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**WANDIMA  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
CONSULTANTS**

**HERITAGE IMPACT  
ASSESSMENT**

**Proposed industrial  
development on portions  
136, 39 and 59 of the  
farm Lydenburg 31 JT,  
Thaba Chweu,  
Mpumalanga**

**Version 1.0**

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**Service provider**



**MATAKOMA - ARM**  
HERITAGE CONTRACTS UNIT

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As we know from legislation the surveying, capturing and management of heritage resources is an integral part of the greater management plan laid down for any major development or historic existing operation. With the proclamation of the National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act 25 of 1999) this process has been laid down clearly. This legislation aims to underpin the existing legislation, which only addresses this issue at a glance, and gives guidance to developers and existing industries to the management of their Heritage Resources.

The importance of working with and following the guidelines laid down by the South African Heritage Resources Agency cannot be overemphasised. This document forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed industrial development on portions 136, 39 and 59 of the farm Lydenburg, Thaba Chweu, Mpumalanga

The following outline the findings of the report:

### ***Possible Historic / recent sites***

#### **Site MHC032**

It is recommended that the old road that is still visible be memorialized on site due to its age, and the importance it had as a land mark and feature in the Lydenburg area.

The other features found at this locality is disturbed to the extent that no further information can be obtained from them. The archival study also did not indicate any significant features in this area and therefore no further action is necessary for this site.

#### **Site MHC034**

This area is highly disturbed by ground works in the area and therefore the site has a low significance rating. The archival study also did not indicate any significant features in this area. It is recommended that a watching brief must be agreed upon to monitor the site for accidental finds during construction.

### **Site MHC 035**

It is assumed that these excavated areas and the activity associated with them can be linked to modern times, since no mention of mining or significant features was identified in this area during the archival study. No further action is necessary for this site.

### ***Late Iron Age***

#### **Site MHC033 and MHC036**

Site **MHC033** have been disturbed to the extend that no further academic information can be obtained from this site. Since the site is associated with site **MHC036** the mitigation measures recommended for this site will suffice for **MHC033**.

Site **MHC036** is associated with the Late Iron Age that is abundant in the area. The site is also partly destroyed by ground activity. How ever as it is a representative sample of the history on the study area it is recommended that the site is documented in the form of scaled plan sketches after which a destruction permit must be applied for from SAHRA before development commences.

### **General**

- If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.
- A destruction permit must be applied for the destruction of the sites before development commences.
- A watching brief must be agreed upon to monitor the site for accidental finds during construction.

If these recommendations are adhered by there is from a Heritage point of view no reason why the development can not commence.

### **General**

If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Matakoma ARM Heritage Contracts Unit was contracted by Wandima Environmental Consultants to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed industrial development on portions 136, 39 and 59 of the farm Lydenburg, Thaba Chweu, Mpumalanga

The aim of the study is to identify all heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within Local, Provincial and national context. From this we aim to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilised before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Information collection from various sources and public consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey, 5 cultural heritage sites of varying significance were identified. General site conditions and features on sites were recorded by means of photos, GPS location, and description. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

This report must also be submitted to SAHRA provincial office for scrutiny.

## **2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

The aim of the study is to extensively cover all data available to compile a background history of the study area; this was accomplished by means of the following phases.

## **2.1 PHYSICAL SURVEYING**

Due to the nature of cultural remains, the majority that occur below surface, a physical walk through of the study area was conducted. Matakoma - ARM Heritage Contract Unit were appointed to conduct a survey of the footprint of the proposed development. The study area of 100 ha was surveyed over one day, by means of vehicle and extensive surveys on foot.

Aerial photographs and 1:50 000 maps of the area were consulted and literature of the area were studied before undertaking the survey. The purpose of this was to identify topographical areas of possible historic and pre-historic activity. All sites discovered both inside and bordering the proposed development area was plotted on 1:50 000 maps and their GPS co-ordinates noted. 35mm photographs on digital film were taken at all the sites.

## **3. WORKING WITH LEGISLATION**

It is very important that cultural resources be evaluated according to the National Heritage Recourse Act. In accordance with the Act, we have found the following:

These sites are classified as important based on evaluation of the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) section 3 (3).

A place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-

- (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
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

(Refer to Section 9 of this document for assessment)

These sites should be managed through using the National Heritage Recourses Act 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) sections 4,5 and 6 and sections 39-47.

