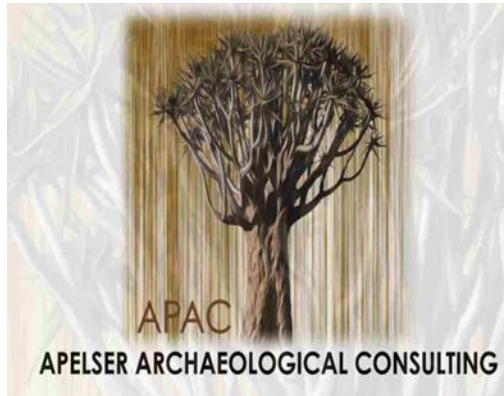


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APPENDIX 13

HERITAGE AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT



Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters
CK 2006/014630/23 **VAT NO.: 4360226270**

**A DESKTOP HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR THE MATHOPA LEKGEMA INVESTMENT (PTY LTD
PROSPECTING RIGHTS APPLICATION ON BERGKANT 41JT
IN THE THABA CHEUW MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT OF MPUMALANGA**

For:

Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd

REPORT: **APAC024/62**

by:

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DISCLAIMER:

Although all efforts are made to identify all sites of cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) significance during an assessment of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it is always possible that hidden or subterranean sites, features or objects could be overlooked during the study. APELSE R Archaeological Consulting can't be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.

Clients & Developers should not continue with any development actions until SAHRA or one of its subsidiary bodies has provided final comments on this report. Submitting the report to SAHRA is the responsibility of the Client unless required of the Heritage Specialist as part of their appointment and Terms of Reference

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd, on behalf of the Applicant (Mathopa Lekgema Investment (Pty) Ltd), to conduct a Desktop-based Heritage Impact Assessment for their Prospecting Rights Application. This forms part of their Assessment for Environmental Authorization. The study and proposed Application Area fall in the Thaba Chweu Magisterial District in the Province of Mpumalanga. The original farm Bergkant 41JT forms part of the application area.

Background research indicates that there are several cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls, but no known ones in the study area and specific farm portion. This report discusses the results of the background research and provides recommendations on the way forward at the end.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view, it is recommended that the proposed Prospecting Rights Application be allowed to continue, taking into consideration the recommendations put forward at the end.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd, on behalf of the Applicant (Mathopa Lekgema Investment (Pty) Ltd), to conduct a Desktop-based Heritage Impact Assessment for their Prospecting Rights Application. This forms part of their Assessment for Environmental Authorization. The study and proposed Application Area fall in the Thaba Chweu Magisterial District in the Province of Mpumalanga. The original farm Bergkant 41JT forms part of the application area.

Background research indicates that there are several cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls, but no known ones in the study area and specific farm portion.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the study area and the desktop research & assessment focused on this.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

1. Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;
4. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;
5. Review applicable legislative requirements;

It should be noted that No Field-Based Assessment was conducted as part of this Appointment and that the results and recommendations made in this report are based on the scrutiny of previous research and assessments in the larger geographical area, as well as archival research and aerial images of the study area.

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two Acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

3.1. The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)

According to the Act the following is 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. Sites of 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.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m²
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the 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.

A structure 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.

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 the Act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites and 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;
- 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 South African Heritage Resources Agency (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, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of 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.

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 to) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended)**.

3.2. The National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998)

This Act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

The specific requirements that specialist studies and reports must adhere to are contained in Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Review of literature

A review of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography. These include Bergh (1999), Huffman (2007) & Lombard et.al (2012).

4.2. Field survey

The field assessment section of the study is normally conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and objects is determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS) where possible, while detail photographs are also taken where needed.

No field work was undertaken as part of this assessment.

4.3. Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. 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.

4.4. Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified are documented according to a general set of minimum standards. Co-ordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA & PROJECT

The study and Prospecting Rights Application Area is located on the farm Bergkant 41JT, approximately 25km west of Lydenburg (Mashishing) in Mpumalanga. The area is located in the Thaba Chweu Magisterial District of the province.

