

MEALIE CONTROL ACT 1931 AS AMENDED.
Form F1

Certificate of Proof of Export.
(NOT TRANSFERABLE)

Issued by the Mealie Industry Control Board in terms of Section five of the Mealie Control Act 1931 as amended.

REF. 1659/121 No. 2695
Date 11-10-1937

Name L. Janoo & Son.
Address Val
Mealie Trader's No. 1100

This is to certify that by arrangement with the Mealie Industry Control Board
Messrs. Val. Roller Mills (Pty) Ltd.
per. Levering Milling Co. Ltd.
of Johannesburg
have during September 1937 exported on your behalf
287 (two hundred & eighty seven) bags
of mealies or the equivalent in mealie products which you, as mealie trader, are liable to export in terms of Section five of the Mealie Control Act 1931, as amended.

In order to comply with Regulation No 6 of Government Notice 896 dated the 11th June, 1937, you are required to submit this certificate to the Minister, through the Secretary for Agriculture and Forestry, Union Buildings, Pretoria, to enable him to register, in your favour, the export of the number of bags mentioned above.



O. Walker.
p.p. Secretary.
Mealie Industry Control Board

Figure 4-4: L. Janoo & Sons produce exported by Val Roller Mills from Johannesburg

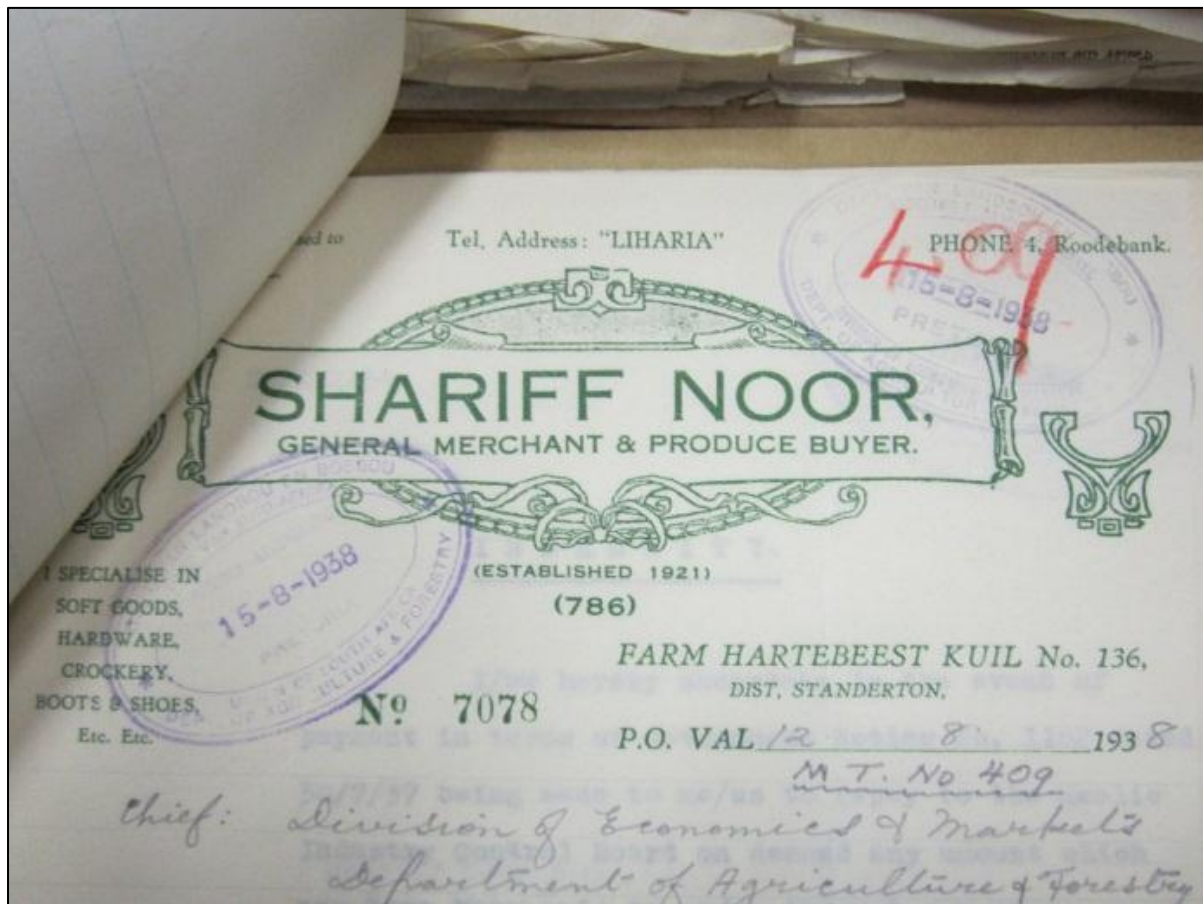


Figure 4-5: Letterhead of Shariff Noor General Merchant and Produce buyer

The WITS database revealed a total of two sites around the project area. These sites include that of a Type V stone-walled settlement (Tegwan's Nest) with ceramics from the Moloko branch and an unknown site. The stone-walled site is approximately 17 km west of the project area.

