

**PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF LAYER POULTRY
HOUSES, CHANSBURY FARM, REM OF FARM
VAALKRANZ NO. 140038, WINTERTON,
KWAZULU-NATAL**

Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment

13 May 2019

FOR: SIVEST SA (Pty) Ltd

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Tilbury Creek Trust proposes the development of sixteen (16) poultry houses on the farm Vaalkranz close to the town of Winterton in KwaZulu-Natal. Four houses are expected to be built within five years, after which the farmer expects to build a further 12 houses over the following 15 years. Each house will contain a maximum of 33 500 layers, with a maximum housing capacity of 536 000 layers once all houses are operational. Two locations on the farm have been earmarked for this development, where eight (8) houses will be built at each location.

The extent of the two sites is approximately 5.22 hectares (52200 m²) per site hence it triggers section 41 (1)(c)(i) of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 (Act No 5 of 2018). The relevant section of the Act refers to “any development or other activity which will change the character of a site - exceeding 5000m² in extent”.

The construction of the proposed poultry houses is to take place on two sites on the Remainder of the Farm Vaalkranz No. 140038 which is situated between the D742 road and the Thukela River. The farm is located approximately 20 km north of the town of Winterton.

An inspection of the two sites was undertaken on 26 April 2019. Visibility was good on site 1 as the grass on the area had recently been cut. Visibility on site 2 was not as good as the vegetation cover was much denser with thick pockets of thatching grass in some places.

Site 1: the site is used to cultivate hay which had been recently cut. Power lines and an access road cross the site. The remains of the floor of a structure was found on the site as well as a structure that appears to be used to load cattle was also found. No heritage sites or resources were found on this site. A grave of a British soldier from the Anglo-Boer War is located 70 m south of site 1 close to the landowner's houses. The grave is of high heritage significance and is protected in terms of section 38 (a) of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018, that refers to the protection of graves of victims of conflict.

Site 2: a burial ground with three graves in it is situated near the eastern corner of this site. The graves are at most 30 years old and marked with headstones. Several much older graves were found along the eastern boundary of the site adjacent to the D742 road amongst long grass. There are five, possibly six graves, that are made of mound rocks and are unmarked. The graves are of high heritage significance and are protected in terms of section 39 (1) (b) of the same Act which refers to graves older than 60 years that are not located in a formal cemetery.

The koppie which is situated just over 30 m north-west of and outside of site 2 should not be impacted by the construction of the poultry houses. It is currently undisturbed and because of its proximity to Maconochie Koppies, it was possibly used during the Anglo-Boer War and artefacts from this period may still be found there.

The South African fossil sensitivity map indicates that the two sites fall into an area of very high fossil sensitivity. Although both sites are disturbed, it is recommended that because of construction activities (such as the foundations for the poultry houses) that may extend into the underlying geology / bedrock, a desktop palaeontological study is undertaken to assess whether the construction of the poultry houses could impact on sensitive fossils.

The desktop study found that proposed sites lie on shales of the Normandien Formation, (Adelaide Subgroup, Beaufort Group, Karoo Supergroup) and could preserve fossil plants of the *Glossopteris flora*. The area has been disturbed by previous agricultural activities on the soils. Soils do not preserve fossils as they are the breakdown product of weathering. There is a very small chance that fossils could occur below the soils so a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the Environmental Management Programme. If fossils are found once excavations have commenced, then they should be rescued, photographed and a palaeontologist called to assess and collect a representative sample, with a permit from the Institute

Graves are highly significant to many people and all human remains have high heritage significance. There are many traditional, cultural and personal sensitivities concerning the removal of graves. It is recommended that all the graves found should be fenced and left *in situ*. An assessment of the potential impact of the poultry houses on the graves indicated that if the mitigation measures recommended are implemented then the impact on the graves will be low.

From a heritage perspective, the construction of the proposed poultry houses can proceed once the mitigation measures proposed in this report are implemented and once the desktop palaeontological study has been undertaken and its recommendations implemented.

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I, **Jean Lois Beater**, act as an independent specialist for this project and I do not have any vested interest either business, financial, personal or other, in the proposed activity other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014.



