



**PGS**  
HERITAGE

## MITIGATION PERMIT – INTERIM REPORT

**Phase 2 archaeological mitigation on sites NKM21/3, NKM21/4, NKM21/7, NKM21/10, NKM21/11, NKM21/15, NKM21/16, NKM21/18 and NKM21/24 (Project Phase 1) for the Nkomati Anthracite Mine, Nkomazi Local Municipality, in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province**

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### Declaration of Independence

- I, Henk Steyn, declare that –
- I act as the independent heritage practitioner in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting archaeological monitoring, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in sections 38 and 35 of the NHRA when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- I will perform all other obligations as expected from a heritage practitioner in terms of the Act and the constitutions of my affiliated professional bodies; and

### Disclosure of Vested Interest

- I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations;





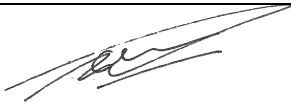
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### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

<b>Report Title</b>	MITIGATION PERMIT – INTERIM REPORT Phase 2 archaeological mitigation on sites NKM21/3, NKM21/4, NKM21/7, NKM21/10, NKM21/11, NKM21/15, NKM21/16, NKM21/18 and NKM21/24 for the Nkomati Anthracite Mine, Nkomazi Local Municipality, in the Ehlanzeni District Municipality, Mpumalanga Province		
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd (PGS) was appointed by the Nkomati Anthracite Mine to manage the Phase 2 archaeological mitigation work required for the mitigation of several identified archaeological sites and to investigate features that may be graves. The planned expansion of mining activities in the area known as “Block L” will affect these archaeological sites and features.

PGS obtained an excavation permit from the SAHRA to undertake archaeological mitigation, test excavations, and ground penetrating radar scans to excavate the archaeological sites and features extensively and to collect representative samples of the archaeological material for analysis to determine the temporal localisation, cultural affiliation, and possible social structure and layout of the settlements. The mitigation work must also identify unmarked burials and ensure, as far as possible, that no unmarked burials are left in the area after the completion of the mitigation work.

Representative samples were recovered from the cultural deposits present at Project Phase 1 sites NKM21/3, NKM21/4 (including site NKM21/15), and NKM21/7 (including site NKM21/16). The material recovered included a wide range of archaeological artefacts consisting of decorated ceramics, clay smoking pipes and figurines, metal weaponry and tool fragments, faunal material (including worked bone), numerous glass and ostrich eggshell beads and charcoal for possible radiocarbon dating. This material is being processed at the PGS laboratory, after which it will be submitted to the University of Pretoria for curation.

Test excavations at sites NKM21/10, NKM21/18, and NKM21/24 showed that the archaeological deposits were very shallow and did not yield any significant value or interest. The test excavation at site NKM21/11 uncovered the burial of an adult, therefore justifying the execution of these test excavations on this and similar identified features.

Fifty-five human burials were identified during the excavations of the mentioned sites. Nineteen burials were identified from the excavated kraal deposits and associated middens at sites NKM21/3 and 21/7, and sixteen burials at site NKM21/4. A single burial was identified at site NKM21/11. These burials were mostly very shallow and were covered and protected with sandbags and then marked with mounds of soil. They will be left *in situ* and removed only after an amendment to the excavation permit has been approved.

Owing to the extent of the volume of post-processing of excavated material, this interim report is submitted as backing for the destruction application to be submitted by Nkomati Anthracite Mine to

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ensure that mining activities can continue. It is our opinion that the destruction process can continue with the backing of a SAHRA permit and the implementation of the recommendation below:

*The following recommendations are made:*

- 1. That the sites described in this interim report, to wit, NKM21/3, NKM21/4, NKM21/7, NKM21/10, NKM21/11, NKM21/15, NKM21/16, NKM21/18, and NKM21/24 be destroyed following the methodology set out in section 10.2, below.*
- 2. That the destruction permit makes provision for the relocation of the human remains from the burials found at sites NKM21/3, NKM21/4, NKM21/7, and NKM21/11 after it have been documented and described by a physical anthropologist.*
- 3. That any other human remains of archaeological origin that may be uncovered during the destruction of the sites located in Phase 1 of the project, to wit, NKM21/3, NKM21/4, NKM21/7, NKM21/10, NKM21/11, NKM21/15, NKM21/16, NKM21/18, and NKM21/24, or in areas situated within the general area of Phase 1 of the project be relocated as stated in Recommendation 2 above.*
- 4. That any archaeological material uncovered during the destruction process be documented and collected as set out in the methodology in this report.*

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## TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

### Archaeological resources

This includes:

- material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the republic as defined in the Maritimes Zones Act, and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;
- features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the site on which they are found.

### Cultural significance

This means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance

### Development

This means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place or influence its stability and future well-being, including:

- construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change in use of a place or a structure at a place;
- carrying out any works on or over or under a place;
- subdivision or consolidation of land comprising a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;
- constructing or putting up for display signs or boards;
- any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and
- any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil

### Early Stone Age

The archaeology of the Stone Age between 700 000 and 3 300 000 years ago.

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## **Heritage**

That which is inherited and forms part of the National Estate (historical places, objects, fossils as defined by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999).

### **Heritage resources**

This means any place or object of cultural significance and can include (but not limited to) as stated under Section 3 of the NHRA,

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, and
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;

### **Holocene**

The most recent geological time period which commenced 10 000 years ago.

### **Late Stone Age**

The archaeology of the last 30 000 years associated with fully modern people.

### **Late Iron Age (Early Farming Communities)**

The archaeology of the last 1000 years up to the 1800's, associated with iron-working and farming activities such as herding and agriculture.

### **Middle Stone Age**

The archaeology of the Stone Age between 30 000-300 000 years ago, associated with early modern humans.

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*Table 1 – List of abbreviations used in this report*

<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>Description</b>
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
AMP	Archaeological Monitoring Program
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LSA	Late Stone Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PGS	PGS Heritage Pty Ltd
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency



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## 1 INTRODUCTION

Nkomati Anthracite Mine appointed PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd (PGS) to manage the Phase 2 archaeological mitigation work required on several identified archaeological sites and to investigate features that may be graves by using test excavations and ground penetrating radar (GPR) surveys (where possible). The planned expansion of mining activities in the area known as “Block L” will affect these archaeological sites and features.

The archaeological sites were identified by PGS in an updated Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in 2021 (Steyn & De Jager 2022) as part of the mine’s expansion application.

PGS submitted a permit application to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) to undertake archaeological mitigation, test excavations and ground penetrating radar within the identified archaeological sites and features in Block L of the proposed mining expansion area and to identify unmarked burials within the targeted areas for possible future relocation before the planned mining activities can continue. The pre-disturbance excavation permit was issued to PGS on 10 February 2023 with **Permit ID – 3926**.

Due to the large number of sites to be mitigated, the project was divided into four phases, with a destruction permit application to be submitted after the completion of the fieldwork of each phase. This interim report describes the fieldwork completed for Phase 1 (Refer to *Figure 1*).

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*Figure 1 – Map indicating the planned Project phases. This report deals with Phase 1.*

This document provides a summary of the mitigation work completed thus far (Project Phase 1 of 4), with the aim of assisting Nkomati Anthracite Mine to apply for a destruction permit for the

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archaeological sites NKM21/3; NKM21/4; NKM21/7; NKM21/10; NKM21/11; NKM21/15; NK 21/16; NKM21/18 and NKM21/24.

## 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Upon evaluation of the required submitted HIA (Steyn & De Jager 2022) for the mine expansion, the following mitigation activities were recommended:

- A permit in terms of section 35(4) to undertake archaeological excavations of sites NKM21/6, NKM/21/15, NKM/21/2, NKM/21/4, NKM/21/6, NKM/21/16, NKM/21/18, NKM/21/20, NKM.21/21, NKM/21/24, NKM/21/31, NKM/21/1, NKM/21/3, NKM/21/5, NKM/21/8, and NKM/21/12 must be obtained from SAHRA.
- Once these sites are sufficiently mitigated to the satisfaction of SAHRA, the applicant may apply for a destruction permit in terms of section 35(4) of the NHRA.
- A section 35 excavation permit must be applied for to determine if there are graves present at sites NKM/21/9, NKM/21/10, NKM/21/11, NKM/21/19, NKM/21/23 and NKM/21/20.
- If graves are uncovered during the mitigation process, the graves relocation permit must be amended to include the additional graves.

A permit was issued by SAHRA to this effect on 10/02/2023 (PermitID:3926)

The aim of the mitigation work is thus firstly, to extensively excavate the identified archaeological sites and features and to collect a representative sample of the archaeological material on-site for analysis to determine temporal localisation, cultural affiliation, and possible social structure and layout of the settlements.

The second aim is to identify unmarked burials and to ensure, as far as possible, that no unmarked burials are left in the area after completion of the mitigation work.

## 3 LOCATION

The Nkomati Anthracite Mine is situated in the Kangwane coalfield in the far east of the Mpumalanga province of South Africa near the Mozambican border, approximately 50km south of Komatipoort Town and Borderpost and 75km east of Barberton *Figure 2* and *Figure 3*.

Most of the proposed area for further development falls within the Zululand Lowveld Vegetation Type, of which an isolated patch is found on the Swaziland–Mpumalanga border. It consists mainly of extensive flat or only slightly undulating landscapes, supporting a complex of various bushveld

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units ranging from dense thickets of *Dichrostachys cinerea* and *Acacia* species through park-like savanna with flat-topped *A. tortilis* to tree-dominated woodland with broad-leaved open bushveld with *Sclerocarya birrea* subsp. *caffra* and *A. nigrescens*. Tall grassveld types with sparsely scattered solitary trees and shrubs form a mosaic with the typical savanna thornveld, bushveld and thicket patches (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). Most of the described vegetation type has disappeared from the study area due to previous and recent overgrazing and/or replaced by commercial sugarcane fields. The area's original vegetation type could have easily supported previous farming communities.

The mine can be accessed via the R571 road, which runs south-north through the property and intersects the N4 highway at Komatipoort. The mine is also traversed by several secondary and tarred roads that provide reasonable access from Komatipoort and Malelane, with reasonable gravel roads to the mine. A railway line from Swaziland to Komatipoort traverses the mine lease area from south to north, to the east of the current operations. The mine operates under the Environmental Authorisation as issued by the Department of Minerals and Energy on 27 November 2020 (Document loaded on SAHRIS and available under CASEID 14506).

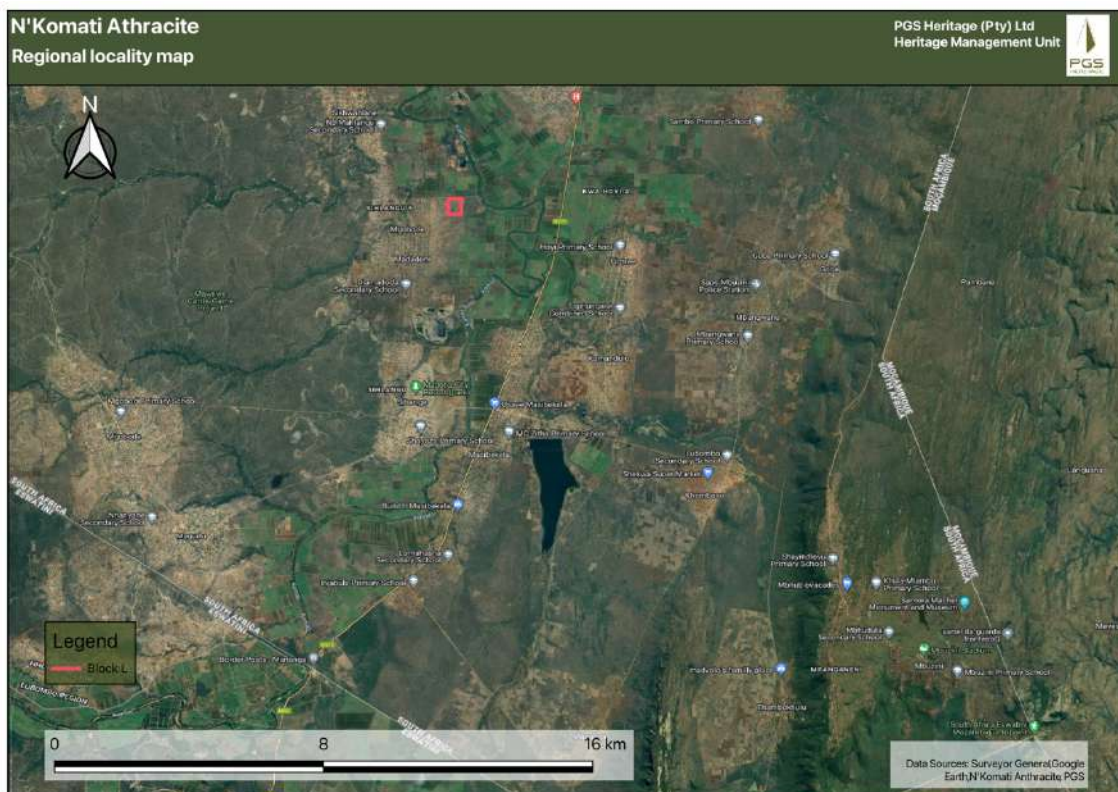


Figure 2 – Regional Locality Map showing the proposed Block L expansion area (Google Earth image).

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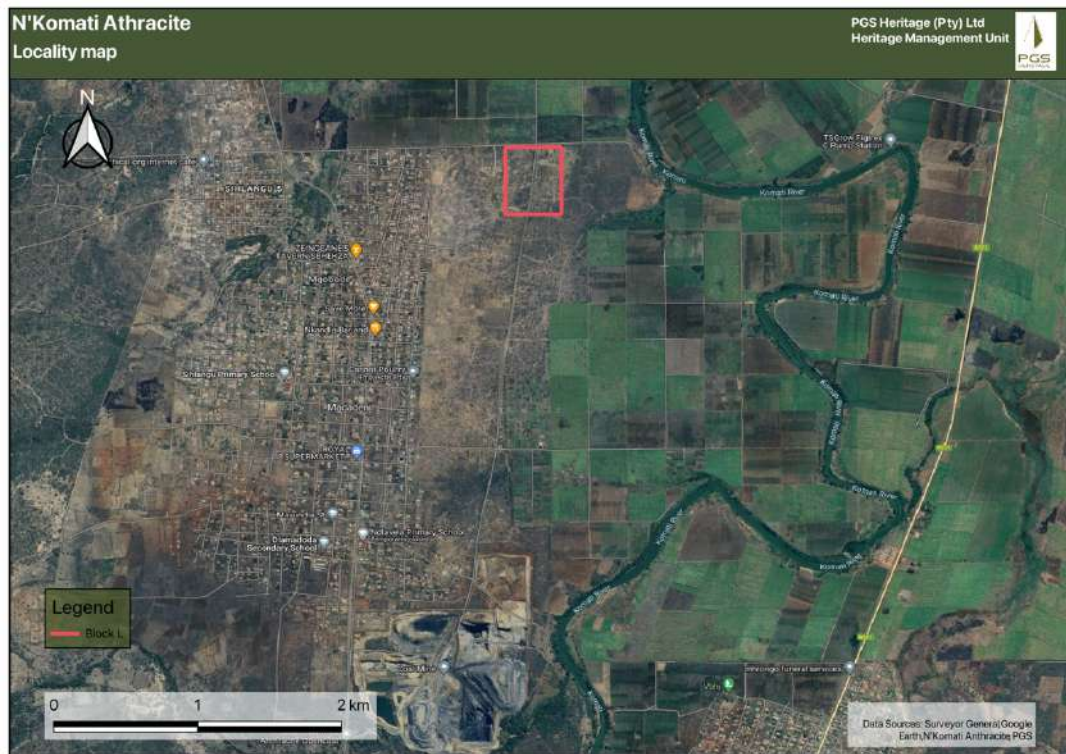


Figure 3 – Google Earth image showing the local context of the proposed Madadeni Opencast Mine Block L (Red block at top)

#### 4 BACKGROUND

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) conducted by PGS in 2020 (Steyn & Kitto, 2020) recorded six heritage resource sites in total, one of which had been recorded by Van Vollenhoven and Radford in 2011. These sites were identified in the Northern Extension area approximately 1.2km south of the current application area, Block L.

PGS submitted a permit application to SAHRA to excavate, document and collect a representative sample of the cultural material associated with the archaeological site at NKMA005 identified during the 2020 HIA.

The subsequent excavations of 2021 yielded a large number of ceramic shards that are currently being analysed for stylistic affinities before delivery to the Lydenburg Museum for curation.

The HIA (Steyn & De Jager, 2022) conducted for the prospective mining activities in the area referred to as Block L recorded 23 heritage resources, 16 of which are archaeological sites, one a confirmed grave and six that may be graves. Two of the sites (**NKM21/31**, an archaeological site and **NKM21/33**, a confirmed grave) are not affected by the Block L development but fall under another extension that will not be mined in the foreseeable future.

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Figure 4 – Aerial image indicating the distribution of the sites to be mitigated. Red polygons – sites with middens/kraals, red waypoints – sites with archaeological material to be excavated and green waypoints – possible grave sites to be tested.

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The following sites need to be mitigated as per the HIA and SAHRA's comments:

- Two (2) sites (**NKM21/6** and **NKM/21/15**) consist of only archaeological midden deposits.
- Nine (9) sites (**NKM/21/2, NKM/21/4, NKM/21/6, NKM/21/16, NKM/21/18, NKM/21/20, NKM21/21 and NKM/21/24**) consist of sites characterised by cattle kraal/midden deposit.
- Five (5) sites (**NKM/21/1, NKM/21/3, NKM/21/5, NKM/21/8, and NKM/21/12**) consist of cattle kraal/midden deposits with a very high probability of unmarked graves.
- Six (6) sites (**NKM/21/9, NKM/21/10, NKM/21/11, NKM/21/19, NKM/21/23 and NKM/21/20**) consist of features indicative of possible graves.

Important to note is the prevalence of unmarked burials in similar sites mitigated (in 2021) in the first phase of the mine's expansion (Section 36 – Permit ID: 3230 [CaseID: 17686] and Section 35 - PermitID: 3264 [CaseID: 16286]). An unusually large number of very shallow burials occurred on these sites, which will impact the proposed methodology for the mitigation of the sites discussed in this report. Also, ceramic analysis has shown that the decorative motifs, such as red burnishing, double herringbone banding, as well as single multiple banding below the lip, show corresponding affinity with Tsonga groupings on the Mozambican/Swaziland/South African border (Ohinata, 2002). According to Meyer (1986), these ceramics relate to the Ngwenya facies and are characterised by flat bottom pots with red ochre and herringbone motifs or incisions of a similar nature.

Engagements with the local community revealed that the project area was occupied since the mid-1800s by groups who migrated from the KZN area. The prevalence of late Tsonga cultural material on the archaeological sites may indicate a multi-phase occupation of the area.

According to the ethnohistorical traditions, the area's indigenous populations are related to the Hlanganu (Nguni) from Natal or the Ngomane (originally Sotho) from the eastern Transvaal. According to oral tradition, both these groups arrived in the area in approximately 1700, and are currently classified as Nh-nganu Tsonga (Meyer 1986).

The Ngomane, classified by Van Warmelo (1935) as Chungana Tsonga, broke away from the Sotho stem in the 18th century and resided around Lugogodo in the Nsikazi valley. The tribal chief Ngomane lived close to the Umlumati River. His successor, Simuhulu, settled around the Crocodile Bridge area in approximately 1750. Their arrival in the area brought unrest, leading to the displacement of the Nhlanganau and Bapae. After this, they moved to Middleburg, where they split into three groups: the Ngomane of Hoyi, Siboshwa, and Lagedlane. The Ngomane then moved back to the region of the Crocodile and Komati rivers.

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Hoyi was born in 1850, and his people could be found in the region between Skukuza on the Sabie River and Mundos River in the north and the Crocodile River in the south, with them currently residing near Komati Poort. The Ngomane of Luggedlane broke away in approximately 1800 and moved to the area that is now the southern part of Kruger Park. In 1840, they moved into Mozambique and returned some years later to the Crocodile River near Hectorspruit. After that, they lost their cultural identity and started to speak Tsonga and Swazi.

The Ngomane of Siboshwa broke away from the main group by 1800. Their history is unknown until the middle of the 19th century, when they established themselves in Komatiport on the Mozambican border. They speak Swazi and have a similar material culture to the Swazi and Changana.

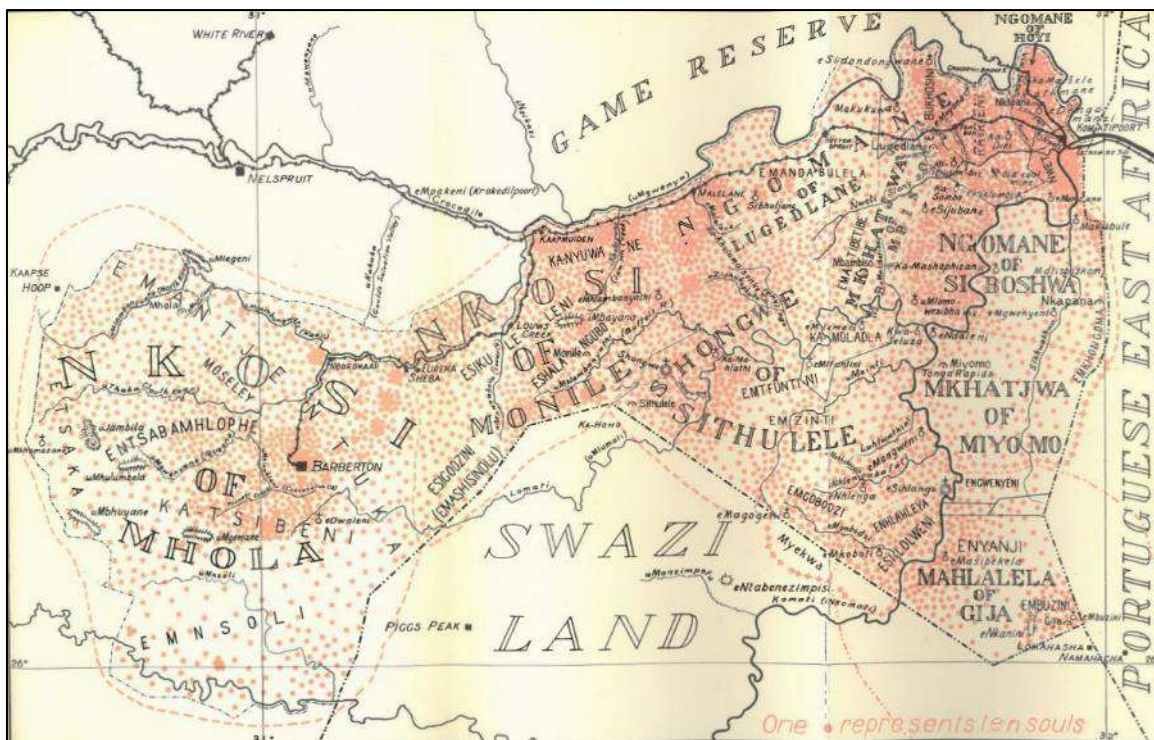


Figure 5 – Distribution of Tribes in the Barberton District in 1949 – (Myburgh, 1949)

The field assessments of 2022 not only identified a large number of sites but also showed that the sites had a wealth of different artefacts and some of them are displayed below (Figure 6 to Figure 15). More artefacts within their archaeological context have been recovered during the excavations of the sites. Structures identified during the field assessment were possible hut floors and grain bin platforms; this will be confirmed during the excavations.