A total of seven registered cemeteries were identified from the Genealogical Society of South Africa database within 5 km from the project area. These include family burial grounds, as well as a burial ground for the hamlet of Val.

The Council for Geoscience and the Geological Society of South Africa databases were surveyed for all available publications and geological maps on the regional geology. The results are discussed in the Literature Review in Section 4.1.1.

The SAHRIS database was consulted for all available and relevant previous impact assessment reports. The results are discussed in Section 4.4.

4.3 Historical Layering

A desktop cartographic survey was conducted in order to determine the potential of sites to exist within the project area and the surrounding region, as well as relative age based on the

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dates of the maps. Historical aerial photographs, historical maps, current topographic maps and satellite imagery were used to this end.

The 1902 Major Jackson map of Standerton (June, 1902) was surveyed for potential heritage resources (Plan 5).

The farms Sandbaken 166 (now Zandbaken 585 IR and Sandbaken 363 IS) and Bosmansspruit 162 (now Bosmans Spruit 364 IS) were indicated on the map. Adjacent to Sandbaken 166 on the farm Oudehoutspruit 117 (now Oudehoutspruit 586 IR), a commercial structure labelled as *Smith's Store* is indicated on the map. Two bridges, referred to as *Drift (air)* were identified. The first is located near the road and between Sandbaken 166 and Oudehoutspruit 117. The second bridge is located towards the northern section of Sandbaken 166 between the farm and Oudehoutspruit 117. Two koppies are also indicated on Sandbaken 166. The railway line is indicated on the map and is directed through the town of Val to the Waterval Border Post and the Vlaklaagte Station and then on onto the town of Standerton.

Historical aerial photographs

Historical aerial photographs from 1953 to 1975 were surveyed for potential historical structures. Any structures such as a house or homestead, a residential complex, or industrial and mining buildings that were identified in these photographs would be older than 60 years and therefore protected in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA.

The following historical aerial photographs were surveyed:

- 1953
 - 326-007-03552
 - 326-007-03553
 - 326-008-03741
- 1955
 - 201-010-04348
 - 201-010-04347
- 1969
 - 653-027-00445
 - 653-027-08666
- 1975
 - 750-011-00156
 - 750-011-00157
 - 750-011-00158
 - 750-011-00159

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- 750-011-00160
- 750-011-00161
- 750-011-00162
- 750-011-00163

In the historical aerial photographs from 1953 (Plan 6), a total of ten built structures were observed within the Zandbaken Project area. These structures may possibly be houses and homesteads associated with the fields. It is also highly likely that graves exist near these houses and homesteads and in the fields. In addition, a possible kraal was identified in close proximity to a field (XST1716/HS003-kraal)

In the historical aerial photograph from 1969, not much development had taken place and the land was identified as primarily agricultural land as fields were clearly demarcated (Plan 7). New development, in the form of residential settlements and homesteads, was observed outside the project area.

Overall, the historical aerial photographs from 1953 to 1981 showed that the land was primarily used for agricultural purposes with homesteads expanding to include extensions and additional infrastructure.

The 1996 topographical map of 2628DD Val was surveyed for potential heritage resources. The map showed that the project area is still a greenfields area with a number of buildings on the properties. The Val railway station is indicated on the map. No additional heritage resources were identified.

