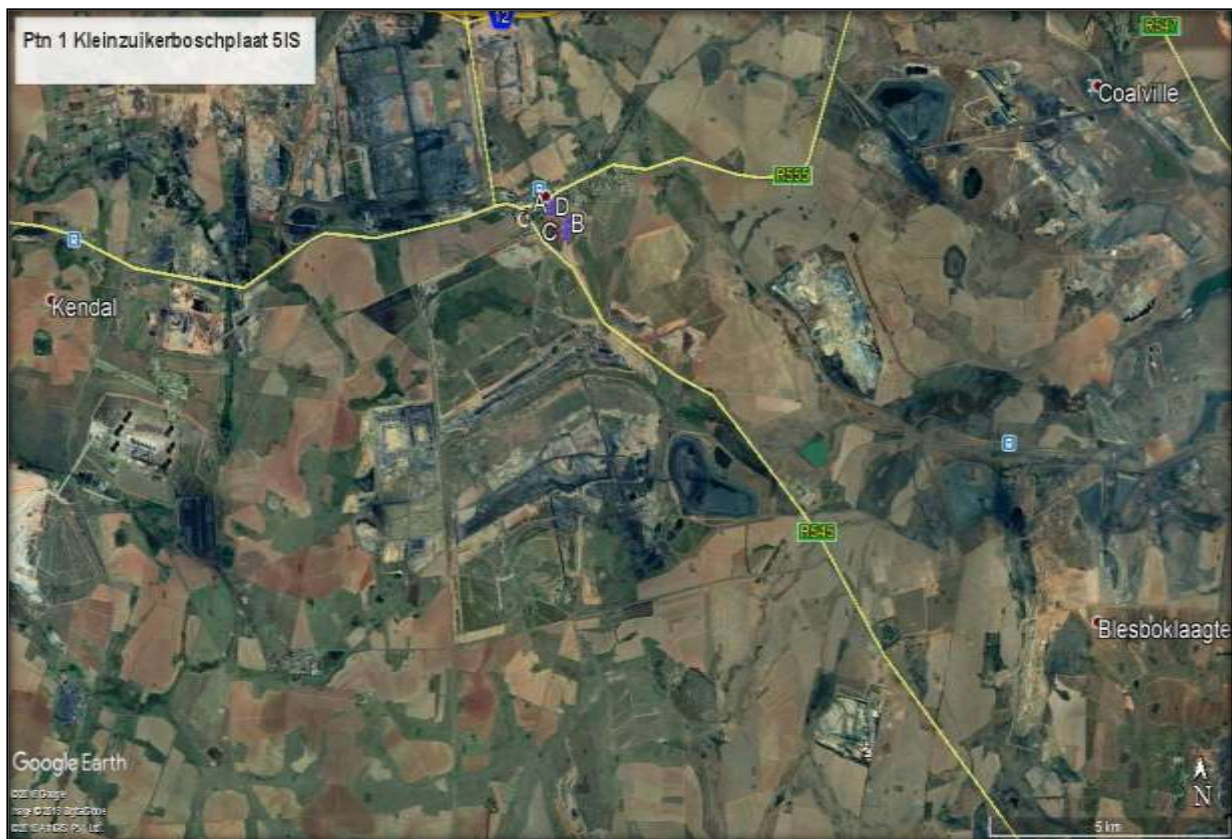


Fig.1: General location of study area (points A-D). Google Earth 2018.



Fig.2: Closer view of study area (in red polygon). Google Earth 2018.

