

Prepared for:

JMA CONSULTING (PTY) LTD

SASOL MINING SECUNDA

STATEMENT:

**A PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) STUDY FOR THE
SASOL SHONDONI CONVEYER AMENDMENT PROJECT ON THE
EASTERN HIGHVELD IN THE MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

Prepared by:

Dr Julius CC Pistorius

Archaeologist & Heritage Consultant

Member ASAPA

352 Rosemary Street LYNNWOOD 0081

PO Box 1522 Bela Bela 0480

Tel and fax 0147362115

Cell 0825545449

November 2011

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study for the Sasol Shondoni Conveyer Amendment on the Eastern Highveld in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa was done according to Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999). This project is here referred to as the Sasol Project and the footprint of the area to be affected by the project was referred to as the Sasol Project Area.

The aims with the Phase I HIA study were the following:

- To establish whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (see Box 1) do occur within the perimeters of the Sasol Project Area.
- To determine the significance of these heritage resources and whether any of these types and ranges of heritage resources will be affected by the Sasol Project, and if so, to determine mitigation measures for those heritage resources that will be affected by the Sasol Project.

The Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Sasol Project Area revealed the following types and ranges of heritage resources in and near the Sasol Project Area as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999), namely:

- Historical remains consisting of houses and cattle enclosures.
- Informal graveyards.

These heritage resources were geo-referenced and mapped (Figures 1-2, Tables 1-2).

The significance of the heritage resources

Several structures consisting of the remains of dwellings and cattle enclosures associated with the historical remains as well as one or more of the graveyards will be affected (impacted) by the Sasol Project. The significance of the various types and ranges of heritage resources in the Sasol Project Area therefore is indicated whilst mitigation measures are outlined for those heritage resources which may be affected by the Sasol Project.

The historical remains

The historical remains (dwellings, enclosures and graveyards) constitute a cultural landscape along the higher eastern banks of the Waterval River due to the contextual and temporary connection between these remains. The dwellings, cattle enclosures and graveyards therefore

are spatially, culturally and functional interrelated with each other and supports each other's meaning and existence. This landscape is also historical in nature as it approaches sixty years of age or may even be older.

Cultural landscapes are part of archaeological and historical remains and are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

The cultural landscape has low to medium significance when considering criteria such as the following (Table 1):

- Historical remains such as those in the Eskom Project Area (and elsewhere on the Eastern Highveld) are rapidly disappearing as a result of development and modernisation.
- The historical remains have research (scientific) value.

The graveyards

All graveyards and graves can be considered to be of high significance and are protected by various laws (Table 2). Legislation with regard to graves includes Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) whenever graves are older than sixty years.

The act also distinguishes various categories of graves and burial grounds. Other legislation with regard to graves includes those which apply when graves are exhumed and relocated, namely the Ordinance on Exhumations (No 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act (No 65 of 1983 as amended).

Mitigating the heritage resources

The following mitigation measures have to be followed if any of the historical remains associated with the cultural landscape or any of the graveyards are to be affected by the Sasol Project.

The historical remains

None of the historical remains associated with the cultural landscape may be affected (demolish, renovate, alter) by the Sasol Project *prior* to their investigation by an archaeologist accredited with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). After these remains have been investigated the archaeologist or the developer has to acquire a demolishing permit from SAHRA before the cultural landscape (excluding the graves) may be affected (demolish, alter, renovate) as a result of the Sasol Project.

The graveyards

Graveyards and graves can be mitigated by means of exhumation and relocation. The exhumation of human remains and the relocation of graveyards are regulated by various laws, regulations and administrative procedures. This task is undertaken by forensic archaeologists or by reputed undertakers who are acquainted with all the administrative procedures and relevant legislation that have to be adhered to whenever human remains are exhumed and relocated. This process also includes social consultation with a 60 days statutory notice period for graves older than sixty years. Permission for the exhumation and relocation of human remains have to be obtained from the descendants of the deceased (if known), the National Department of Health, the Provincial Department of Health, the Premier of the Province and the local police.

General

Although due consideration was given to the observing and documenting of all heritage resources in the Sasol Project Area some resources may not have been detected due to various reasons (occurring beneath the surface, unmarked, inconspicuous or eroded nature, covered by vegetation, human failure to recognise, etc.).