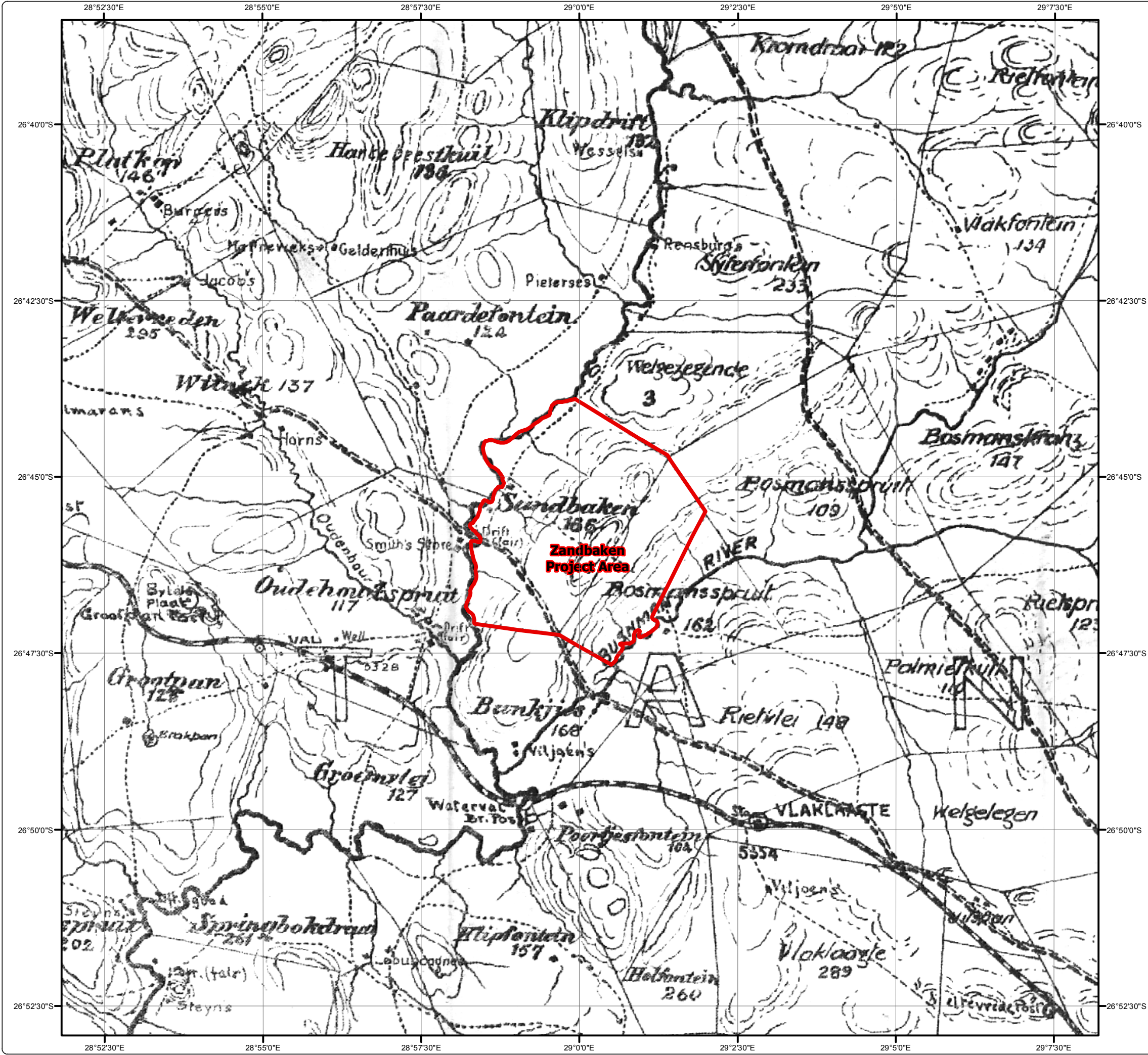
An aerial satellite survey was conducted over the Zandbaken Project area. No heritage resources could be identified from the aerial satellite survey.

EIA/EMPR for Zandbaken Project

1902 Major Jackson Map of Standerton

Legend

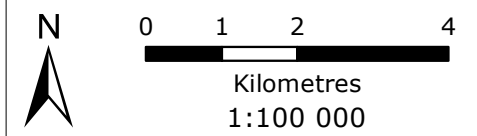
 Project Area



Map Ref:
1902 Major Jackson
Map of Standerton



Projection: Transverse Mercator	Ref #: tdm.XST1716.201210.087
Datum: Cape	Revision Number: 1
Central Meridian: 29°E	Date: 11/10/2012