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*Figure 6 – Scattering of pottery on the surface at site NKM/21/1.*



*Figure 7 – Cultural material slag*



*Figure 8 - A smoothing stone (bottom) were identified at Site NKM/21/3.*

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Figure 9 – Handle from clay pot found on the site.



Figure 13 – Cultural material on the surface of the midden at site NKM/21/4.



Figure 10 – Undecorated potsherds found on the site at NKM/21/3.



Figure 14 – Fine broken potsherds, likely from one pot.

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Figure 11 – Glass bead.



Figure 15 – Unfinished ostrich eggshell bead.



Figure 12 - Close up of yellow glass bead. The scale is in 1mm increments.

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## 5 METHODOLOGY

To accomplish the best results and to complete the required tasks within the given parameters, the following qualified people were appointed to perform each task according to its set methodology.

### 5.1 Specialist Qualifications

This interim report was compiled by PGS personnel who were selected to complete the various tasks.

The staff at PGS has a combined experience of nearly 90 years in the heritage consulting industry. PGS and its staff have extensive experience in managing mitigation processes. PGS will only undertake heritage assessment work where they have the relevant expertise and experience to undertake that work competently.

The field team consisted of:

Henk Steyn, the Project Coordinator and principal archaeologist, is registered with the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) as a Professional Archaeologist and is accredited as a Principal Investigator. He has an Honours degree in Archaeology and has been practicing as a heritage specialist for the last 25 years.

Wouter Fourie, Assistant Project Coordinator and principal archaeologist, is registered with the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) as a Professional Archaeologist and is accredited as a Principal Investigator; he is further an Accredited Professional Heritage Practitioner with the Association of Professional Heritage Practitioners (APHP). He has an Honours degree in Archaeology and has been practicing as a heritage specialist for the last 23 years.

Marko Hutten, senior archaeologist, is registered with the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) as a Professional Archaeologist and is accredited as a Field Director. He has an Honours degree in Archaeology and has been practicing as a heritage specialist for the last 25 years.

Nicholas Fletcher, archaeologist, he holds a MA in Archaeology and has significant experience in Iron Age archaeology.

Lauren Solomon, archaeologist, is registered with the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) as a Professional Archaeologist. She holds an MSc in Archaeology.

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## 5.2 Ground Penetrating Radar Methodology

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) is frequently used in several fields: civil, military, archaeological and forensic. The detection of utilities (buried infrastructure) is currently the most common use of GPR, and it is also this industry that predominantly drives the development of GPR systems. During the last three decades, GPR has been increasingly used in the detection of clandestine graves and unmarked cemetery graves.

GPR generates a data set of reflections of specific materials along with the interfaces between units in the ground. Radar travel time is measured precisely, and the measurement can be converted to depth, yielding an often-complex three-dimensional data set of reflection amplitudes over a surveyed area (Conyers, 2016). It is, therefore, essential that the GPR data be collected in a controlled and well-documented manner. A grid system is used for collection and ample notes and photographs must be taken to ensure that the images can be correctly interpreted in post-processing. GPR is not an ideal “real-time” technique for archaeological, cemetery and forensic surveys since GPR field data are inherently full of external interference and soil-related issues (Leach, 2021).

GPR Surveys were conducted on sites NKM21/3 and NKM21/4 after the various sites were cleared for excavation. The aim of the GPR survey is and was to establish if any information could be gleaned from such a survey and, specifically, if it can be used for:

- Determining the stratigraphy of the sites,
- Determining the thickness of individual layers and,
- Determining the position of burials.

This mitigation project provides a rare opportunity for the extensive collection of GPR data that can be fully ground-truthed through excavation. As such, an effort is made to collect as much data as possible and in variable conditions.

This interim report will summarise the work completed during this phase, and some preliminary results from site NKM21/3 will be shared. A detailed explanation of the science and terminology used in GPR technology is beyond the scope of this report and will be addressed in the final report.

Two main types of reflections are visible for interpretation on a radargram: point origin reflections (visible as a hyperbola) and the reflection of boundaries in the soil due to the variable Relative Dielectric Permittivity (RDP) of the various layers (visible as planar reflections).

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As the radar wave is transmitted and reflected to the antenna, the two-way travel time of the waves are recorded. Using the reflection information, a radargram is produced to visually represent the data.

Individual radargrams are used to compile 2D (top-view) and pseudo-3D images of the radar data. The result of the 2D view is time/depth slices at set intervals (depths). In archaeology, these slices can be used to look for patterns depicting buried features (foundations, hut floors, burials, etc.) and stratigraphic changes (ground conditions permitting). It is important to remember that the depth shown on the slices is dependent on the RDP of the undelaying material and is, therefore, an approximation if the velocity cannot be precisely determined; this can be accurately done by hyperbolic fitting should suitable hyperbola be present in the radargrams. Since this was not the case at site NKM21/3, the RDP was set to 8 (a velocity of 0.106 m/ns), which suited the perceived soil conditions. This value can be changed in post-processing.

Radar data were collected with a GSSI UtilityScan with a 350Mhz antenna. Positioning data was collected with an antenna-mounted differential EOS Arrow Gold GPS. Positioning accuracy was approximately 4cm. To ensure positioning redundancy, data was collected within a surveyed grid. The field data collection methodology is discussed below in Section 6.1

The radar data were analysed using Geolitix. The final report will describe the data analysis process in detail; in the interim, a Post Processing Data Sheet is attached as APPENDIX H.

### **5.3 Excavation Methodology**

As stated earlier, the aim was firstly to extensively excavate the identified archaeological sites and features and to collect a representative sample of the archaeological material on-site for analysis to determine temporal localisation, cultural affiliation, and possible social structure and layout of the settlement and secondly to ensure that no unmarked burials are left in the area after completion of the mitigation.

The following methodology was followed during the excavations of the three sites:

- Vegetation was cleared, where necessary, to expose the extent of the settlements.
- High-resolution aerial photography was used to identify and define the precise extent of each site. The five larger sites are visible on currently available imagery.
- A ground-penetrating radar (GPR) survey of the sites was conducted where possible (also refer to GPR Methodology in section 5.2):

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- Determine the presence of subsurface structures such as hut structures and grain pits,
  - Look for any burial pits,
  - Determine the depth and volume of any archaeological and cultural deposit.
- Such structures and burial pits were investigated through excavations conforming to archaeological techniques as described in the *ASAPA Constitution – Appendix C Minimum Standards for Practice*;
  - The documentation and excavation techniques focused on recording, describing and mapping the cultural remains present on the site as per SAHRA Permitting Policy;
  - Visible surface structures were documented through plan sketches using PGS Quality Management System (QMS) standard forms for context and stratigraphic recording.
  - A datum point was utilised for each site to ensure detailed surveying of all structures and excavations for plan and layout sketches.
  - A grid sequence was utilised for referencing and localisation of all excavated squares;
  - A standard grid size of 1mx1m was used for excavations, and where required, smaller grid sizes were incorporated into the 1x1m standard size;
  - Grid coordinates and site features were recorded using a differential GPS and,
  - Excavations were started on 10cm spits on the vertical but reverted to excavation by cultural layer and structure when identified (horizontal);
- Depending on the size of each site, a minimum of three (smaller sites) and ten (large sites) excavation squares were set out and excavated in the sites containing middens and or kraal deposits.
- Photos were taken before the excavation of the trench and after each layer had been excavated.
- The trenches were excavated according to layers, which followed the varying contexts of the site.
- All the layers had an allocated locus form, which was used to record the excavation process.
- The depth of each layer within the trench was recorded using a line level and a tape measure.
- A combination of a shovel and trowel was used to excavate the deposits; brushes, scoops and buckets were used to remove the deposit from the trenches.
- The excavated material was then sieved, and artefacts were removed.

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- All the artefacts were put in bags with tags corresponding to the site name, location, layer, context, and artefact type.
- All the trench co-ordinates were taken from the southeast corner of the trenches.
- Once these blocks have been excavated, the whole midden area on each site was excavated in 10cm spits to ensure no burials were overlooked. While time consuming and resource intensive, this methodology will ensure that any human remains are found before heavy machinery is used in the area.
- All excavations and test pits were surveyed and geolocated with a differential GPS;
- All excavations will be backfilled after completion of the fieldwork;
- Where possible, samples for C14 dating were collected and, on completion of the excavations, sent for C14 dating at a South African Facility or International facility, depending on the availability of resources;
- All artefacts and material collected were marked, labelled and packed for transportation to our laboratory at the University of Pretoria;
- The material will be cleaned, analysed and finally accessioned for storage;
- The material will then be submitted to the University of Pretoria's Archaeology Department for curation after completion of the field report (Refer to Museum Letter as loaded on SAHRIS);
- PGS will submit a final excavation report on the SAHRIS case for the closing of the permit.



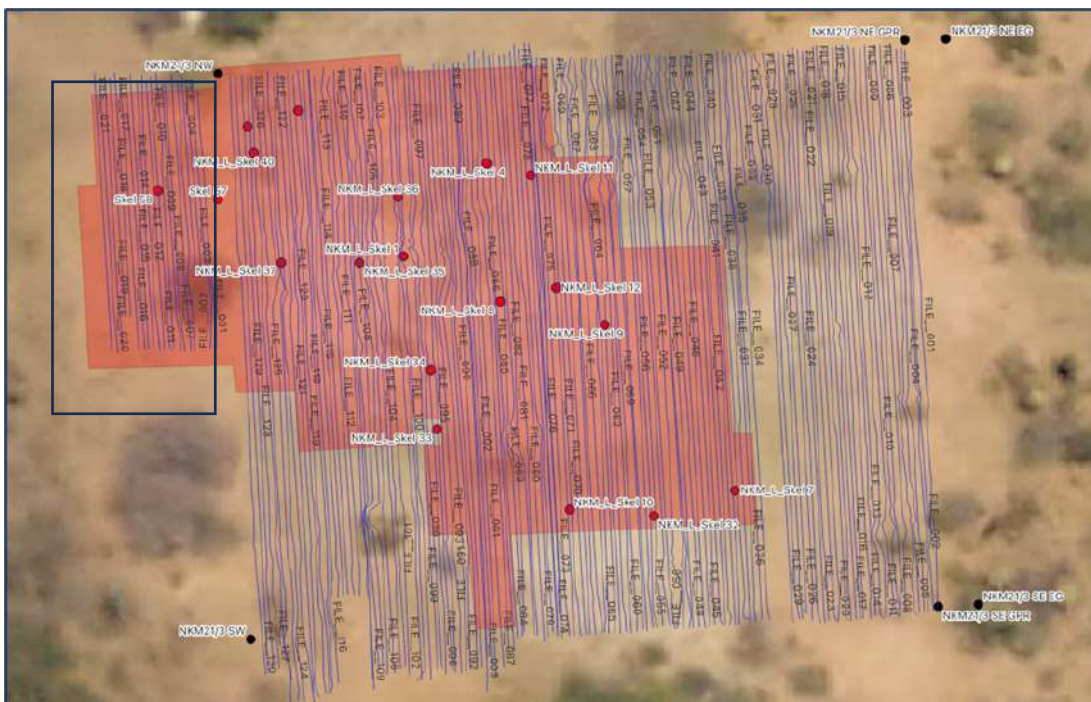
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## 6 GPR SURVEY OF SITES NKM21/3 AND NKM21/4

Two sites, NKM21/3 and NKM21/4, were surveyed as part of Phase 1 of the project (Site NKM21/7 (21/16) was not surveyed due to logistical constraints):

### 6.1 GPR Scan of site NKM21/3

In total, 151 profiles were collected, resulting in the coverage of almost the entire site; only a small portion on the western side was not covered. The profiles were, on average, 30m long and spaced 0.25 m apart. Collection was done unidirectionally (north to south), and all profiles were started on the same baseline. Most profiles (130) were collected in March 2023, just after the rainy season and an additional 21 profiles in August 2023, in the dry season (*Figure 16*). The ground conditions during collection are worth mentioning, as moisture content plays a significant role in the propagation of electromagnetic waves.



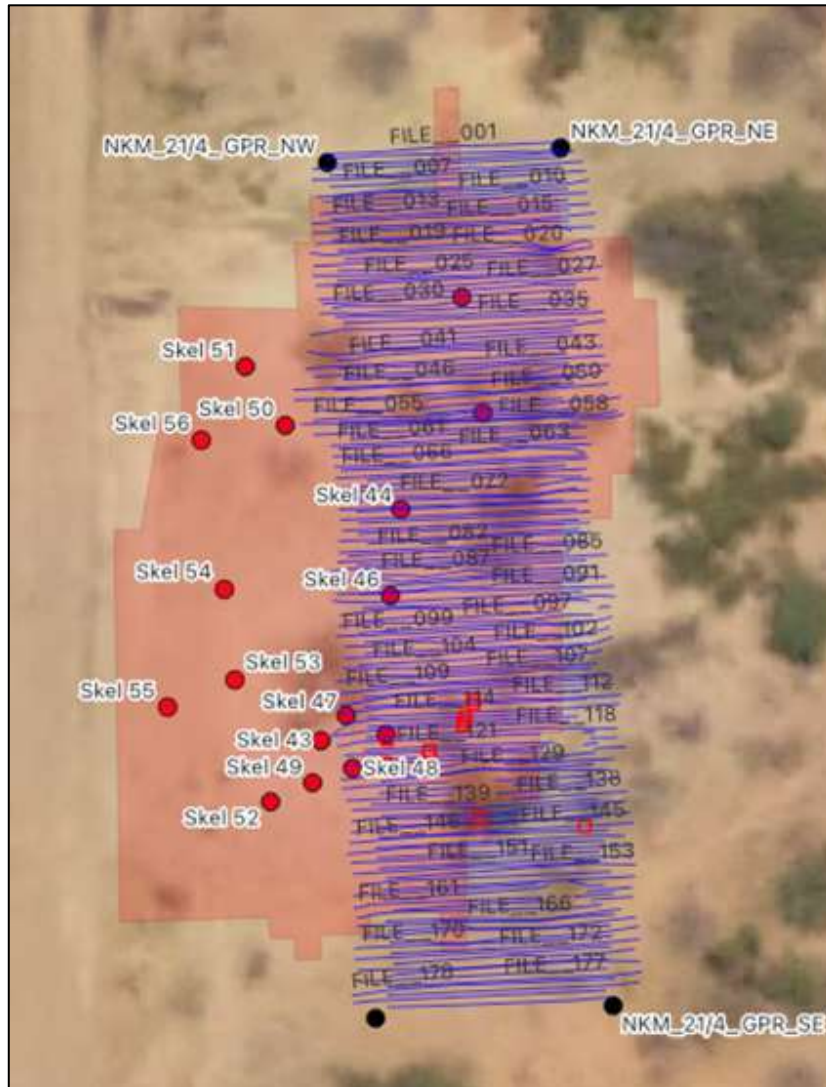
*Figure 16 - Image showing the GPR profiles (blue) and the extent of the completed excavation (red). The smaller area to the left (black rectangle) was surveyed in August 2023 in very dry conditions and was not included in the time slice analyses of the larger area. The red dots indicate burials.*

### 6.2 GPR Scan of site NKM21/4

In total, 181 profiles were collected, resulting in the coverage of approximately 60% of the site. The less-than-ideal coverage results from vegetation coverage and the fact that the site extent was not clearly defined on the surface. The profiles were, on average, 10m long and spaced 0.25 m apart.

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Collection was bidirectional (east/west) (*Figure 17*). Two baselines were used (east and west). The profiles were collected in May 2023, at the start of the dry season.



*Figure 17 - Image showing the GPR profiles (blue) and the extent of the completed excavation (red). The red dots indicate burials.*

### 6.3 Preliminary Results

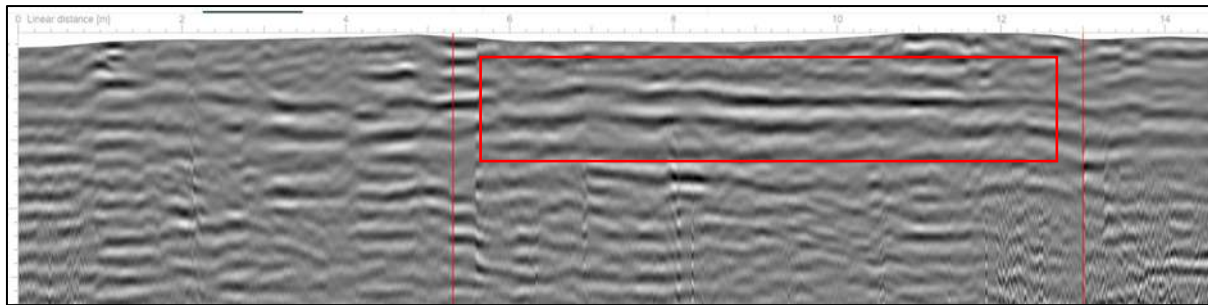
At the time of writing this interim report, only the GPR data from site NKM21/3 has been post-processed to a level where preliminary interpretation is possible. Only this site will, therefore, be discussed in this report.

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### 6.3.1 Detecting Kraal and Cultural Deposit

As mentioned above, site NKM21/3 was scanned almost in its entirety. Due to vegetation cover at the time, the extent of the archaeological deposit was somewhat indistinct on the surface. Preliminary assessments, founded upon evaluating processed radar imagery and corresponding time slices, suggest the plausible identification of the kraal area within the radar data. For instance, within the radargram of profile 110, this discernible feature manifests itself as a planar reflection, as illustrated in *Figure 18*.

It is at this stage not entirely clear if this reflection indicates the top or bottom of the deposit, although the working hypothesis is the latter. Going forward, the remaining sites will be subjected to GPR surveys to substantiate this hypothesis.



*Figure 18 - Radargram of profile 110 from site NKM21/3. The reflection marked by the rectangle seemingly indicates the bottom of the kraal or is at least associated with it.*

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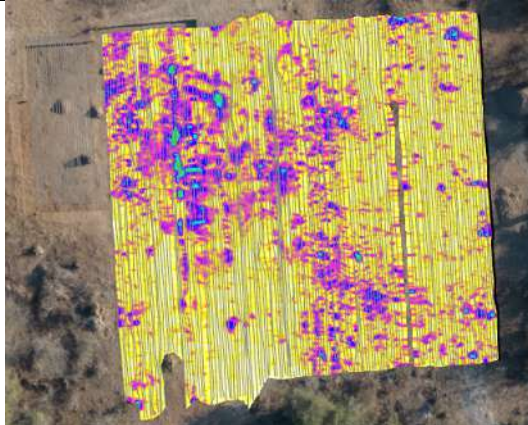


Figure 19 - Slice at 0.55m below the surface.

The area of higher amplitude seems to correlate with the extent of the kraal deposit (Fig. 20). This was also the depth at which the deposit was found during the excavation to transition to being culturally sterile. The lower amplitude areas within the kraal areas correlate with sections robbed of deposit, presumably for agricultural use.



Figure 20 - Image showing the excavation.

The grey/white area is the last remnant of the kraal deposit. Compared with the image in Figure 19, it seems to correlate with the areas of higher amplitude.

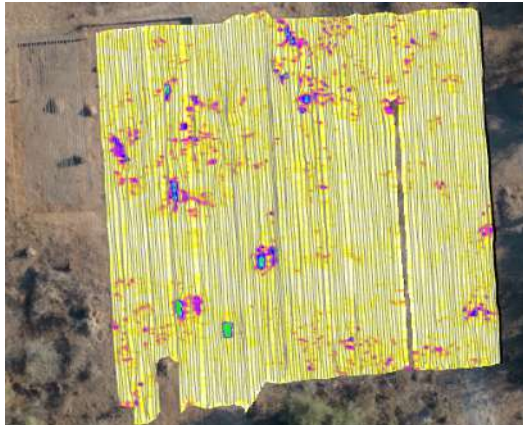


Figure 21 - Slice at 0m (surface). Yellow denotes areas of low amplitude, and other colours of higher amplitude

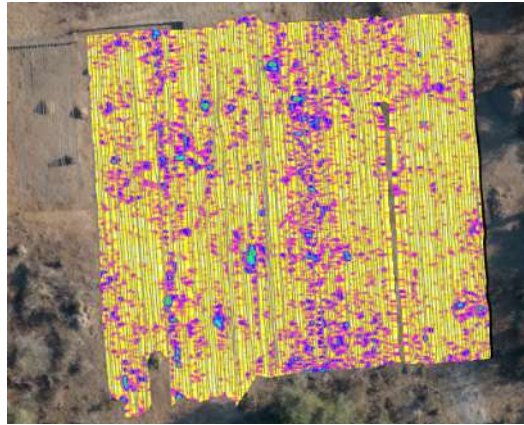


Figure 22 - Slice at 1.3m below the surface. No cultural material is present at this depth, and the kraal deposit is no longer visible.

### 6.3.2 Detecting Burials

During the analyses, it became immediately apparent that the many burials occurring on the site are, at first glance at least, not easily discernible on the radargrams. The reasons for this can be manifold:

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- The burials are very old (approximately 150-200 years) and consist only of degraded skeletal remains.
- The "footprint" of the burials, especially the child burials, is minimal; the deceased were frequently buried in a sitting "sleeping" position.
- It is possible that the frequency of the antenna is too low and that a higher frequency antenna (>500Mhz) will give better results.
- The most probable cause is the lack of variability of the subsurface matrix's RDP and the burials backfill, as well as the lack of stratigraphic variability in the deposit. As mentioned elsewhere, with GPR and in the archaeological context, burials are rarely found through detecting human remains. Instead, it is found by detecting the burial pit's backfill or hard boundary. In some cases, where there is clear stratigraphy, the area where the burial pit is dug can be seen where it cuts through this layering. The excavation data shows that the burials at site NKM21/3 and site NKM21/4 were primarily located under, or close to the bottom of, the kraal or midden deposit, which exhibits a uniform stratigraphy throughout.

### 6.3.3 Examples of Burials at site NKM21/3

Below are radargrams from some of the profiles where burials were found and marked during the excavation. In each instance, the burial positions on the radargrams are indicated by a white dot and a red rectangle. The position of these was recorded by DGPS after the surrounding material was removed. The radargrams were then analysed to determine the visibility of the burial in the image. At the time of writing, the burials were still *in situ*, to be relocated later.