The topography and general landscape of the study area and specific farm portion can't be described from a personal observation perspective as no physical fieldwork was undertaken for this study. However, based on aerial images (Google Earth) of the area it is clear that the largest portion of the study and application area is relatively flat and open, although some portions are fairly mountainous with low hills, rocky ridges and outcrops present. Some

evidence of earlier agricultural activities on portions of the study and application area is visible, while in the southern section there is some existing farming-related structures (farmstead and related features) present, as well as a number of dams (possibly for trout fishing and farming). The study and application area has however not been severely impacted by large-scale developments and the possibility of the presence of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material is therefore always possible. The aerial images (Google Earth) of the application area did not provide any evidence for the presence of archaeological (such as the typical Late Iron Age stone-walled settlements found in the larger region) or recent historical sites, features or remains.

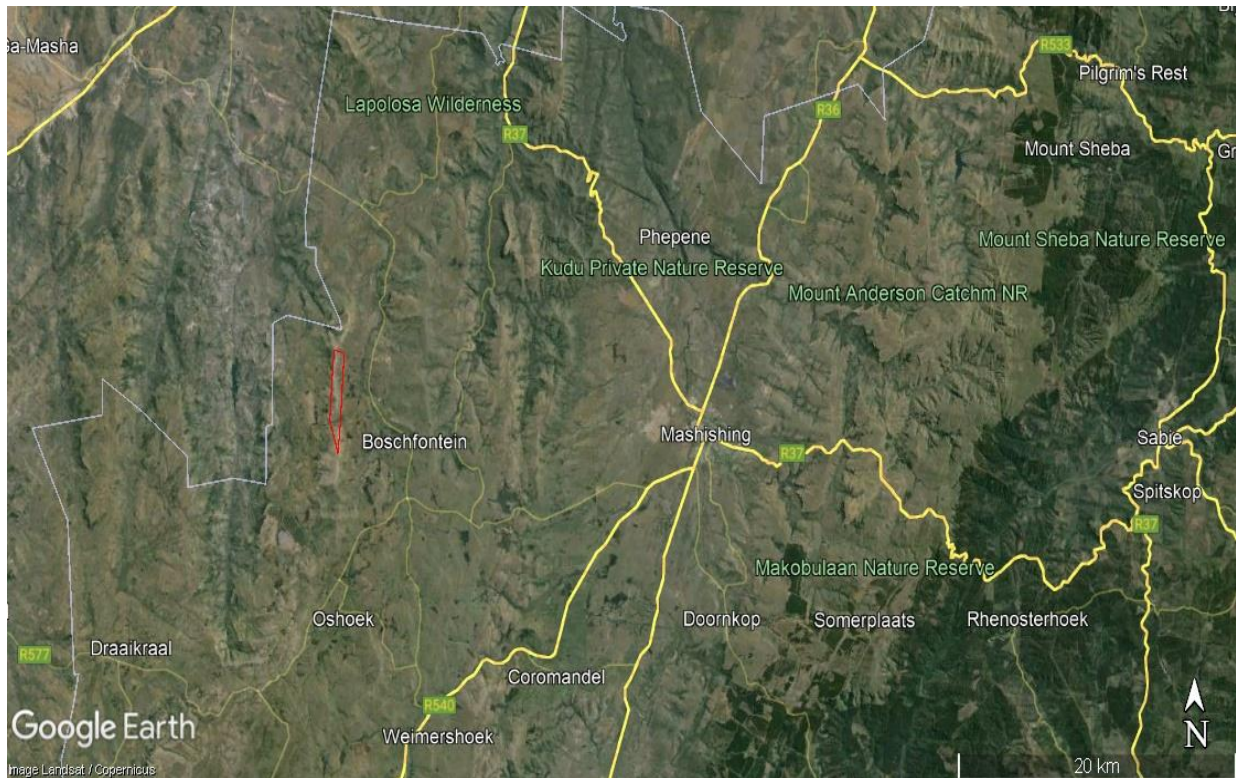


Figure 1: General location of the study & application area indicated by the red polygon (Google Earth 2024).



Figure 2: Closer view of study & application area location and extent/footprint in 2002 (Google Earth 2024).



Figure 3: Closer view of the study & application area in 2012 (Google Earth 2024).