EIA/EMPR for Zandbaken Project 1953 Historical Aerial Photograph



3552
Job 326 RC5N0117 F/L 114-12mm 18-9-53



3554
Job 326 RC5N0117 F/L 114-12mm 18-9-53



3553
326



3741
Job 326 RC5N0117 F/L 114-12mm 19-9-53

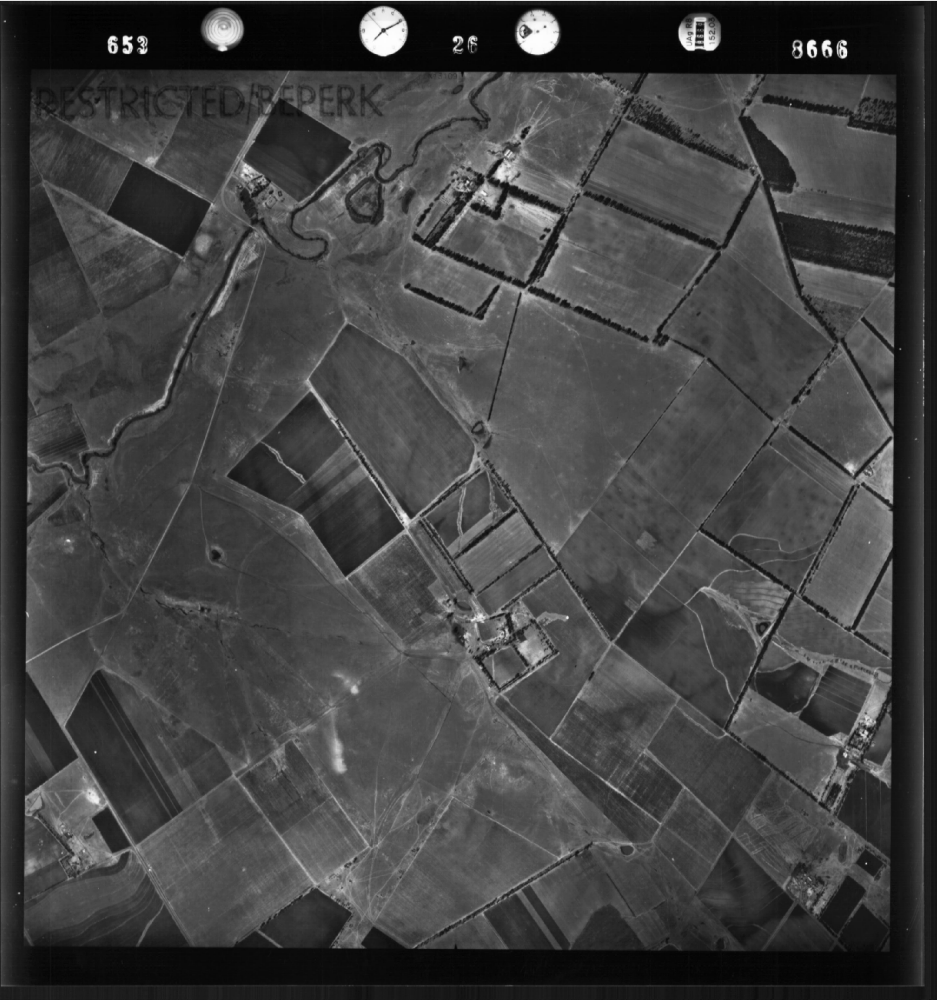


DIGBY WELLS
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Ref #: tdm.XST1716.201210.090
Revision Number: 1
Date: 11/10/2012

EIA/EMPR for Zandbaken Project 1969 Historical Aerial Photographs



DIGBY WELLS
ENVIRONMENTAL

www.digbywells.com

Ref #: tdm.XST1716.201210.089
Revision Number: 1
Date: 11/10/2012

4.4 Relevant Previous Impact Assessment Reports

No previous impact assessments were conducted in the proposed Zandbaken Project area, specifically, but relevant impact assessments undertaken near the project area included:

- Henderson, Z & Koortzen, C. 2007. Heritage Assessment Report Zeus Substation Expansion, Vlakfontein 328, Gert Sibande (DC 30) District, Mpumalanga, South Africa. Unpublished report for PBA International.
 - A burial ground containing 56 graves was identified during the impact assessment. The oldest identified date on the headstone is 1922 (Henderson & Koortzen, 2007).
 - This site is located approximately 8 km north east from the Zandbaken Project area.
- Van Schalkwyk, J. A. 2008. Heritage Impact Assessment for the Standerton Extension 8 Project, Standerton, Mpumalanga. Unpublished report for Interdesign Landscape Architects.
 - A Second World War aerodrome was identified during the impact assessment. It was part of the vast Joint Air Training Scheme that was operated by the South African Air Force and the Royal Air Force. It was used to train pilots, navigators, air gunners and observers. After the Second World War, the living quarters became a suburb of Standerton and the other structures became part of a textile factory. The airfield then became a public aerodrome (Van Schalkwyk, 2008).
 - The site is located approximately 25 km south east from the Zandbaken Project area.
- Pistorius, J. C. C. 2008. A phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) study for Sasol's proposed new gas and liquid pipelines (along a corridor) from Sasol Synfuels in Secunda (Mpumalanga) to Sasol Infrachem and Natref in Sasolburg (Free State) on the Highveld in the Republic of South Africa.
 - A total of three farmstead complexes, 11 historical houses and 14 burial grounds were identified along the proposed pipeline corridor (Pistorius, 2008).
 - These sites are situated approximately 13 km to the north of the Zandbaken Project area.