Please refer to Section 9 for Management Guidelines.

## 4. ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

This chapter describes the evaluation criteria used for the sites listed below.

The significance of archaeological sites was based on four main criteria:

- **site integrity** (i.e. primary vs. secondary context),
- **amount of deposit, range of features** (e.g., stonewalling, stone tools and enclosures),
- **uniqueness** and
- **potential** to answer present research questions.

Management actions and recommended mitigation, which will result in a reduction in the impact on the sites, will be expressed as follows:

**A** - No further action necessary;

**B** - Mapping of the site and controlled sampling required;

**C** - Preserve site, or extensive data collection and mapping of the site; and

D - Preserve site

Impacts on these sites by the development will be evaluated as follows

## **4.1 IMPACT**

The potential environmental impacts that may result from the proposed development activities.

### **4.1.1 Nature and existing mitigation**

Natural conditions and conditions inherent in the project design that alleviate (control, moderate, curb) impacts. All management actions, which are presently implemented, are considered part of the project design and therefore mitigate against impacts.

## 4.2 EVALUATION

### 4.2.1 Site Significance

Site significance classification standards prescribed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (2006) and approved by the Association for Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) for the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, were used for the purpose of this report.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; National Site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; Provincial Site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High Significance	Conservation; Mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High Significance	Mitigation (Part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High / Medium Significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low Significance	Destruction

### 4.2.2 Impact Rating

#### *VERY HIGH*

These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually permanent change to the (natural and/or social) environment, and usually result in **severe** or **very severe** effects, or **beneficial** or **very beneficial** effects.

**Example:** The loss of a species would be viewed by informed society as being of VERY HIGH significance.

**Example:** The establishment of a large amount of infrastructure in a rural area, which previously had very few

services, would be regarded by the affected parties as resulting in benefits with a VERY HIGH significance.

### *HIGH*

These impacts will usually result in long term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as HIGH will need to be considered by society as constituting an important and usually long term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. Society would probably view these impacts in a serious light.

**Example:** The loss of a diverse vegetation type, which is fairly common elsewhere, would have a significance rating of HIGH over the long term, as the area could be rehabilitated.

**Example:** The change to soil conditions will impact the natural system, and the impact on affected parties (in this case people growing crops on the soil) would be HIGH.

### *MODERATE*

These impacts will usually result in medium- to long-term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as MODERATE will need to be considered by society as constituting a fairly important and usually medium term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are real but not substantial.

**Example:** The loss of a sparse, open vegetation type of low diversity may be regarded as MODERATELY significant.

**Example:** The provision of a clinic in a rural area would result in a benefit of MODERATE significance.

### *LOW*

These impacts will usually result in medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment. Impacts rated as LOW will need to be considered by the public and/or the specialist as constituting a fairly unimportant and usually short term change to the (natural and/or social) environment. These impacts are not substantial and are likely to have little real effect.

**Example:** The temporary change in the water table of a wetland habitat, as these systems are adapted to fluctuating water levels.

**Example:** The increased earning potential of people employed as a result of a development would only result in benefits of LOW significance to people who live some distance away.

*NO SIGNIFICANCE*

There are no primary or secondary effects at all that are important to scientists or the public.

**Example:** A change to the geology of a particular formation may be regarded as severe from a geological perspective, but is of NO significance in the overall context.

### 4.2.3 Certainty

*DEFINITE:* More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data exist to verify the assessment.

*PROBABLE:* Over 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of impact occurring.

*POSSIBLE:* Only over 40% sure of a particular fact or of the likelihood of an impact occurring.

*UNSURE:* Less than 40% sure of a particular fact or likelihood of an impact occurring.

### 4.2.4 Duration

*SHORT TERM:* 0 to 5 years

*MEDIUM:* 6 to 20 years

*LONG TERM:* more than 20 years

*DEMOLISHED:* site will be demolished or is already demolished

Example

*Evaluation*

Impact	Impact Significance	Heritage Significance	Certainty	Duration	Mitigation
Negative	Moderate	Grade GP.B	Possible	Short term	B

## 5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF AREA

As heritage surveys deal with the locating of heritage resources in a prescribed cartographic landscape, the study of archival and historical data, and especially cartographic material, can represent a very valuable supporting tool in finding and identifying such heritage resources.

