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**A CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE GRAVE SITES AT THE THE  
NKOMATI ANTHRACITE MINE IN THE MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF BARBERTON,  
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

For:

***Nkomati Anthracite Mine***

REPORT: **AE01866V**

By:

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**27 December 2018**

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**It is the client's responsibility to do the submission via the SAHRIS System on the SAHRA website.**

**Clients are advised not to proceed with any action before receiving the necessary comments from SAHRA.**

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## SUMMARY

This document entails a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) for two areas with graves identified at the Nkomati Anthracite Mine. The mine is operated on State-owned land at Madadeni. This is between Komatipoort and Barberton in the Mpumalanga Province, but falls in the Barberton Magisterial District.

The methodology and terminology used with regards to management plans are explained and the legal framework stated within the plan. International conventions regarding the protection of cultural resources are also cited within the plan (this document). These include the Burra Charter, the Venice Charter and the Conservation plan of Kerr. These aspects are considered in the conservation plan for the site.

Guidelines and principles for the management of the sites are given throughout the document. These principles give a clear way forward and are the basic conservation and preservation principles to be used in managing cultural resources. The recommendations made in the document are done within the parameters of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

In conclusion some management principles and guidelines are given. The management plan is an open document meaning that it should be adapted and reassessed from time to time. A continuation period of at least five years is given. However, any developments done before the expiry of the five year period should be used to re-evaluate the impact on cultural resources and to make the necessary adaptations to the document. The five year period ends in 2023.

## **CONTINUATION STRATEGY**

**IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT A CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN IS AN OPEN DOCUMENT. ACCORDINGLY, IT CAN BE CHANGED CONSTANTLY WITHIN THE PARAMETERS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.**

**THIS PARTICULAR MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD BE RELOOKED AT LEAST EVERY FIVE YEARS AND ALSO WHENEVER A SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT IS PLANNED (WHICHOVER COMES FIRST). IN THE LATTER CASE THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THOSE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IN THE EFFECTED AREA SHOULD BE REVISED. HOWEVER, SUCH A DEVELOPMENT MAY HAVE A SECONDARY IMPACT ON OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES AND THIS SHOULD ALSO BE ASSESSED.**

**THE PLAN SHOULD THEN BE ADAPTED IN ACCORDNACE WITH THOSE PLANS AND ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TIME THAT LAPSED UP TO THAT PARTICULAR POINT IN TIME. ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT WERE COLLECTED (FOR INSTANCE FROM RESEARCH) SHOULD ALSO BE USED TO RE-EVALUTE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES.**

**THIS CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN (CMP) SHOULD AT LEAST BE RE-EVALUATED IN THE YEAR 2023.**

**CURRICULUM VITAE**  
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- *2014-2015*: Part-time lecturer for the Honours degree in Museum Sciences in the Department of History and Heritage Studies at the University of Pretoria
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**OTHER**

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- Has been the author and co-author of over 845 unpublished reports on cultural resources surveys and archaeological work.
- Has published books on the Military Fortifications of Pretoria and Heritage Guidelines.
- Contributed to a book on Mapungubwe.

- Has delivered more than 66 papers and lectures at national and international conferences.
- Member of SAHRA Council for 2003 – 2006.
- Member of the South African Academy for Science and Art.
- Member of Association for South African Professional Archaeologists.
- Member of the South African Society for Cultural History (Chairperson 2006-2008; 2012-2014).
- Has been editor for the SA Journal of Cultural History 2002-2004.
- Member of the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, Gauteng’s Council.
- Member of Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, Gauteng’s HIA adjudication committee (Chairperson 2012-2019).

### **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

I, Anton Carl van Vollenhoven from Archaeos, hereby declare that I am an independent specialist within the field of heritage management. I have no interest in or have any relationship with anyone who is associated with the Nkomati Anthracite Mine.

Signed:



Date: 27 December 2018

#### **LIST OF ACRONYMS:**

AIA – Archaeological Impact Assessment  
 CMP – Cultural Management Plan  
 EAP – Environmental Assessment Practitioner  
 EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment  
 HIA – Heritage Impact Assessment  
 PIA – Palaeontological Impact Assessment  
 SAHRA –South African Heritage Resources Agency

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

On 1 April 2000 the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (No. 25 of 1999) came into effect. In the second chapter of this act the different categories of heritage resources are listed. Emphasis is placed on the cultural significance of heritage resources. It is stated that this significance should be established as it determines the means of conservation and preservation of such a site. Cultural heritage resources should then also be provided for in a Conservation Management Plan (CMP).

Basic principles that need to be adhered to are discussed in the preceding sections of this document. The management plan is the result of these processes and the conventions for the sustainable preservation, conservation and management of such cultural resources.

Definitions of the terms used in this document are outlined in Appendix A. The cultural heritage process usually includes three steps. The survey of cultural heritage resources is called a Phase 1 investigation. During this process possible impacts are identified, and mitigation measures lined out (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54). This is sometimes followed by a Phase 2 investigation.

A Phase 2 investigation is a detailed investigation of a specific cultural resource. This usually entails detailed documentation and research (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 49-52). A management plan is sometimes called Phase 3. However the three steps do not necessarily follow each other. For instance, sometimes after the phase 1 study, a management plan is drawn up without undertaking detailed research. This is something that can be done at a later stage and, if needed the management plan can be adapted after such a study (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54).

The basic principles for Cultural Resources Management (CRM) as outlined by Van Vollenhoven (2002: 10-13) were also applied in this management plan. These refer inter alia to the attention given to heritage legislation, the evaluation of resources by trained professionals and community participation.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

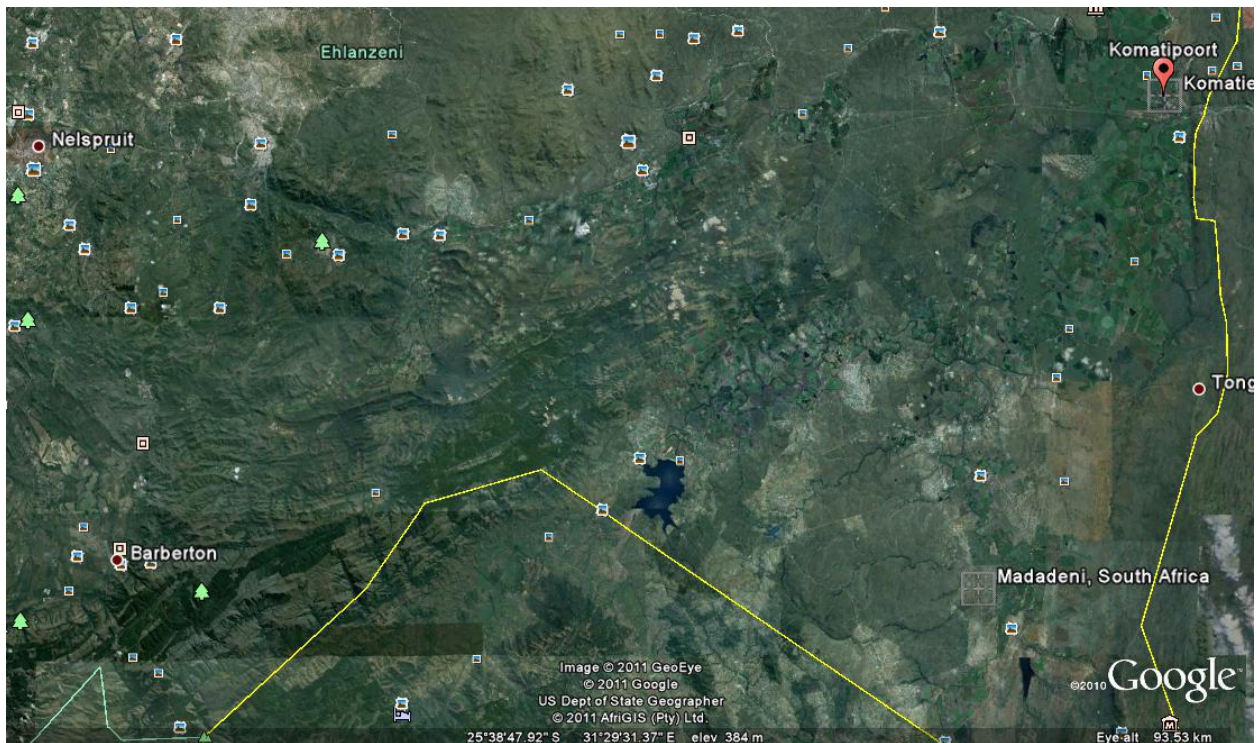
All of the graves discussed in detail in this document were identified during an initial Phase I investigation done in July 2011 (Van Vollenhoven & Radford 2011) and updated in December 2018 (Van Vollenhoven 2018). The applicable graves are inside of the area that will be mined, but the mining company wish not to have them exhumed and relocated. Therefore a Conservation Management Plan (CMP) is needed to regulate the preservation and protection of these. The graves will be left in situ and fenced in so that it is easily demarcated. This will also assist in the sustainable preservation and management of thereof.