AUTHOR DETAILS

| Name | Qualification | Professional Registration |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
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1. INTRODUCTION

The Applicant, Tilbury Creek Trust, proposes the development of sixteen (16) poultry houses on the farm Vaalkranz close to the town of Winterton in KwaZulu-Natal. Four houses are expected to be built within five years, after which the farmer expects to build a further 12 houses over the following 15 years. Each house will contain a maximum of 33 500 layers, with a maximum housing capacity of 536 000 layers once all houses are operational. Two locations on the farm have been earmarked for this development, where eight (8) houses will be built at each location. Each of the two locations will have packing room (20 x 25m) with a wash bay and 1000kVA transformer which will power the houses and associated infrastructure.

This report serves as the Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed construction of the poultry houses.

2. LEGISLATIVE BACKGROUND

The extent of the two sites is approximately 5.22 hectares (52200 m²) per site hence it triggers section 41 (1)(c)(i) of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 (Act No 5 of 2018) which lists developments or activities that may require an HIA. The relevant section of the Act refers to the following development: *“any development or other activity which will change the character of a site - exceeding 5000m² in extent”*.

The project may also impact on graves, structures, archaeological and palaeontological sites that are protected in terms of sections 37, 38, 39, and 40 of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018.

In terms of Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999), heritage resources are listed as:

- (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 natural features of cultural significance;
- (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- (f) archaeological and paleontological sites;
- (g) 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
 - (vi) other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- (h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- (i) movable objects, including:
- (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological 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(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

The Phase I HIA was undertaken to assess whether any heritage resources will be impacted by the proposed construction of the poultry houses on the two sites.

3. LOCATION

The construction of the proposed poultry houses is to take place on two sites on the Remainder of the Farm Vaalkranz No. 140038 which is situated between the D742 road and the Thukela River. It is located approximately 20 km north of the town of Winterton. Site 1 is situated close to existing farm buildings whilst site 2 is situated approximately 550 m north east of site 1. The centre point of both sites is provided in **Figure 1** below.