The historical background and timeframe can be divided into the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical timeframe. These can be divided as follows:

### ***Stone Age***

The Stone Age is divided in Early; Middle and Late Stone Age and refers to the earliest people of South Africa who mainly relied on stone for their tools.

*Early Stone Age:* The period from  $\pm$  2.5 million yrs -  $\pm$  250 000 yrs ago. Acheulean stone tools are dominant.

*Middle Stone Age:* Various lithic industries in SA dating from  $\pm$  250 000 yrs – 22 000 yrs before present.

*Late Stone Age:* The period from  $\pm$  22 000-yrs before present to the period of contact with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.

### ***Iron Age***

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the Pre-Historic and Historic periods. Similar to the Stone Age it can be divided into three periods:

*The Early Iron Age:* Most of the first millennium AD.

*The Middle Iron Age:* 10th to 13th centuries AD

*The Late Iron Age:* 14th century to colonial period.

### ***Historic Timeframe***

17th Century to present AD (1600 – 2000)

The historic timeframe intermingles with the later parts of the Stone and Iron Age, and can loosely be regarded as times when written and oral recounts of incidents became available

## **5.1 ARCHIVAL STUDY**

### **5.1.1. AIMS**

The primary aim of the study was to locate and review available archival and historical records in an attempt to provide supportive information for the Heritage Impact Assessment. The results of the study can be used to make recommendations based on historical truth rather than conjecture.

### **5.1.2. METHODOLOGY**

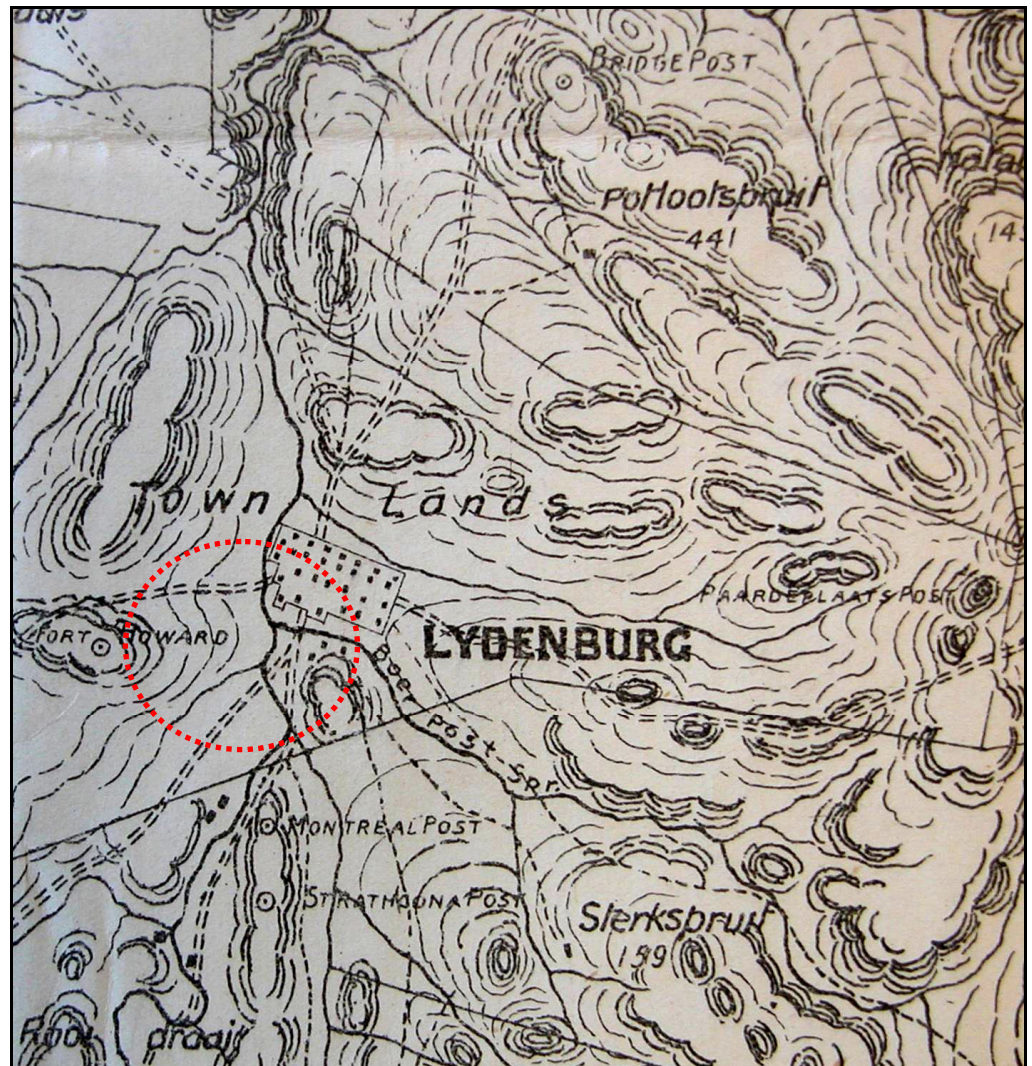
The methodology consisted of the study of published and unpublished literature, archival records, as well as maps to compile the available information needed to address the project aims. The National Archives as well as the UNISA Library were approached for information. The detail into which research was undertaken was limited by the project budget.