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, it is the responsibility of the land owner to conserve and protect cultural heritage sites and keep it intact. In developing a CMP, the necessary detailed documentation and information for the sites is made available and therefore a more accurate decision making is possible.

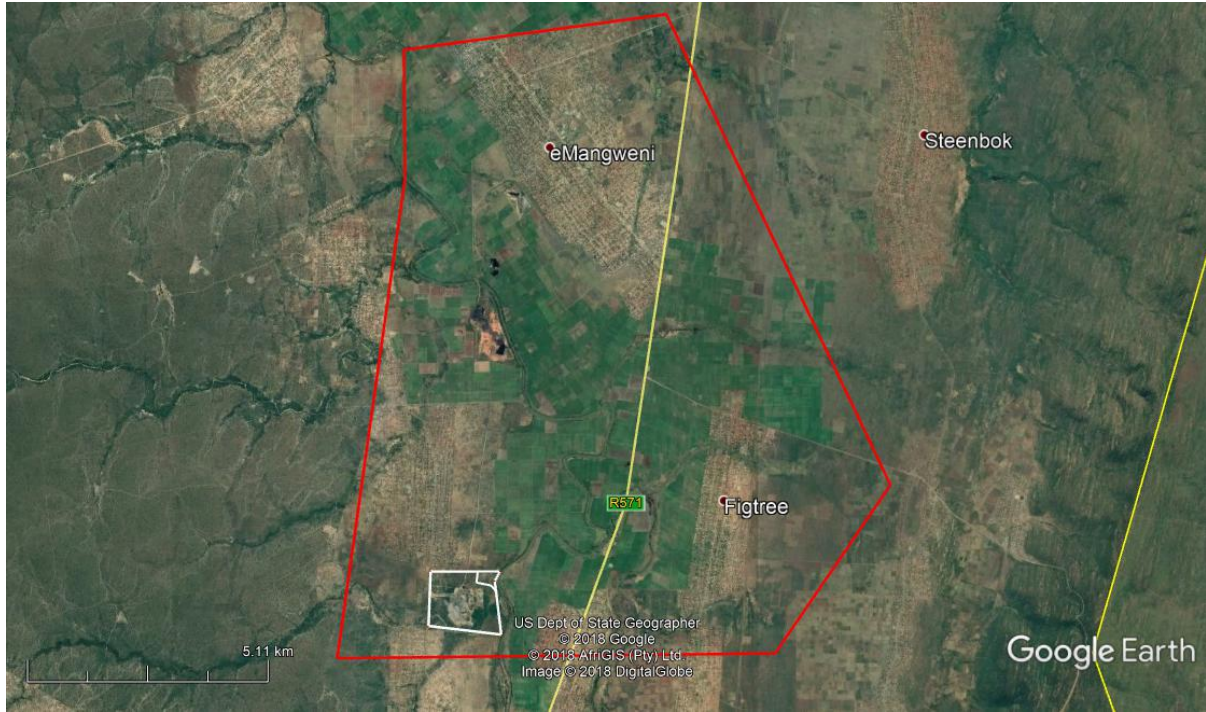
### 3. LOCATION

The Nkomati Anthracite Mine is located on State-owned land at Madadeni. This is between Komatipoort and Barberton in the Mpumalanga Province, but falls in the Barberton Magisterial District (Figure 1-2).

The total mine area includes many farms, namely Grobler 479 JU, Guillaume 480 JU, Wildebeest 494 JU, Rusplek 495 JU, Sweet Home 496 JU, Bonnie Vale 497 JU, Excelsior 498 JU, Murray 502 JU, Fig Tree 503 JU, Beginsel 504 JU and State land (Figure 3). The management plan is however limited to the State-owned land at Madadeni where the open cast mining is planned (Figure 4-5).



**Figure 1: Location of Madadeni, Mpumalanga.**



**Figure 2: Closer view of the mining area showing disturbance by agricultural activities, especially close to the river. The applicable area is within the white border.**



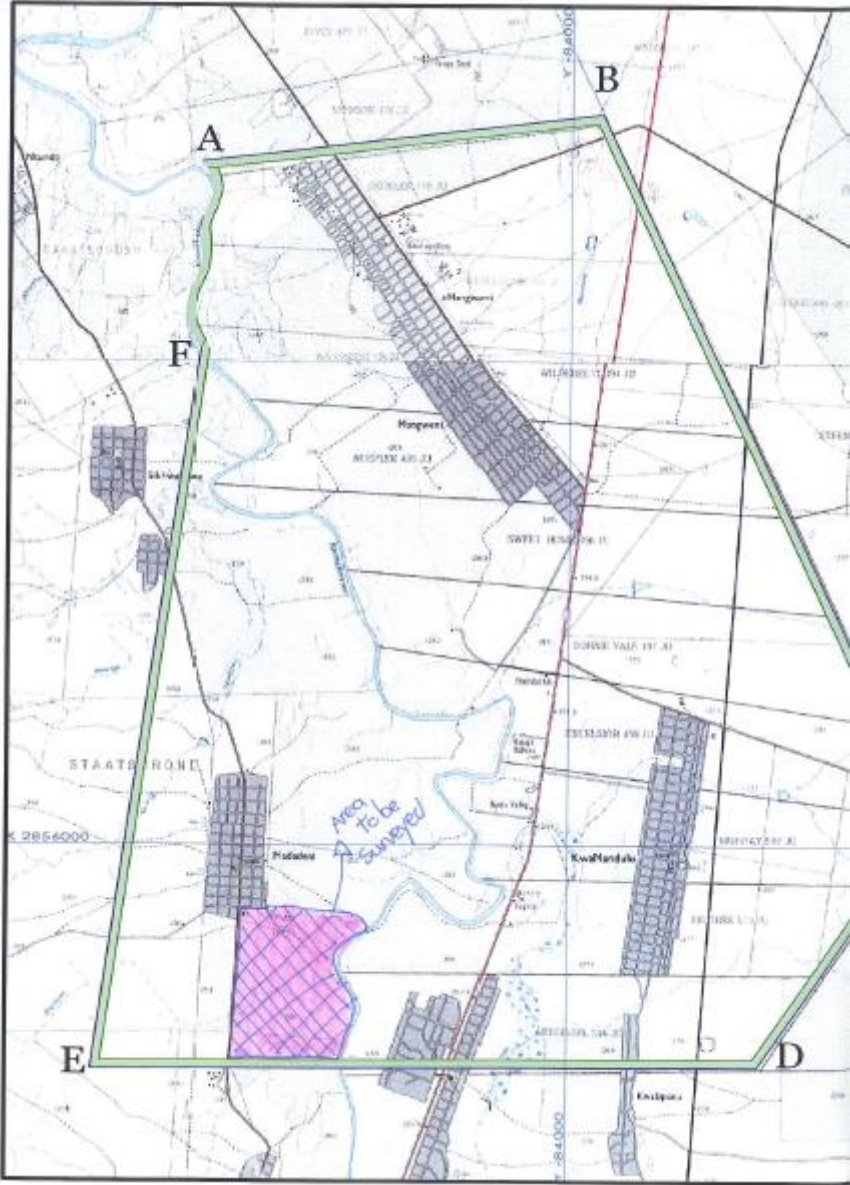


Figure 4: Map indicating the applicable area in pink.