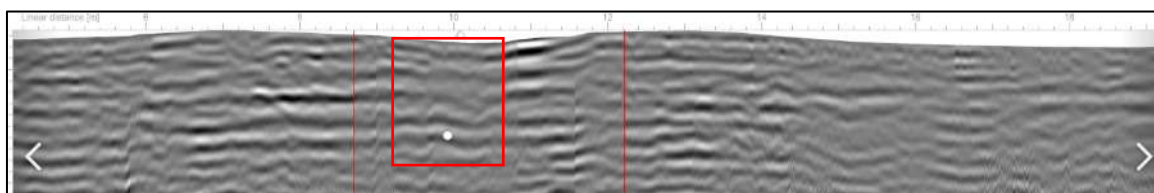


Figure 23 - Radargram of profile 123. The area of lower amplitude above the white dot may be the remnants of the burial pit.

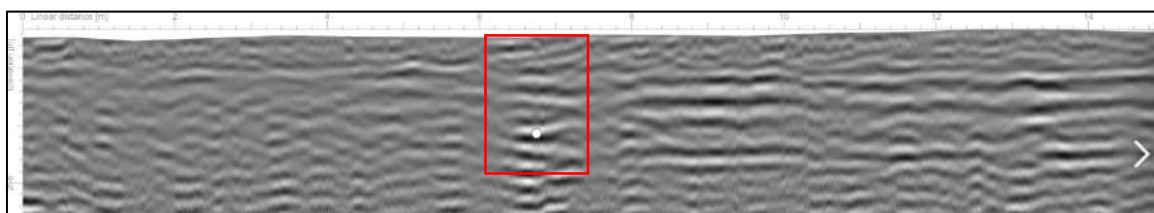


Figure 24 - Radargram of profile 77. A bright reflection depicts the burial. A less obvious reflection above that may be the remnants of the burial pit backfill.

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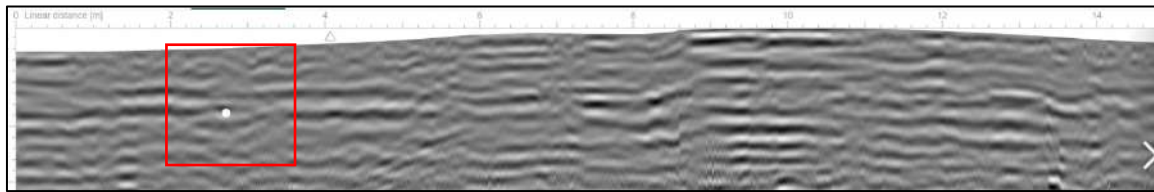


Figure 25 - Radargram of profile 126. A break in the stratigraphy depicts the burial position.

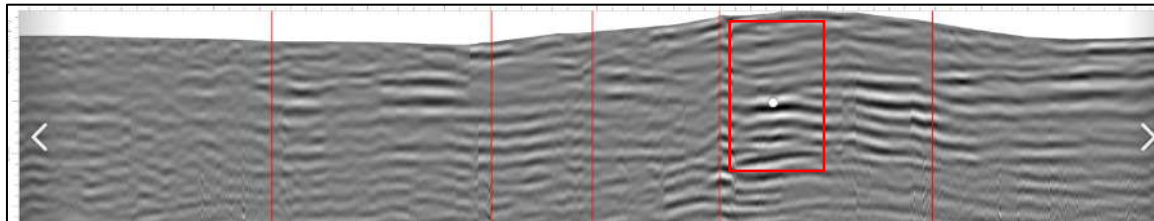


Figure 26 - Radargram of profile 98. A bright reflection depicts the burial.

As can be seen, it is challenging to detect such small anomalies in a large body of radargrams, even with a keen eye. The anomalies manifest in various shapes and sizes, making its immediate identification as a burial difficult.

#### 6.3.4 Discussion/Conclusion

The main aim of future GPR surveys on the project is to analyse the data from as many sites as possible to determine the feasibility of identifying burials and archaeological deposits on similar sites and in variable conditions.

To this end, a 10m x 25m area at NKM21/1 has been earmarked to be surveyed in dry and wet conditions. The wet/dry data will subsequently be compared to ascertain the impact of ground moisture on identifying archaeological features through GPR. This test area was surveyed under very dry soil conditions at the end of August 2023 and will be resurveyed during the rainy season.

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## 7 EXCAVATIONS

**NOTE:** Upon clearing of the multiple sites to be excavated, it was noted that sites NKM21/16 and NKM21/7 were one site with most of the archaeological deposit occurring at NKM21/7. Both sites were therefore excavated as site NKM21/7, and any reference to site NKM21/7 in this report refers to BOTH sites NKM21/16 and NKM21/7.

Excavations and mitigation were conducted between 03 May and 30 August 2023. The following is a description of the excavations at each site:

### 7.1 Site NKM21/3 (S -25.793569°; E 31.804809°)

#### 7.1.1 Site Description

The site was described in the HIA (Steyn & De Jager, 2022) as a settlement with a large cattle kraal/midden area. It measured approximately 30m x 30m in size. The following were found on the site during the field assessment:

- Exposed human remains were found during the survey. These appear to have been dug out of the cultural deposit.
- A lot of cultural material, including undecorated pottery, a clay pot handle, and a piece of iron slag were found on the site and surrounding area.
- Potsherds were found scattered on the surface.
- A small cluster of stones was identified, this could possibly be a grave.
- A half buried lower grinding stone was identified and this could also possibly be a grave.

#### 7.1.2 Mitigation Recommendations (2022 HIA)

The following was recommended for site NKM21/3:

- Vegetation clearing of site. Recording of the site i.e. (a) map indicating the position and footprint of all features (b) photographic recording of all features (c) measured drawings of the site.
- Mitigation by means of full-scale archaeological excavation (permit application for this measure is needed and should be included in the timeline). The chance of finding human remains in the kraal/midden areas is very high. Similar sites in the mining area have yielded human remains.

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- In addition, an archaeologist should be on-site at all times when any mining related work is undertaken until the mitigation has been completed and a destruction permit issued by SAHRA.

It is also recommended that for the identified features at site NKM21/3:

- Apply for test excavation and/or GPR permit to determine if the features are graves.
- If human remains are discovered a grave relocation process is recommended as a mitigation and management measure. This will involve the necessary social consultation and public participation.



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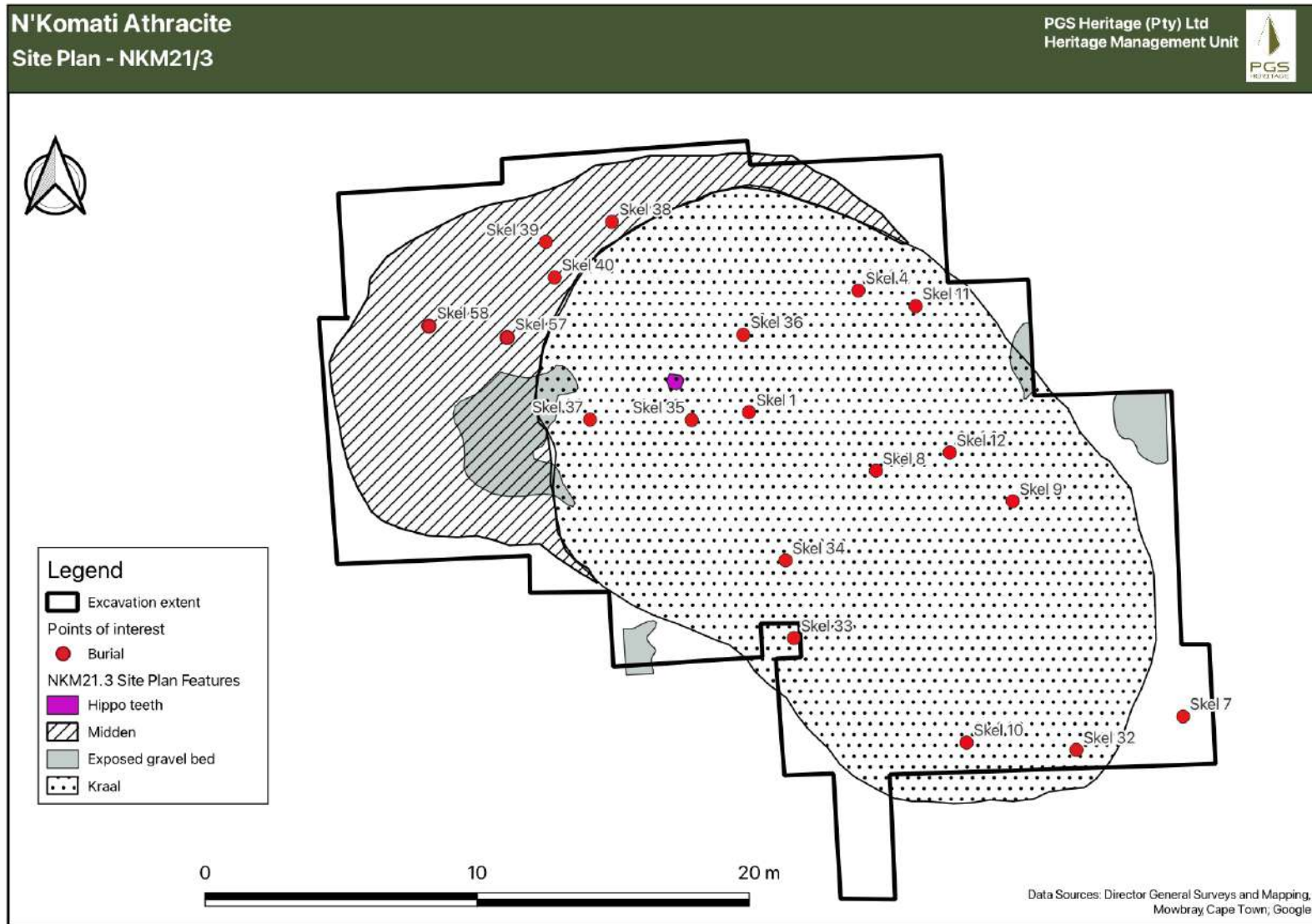


Figure 27 – Site excavation map of site NKM21/3.

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### 7.1.3 Excavation Description

The extent of the kraal/midden area was determined visually on foot and the area was bush cleared for GPR surveys and extensive excavations.

A block grid system was placed across the cleared area over the kraal and middens. The grid was roughly orientated from north to south. The squares were alphabetically labelled from east to west and numbered from north to south.

A 1m x 30m trench (orientated north to south) was laid out along **Trench W** approximately across the middle of the kraal. This trench (*Figure 28*) was excavated as a unit to determine the northern and southern ends of the kraal and to establish the average depth of the kraal and associated midden deposits. Excavations were expanded to the east of the initial trench and conducted in 1m x 5m trenches according to the identified contexts and layers (*Figure 29*). The 5m trench length was chosen to control and record the number of buckets excavated and to record the relative location of recovered artefacts. The excavations continued until the end of the kraal/midden was reached on the eastern side, and archaeological sterile or poor soil layers were encountered. Different layers and different contexts were recorded as the excavations were extended.

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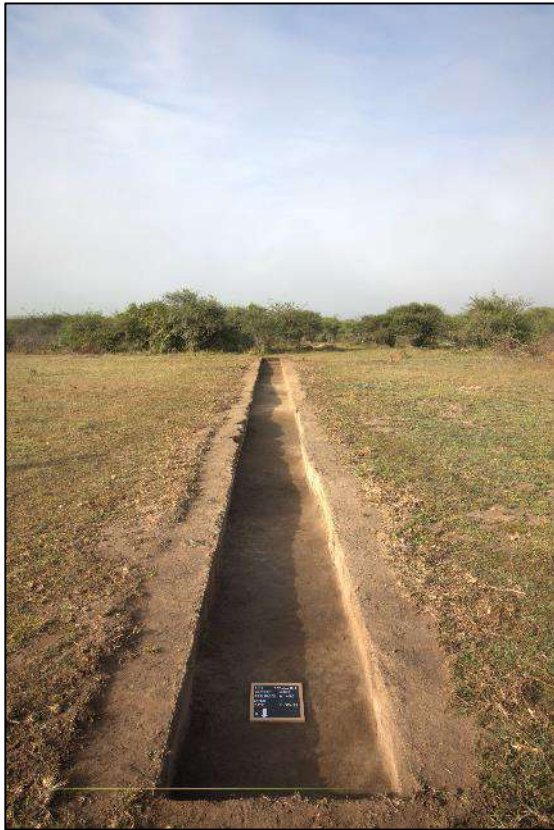


Figure 28 – Initial trench (W), grid blocks 1 -30.



Figure 29 – Grid block **U11- 15**; Layer 2.

The topsoil across the area of the excavation formed the first stratigraphic layer of most of the excavated trenches. This layer formed the first context (CO1) and it consisted of a mixture of trampled livestock dung, fine sandy soil and ash. This mixed top layer was mostly disturbed due to surface activities (people and animals crossing it), plant roots, insects such as ants and animals burrowing into this layer. CO1 covered/overlaid the main kraal deposit (livestock dung) and midden deposits (situated on the edges of the kraal area). It was for the most part greyish light brown in colour due to the soil and ash content. It varied in thickness across the excavation and measured at its thickest  $\leq 20$ cm in the central parts of the kraal and  $\geq 5$ cm on the edges of the kraal. The layer contained a variety of artefacts which included mostly ceramics, animal bone fragments, glass and ostrich eggshell beads.

The excavations were first extended to the east and two upside-down ceramic pots (*Figure 30 & Figure 31*) were found within the second layer. One of the pots had the remains of an infant in it. This pot was left *in-situ* and was recorded as a pot burial which is a rare phenomenon in Southern African archaeology.

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Figure 30 – Pot recovered from square **W5**.



Figure 31 – Pot burial in square **V6**.

Another pot burial was found in square **S12**.

These pots and burials were identified within the second layer which formed the second context (CO2) and was the kraal deposit consisting mainly of compacted livestock dung mixed with a little bit of fine sandy soil and some ash. It was a pinkish white colour and varied in thickness across the excavation. It was up to 35cm thick in the central parts of the kraal and it became thinner towards the edges of the kraal where it measured 5cm – 10cm thick. The layer was soft to excavate and contained loose rocks, ceramics, animal bone fragments, glass and ostrich eggshell beads. Several more burials were identified within and underneath this layer as excavations continued.

The eastern edge/end of the kraal was found within the **K-** and **L-**squares of the excavations. The curving northern and southern extents of the kraal were also documented as the excavations progressed eastwards. CO1 is all that is present in these most eastern squares. One adult burial was found underneath this layer on the far eastern end of the excavation (*Figure 32*).



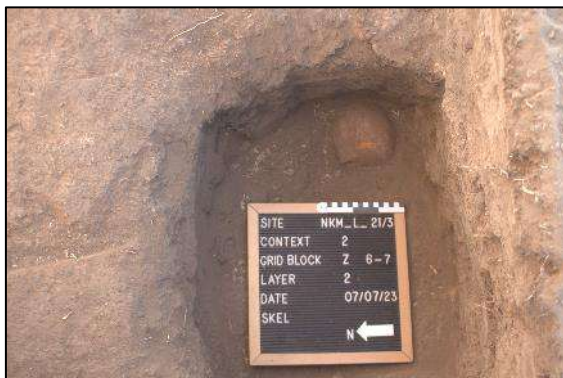
Figure 32 – Adult burial in square **K24**. Note that all burials were only opened to confirm the presence of human remains and will be fully documented upon excavation.

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At the southern edge of the kraal and beyond it in squares **W26-W28** no more dung (compacted or trampled) was present in the deposit. This indicated the southern end of the kraal and was named context CO3. This layer consisted of reddish brown fine sandy soil and was formed by natural processes. The layer was archaeologically sterile, and it was hard to excavate and measured between 10cm and 20cm thick.

The excavations returned to the **W**-trench after the eastern extent of the kraal was established. It was decided to excavate the western half of the identified kraal deposit. More burials were discovered as the excavation of the kraal was expanded to the west (see *Figure 27*). Most of these burials were found underneath the kraal dung deposit (see Table 2) within an archaeological sterile layer which formed another context (CO4). This archaeological sterile layer underlain the extent of the excavated site and was a natural layer with river gravels and pebbles occurring at different depths across the site.

The remains of two adult individuals were found in squares **Z7** and **Y16** (*Figure 33 & Figure 34*). Both burials were found within CO2 and were shallow.



*Figure 33 – Adult burial in square Z7.*



*Figure 34 – Adult burial in square Y16.*

Human remains were identified on the surface during the HIA in an area where some of the kraal deposit was removed, possibly to be used for agricultural purposes. During the excavation, disarticulated human remains were found in the same area (squares **Y8-11** up to squares **BB8-11**). It was decided to leave the excavation of these squares until an exhumation permit is in place. More burials were found directly to the north and west of the disturbed area, but these were situated underneath CO2, within CO4 and were not disturbed. Two hippo teeth were also recovered directly west of the disturbed area.

The western extent of the kraal was located within trench **HH** (*Figure 35*).

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*Figure 35 – Western extent of kraal dung deposit (layer CO2) in square **HH12**. Note where white dung ends (from left to right) near the centre of the profile.*

The northern end of the kraal dung deposit curved from square **Z1** down to square **HH8** on the western side. The kraal dung deposit did not extend beyond this, but an extensive midden deposit continued slightly further north and significantly further west. This midden deposit was devoid of dung and consisted of fine sandy soils and ash and was a greyish light brown in colour (CO5). It measured approximately 40cm thick right next to the kraal but thinned as it extends away from the kraal. Large quantities of ceramics, animal bone fragments and glass beads were recovered from CO5. Several unique finds, such as clay pipes (*Figure 36*), metal spearheads (*Figure 38*), worked bone (*Figure 37*), hippo teeth (*Figure 39*) and clay figurines were recovered from this context.



*Figure 36 – Intact clay smoking pipe.*



*Figure 37 – Worked bone with carved tooth.*

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Figure 38 – Metal spearheads recovered from context CO5.



Figure 39 – Hippo tooth from square CC9.

Five child and infant burials were found within the midden deposits on the northern and western sides of the kraal (Figure 40 & Figure 41), which is consistent with previous excavations in the area. The excavations at site NKM21/3 were concluded when the midden deposits petered out at squares OO on the western end of the site.



Figure 40 – Child burial in square GG3.



Figure 41 – Infant burial in square GG5.

#### 7.1.4 Discussion/Conclusion

The excavation revealed an oval shaped kraal area measuring approximately 25m from north to south and 23m from east to west. Two pot burials and two adult burials were found in the deposit in the south-western side of the kraal. Nine burials were found underneath the kraal deposit and several previously disturbed burials was recorded in the central parts of the kraal. In total, 19 confirmed burials were recorded within site NKM21/3. All the remains were left *in-situ* and will only be exhumed when the relevant permits are in place.

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Table 2 – Grave Register for site NKM21/3.

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NKM_L_21/3 Grave Register								
Grave No	Square	Context	Layer	Pit / Pot	A / C / I	Date ID	GPS Coordinates	Comments
SKEL1	Y-AA 8-11	1	1	Pit	Adults		-25.793577° 31.804677°	Four sets of remains, comingled.
SKEL4	V6	2	2	Pot	Infant	15.05.23	-25.793533° 31.804717°	Intact pot placed upside-down.
SKEL7	K24	4	1	Pit	Adult	04.07.23	-25.793542° 31.804754°	Remains laying on side.
SKEL8	V13	4	2	Pit	Adult	16.05.23	-25.793599° 31.804724°	Possible sitting position.
SKEL9	Q15	4	2	Pit	Child	26.05.23	-25.793610° 31.804774°	Possible sitting position.
SKEL10	S24	4	2	Pit	Child	23.05.23	-25.793698° 31.804757°	Sitting position.
SKEL11	T6	4	2	Pit	Child	23.05.23	-25.793539° 31.804738°	
SKEL12	S12	4	2	Pot	Infant	24.05.23	-25.793592° 31.804751°	Intact pot placed upside-down.
SKEL32	O25	4	2	Pit	Child	29.05.23	-25.793701° 31.804797°	Sitting position.
SKEL33	X19/20	2	1	Pit	Adult	05.07.23	-25.793660° 31.804694°	Remains laying on side.
SKEL34	Y16	2	1	Pit	Adult	05.07.23	-25.793632° 31.804691°	Possibly disturbed remains.
SKEL35	BB11	4	1	Pit	Adult	07.07.23	-25.793580° 31.804656°	
SKEL36	Z7	4	1	Pit	Adult	06.07.23	-25.793549° 31.804675°	
SKEL37	FF11	4	3	Pit	Adult	14.07.23	-25.793580° 31.804619°	Well preserved.
SKEL38	EE3	4	2	Pit	Child	14.07.23	-25.793508° 31.804627°	Well preserved.
SKEL39	GG3	4	3	Pit	Child	18.07.23	-25.793515° 31.804603°	Lying on left side
SKEL40	GG5	2	2	Pit	Infant	18.07.23	-25.793528° 31.804606°	Fragmented remains
SKEL57	II7	1	1	Pit	Infant	24.08.23	-25.793550° 31.804588°	Poor preservation, Lying on back
SKEL58	KK/LL6	1	1	Pit	Child	28.08.23	-25.793545° 31.804559°	Lying on left hand side

A total of 601 squares were excavated to varying depths. The kraal comprised approximately 80% of these squares, with the remaining being midden deposits adjacent to and bordering the kraal.



Figure 42 – Western section of NKM21/3 after completion.



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Many ceramics and animal bone fragments were recovered from the excavations. These will be analysed at the University of Pretoria as soon as most of the basic field analyses and artefact curation are completed.

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## 7.2 Site NKM21/4 (S -25.793737°; E 31.803902°)

### 7.2.1 Site Description

The site was described in the HIA (Steyn & De Jager, 2022) and it measured approximately 20m x 10m in size and is comprised of the following:

- A small cattle kraal/midden located next to the road containing very few potsherds.
- Cultural materials were identified on the surface at this midden included a yellow glass bead, decorated ceramics and a small piece of possible iron slag.

### 7.2.2 Mitigation Recommendations (2022 HIA)

The following mitigation measures were recommended for the site:

- Vegetation clearing of site.
- Recording of the site i.e. (a) map indicating the position and footprint of all features, (b) photographic recording of all features, (c) measured drawings of the site.
- Mitigation by means of full-scale archaeological excavation. The chance of finding human remains in the kraal/midden areas is very high. Similar sites in the mining area have yielded human remains.
- In addition, an archaeologist should be always on site when any mining-related work is undertaken until the mitigation has been completed and a destruction permit issued by SAHRA.