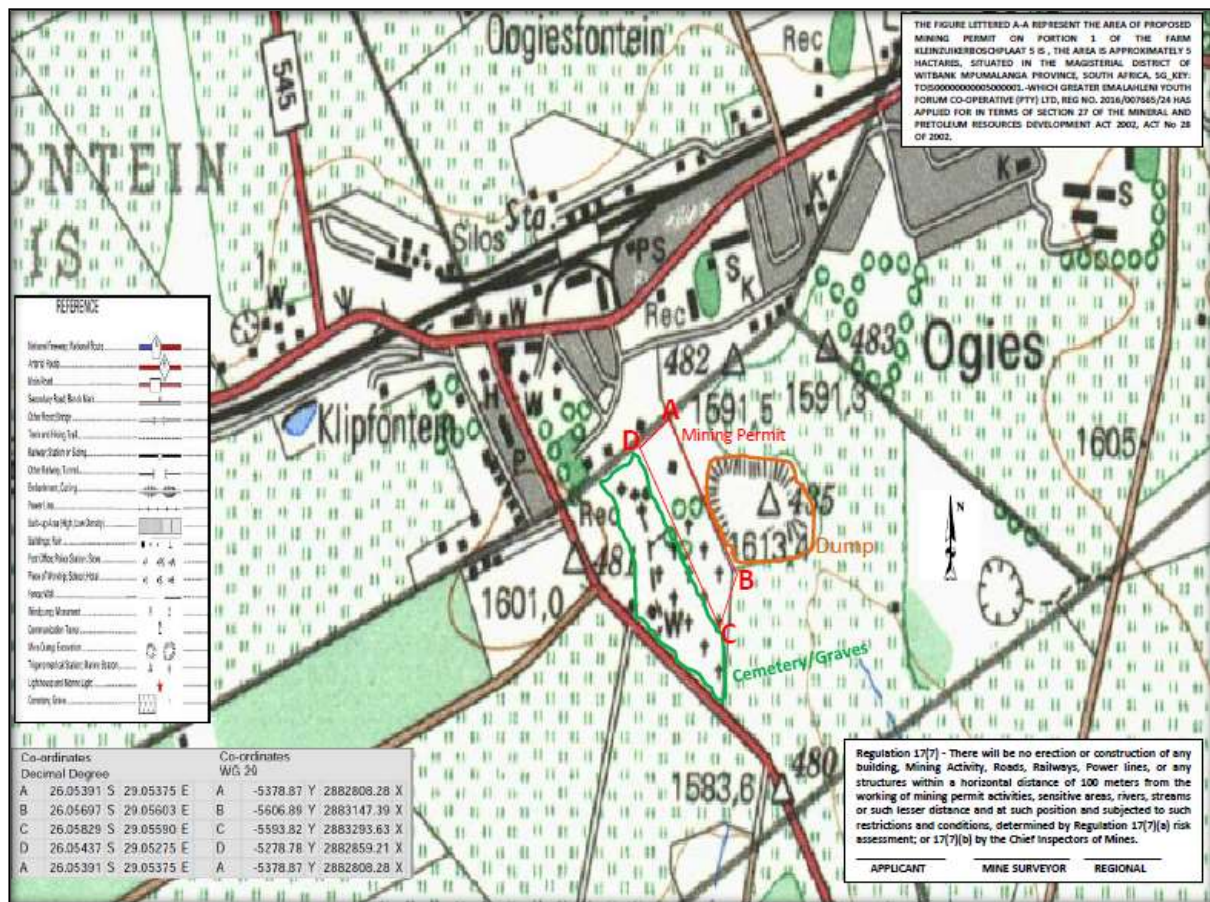




Fig.5: A view of a section of the area. Note the dense grass & weed cover.



Fig.6: Another view of the study area.



Fig.7: Some sections are a bit more open.



Fig.8: Another view of a section of the area.



Fig.9: A view of a section of the farm adjacent to the study area.

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 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).

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to (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.

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The earliest European group

to move through the larger geographical area close to the study area was that of Scoon in 1836 (Bergh 1999: 13).

Background information on the archaeology and history of the specific study area and larger geographical area is contained in a 2015 report by Celliers, while information on cultural heritage sites located in the study area was also found in the same report.