**Figure 5: Detailed view of the applicable area. Note the large-scale disturbance by mining activities.**

#### **4. AIMS**

The aim of the document is to provide a basic CMP for the graves within the indicated area. As part of the process, a detailed documentation of the graves will also be made, and these will inform decisions on the conservation and preservation thereof. General guidelines will also be given related to the possible discovering of more graves in the applicable area.

The main sections of the CMP are sections 12 and 13. Section 12 addresses the cultural significance of the sites and section 13 gives the management and maintenance protocol thereof.

#### **5. CONDITIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the CMP and the resulting report:

1. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects (see Appendix B).
2. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site (see Appendix C).
3. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation (see Appendix D).
4. It has to be mentioned that this document may not be detailed when giving guidelines on the conservation and preservation of each specific historical feature. It however does give a broad and basic guideline based on general principles for dealing with the cultural heritage. It means that different management regulations given should be contextualized for the site as a whole and also be implemented to maintain specific structures and features. For specific details, additional in depth research and restoration would be needed.
5. A management plan entails recommendations for the preservation, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources (Van Vollenhoven 1998: 54-55). Management can be done through five steps that are mutually inclusive and not necessarily chronological. These steps are in accordance with the Heritage Resources Paradigm as developed by Van Vollenhoven (2000) and which is embedded in the Contextual Paradigm in the Archaeology (see Appendix E). The steps are conservation/preservation, utilization, marketing, auditing and other action steps, although all of these may not be applicable in every instance.

- Conservation and preservation

This refers to the criteria for keeping the historical character of a cultural resource intact. It entails the setting of criteria for the preservation of cultural resources. In this case it has been done by evaluating the historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value of the resources in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential.

It also refers to the actions necessary for the preservation of these resources. It mentions the actions to be taken by the land owner in order to preserve the cultural heritage resources on their property.

Security measures are also included herewith. This refers to steps needed to prevent the looting of or damage done by humans to the cultural heritage resources.

The last aspect refers to the training of personnel in order for them to know how to deal with cultural heritage resources. The management guidelines and recommendations in this management plan will provide the basic training needs required for this purpose.

- Utilization

This aspect refers to the sustainable utilization of cultural resources in order to also preserve it in the long term. The most important issue is the interpretation of the resources. Utilization may include an adapted (new), commercial or scientific use or a combination thereof.

- Marketing

This issue deals with the possibility to make cultural heritage resources accessible and useful for tourism purposes. It is important to realize that utilization and marketing will always be inferior to conservation and preservation principles.

- Auditing

Auditing refers to the peer review and evaluation of heritage reports and management plans. It also entails the frequent monitoring of management plans in order to determine whether the recommendations thereof are adhered to. For this purpose a continuation strategy has been included on page 3 of this document.

- Other action steps

These are general steps that the managing authority should implement in order to preserve and conserve cultural heritage resources while also maximizing the potential thereof. This should be done within the capacity and capabilities of the managing authority, but it is important that the managing authority should take the necessary steps to improve its capacity and capabilities.

It includes measures to sensitize visitors and staff members to the importance of cultural heritage resources, training of personnel at institutions involved in cultural resources, forming partnerships with other institutions involved in cultural resources and obtaining the necessary funds to implement the management guidelines and recommendation of the management documents (in this case this management plan).



## **6. METHODOLOGY**

### **6.1 Field survey**

The graves were identified during the HIA surveys indicated above. The graves were now investigated further and in more detail in order to obtain more accurate and complete information.

### **6.2 Literature survey**

A survey of literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

### **6.3 Oral histories**

People from local communities are interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the heritage resources. 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.

### **6.4 Management principles**

The management principles used in this management plan is in accordance to those established by Van Vollenhoven (1998 & 2000). These principles include prescriptions for the content of management plans and are in line with the National Heritage Resources Act. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) guidelines in this regard were also utilized.

### **6.5 Evaluation of Heritage sites**

The evaluation of heritage sites is done by giving a field rating for each (see Appendix C) using the following criteria as outlines in the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999:

- The unique nature of a site,
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit,
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site,
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features,
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known),
- The preservation condition of the site,
- Uniqueness of the site, and
- The potential to answer present research questions.

## 7. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with by the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999). According to the act the following are 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. Archaeological and paleontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, paleontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

### **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.

The Act defines a **structure** as “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 paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological 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 paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. Bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological 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 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, 1999, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

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

- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume 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.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 years until proven otherwise.

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) before exhumation can take place. Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)**.

## **8. HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

In order to place the site and the cultural resources within context, it is necessary to give a background regarding the different phases of human history in the area. Although this information is already in the HIA reports, it needs to be repeated here since the management plan needs to be an independent report able to stand on its own.

### **8.1 Stone Age**

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago  
Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago  
Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

The closest Stone Age occurrence found to the surveyed area is an Early and Middle Stone Age site called Border Cave in Swaziland (Mitchell 2002: 61, 73). Another Middle

Stone Age site is that of Lion Cavern to the west of the surveyed area (Mitchell 2002: 73). Late Stone Age sites were found at Skukuza, called SK4 and three sites at Barberton called Bormansdrif, Sweet Home and Kearnsney Estates (Bergh 1999: 4) and at Siphiso and Caimane in Swaziland (Mitchell 2002: 127, 162).

This probably only indicates a lack of research in the area as well as the fact that there is no comprehensive data base on the prehistory of southern Africa. From the above mentioned it is clear that the area definitely is suitable for human occupation.

Many rock art sites are known from around Barberton and Swaziland (Bergh 1999: 5; Mitchell 2002: 193), but these of course are in the mountains whereas the surveyed area is on the floodplains of the Komati River. Accordingly Smith & Zubieta (2007: 36) indicates no rock art sites in the Komati River Valley. Sites are however found in the Kruger National Park (Eloff 2007: 12).

The close vicinity of water sources and ample grazing would have made it a prime spot for hunting and obtaining water during the past. Therefore one may assume that Stone Age people probably would have moved through the area. Some Middle and Late Stone Age tools have been identified during the surveys, but these are out of context and probably were washed down from higher up slope.

## **8.2 Iron Age**

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (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 atlas indicates that the closest Early Iron Age site to the surveyed area is one at Plaston (Bergh 1999: 6). Another site has been excavated close to Nelspruit (Esterhuysen & Smith 2007: 12). One however needs to take note that not many Early Iron Age sites have been identified thus far in South Africa.

Bergh (1999: 7) does also not indicate any Late Iron Age sites here, although a large

number is indicated around Badplaas to the west of Barberton. It is however indicated that during the Iron Age iron was worked quite close and to the north-west of the surveyed area (Bergh 1999: 8). Iron Age sites were also identified in the south of the Kruger National Park (Eloff et.al. 2007: 35-39).