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**N'Komati Athracite  
Site Plan - NKM21/4**

PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd  
Heritage Management Unit

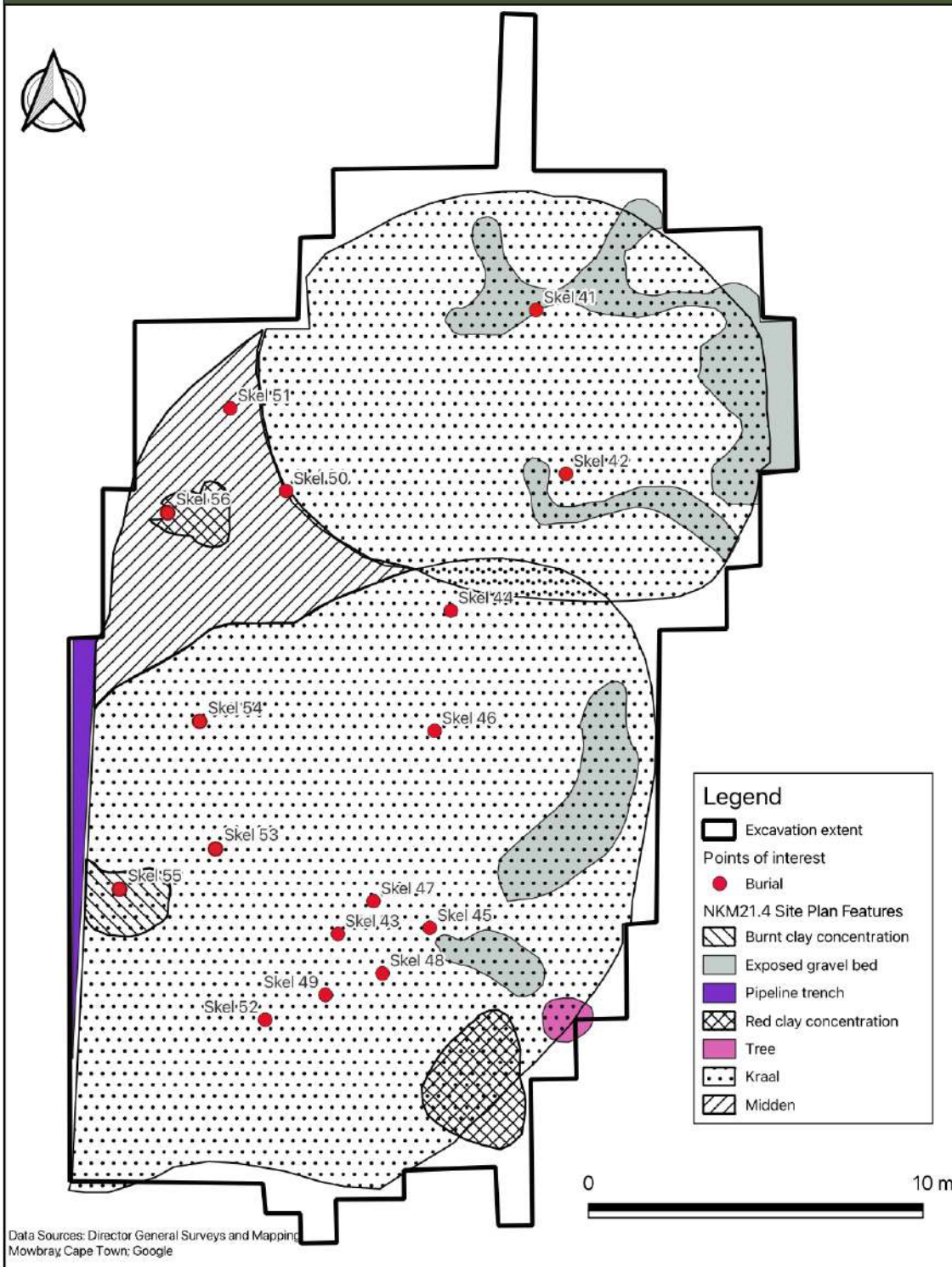


Figure 43 – Site excavation map of site NKM21/4.

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### 7.2.3 Excavation Description

After the extent of the kraal/midden area was determined, the area was cleared of vegetation. A grid was placed across the cleared area to cover the visible kraal and midden. The grid was orientated roughly from north to south. The squares were alphabetically labelled from east to west and numbered from north to south. This grid block was aligned with the grid blocks at sites NKM21/3 and NKM21/7. This meant that some of the northern squares ran into negative numbering e.g. square **U – (1-5)**.

A 1m x 30m trench (north to south) was laid out along **Trench T** of the grid, across the perceived middle of the kraal (*Figure 44*). This trench was excavated as a unit to determine the northern and southern ends of the kraal and to establish the average depth of the deposit. Excavations were initially expanded to the east of the first trench and conducted in 1m x 5m trenches according to the identified contexts and layers (*Figure 45*). The 5m trench length was chosen to control and record the number of buckets excavated and to record the location of recovered artefacts. The excavations continued until the extent of the kraal/midden deposit was determined on the eastern side and archaeological sterile or poor soil layers were encountered. Different layers and different contexts were recorded as the excavations were extended.



Figure 44 – Initial trench (T), grid blocks -10 to



Figure 45 – Grid block U1 - 5; Layer 1.

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The topsoil across the excavated area formed the first stratigraphic layer of most of the excavated trenches. This layer formed the first context (CO1) and it consisted of a mixture of trampled livestock dung, fine sandy soil and ash. This mixed top layer was mostly disturbed due to surface activities (people and animals crossing it), plant roots, insects such as ants and animals burrowing into this layer. It covered/overlay the main kraal deposit (livestock dung) and midden deposits on the edges of the kraal and was for a greyish light brown colour due to its soil and ash content. Its thickness varied across the excavation and measured between 20cm in the central parts of the kraal to ~5cm at the edges of the kraal. CO1 contained a variety of artefacts which included ceramics, animal bone fragments, glass and ostrich eggshell beads.

The remains of a sub-adult (*Figure 46*) were found in square **S (-1)** and the remains of an adult (*Figure 47*) were found in square **S6** after the excavation was extended east from **Trench T**.



*Figure 46 – Sub-adult burial in square S (-1).*



*Figure 47 – Adult burial in square S6.*

These burials were identified underneath the second layer (context **CO2**) which consisted mainly of compacted livestock dung mixed with a little bit of fine sandy soil and some ash. It was a pinkish white colour and varied in thickness across the excavation; it measured 40cm thick in the central parts of the kraal and it became thinner towards the edges of the kraal where it decreased to a thickness of 5cm – 10cm (*Figure 48*, *Figure 49* & *Figure 50*). The layer was soft to excavate and contained loose rocks, ceramics, animal bone fragments, glass and ostrich eggshell beads. Several more burials were found within and underneath this layer.

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Figure 48 – Square **W11-15** Surface.



Figure 49 – Square **W11-15** Layer 1.



Figure 50 – Square **W11-15** Layer 2.

The eastern edge/end of the kraal was reached in **Trench L** on the northern side of the excavations and the eastern end of the kraal dung deposit was reached in **Trench P** of the southern parts of the excavations. The northern and southern extents of the kraal were curved and was reached as the excavations progressed eastwards. Only context **CO1** is present in these most eastern squares.

No more dung (compacted or trampled) was present within the deposit at the southern edge of the kraal beyond and including squares **W26-W28**. The matrix beyond this point consisted of naturally occurring (and culturally sterile) reddish brown fine sandy soil and was excavated as context **CO3**. It measured between 10cm and 20cm thick.

A concentration of broken pots was identified at the southern end of the kraal (*Figure 52*). These pots were found in transitional deposits between **CO2** and **CO3**. This layer was also reddish-brown and didn't contain any dung. It did however contain archaeological material and was excavated as context **CO6**. This context followed the southern edge of the kraal to the west.

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Figure 51 – Termination of context **CO2** in square **AA28**. Note where white dung ends (from right to left) near the centre of the profile.



Figure 52 – A concentration of broken pots in squares **YY27-29**.

The excavations returned to **Trench T** after the eastern extent of the kraal was established. It was decided to excavate the western half of the kraal in the same way as the eastern half. More burials were discovered as the excavation of the kraal continued to the west (see *Figure 43*). Most of these burials (*Figure 53* & *Figure 54*) were found underneath the dung deposit (context **CO2**) (see Table 3) within an underlying archaeologically sterile layer (context **CO4**) consisting of river gravels and pebbles. Context **CO4** occurred at different depths across the site.



Figure 53 – Adult burial in square **CC17/18**.



Figure 54 – Adult burial in square **DD13**.

It was noted from the excavations of trenches **Y** and **Z** that there was a break or gap occurring within context **CO2** (the dung layer). This break seemed to become wider as the excavations progressed westwards. It was concluded that this indicates the boundary between two adjacent kraals.

The mixed deposit on the western side of the two kraals was given a new context (**CO5**). It was a mixture of livestock dung, fine sandy soils, and ash, but had a significant amount of midden material

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in it. Many ceramics, animal bone fragments, glass and ostrich eggshell beads and other artefacts were recovered; another three burials were also found within this context.

The kraal dung deposit of the northern, smaller kraal ended in trench **AA** with midden deposits (**CO5**) continuing further westwards. The kraal dung deposit of the southern and larger kraal (**CO2**) continued and measured up to 35cm (*Figure 55*). It was overlain by context CO1 which measured 20cm in this section of the site.

The excavations encountered a disturbance within **Trench GG** right next to the haul road (*Figure 56*). Some of the excavators recalled that mine laid a pipeline along the haul road. The disturbance fitted the description of an excavated and re-filled trench for a pipeline. The pipeline trench was dug through the kraal dung and other deposits. The excavations were stopped at this point as we did not want to open mine infrastructure and did not want to excavate within the haul road. The western extent of the kraal was at the haul road.



*Figure 55 – Control block to view depth of stratigraphic layers in square EE13.* *Figure 56 – Excavated trench identified in square GG10 northern profile.*

#### 7.2.4 Discussion/Conclusion

Two possible kraals were identified right next to each other. It is also possible that the two kraals might have slightly overlapped each other.

The smaller, northern kraal was roughly circular in shape and measured approximately 15m in diameter. The kraal dung deposit measured approximately 20cm thick at its thickest and was overlain with a mixed layer of approximately 10cm - 15cm thick. There was no distinctive layering between the two layers and consisted of the same materials. Only the percentages of dung and



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ash/soil differed across the extent of the kraal. Several loose rocks, ceramics, animal bone fragment, glass and ostrich eggshell beads and a few other artefacts were recovered from this end of the excavations. Only two burials were found underneath the dung layer of this kraal.

The second kraal was a bit bigger and irregularly shaped and situated to the south-west of the first kraal. It measured approximately 20m from north to south and about 18m from east to west where the excavations ended up against a pipeline trench and a haul road. The kraal dung deposit measured 35cm – 40cm at its thickest and was overlain with a mixed layer which measured approximately 10cm – 15cm thick in places.

A cluster of six burials was identified near the central parts of the kraal and another 5 burials were found randomly across the remainder of the kraal. Most of the burials were found underneath the kraal dung deposit layer, with a few infants buried within it. Three more burials were identified within the mixed midden deposit that was identified on the north-western side between the two kraals, which brought the number of identified burials at site NKM21/4 to sixteen.

*Table 3 – Grave Register for site NKM21/4.*

Project: N'Komati 642HMGR									
NKM_L_21/4 Grave Register									
Grave No	Square	Context	Layer	Pit / Pot	A / C / I	Date ID	GPS Coordinates	Comments	
SKEL41	S-T (-1)	4	1	Pit	Sub-adult	24.07.23	-25,793519° 31,803940°	Lying on left side	
SKEL42	S6	4	1	Pit	Adult	24.07.23	-25,793567° 31,803949°	Lying on left side	
SKEL43	Y-Z 20	2	2	Pit	Adult	08.08.23	-25,793704° 31,803880°	Lying on right side	
SKEL44	V10	4	1	Pit	Adult	02.08.23	-25,793608° 31,803914°	Lying on left side	
SKEL45	W20	2	2	Pit	Adult	02.08.23	-25,793702° 31,803907°	Lying on left side	
SKEL46	W14	4	2	Pit	Infant	02.08.23	-25,793644° 31,803909°	Poor preservation	
SKEL47	X19	2	2	Pit	Infant	03.08.23	-25,793694° 31,803891°	Poor preservation	
SKEL48	X21/22	2	2	Pit	Adult	08.08.23	-25,793716° 31,803893°	Lying on left side	
SKEL49	Z22/23	4	3	Pit	Adult	10.08.23	-25,793722° 31,803876°	Lying on left side, facing East	
SKEL50	AA6	4	3	Pit	Adult	11.08.23	-25,793572° 31,803865°	Lying on left side	
SKEL51	BB/CC 3/4	2	2	Pit	Child	11.08.23	-25,793547° 31,803848°	May be damaged	
SKEL52	BB23	4	3	Pit	Adult	11.08.23	-25,793730° 31,803858°	Lying on left side	
SKEL53	CC17/18	4	3	Pit	Adult	16.08.23	-25,793679° 31,8038441	Lying on left side, facing east	
SKEL54	DD13	4	3	Pit	Adult	16.08.23	-25,793641° 31,803839°	Lying on right side, facing south	
SKEL55	FF19	4	3	Pit	Adult	18.08.23	-25,793691° 31,8038155°	Damaged, lying on left side	
SKEL56	EE6	4	2	Pit	Sub-adult	22.08.23	-25,793579° 31,8038298°	Lying on left side	

A total of 570 squares of varying depths were excavated. The two kraals covered approximately 80% of these squares and the rest were midden deposits adjacent and bordering the identified kraals.

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*Figure 57 – Completed excavations at site NKM21/4 on 18/08/2023.*

A few unique artefacts such as worked bone, clay figurines and clay pipes (*Figure 58 to Figure 63*) as well as a large number of ceramics and animal bone fragments were recovered from the excavations. These will be analysed at the University of Pretoria soon as most of the basic field analyses and artefact curation are completed and the artefacts await transfer to the University.



*Figure 58 – Small ceramic cup.*



*Figure 59 – Clay smoking pipe fragments.*

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*Figure 60 – Carved and decorated bone plug.*



*Figure 61 – Worked ceramic disk.*



*Figure 62 – Whet stone.*



*Figure 63 – Worked bone.*

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### 7.3 Site NKM21/7 (S -25.793396°; E 31.803371°)

**NOTE:** as mentioned in the beginning of this section, site **NKM21/7** includes site **NKM21/16**, as this is one site with most of the archaeological deposit occurring at NKM21/7.

#### 7.3.1 Site Description

The site was described in the HIA (Steyn & De Jager, 2022) as a small midden which is situated on the western side of the existing service road, about 60m from it. It measured approximately 10m x 10m in size. The site contained the following:

- The midden seems to be an extension of the kraal/middens that is located in the surrounding area.
- A small cluster of stones could possibly be a grave. The site likely forms part of the larger kraal/midden complex.
- Another small cluster of stones could possibly be a grave. The site likely forms part of the larger kraal/midden complex.
- Yellow glass bead and an ostrich eggshell bead possibly associated with the midden.

#### 7.3.2 Mitigation Recommendations (2022 HIA)

The following was recommended for site NKM21/7:

- Vegetation clearing of site. Recording of the site i.e. (a) map indicating the position and footprint of all features (b) photographic recording of all features (c) measured drawings of the site.
- Mitigation by means of full-scale archaeological excavation (permit application for this measure is needed and should be included in the timeline). The chance of finding human remains in the kraal/midden areas is very high. Similar sites in the mining area have yielded human remains.
- In addition, an archaeologist should be on-site at all times when any mining related work is undertaken until the mitigation has been completed and a destruction permit issued by SAHRA.

The following was also recommended for features identified at site NKM21/7:

- Apply for test excavation and/or GPR permit to determine if the feature is a grave.
- If human remains are discovered, a grave relocation process is recommended as a mitigation and management measure. This will involve the necessary social consultation and public participation process before grave relocation permits can be applied for with the SAHRA BGG under the NHRA and National Health Act regulations.

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- When graves are discovered/uncovered, the site should be demarcated with a 100-meter no-go-buffer-zone, and the grave should be avoided.
- If, during test excavations, it is determined that the feature is not a grave, no further mitigation will be required.

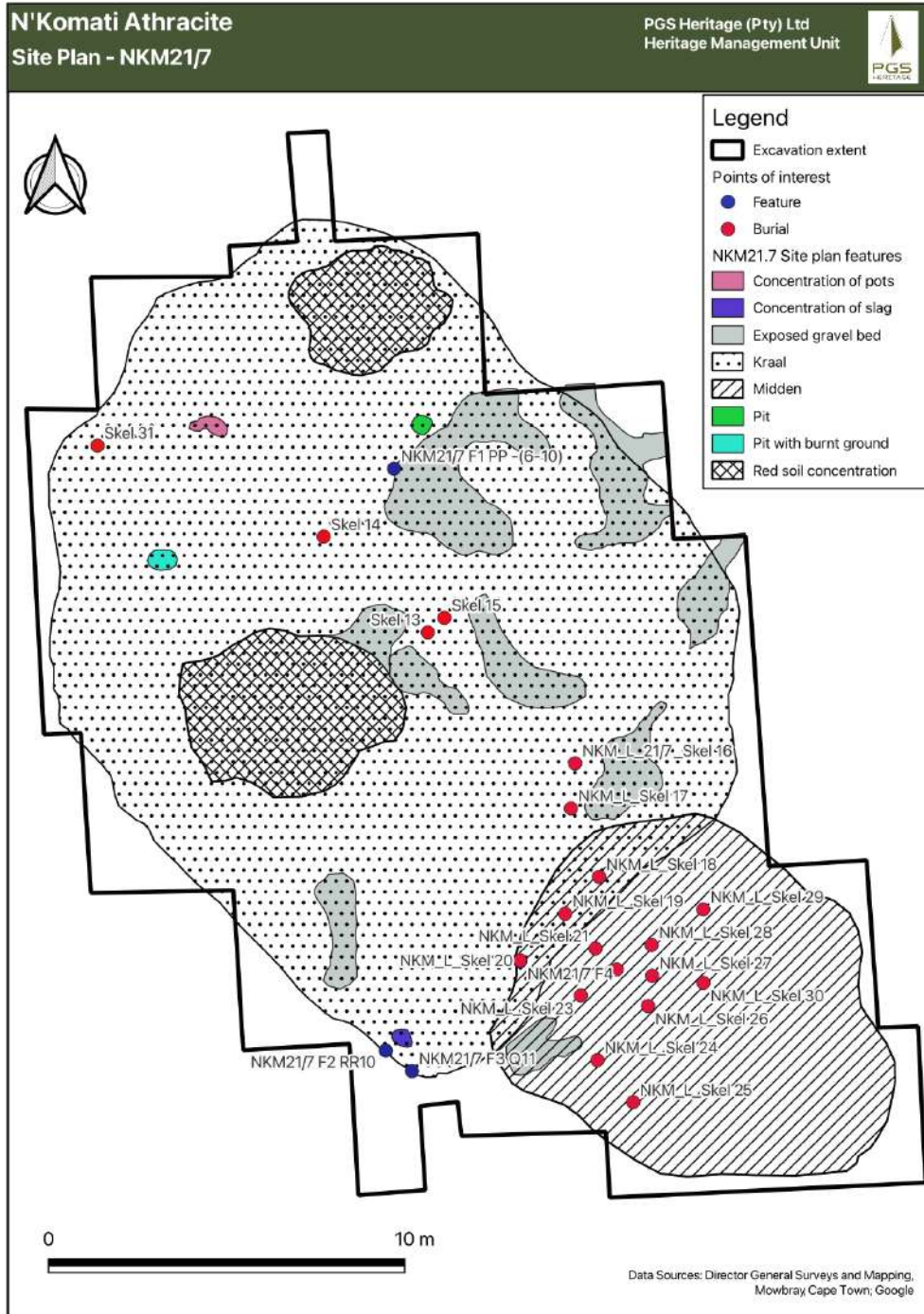


Figure 64 – Site excavation map of site NKM21/7.

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### 7.3.3 Excavation Description

Once the extent of the kraal/midden area of NKM21/16 and 21/7 was determined, the sites were cleared of vegetation before the excavation grid was established.

A block grid system was placed across the site to cover the visible kraal and midden areas. The grid was roughly orientated from north to south. The squares were alphabetically labelled from east to west and numbered from north to south. This grid block was aligned with the grid blocks at sites NKM21/3 and NKM21/4. This meant that some of the northern squares ran into negative numbering e.g., square **UU – (1-5)**.

A 1m x 30m trench (north to south) was laid out along **Trench SS** of the grid, across the approximate middle of the kraal (*Figure 65*). This trench was excavated as a unit to determine the northern and southern ends of the kraal and to establish the average depth of the kraal and associated midden deposits. Excavations were expanded to the east of the initial trench and were conducted in 1m x 5m trenches according to the identified contexts and layers (*Figure 66*). The 5m trenches were selected to control and record the number of buckets excavated and to record the relative location of artefacts recovered. The excavations continued until the extent or end of the kraal/midden was reached on the eastern side and archaeological sterile or poor soil layers were encountered. Different layers and different contexts were recorded as the excavations were extended.

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Figure 65 – Initial **SS**-trench, grid blocks -15 to 15.



Figure 66 – Grid block **PP6-10**; Layer 1.

The topsoil across the identified area formed the first stratigraphic layer of most of the excavated trenches. This layer formed the first context (**CO1**) and it consisted of a mixture of trampled livestock dung, fine sandy soil and ash. This mixed top layer was mostly disturbed due to surface activities (people and animals crossing it), plant roots, insects such as ants and animals burrowing into this layer. The layer covered/overlay the main kraal deposit (livestock dung) and midden deposits on the edges of the kraal. The layer was for most a greyish light brown in colour due to the soil and ash content. It varied in thickness across the excavation and measured at its thickest ( $\leq 20\text{cm}$ ) in the central parts of the kraal and much thinner ( $\geq 5\text{cm}$ ) on the edges of the kraal. The layer contained a variety of artefacts which included mostly ceramics, animal bone fragments, glass and ostrich eggshell beads.

The excavations were first extended to the east and three burials were found underneath the second layer excavated. The remains of a child (*Figure 67*) were found in square **SS-6** and the remains of two adults (*Figure 68*), buried right next to each other were found in square **PP-4**.

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Figure 67 – Child burial in square **SS-6**.  
Figure 68 – Two adult burials in square **PP4**.

These burials were identified underneath the second layer which formed the second context (**CO2**) which was the kraal deposit that consisted mainly of compacted livestock dung mixed with a little bit of fine sandy soil and ash. It was a pinkish white colour and varied in thickness across the excavation. It was up to 40cm thick in the central parts of the kraal and it became thinner towards the edges of the kraal where it measured 5cm – 10cm thick. The layer was soft to excavate and contained loose rocks, ceramics, animal bone fragments, glass and ostrich eggshell beads. Several more burials (Figure 69), including an infant buried in a pot (Figure 70), were identified within this layer and underneath the layer as excavations continued.



Figure 69 – Child burial in square **LL1**.



Figure 70 – Infant pot burial in square **MM3**.

The eastern edge of the kraal was documented within **Trench II** of the excavation. The eastern end of the kraal dung deposit was documented within **Trench P** in the southern parts of the excavation



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The curving northern and southern extents of the kraal were also documented as the excavations progressed eastwards. Context **CO1** is all that is present in these most eastern squares.

At the south-eastern end of the kraal, from square **MM5** and its surrounding squares, the context started to change, and the kraal dung deposit was not predominant anymore. The deposit had much more ash and fine sand within it. It was a midden deposit (**CO7**) which covered the south-eastern extent of the kraal. A cluster of thirteen infant and child burials (*Figure 71* and *Figure 72*) were identified on this south-eastern edge of the kraal and beyond it within the midden.