Historians agree that the earliest Africans to inhabit in the Lowveld in Mpumalanga were of Sotho, or more particularly Koni-origin. According to Bergh 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 (Celliers 2015: 11). 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 (Celliers 2015: 10-11).

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 (Celliers 2015: 11).

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 (Celliers 2015: 11-12).

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. 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 kilometers 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 (Celliers 2015: 12-13).

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. According to Celliers 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 Broodsnysersplaas, where a large power station was erected (Celliers 2015: 17).

Celliers also looked at historical maps of the general and specific area during his 2015 assessment. 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. Celliers indicate that Portion 1 of Kleinzuikerboschplaats 5IS has 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. By 1965 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 (Celliers 2015:12-17).

The oldest map that could be obtained from the database of the Chief Surveyor General (www.csg.dla.gov.za) for Kleinzuikerboschplaats 5IS dates to 1948 (CSG Document 10GWNA01). It shows that the farm was surveyed in February 1948, was then numbered as No.37 and that it was given by Deed of Grant (to whom not mentioned) in 1872. No historical sites or features (such as the known graves and cemetery here) are shown on this map however.

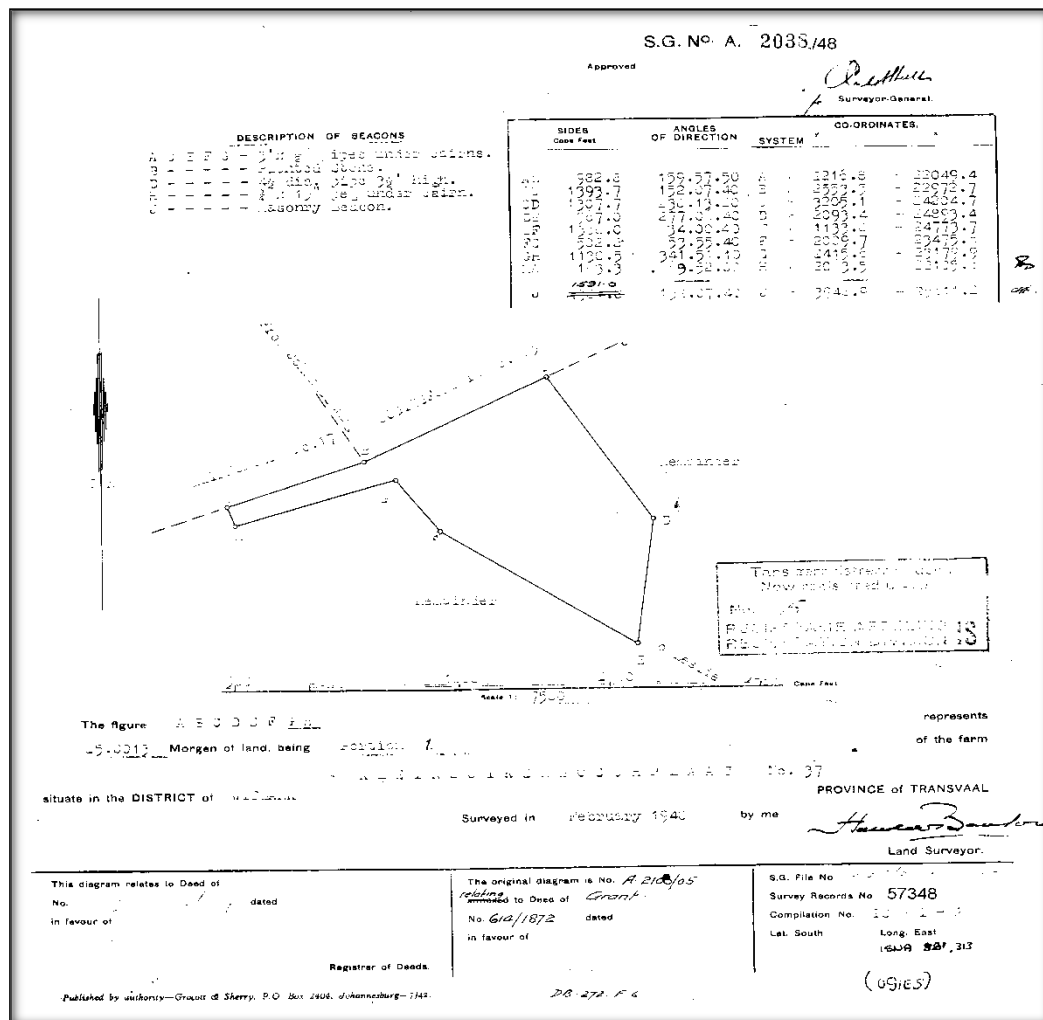


Fig.10: 1948 map of Kleinzuikerboschplaats 51S (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Results of the May 2018 Fieldwork

For the May 2018 field assessment, the 2015 report by Celliers was also scrutinized for information as his survey also looked at a section of Kleinzuikerboschplaats. The known cemetery in and bordering the study area was also recorded by him. Over and above this he also identified and recorded some recent historical structures and remains on the same farm, although these will not be impacted by the current planned development.

The grave site Celliers named and numbered as OG4 (including OG4A & OG4B sections) were also identified and recorded by APAC in May 2017. Although the biggest section of this cemetery that contains a very large number of graves falls outside of and on the south-eastern boundary of the development area, some graves fall inside and very close to it. There will therefore be a negative impact on the site and the graves located here. The details of the cemetery and the recommended mitigation measures will be discussed below.

No other cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material of any significance was identified and recorded in the study area during the assessment.

Site 1 – Cemetery (OG4; 4A & 4B)