Three of the early trade routes passed reasonably close to the area that was surveyed. One went through Sabie Poort and one through the Komati Poort, both to the north-east of where the survey was done. The third runs to the south thereof and went from Maputo to Barberton, through Swaziland (Bergh 1999: 9).

Iron Age material was identified during the surveys. The good grazing and access water in the area would have provided a good environment for Iron Age people although building material seem to be reasonably scarce.

### **8.3 Historical Age**

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.

At the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the area to the north of current day Swaziland was also inhabited by the Swazi (Eloff et.al. 2007: 63; Bergh 1999: 10; Bornman 1994: 2-6). During the Difaquane (1823-1837) the Swazi moved further inland as a result of land becoming available (Bergh 1999: 11). This indicates that historical Iron Age people probably utilized this environment in the past.

The first early traveler who visited this area was Lieutenant Jan Steffer in 1723 who were exploring the country inland from Delagoa Bay. He was followed by Francois de Cuiper who moved through the Komati Poort in 1725 (Punt 1975:44-78; Bergh 1999: 12, 116). More than a century later, in 1844, the Voortrekker leader Andries Hendrik Potgieter also used the route through Komatipoort (Tempelhoff 1982: 5).

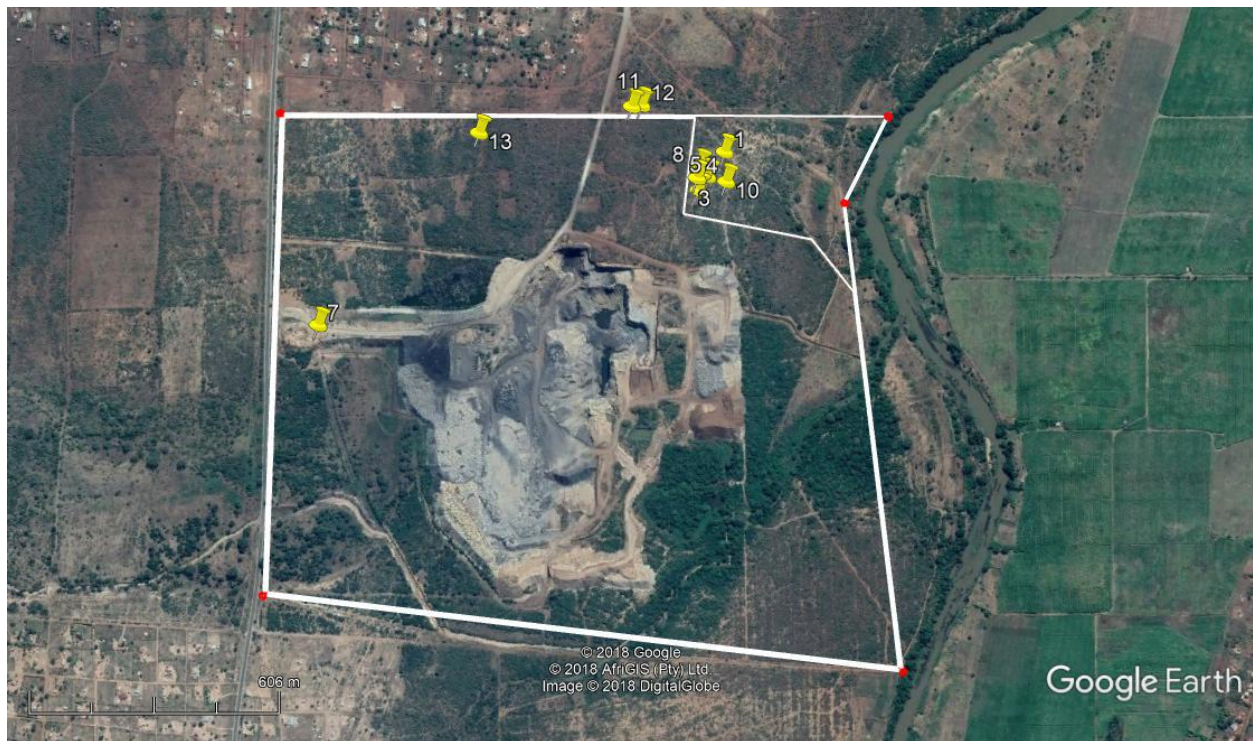
White farmers only settled here after 1845, but this was to the north of the Crocodile River (Bergh 1999: 16, 130). This area was traded from the Swazi in 1846 (Bergh 1999:16-17). The Komati River then was the border between the Swazi's and the South African Republic (ZAR). The land however stayed government land. The permanent settlement of white farmers only occurred after the establishment of a railway system through Komati Poort in 1887 (Tempelhoff 1982: 6-7).

It is not known whether the surveyed area saw any action during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). The town of Komatipoort did play a major role during this War (Tempelhoff 1982: 9-11). Both Boer and British forces probably moved through the area where the mine is situated doing their day-to-day patrols.

Graves identified during the survey date to the Historical Age. These are discussed below.

## 9. DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND DOCUMENTATION OF THE GRAVES

A number of 10 individual graves were counted. The first 6 of these are inside of an area already fenced in. Two of these falls just outside of the fenced-in area. One grave was identified very close to mining activities and reasonably far away from the others. The last site is a possible grave site underneath a mining berm (Figure 6-8).



**Figure 6: Location of the individual graves. The numbers are those in the HIA report.<sup>1</sup>**

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<sup>1</sup> Sites 1, 3-5, 7-8 and 10-13 are graves. Site 2 is an Iron Age/ Historical site, site 6 the Nkosi Dam and site 9 a Marula tree. The non-grave sites are discussed in the HIA.



**Figure 7: Zoomed-in view of the grave locations.**



**Figure 8: Zoomed-in image of graves located close together.**



## 9.1 Area 1 – 6 grave sites

These are numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10. The graves are situated haphazardly in Area 1. There is a possibility that there may be more graves, but since traditional graves in this area are sometimes marked with aloes, it is difficult to determine. Therefore this entire area is regarded as being sensitive from a heritage perspective. The detailed documentation of the graves is provided in Appendix F.

The division into the categories of graves (related to date of death) is as follows:

Archaeological graves (older than 100 years): 0

Heritage graves (older than 60 years): 0

Unknown (to be handled similarly to heritage graves): 9

Younger than 60 years: 0

### ***Site 1 - double grave:***

This is a single grave which originally had a stone dressing and no headstone. It was later bordered by concrete blocks (Figure 9). It clearly is a double grave and a metal plaque indicates two surnames, namely Masilela and Sihlangu. This plaque also is a recent addition to the grave. No date is indicated on either the grave or the plaque. The grave dates to the Historical Age and are in a good condition. .

GPS: 25°49.600'S

31°48.101'E



**Figure 9: Grave no. 1.**

***Site 3 – three graves:***

This is three graves found relatively close together. All of them have no grave dressing, but some indigenous aloes indicate their position (Figure 10). Informants indicated that in this geographical area such an aloe is planted on graves and after a few years more of these have grown there. No headstones or any other grave dressing are evident. Therefore the dates of death and the names of the people buried here is also unknown.

GPS: 25°49.632'S  
31°48.076'E



**Figure 10: Graves at site no. 3.**

***Site 4 – single grave***

This is a grave with a traditional circular stone dressing and stone headstone (Figure 11). There is no information on the headstone and therefore the name of the buried individual and the date of death are unknown.

GPS: 25°49.634'S  
31°48.061'E



**Figure 11: The grave at site no. 4.**

***Site 5 – single grave***

This is yet another grave with a traditional stone dressing. One of the aloes mentioned earlier is also planted on the grave (Figure 12). The grave has no headstone and therefore the name of the buried individual as well as the date of death is unknown.

GPS: 25°49.650S  
31°48.063'E



**Figure 12: The grave at site no. 5.**

***Site 8 – single grave***

This is another grave with no grave dressing but indicated by aloes (Figure 13). The grave has no headstone and therefore the name of the buried individual as well as the date of death is unknown.