*Figure 71 – Child burial in square **KK8**.*



*Figure 72 – Another Infant pot burial in square **KK12**.*

*The excavations returned to **Trench SS** after the eastern extent of the kraal was established. It was decided to excavate the western half of the identified kraal in the same way as the eastern half of the excavation. Only one more burial was discovered as the excavation of the kraal continued further to the west (see *Figure 73*). This burial was found underneath the kraal dung deposit (see*

*Table 4) within an archaeological sterile layer which formed another context (**CO4**). This archaeological sterile layer underlain the extent of the excavated site and was a natural layer with river gravels and pebbles occurring at different depths across the site.*



*Figure 73 – Child burial in square **YY-9**.*

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A series of broken pots were identified at the north-western end of the kraal (*Figure 74*). These pots were found in transitional deposits between the kraal dung deposits (CO2) and the reddish-brown sterile layer (CO3) on the edge of the kraal. Interestingly, the pots were placed upside-down and most of them had puncture holes in the bottom of the vessel. One smaller vessel was found buried within another bigger pot (*Figure 75*), but no human remains were found with the pots.



*Figure 74 – Series of pots found in squares VV/WW -9.*



*Figure 75 – A small pot buried within a bigger pot in squares VV/WW -9.*

#### 7.3.4 Discussion/Conclusion

The kraal was more or less oval shape and measured approximately 26m from north to south and 20m from east to west. The kraal deposit yielded only two adult burials and four infant or child burials, of which one was a pot burial.

The midden area to the south-east of the identified kraal yielded thirteen infant or child burials of which four were pot burials. The thirteen burials formed a small cluster as these children were buried in close proximity of each other. Most of these burials were within the midden deposits and were very shallow. In total, 19 confirmed burials were found within the kraal and its surrounding midden deposits. All the remains identified were left *in-situ* and will only be exhumed when the relevant permits are in place.

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Table 4 – Grave Register for site NKM21/7.

Project: N'Komati 642HMGR								
NKM_L_21/7 Grave Register								
Grave No	Square	Context	Layer	Pit / Pot	A / C / I	Date ID	GPS Coordinates	Comments
SKEL13	OO/PP -4	4	1	Pit	Adult	07.06.23	-25.793542° 31.803055°	Remains possibly disturbed.
SKEL14	SS -7/-6	4	1	Pit	Infant	02.06.23	-25.793515° 31.803026°	
SKEL15	OO -4	1	1	Pit	Adult	07.06.23	-25.793538° 31.803060°	
SKEL16	LL 1	4	2	Pit	Child	15.06.23	-25.793578° 31.803097°	
SKEL17	MM 3	1	1	Pot	Infant	13.06.23	-25.793591° 31.803095°	Broken pot.
SKEL18	LL 5	4	1	Pit	Infant	13.06.23	-25.793610° 31.803103°	
SKEL19	MM 7	4	1	Pit	Infant	13.06.23	-25.793620° 31.803094°	
SKEL20	NN 8/7	4	1	Pit	Infant	12.06.23	-25.793634° 31.803081°	
SKEL21	LL 6	4	1	Pot	Infant	14.06.23	-25.793630° 31.803102°	Intact pot placed upside-down.
SKEL22	LL/KK 8	1	1	Pit	Child	14.06.23	-25.793636° 31.803108°	
SKEL23	MM 9	1	1	Pit	Infant	15.06.23	-25.793643° 31.803098°	
SKEL24	LL/MM 11	4	1	Pit	Infant	19.06.23	-25.793661° 31.803103°	
SKEL25	KK/LL 12	4	1	Pot	Infant	19.06.23	-25.793673° 31.803113°	Intact pot placed upside-down.
SKEL26	KK 9	1	1	Pit	Infant	15.06.23	-25.793646° 31.803117°	
SKEL27	KK 8	1	1	Pot	Infant	15.06.23	-25.793638° 31.803118°	Intact pot placed upside-down.
SKEL28	KK 7	1	1	Pit	Infant	15.06.23	-25.793629° 31.803118°	
SKEL29	JJ 6/7	1	1	Pot	Infant	19.06.23	-25.793619° 31.803133°	Intact pot placed upside-down.
SKEL30	II 8/9	7	1	Pit	Child	20.06.23	-25.793640° 31.803133°	
SKEL31	YY -9/-10	4	1	Pit	Child	28.06.23	-25.793489° 31.802963°	

A total of 498 squares of varying depths were excavated. The kraal covered approximately 75% of these squares and the rest were midden deposits adjacent and bordering the kraal.

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*Figure 76 – Completed excavations at site NKM21/7 on 30/06/2023.*

A few unique artefacts such as metal bangles and tubes, marine shells, clay figurines, glass and ostrich eggshell beads (*Figure 77 to Figure 82*) as well as a large number of ceramics and animal bone fragments were recovered from the excavations. These will be analysed at the University of Pretoria soon as most of the basic field analyses and artefact curation are completed and the artefacts await transfer to the University.



*Figure 77 – Metal bangle.*



*Figure 79 – Rolled metal tubes.*

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Figure 78 – Marine cowrie shell.



Figure 80 – Ceramic figurine fragment.



Figure 81 – Glass beads.

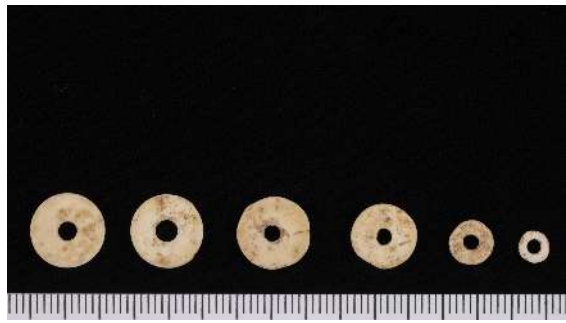


Figure 82 – Ostrich eggshell beads.

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#### 7.4 Site NKM21/10 (S -25.793953°; E 31.805046°)

##### **Site Description:**

A small stone packed feature of four stones arranged in a circle, possibly be a grave, situated approximately 40m south of site NKM21/3.

##### 7.4.1 Mitigation Recommendations (2022 HIA)

It is recommended that:

- Apply for test excavation and/or GPR permit to determine if the feature is a grave.
- If human remains are discovered a grave relocation process is recommended as a mitigation and management measure. This will involve the necessary social consultation and public participation process before grave relocation permits can be applied for with the SAHRA BGG under the NHRA and National Health Act regulations.
- When graves are discovered/uncovered the site should be demarcated with a 100-meter no-go-buffer-zone and the grave should be avoided.
- If, during test excavations, it is determined that the feature is not a grave, no further mitigation will be required.

##### 7.4.2 Excavation Description

Once the surface features were documented and removed, a test excavation was conducted. The excavation measured 1m x 0,5m and was excavated down to approximately 30cm. No burial pit, disturbances or finds of any nature was identified.



Figure 83– Feature at site NKM21/10.



Figure 84 – Test excavation at site NKM21/10.

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#### 7.4.3 *Discussion/Conclusion*

- No burial pit, disturbances or finds of any nature was identified. It was determined that the feature is not a grave and no further mitigation is required.

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## 7.5 Site NKM21/11 (S -25.794007°; E 31.804403°)

### 7.5.1 Site Description

A small stone packed feature which could possibly be a grave or grain bin foundation. The site is possibly associated with site NKM21/3 and located next to a thicket.

### 7.5.2 Mitigation Recommendations

It is recommended that:

- Apply for test excavation and/or GPR permit to determine if the feature is a grave.
- If human remains are discovered a grave relocation process is recommended as a mitigation and management measure. This will involve the necessary social consultation and public participation process before grave relocation permits can be applied for with the SAHRA BGG under the NHRA and National Health Act regulations.
- When graves are discovered/uncovered the site should be demarcated with a 100-meter no-go-buffer-zone and the grave should be avoided.
- If, during test excavations, it is determined that the feature is not a grave, no further mitigation will be required.

### 7.5.3 Excavation Description

Site NKM21/11 formed part of the bigger midden and kraal identified at site NKM21/4. After documentation of the surface features, a test pit was excavated. The excavation measured 1m x 0,5m and was excavated down to approximately 20cm deep, where the human remains of an adult were identified. Once the remains were found and documented, the excavation was backfilled, and the remains left *in situ*.



Figure 85 – Surface feature at site NKM21/11.



Figure 86 – Burial identified at site NKM21/11.



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*Table 5 – Grave Register for site NKM21/11.*

Project: N'Komati 642HMGR								
NKM_L_21/11 Grave Register								
Grave No	Square	Context	Layer	Pit / Pot	A / C / I	Date ID	GPS Coordinates	Comments
SKEL 59	n/a	n/a	n/a	Pit	Adult	12.09.23	-25,7940069° 31,8050491°	Lying on its right side, facing West

#### *7.5.4 Discussion/Conclusion*

The remains of an adult individual were identified during test excavations at site NKM21/11. It is recommended that the remains be included in the same amended section 35 permit as the other burials from Phase 1.

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## 7.6 Site NKM21/15 (S -25.793412°; E 31.804170°)

### 7.6.1 Site Description

Glass and ostrich eggshell beads were located on a small midden. The site measured approximately 10m x 10m in size.

### 7.6.2 Mitigation Recommendations (2022 HIA)

It is recommended that:

- Vegetation clearing of site. Recording of the site i.e. (a) map indicating the position and footprint of all features (b) photographic recording of all features (c) measured drawings of the site.
- Mitigation by means of full-scale archaeological excavation (permit application for this measure is needed and should be included in the timeline). The chance of finding human remains in the kraal/midden areas is very high. Similar sites in the mining area has yielded human remains.
- In addition, an archaeologist should be on-site at all times when any mining-related work is undertaken until the mitigation has been completed and a destruction permit issued by SAHRA.

### 7.6.3 Excavation Description

Upon clearing of the various sites, it was noted that sites NKM21/15 and NKM21/4 was in fact one site with most of the archaeological deposit situated at NKM21/4. Both sites were therefore excavated as NKM21/4 and any reference to NKM21/15 in this report refers to **BOTH NKM21/15 and NKM21/4**.

A small test excavation was conducted at the coordinates given for site NKM21/15. An excavation of 1m x 0,5m and approximately 30cm deep did not yield any finds of significant value.

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Figure 87 – Location of site NKM21/15.



Figure 88 – Test excavation at site NKM21/15.

#### 7.6.4 Discussion/Conclusion

It was noted that sites **NKM21/15** and **NKM21/4** was in fact one site with most of the archaeological deposit situated at NKM21/4. Both sites were therefore excavated as NKM21/4 and any reference to NKM21/15 in this report refers to BOTH NKM21/15 and NKM21/4.

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## 7.7 Site NKM21/18 (S -25.793996°; E 31.803207°)

### 7.7.1 Site Description

A small cattle kraal/midden with a surface scatter of undecorated potsherds. The site measured approximately 5m x 5m in size.

### 7.7.2 Mitigation Recommendations (2022 HIA)

It is recommended that:

- Vegetation clearing of site. Recording of the site i.e. (a) map indicating the position and footprint of all features (b) photographic recording of all features (c) measured drawings of the site.
- Mitigation by means of full-scale archaeological excavation (permit application for this measure is needed and should be included in the timeline). The chance of finding human remains in the kraal/midden areas is very high. Similar sites in the mining area have yielded human remains.
- In addition, an archaeologist should be on-site at all times when any mining related work is undertaken until the mitigation has been completed and a destruction permit issued by SAHRA.

### 7.7.3 Excavation Description

A test trench was excavated in the middle of the purported kraal/midden. The test trench measured approximately 0,5m x 0,5m in size and was excavated down to approximately 15cm. It was noticed that most of the identified kraal/midden deposits were largely superficial and did not extent further than a few centimetres under the surface. Very little ash and no livestock dung were found within the identified area. A few ceramic fragments, animal bone fragments and an ostrich eggshell bead were recovered from the deposit.

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Figure 89 – Location of site NKM21/18.



Figure 90 – Test excavation at site NKM21/18.

#### 7.7.4 Discussion/Conclusion

The test excavation showed that there were mostly superficial and shallow archaeological deposits which in turn did not yield any finds of significant value or interest. These shallow deposits will not be suited to host any burials such as the much larger and deeper kraal and midden deposits at the neighbouring site NKM21/7. No further mitigation measures are required at this site.

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## 7.8 Site NKM21/24 (S -25.793626°; E 31.802446°)

### 7.8.1 Site Description

A large cattle kraal/midden with the following cultural material were located on the surface:

- A small cluster of stones could possibly be a grave.
- A yellow bead

The site measured approximately 20m x 10m in size.

### 7.8.2 Mitigation Recommendations (2022 HIA)

It is recommended that:

- Vegetation clearing of site. Recording of the site i.e. (a) map indicating the position and footprint of all features (b) photographic recording of all features (c) measured drawings of the site.
- Mitigation by means of full-scale archaeological excavation (permit application for this measure is needed and should be included in the timeline). The chance of finding human remains in the kraal/midden areas is very high. Similar sites in the mining area has yielded human remains.
- In addition, an archaeologist should be on-site at all times when any mining related work is undertaken until the mitigation has been completed and a destruction permit issued by SAHRA.
- Apply for test excavation and/or GPR permit to determine if the feature is a grave.
- If human remains are discovered a grave relocation process is recommended as a mitigation and management measure. This will involve the necessary social consultation and public participation process before grave relocation permits can be applied for with the SAHRA BGG under the NHRA and National Health Act regulations.
- When graves are discovered/uncovered the site should be demarcated with a 100-meter no-go-buffer-zone and the grave should be avoided.
- If, during test excavations, it is determined that the feature is not a grave, no further mitigation will be required.

### 7.8.3 Excavation Description

It was decided to do two test excavations across this location. The first test excavation measured approximately 1m x 0,5m in size and was excavated down to approximately 20cm below the surface. The second test excavation measured approximately 0,5m x 0,5m in size and was also excavated down to approximately 20cm.

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Both the excavated trenches yielded several ceramic fragments, animal bone fragments, glass beads and even a few cowrie shells from the first test trench. The deposit in both excavations showed some ash and artefacts in the upper parts of the layer, but it diminished as the excavations went further down. The deposit across the kraal/midden turned out to be shallow and did not yield the number of artefacts as was previously expected.



*Figure 91 – Location of site NKM21/24 test excavation 1.*



*Figure 92 – Test excavation 1 at site NKM21/24.*

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*Figure 93 – Location of site NKM21/24 test excavation 2.*



*Figure 94 – Test excavation 1 at site NKM21/24.*

#### 7.8.4 Discussion/Conclusion

The test excavations performed at site NKM21/24 showed that the archaeological deposits were shallow and did not yield any finds of significant value or interest. These shallow deposits will not be suited to host any burials such as the much larger and deeper kraal and midden deposits at the neighbouring site NKM21/7. No further mitigation measures are required at this site.



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## 8 MATERIAL ANALYSIS

The excavations yielded an array of material needing to be documented and analysed. This included ceramics, glass beads, OES beads, faunal material, charcoal, slag, daga, metal and other small finds.

### 8.1 Curation

The material from each trench was recorded on an excel spreadsheet according to the trench grid block, layer, and context (Table 6). The form notes whether there was any diagnostic ceramics, faunal material, slag, daga or metal found in the trench. Charcoal that was collected in the sieve was weighed and recorded. The glass beads (*Figure 95*) were divided into fragments and whole beads which were then counted and classified according to their colour. The OES beads were also separated according to broken fragments and intact beads (*Figure 96*). These were then counted and recorded. Other small finds were also noted. Some of these finds included pipe bowls, hippopotamus tusk that was grinded, worked bone with decoration, and metal spear heads (*Figure 97*).

Table 6 – Table showing the contents of each grid block in Trench FF of site NKM21/3

Project: N'Komati 642HMGR																	
Site: NKM_L_21/3																	
Trench: FF																	
Date	Bag no.	Square	Layer	Contex	Rim/ decorated ceramics	Fauna	Carbon	Glass beads		OES Beads		Metal	Slag	Daga	Pot to be reconstru cted	Other	
								Fragments	Whole	Fragments	Whole						
19/07/2023	153	FF(-1)-2	1	C08	x	x	76,30g	14 yellow	20 yellow, 4 white	4	24	x					Metal spearhead
17/07/2023	136	FF3-7	1	C01	x	x	39g	15 yellow	99 yellow, 1white	2	38						
17/07/2023	139	FF3-7	2	C02	x	x	12g				1						
17/07/2023	137	FF8-12	1	C01	x	x	3g										
17/07/2023	140	FF8-12	2	C02	x	x	2,2g										
17/07/2023	138	FF13-17	1	C01	x	x	149g	5 yellow	5 yellow, 1 white	4	4			x			Possible pot handle
17/07/2023	142	FF13-17	2	C02	x	x	320,4g	1 yellow	1 yellow, 1 white		2	x					Metal spike, clay figurine

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*Figure 95 - Glass beads located in site NKM21/7*



*Figure 96 - OES beads located in site NKM21/7*

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Figure 97 - Small finds found throughout sites NKM21/3, NKM21/4 and NKM21/7. (From left to right) Spear heads, Pipe bowls, Hippopotamus tusk with grind marks, Worked bone with decoration, worked bone with decoration, Pipe bowl

## 8.2 Ceramic Analysis

The excavations yielded many ceramic sherds that will be cleaned, curated and then analysed for stylistic affinities after delivered to the University of Pretoria for curation.

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### 8.2.1 On Site Analysis

During the excavation, a large amount of material had been uncovered. Due to the inability to keep all the ceramic sherds, due to the sheer volume, an onsite analysis of the ceramics was done. This included separating and weighing the undiagnostic burnished (painted with red ochre) and unburnished (without red ochre) ceramic sherds which were then discarded once they were recorded in a ceramic field recording form and then later digitised in excel (Table 7). All diagnostic ceramics were classified according to the sherds being decorated, plain rims and rims with decoration. These were further categorised as being either burnished or unburnished. The diagnostic ceramics were then kept for further analysis in the laboratory.

Table 7 - Table showing the digitized ceramic recording form for each Grid block of trench UU for site NKM21/7

Ceramic Field Recording															
Project: 642 HMGR N'KOMATI															
Trench UU															
Recording Date	Site Code	Square	Layer	Context	Bag Number	Non-Rim: Plain			Non-Rim: Decorated		Rim: Plain		Rim: Decorated		Buckets (10 L)
						Burnished (kg)	Unburnished (kg)	Weight (Kg)	Burnished	Unburnished	Burnished	Unburnished	Burnished	Unburnished	
27/06/2023	NKM_L_21/7	UU -(11-15)	1	CO1	82	0,865	1,61	2,475	1	1	3	0	0	0	157
26/06/2023	NKM_L_21/7	UU -(6-10)	1	CO1	76	0,645	2,915	3,56	1	2	2	0	0	0	194
26/06/2023	NKM_L_21/7	UU -(1-5)	1	CO1	75	0,32	4,44	4,76	1	5	0	7	0	0	97
26/06/2023	NKM_L_21/7	UU 1-5	1	CO1	79	0,959	1,91	2,505	0	1	2	7	0	0	138
26/06/2023	NKM_L_21/7	UU 6-10	1	CO1	81	0,645	3,695	4,34	2	5	2	5	0	2	110

### 8.2.2 Ceramic Typology

Ceramic typology studies in southern Africa are the predominant approach to studying cultural interaction in southern Africa. Ceramics are classified by varying design styles such as vessel shape, motif forms, and the placement of motifs on the vessels. The combination of these features is then used to infer a cultural identity relating to the sites on which they are found (Huffman 1980). The varying design styles aid in providing a chronological time framework that helps to identify the interaction of communities through time within a region.

This type of approach is built on the idea that varying design styles are a result of interaction between varying communities within a given landscape. Therefore, ceramic styles manifest through structured learning and participation within the manufacturing process and are useful in identifying social interaction within a region.

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### 8.2.3 *Laboratory Methods*

Each selected diagnostic ceramic sherd was cleaned using water and a brush and then left to dry before applying a thin brushstroke of Paraloid B72. Paraloid B72 is a granular solid which dissolves in acetone to produce an adhesive mixture. This adhesive was applied to a small section at the back of the ceramic sherd. An acrylic pigment was then applied using a calligraphy pen to mark each sherd within the assemblage with the corresponding site name, trench code, and layer number.

An attempt was made to refit as many sherds as possible, whereby sherds were cross-compared to varying loci within the trench as well as neighbouring trenches. Sherds that could be refitted were mended using the Paraloid B72 adhesive. All diagnostic sherds relating to an individual vessel were additionally marked with their own unique number.

### 8.2.4 *Stylistic Analysis*

For this study, Huffman's (1980) standardised core-concept approach was applied to the diagnostic sherds of the sites to analyse their stylistic features. This approach combines the identification of the vessel morphology, type of motif on the vessel, as well as the placement of said motif. The combination of the three stylistic features then allows for grouping of ceramics into similar types and sub-types. Refitted ceramic sherds will then be cross compared to group together those which potentially originated from the same vessel. Where rims were absent, sherds with motifs were still analysed according to their motif type.

The following attributes were analysed:

### 8.2.5 *Profile*

Diagnostic and rim sherds were categorised into basic vessel types based on their profile shape. Vessel shapes were a defining feature in the formation of subtypes based on which motifs they had.

### 8.2.6 *Motif*

Motif refers to the decorative feature on a ceramic vessel, with a magnitude of various types and combinations thereof. The selected method of application is then repeated to form a distinctive pattern which can often be a reflection of a community's shared identity. Ceramic decoration/motifs are often deeply set into communities of practice whereby pre-existing social behaviours are further

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reinforced in the production of new pottery (Huffman 2007). Motifs were the defining feature in the identification of ceramic types.

Incisions (*Figure 98*), punctuates and stamping (*Figure 99*) were the motif methods documented being implemented during the pottery production process. Incisions refer to decorative motifs whereby lines are cut into the clay using a sharp implement either when the clay is still wet or once it has slightly hardened (Rice 2005). Punctuates are a type of motif whereby a myriad of implements may be used such as fingernails or sharp objects to make an impression into soft clay (Rice 2005). Stamping refers to the repetitive use of an object as to stamp that chosen image into the soft clay until the desired motif is achieved (Rice 2005). Common objects for motif stamping include comb stamping, shell stamping and bracelet stamping whereby a helix or beaded bracelet is used to stamp a motif into the clay.



*Figure 98 - Image of incisions on ceramic sherd for site NKM21/7*



*Figure 99 - Ceramic sherd from site NKM21/7 showing stamping*

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### 8.2.7 Motif Placement

The placement of the motif on the vessels was also documented to complete the stylistic analysis. This was documented for rim sherds whereby different portions of the vessels could be differentiated, this includes the rim, neck, shoulder, and body (*Figure 100*).