If any heritage resources of significance is exposed during the Sasol Project the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all development activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notify in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds.

1 INTRODUCTION

This document contains the report on a Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study which was done for the Sasol Shondoni Conveyer Amendment Project on the Eastern Highveld in the Mpumalanga Province.

Focused archaeological research has been conducted in the Mpumalanga Province for more than four decades. This research consists of surveys and of excavations of Stone Age and Iron Age sites as well as the recording of rock art and historical sites. The Mpumalanga Province has a rich heritage comprised of remains dating from the pre-historical and from the historical (or colonial) periods of South Africa. Pre-historical and historical remains in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa therefore form a record of the heritage of most groups living in South Africa today.

Previous heritage surveys conducted for Sasol Mining indicated that the most common types and ranges of heritage resources on the Eastern Highveld in the Mpumalanga Province include historical farmstead complexes associated with formal and informal graveyards. Stone walled settlements dating from the Late Iron Age and Historical Period also occur but are limited to areas where low, dolerite kopjes and randjes exist. These topographical features are generally scarce in the mining areas where Sasol is operational.

However, various types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of South Africa's 'national estate' as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) do occur across the Mpumalanga Province (see Box 1, next page).

Box 1: Types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999, Section 3) outlines the following types and ranges of heritage resources that qualify as part of the national estate:

- 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 palaeontological 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 (Act 65 of 1983);
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- i. Moveable objects, including -
 - i. Objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects, 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, photographs, 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 (Act 43 of 1996).

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999, Sec 3) also distinguishes nine criteria for a place and/or object to qualify as 'part of the national estate if they have cultural significance or other special value ...'. These criteria are the following:

- a. Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- b. Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- c. Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- d. Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- e. Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- f. Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- g. Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- h. Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and/or
- i. Its significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

2 TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Sasol Shondoni Conveyer Amendment Project may have an impact on any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999). Therefore, Sasol Mining and JMA Associates, who is responsible for the compiling the Environmental Impact Assessment report for the Sasol Shondoni Conveyer Amendment Project, commissioned the author to undertake a Phase I HIA study for this project.

The conveyer route and infrastructure associated with the Sasol Shondoni Conveyer Amendment Project is here referred to as the Sasol Project whilst the footprint that will be affected by this project is referred to as the Sasol Project Area.

The aims with the Phase I HIA were the following:

- To establish whether any of the types and ranges of heritage resources as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (see Box 1) do occur within the perimeters of the Sasol Project Area.
- To determine the significance of these heritage resources and whether any of these types and ranges of heritage resources will be affected by the Sasol Project, and if so, to determine mitigation measures for those heritage resources that will be affected by the Sasol Project.

3 METHODOLOGY

This Phase I HIA study was conducted by means of the following:

- Surveying the proposed Sasol Project Area with a vehicle and selected spots on foot.
- Briefly surveying literature relating to the pre-historical and historical context of the Sasol Project Area.
- Consulting maps of the proposed Sasol Project Area.
- Consulting archaeological (heritage) data bases.
- Consulting spokespersons regarding the possible presence of graves and graveyards in the project area.
- Synthesising all information obtained from the data bases, fieldwork, maps and literature survey.

4 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Although due consideration was given to the observing and documenting of all heritage resources in the Sasol Project Area some resources may not have been detected due to various reasons (occurring beneath the surface, unmarked, inconspicuous or eroded nature, covered by vegetation, human failure to recognise, etc.).

If any heritage resources of significance is exposed during the Sasol Project the South African Heritage Resources Authority (SAHRA) should be notified immediately, all development activities must be stopped and an archaeologist accredited with the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA) should be notify in order to determine appropriate mitigation measures for the discovered finds. This may include obtaining the necessary authorisation (permits) from SAHRA to conduct the mitigation measures.

5 THE PHASE I HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

5.1 Types and ranges of heritage resources

The Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Sasol Project Area revealed the following types and ranges of heritage resources in and near the Sasol Project Area as outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999), namely:

- Historical remains consisting of houses and cattle enclosures.
- Informal graveyards.

These heritage resources were geo-referenced and mapped (Figures 1-2, Tables 1-2).

The significance of the heritage resources is indicated. Mitigation measures are outlined for those heritage resources which may be affected by the Sasol Project.