According to Celliers (2015) The site/cemetery contains in excess of 200 graves in total. During the May 2018 assessment the site and general area was covered by dense vegetation (grass, shrubs and weeds) and it is difficult to determine exactly how many graves there are located here. **Some graves (of the OG4B section of Celliers) are situated partially in the study area and very close to its boundary.**

The largest number of the graves is stone and brick packed and demarcated by cement/concrete, while most do not have any formal headstones or headstones with legible inscriptions. However, some have and the Mchunu, Mahlangu, Mashiyani/e, Nyembe, Mokoena, Masango & Nzima families are represented here. The dates of death range between the early 1950's and 1980 although some of the unmarked graves could date to much earlier than the 1950's and more recent than the 1980's.

Grave sites and cemeteries are always of **High Cultural Significance** and should not be negatively impacted by any development. Although only a small number of the graves of the large cemetery are situated within and close to the proposed development area there will be a negative impact on the site in general. The cemetery should be seen as a unit and sections of it cannot be handled as separate entities. The exact extent and parameters of the cemetery site could not be determined as a result of the dense vegetation covering it and there could be many more graves than those visible located within and close to the development site.

It is recommended that the area be properly cleared of vegetation to assist with the determination of the exact size of the cemetery and the number of graves located here. This clearance should be done under supervision of an expert in order to avoid any undue damage to the site and the grave located here. Once this is done a final assessment should be undertaken and the impact of the development on the site then determined.

With graves associated with the larger cemetery located within and very close to the area there would however be some negative impacts on the graves and larger cemetery. Access roads, site clearance, possible blasting and accidental damage to individual graves cannot be excluded. It is recommended that the cemetery site be totally excluded from the development and be properly fenced-in, cleaned and Managed as a Cultural Heritage Site. The alternative would be to exhume and relocate all the graves from the Site (the complete Site OG4). It would not be possible to exhume and relocate some graves and others not, as families might have relatives located in various parts of the cemetery and would not want to separate their deceased family members from each other. The exhumation and relocation of graves can only be conducted once detailed social consultation has been undertaken in order to obtain consent to do so from descendants and community members, and once permits have been obtained from various government departments and local authorities.