GPS: 25°49'37.17"S  
31°48'03.88"E



**Figure 13: The grave at site no. 8.**

***Site 10 – single grave***

This is yet another grave with a traditional stone dressing. No other grave markings are visible (Figure 14). The grave has no headstone and therefore the name of the buried individual as well as the date of death is unknown.

GPS: 25°49'38.33"S  
31°48.06.20"E



**Figure 14: The grave at site no. 10.**

## **9.2 Area 2 – 2 grave sites**

These are numbers 11 and 12. The graves are situated haphazardly in Area 2. There is a possibility that there may be more graves, but since traditional graves in this area are sometimes marked with aloes, it is difficult to determine. The detailed documentation of the graves is provided in Appendix F.

The division into the categories of graves (related to date of death) is as follows:

- Archaeological graves (older than 100 years): 0
- Heritage graves (older than 60 years): 0
- Unknown (to be handled similarly to heritage graves): 2
- Younger than 60 years: 0

### ***Site 11 – single grave:***

This is a grave merely indicated by a metal marker against a tree (Figure 15). The grave has no headstone and therefore the name of the buried individual as well as the date of death is unknown.

GPS: 25°49'32.45"S  
31°47'57.94"E



**Figure 15: The grave at site no. 11.**

***Site 12 – single grave***

This is yet another grave with a traditional stone dressing. It also includes some of the aloes mentioned earlier and an enamel pot (Figure 16). The grave has a headstone, which had fallen over. It however has no information on. Therefore the name of the buried individual as well as the date of death is unknown.

GPS: 25°49'32.35"S  
31°47'58.81"E





**Figure 16: The grave at site no. 12.**

### **9.3 Area 3 – 1 grave site**

This is number 13. There is a possibility that there may be more graves, since this one was uncovered by mining activities and then closed up again. The detailed documentation of the graves is provided in Appendix F.

The division into the categories of graves (related to date of death) is as follows:

- Archaeological graves (older than 100 years): 0
- Heritage graves (older than 60 years): 0
- Unknown (to be handled similarly to heritage graves): 1
- Younger than 60 years: 0

#### ***Site 13 – single grave:***

This is another grave with no above ground indications of it being a grave. In fact, the mine worked here and uncovered a sheet of corrugated iron, usually an indication that there are human remains below. They closed it up again and fenced it in (Figure 17-18). Thus the name of the buried individual as well as the date of death is unknown.

GPS: 25°49'34.48"S  
31°47'44,59"E



**Figure 17: Heap of soil over the grave at site no. 13.**



**Figure 18: Fence around site no. 13.**

#### **9.4 Area 4 – 2 graves**

This is number 7 which apparently contains 2 graves. If true, there is a possibility that there may be more graves present. The detailed documentation of the graves is provided in Appendix F.

The division into the categories of graves (related to date of death) is as follows:

- Archaeological graves (older than 100 years): 0
- Heritage graves (older than 60 years): 0
- Unknown (to be handled similarly to heritage graves): 2
- Younger than 60 years: 0

#### ***Site 7 – two graves under berm:***

This is a site apparently consisting of two graves, but nothing can be seen (Figure 18). Both Mr. Minnaar and Mr. Matonse know about these graves of which the position was pointed out during the first survey in 2011. A high wall, from previous mining activities, is still covering the site.

GPS: 25°49.826S  
31°47.507'E



**Figure 19: Area where two graves are apparently covered by a high wall.**

## **10. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

In preserving the grave sites, five internationally accepted documents relating to the protection of cultural resources should be taken into consideration. These are:

- The Australian ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance, also called the Burra charter, of November 1999.
- The Venice charter of January 1996.
- The Conservation plan: a guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance by James Semple Kerr of Augustus 1985.
- The International Finance Corporations' performance standard for cultural heritage of 2012.
- Equator principles.

Following the guidelines of these conventions, gives the correct guidance in dealing with the conservation and protection of cultural resources. It also is in line with SAHRA's

guidelines for developing of plans as part of the management of heritage sites or places.

### **10.1 The Burra charter**

The Burra charter is concerned with the implementation of conservation to repair the cultural significance of a place. In article 2 of the document it is stated clearly that the aim of conservation is to repair the cultural significance of a place. It includes the protection, maintenance and future of such a place (ICOMOS 1999: 1). This idea is in line with the principles of heritage management. Factors that are taken into account for this purpose are the context of the ethical, historical, scientific and social value of a place (ICOMOS 1999).

Article 3 of the charter states that work on a heritage site should be done with caution in order to take into consideration the existing material, functions, associations and meaning of a site. It basically means that as much change as necessary, but as little as possible should be implemented (ICOMOS 1999: 1).

Article 4 of the Burra charter indicates that all disciplines which can potentially play a role in studying a place, should be used in the study thereof (ICOMOS 1999: 1). It means that anything that could give information should be used. In line with this, article 5 states that all aspects of the cultural significance of a place should be taken into consideration without emphasising any one to the detriment of the others.

It is this cultural significance which, according to article 6, is determining for the conservation policy of a place. The conservation policy is determining for the use, changes, protection and preservation of a historical site (ICOMOS 1999: 2).

The charter emphasises that even the condition of a place give ample reason for the preservation thereof in terms of cultural significance. Preservation includes the protection, maintenance and stabilisation of structures.

If not enough information is available of a previous state of the structure which may be used to recapture and emphasise its cultural significance, one may use the processes of restoration, reconstruction and adaptation of structures. However, the cultural significance of various periods should be taken into account (ICOMOS 1999: 2-3). Archaeological excavations is seen by the charter as an important method to collect information, either for restoration purposes or for the collection of scientific knowledge (ICOMOS 1999: 3-4).

In article 25 the charter indicates that the cultural significance of a place should be strengthened by supporting information such as photographs, drawings and material samples (ICOMOS 1999: 4). This clause is very important as it influences the methodology with regards to the research on places of cultural importance. It includes the documentation of sites by all means available and as completely as possible. It also

includes the safekeeping and making available of this documentation and material.

The Burra charter also has an important influence on the way in which the cultural heritage is handled. Cultural significance is sometimes also referred to as heritage significance. The National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, refers to this in article 3(3). According to this, a place or object is regarded as part of the national estate when it has cultural significance for one of the following reasons:

1. The importance thereof for the community or in the history of South Africa;
2. If it is an unusual, rare or endangered aspect of the natural or cultural heritage of South Africa;
3. The potential thereof to reveal information that will be a contribution to the understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
4. The importance thereof to reveal the most important characteristics of certain classes of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
5. The importance thereof in having specific esthetical characteristics on which a community or cultural group place value;
6. The importance to contain a high value of creative or technical achievements in a specific time period;
7. The strong or special association of it with a specific community or cultural group for social, cultural or religious reasons;
8. The strong or special association thereof with the life and work of a person, a group or an organization of importance in the history of South Africa;
9. Places of meaning with relation to the history of slavery in South Africa (Act No. 25 of 1999: 15).

## **10.2 The Venice charter**

The Venice charter sees historical sites as the most important living witness of the past. The heritage is accordingly seen as the responsibility of today's generation and that it should be conserved in an authentic state (ICOMOS 1996: 1).

The articles of the Venice charter are more or less in agreement with those of the Burra charter. It means that the application of last mentioned supports the first and will contribute to the upkeep of international standards in the conservation, preservation and the restoration of historical places.

## **10.3 The Conservation plan of Kerr**

The conservation plan of Kerr is closely associated with the Burra charter. It gives an explanation of the use of the charter and the steps to be followed in the implementation of the conservation of a historical place. The process consists of two phases.