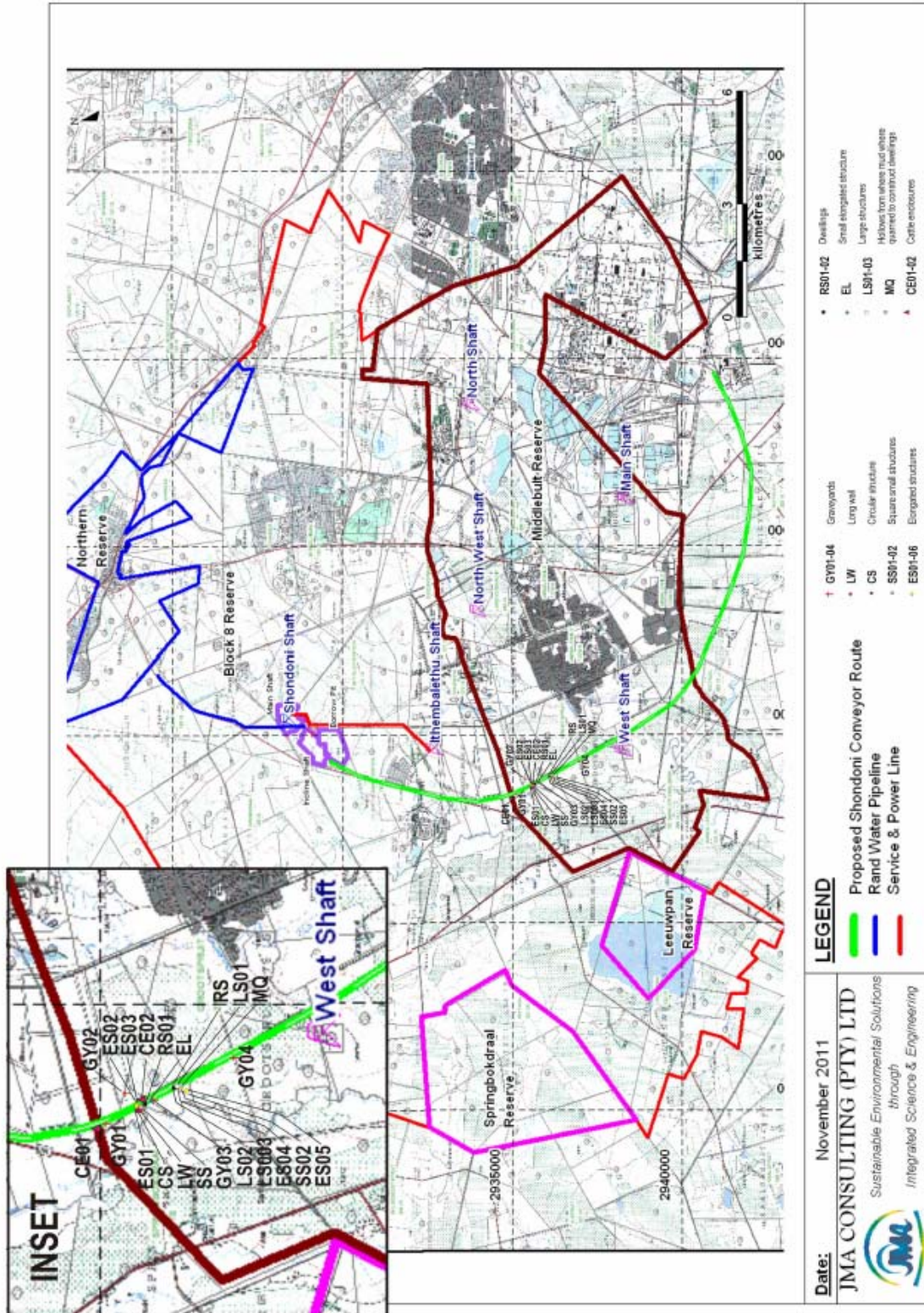


Figure 1- The proposed new conveyor route for the Sasol Shondoni Conveyor Amendment Project. Note the presence of historical remains (consisting of dwellings and enclosures) and graveyards in and near the Sasol Project Area (above).