4.5 Interested and Affected Parties

As part of the public participation process (PPP), stakeholders and Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) were identified and are currently being notified of the proposed development. The following landowners have been identified and were notified of the proposed development in early November 2012:

Land Owners	Property
Directly Affected	Directly Affected
Mr Lane Reynolds	Zandbaken 585 IR Portion 1
Mr Ampie Cronje	Zandbaken 585 IR Portion 5
	Sandbaken 363 IS Portion 1
	Sandbaken 363 IS Portion 2
	Sandbaken 363 IS Portion 3
Mr Dick Kerslake	Sandbaken 363 IS Portion 4
	Sandbaken 363 IS RE
Mr Charles Sutcliffe	Bosmans Spruit 364 IS Portion 3

The remaining directly affected stakeholders such as the landowners neighbouring the project area, will be notified via registered mail and hand delivery in mid-November 2012. All other stakeholders will be notified through email correspondence and provided with a Background Information Document (BID) in mid-November 2012.

The stakeholders listed in Table 4-3 below are not exhaustive, but list those who have to date been identified. The PPP requests that identified stakeholders supply Digby Wells with information of any additional I&APs. Stakeholders are further invited to comment on the proposed development. Stakeholders are further invited to comment on the proposed development. All comments will be noted by Digby Wells' PPP department. All comments regarding heritage resources will be referred to the relevant specialist.

Table 4-3: Identified stakeholders and I&APs for the Zandbaken Project

Name	Company
National	
Nikisi Lesufi	Chamber of Mines South Africa
David Kleyn	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
Langa Zitha	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

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Name	Company
Stanford Mofore	Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
Norman Mokoena	Department of Economic Development, Environment and Tourism
Dumisani Makhubela	Department of Health
Agnes Moila	Department of Labour
Abraham Maphoso	Department of Mineral Resources
Kgopana Mohlasedi	Department of Public Works, Roads and Transport
Moses Mahunonyane	Department of Water Affairs
Dovhani Siganunu	Department of Water Affairs
Molefe Morokane	Department of Water Affairs
Fanyana Mntambo	Department of Water Affairs
Ramsook Loykisoonalal	National Department of Health
Phillip Hine	South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)
Andre Beegte	South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
Jayshree Govender	South African National Roads Agency Limited
Agriba Sibanyoni	South African National Roads Agency Limited
Busisiwe Mlambo	South African National Roads Agency Limited
April Leketa	Telkom
Vere van Vuuren	Telkom SA
Zebulon Maroga	Transnet
Robert Bulderen	Transnet Pipelines Servitude
Provincial	
Koot Claasen	Mpumalanga Agricultural Union
Phindile Shezi	Mpumalanga Regional Land Claims Commission

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Name	Company
Hannes Botha	Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency
Andre Hoffman	Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency
Vaino Prinsloo	Mpumalanga Tourism and Parks Agency
Dries Fella	Telkom Witbank (CNFO)
District	
C Habile	Gert Sibande District Municipality
M Nhlabathi	Gert Sibande District Municipality
Local	
Aubrey Maboa	Lekwa Local Municipality
Robert Mkhabela	Lekwa Local Municipality
Caroline Morajane	Lekwa Local Municipality
Interested and Affected Parties	
N.L Bosman	Agri Mpumalanga
Gert Smit	Agri SA (Agri Mpumalanga)
Lampies Lamprecht	Anglo American Thermal Coal
Jacob Du Plessis	Anglo American Thermal Coal
Elize Tempelhof	Beeld Newspaper
Carolyn Verdoorn	Birdlife South Africa
Martin Creamer	Engineering News & Mining Weekly
George Monyeke	Environmental Justice Networking Forum
Koos Pretorius	Escarpment Environment Protection Group (EEPG)
Andre Botha	EWT
Yolanda Friedman	EWT