### 10.3.1 Phase 1

The first phase deals with establishing cultural significance. It includes the collection of information (documents and physical), the analysis of the importance thereof, the assessment of this importance and the stating of the said importance (Kerr 1985: 2).

Assessment consists of the establishing of criteria for the determination of cultural significance, whilst the stating of the cultural importance is only an explanation thereof (Kerr 1985: 8, 12).

### 10.3.2 Phase 2

The second phase consists of the conservation plan. Firstly, information should be collected. This includes four sectors namely:

- the needs of the client
- external needs
- requirements for the maintenance of the cultural significance and
- the physical condition of the place.

Hereafter a conservation management plan is developed, a conservation policy is stated and a strategy for the implementation of the conservation plan is rolled out (Kerr 1885: 2).

## **10.4 The International Finance Corporations' performance standard for cultural heritage**

This standard recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. It aims to ensure that clients protect cultural heritage in the course of their project activities.

This is done by clients abiding to the law and having heritage surveys done in order to identify and protect cultural heritage resources via field studies and the documentation of such resources. These need to be done by competent professionals (e.g. archaeologists and cultural historians). Possible chance finds, encountered during the project development, also needs to be managed by not disturbing it and by having it assessed by professionals.

Impacts on the cultural heritage should be minimized. This includes the possible maintenance of such sites in situ, or when impossible, the restoration of the functionality of the cultural heritage in a different location. When cultural historical and archaeological artifacts and structures need to be removed, this should be done by professionals and by abiding to the applicable legislation. The removal of cultural heritage resources may however only be considered if there are no technically or financially feasible alternatives.

In considering the removal of cultural resources, it should be outweighed by the benefits of the overall project to the affected communities. Again professionals should carry out the work and adhere to the best available techniques.

It is necessary to engage into consultation with affected communities. This entails that access to such communities should be granted to their cultural heritage if this is applicable. Compensation for the loss of cultural heritage should only be given in extraordinary circumstances.

Critical cultural heritage may not be impacted on. Professionals should be used to advise on the assessment and protection thereof. Utilization of cultural heritage resources should always be done in consultation with the affected communities in order to be consistent with their customs and traditions and to come to agreements with relation to possible equitable sharing of benefits from commercialization.

### **10.5 Equator principles**

The Equator principles mostly make use of the performance standards of the International Finance Corporation. In fact, it specifically states that the IFC Performance Standard 8, related to Cultural Heritage is applicable. It further indicates that impacts on cultural heritage should be assessed during development projects. It also provides a list of potential environmental and social issues to be addressed in the environmental and social assessment documentation. This list includes the following:

- assessment of the baseline environmental and social conditions
- consideration of feasible environmentally and socially preferable alternatives
- requirements under host country laws and regulations, applicable international treaties and agreements
- protection and conservation of biodiversity (including endangered species and sensitive ecosystems in modified, natural and Critical Habitats) and identification of legally protected areas
- sustainable management and use of renewable natural resources (including sustainable resource management through appropriate independent certification systems)
- use and management of dangerous substances
- major hazards assessment and management
- efficient production, delivery and use of energy
- pollution prevention and waste minimisation, pollution controls (liquid effluents and air emissions), and solid and chemical waste management
- viability of Project operations in view of reasonably foreseeable changing weather patterns/climatic conditions, together with adaptation opportunities
- cumulative impacts of existing Projects, the proposed Project, and anticipated future Projects



- respect of human rights by acting with due diligence to prevent, mitigate and manage adverse human rights impacts
- labour issues (including the four core labour standards), and occupational health and safety
- consultation and participation of affected parties in the design, review and implementation of the Project
- socio-economic impacts
- impacts on Affected Communities, and disadvantaged or vulnerable groups
- gender and disproportionate gender impacts
- land acquisition and involuntary resettlement
- impacts on indigenous peoples, and their unique cultural systems and values
- protection of cultural property and heritage
- protection of community health, safety and security (including risks, impacts and management of Project's use of security personnel)
- fire prevention and life safety

## **11. DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE**

### **11.1 Cultural Value**

The cultural significance or value of a site is the cultural value it holds for the community, or for sections of the community. The following values should be used for the assessment of cultural significance: Social, Historic, Scientific and Aesthetic Values.

### **11.2 Social Value**

Social value embraces the qualities of a place that has become a focus of spiritual, political, national, or other cultural sentiments to a majority or minority group. Many traditional sites have such a value, and these may be on a local, provincial or national level. This may be because the site is accessible and well known, particularly well preserved or scientifically important.

These values are very important and are probably the 'strongest' in terms of the conservation of a site. They apply not only to the finest and best examples of sites.

### **11.3 Historic Value**

This value recognizes the contribution a place makes to the achievements of, and to our knowledge of, the past. A place can be a typical or a well-preserved example of a cultural, group, period of time, or type of human activity, or it can be associated with a particular individual. Often, a place has a long sequence of historic overlays and this long period of human history gives such places high historic value.

#### **11.4 Scientific Value**

These are features of a place that provide, or have a realistic potential to yield, knowledge that is not obtainable elsewhere. The scientific or research value of a place will depend upon the importance of the data involved or its rarity, quality or representativeness and on the degree to which the place may contribute to further substantial information.

#### **11.5 Aesthetics Value**

Aesthetic value may be described as the beauty of design, association or mood that the place possesses, or it may be the demonstration in a place, of a particular design, style, and artistic development of high level or craftsmanship. This is recognised as a place representing a high point of the creative achievement in its design, its style, artistic development and craftsmanship. Aesthetic value may sometimes be difficult to measure or quantify. Aesthetic value is therefore subjective, especially when it arises from cultural backgrounds and individual taste.

### **12. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

#### **12.1 Cultural value**

It is clear that all the graves sites indeed have a high cultural significance and a field rating of Local Grade III B. Graves are always deemed to be important. This means that it is of high importance, but on a local level.

#### **12.2 Social value**

The most important principle in the conservation management plan for the graves is that they have strong or special association with a specific community or cultural group for social, cultural or religious reasons, in this case most likely descendants of farm workers in the area.

The client indicated that they have good relations with the descendants associated with the sites discussed in this document. They have regular meetings and allow the people to visit the graves.

#### **12.3 Historic value**

As with the history of the specific community whose ancestors are buried here, the site has historic value. Many of the descendants may of course have moved elsewhere since burying their relatives at the grave yard. This means, that although limited, the site has a wider importance than only the direct community.

#### **12.4 Scientific value**

None

#### **12.5 Aesthetic value**

None

### **13. MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE PROTOCOL FOR THE GRAVES**

The needs of the client in this case are rather their direct business namely anthracite mining, than to preserve heritage features. This however does not take away their responsibility to conserve aspects of the cultural history of South Africa and in fact, by law, they are obliged to do so. On the other hand, it affords them an opportunity to engage into a social responsibility and public relations exercise. Nkomati Anthracite should be commended for taking the necessary steps to manage, maintain and conserve the graves.

The following principles are usually followed if restoration, adaptation, rehabilitation or any other mentioned process is utilised:

- I. In trying to establish the correct fabric and materials the archaeological principal of working from the known to the unknown should be followed.
- II. Reversible changes made in the past to the historical fabric may be repaired, but should it be too expensive or time-consuming it may be regarded as part of the history of the buildings and may then be preserved as such. The same principle is applicable to irreversible changes.
- III. In the process the feature (e.g. grave dressing and headstones) itself should always be seen as providing the most accurate and authentic answer as to its history. Should an answer not come from the fabric of the feature one will need to look further for answers. In order of prioritisation these are:
  - a. Original building material of the specific structure/ area being worked on
  - b. Historical photographs of the said structure/ area
  - c. Other historical information regarding the structure/ area
    - d. Analogies with other historical features/ sites from the same period and purpose
  - e. Historical photographs of these other historical features/ sites from the same period and purpose
  - f. Additional historical information from the time period and other historical features/ sites from the same period and purpose.