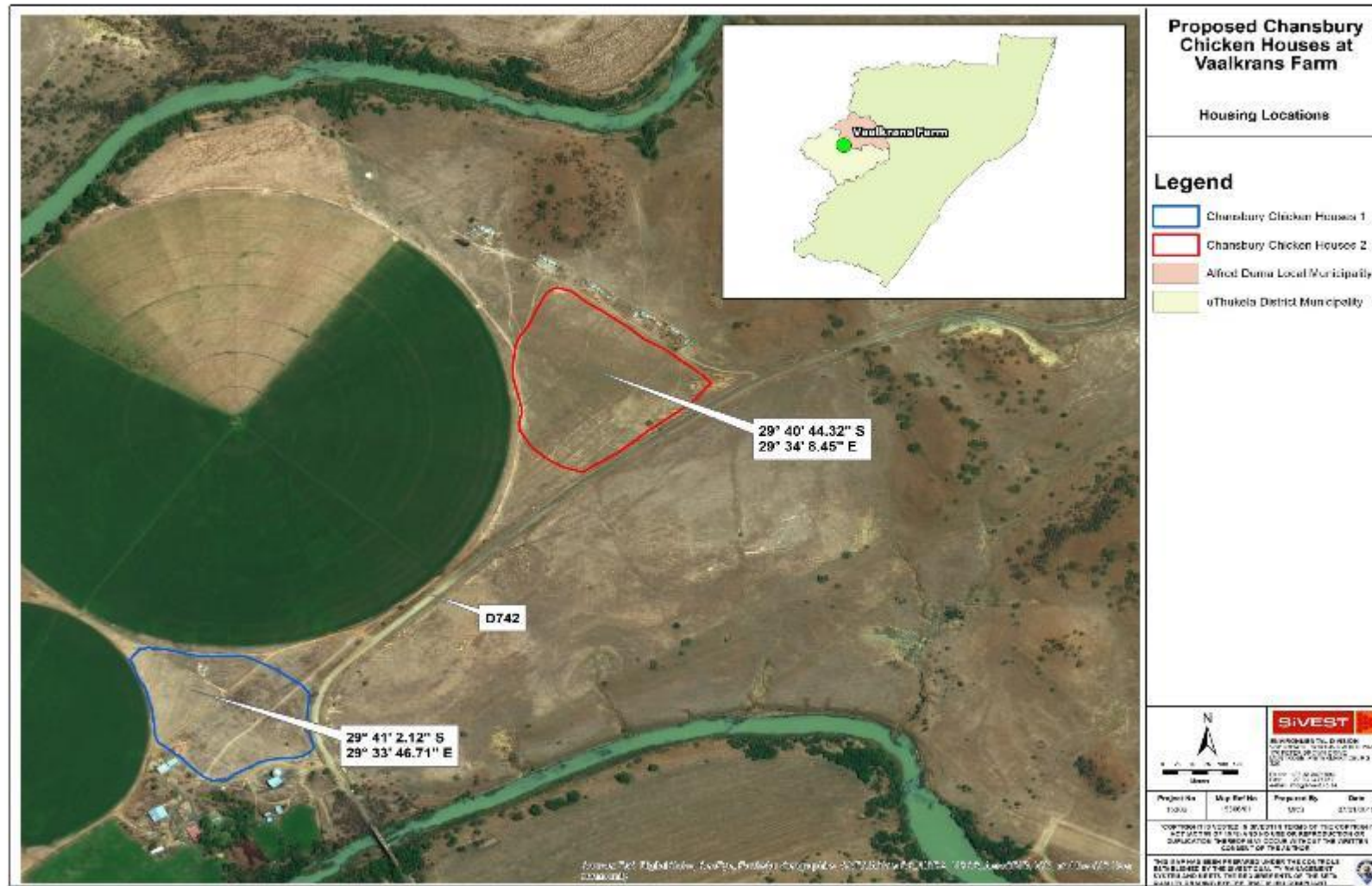


Figure 1: Location of both sites (Sivest SA)



Figure 2: Two sites infilled in white

4. TERMS OF REFERENCE

Undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment in order to determine the possible existence of heritage resources, as listed above, that could be impacted by the proposed poultry farm development. Provide mitigation measures to limit or avoid the impact of the development on heritage resources (if any).

Submit the HIA report to the provincial heritage resources authority, the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute (hereafter referred to as the Institute), for their consideration and comment.

5. METHODOLOGY

A survey of literature, including other heritage impact assessment (HIA) reports completed for the surrounding area, was undertaken in order to ascertain the history of the area and what type of heritage resources have or may be found in the area of development.

An inspection of the two sites was undertaken on 26 April 2019. Visibility was good on site 1 as the grass on the area had recently been cut. Visibility on site 2 was not as good as the vegetation cover was much denser with thick pockets of thatching grass in some places.

6. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

The greater Drakensberg area is well endowed with a wide range of cultural heritage including San rock art sites found in the Drakensberg. The occurrence of Early Stone Age sites or tools such as hand axes in the Drakensberg are mostly characterised by a few surface scatters and individual stone tools usually in close vicinity to water. Middle Stone Age sites in the Drakensberg region occur as surface scatters as well as deep cave deposits. Prime archaeological deposits, however, occur in the Eastern Cape and Free State sections of the region. The earliest archaeological evidence for San people in the KwaZulu-Natal portion of the Drakensberg dates back to approximately 8000 years ago. Whereas most parts of the Maloti Drakensberg were only seasonally occupied by San hunter gatherers for the larger part of the last 20 000 years, the situation started to change around 5 000 years ago. This was compounded by the arrival of immigrant black farmers in the region soon after 1600 AD and European colonialism around 1834 AD (Prins 2016:6-7).

These subsistence farmers lived for the most part in the lower altitude, wooded areas of the eastern seaboard; however, certain agriculturists started occupying the higher altitude, grassland areas. Sites belonging to this period in KwaZulu-Natal are referred to as Moor Park settlements and they typically occupy hill tops with a low stone walling effect. By 1600 AD, groups such as the amaZizi reached the foothills of the northern Drakensberg near Winterton. Impressive Iron Age sites belonging to this period and built in typical Sotho-style occur near Harrismith and Phuthaditjhaba in the Eastern Free State. Nguni-style sites of this period have also been found in KwaZulu-Natal. The expansion of the Zulu kingdom around 1818 had a major impact on Iron Age settlement in the region. Various chieftaincies were attacked, and their remnants crossed the Drakensberg region in search of better settlement elsewhere. Almost 2 000 Iron-Age sites have been identified in the Drakensberg region, and most occur in altitudes lower than 1 800 m contour (Prins 2016:8).

The wider area was also traversed during the movement of the Voortrekkers over the Drakensberg and into the area to become known as KwaZulu-Natal.