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Name	Company
Anique Greyling	EWT
Mariette Liefferink	Federation for a Sustainable Environment
At Nel	Green Trust
Rico Euripdou	GroundWork-Friends of the Earth South Africa
Jethro Solomon	Homeland Mining & Energy SA
Tom Nkoana	Ikangala Water Board
Nomfundo Gobodo	Legal Resources Centre
S Nkosi	MDRDLR
Xolani Mashabane	MDRDLR
Zaheeb Khan	Middleburg Herald
Tobie van der Berg	Middleburg Observer/ Daller
Bongani Hlatshwayo	Mpumalanga News
Mr Gondo	NAFU
Motsepe Matlala	NAFU-SA
Piet Coetzee	Oil Pollution Control of SA (OPCSA)
Breton Parrot	Olifants Catchment Environmental Protection Group
Marianna Nieuwoudt	Olifants River Forum
Len Govender	Petronet
Liezel Lange	Rapport
Riana de Lange	Sake 24
Vusi Ndlovu	Sowetan
Willie Bokala	Sowetan Newspaper
Yolandi Nel	Streeknuus



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Name	Company
Liesel Venter	The Citizen
Jessica Bezuidenhout	The Sunday Times
Piet Kemp	Transvaal Agricultural Union of SA
Andries Janse van Rensburg	Transvaalse Landou Agriculture Unie (TLU)
Kim Webb	WESSA
Garth Barnes	WESSA
Carla Hudson	WESSA
Karin Marx	WESSA
Barry Hertzog	Witbank Agricultural Union
Amanda Botha	Witbank News
Richard Worthington	WWF South Africa
Directly Affected Parties	
Ampie Cronje	Abraham Hermanus Cronje
Ampie Cronje	AH Cronje Trust
Nina	Dick Kerslake Family Trust
Lane Reynolds	Lane Reynolds Trust
Ampie Cronje	PJ and Seuns (Pty) Ltd
Charles Sutcliffe	Sutcliffe Family Trust
XC Mashabane	Republic of South Africa
Mr P.R Smith	Smith Philippus Viljoen
Mr Lucas Klopper	Klopper Lucas Cornelius Johannes
Jan Vermaas	LukieVermaas Trust

Name	Company
Orrie Exteen	Meeding (Pty) Ltd

4.6 Screening Site Visit

No screening site visit was conducted at the time of this submission therefore all information contained in this Heritage Statement is based on desktop research.

5 SUMMARY OF IDENTIFIED HERITAGE RESOURCES

5.1 Site Plan










The distribution of identified heritage resources within the project area is depicted in (Plan 8).