Figure 4: Closer view of the area in 2020 (Google Earth 2024).



Figure 5: The area in 2024 (Google Earth 2024).



Figure 6: Closer view of the southern portion of the study and proposed application area showing the presence of a farmstead/homestead and related infrastructure. The dams (for trout fishing/farming?) is also evident (Google Earth 2024).

6. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in basically into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago

Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago

Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

According to Bergh the closest known Stone Age sites to the and Lydenburg is located to the north close to Ohrigstad at Bushman Rock Shelter & Heuningneskrans, while rock engravings are known to occur in and close to Lydenburg as well (Bergh 1999: 4-5).

No Stone Age sites or finds are known to occur in the specific study & application area, but this could just be the result of a lack of research and surveys in this area.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 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.

A number of Late Iron Age sites, features and cultural material have been identified during previous assessments in the larger geographical area within which the application area footprint falls, including work done by the author of this report (Pelsers 2019).

The following information on the archaeology & history of the larger geographical area was obtained from a 2007 Report by Mr. J.P. Celliers of the Lydenburg Museum (2007: 10-17):

“The Voortrekkers staying in Natal, Free State and Transvaal, used the Port Natal (Durban) harbour for their trading. In 1843 the British annexed Natal. The trekkers needed a harbour for free trade as well as to receive visitors, especially schoolteachers and preachers from the Netherlands. After several attempts, Potgieter and his followers eventually succeeded in finding a route to Delagoa Bay (Maputo) in Mozambique. An agreement between Potgieter and the Portuguese governor would allow the Trekkers to stay inland, four days' journey from the bay. Smellekamp, a Dutch merchant, who had been refused dockage at Port Natal by the British, was eager to trade with the trekkers and promised to bring a ship with goods as well as schoolteachers and preachers to the bay.

At that time, Potchefstroom was the capital of Transvaal. On his numerous trips to the north, Potgieter kept a lookout for a suitable place to settle, closer to a harbour and further from the British. Such a place, well-watered and abounding in vegetation was identified and in July of 1845, Andries Potgieter accompanied by W.F. Joubert and his followers from Natal, established the new capital north of the 26th Latitude and 300 km west of Delagoa Bay. The town was named Andries Ohrigstad. Three hundred families settled at Ohrigstad in 1846. A severe problem with malaria and the inability of Joubert and Potgieter to reconcile their differences caused Potgieter to once again move north to the Zoutpansberg to establish Schoemansdal with a group of followers. Because of the malaria the group that stayed behind and who functioned under the Volksraad, decided to find a place with a healthier climate. Thus, Lydenburg was founded in January 1850 and was named after the suffering at Ohrigstad ('Lyden' the Dutch word for 'suffering').

Features associated with the Anglo-Boer War history of the area is indicated in the direct vicinity of the proposed development area. On September 6, 1900, the town of Lydenburg

surrendered to British forces under command of Sir Redvers Buller. As a result, two days later the battle of Paardeplaats took place between Boer and Brit in an effort to gain control of Mauchsberg, a strategic mountain overlooking the town. The town was occupied by British forces throughout the duration of the war and numerous sources describe these times. According to the map of 1900 (Major H.M. Jackson Series) there are a number of locations indicated as military posts around Lydenburg. They include Fort Howard, Montreal Post, Strathcona Post and Paardeplaats Post. Montreal and Strathcona Posts were under command of the Royal Canadians or Strathcona's Horse who were allies with the British Forces. Fort Howard and Paardeplaats Post were erected by the British Forces occupying the town. The diaries of Speyer (1902) and Harmen (1900) describe day to day military activities around Fort Howard and the nature of activity at this fort. This is evidence of the significance of the fort's location as a military centre in the Lydenburg area.