The farm on which the poultry houses are proposed is in an area that saw much action during the Anglo-Boer War of 1899-1902. The battle of Spioenkop took place just over 5 km north west of the two sites and the battle of Vaalkrans took place over 4 km north-east of the farm. The farm is also ringed by other sites from the same war including Mount Alice and Maconochie Koppies which is situated approximately 165 m north of site 2.

Spioenkop was one of the bloodiest battles in the war. In an attempt to relieve Ladysmith that was besieged by Boer forces, on the night of 23 January 1900 British troops attempted to gain access to the top of Spioenkop, a prominent peak in the area. In the thick mist they failed to realise that they had not reached the top and the Boer forces were able to fire on the main British trench at will during which time the British lost 322 soldiers and the Boer forces lost 58 men (Jones & Jones 1999 205-206). Mass graves stretch from one side of Spioenkop to the other marking the position of the British trenches (Derwent 2006:18).

The battle of Vaal Kranz / Vaalkrans (5 – 7 February 1900) marked General Sir Redvers Buller's third attempt to break through the Boer line to relieve the siege of Ladysmith, after his failed attempt at Spioenkop. A British infantry brigade under the command of General Lyttelton advanced on Vaalkrans under cover of fire from the naval guns on Swartkrans. The British gained the southern summit of Vaalkrans but under constant rifle and shell fire from the Boer

forces, British forces eventually abandoned Vaalkrans on 7 February 1900 (PGS Heritage 2016:44-45).

Maconochie Koppies, a series of koppies on the north-east bank of the Thukela River, was used by the British to establish a position prior to the main attack on Spioenkop and were the first British troops on the north bank of the river during the campaign to relieve Ladysmith. The koppies were named by the troops after the name of the preserved meat served to them which was manufactured by Maconochie (Jones & Jones:143). Approximately 170 m south of site 1, is Potgietersdrift which was one of the main crossing points along the Thukela River. It was repaired so that the British troops could cross the river to set up position on Maconochie Koppies on 16 January 1900 (Jones & Jones:177). Several memorials and graves are found in the wider area and one grave of a British soldier is located close to the farmhouse near site 1. The relevant section of the 1954 1:50000 topographical map (2829DA) below shows graves, Potgietersdrift and stonewalling on top of Maconochie Koppies.