*Figure 100 - Reconstructed pot from NKM21/7 showing motif placement.*

Preliminary stylistic analysis has shown that the decorative motives such as red burnishing, double herring bone banding, as well as single multiple banding below the lip, shows corresponding affinity with Tsonga groupings on the Mozambican/Swaziland/South African border (Ohinata, 2002). The same stylistic similarities were identified by Meyer (1986) and attributed to Tsonga groupings post 1830AD. The same stylistic patterning is also attributed to more recent Tsonga pottery (Lawson, 1965).

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Figure 101 – Small fragmented ceramic cup.



Figure 102 – Unique incised and framed pattern.



Figure 103 – Multiple band incised herringbone pattern.



Figure 104 – Another multiple band incised herringbone pattern.



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*Figure 105 – Multiple comb-stamped parallelogram/lozenges pattern.*



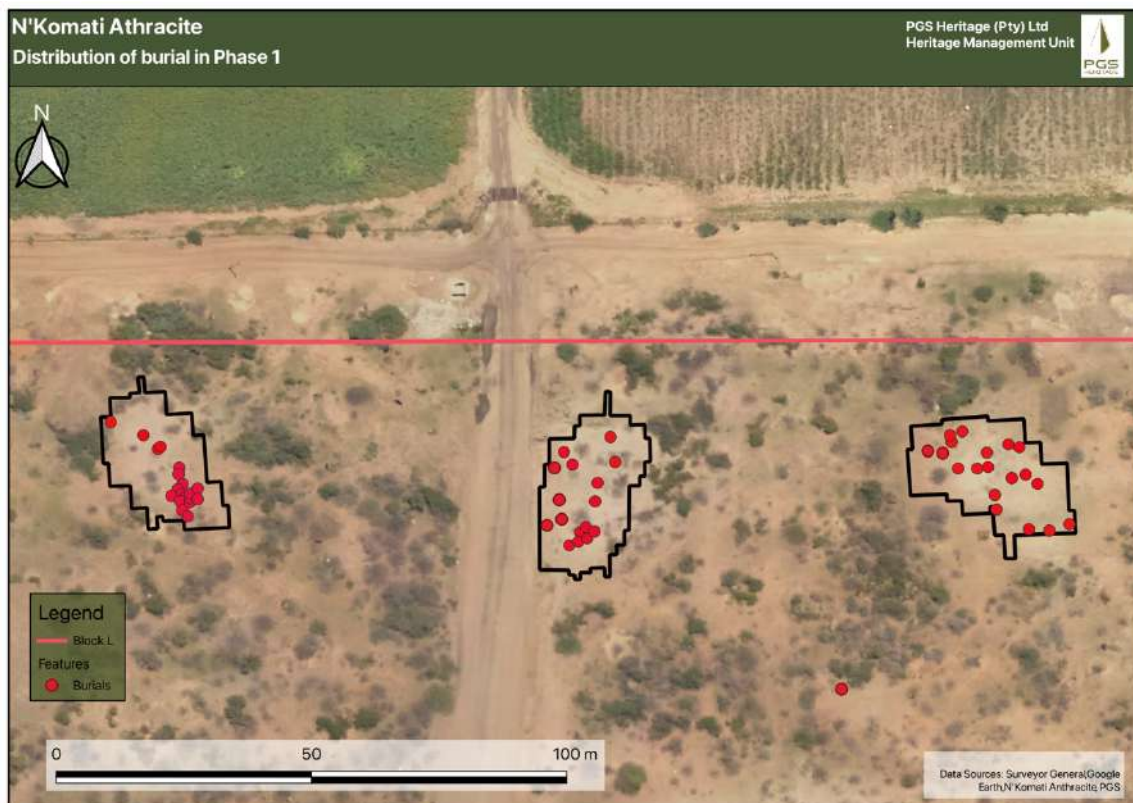
*Figure 106 – Slightly oblique multiple band incised pattern.*

Other finds contained in some of the excavated matrix that allude to an archaeo-historic temporality, thus questioning the initial interpretation of an Early Iron Age archaeological site based on a few decorated surface ceramic finds.

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## 9 BURIALS AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

In our permit application it was suggested and accepted by SAHRA that any burials that were found during the mitigation process, will be left *in situ* and only removed after an amendment to the excavation permit. Previous excavations on the property under Permits 3230 (Section 36, CaseID: 17686) and 3264 (Section 36, CaseID: 16286) uncovered large numbers of very shallow LIA burials, and here it is no different; fifty-five burials were uncovered on sites NKM21/3, 21/4; 21/7 and 21/11, of which six were pot burials (*Figure 107*).



*Figure 107 - Distribution of burials in Phase 1*

### 9.1 Proposed Mitigation of burials

Although an effort was made to fully excavate all visible archaeological deposit and all features that may contain burials outside of these deposits, there is a significant chance that burials remain in areas that have not been excavated. A very close watching brief will be needed during clearing of the site for mining activities to mitigate any such remains.

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#### 9.1.1 *Documentation and anatomical description of the remains*

It is our suggestion that the remains be documented and described by a suitably qualified physical anthropologist; the pot burials are especially rare and could add much value to the archaeological record. We are cognisant of the sensitivity surrounding the removal and analyses of human remains and we suggest that the anatomical description be done on site before reburial. No remains will be removed from site for this work to be done.

During the HIA conducted in 2022, human remains were found on the surface at site NKM21/3; The SAPS were called, and the remains were reburied where they were found, which is in the kraal area of the site. This area of the site has seen some historic removal of kraal deposit, presumable for agricultural purposes. During the mitigation, the disarticulated skeletal remains of more than one individual were found here; a skeletal analysis of the remains will be needed to determine the number of individuals for burial.

#### 9.1.2 *Stakeholder Engagement*

As stated in our initial application, stakeholder engagement to identify the historical and more recent occupants of Block L has been undertaken before the S35 application has been made. The same stakeholder engagement procedure has been followed that would normally be used for a Section 36 permit application process. Stakeholder Engagement, Archaeological Mitigation and Grave Relocation processes have been continuously conducted at Nkomati Anthracite since 2018 and that the various stakeholder (Traditional Authority, surrounding community, and affected families) are aware of the current project.

The mitigation project employs 22 local persons connected to the families who resided in the area where the work is being conducted. Refer to Appendix F and H for stakeholder engagement documents.

With regards to the current project at Block L, the stakeholders have been engaged and subsequently completed affidavits confirming their historic residence in the area. In these affidavits they also lay claim to any human remains that may be uncovered during the mitigation project (refer to **Appendix F**).

Engagements revealed that the area was occupied in the mid-1800's by groups who migrated from the KZN area. The prevalence of late Tsonga cultural material on the archaeological sites is not explained by this migration and may indicate a multi-phase occupation of the area (Refer to section 4 - Background).

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Figure 108 - Members of the community during SE efforts on 2022/09/01.

### 9.1.3 Site - and newspaper notices

Notices were placed at the site in September 2022 and again in July 2023. The latter set of notices remains in place at the time of writing and will be continuously updated and replaced until the completion of all four project phases. Newspaper notices were also published in *The Lowvelder* and *The Daily Sun* during these periods (Refer to Appendix E).

## 10 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Using the information in the 2022 HIA conducted by PGS, the company applied for and obtained an excavation permit from the SAHRA to undertake archaeological mitigation, test excavation and ground penetrating radar scans on sites identified during the HIA. The purpose of the permitted mitigation is to extensively excavate the archaeological sites and features and to collect representative samples of the archaeological material on the sites for analysis to determine temporal localisation, cultural affiliation, and possible social structure and layout of the settlements. A key element of the mitigation would also be to identify unmarked burials and to ensure, as far as it is possible, that no unmarked burials are left in the area after completion of the mitigation work.

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Representative samples were recovered from the cultural deposits present on sites NKM21/3; NKM21/4 (included NKM21/15) and NKM21/7 (included NKM21/16). The material recovered included a wide range of archaeological artefacts consisting of decorated ceramics, clay smoking pipes and figurines, metal weaponry and tool-fragments, faunal material (including worked bone), numerous glass and ostrich eggshell beads and charcoal for possible radiocarbon dating. This material is currently being processed at the PGS laboratory after which it will be submitted to the University of Pretoria for curation.

Test excavations at sites NKM21/10, NKM21/18, and NK21/24 showed that the archaeological deposits were very shallow and did not yield any significant material of value or interest.

The test excavation at site NKM21/11 uncovered the human remains of an adult, which justified the execution of the test excavations on the features identified during the HIA.

A total of fifty-five human burials were identified during the excavations of the above-mentioned sites. These burials were mostly very shallow and after being documented, were covered and protected with sandbags, and then marked with mounds of soil. They will be left *in situ* and only removed after an amendment to the excavation permit has been approved by SAHRA.

Due to the extent of post-processing of material this interim report is submitted as backing for the destruction application to be submitted by Nkomati Anthracite Mine to ensure that mining activities can continue.

It is our recommendation that the destruction process of the sites mentioned and described in this report can continue upon the receipt of a destruction permit from SAHRA and the implementation of the recommendation below:

## 10.1 Recommendations

*The following recommendations are made:*

1. *That the sites described in this interim report, to wit, NKM21/3, NKM21/4, NKM21/7, NKM21/10, NKM21/11, NKM21/15, NKM21/16, NKM21/18, and NKM21/24 be destroyed following the methodology set out in section 10.2, below.*
2. *That the destruction permit makes provision for the relocation of the human remains from the burials found at sites NKM21/3, NKM21/4, NKM21/7, and NKM21/11 after it have been documented and described by a physical anthropologist.*
3. *That any other human remains of archaeological origin that may be uncovered during the destruction of the sites located in Phase 1 of the project, to wit, NKM21/3, NKM21/4,*

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*NKM21/7, NKM21/10, NKM21/11, NKM21/15, NKM21/16, NKM21/18, and NKM21/24, or in areas situated within the general area of Phase 1 of the project be relocated as stated in Recommendation 2 above.*

4. *That any archaeological material uncovered during the destruction process be documented and collected as set out in the methodology below.*

## **10.2 Destruction methodology**

It is recommended that during the destruction of the sites mentioned in this report, archaeologists monitor the earthworks. The destruction process will follow the process as set out below:

- An archaeologist will be appointed to monitor the physical destruction work on site. It is envisaged that this senior archaeologist will manage a team of archaeologists and field technicians that will be present during the destruction process.
- Where necessary, site clearing will start with the removal of vegetation with suitable heavy machinery that could include bulldozers and TLB machines.
- The clearing will be done in a controlled and systematic manner.
- After clearance of the vegetation, it is recommended that a grader is used to strip the topsoil in 20-30cm layers (this is dependent on the soil and subsurface conditions).
- If any archaeological material is found, the work will be stopped in the specific area of finds until the material can be recovered under the current s 35 permit conditions.
- All recovery work will be done according to SAHRA and ASAPA standards and will follow the archaeological process as already contained in Permit CaseID: 19691 PermitID:3926.
- As reported in this document, the recovered material will be included in the bulk samples collected from the excavation and sampling process and will be added to the material to be analysed.
- A final destruction report will be submitted to SAHRA on completion of the works.

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## **APPENDIXES**



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## APPENDIX A – Landowner Letter



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 Sonpark  
 Nelspruit  
 1206  
 Tel: +27 13 492 5557  
 Co. Reg: 1980/08581/07  
 VAT Reg: 472 012 0221

29 Sept 2022

Letter reference nr: M186

The South African Heritage Resources Authority  
 Archaeological, Palaeontological and Meteorites Unit  
 111 Harrington Street  
 Cape Town  
 8001

Attention: Mr Phillip Hine

Dear Sir,

**RE: LANDOWNER CONSENT FOR UNDERTAKING ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, GPR SURVEYS, THE RELOCATION OF HUMAN REMAINS AND THE REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLES FOR THE N'KOMATI ANTHRACITE MINE, NKOMAZI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, IN THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE (HIA SAHRA CASEID: 18243)**

The above matter refers.

PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd (PGS) (represented by Professional Accredited Archaeologists, Henk Steyn and Wouter Fourie) has been appointed by the Nkomati Anthracite Mine to undertake phase two Archaeological mitigation for the archaeological sites identified during the HIA of the area to be impacted by the development of its Block L pit. This permission extends to any additional archaeological sites and burials that are found during the mitigation process.

The Nkomati Anthracite Mine hereby provides formal landowner consent for PGS to undertake excavations, GPR surveys, the removal of the archaeological and historical artefacts contained, and the relocation of any human remains should these be discovered, as and when required under the permits issued by the SAHRA.

Kind Regards


Willem Hattingh  
 General Manager  
 083 408 7630  
[willem.hattingh@afrimat.co.za](mailto:willem.hattingh@afrimat.co.za)

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## APPENDIX B – SAHRA Permit

**N'komati Anthracite Mine's Block L Archaeological Mitigation**

Our Ref:



an agency of the  
Department of Arts and Culture

T: +27 21 462 4902 | F: +27 21 462 4909 | E: info@sahra.org.za  
South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town  
P.O. Box 4637 | Cape Town | 8001  
www.sahra.org.za

Enquiries: Phillip Hine  
Tel: 021 462 4502  
Email: phine@sahra.org.za  
CaseID: 19691

Date: Friday February 10, 2023  
Page No: 1  
PermitID: 3926

**PERMIT: Excavation**

**In terms of Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)**

**Permit Holder:** Mr Henk Steyn  
PGS Heritage and Grave Relocation Consultants  
PO Box 32542  
Totiusdal  
0134

**Site:** Nkomati Anthracite - NKM/21/1 (NKM/21/1, NKM/21/2, NKM/21/3, NKM/21/4, NKM/21/5, NKM/21/6, NKM/21/10, NKM/21/11, NKM/21/12, NKM/21/15, NKM/21/16, NKM/21/18, NKM/21/19, NKM/21/20, NKM/21/21, NKM/21/23, NKM/21/24)

**This permit is issued to Mr Henk Steyn and Wouter Fourie (PGS) to undertake archaeological mitigation, test excavation, and ground penetrating radar.**

**Conditions:**

1. If the permit holder is not to be present on the site at all times then the heritage authority must be provided with the names and qualifications of the authorised representatives.
2. Adequate recording methods as specified in the Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the National Heritage Resources Act must be employed. Note that the position of all excavations and objects collected must be marked on a plan of site.
3. A standard site record form must be lodged with the University of Pretoria.
4. All archaeological material collected and excavated, as well as field notes and records, will be curated by the University of Pretoria.
5. The permit may be amended upon request to include grave relocation depending on the results of the GPR and test excavations.
6. A permit report must be submitted to SAHRA by no later than 31 December 2023 to [apmpmitreports@sahra.org.za](mailto:apmpmitreports@sahra.org.za).
7. Reprints of all published papers or copies of theses and/or reports resulting from this work must be lodged with the heritage authority.
8. If a published report has not appeared within three years of the lapsing of this permit, the report required in terms of the permit will be made available to researchers on request.
9. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to obtain permission from the landowner for each visit, and conditions of access imposed by the landowner must be observed.
10. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to fill in excavations and protect sites during and after

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## N'komati Anthracite Mine's Block L Archaeological Mitigation

Our Ref:



an agency of the  
Department of Arts and Culture

T: +27 21 462 4502 | F: +27 21 462 4509 | E: info@sahra.org.za  
South African Heritage Resources Agency | 111 Harrington Street | Cape Town  
P.O. Box 4657 | Cape Town | 8001  
www.sahra.org.za

Enquiries: Phillip Hine  
Tel: 021 462 4502  
Email: phine@sahra.org.za  
CaseID: 19691

Date: Friday February 10, 2023  
Page No: 2

PermitID: 3926

excavation to the satisfaction of the heritage authority and the landowner.

11. The heritage authority shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities in connection with this permit.
12. The heritage authority reserves the right to cancel this permit by notice to the permit holder.

This permit is valid from  
10/02/2023 to 31/12/2023

Phillip Hine  
Manager, Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit  
South African Heritage Resources Agency

### Additional Info:

Please note that this permit may be suspended should an appeal against the decisions be received by SAHRA within 14 days from the date of the permit. SAHRA may not be held responsible for any costs or losses incurred in the event of the suspension or retraction of this permit.

ADMIN: Direct URL to case: <https://sahris.sahra.org.za/node/605981>

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## APPENDIX C – UP Curation Letter



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA  
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA  
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA



1919 - 2019  
Department of Anthropology  
& Archaeology

10 November May 2022

Mr Phillip Hine  
South African Heritage and Resource Agency  
Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit  
Head Office

Dear Mr Hine,

APPROVAL OF REQUEST FOR THE CURATION OF MATERIAL FROM THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, GPR SURVEYS, THE POSSIBLE RELOCATION OF HUMAN REMAINS AND THE REMOVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SAMPLES FOR THE N'KOMATI ANTHRACITE MINE'S BLOCK L DEVELOPMENT, NKOMAZI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE EHLANZENI DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE (SAHRA CASEID - 19691)

Dear Mr Hine,

This letter appropriately informs you that the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology at the University of Pretoria is committed to curating the archaeological material generated from the approved archaeological mitigation of sites that will be impacted by the expansion of mining activities in the area known as "Block L" of the Nkomati Anthracite Mine situated in the Kangwane coalfield in the far east of the Mpumalanga province of South Africa, approximately 50km south of Komatipoort.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours sincerely,



Dr A. Antonites

---

Room 2-27, Building 4 East  
South Campus  
University of Pretoria, Private Bag X20  
Hatfield 0029, South Africa  
Tel: +27 (0)12 420 6294  
Email: alexander.antonites@up.ac.za  
www.up.ac.za

Faculty of Humanities  
Fakulteit Geesteswetenskappe  
Lefapha la Bomotheo

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## Appendix D – Site Notice

2022

 <p><b>PGS</b> HERITAGE</p>	<p>SITE NOTICE</p>
<p><b>(2022/09/15)</b></p>	
<p><b>NOTICE: RELOCATION OF HUMAN REMAINS</b></p>	
<p>Notice is hereby given that:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>On behalf of N’Komati Anthracite, PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd and a local Funeral Undertaker</i></li> </ul>	
<p>intend applying in terms of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act 25 of 1999); the National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003) and any other relevant National, Provincial or local Acts, Regulations and by-laws;</p>	
<p>to the:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Provincial Administration of the Province in which the graves are located;</i></li> <li>● <i>South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA);</i></li> <li>● <i>Relevant District and Local municipalities and</i></li> <li>● <i>The local Traditional authority (if required)</i></li> </ul>	
<p>for approval to exhume and re-inter in a local cemetery, any human remains buried in the following area or within a 100m from it:</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <i>Northeast corner of site: -25.793328° &amp; 31.805489°</i></li> <li>● <i>Southeast corner of site: -25.798002° &amp; 31.805467°</i></li> <li>● <i>Southwest corner of site: -25.798019° &amp; 31.801579°</i></li> <li>● <i>Northwest corner of the site: -25.793337° &amp; 31.801597°</i></li> </ul>	
<p>The site is located on state land to the west of the farm Fig Tree 503 JU and directly east of the village of Madadeni in Mpumalanga.</p>	
<p>The human remains will be exhumed from their current place of burial and reburied in a new location <i>as per</i> the request of the deceased’s families. All persons and communities’ descendant from the buried individuals, all persons and communities by tradition concerned with the graves or any person or communities with an interest in the graves are invited to participate in the process and must forward their contact particulars to the address listed below <b>within 60 days (14 days for newspaper notices) of the date of this notice:</b></p>	
<p>Please use the following as reference: <b>642GR</b></p>	
<p><i>Mr Themba Duze Email:</i></p>	<p><i>Themba.duze@afrimat.co.za</i></p>
<p><i>Tel: 013 4925557</i></p>	<p><i>Cell: 082 61822714</i></p>
<p><i>PO Box 231, Sonpark, 1206</i></p>	
<p>Doc No: PGS FJ PRC002/01</p>	<p>Effective Date: 05/04/2022</p>
	<p>Rev: 1.0</p>

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PGS  
HERITAGE

SASESAYITHINI

2022/09/15

SATISO

## SATISO: KUGCWATJWA KABUSHA KWEMATSAMBO ALESEBALELE

Kuniketwa satiso kwekutsi:

- *Nge kumelela N'Komati Anthracite, PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd neBangwabi Bendzawo*

bahlose kufaka sicelo ngekuhambisana ne National Heritage Resource Act (Umtsetfo 25 wanga 1999); ne National Health Act (Umtsetfo 61 wanga 2003) kanye naleminyane Imitsetfosimiso, Imitsetfo Nemitsetfo yaMasipala yaVelonkhe, Sifundza noma Masipala;

ku:

- *Balawuli Besifundza kuleSifundza lapho lamathuna atfolakala khona;*
- *Sikhungo Semitombo Yetemagugu sase Ningizimu Afrika (SAHRA);*
- *Sigodzi Lesifanele naMasipala Wasesifundzeni*
- *NeBukhosi Besive Bakulesi Sigodzi (uma kunesidzingo)*

kuniketa imvume yekumba nekungcwaba emathuneni lakulenzawo, noma maphi ematsamba alabangasekho langcwatjwa kuletinzawo noma emamitha la-100 dvutane nato:

- *Esayithini lelingaseNshonalanga nempumalanga: -25.793328° & 31.805489°*
- *Esayithini lelingaseNnyakato nempumalanga: -25.798002° & 31.805467°*
- *Esayithini lelingaseNnyakatfo neningizimu: -25.798019° & 31.801579°*
- *Esayithini lelingaseNshonalanga nenyakatfo: -25.793337° & 31.801597°*

Lelisayithi litfolakala emhlabeni wembuso longasenyakatfo nalelipulazi lase Fig Tree 503 JU lelicondze ngco nempumalanga yesigodzi saseMadadeni eMpumalanga.

Lamatsambo ebantfu atawugujwa kulenzawo lekakuyo nyalo ayongcwatjwa kabusha endzaweni lensha njengekwesifiso nesicelo saemindeni yalaba lebashonelwe. Bonkhe bantfu nemimmango labasitukulwane salaba labangcwatjwa, bonkhe bantfu nemimmango ngekwelisiko labatsintsekako ngalamathuna noma muphi umuntfu noma imimmango lenenshisekelo kulamathuna bayamenywa kutsi bangenelele kulenchubo futsi kufanele batfumele tinombolo tabo netindlela tekuchumana kulelikheli lelibhalwe ngentasi kungakapheli emalanga lali-60 (emalanga lali-14 esatiso lesikhishwakuliphephandzaba) kusukela ngalolusuku lwaletatso:

Sicela usebentise lolokulandzelako njengereferensi: 642GR

Mr Themba Duze Email:  
Tel: 013 4925557  
PO Box 231, Sonpark, 1206

Themba.duze@afriat.co.za  
Cell: 082 61822714

Ino. yeDok: PGS PJ PRC002/01  
Rev: 1.0

Lusuku lwekusebenta: 06/04/2022

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2023



(11.07.2023)

SITE NOTICE

## NOTICE: RELOCATION OF HUMAN REMAINS

Notice is hereby given that:

- *On behalf of N'Komati Anthracite, PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd and a local Funeral Undertaker*

intend applying in terms of the National Heritage Resource Act (Act 25 of 1999); the National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003) and any other relevant National, Provincial or local Acts, Regulations and by-laws;

to the:

- *Provincial Administration of the Province in which the graves are located;*
- *South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA);*
- *Relevant District and Local municipalities and*
- *The local Traditional authority (if required)*

for approval to exhume and re-inter in a local cemetery, any human remains buried in the following area or within a 100m from it:

- *Northeast corner of site: -25.793328° & 31.805489°*
- *Southeast corner of site: -25.798002° & 31.805467°*
- *Southwest corner of site: -25.798019° & 31.801579°*
- *Northwest corner of site: -25.793337° & 31.801597°*

The site is located on Portion 30 farm Matabula 701 JU and directly east of the village of Madadeni in Mpumalanga.