### **5.1.3 CARTOGRAPHIC MATERIAL**

*Major Jackson Map, November 1901 (National Archives, Maps, 3/571)*

**Figure 1** depicts the 'Lydenburg' sheet (National Archives, Maps, 3/571) of the Major Jackson Map Series compiled by the Field Intelligence Department during the Anglo Boer War (1899-1902). The sheet is the Second Revised Edition and dates from November 1901. The following observations can be made from the map:

The old wagon road between Lydenburg and Krugerspost passes over the study area. From this road another one splits off towards the north-west. This split is also situated within the present study area. It is therefore evident that the area under discussion used to contain sections of roads which came into Lydenburg from the north. As a result this area would have had strategic significance during the South African War.



• Figure 1: Enlarged section of the 'Lydenburg' sheet of the Major Jackson Series. The sheet is the second revised edition and is dated to November 1901.

## **6. GENERAL ASPECTS WITH REGARDS TO THE HISTORY OF THE STUDY AREA**

### **6.1 SHORT HISTORIC OVERVIEW OF THE OLD ROADS PASSING THROUGH THE STUDY AREA**

Various transport roads between Lydenburg and its gold fields and the coastal town of Delagoa Bay were established during the nineteenth century. A couple of these started out from Lydenburg in a northern direction, and must have crossed over the study area. However, even before the establishment of Lydenburg a transport road was already in existence. This road was known as the 'Commission' road (also referred to as the *Oude Wagenweg*) and was used between 1844 and 1849. It passed through the area where Krugerspost would later be established, over Casper's Nek, Grootfontein, Spitzkop, Kruisfontein and on to Delagoa Bay.

With the establishment of Lydenburg the need for a closer, more direct, road to Delagoa Bay was expressed. As a result a road over the Mauchsberg was constructed. However, due to the treacherous nature of this road, many transport riders of the 1880s still preferred to use the 'Commission' road or alternatively a newer road that was established in 1878. This newer road left Lydenburg for Krugerspost, after which it turned to the east and travelled through Pilgrim's Rest and Sabie before linking up with the Mauchsberg road at Spitzkop. This road was known as the old Delagoa Bay transport road, and was used between 1878 and 1892.

Of course these roads were not only frequented by transport riders. The need for the movement of people between the mining towns of Pilgrim's Rest and Lydenburg was early expressed. A number of coaching services were subsequently established to address this need. The first of these was established during the early 1870s by William Leathern and a person by the name of Pierce. They transported passengers

with a horse-drawn coach between Lydenburg and Pilgrim's Rest, and their business was well supported by miners.

During the early 1880s two further coach services were established, namely Geo Heys & Co. as well as the Red Star Line. The Red Star Line was established by the Gibson brothers, and all their coaches were named after steamboats of the Castle Steamboat Line.

Possibly the best known of all these coaching companies was the one owned by three brothers Piet, Louw and Doel Zeederberg. They operated between Lydenburg and Pilgrim's Rest from the mid-1880s up to the 1910s, when, presumably motor vehicles became more common (Pienaar, 1990).