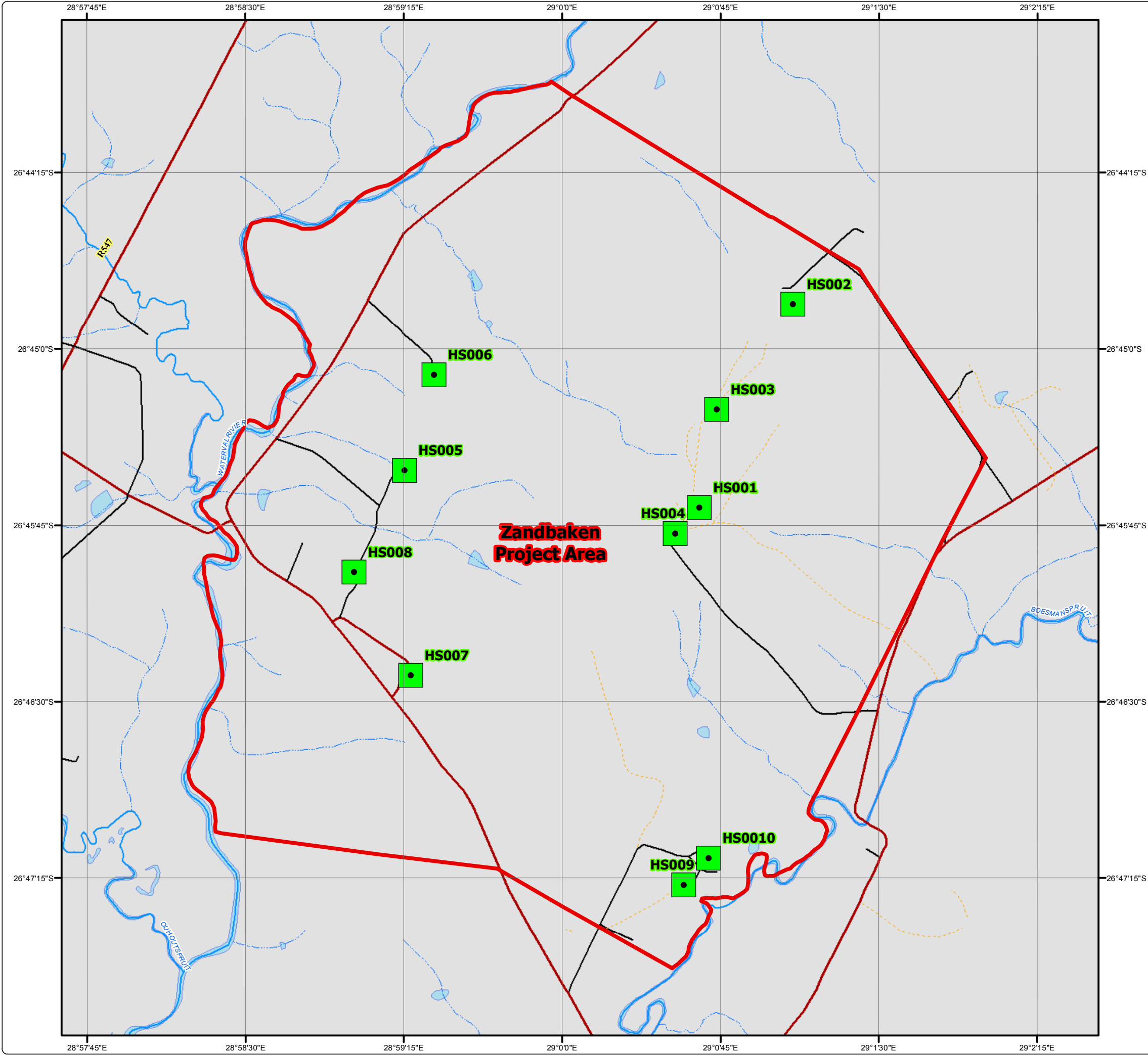
5.2 Built Environment

Nine homesteads and one kraal were identified from the historical aerial photographs from 1953 (Plan 8).

EIA/EMPR for Zandbaken Project Heritage Resources

Legend

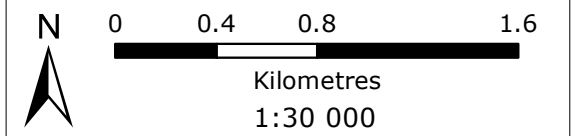
-  Heritage Resources
-  Project Area
-  Arterial / National Route
-  Main Road
-  Minor Road
-  Tracks
-  Perennial Stream
-  Non-Perennial Steam
-  Dam / Lake



Map Ref:
Historical Aerial Photographs (1953)



Projection: Transverse Mercator Ref #: tdm.XST1716.201210.145
 Datum: Cape Revision Number: 1
 Central Meridian: 29°E Date: 22/10/2012



6 POTENTIAL IMPACTS AND SOURCES OF THREATS OR RISK

Xstrata Coal is currently evaluating the potential mining of the coal reserves on the Zandbaken Project site. Xstrata Coal plans to mine the No. 2 seam via underground mining methods at an average depth of 40 m below surface. Coal will not be processed on site. Stockpiles on site will be in the form of topsoil on overburden. The proposed Zandbaken Project site is a greenfields area and the extent of the property is approximately 2 890 ha.

The GS-IDP was reviewed to gain a more detailed understanding of the development context within which the Zandbaken Project area is situated. The GS-IDP represented a five-year plan to guide socio-economic development within the district municipality. Four economic sectors (agriculture, mining, manufacturing and tourism) within the Gert Sibande District Municipality were identified to promote economic growth and create employment.

Although the GS-IDP does not make references to heritage resources, it aims to increase tourism-based business and theme parks. Furthermore, the identified sectors such as agriculture, mining and tourism comprise specific types or categories of development that may impact on heritage resources in various manners. These may include increased farming, resettlement, land claims, and prospecting activities. Proposed development relative to the Zandbaken Project must therefore be taken into account.

The fossil potential of the underlying geology of the Zandbaken Coal Mine remains unknown, but there is a low potential of finding fossils in the rocks. Potential impacts may occur during the construction phase of the development which will entail substantial excavations into the superficial sediment cover as well as the underlying bedrock. These notably include site clearing and the removal of topsoil and vegetation, the construction of infrastructure such as haul roads, pipelines and storm water diversion beams, and the excavations for the underground mine. All these developments may adversely affect potential fossil heritage within the study area by destroying, disturbing or permanently sealing-in fossils that are then no longer available for scientific research or other public good.