The human remains will be exhumed from their current place of burial and reburied in a new location *as per* the request of the deceased's families. All persons and communities' descendant from the buried individuals, all persons and communities by tradition concerned with the graves or any person or communities with an interest in the graves are invited to participate in the process and must forward their contact particulars to the address listed below **within 60 days of the date of this notice**:

Please use the following as a reference: **642HMGR**

*Mr Themba Duze*

*Email: Themba.duze@afrimat.co.za*

*Tel: 013 4925557*

*Cell: 082 6182 2714*

*PO Box 231, Sonpark, 1206*

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(11.07.2023)

SATISO SASESAYITHINI

### SATISO: KUGCWATJWA KABUSHA KWEMATSAMBO ALESEBALELE

Kuniketwa satiso kwekutsi:

- *Nge kumelela N'Komati Anthracite, PGS Heritage (Pty) Ltd neBangcwabi Benzawo*

bahlose kufaka sicelo ngekuhambisana ne National Heritage Resource Act (Umtsetfo 25 wanga 1999); ne National Health Act (Umtsetfo 61 wanga 2003) kanye naleminye Imitsetfosimiso, Imitsetfo Nemitsetfo yaMasipala yaVelonkhe, Sifundza noma Masipala;

ku:

- *Balawuli Besifundza kuleSifundza lapho lamathuna atfolakala khona;*
- *Sikhungo Semitfombo Yetemagugu sase Ningizimu Afrika (SAHRA);*
- *Sigodzi Lesifanele naMasipala Wasesifundzeni*
- *NeBukhosi Besive Bakulesi Sigodzi (uma kunesidzingo)*

kuniketa imvume yekumba nekungcwaba emathuneni lakulenzawo, noma maphi ematsamba alabangasekho langcwatjwa kuletinzawo noma emamitha la-100 dvutane nato:

- *Esayithini lelingaseNshonalanga nempumalanga: -25.793328° & 31.805489°*
- *Esayithini lelingaseNnyakato nempumalanga: -25.798002° & 31.805467°*
- *Esayithini lelingaseNnyakatfo neningizimu: -25.798019° & 31.801579°*
- *Esayithini lelingaseNshonalanga nenyakatfo: -25.793337° & 31.801597°*

Lenzawo iseceleni kwelupulazi lwakaMatabula ligama lenzawo kuse Madadeni e mpumalanga enkomazi.

Lamatsambo ebantfu atawugujwa kulenzawo lekakuyo nyalo ayongcwatjwa kabusha endzaweni lensha *njengekwesifiso* nesicelo saemindeni yalaba lebashonelwe. Bonkhe bantfu nemimmango labasitukulwane salaba labangcwatjwa, bonkhe bantfu nemimmango ngekwelisiko labatsintsekako ngalamathuna noma muphi umuntfu noma imimmango lenenshisekelo kulamathuna bayamenywa kutsi bangenelele kulenchubo futsi kufanele batfumele tinombolo tabo netindlela tekuchumana kulelikheli lelibhalwe ngentasi kungakapheli emalanga lali-60 kusukela ngalolusuku lwaletatiso:

Sicela usebentise lolokulandzelako njengereferensi: 642HMGR

*Mr Themba Duze*

*Email: Themba.duze@afrimat.co.za*

*Tel: 013 4925557*

*Cell: 082 6182 2714*

*PO Box 231, Sonpark, 1206*

Ino. yeDok: PGS PJ PRC002/01  
Rev: 1.0

Lusuku lwekusebenza: 06/04/2022



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Appendix E – Newspaper Notice

2022

Wednesday 12 October 2022 **DAILY SUN** 11

# CLASSIFIEDS

exclusively online at **www.olx.co.za**  
Where buyers meet sellers  
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**Classifieds**

**FAMILY NOTICES**

1207 Annals  
1208 Deaths  
1209 Births  
1210 Weddings

**PROPERTIES**

1211 For sale  
1212 For rent  
1213 Commercial  
1214 Land  
1215 Auction

**GENERAL NOTICES**

1216 Lost  
1217 Found  
1218 Public Notice  
1219 Notices

**PERSONAL SERVICES**

1220 Cleaning  
1221 Hair  
1222 Beauty  
1223 Fitness  
1224 Tutoring

**FOR SALE**

1225 Cars  
1226 Motorcycles  
1227 Property  
1228 Electronics

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**CALL 073 864 3246**  
JHB, PTA, MPUMALANGA, NATAL,  
VANDERPUYPARK, SOWETO

**NEW!!! NEW!!! NEW!!!**

**MAMA MERCY**  
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**083-790-4205**

**WE ARE SPECIALIZED IN:**

- FINANCIAL PROBLEMS
- MANHOOD ENLARGEMENT
- LOST LOVERS
- PEOPLE WITH HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AND DIABETES
- NOTE: FOR LOTTO YOU PAY AFTER JOB DONE
- CALL/WHATSAPP **MAMA MERCY 083-790-4205**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO READERS**

Daily Sun has not verified whether any of the services or products advertised are safe to use or will have the desired effect or outcome. Readers will note that some of the promised results in the advertisements are extraordinary and may be impossible to achieve.

Be aware some of the procedures advertised may be dangerous if not conducted by a qualified medical practitioner.

Readers are warned that they should carefully consider the ads as they are not verified. Daily Sun does not accept any liability whatsoever in respect of any of the services and goods advertised.

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**PERSONAL**

**PROPERTIES**

**PLOTS/STANDS**

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Call: 011 728-9266 or 072-612-4646  
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**"BOOSTING YOUR BUSINESSES,"**

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**064 068 8410**  
**R300 MADE ME RICH THANK YOU CHIEF GOMANI 068 009 0341**

It's time to change your life through **Chief Gomani** who never fails helping people, I wish I could have known **Chief Gomani** long ago I couldn't have gone through all these difficult times. My name is **Thapelo** from **Polewane**. Am here to tell my real story on how I struggled financially. I try different doctors and surgeons but I started to lose more than I earned. When I read a newspaper I see people praising **Chief Gomani** for helping them. I didn't waste time but I called **Chief Gomani**, she told me to choose anything from short boys, rats, magic wallet or magic stick to put money in my house. **Chief Gomani** asks for my address and other details of my. End I followed all the instructions he told me to do. He started doing his job within some minutes I was shocked to see full bag of money in my room. I only paid him 20% from money I received. Now I'm happy young woman, my business is doing well here in Limpopo because of **Chief Gomani**. He also changed my brother's life by putting the money in his account, and he also paid him 20%. **TIME IS NOW! DON'T WASTE TIME WITH FAKE DOCTORS. CHIEF GOMANI IS THE BEST.**  
**064 068 8410**

**PERSONAL SERVICES**

**PERSONAL**

**PROPERTIES**

**PLOTS/STANDS**

**CHEAP STANDS INSTALLMENT SALES**

**VAAAL GOLDEN GARDENS**  
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**LEGAL & TENDERS**

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**ADVERTISING**

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**TO PLACE AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS, CONTACT:**  
**087 353 1317**  
**CAUTION TO ALL OUR READERS:** Examine all services offered carefully, request quotes and deposits before accepting. It is the consumer's responsibility to check the advertiser's credentials. Daily Sun cannot be held responsible or liable for misleading claims or damages. We only offer a service to the advertisers.

Daily Sun:



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DAILY SUN
Wednesday 12 October 2022

**SALES IN EXECUTION**

**SALES IN EXECUTION**

**SALES IN EXECUTION**

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (Gauteng Division, Pretoria) and in the matter between: **ORION SECURITIES (PTY) LTD** (PLAINTIFF) versus: **ERONGORONG SECOND EXECUTION CREATOR** and **PHILIP FUGARD MATHEWS** (DEFENDANTS) as the **MINISTER OF POLICE EXECUTION** and **FOO** pursuant to a judgment of the above Honourable Court given on the 18th of June 2022. All creditors will be paid on 26 October 2022 at the Sheriff Pretoria Central at a public auction to be held at: **TELEKOM TOWERS, STREET, PRETORIA, 0010**, or the highest bidder for: **CASH**, listed as 1st on the 4th page of Order 2022, Chapter A, as amended, in terms of the conditions for the auction, 36 Ludlow Street, First, 101 233 Sand, Email: [publicexecutions@scjw.co.za](mailto:publicexecutions@scjw.co.za) and <http://www.scjw.co.za> (SALES) (see 3/09/2022).

IN THE HIGH COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA (Gauteng Division, Pretoria) and in the matter between: **ORION SECURITIES (PTY) LTD** (PLAINTIFF) versus: **ERONGORONG SECOND EXECUTION CREATOR** and **PHILIP FUGARD MATHEWS** (DEFENDANTS) as the **MINISTER OF POLICE EXECUTION** and **FOO** pursuant to a judgment of the above Honourable Court given on the 18th of June 2022. All creditors will be paid on 26 October 2022 at the Sheriff Pretoria Central at a public auction to be held at: **TELEKOM TOWERS, STREET, PRETORIA, 0010**, or the highest bidder for: **CASH**, listed as 1st on the 4th page of Order 2022, Chapter A, as amended, in terms of the conditions for the auction, 36 Ludlow Street, First, 101 233 Sand, Email: [publicexecutions@scjw.co.za](mailto:publicexecutions@scjw.co.za) and <http://www.scjw.co.za> (SALES) (see 3/09/2022).



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DAILY SUN



**To advertise in the DAILY SUN**

**Classifieds Section:**  
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**LEGALIS**

0905 Auctioneers  
0910 Public & Legal  
Notices  
0915 Sales in Execution  
0920 Tenants  
0925 Estates  
0930 Liquidations  
0935 Town Planning  
0940 General

**0910 PUBLIC/LEGAL NOTICES**

**NOTICE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF A CIVILIAN DEFENCE CENTRE ON PORTION 35 OF BELLUM, 3RD AND 4TH STREETS, 3RD FLOOR, WILSON CANNON, WILSON CANNON DISTRICT, IN THE MOKGOTLA PROVINCE: SOUTH AFRICA**

1.1 I, the undersigned, have been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed development of a Civilian Defence Centre on Portion 35 of Bellum, 3rd and 4th Streets, 3rd Floor, Wilson Cannon, within the Wilson Cannon District in the Mokgotla Province, South Africa. I have been appointed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1989 (Act No. 107 of 1989) and the Environmental Assessment Act, 2002 (Act No. 62 of 2002).

1.2 The Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed development of a Civilian Defence Centre on Portion 35 of Bellum, 3rd and 4th Streets, 3rd Floor, Wilson Cannon, within the Wilson Cannon District in the Mokgotla Province, South Africa, is hereby notified as follows:

1.2.1 The Environmental Assessment Practitioner is hereby notified that the Environmental Impact Assessment Report has been completed and is available for public inspection at the address below from 15 October 2022 to 15 November 2022.

1.2.2 A copy of the report will be placed on the internet and the report will be available for inspection at the address below from 15 October 2022 to 15 November 2022.

1.2.3 A copy of the report will be placed on the internet and the report will be available for inspection at the address below from 15 October 2022 to 15 November 2022.

1.2.4 A copy of the report will be placed on the internet and the report will be available for inspection at the address below from 15 October 2022 to 15 November 2022.

**NOTICE INVITATION FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS IN APPLICATION FOR A LEASE LICENSE IN TERMS OF SECTION 35(9)(b) OF THE MOKGOTLA PROVINCE LICENSING ACT, 2006**

1.1 I, the undersigned, have been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed development of a Civilian Defence Centre on Portion 35 of Bellum, 3rd and 4th Streets, 3rd Floor, Wilson Cannon, within the Wilson Cannon District in the Mokgotla Province, South Africa. I have been appointed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1989 (Act No. 107 of 1989) and the Environmental Assessment Act, 2002 (Act No. 62 of 2002).

**NOTICE INVITATION FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS IN APPLICATION FOR A LEASE LICENSE IN TERMS OF SECTION 35(9)(b) OF THE MOKGOTLA PROVINCE LICENSING ACT, 2006**

1.1 I, the undersigned, have been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed development of a Civilian Defence Centre on Portion 35 of Bellum, 3rd and 4th Streets, 3rd Floor, Wilson Cannon, within the Wilson Cannon District in the Mokgotla Province, South Africa. I have been appointed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1989 (Act No. 107 of 1989) and the Environmental Assessment Act, 2002 (Act No. 62 of 2002).

**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTORIZATION**

1.1 I, the undersigned, have been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed development of a Civilian Defence Centre on Portion 35 of Bellum, 3rd and 4th Streets, 3rd Floor, Wilson Cannon, within the Wilson Cannon District in the Mokgotla Province, South Africa. I have been appointed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1989 (Act No. 107 of 1989) and the Environmental Assessment Act, 2002 (Act No. 62 of 2002).

**SALES IN EXECUTION**

1.1 I, the undersigned, have been appointed as the Auctioneer for the sale of the following property in execution of a judgment of the court of law:

**NOTICE INVITATION FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS IN APPLICATION FOR A LEASE LICENSE IN TERMS OF SECTION 35(9)(b) OF THE MOKGOTLA PROVINCE LICENSING ACT, 2006**

1.1 I, the undersigned, have been appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner to undertake the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed development of a Civilian Defence Centre on Portion 35 of Bellum, 3rd and 4th Streets, 3rd Floor, Wilson Cannon, within the Wilson Cannon District in the Mokgotla Province, South Africa. I have been appointed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1989 (Act No. 107 of 1989) and the Environmental Assessment Act, 2002 (Act No. 62 of 2002).

**NOTICE INVITATION FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS IN APPLICATION FOR A LEASE LICENSE IN TERMS OF SECTION 35(9)(b) OF THE MOKGOTLA PROVINCE LICENSING ACT, 2006**

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**NOTICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL AUTORIZATION**

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**SALES IN EXECUTION**

1.1 I, the undersigned, have been appointed as the Auctioneer for the sale of the following property in execution of a judgment of the court of law:

**T-Beams Blocks**

**Ribs**

**Pro RIB & BLOCK**

a Division of the Bester Group of Companies

**Venessa**  
Cell 064 751 8236

**Warwick**  
Cell 072 879 1596

Office 013 750 0128

**Africa Auctioneers & Valuations**

**Thaba Chweu Local Municipality Lydenburg Municipal Stores**

**26th October 2022. Auction starts @ 10h00**

**Thaba Chweu Local Municipality Lydenburg Municipal Stores Remaining Portion, Portion 39, Lydenburg Townlands, 31 Jt**

R8000 Refundable registration deposit payable E/R payment Available on site. Strictly No Cash!

email: africaauctioneers@gmail.com  
Simon 082 253 5482 | Edith 082 090 7543

**0915 SALES IN EXECUTION**

1.1 I, the undersigned, have been appointed as the Auctioneer for the sale of the following property in execution of a judgment of the court of law:

**ITEMS ON AUCTION**

TRUCK  
TOYOTA LOW BARE  
TATA CHERRY PICKER  
INTERBUS  
YOBAN TISSER  
TATA COMPACTOR  
ISUZU  
MERCEDES BENZ FIRE FIGHTER

MERCEDES BENZ SUV,  
TRACTOR:  
FORD  
FOTON  
FAAT  
JOHN DEERE  
TLB JOB

TRAILERS: SGP 0/0  
WATER TANK TRAILER  
PLAT  
FOTON FT 784

SAWERS:  
PIPS  
TOYOTA HELIX  
OPSL CORSA  
GWIN  
FORD  
AND MORE...

**Lowwelder** Your trusted news source **In the community for the community**

SAHRA Permit	SAHRA Case	Document	Revision	Date	Page
3926	19691	642HMGR-002	1.0	15/09/2023	94

2023

Daily Sun:

10 **DAILY SUN** Friday 21 July 2023

# CLASSIFIEDS

087 353 1317

## Classifieds

**FAMILY NOTICES**

1001 Births  
1002 Death Notices  
1003 Death Notices (Cont)  
1004 In Memoriam  
1005 Funeral Services  
1006 Congratulations

**GENERAL NOTICES**

1007 Animal Adoptions  
1008 Charities  
1009 Community Notices  
1010 Found  
1011 Lost  
1012 Lost  
1013 Lost  
1014 Lost  
1015 Lost  
1016 Lost  
1017 Lost  
1018 Lost  
1019 Lost  
1020 Lost

**PERSONAL SERVICES**

1021 Coaching & Fitness  
1022 Art Therapies  
1023 Day Care & Childcare  
1024 Domestic Services  
1025 Financial  
1026 Health & Beauty  
1027 Hairdressing  
1028 Legal  
1029 Life Coaching  
1030 Life Skills  
1031 Life Skills  
1032 Life Skills  
1033 Life Skills  
1034 Life Skills  
1035 Life Skills  
1036 Life Skills  
1037 Life Skills  
1038 Life Skills  
1039 Life Skills  
1040 Life Skills

**FOR SALE**

1041 Antiques & Art  
1042 Building Materials  
1043 Clothing  
1044 Computer Equipment  
1045 Electronics & Digital  
1046 Furniture  
1047 Health & Beauty  
1048 Jewellery & Accessories  
1049 Machinery & Equipment  
1050 Miscellaneous  
1051 Photography  
1052 To Buy  
1053 Wanted to Buy

**GENERAL & HOME**

1054 Building & Construction  
1055 Cleaning Services  
1056 Electrical  
1057 Electronic  
1058 For Hire  
1059 Garden & Irrigation  
1060 Home Improvements  
1061 Home & Machinery  
1062 Miscellaneous  
1063 Plant Care  
1064 Plumbing  
1065 Public Transport  
1066 Security  
1067 Transport & Storage

**ADULT**

1068 Child & Development  
1069 Child & Development

**BUSINESS**

1070 Investments  
1071 Opportunities  
1072 Services

**HOLIDAY & TRAVEL**

1073 Travel

**VEHICLES**

1074 Accessories & Repairs & Modifications  
1075 Buying/Selling & Parts  
1076 Leasing  
1077 Leasing  
1078 Leasing  
1079 Leasing  
1080 Leasing  
1081 Leasing  
1082 Leasing  
1083 Leasing  
1084 Leasing  
1085 Leasing  
1086 Leasing  
1087 Leasing  
1088 Leasing  
1089 Leasing  
1090 Leasing

### PERSONAL SERVICES

#### HERBALIST

## MAMA HOLY DIVINE

PAY AFTER RESULTS SAME TIME  
073 864 3246



I am MAMA from Durban but now living in Soweto with my wife and 3 kids, we started a herb shop in January & had more than 20 orders for us for everything, my mother the herb shop is in MAMA HOLY DIVINE which has the doing good for our own & for others. I have been LOTS OF MONEY in my pocket, I have the bank details and water for a while, I received a lot of money from bank, the bank is to go into the bank and withdraw MONEY and also transfer the 10% in the bank account. I feel proud of MAMA HOLY DIVINE, dear customers, different names, financial crisis, dear noble job positions & potentials, dreams and Luck, Life and Prosperity, please, you can also come to your home.

**CALL 073 864 3246**  
JHB, PTA, MPUMALANGA, NATAL, VANDERLIPARK, SOWETO

### PERSONAL SERVICES

#### 100% MAMA FLORA

0745982128

- 100% FINANCIAL PROBLEMS
- BRING BACK LOST LOVE
- QUICK PENSION FUNDS AND ROAD ACCIDENT PAY
- MANPOWER AND ENLARGEMENT IN ALL SIZES
- 100% MAGIC WALLET, MAGIC RING WHICH BRINGS MONEY EVERYDAY
- WIN ANY FORM OF GAMBLING GAMES LIKE LOTTO CASINO ETC.
- WIN ANY COURT CASE
- OIL WHICH BOOSTS BUSINESS
- HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE AND SUGAR DIABETES
- REMOVING BAD LUCK, BAD SPIRITS BAD DREAMS AND DEMONS ETC.
- PROMOTION AT WORK AND SALARY INCREASE
- PROTECTION OF PROPERTIES, CLEANSING OF THE YARDS, HOUSES AND BUSINESSES
- UNFINISHED JOBS LEFT WITH OTHER DOCTORS
- CLEAR LOANS NO MATTER WHAT

**\*ANY PROBLEM HAS A SOLUTION PAY AFTER THE WORK IS DONE**  
**\*CALL OR WHATSAPP MAMA FLORA 0745982128**

## CAUTION TO ALL READERS

Examine all services offered carefully, request quotes and deposits before accepting. It is the consumer's responsibility to check the advertiser's credentials. Daily Sun cannot be held responsible or liable for misleading claims or damages. We only offer a service to the advertisers.

**PLEASE NOTE: REAL IZANGOMA will never claim to be able to turn your cash into millions! If they do, they are fake and you are being scammed!**

### MAMA ROSE MARY

083 857 2451

COME WITH ONLY R5 COIN AND GET LOTS OF MONEY SAME DAY. NO SACRIFICE



- \*Last love, separate lovers
- \*Divorce, stop divorce
- \*Clear debts, new job and salary increase
- \*Money in house, bank account
- \*Gambling luck, magic ring, and wallets
- \*Cleaning house, business, car
- \*Pension money and
- \*Road accident funds quick pay.

I can come to your house no matter how far or can come to my prayer homes in BOKSBURG, JHB CBD, PTA CBD, SOWETO, BENONI, MPUMALANGA, LIMPOPO, MAMA ROSE MARY  
083 857 2451

### PERSONAL SERVICES

#### PERSONAL SERVICES

0823224541 ABORTION  
0839879855 Monday 7 day  
Doe Health Women Clin Pta

**PROPERTIES**

**PLOTS/STANDS**

**CHEAP STANDS INSTALLMENT SALES**

**VAAI GOLDEN GARDENS**  
from R135 000.00  
Call: 011-728-9266 or 072-612-4646  
www.boyatzand.co.za

**LEGAL & TENDERS**

**BUSINESS LICENCES**

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**LEGAL & TENDERS**

**BUSINESS LICENCES**

## DAILY SUN

To advertise in the DAILY SUN Classifieds Section: 087 353 1317  
Main body Section: 021 406 4263

**TO PLACE AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THESE COLUMNS, CONTACT: 087 353 1317**

**CAUTION TO ALL OUR READERS:** Examine all services offered carefully, request quotes and deposits before accepting. It is the consumer's responsibility to check the advertiser's credentials. Daily Sun cannot be held responsible or liable for misleading claims or damages. We only offer a service to the advertisers.