• *Figure 2: Transport riders and a wagon at Poort City in the Crocodile Poort, 1890 (Pienaar, 1990:267)*



• Figure 3: A transport wagon in the vicinity of Pilgrim's Rest, ca. 1880s (Pienaar, 1990:268)

## 6.2 THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR

The fact that the study area and surroundings were situated on the main wagon road from the north into Lydenburg, must have meant that the area had immense strategic significance during the South African War (1899-1902). The association of the war with Lydenburg only commences with its occupation by British forces under Sir Redvers Buller and Ian Hamilton on the 6<sup>th</sup> of September 1900. Two days later, on the 8<sup>th</sup> of September 1900, a battle was fought at Paardeplaats. This battle was essentially for control of the strategically located mountain overlooking the town, namely Mauchsberg (Doyle, 1902). The town was occupied for the duration of the war, and after the cessation of hostilities in 1902 the South African Constabulary (S.A.C.) maintained a distinct presence in the town and vicinity.

One of the best sources from British side in terms of the occupation of Lydenburg is the diary of E.A. Mackey. Although the diary itself could not be located, excerpts from it were published in the *Lydenburg News* during September and October 1948. These published excerpts appeared under the heading *A Gentleman's War*. Although not as detailed, another work which shows some insight into the experiences of the men occupying Lydenburg is Gordon-Duff's *With the Gordon Highlanders to the Boer War and Beyond*.

The descriptions of both these authors in terms of the occupation of Lydenburg leave one with the feeling that the town was almost in a position of siege. The description of the town made by Mackey (Lydenburg News, September 3, 1948: 1 & 2) certainly supports this suggestion "... (Lydenburg) was now surrounded with barbed wire with forts and gun emplacements at every corner. The streets were crowded; every house and building was bursting with soldiers, equipment and stores; the market and church squares and other open spaces were covered with tents."

This description suggests that the British had defensive features (i.e. forts and gun emplacements) at all entrances to town. It therefore appears likely that such features also existed within or in the general vicinity of the study area.



• Figure 4: British cavalry in Lydenburg (National Archives, TAB, 26453).



• *Figure 5: Members of the Lydenburg Commando (National Archives, TAB, 23321).*


## 7. CONSLUSION

The study has revealed that the proposed development area contains some historically significant sites and especially so the old wagon road to Delagoa Bay.

## 8. SITES OF SIGNIFICANCE

### 8.1 2530AB-MHC032

<b>Description of Site:</b>			
<b>Site Number</b>	2530AB-MHC032		
<b>Map reference</b>	<b>Topo-sheet number</b>	<b>Number of Map in report</b>	
	<b>2530AB</b>	<b>Annexure B</b>	
<b>GPS coordinates:</b> <i>Indicate Model and datum - WGS 84</i>	X	Y	
Garmin 38, WGS 84	E30.45127242	S25.08283334	
<b>Site Data</b>	<b>Description</b>		
<b>Type of site</b> (e.g. open scatter; shell midden, cave /shelter);	Open scatter		
<b>Site categories</b> (e.g. Earlier Stone Age, Late Iron Age);	Possible Later Iron Age or Historical site		
<b>Context</b> (i.e. primary or secondary);	Secondary. The area is highly disturbed by the construction of the tar road from Lydenburg to Burgersfort. Further evidence of an old road is visible; this feature correlates to the location of the "old Wagen road "as identified in the archival study. Refer to Annexure A for an aerial photo of the possible location of this road.		
<i>Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site;</i>	The site is situated in close proximity to site <b>MHC033</b> that is associated with the Late Iron Age		
<b>Estimation or measurement of the extent</b> (maximum dimensions) and orientation of the site(s);	The area comprises approximately 10x10meters		
<b>Depth and stratification of the site</b> (where shovel test permits have been given), both in the text and through photographs of the sections;	None visible		

<p><i>Possible sources of information about past environments, such as stalactites/ stalagmites, flowstone, dassie middens, peat or organic rich deposits.</i></p>	<p>None</p>
<p><b>Photographs and diagrams</b> (Figure numbers)</p>	 <p>• Figure 6: Rock piles</p>





• Figure 7: Bulldozed area

<b>Statement of Significance</b> (Heritage Value)	The site is of <b>low</b> heritage significance. The old wagon road is of <b>medium</b> significance				
<b>Field Rating</b> (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:	Generally protected (GP.C)				
<b>Impact Evaluation</b> of development on site	Impact on site is seen as low negative, through possible destruction of site				
<b>Recommendations</b> including:	<b>None</b> needed				
<b>Summary</b>					
<b>Field Rating</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Impact Significance</b>	<b>Certainty</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Grade GP.C	Negative	Low	Possible	Long term	None