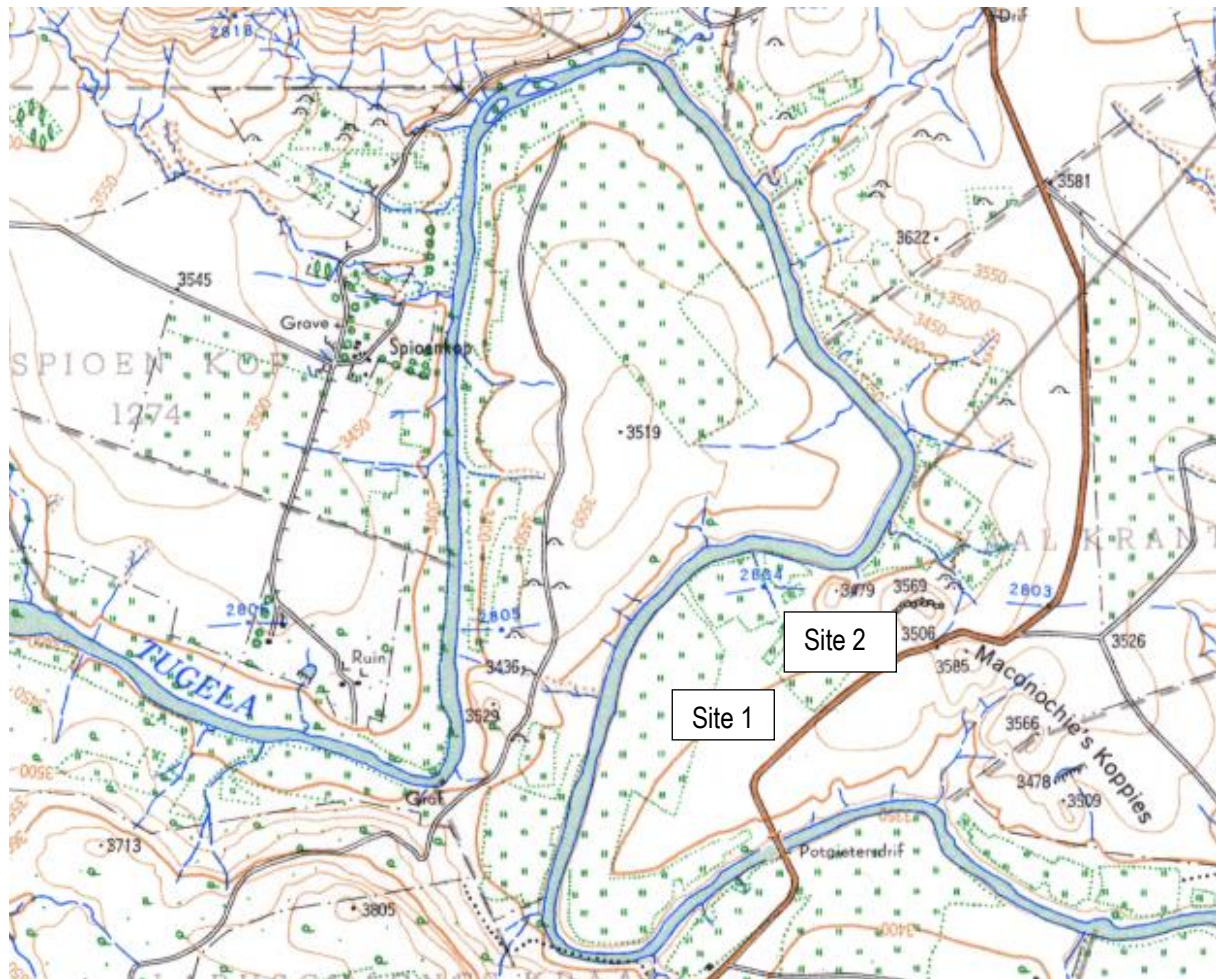


Figure 3: 1954 topographical map of wider area

7. RESULT OF SITE INSPECTION

Site 1:

The site had been used to cultivate hay which had been recently cut. Power lines and an access road cross the site. To the north and west of the site are cultivated fields and the D742 road is situated on its eastern boundary and farm buildings on its southern boundary.



Figure 4: View across site with farm buildings in background



Figure 5: View across site

The remains of the floor of a structure (which is visible in the 2010 Google Earth image but not prior to that) was found on the site at 28°41'01.2"S 29°33'47.4"E. In addition, a structure that appears to be used to load or herd cattle was found at 28°41'01.3"S 29°33'48.3"E. No heritage sites or resources were found on this site.



Figure 6: Remains of floor of structure



Figure 7: Structure on site 1

A grave of a British soldier from the Anglo-Boer War is located 70 m south of site 1 close to the landowner's houses. It is situated at 28°41'09.5" S 29°33'50.0" E. The grave is of high heritage

significance and is protected in terms of section 38 (a) of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018, that refers to the protection of graves of victims of conflict where no person may damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position the grave of a victim of conflict without the prior written approval of the Institute. The construction of the chicken houses must not impact on the grave in any way.



Figure 8: Grave of British soldier

Site 2

A burial ground with three graves in it is situated near the eastern corner of site 2 at 28°40'44.7"S 29°34'13.8"E. The graves are at most 30 years old, have headstones and are fenced.

However, several much older graves were found along the eastern boundary of the site adjacent to the D742 road amongst long grass. There are five, possibly six graves, that are made of mound rocks and are unmarked. The coordinates of these graves are as follows: 28°40'45.9"S 29°34'13.2"E; 28°40'45.8"S 29°34'13.2"E; 28°40'45.7"S 29°34'13.4"E; 28°40'45.8"S 29°34'13.4"E and 28°40'45.5"S 29°34'13.6"E. The graves are of high heritage significance and are protected by the section 39 (1) (b) of the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018, which states that no graves older than 60 years that are not located in a formal cemetery may be damaged, altered, exhumed, inundated, removed from their original position without a permit from the Institute.



Figure 9: Fenced graves



Figure 10: Grave covered with rocks amongst long grass



Figure 11: Grave amongst dense grass

Site 2 has been disturbed by cultivation which can be seen on the 1954 topographical map as well as on Google Earth, especially the 2010 image of the site.