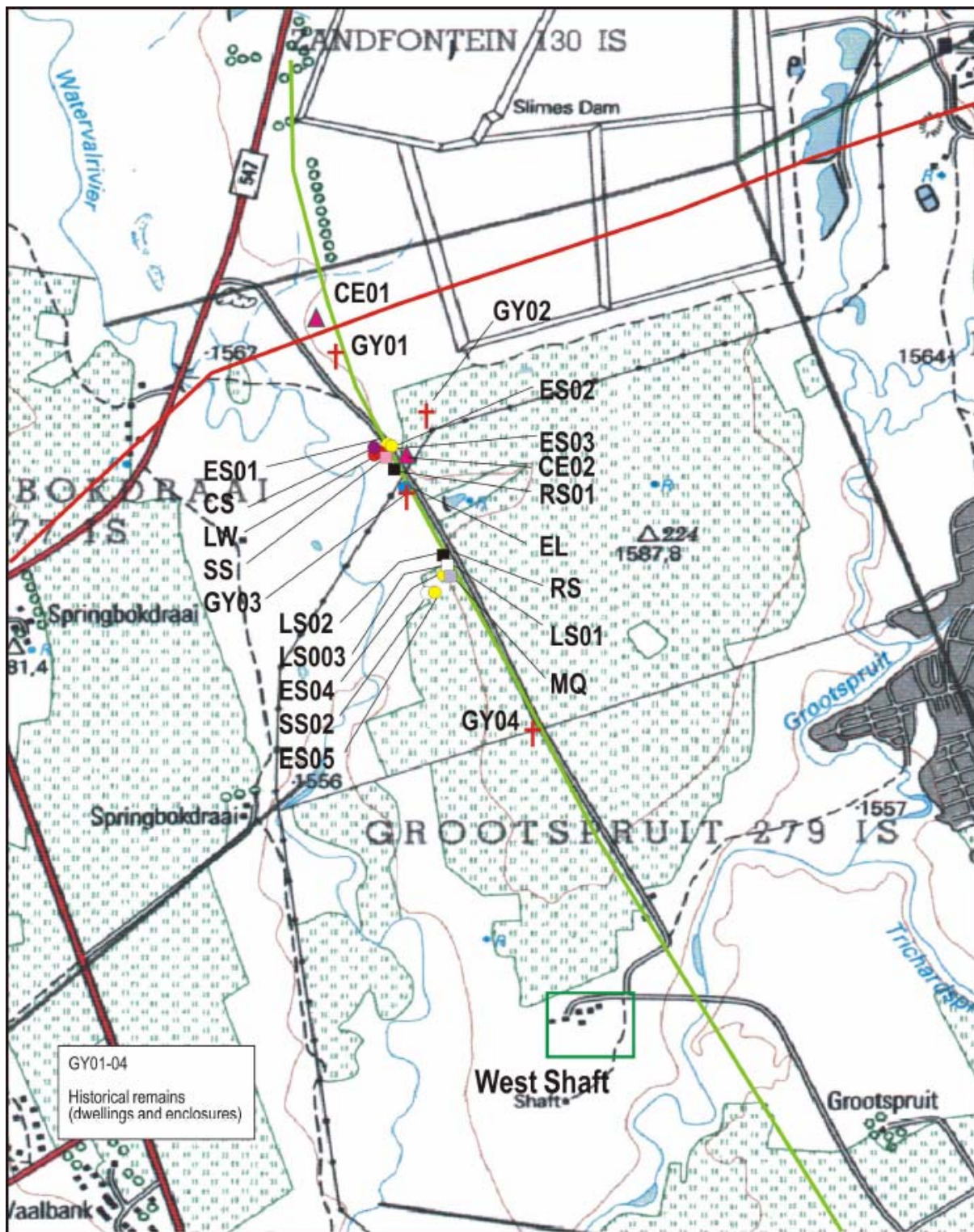


Figure 2- Historical remains (consisting of dwellings and enclosures) and graveyards in and near the Sasol Project Area (above).

5.2 Historical remains

Historical remains consisting of houses and cattle enclosures occur in and near the Eskom Project Area. These remains occur in an area to the east of the Waterval River and comprise the remains of dwellings that were built with stone, mixtures of stone and mud and some dwellings that were mainly constructed with mud. The mud dwellings have largely disintegrated and little of their remains can still be observed. Shallow holes or quarries from where some of the mud was quarried to construct the dwellings also occur. Rectangular enclosures constructed with stone in which cattle were penned were constructed in close proximity of the remains of the houses.