## 8.2 2530AB-MHC033



<b>Description of Site:</b>			
<b>Site Number</b>	2530AB-MHC033		
<b>Map reference</b>	<b>Topo-sheet number</b>	<b>Number of Map in report</b>	
	<b>2530AB</b>	<b>Annexure B</b>	
<b>GPS coordinates:</b> <i>Indicate Model and datum - WGS 84</i>	X	Y	
Garmin 38, WGS 84	E30.45165463	S25.08330105	
<b>Site Data</b>	<b>Description</b>		
<b>Type of site</b> (e.g. open scatter; shell midden, cave /shelter);	Open scatter		
<b>Site categories</b> (e.g. Earlier Stone Age, Late Iron Age);	Late Iron Age		
<b>Context</b> (i.e. primary or secondary);	Primary		
<i>Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site;</i>	The site is 99% destroyed by the construction of the tar road from Lydenburg to Burgersfort		
<b>Estimation or measurement of the extent</b> (maximum dimensions) and orientation of the site(s);	The area where intact stone walling is found comprises an area of 5x5 meters		
<b>Depth and stratification of the site</b> (where shovel test permits have been given), both in the text and through photographs of the sections;	None visible		
<i>Possible sources of information about past environments, such as stalactites/ stalagmites, flowstone, dassie middens, peat or organic rich deposits.</i>	None		

<p><b>Photographs and diagrams</b> (Figure numbers)</p>	<div data-bbox="542 224 1436 896">  </div> <p>• Figure 8: Upright standing stones demarcating a hut</p> <div data-bbox="542 985 1436 1657">  </div> <p>• Figure 9: Burned hut floor</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance</b> (Heritage Value)</p>	<p>The site is of <b>low</b> heritage significance</p>
<p><b>Field Rating</b> (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:</p>	<p>Generally protected (GP.C)</p>

<b>Impact Evaluation</b> <i>of development on site</i>	Impact on site is seen as low negative, through possible destruction of site				
<b>Recommendations</b> <i>including:</i>	<b>Destruction permit is needed</b>				
<b>Summary</b>					
<b>Field Rating</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Impact Significance</b>	<b>Certainty</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Grade GP.C	Negative	Low	Possible	Long term	None

## 8.3 2530AB – MHC034



<b>Description of Site:</b>			
<b>Site Number</b>	2530AB-MHC034		
<b>Map reference</b>	<b>Topo-sheet number</b>	<b>Number of Map in report</b>	
	<b>2539AB</b>	<b>Annexure B</b>	
<b>GPS coordinates:</b> <i>Indicate Model and datum - WGS 84</i>	X	Y	
Garmin 38, WGS 84	E30.45031210	S25.08252933	
<b>Site Data</b>	<b>Description</b>		
<b>Type of site</b> (e.g. open scatter; shell midden, cave /shelter);	Open scatter		
<b>Site categories</b> (e.g. Earlier Stone Age, Late Iron Age);	Possible historic		
<b>Context</b> (i.e. primary or secondary);	Secondary		
<i>Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site;</i>	The site is highly disturbed by extensive ground works in the area. The exposed areas contained middens with earthen ware and ceramics. Features include stone paved areas.		
<b>Estimation or measurement of the extent</b> (maximum dimensions) and orientation of the site(s);	The area that contain cultural features and artefacts comprise an area of approximately 15x20 meters		
<b>Depth and stratification of the site</b> (where shovel test permits have been given), both in the text and through photographs of the sections;	None visible		
<i>Possible sources of information about past environments, such as stalactites/ stalagmites, flowstone, dassie middens, peat or organic rich deposits.</i>	None		

<p><b>Photographs and diagrams</b> (Figure numbers)</p>	 <p>• Figure 10: General site conditions</p>  <p>• Figure 11: Ceramics and porcelain on ash midden</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance</b> (Heritage Value)</p>	<p>The site is of <b>low</b> heritage significance</p>
<p><b>Field Rating</b> (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:</p>	<p>Generally protected (GP.C)</p>

<b>Impact Evaluation</b> <i>of development on site</i>	Impact on site is seen as low negative, through possible destruction of site				
<b>Recommendations</b> <i>including:</i>	<b>The site must be monitored during construction</b>				
<b>Summary</b>					
<b>Field Rating</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Impact Significance</b>	<b>Certainty</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Grade GP.C	Negative	Low	Possible	Long term	A