Ludwig von Bezing was a boy of more or less 10 years of age when he first saw pieces of the now famous Lydenburg heads in 1957 while playing in the veld on his father's farm near Lydenburg. Five years later von Bezing developed an interest in archaeology and went back to where he first saw the shards. Between 1962 and 1966 he frequently visited the Sterkspruit valley to collect pieces of the seven clay heads. Von Bezing joined the archaeological club of the University of Cape Town when he studied medicine at this institution. He took his finds to the university at the insistence of the club. He had not only found the heads, but potsherds, iron beads, copper beads, ostrich eggshell beads, pieces of bones and grinding stones. Archaeologists of the University of Cape Town Prof. Ray Innskeep and Dr Mike Evers excavated the site where von Bezing found the remains.

This site and in particular its unique finds (heads, clay masks) instantly gained international fame and interest and was henceforth known as the Lydenburg Heads site. Two of the clay masks are large enough to probably fit over the head of a child, the other five is approximately half that size. The masks have both human and animal features, a characteristic that may explain that they had symbolic use during initiation- and other religious ceremonies. Carbon dating proved that the heads date to approximately 490 AD and was made by early Iron Age people. These people were Bantu herders and agriculturists and probably populated Southern Africa from areas north-east of the Limpopo river. Similar ceramics were later found in the Gustav Klingbeil Nature Reserve and researchers believe that they are related to the ceramic wares (pottery) of the Lydenburg Heads site in form, function and decorative motive. This sequence of pottery is formally known as the Klingbeil type pottery. No clay masks were found in similar context to this pottery sequence.

After the discovery of the heads site, researchers of the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) and the Natal Museum discovered related Early Iron Age Sites in the area. A number of sites are associated with the Lydenburg Heads site: Doornkop, sites in the Gustav Klingbeil Nature Reserve, Langdraai, Plaston and Klipspruit. Pottery representing the Klingbeil phase, sites within the Gustav Klingbeil Nature Reserve, is very similar in certain attributes to those at Langdraai and Doornkop which occur in the same district.

It is believed that the areas around Lydenburg, Badfontein, Sekhukuneland, Roosenekal and Steelpoort were extensively inhabited during the later stages of the Iron Age (from 1500 until

historic times). This phase, known as the Late Iron Age, is characterized by large-scale circular and semi-circular stonewalled settlements. The area around Lydenburg is also known for its numerous Late Iron Age Sites. These settlement complexes may be divided into three basic features: homesteads, terraces and cattle tracks. Researchers such as Mike Evers (1975) and Collett (1982) identified three basic settlement layouts in this area. Basically, these sites can be divided into simple and complex ruins. Simple ruins are normally small in relation to more complex sites and have smaller central cattle byres and fewer huts. Complex ruins consist of a central cattle byre which has two opposing entrances and a number of semi-circular enclosures surrounding it. The perimeter wall of these sites is sometimes poorly visible. Huts are built between the central enclosure and the perimeter wall. These are all connected by track-ways referred to as cattle tracks. These tracks are made by building stone walls which forms a walkway for cattle to the centrally located cattle byres. The Pedi is surely the most famous tribe to have inhabited the Lydenburg area in historic times. The area in which these people settled is historically known as Bopedi but other groups resided here before the famous Pedi came onto the scene. Among the first of these were the Kwena or Mongatane, who came from the north and were probably of Sotho origin. A second tribe to settle in Bopedi before the arrival of the Pedi was the Roka, followed by the Koni.

Some Koni entered the area from the east and other from the north-west. According to historians, most Koni trace their origin to Swaziland and therefore claim that they are related to the Nguni. After the first Koni settled in the southern part of Bopedi, the area became known as Bokoni. Many people who were previously known as Roka also adopted the name Koni as the name "Roka" was not always held in esteem by other groups. Historically the Pedi was a relatively small tribe who by various means built up a considerable empire. The Pedi are of Sotho origin. They migrated southwards from the Great Lakes in Central Africa some five centuries ago. The names of their chiefs can be traced to a maximum of fifteen generations. Historical events can be deduced reasonably well for the last two centuries, while sporadic events can be described another two centuries preceding the former.