Figure 12: Disturbed section of site



Figure 13: View across site towards the north

Close to the northern boundary of the site and opposite the worker's houses some dumping of rubbish is taking place. A cement water trough was also found in this vicinity.



Figure 14: Cement water trough

The koppie located at 28°40'38.2"S 29°34'04.9"E which is situated just over 30 m north-west of and outside of site 2 should not be impacted by the construction of the poultry houses as it is currently undisturbed and because of its close proximity to Maconochie Koppies, it is possible

that it was used or crossed by troops from both sides during the Anglo-Boer War and artefacts from this period may still be found there.

The South African fossil sensitivity map indicates that the two sites fall into an area of very high fossil sensitivity as indicated by the red colour in **Figure 15** below. Although both sites are disturbed, it is recommended that because of construction activities (such as the foundations for the poultry houses) that may extend into the underlying geology / bedrock, a desktop palaeontological study is undertaken to assess whether the construction of the poultry houses could impact on sensitive fossil finds.

The desktop study found that proposed sites lie on shales of the Normandien Formation, (Adelaide Subgroup, Beaufort Group, Karoo Supergroup) and could preserve fossil plants of the *Glossopteris flora*. The area has been disturbed by previous agricultural activities on the soils. Soils do not preserve fossils as they are the breakdown product of weathering. There is a very small chance that fossils could occur below the soils so a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the EMPr. Based on this information, it is recommended that proposed project can proceed. If fossils are found once excavations have commenced, then they should be rescued, photographed and a palaeontologist called to assess and collect a representative sample, with a permit from the Institute (Bamford 2019:2).