## 8.4 2530AB – MHC035

<b>Description of Site:</b>			
<b>Site Number</b>	2530AB-MHC035		
<b>Map reference</b>	<b>Topo-sheet number</b>	<b>Number of Map in report</b>	
	<b>2530AB</b>	<b>Annexure B</b>	
<b>GPS coordinates:</b> <i>Indicate Model and datum - WGS 84</i>	X	Y	
Garmin 38, WGS 84	E30.45731745	S25.083478	
<b>Site Data</b>	<b>Description</b>		
<b>Type of site</b> (e.g. open scatter; shell midden, cave /shelter);	Open scatter		
<b>Site categories</b> (e.g. Earlier Stone Age, Late Iron Age);	Possible late historic/modern		
<b>Context</b> (i.e. primary or secondary);	Primary		
<i>Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site;</i>	The area is characterised by trenches dug into a small rise. This activity is associated with possible mining.		
<b>Estimation or measurement of the extent</b> (maximum dimensions) and orientation of the site(s);	These features cover a large area of 150 x 200 meters		
<b>Depth and stratification of the site</b> (where shovel test permits have been given), both in the text and through photographs of the sections;	None visible		
<i>Possible sources of information about past environments, such as stalactites/ stalagmites, flowstone, dassie middens, peat or organic rich deposits.</i>	None		

<p><b>Photographs and diagrams</b> (Figure numbers)</p>	<div data-bbox="542 224 1436 896">  </div> <p>• Figure 12: Excavated areas</p> <div data-bbox="542 985 1436 1657">  </div> <p>• Figure 13: Excavated areas</p>
<p><b>Statement of Significance</b> (Heritage Value)</p>	<p>The site is of <b>low</b> heritage significance</p>
<p><b>Field Rating</b> (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:</p>	<p>Generally protected (GP.C)</p>

<b>Impact Evaluation</b> <i>of development on site</i>	Impact on site is seen as low negative, through possible destruction of site				
<b>Recommendations</b> <i>including:</i>	<b>None</b> needed				
<b>Summary</b>					
<b>Field Rating</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Impact Significance</b>	<b>Certainty</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Grade GP.C	Negative	Low	Possible	Long term	None

## 8.5 2530AB – MHC036

<b>Description of Site:</b>			
<b>Site Number</b>	2530AB- HC036		
<b>Map reference</b>	<b>Topo-sheet number</b>	<b>Number of Map in report</b>	
	<b>2530AB</b>	<b>Annexure B</b>	
<b>GPS coordinates:</b> <i>Indicate Model and datum - WGS 84</i>	X	Y	
Garmin 38, WGS 84	E30.45396913	S25.083914	
<b>Site Data</b>	<b>Description</b>		
<b>Type of site</b> (e.g. open scatter; shell midden, cave /shelter);	Open site		
<b>Site categories</b> (e.g. Earlier Stone Age, Late Iron Age);	Later Iron Age		
<b>Context</b> (i.e. primary or secondary);	Primary although a part of the site have been destroyed by the construction of reticulation lines		
<i>Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site;</i>	The site consists of a stone walled enclosure interpreted as a cattle kraal. Some features are present in the form of extensions to the outer wall. The walls are constructed of double packed stones with a rubble filling. The walls have been extensively robbed and due to vegetation growth little of the layout is visible.		
<b>Estimation or measurement of the extent</b> (maximum dimensions) and orientation of the site(s);	The site measures approximately 85 meters north to south		
<b>Depth and stratification of the site</b> (where shovel test permits have been given), both in the text and through photographs of the sections;	None visible		
<i>Possible sources of information about past environments, such as stalactites/ stalagmites, flowstone, dassie middens, peat or organic rich deposits.</i>	None		

**Photographs and  
diagrams** (Figure  
numbers)



• *Figure 14: Stone wall foundations*



• Figure 15: General site conditions

<b>Statement of Significance</b> (Heritage Value)	The site is of <b>low – medium</b> heritage significance				
<b>Field Rating</b> (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:	Generally protected (GP.B)				
<b>Impact Evaluation</b> of development on site	Impact on site is seen as low negative, through possible destruction of site				
<b>Recommendations</b> including:	<b>The site needs to be documented in the form of scaled plan sketches and be monitored during construction</b>				
<b>Summary</b>					
<b>Field Rating</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Impact Significance</b>	<b>Certainty</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
Grade GP.C	Negative	Low	Possible	Long term	B

## **9. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS**

Due to the nature of cultural remains that occur, in most cases, below surface, the possibility remains that some cultural remains may not have been discovered during the survey. Although MATAKOMA-ARM surveyed the area as thorough as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains be unearthed or laid open during the process of development.