The management and maintenance of historical sites are a complex issue and usually

more than one of the indicated processes will have to be used. However, the graves at Nkomati Anthracite clearly is not that important. Therefore, a much more simplified approach would be appropriate.

**Management protocol:**

- 1 The grave sites should be left intact and the only change thereto should be the fencing thereof, in order to protect the individual graves. It is standard protocol in the heritage sector to fence in graves. Apart from making the conservation and preservation of the site easier, fencing also serves as a barrier clearly demarcating the site. It makes management easy and gives a clear message for anyone to stay out thereof. If maintained (and it should be) a fence also automatically keep anything else unwanted (e.g. cattle) out.**
- 2 Area 1 and 3 is already fenced in. The fence around Area 1 should however be increased to also include Area 2.**
- 3 Area 4 (site 7) is problematic, since the graves, if they indeed do exist, are underneath a berm. It would therefore not be possible to fence it in at this stage. It can be done at a later stage, should the graves be identified. It is inside of an area currently being mined. Should the high wall remain, the graves are not in immediate danger. If this is the case the site can be left as it is. However once the mine starts to move the high wall or on mine closure (whichever comes first) an archaeologist should be on site to supervise work in this area and handle the situation. The archaeologist should act according to legislation, considering the development and plans for the area at that stage as well as the information that can be obtained once the graves can be seen.**
- 4 The areas with graves should be kept clean and the grass short so that visitors may enter it without any concerns.**
- 5 A buffer zone should be determined in order to protect the graves. The minimum buffer is 20 m. Since none of the graves have upstanding granite, slate or cement headstones, blasting (if utilised) will should not be a problem. However, since different blasting charges may be utilised to minimise possible impact, it should be considered to rather use smaller charges to prevent damage to graves. The less the charge, the smaller the buffer zone will need to be. It is recommended that in the event of blasting activities, this should be at least 50 m.**
- 6 However, the managing authority should regularly inspect the sites in order to ensure that construction and other such activities do not damage the graves (e.g. cracking or surface disturbance, dust monitoring etc.). This inspection should be done once a week or directly after blasting has occurred.**

- 7 Sites that are close to roads needs further mitigation. Personnel should be made aware of the sites and drivers of vehicles be especially cautious when driving near them. In fact, the sites may be included in the environmental induction programme of the mine to ensure its protection. Users of the roads should keep to a speed limited of below 30 km/h in order to prevent the unnecessary settling of dust on the graves.**
- 8 Inspections done at the sites should be documented at least quarterly by the managing authority.**
- 9 A heritage inspector should be appointed to monitor and inspect the site at least once a year and report to both the mine and the heritage authority (SAHRA).**
- 10 The results of the quarterly reports should be filed and presented to the appointed heritage inspector or SAHRA on request.**
- 11 Further deterioration of the graves should be limited to natural factors.**
- 12 Any change in the development layout, future development plans, condition of the grave sites and individual graves should immediately be reported to the heritage inspector/ SAHRA for guidance.**
- 13 It is possible that in the process of fencing one may determine the location of more graves/ loose stones to be included in the fence.**
- 14 Access to the graves should be allowed to the descendants. However, they should adhere to the managing authorities' conditions regarding appointments, health, environment and safety. In Area 1 and 2 (which will become one) this will be done via a gate which can be accessed by communities. In Area 3 and 4, the necessary arrangements will need to be made beforehand.**
- 15 The mining programme entails that anthracite will be mined around and underneath the graves. It will however be done in such a way that at least one side of the sites will always be an accessible route to the graves, even if mine officials needs to accompany visitors.**
- 16 The main concern is what the position would be with the site after the mine has closed down. It needs to be stated that the land owner always will be responsible for the preservation of the site or the possible relocation thereof should it be an issue in future. This responsibility can be transferred to the developer. Therefore, measures should be put in place to ensure that the site is handled appropriately after closure. Such measures should be approved by SAHRA.**

**17 The mine will nevertheless always have to be on the lookout for human skeletal remains being exposed by any activities. In such a case an archaeologist should be contacted immediately in order to ensure that these are handled proper according to legislation and with the necessary care and respect for human remains.**

**18 In this regard the following ‘Chance find Procedure’ should be followed:**

- **Upon finding any archaeological or historical material all work at the affected area must cease.**
- **The area should be demarcated to prevent any further work there until an investigation has been completed.**
- **An archaeologist should be contacted immediately to provide advice on the matter.**
- **The archaeologist will decide on future action. Depending on the nature of the find, it may include a site visit.**
- **SAHRA’s BGG Unit may also be notified.**
- **If needed, the necessary permit will be applied for with SAHRA. This will be done in conjunction with the appointed archaeologist.**
- **The appropriate action will be determined by the nature of the find and the possibilities given the restriction placed upon it by mining activities. This may therefore include exhumation and relocation or that this management plan be adapted to include such finds.**
- **The possible removal of such skeletal remains will be done by the archaeologist in lieu of the approval given by SAHRA, including any conditions stipulated by the latter.**
- **Work on site will only continue after the archaeologist/ SAHRA has agreed to such a matter.**

#### **14. SAFETY AND SECURITY**

Apart from fencing in the sites no additional measures will be needed. The sites should rather not be opened to the general public. Should it be opened, additional safety measures may be needed.

Visits from descendants to the site should be allowed, and if needed, controlled by the mine. These visitors need to adhere to the health, environment and safety protocol of the mine. Communication with regards to site visits will have to be done well in advance.

## 15. EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

If the site is opened for the public a notice should be placed at the site to explain its significance as well as give an indication that it may not be disturbed in any way. The involvement of the local community which may have an interest, such as the descendants of those buried in the grave yard, is important. These people may also have to be educated in this regard. It is however not recommended that the site be opened for public viewing.

The mine indicated that they have good relations with the community who are the descendants of those people buried here. These relations should be enhanced.

It is however important that personnel be informed about the site, its importance and how they should approach it. This should be included in the mine's induction programme.

## 16. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations were made throughout this document. The practical site specific recommendations are made in section 13. Additional recommendations are as follows:

1. Communication Procedure – it should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. When any work on site commences, care should therefore be taken that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence and ensure the correct legal handling thereof.
2. The management plan (or the appropriate sections thereof) should be relooked at least once every five years or every time any new development is being planned that may affect the graves. If necessary it should then be adapted in accordance with the changing circumstances. This needs to be done by an independent heritage specialist.
3. This management plan should be consulted continuously in order to preserve the graves as indicated.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **DEFINITION OF TERMINOLOGY USED IN THIS DOCUMENT:**

The terminology used in this document is based on two documents. The first is in line with the Burra Charter and gives guidelines and principles regarding the restoration and maintenance of physical historical structures. The second has to do with the scientific methodology as explained by Van Vollenhoven (2000). Some other sources were however also used. The following terms are used in this management plan:

#### **A**

**Adaptation:**

Changes made to a place so that it can have different but reconcilable uses.

**Artefact:**

Cultural object (made by humans).

#### **B**

**Buffer Zone:**

Means an area surrounding a cultural heritage which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

#### **C**

**Co-management:**

Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders, neighbours and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

**Conservation:**

In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined. These processes include, but are not necessarily restricted to preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

**Contextual Paradigm:**

A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

**Cultural Resource:**

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Heritage Resource).

**Cultural Resource Management (CRM):**

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which are of value to the general public (see Heritage Management).

**Cultural Significance:**

Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future generations.