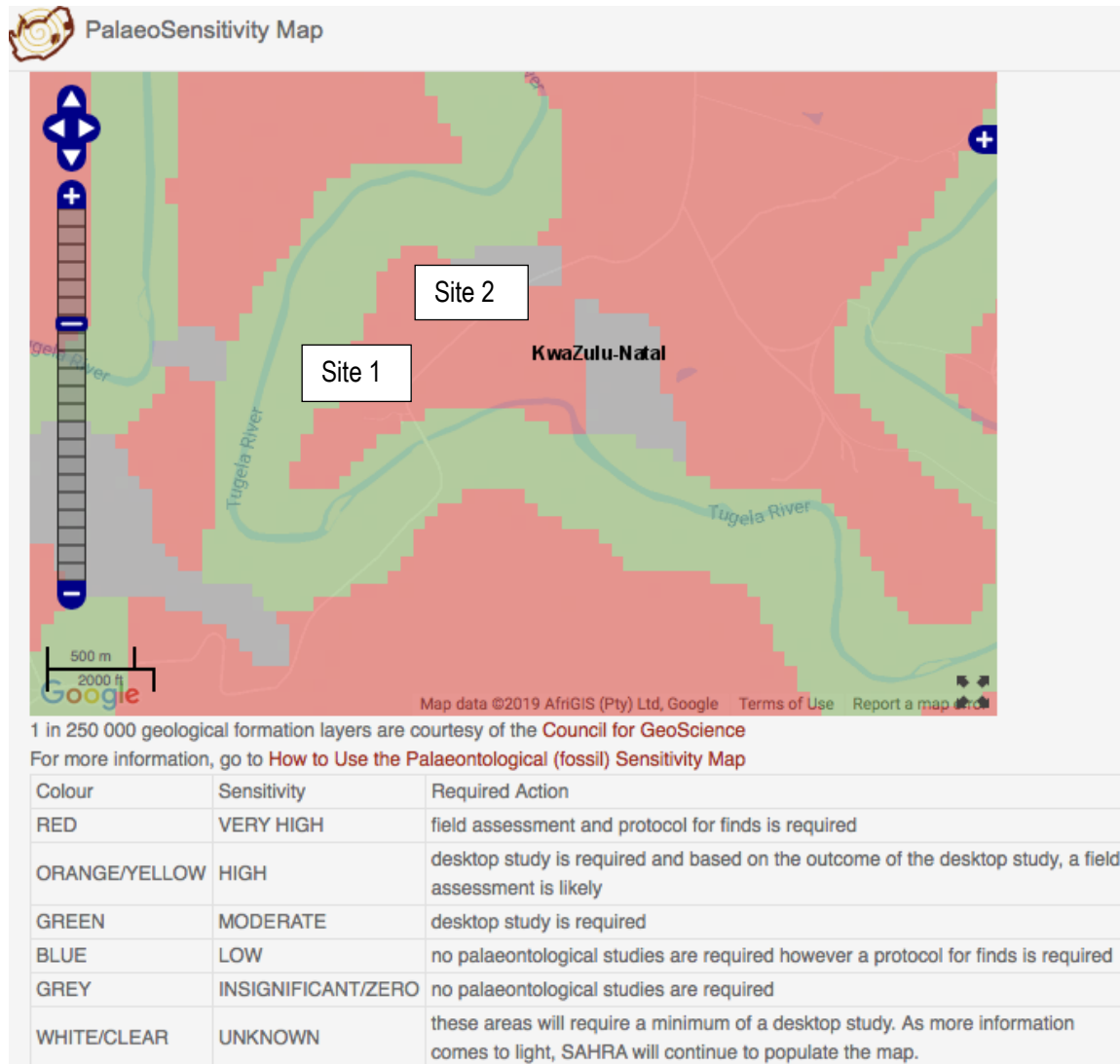


Figure 15: Fossil sensitivity of sites for poultry houses

A number of heritage resources were found during the site inspection. These sites are listed in **Table 1** below.

Table 1: List of heritage resources found on site

| COORDINATES | DESCRIPTION | Significance |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 28°41'09.5"S 29°33'50.0"E | Grave of British soldier from Anglo-Boer War, 1899-1902; situated 70m south of site 1 | High heritage significance; protected by section 38 (a) of KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 |
| 28°40'44.7"S 29°34'13.8"E | 3 recent graves | High significance in terms of traditional, cultural and personal value and sensitivity, protected by the KwaZulu-Natal Cemeteries and Crematoria Amendment Act 2, 2005 |

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 28°40'45.9"S 29°34'13.2"E | Grave >60 years | High heritage significance; protected by section 39 (1) (b) of KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 |
| 28°40'45.8"S 29°34'13.2"E | Grave >60 years | High heritage significance; protected by section 39 (1) (b) of KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 |
| 28°40'45.7"S 29°34'13.4"E | Grave >60 years | High heritage significance; protected by section 39 (1) (b) of KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 |
| 28°40'45.8"S 29°34'13.4"E | Grave >60 years | High heritage significance; protected by section 39 (1) (b) of KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 |
| 28°40'45.5"S 29°34'13.6"E | Grave >60 years | High heritage significance; protected by section 39 (1) (b) of KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute Act, 2018 |

8. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS

The assessment of impacts has considered the direct, indirect and cumulative impacts of heritage resources identified during the Phase 1 HIA study in terms of the following criteria:

- The **nature**, which shall include a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.
- The **extent**, wherein it will be indicated whether the impact will be local (limited to the immediate area or site of development) or regional, and a value between 1 and 5 will be assigned as appropriate (with 1 being low and 5 being high).
- The **duration**, wherein it will be indicated whether:
 - the lifetime of the impact will be of a very short duration (0–1 years) – assigned a score of 1;
 - the lifetime of the impact will be of a short duration (2-5 years) - assigned a score of 2;
 - medium-term (5–15 years) – assigned a score of 3;
 - long term (> 15 years) - assigned a score of 4; or
 - permanent - assigned a score of 5;
- The **magnitude**, quantified on a scale from 0-10, where 0 is small and will have no effect on the environment, 2 is minor and will not result in an impact on processes, 4 is low and will cause a slight impact on processes, 6 is moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way, 8 is high (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily

cease), and 10 is very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.

- The **probability** of occurrence, which shall describe the likelihood of the impact occurring. Probability will be estimated on a scale of 1–5, where 1 is very improbable (probably will not happen), 2 is improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood), 3 is probable (distinct possibility), 4 is highly probable (most likely) and 5 is definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).
- The **significance**, which shall be determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above and can be assessed as low, medium or high; and
- The **status**, which will be described as either positive, negative or neutral.
- The degree to which the impact can be reversed.
- The degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.
- The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

The significance is calculated by combining the criteria in the following formula

$$S = (E + D + M) P$$

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent

D = Duration

M = Magnitude

P = Probability

The significance weightings for each potential impact are as follows:

- < 30 points: Low (i.e. where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area),
- 30-60 points: Medium (i.e. where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated),
- >60 points: High (i.e. where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area).