Some 150 years before the Voortrekkers entered the area, some battles took place between the Koni (Zulu under Makopole) and Swazi (under Moselekatse). At that time the Mapedi resided in the Steelpoort area. The Bakoni (Koni) was attacked and defeated by the Matabele and their chief, Makopole, was killed. The Matabele, not yet satisfied with their victory, moved further north towards the Bapedi headquarters. At Olifantspoortjie the whole Bapedi regiment was wiped out as well as all the sons of Thulare, the Bapedi chief (except for Sekwati who managed to escape). After four years, Sekwati together with a few followers who had also managed to escape the Matabele, now slowly started to rise. In 1830 Sekwati invaded some of the smaller tribes and eventually the Koni (under Marangrang) was ambushed and defeated. Now the empire of Maruteng (Bapedi) ruled the Koni. When Potgieter and his followers entered the area in 1845 a Peace Treaty was signed between himself and Sekwati. Sekwati also asked for protection against the larger tribes in the area.

Consultation with Prof. Tom Huffman made it clear that the ruins to be found near the town of Lydenburg most probably belong to the Koni rather than the Pedi, who resided further to

the south-west towards Steelpoort and Burgersfort. It follows that the ruins found during this survey then probably belong to the Koni or Pedi, there is not enough evidence to be certain. The ruins probably date from as far back as the seventeenth century”.

With no physical field assessments conducted in the study and Prospecting Rights Application Area it is difficult to determine without a doubt if any sites, features or material of cultural heritage origin or significance are located here and if there will be any impacts on such sites as a result of future prospecting and any resultant future mining should the Application be granted.

Based on the aerial images of the application footprint it is clear that there have not been any major developmental impacts (residential, industrial) on them and if any sites, features or material of archaeological and/or historical origin and significance did exist in the specific area in the past they would not have been substantially disturbed or destroyed as a result. The Screening Report for Environmental Authorisation for the Application indicates a Low Sensitivity for Archaeological and Cultural Heritage in the study & application area footprint, although the report shows the presence of a fairly large number of archaeological and cultural heritage sites in the larger area within which the application footprint is situated.

It is evident from the desktop study that archaeological/historical sites and finds do occur in the larger geographical landscape within which the specific study and application area is located, and this aspect needs to be considered during possible future prospecting and mining activities in the area. It is recommended that a physical Phase 1 HIA be undertaken in the area once the location of prospecting trenches and drill holes have been determined. This will include the establishment of any possible access roads to and prospecting camps in the area. The physical assessment will determine then if there are any cultural heritage sites, features or material located in the area that could potentially be negatively impacted by the prospecting activities and the resultant future mining activities.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Licebo Environmental and Mining (Pty) Ltd, on behalf of the Applicant (Mathopa Lekgema Investment (Pty) Ltd), to conduct a Desktop-based Heritage Impact Assessment for their Prospecting Rights Application. This forms part of their Assessment for Environmental Authorization. The study and proposed Application Area fall in the Thaba Chweu Magisterial District in the Province of Mpumalanga. The original farm Bergkant 41JT forms part of the application area.

Background research indicates that there are several cultural heritage (archaeological & historical) sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls, but no known ones in the study area and specific farm portion. No physical field assessments have been conducted in the study and Prospecting Rights Application Area, and it is therefore difficult to determine without a doubt if any sites, features or material of cultural heritage origin or significance are located here.

Aerial images (Google Earth) of the application area footprint shows that there have not been any major developmental impacts, and if any sites, features or material of archaeological and/or historical origin and significance did exist here in the past they would not have been substantially disturbed or destroyed as a result. The Screening Report for Environmental Authorisation for the Application indicates a Low Sensitivity for Archaeological and Cultural Heritage in the study & application area footprint, although the presence of a fairly large number of archaeological and cultural heritage sites in the larger geographical area is indicated.

The desktop study clearly illustrates that cultural heritage resources (archaeological and/or historical) occur in the larger geographical landscape within which the study and application area is located, and this aspect needs to be kept in mind during possible future prospecting and mining activities here. A physical Phase 1 HIA should be undertaken in the area once the location of prospecting trenches and drill holes, as well as possible access roads and camps have been determined. The Phase 1 HIA will determine if there are any cultural heritage sites, features or material located in the area that could potentially be negatively impacted by the prospecting activities and the resultant future mining activities, and then recommend mitigation measures (if required) to minimize these impacts.