These remains probably date from the last decades of the nineteenth century or from the early twentieth century and were probably occupied well into the first half of the nineteenth century.



Figure 3- One of several cattle enclosures built with dolerite stone in the Sasol Project Area. Two of these enclosures are located on the high ridge above the Waterval River. Both structures were constructed with dolerite stone and are rectangular in ground plan. These two enclosures (CE01, CE02) are respectively associated with GY01 and GY02 (above).



Figures 4 & 5- A long stone wall constructed on the banks of the Waterval River was part of an enclosure in which cattle were penned close to the water whilst the remains of dwellings occur on higher ground away from the water (above and below).





Figures 5 & 6- Hollows or shallow quarries where mud was mined and used in conjunction with stone to construct dwellings (above). A rectangular shaped cattle enclosure constructed with stone (below).



Historical remains	Coordinates	Significance
CE01. Cattle enclosure	26° 31.636' 29° 02.027'	Med-low
CE02. Cattle enclosure	26° 31.962' 29° 02.257'	Med-low
LW. Long wall constructed with dolerite. Part of cattle enclosure next to the river	26° 31.952' 29° 02.143'	Med-low
CS. Circular stone structure. Possible dwelling	26° 31.948' 29° 02.147'	Med-low
SS. Square small stone and mud structure. Possible dwelling	26° 31.946' 29° 02.159'	Med-low
ES01. Elongated structure with several rooms which is part of an extended dwelling	26° 31.925' 29° 02.176'	Med-low
ES02. Elongated structure with several rooms. Extended dwelling	26° 31.927' 29° 02.186'	Med-low
ES03. Elongated structure. Extended dwelling	26° 31.930' 29° 02.181'	Med-low
RS. Rectangular structure. Cattle enclosure.	26° 31.991' 29° 02.192'	Med-low
EL. Small elongated structure. Possible dwelling	26° 32.042' 29° 02.225'	Med-low
RS. Dwelling with two rooms, one constructed with stone and the second with mud. Possible dwelling	26° 32.228' 29° 02.331'	Med-low
LS. Large structure constructed with mud and stone. Large dwelling?	26° 32.235' 29° 02.332'	Med-low
LS Large structure with unidentifiable features. Possible dwelling	26° 32.233' 29° 02.329'	Med-low
LS. Large structure with unidentifiable features. Possible dwelling	26° 32.249' 29° 02.334'	Med-low
MQ. Hollows from where mud where quarried to construct dwellings	26° 32.259' 29° 02.364'	Med-low
ES. Elongated structure with unidentifiable features. Possible dwelling	26° 32.277' 29° 02.328'	Med-low
ES. Elongated structure with unidentifiable features. Possible dwelling	26° 32.329' 29° 02.307'	Med-low
SS. Small structure constructed with stone	26° 32.325' 29° 02.285'	Med-low
ES. Large elongated structure constructed with dolerite	26° 32.259' 29° 02.831'	Med-low

Table 1- Coordinates and significance rating for historical remains in and near the Sasol Project Area (above).

5.3 Graveyards

The following graveyards were observed in and near the Eskom Project Area:

5.3.1 Graveyard 01

GY01 is situated on a high ridge away from the Waterval River. It holds at least seven graves of which four are lined with cement strips and fitted with headstones. Inscriptions on the headstones are indecipherable. Three graves are covered with piles of stone. GY01 is demarcated with a low dolerite stone wall.

5.3.2 Graveyard 02

GY02 is demarcated with a solidly constructed dolerite wall. This graveyard holds at least five or six graves which all have been vandalised. One cement headstone is still standing. It has the following inscription:

- 'Hier rus Jan Hendrik Adriaan Roets Geb 24 Mei 1859 Oorl 28 Sept 1940 Ges 182:1'



Figure 7- GY01 is one of at least three graveyards located in and near the Eskom Project Area (above).



Figures 8 & 9- GY03 comprises at least eight heaps of stone which are located near Eskom's 400kV power lines (above). GY04 is one of at least four graveyards located in and near the Eskom Project Area (below).



5.3.3 Graveyard 03

This graveyard (GTY03) is located near Eskom's 400kV power line and the banks of the Waterval River. It holds seven to eight graves, all covered with piles of stone. No inscription occurs on any of the graves.