GPS Location of Grave Site: S26 03 32.35 E29 03 18.50 (OG4); S26 03 29.53 E29 03 14.88 (OG4A); S26 03 29.38 E29 03 19.62 (OG4B).

Cultural Significance: High.

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

Field Ratings: Local Grade IIIB: Should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance).

Mitigation: Cleaning of site to determine exact extent and number of graves impacted. Fence-in, clean and Manage. If this cannot be done then exhume and relocate after extensive consultation with the community and the obtaining of permissions to undertake the relocation of the cemetery and the graves contained in it.



Fig.11: Aerial view of study area showing sites identified by Celliers in 2015. Site OG4, 4A & 4B is the large cemetery site (Google Earth 2018).



Fig.12: A view of a part of the cemetery & graves. Note the dense grass and shrub cover.



Fig.13: One of the graves at the OG4B section close to the study area.



Fig.14: There are a number of graves located within this shrub-covered area close to the study area (part of the OG4B section).



Fig.15: Another row of graves on the site.



Fig.16: One of the marked graves on the site.



Fig.17: Some of the graves in the cemetery are being visited regularly it seems.



Fig.18: A row of graves with single headstones. These graves might be some of the oldest graves located here.



Fig.19: Graves of the Nyembe family on the site.

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

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Ndlelehle Mining & Consulting to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for a Mining Right Application in respect of Portion 1 of the farm Kleinzuikerboschplaat 5IS. The HIA study will be incorporated in a Basic Assessment Report and EMPR for this Application. The study area is situated in the Magisterial District of Emalahleni in the Mpumalanga Province. The applicant is the Greater Emalahleni Youth Primary Co-operative (Pty) Ltd.

Earlier work in the specific study area, as well as the larger geographical area in which it is located, provides evidence for the presence of Cultural Heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features and material here. Some cultural heritage sites were identified on Portion 1 of Kleinzuikerboschplaats 5IS during a 2015 HIA by Celliers. These included a large cemetery (his OG4) and related sections (his OG4A & OG4B) that contains in excess of 200 graves. APAC's May 2018 assessment identified the same cemetery and concluded that some graves related to section OG4B are located within and very close to the south-eastern boundary of the proposed development area. As a result of the dense vegetation present during the survey it was not possible to determine the exact extent of the cemetery site and the number of graves that will be directly impacted by the proposed development. The following recommendations in terms of the mitigation of possible negative impacts on the cemetery and the graves located here are provided:

Grave sites and cemeteries are always of **High Cultural Significance** and should not be negatively impacted by any development. Although only a small number of the graves of the

large cemetery are situated within and close to the proposed development area there will be a negative impact on the site in general. The cemetery should be seen as a unit and sections of it cannot be handled as separate entities. The exact extent and parameters of the cemetery site could not be determined as a result of the dense vegetation covering it and there could be many more graves than those visible located within and close to the development site.

It is recommended that the area be properly cleared of vegetation to assist with the determination of the exact size of the cemetery and the number of graves located here. This clearance should be done under supervision of an expert in order to avoid any undue damage to the site and the grave located here. Once this is done a final assessment should be undertaken and the impact of the development on the site then determined.

With graves associated with the larger cemetery located within and very close to the area there would however be some negative impacts on the graves and larger cemetery. Access roads, site clearance, possible blasting and accidental damage to individual graves cannot be excluded. It is recommended that the cemetery site be totally excluded from the development and be properly fenced-in, cleaned and Managed as a Cultural Heritage Site. The alternative would be to exhume and relocate all the graves from the Site (the complete Site 0G4). It would not be possible to exhume and relocate some graves and others not, as families might have relatives located in various parts of the cemetery and would not want to separate their deceased family members from each other. The exhumation and relocation of graves can only be conducted once detailed social consultation has been undertaken in order to obtain consent to do so from descendants and community members, and once permits have been obtained from various government departments and local authorities.

Finally, 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 be 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 point of view the development may continue once the recommended mitigation measures have been implemented.

8. REFERENCES

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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.