Finally, it is concluded that the Prospecting Rights Application on the farm Bergkant 41JT, from a Cultural Heritage point of view, should be granted to the applicants, taking into consideration the recommendations provided above.

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APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

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: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.



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THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS

CERTIFICATE OF MEMBERSHIP

HEREBY CONFIRMS THAT

ANTON JOHAN PELSER

**Valid April 2023 -
March 2024**

Is a Professional Member (No 0106) of
the Association of Southern African Professional
Archaeologists and is in good standing
with the organisation



ALBINO JOPELA
CHAIRPERSON



SHAHZAADEE KHAN
TREASURER



<< archaeologists

THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGISTS



Mr Anton Pelser

CRM
106

Accredited professional archaeologist for the SADC region

Further CRM accreditation

Level	Specialist areas
Principal Investigator	Colonial Period, Iron Age & Grave Exhumations and Relocations
Field Director	Stone Age

This card is subject to the conditions issued to the card holder. The card remains the property of ASAPA and must be surrendered on request. If found please return to: ASAPA, P.O. Box 172, Witk, 2050, RSA

HANNES VISSER

ADDRESS:

21 Blesbok Street, Jordaanpark, Heidelberg, 1441, Gauteng

MOBILE:

082 758 9808

EMAIL:

hannesvi99@gmail.com



Registered as a **PROFESSIONAL ARCHAEOLOGIST** with **ASAPA**

PERSONAL PROFILE STATEMENT

A hardworking, adaptable, and dynamic Archaeology Honours graduate seeking a position in a team where I can utilise the professional and technical skills I developed over five years of experience in the field. I am self-motivated and can work successfully on my own. I have assisted archaeologists multiple times with fieldwork and lab work to contribute to the completion of their projects. The projects were from eras such as Later Stone Age, Historical Period, and my Honours project from the Iron Age. I want to make significant contributions to the Archaeology Community and become a respected figure within the field.

WORK EXPERIENCE

G&A Heritage

Koffiefontein Diamond Mine – Grave location project (contract basis)

June 2022 – present

Assistant Archaeology Supervisor

- Utilising Ground Penetration Radar
- Oversee excavation and complete removal of human remains
- Utilise and organise the use of mining equipment to locate graves
- Work alongside mining staff to follow correct mining protocols
- Coordinate Medical Anthropology and Human Anatomy post-graduate students regarding excavation and removal of human remains

Intangible Cultural Heritage

Debswana Jwaneng Diamond Mine

May 2023 – present

Utilised previously written articles and documentation to create a survey to identify the intangible cultural heritage of the cultures in the area of influence of the Jwaneng Diamond Mine.

Data will be analysed after it has been gathered where it will then be reviewed for the use of tourism in the area surrounding the mine.

Hunter-Gatherer Archaeological Project (HARP)

26 March – 3 April 2022

September – October 2021

Excavations at Little Muck Shelter in the Mapungubwe Nature Reserve under leadership of Dr. Tim Forssman. Experience included:

- Laying out the site for excavation (Creating datums and grids)
- Excavating in 3cm spits
- Recording artefacts and features
- Photography
- Taking registry of artefacts and photographs
- Analysing stratigraphy
- Mapping of features and stratigraphy
- Sorting artefacts

Sorting

March – July 2021

Gained experience in the sorting of artefacts in the archaeological laboratory at the University of Pretoria.

Surveying

April – November 2021

Completed 8 months of aerial surveying utilising Google Earth to identify stone-walled settlements, including surveying on foot on a farm. Coordinates of the settlements were plotted on Google Earth and recorded into Microsoft Excel.

Ngala Research

August 2019

Conducted surveying and mapping of features in The Greater Kruger under the leadership of Dr. Tim Forssman.

University of Pretoria Archaeological Society (UPAS)

2019

Social Marketing for the Archaeological Society.

Archaetnos Research – Steinaecker’s Horse Historical-Archaeological Research Project

4–11 August 2018

Excavation at the Gomondwane site, Kruger National Park under the leadership of Prof. A. van Vollenhoven.