Table 6-1: Potential impacts on the heritage resources

Source of risk	Potential impact	Extent	Probability
Blasting	Damage to structures older than 60 years and burial grounds and graves	Site specific	Medium

Source of risk	Potential impact	Extent	Probability
Influx of people	Vandalism, destruction of structures older than 60 years and burial grounds and graves	Site specific	High
Creation of mine	Change of sense of place and landscape character	Cultural landscape	High
Subsurface mining into bedrock	Damage or destruction of fossil resources	Site specific	Low

These potential impacts and sources of threats and risk are limited to the impact footprint. These threats and risks will be greatest during the construction phase, where the potential to damage or destroy unidentified heritage resources is high.

7 RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Recommendations

Based on the results of the cartographic survey, a significant number of potential heritage resources may occur within and around the project area. These heritage resources include residential settlements, homesteads, stonewalling as well as burial grounds and graves.

Based on the above findings the following recommendation was considered:

- Heritage Impact Assessment OR components
 - A Phase 1 HIA is recommended for the actual footprint and not the entire proposed project area as mining will be limited to the underground impacts and will not impact on heritage resources located on the surface. Surface impacts will be limited to the construction of the offices and a workshop and other surface infrastructure.

- It is further recommended that a Letter Recommendation for Exemption of a Palaeontological Impact Assessment be requested from SAHRA, provided that a Fossil Chance Find Procedure be implemented (Appendix B).

7.2 Conclusion

Xstrata Coal was granted a Prospecting Right in terms of Section 17 of the MPRDA for the farms Zandbaken 585 IR, Sandbaken 363 IS and Bosmans Spruit 364 IS in the Gert Sibande District Municipality of the Mpumalanga Province. A MRA for the proposed Zandbaken Project will be submitted to the Regional Office of the DMR, Mpumalanga, in November 2012. Digby Wells has been appointed by Xstrata Coal to conduct an EIA in support of the MRA in accordance to both the MPRDA and the NEMA.

As part of the EIA, a Heritage Statement was required for the project area. The Heritage Statement included a detailed and comprehensive baseline study characterising the cultural landscape. The Heritage Statement was submitted in support of the NID to the relevant heritage authorities.

The GS-IDP was reviewed to gain a more detailed understanding of the development context within which the Zandbaken Project area is situated. The GS-IDP represented a five-year plan to guide socio-economic development within the district municipality. Four economic sectors (agriculture, mining, manufacturing and tourism) within the Gert Sibande District Municipality were identified to promote economic growth and create employment.

Although the GS-IDP does not make references to heritage resources, it aims to increase tourism-based business and theme parks. Furthermore, the identified sectors such as agriculture, mining and tourism comprise specific types or categories of development that may impact on heritage resources in various manners. These may include increased farming, resettlement, land claims, and prospecting activities. Proposed development relative to the Zandbaken Project must therefore be taken into account.

No screening site visit could be conducted as access could not be arranged in time. Therefore all information contained in this Heritage Statement is based on desktop research.

Based on the results of the palaeontology desktop study, a Letter of Recommendation for Exemption of a Palaeontological Impact Assessment will be requested from SAHRA, provided that a Fossil Chance Find Procedure is implemented.

Based on the cartographic survey, a significant number of potential heritage resources may occur within and around the project area. These heritage resources include residential settlements, homesteads, stonewalling as well as burial grounds and graves.

Based on the above findings the following recommendations were considered:

- A Heritage Impact Assessment must be undertaken that should include:
 - An Archaeological Impact Assessment;
 - A Built Environment Assessment; An Assessment of the Historical Townscape;

-
- A Visual Impact Assessment; and
 - A focussed Burial Grounds and Graves Survey.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Literature, Reports and Websites

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8.2 Databases

Chief Surveyor General

National Automated Archival Information Retrieval System (NAARS)

University of the Witwatersrand (WITS) Archaeology Site Database

Genealogical Society of South Africa database

Council for Geosciences database

Geological Society of South Africa database

South African Heritage Resources Information Systems (SAHRIS)

8.3 Legislation

National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA)

Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) (MPRDA)

National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA)

South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) Minimum Standards

Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) Constitution and Code of Ethics

ICOMOS Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties (2010)