Table 2: Assessment of impacts on graves and burial grounds

| Nature: Alteration, damage or destruction of graves and burial grounds | | |
|--|---------------------------|------------------------|
| | Without mitigation | With mitigation |
| Extent | Regional (2) | Regional (2) |
| Duration | Permanent (5) | Medium-term (3) |
| Magnitude | High (8) | Moderate (6) |
| Probability | Probable (3) | Improbable (2) |
| Significance | 45 (Medium) | 22 (Low) |
| Status (positive or negative) | Negative | Negative |
| Reversibility | None | Low |
| Irreplaceable loss of resources | Yes | Yes |
| Can impacts be mitigated? | Yes | |
| <u>SITE 1</u> | | |
| <u>Mitigation measures: Anglo-Boer War grave:</u> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grave must be left in-situ • Ensure that the development of the poultry houses on <u>site 1</u> does not impact in any way on the grave | | |
| <u>SITE 2</u> | | |
| <u>Mitigation measure: fenced graves</u> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graves must not be moved and should be left in-situ. • A buffer of 15 m must be placed around the graves in which no activity may take place. • The buffer material must be highly visible and strong so that the graves are not accidentally damaged by construction vehicles and other construction activities. • Family members must have access to the graves • If the graves are damaged during construction, then work must stop within the immediate vicinity of the graves. A heritage specialist must be appointed to assess the damage and the Institute must be informed as well. Based on the recommendations of the specialist, a permit must be obtained from the Institute to repair the graves. | | |
| <u>Mitigation measures: graves >60 years</u> | | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The graves must not be moved and must be left in-situ. • A buffer of at least 15 m must be placed around the graves in which no activity may take place; • The vegetation should be cleared around the graves so that they are more visible, • The buffer material must be highly visible and strong (such as fencing) so that the graves are not accidentally damaged by construction vehicles and other construction-related activities. • If graves are damaged during construction, then work must stop within the immediate vicinity of the graves. A heritage specialist must be appointed to assess the damage and the Institute must be informed as well. Based on the recommendations of the specialist, a permit must be obtained from the Institute to repair the graves. | | |
| Cumulative impacts: Low | | |
| Residual Impacts: Low | | |

9. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

In terms of site 1, apart from the grave of a British soldier which is situated 70 m outside of the site, no heritage sites were found during the site inspection.

In contrast, two burial sites were found on site 2. Three recent graves that are marked and fenced were found at the one site; approximately 25 m south-west of this site, five (possibly 6) unmarked graves that are older 60 years were found close to the eastern boundary of the site. It is recommended that none of the graves on site 2 are moved. All human remains have high heritage significance at all levels for their spiritual, social and cultural values and the removal of graves is a sensitive issue. It is recommended that the graves should be fenced and left *in situ*. An assessment of the potential impact of the poultry houses on the graves found indicated that if the mitigation measures recommended are implemented then the impact on the graves should be low.

It is also recommended that the undisturbed koppie north west of site 2 should not be impacted by the construction of the poultry houses due to its proximity to Maconochie Koppies which was extensively used by British forces during attempts by the British to relieve the siege of Ladysmith during the Anglo-Boer War.

It is also recommended that a desktop palaeontological assessment be undertaken due to the very high fossil sensitivity of the both sites. This study should be done prior to construction and all recommendation of this study should be implemented.

From a heritage perspective, the proposed poultry house project can proceed once the mitigation measures proposed in this report are implemented and included in the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) as well as the Fossil Chance Find Protocol provided by the desktop palaeontological study.

10. ADDITIONAL MITIGATION MEASURES

- For any chance heritage finds, all work must cease in the area affected and the Contractor must immediately inform the Project Manager. A registered heritage specialist must be called to site to inspect the finding/s. The provincial heritage resource agency, the KwaZulu-Natal Amafa and Research Institute (the Institute), must be informed about the finding/s.

- The heritage specialist will assess the significance of the resource and provide guidance on the way forward.
- Permits must be obtained from the Institute if heritage resources are to be removed, destroyed or altered.
- Under no circumstances may any heritage material be destroyed or removed from site unless under direction of a heritage specialist.
- Should any recent remains be found on site that could potentially be human remains, the South African Police Service (SAPS) as well as the Institute must be contacted. No SAPS official may remove remains until the correct permit/s have been obtained.

11. REFERENCES

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