## **10. LEGAL AND POLICY REQUIREMENTS**

In areas where there has not yet been a systematic survey to identify conservation worthy places, a permit is required to alter or demolish any structure older than 60 years. This will apply until a survey has been done and identified heritage resources are formally protected.

Archaeological and palaeontological sites, materials, and meteorites are the source of our understanding of the evolution of the earth, life on earth and the history of people. In the new legislation, permits are required to damage, destroy, alter, or disturb them. People who already possess material are required to register it.

The management of heritage resources are integrated with environmental resources and this means that before development takes place heritage resources are assessed and, if necessary, rescued.

In addition to the formal protection of culturally significant graves, all graves, which are older than 60 years and are not in a cemetery (such as ancestral graves in rural areas), are protected. The legislation protects the interests of communities that have interest in the graves: they may be consulted before any disturbance takes place.

The graves of victims of conflict and those associated with the liberation struggle will be identified, cared for, protected and memorials erected in their honour.

Anyone who intends to undertake a development must notify the heritage resource authority and if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected, an impact

assessment report must be compiled at the developer's cost. Thus developers will be able to proceed without uncertainty about whether work will have to be stopped if a heritage resource is discovered.

According to the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 section 32) it is stated that:

An object or collection of objects, or a type of object or a list of objects, whether specific or generic, that is part of the national estate and the export of which SAHRA deems it necessary to control, may be declared a heritage object, including –

- objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
- visual art objects;
- military objects;
- numismatic objects;
- objects of cultural and historical significance;
- objects to which oral traditions are attached and which are associated with living heritage;
- objects of scientific or technological interest;
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic material, film or video or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1 (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 ( Act No. 43 of 1996), or in a provincial law pertaining to records or archives; and
- any other prescribed category.

If it is necessary to refer to any of the above-mentioned objects, the National Heritage Act (Act 25 of 1999 Sections 31-38) is included in Appendix 2.

Under the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), provisions are made that deal with, and offer protection, to all historic and pre-historic cultural remains, including graves and human remains.

- Graves younger than 60 years fall under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983)

and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the Office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning, or in some cases the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. In order to handle and transport human remains the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

- Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act) as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the South African Heritage Resource Agency (SAHRA). The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws set by the cemetery authority must be adhered to.

## 11. ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

*A locality map is provided in **Annexure A***

### **Possible Historic / recent sites**

#### **Site MHC032**

It is recommended that the old road that is still visible be memorialized on site due to its age, and the importance it had as a land mark and feature in the Lydenburg area.

The other features found at this locality is disturbed to the extend that no further information can be obtained from them. The archival study also did not indicate any significant features in this area and there fore no further action is nessasary for this site.

#### **Site MHC034**

This area is highly disturbed by ground works in the area and therefore the site has a low significance rating. The archival study also did not indicate any significant features in this area. It is recommended that a watching brief must be agreed upon to monitor the site for accidental finds during construction.

#### **Site MHC 035**

It is assumed that these excavated areas and the activity associated with them can be linked to modern times, since no mention of mining or significant features was identified in this area during the archival study. No further action is necessary for this site.

### **Late Iron Age**

#### **Site MHC033 and MHC036**

Site **MHC033** have been disturbed to the extend that no further academic information can be obtained from this site. Since the site is associated with site **MHC036** the mitigation measures recommended for this site will suffice for **MHC033**.

Site **MHC036** is associated with the Late Iron Age that is abundant in the area. The site is also partly destroyed by ground activity. However as it is a representative sample of the history on the study area it is recommended that the site is documented in the form of scaled plan sketches after which a destruction permit must be applied for from SAHRA before development commences.

### **General**

- If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.
- A destruction permit must be applied for the destruction of the sites before development commences.
- A watching brief must be agreed upon to monitor the site for accidental finds during construction.

## **12. LIST OF PREPARES**

Jaco van der Walt, BA (Hon) Archaeology (Wits)

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## 13.3 ARCHIVAL LITERATURE

### Archival Maps

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# **ANNEXURE A: Locality Map & Aerial Photograph**