5.3.4 Graveyard 04

GY04 holds approximately ten graves all of whom are demarcated with upright standing stones. One of the graves is edged with bricks and fitted with a cement headstone with the following inscription: 'Nelty Mazibuku'

Graveyards	Coordinates	Significance
GY01.Graveyard located on high ridge.	26° 31.682' 29° 02.036'	HIGH
GY02. Second graveyard located on high ridge.	26° 31.842' 29° 02.281'	HIGH
GY03. Graveyard with seven or eight graves near Eskom's 400kV power lines	26° 32.057' 29° 02.233	HIGH
GY04. Graveyard with ten graves demarcated with upright stones	26° 32.714' 29° 02.572'	HIGH

Table 2- Coordinates and significance rating for graveyards in and near the Sasol Project Area (above).

6 THE SIGNIFICANCE, POSSIBLE IMPACT ON AND MITIGATION OF THE HERITAGE RESOURCES

6.1 The significance of the heritage resources

Several structures consisting of the remains of dwellings and cattle enclosures associated with the historical remains as well as one or more of the graveyards will be affected (impacted) by the Sasol Project. The significance of the various types and ranges of heritage resources in the Sasol Project Area therefore is indicated whilst mitigation measures are outlined for those heritage resources which may be affected by the Sasol Project.

6.1.1 The historical remains

The historical remains (dwellings, enclosures and graveyards) constitute a cultural landscape along the higher eastern banks of the Waterval River due to the contextual and temporary connection between these remains. The dwellings, cattle enclosures and graveyards therefore are spatially, culturally and functional interrelated with each other and supports each other's meaning and existence. This landscape is also historical in nature as it approaches sixty years of age or may even be older.

Cultural landscapes are part of archaeological and historical remains and are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (No25 of 1999).

The cultural landscape has low to medium significance when considering criteria such as the following (Table 1):

- Historical remains such as those in the Eskom Project Area (and elsewhere on the Eastern Highveld) are rapidly disappearing as a result of development and modernisation.
- The historical remains have research (scientific) value.

6.1.2 The graveyards

All graveyards and graves can be considered to be of high significance and are protected by various laws (Table 2). Legislation with regard to graves includes Section 36 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) whenever graves are older than sixty years.

The act also distinguishes various categories of graves and burial grounds. Other legislation with regard to graves includes those which apply when graves are exhumed and relocated, namely the Ordinance on Exhumations (No 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act (No 65 of 1983 as amended).

6.2 Mitigating the heritage resources

The following mitigation measures have to be followed if any of the historical remains associated with the cultural landscape or any of the graveyards are to be affected by the Sasol Project.

6.2.1 The historical remains

None of the historical remains associated with the cultural landscape may be affected (demolish, renovate, alter) by the Sasol Project *prior* to their investigation by an archaeologist accredited with the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). After these remains have been investigated the archaeologist or the developer has to acquire a demolishing permit from SAHRA before the cultural landscape (excluding the graves) may be affected (demolish, alter, renovate) as a result of the Sasol Project.

6.2.2 The graveyards

Graveyards and graves can be mitigated by means of exhumation and relocation. The exhumation of human remains and the relocation of graveyards are regulated by various laws, regulations and administrative procedures. This task is undertaken by forensic archaeologists or by reputed undertakers who are acquainted with all the administrative procedures and relevant legislation that have to be adhered to

whenever human remains are exhumed and relocated. This process also includes social consultation with a 60 days statutory notice period for graves older than sixty years. Permission for the exhumation and relocation of human remains have to be obtained from the descendants of the deceased (if known), the National Department of Health, the Provincial Department of Health, the Premier of the Province and the local police.

7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

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Mitigating the heritage resources

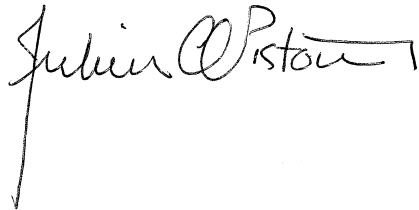
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A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Julius CC Pistorius". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long vertical line extending downwards from the end of the name.

DR JULIUS CC PISTORIUS

Archaeologist & Heritage Consultant

Member ASAPA