## **F**

**Feature:**

A coincidental find of movable cultural objects (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

## **G**

**Grade/Grading:**

The South African heritage resource management system is based on grading, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Grading is a step in the process towards a formal declaration, such as a declaration as a National Heritage Site, Provincial Heritage Site, or in the case of Grade 3 heritage resources the placing of a resource on the Register. It is not an end in itself, but a means of establishing an appropriate level of management in the process of formal protection.

Grading may be carried out only by the responsible heritage resources authority or in the case of a Grade 3 heritage resource by the Local Authority. Any person may however make recommendations for grading. These are known as Field Ratings and usually accompany surveys and other reports.

## **H**

**Heritage resource (Cultural):**

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Cultural Resource).

**Heritage Resources Management (Cultural):**

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which are of value to the general public (see Cultural Resources Management).

#### Heritage Resources Management Paradigm:

A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm, but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

#### Heritage Site Management:

The control of the elements that make up the physical and social environment of a site, its physical condition, land use, human visitors, interpretation etc. Management may be aimed at preservation or, if necessary at minimizing damage or destruction or at presentation of the site to the public. A site management plan is designed to retain the significance of the place. It ensures that the preservation, enhancement, presentation and maintenance of the place/site are deliberately and thoughtfully designed to protect the heritage values of the place.

#### Historic:

Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

#### Historical:

Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

### **M**

#### Maintenance:

Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

#### Management:

With reference to cultural heritage resources it includes preservation, conservation, presentation and improvement of a place or object.

In relation to a protected area, it includes control, protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of the protected area with due regard to the use and extraction of biological resources, community based practices and benefit sharing activities in the area in a manner consistent with the Biodiversity Act (Act 10 of 2004) as defined and required by the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, (Act 57 of 2003).

### **O**

#### Object:

Artefact (cultural object) (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

## **P**

### **Paradigm:**

Theories, laws, models, analogies, metaphors and the epistemological and methodological values used by researchers to solve a scientific problem.

### **Partnership/s:**

Means a co-operative and/or collaborative arrangement/s between the museum management and a third party that supports the achievement of museum objectives.

### **Preservation:**

Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

### **Protection:**

With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the conservation, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

## **R**

### **Reconstruction:**

To bring a place or object as close as possible to a specific known state by using old and new materials.

### **Rehabilitation:**

The repairing and/ or changing of a structure without necessarily taking the historical correctness thereof into account (NMC 1983: 1).

### **Restoration:**

To bring a place or object back as close as possible to a known state, without using any new materials.

## **S**

### **Site:**

A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artefacts, found on a single location (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon.

**Structure:**

A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also 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.

**Sustainable:**

In relation to cultural resources, means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline, would not decrease its historical integrity or cultural significance and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people.

## 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

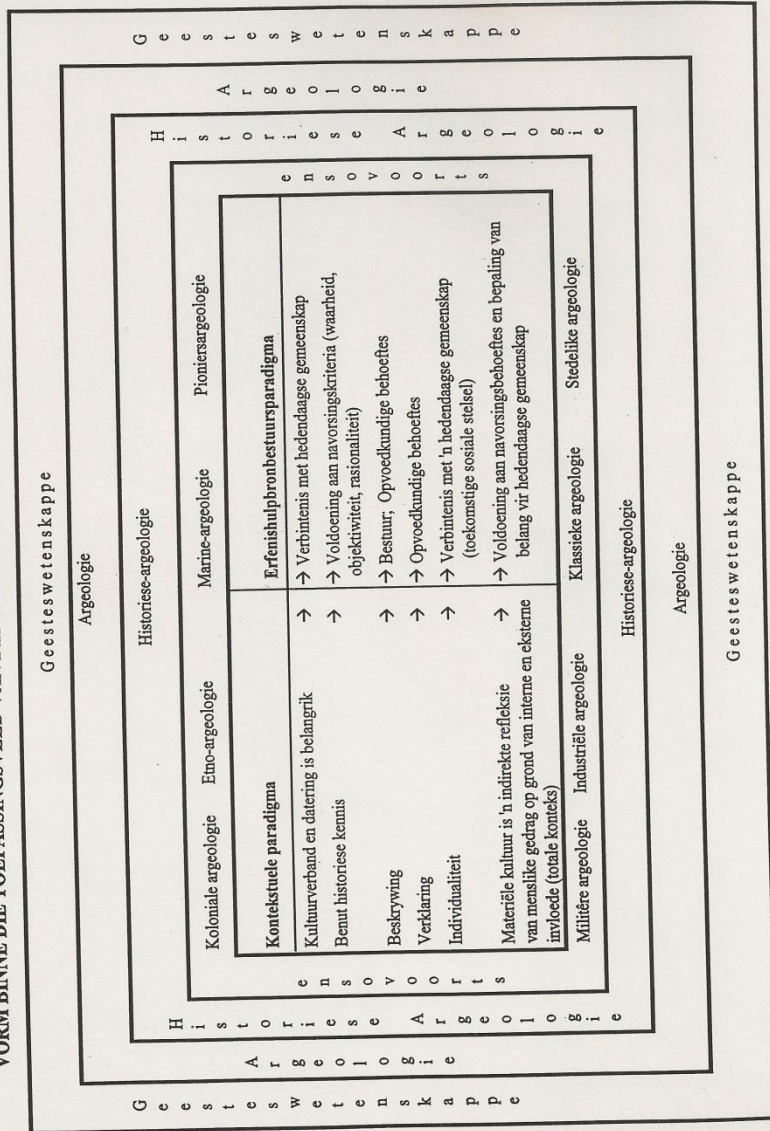
Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

# APPENDIX E

The Heritage Resources Paradigm (after Van Vollenhoven 2000: 555):

TABEL 10.4 'N UITBREIDING VAN DIE KONTEKSTUELE PARADIGMA OM DIE ERFENISULPBRONBESTUURS PARADIGMA TE VORM BINNE DIE TOEPASSINGSVELD VAN DIE HISTORIESE ARGEOLOGIE



**APPENDIX F**

**GRAVE DOCUMENTATION TABLE**

## GRAVE DOCUMENTATION FORM

Site: Nkomati Anthracite

Province: Mpumalanga

Area/ Site/ Grave no.	Position	Category	Grave dressing	Head- stone	Inscription	Date of birth	Date of death	Sex	Associations	Remarks
1 – 1 – 1	E-W	Unknown	Stone and cement	Stone	In loving memory of Masilela Sihlangu Rest in peace	-	-	Unknown	Two small clay pots	Double grave
1 – 3 – 1	Oval	Unknown	No	No	-	-	-	Unknown		Aloes on grave
1 – 3 – 2	Oval	Unknown	No	No	-	-	-	Unknown		Aloes on grave
1 – 3 – 3	Oval	Unknown	No	No	-	-	-	Unknown		Aloes on grave
1 – 4 - 1	E-W	Unknown	Stone	Stone	-	-	-	Unknown		
1 – 5 - 1	N-S	Unknown	Stone	No	-	-	-	Unknown		
1 – 8 - 1	Oval	Unknown	No	No	-	-	-	Unknown		Aloes on grave
1 – 10 - 1	Oval	Unknown	Stone	No	-	-	-	Unknown		
2 – 11 - 1	E-W	Unknown	No	Metal drum fixed to tree	-	-	-	Unknown		
2 – 12 - 1	N-S	Unknown	Stone	Stone	-	-	-	Unknown	Small enamel pot	

Grave no.	Position	Category	Grave dressing	Headstone	Inscription	Date of birth	Date of death	Sex	Associations	Remarks
3 – 13 - 1	E-W	Unknown	No	No	-	-	-	Unknown		Heap of soil made by mine in filling of grave
4 – 7 – 1	?	Unknown	?	?	-	-	-	Unknown		Underneath berm?
4 – 7 – 1	?	Unknown	?	?	-	-	-	Unknown		Underneath berm?