EDUCATION

BA Honours in Archaeology at The University of Pretoria

2021 –Obtained Degree in May 2022

Degree included the following subjects: Archaeology Advanced Theory by Dr. A. Antonites, Applied Archaeology by Dr. T. Forssman, The Role of Science, Inter- and Transdisciplinary Approaches by Dr. B. Nxumato, and the Research Project supervised by Dr. A. Antonites. My research project identified 290+ stone-walled settlements inside a square of 4338km² in the Greater Pretoria area. I examined the settlements using typologies and explained what the social layout and ranking would have looked like in said settlements.

BA Degree at the University of Pretoria

2018 - 2020

Majored in Archaeology and minored in Anthropology. Other subjects included Business Management, Heritage and Cultural Tourism, Ancient Culture Studies with distinction, History and Ancient Hebrew.

SKILLS

Technical skills:

Efficient in excavation and relevant equipment set up

Knowledge of data analysis and data bases, conducting research, and using statistical techniques, as well as typologies

Efficient in data collecting, field mapping and recording

Proficient in the use of Ground Penetrating Radar

Efficient in artefact recognition and sorting

Report writing (including Heritage Impact Assessments)

Computer skills (proficient in Office, Inkscape, GIMP, Google Earth)

Valid Code B Driver’s License

Soft skills:

Ability to grasp new concepts and information with minimal training time

Time management to ensure tasks completed in a timely and professional manner

Leadership and teaching skills

Attention to detail

Effective communication and writing skills

Critical thinking and ability to interpret evidence

Being adaptable and creative to changing situations and locations

Problem solving

Work well in a team, as well as independently

Good interpersonal relationships

Hard worker

INTERESTS

Archaeology
Active outdoor living
Hunting

REFERENCES

Dr. Tim Forssman

Senior Lecturer
University of Pretoria
Tel: +27 (0)12 420 3111 and (0)78 422 4828
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Dr. Alexander Antonites

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Mr. Stephan Gaigher

CEO G&A Heritage
Tel: +27 (0)15 516 1561 and (0)73 752 6583
E-mail: stephan@gaheritage.co.za

CURRICULUM VITAE – ANTON PELSER

2024-03-25

Mr. A.J. Pelsler

Anton Johan Pelsler
Born: 23 December 1971
Divorced, three children
Bilingual

Academic Qualifications

BA (UNISA) 1995
BA (HONS) Archaeology WITS 1997
MA Archaeology WITS 2003

Employment History

1991 – 30 September 2006

National Cultural History Museum (now Ditsong).

February 1991 to October 1994: Assistant in Collections Management Department.

1994 to 1998: Assistant Museum Scientist in the Research Department (Archaeology).

1998 to September 2006: Museum Scientist (Researcher: Archaeology) in the same department. Was the Curator of the Archaeology Collection at the Museum during this period.

Anton resigned in September 2006 to conduct Cultural Heritage Consultancy work and research on a full-time basis.

Publications

Anton Pelsler has published more than 30 articles in scientific and popular journals on archaeology and history, and has also been the author and co-author of more than 1600 unpublished reports on Heritage Impact Assessments and archaeological work. Anton contributed a chapter on Archaeology in a book on the geology and history of the Vredefort Dome, compiled by the Geology Department of WITS University. This book was published and launched in conjunction with the proclamation of the Dome as a SA World Heritage Site during July/August 2005.

A complete list of publications and reports can be supplied.

References

Dr. Johnny van Schalkwyk – 076 790 6777

Prof. Marlize Lombard – UJ Anthropology and Development Studies – (011) 559 2859

CRM Accreditations (Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists)

Principal Investigator for graves
Principal Investigator for Iron Age and Colonial Period Archaeology

Field Director for Stone Age

Professional Member of ASAPA (Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists)
Registered at Amafa (Kwa-Zulu Natal Heritage Authority) as CRM Practitioner

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. de V.' or similar, written in a cursive style.



UNIVERSITY OF THE WITWATERSRAND. JOHANNESBURG

At a congregation of the University

held on 20 April 2004

Anton Johan Pelser

was admitted to the Degree of

Master of Arts

Dean, Faculty of Humanities

Vice-Chancellor and Principal

Registrar