## Lowvelder:

Thursday July 27, 2023

CLASSIFIEDS - LOWVELDER 35

**PROPERTY FOR SALE**

**6600 Farms & Plots**  
**0010 Plots & Units**  
**0010 Offices**  
**0020 Industrial Premises**  
**0020 Business Premises / Offices / Shops**  
**0030 Suburban Villages**  
**0034 Property on Show**  
**0035 Sheds**  
**0040 Timeshare for Sale**  
**0040 Town Houses / Cluster Houses**  
**0050 Wanted to Buy**  
**0050 Miscellaneous**

**LEGAL**

**2006 Auctioneers**  
**2010 Public & Legal Notices**  
**2010 Sales in Execution**  
**2010 Land Titles Deeds**  
**2020 Tendere**  
**2020 Estates**  
**2020 Liquidations**  
**2020 Town Planning**  
**2040 General**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**6/10 FLATS / UNITS**

**WHITE RIVER ROSE BRIDGE MANOR**

**2 x 1 Bed, 1 bath flat with double garage. R490,000**

**1 x 2 Bed, 1 bath flat with double garage. R600,000**

**San-Mari 071-553-6507**

**STAND OUT FROM THE REST**

**Phone our Free Call Consultants to advertise in the CLASSIFIEDS 0120344153**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

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**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**LEGAL**

**2020 Public / Legal Notices**

**T-Beams**

**Blocks**

**Ribs**

**Pro RIB & BLOCK**

*A Division of the Beton Paving Group of Companies*

**VENESSA**  
 Cell 084 751 8235

**WARWICK**  
 Cell 072 879 1595

**Office 013 750 0128**

**We deliver**

**SALES**

**13/03/2023**

**RCL FOODS**

**SALE OF RECONDITONED EQUIPMENT AND PACKAGING MATERIALS FOR BANANA OPERATIONS**

**RCL FOODS SIGMA MILLING has the following redundant items for sale:**

Quantity	Description	Serial no.	Offer
1	New Janyo Shredding Machine	NO-20023/14-09	Offer
1	New Janyo Shredding Machine	NO-20023/14-09	Offer
1	New Janyo Shredding Machine	NO-06040-2006	Offer
1	Cummins 7.0000 Auto Generator control generator machine	11-760-15048/5	Offer
2	30 Pallet rail runs	Working	Offer
1	Repeating cold room (Bananas)	Working	Offer
1	Repeating cold room (Bananas)	Not working	Offer
624	Repeating belt		Offer
620	Repeating chain and roller		Offer
25	Banana handling trolleys	Not used	Offer
20	Banana crates long	not used	Offer
8	Banana washing baths	not used	Offer
1	Stainless steel chemical bath		Offer
1	Banana conveyor equipment		Offer
25000	Self assembled metal galvanneal sheet	Used 1 year	Offer
25000	Rebar Irons 2.0mm, 3.0mm	Used 1 year	Offer
25000	Steel/Alu mesh range	Used 1 year	Offer
25000	Plug-400 galvanized	Used 1 year	Offer
25000	Slide fitted with hot/cold & bark 1m	Used 1 year	Offer
15000	Standard Forest crates boxes 10kg	not used	Offer
100	Wooden pallets	not used	Offer
200 000	Banana stumps	Used	Offer

**Supplier's details:**  
 Name: RCL Foods  
 Cell number:  
 E Mail address:  
 Signature:  
 Date:

**Tenders:**  
 The following conditions of sale will apply:

- All equipment and materials will be sold "as is", without any warranties or guarantees.
- All items on tender can be viewed at Renuway's Park Road, please contact Thabo Msimoni on 082-997-7196 to arrange suitable time for viewing of goods.
- Closing date for tenders is 27 August 2023 at 12:00h.
- No late tenders will be accepted. All tenders shall remain open for acceptance for a period of thirty (30) days from the tender closing date. During this period the tenderer may not withdraw, alter or amend his tender, or otherwise render it unacceptable to RCL.
- We will not be responsible for or reimburse any of the tenderer's expenses incurred in the preparation of the tender, neither will they enter into discussion with the tenderer as to the reasons for acceptance or rejection of any tender.
- Tender fees can be emailed to [tender@rclfoods.com](mailto:tender@rclfoods.com) or hand in at RCL House, Freedom Drive, Boksburg. Tender fees clearly marked "tender redundant bananas".
- The successful tenderer will pay the full purchase amount within seven (7) days after being awarded the tender. Payment only by bank transfer.
- The highest or only tender will not necessarily be accepted.
- We reserve the right to accept the tender or proposal in full or any part thereof.
- The successful tenderer will remove equipment and materials fourteen (14) days from RCL premises at our cost.
- Tender amount must include VAT.

**TRIMUS DE LA REY**  
**CHIEF BUYER, AGRICULTURE AND TRANSPORT**  
 MOBILE: 082-997-7196 | TEL: 011-711-1317 | E-MAIL: [Thabo.Msimoni@rclfoods.com](mailto:Thabo.Msimoni@rclfoods.com)  
 RCL Sugar Malalane Mill (Rural) Farm - Malalane - 1320 - PO Box 47 - Malalane - Mpumalanga - South Africa





SAHRA Permit	SAHRA Case	Document	Revision	Date	Page
3926	19691	642HMGR-002	1.0	15/09/2023	97

Thursday August 3, 2023

CLASSIFIEDS - LOWWELDER 15

**0625 HOUSES**

**FOR SALE**

**CLOSE TO WHITE RIVER**  
Secure small farm.  
Very spacious 2 bed, 2 bath restored farmhouse with own fenced garden.  
R8,500 pm restored electricity. Available end August.  
082-332-9770

**0635 OFFICES / SHOPS / BUSINESS PREMISES**

0742 Vehicle Finance  
0740 Vehicle Maintenance / Service  
0744 Vehicle Storage  
0747 Vehicle Under 1000  
0750 Wrecks  
0755 Miscellaneous

**OFFICE SPACE FOR RENT**

**NELSPRUIT**  
• 66 sqm  
• 255 sqm  
Available immediately  
Contact:  
013-752-5123  
063-210-2189

**DON'T Let the pressure get you down**

Top-quality engine parts  
10 Samora Machol Drive, Nelspruit  
Tel: 013-752 2298

**81 580 PEOPLE READ THIS LOCAL NEWSPAPER ON A FOUR-WEEK BASIS**

Advertise today  
013-591-4639

**MOTORING**

0748 Bakkies & 4 x 4s  
0749 Seats & Caravans  
0749 Bakkies  
0748 Combos / Motorbuses  
0716 Commercial Vehicles  
0715 Farm Equipment  
0718 Insurance  
0719 4 Wheelers  
0720 Motorcycles  
0721 Motor Services  
0725 New Car Sales  
0730 Rental & Leasing  
0735 Spares / Accessories  
0736 Special Motors  
0737 Spares & Security  
0738 Trailers  
0740 Used Cars  
0742 Vehicle Finance  
0740 Vehicle Maintenance / Service  
0744 Vehicle Storage  
0747 Vehicle Under 1000  
0750 Wrecks  
0755 Miscellaneous

**0735 SPARES & ACCESSORIES**

0736 Special Motors  
0737 Spares & Security  
0738 Trailers  
0740 Used Cars  
0742 Vehicle Finance  
0740 Vehicle Maintenance / Service  
0744 Vehicle Storage  
0747 Vehicle Under 1000  
0750 Wrecks  
0755 Miscellaneous

**DMS**

Top-quality engine parts  
10 Samora Machol Drive, Nelspruit  
Tel: 013-752 2298

**81 580 PEOPLE READ THIS LOCAL NEWSPAPER ON A FOUR-WEEK BASIS**

Advertise today  
013-591-4639

**LEGALS**

0955 Auctioneers  
0919 Public & Legal Notices  
0916 Sales in Execution  
0916 Last Will Deeds  
0920 Transfers  
0925 Estates  
0930 Liquidations  
0935 Trust Planning  
0940 General

**0910 PUBLIC / LEGAL NOTICES**

**NOTICE**  
FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AUTHORIZATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 36(2) OF THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT ACT, 1989 (Act No. 107 of 1989), for the reconstruction of a building.

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**SABS APPROVED**

**DIRECT TO THE PUBLIC**

**MPUMALANGA ROOF TILES**

Calvin 071 481 5638  
Nico 082 688 6383  
Selby 071 609 0686  
Warwick 072 879 1596  
Office 013 750 0128  
013 758 5001

**SIVEST**

**NOTICE FOR BASIC ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROOFS SOLAR RENEWABLE ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL GRID INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR BELFAST WITHIN THE EMALAHLENI LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE MPUMALANGA PROVINCE.**

In terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1989 (Act No. 107 of 1989) (NEMA) as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, under Government Notice No. R592, R593, R594 and R595 promulgated on 4 December 2014 and amended on 07 April 2017, notice is hereby given that Jovi South Africa (Pty) Ltd (hereinafter referred to as Jovi), has appointed SIVEST SA (Pty) Ltd, as the Independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (IEAP), to undertake the required Basic Assessment (BA) Process and Public Participation Process (PPP) for the below mentioned development. The competent authority for the required BA Process is the Department of Forestry Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE).

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**  
In support of the need to diversify from coal as a main source of electricity and to find more sustainable and environmentally friendly energy resources, South Africa has embarked on an infrastructure growth programme supported by various government initiatives. In response to this goal, Jovi is proposing to construct a 62MW solar Energy Facility (SEF) and its associated infrastructure to facilitate the PV connection to the national Eskom grid. The PV cluster will be located on the portions of the properties not used for wind energy development (a separate project that will follow a separate Environmental Authorisation process). The associated infrastructure will include a BESS, site camp, vaccination, 133kV overhead powerline, and Operation and Maintenance (O&M) buildings. The proposed SEF is located within the Emalahleni Renewable Energy Development Zone (REDZ 9), as published in terms of Section 24(5) of the NEMA. Accordingly, a BA process is required for both the PV and for the associated Grid Connection.

**PROJECT LOCATION**  
The proposed site is approximately 14km northwest of Belfast, within the Emalahleni Local Municipality, in the Mnganga District Municipality of the Mpumalanga Province.

To register as an Interested and / or Affected Party (IAP) and / or to obtain additional information please submit your name, contact details (telephone numbers, postal address and email address) and the interest which you have in the application to SIVEST as per the details below and please reference the 'Roof SEF' in your correspondence.

SIVEST Environmental Solutions  
Contact: Hingston Nkhisi | Tel: (011) 759 0600 | E-mail: sivist\_ppp@sivest.com | Website: www.sivest.com  
P O Box 2121, Rivonia 2128

A copy of the Draft Basic Assessment Report can be obtained on the SIVEST website at the following address: <https://www.sivest.com/za/news/roofs/> or at the Emalahleni Local Municipality (25 Schuyler Street, Emalahleni). The comment period for the Draft Basic Assessment Report will run from 04 August 2023 to 04 September 2023. I, the undersigned, hereby declare and confirm that you, as an IAP providing information, consent for your information to be gathered, stored and distributed for the purposes of this project.

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Appendix F – Stakeholder Engagement Documents

N'komati Anthracite - Block 1

Legend

- Area 1 (Green) – Mkatshwa family
- Area 2 (Red) – Masilela family ✓
- Area 3 (Blue) – Matsintsi family
- Area 4 (Yellow) – Mabaso family

Signature where applicable

Image © 2022, Airbus

2

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AFFIDAVIT

Date of Affidavit: 09/11/2022  
 I, the undersigned MURSHIDAH E. MURSHIDAH  
 RSA Identification Number 791924 555 1081, contact details  
 and address 5010 40 ST SALT LAKE CITY UT 84143  
 Indicate area occur as per the map below (Green/Red/Blue/Yellow)  
 Property description (ref 3.1.1):  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

I do hereby make oath and state that:

1. I am an adult male/female and competent to make this affidavit.
2. The facts contained in this affidavit are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct and, unless the contrary appears from the context, are within my own personal knowledge.

3. I am the duly authorized family representative who hereby deposes to this affidavit on behalf of the MURSHIDAH'S family, and hereby declare the following:

- 3.1.1. I confirm that the MURSHIDAH'S family resided on the property described above and that the location of the site was identified by MeMy Family during this site visit on this the 09 day of 09 2022.
- 3.1.2. I confirm that the \_\_\_\_\_ family resided at the site from approximately 1929 to approximately 1960.

- 3.1.3. As far as I am aware, no other families occupied the homestead/area referred to in this affidavit after the departure of our family from the homestead. If there are any graves other than those already identified in the vicinity, I am not aware of them.
- 3.1.4. I further agree that if any graves are found during mining activities or the archaeological mitigation of the area, the human remains therein will be removed and reburied as per the wishes of the MURSHIDAH'S family, as represented by me.

  
 DEPONENT

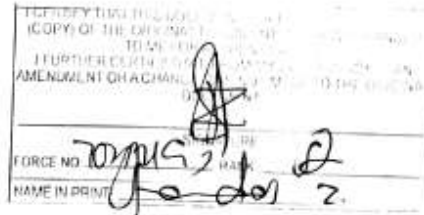
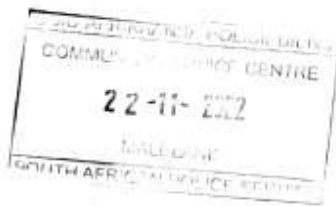
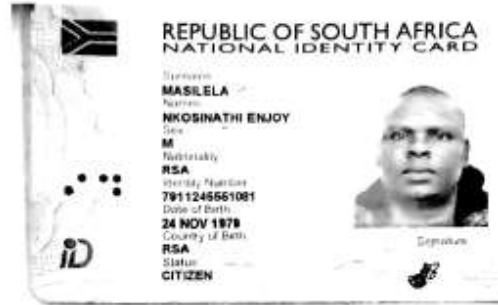
I hereby certify that the deponent declares that he knows and understands the contents of this affidavit and that it is to the best of his/her knowledge both true and correct. This affidavit was signed and sworn to before me at SALT LAKE CITY on this the 09 day of 11 2022 and the regulations contained in Government notice R1258 of 28 July 1972, as amended, have been complied with.

  
 COMMISSIONER OF OATHS

Full Name: J. MURSHIDAH  
 Address: SALT LAKE CITY



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**N'komati Anthracite - Block L**



**Legend**

- Area 1 (Green) – Mkatshwa family
- Area 2 (Red) – Masilela family
- Area 3 (Blue) – Matsintsi family
- Area 4 (Yellow) – Mabaso family

Signature where applicable

M. Mabaso

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**AFFIDAVIT**

Date of Affidavit 25 OCTOBER 2022  
 I, the undersigned SOMOLELWAKO MAGELELE MOKHATINJANA  
 RSA Identification Number 4607315395005, contact details  
 and address NO 49 SIHLANUU5 SIHLANUU  
 Indicate area colour as per the map below (Green/Red/Blue/Yellow) GREEN  
 Property description (ref 3.1.1):  
IND 172

3.1.3 As far as I am aware, no other families occupied the homestead/area referred to in this affidavit after the departure of our family from the homestead. If there are any graves other than those already identified in the vicinity, I am not aware of them.

3.1.4 I further agree that if any graves are found during mining activities or the archaeological mitigation of the area, the human remains therein will be removed and reburied as per the wishes of the MOKHATINJANA family, as represented by me.

M.M.Obeshe

**DEPONENT**

I do hereby make oath and state that:

- I am an adult male/female and competent to make this affidavit.
- The facts contained in this affidavit are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct and, unless the contrary appears from the context, are within my own personal knowledge.
- I am the duly authorised family representative who hereby deposes to this affidavit on behalf of the MOKHATINJANA family, and hereby declare the following:

3.1.1. I confirm that the MOKHATINJANA family resided on the property described above and that the location of the site was identified by Me/My Family during this site visit on this the 19 day of OCTOBER 2022.

3.1.2. I confirm that the MOKHATINJANA family resided at the site from approximately IND 172 to approximately \_\_\_\_\_.

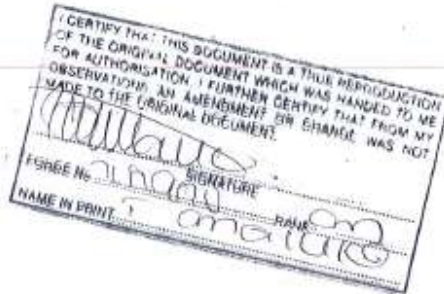
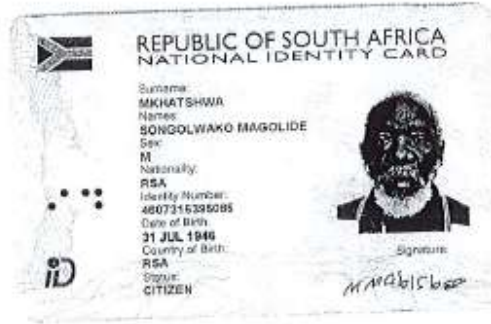
I hereby certify that the deponent declares that he knows and understands the contents of this affidavit and that it is to the best of his/her knowledge both true and correct. This affidavit was signed and sworn to before me at 1000 on this the 26 day of 10 2022 and the regulations contained in Government notice R1258 of 28 July 1972, as amended, have been complied with.

7109806  
Thulane  
**COMMISSIONER OF OATHS**



Full Names: T.C. MOKHATINJANA  
 Address: IND 172

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**N'komati Anthracite - Block L**



**Legend**

- Area 1 (Green) – Mkatshwa family
- Area 2 (Red) – Masilela family
- Area 3 (Blue) – Matsintsi family
- Area 4 (Yellow) – Mabaso family

Signature where applicable

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**AFFIDAVIT**

Date of Affidavit: 25 DECEMBER 2023  
 I, the undersigned JONASE JOHNSON MABASO  
 RSA Identification Number 5710045448080, contact details  
 and address No 24 SIHLANLWE SIHLANLWE  
 Indicate area colour as per the map below (Green/Red/Blue/Yellow) YELLOW  
 Property description (ref 3.1.1):  
WP 173 TO WP 174

---

I do hereby make oath and state that:

- I am an adult male/female and competent to make this affidavit.
- The facts contained in this affidavit are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct and, unless the contrary appears from the context, are within my own personal knowledge.
- I am the duly authorised family representative who hereby deposes to this affidavit on behalf of the MABASO family, and hereby declare the following:
  - I confirm that the MABASO family resided on the property described above and that the location of the site was identified by Me/My Family during this site visit on this the 19 day of DECEMBER 2022.
  - I confirm that the MABASO family resided at the site from approximately WP 173 to approximately WP 174

Deponent's Signature: [Signature]

I hereby certify that the deponent declares that he knows and understands the contents of this affidavit and that it is to the best of his/her knowledge both true and correct. This affidavit was signed and sworn to before me at TONGA on this the 25 day of OCTOBER 2022 and the regulations contained in Government notice R1258 of 28 July 1972, as amended, have been complied with.

DEPONENT  
[Signature]

COMMISSIONER OF OATHS  
[Signature]  
Full Names: MABASO JOHNSON  
Address: TONGA

TONGA  
2022-10-25  
COMMUNITY RELATIONS DIVISION  
MINISTRY OF LANDS AND MINING

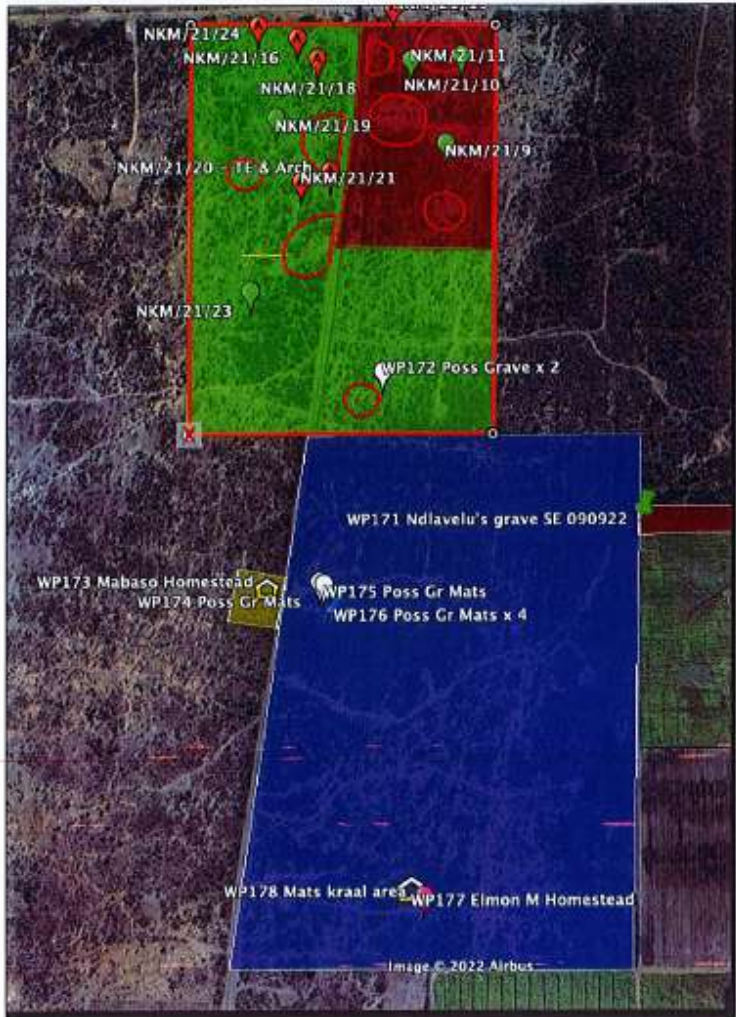
1

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**N'komati Anthracite - Block L**



**Legend**

- Area 1 (Green) – Mkatshwa family
- Area 2 (Red) – Masilela family
- Area 3 (Blue) – Matsintsi family
- Area 4 (Yellow) – Mabaso family

Signature where applicable

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**AFFIDAVIT**

Date of Affidavit: 26/10/2022  
 I, the undersigned MABINI ELON MABINISHTSHI  
 RSA Identification Number 27111510485, contact details  
 and address Box 513, MANZOLWANDLE  
 Indicate area colour as per the map below (Green/Red/Blue/Yellow) 3  
 Property description (ref 3.1.1):  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_


I do hereby make oath and state that:

- I am an adult male/female and competent to make this affidavit.
- The facts contained in this affidavit are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct and, unless the contrary appears from the context, are within my own personal knowledge.
- I am the duly authorised family representative who hereby deposes to this affidavit on behalf of the MABINISHTSHI family, and hereby declare the following:
  - I confirm that the MABINISHTSHI family resided on the property described above and that the location of the site was identified by Me/My Family during this site visit on this the 19 day of 10 2022.
  - I confirm that the MABINISHTSHI family resided at the site from approximately 1915 to approximately 1941.


3

3.1.3 As far as I am aware, no other families occupied the homestead/area referred to in this affidavit after the departure of our family from the homestead. If there are any graves other than those already identified in the vicinity, I am not aware of them.

3.1.4 I further agree that if any graves are found during mining activities or the archaeological mitigation of the area, the human remains therein will be removed and reburied as per the wishes of the MABINISHTSHI family, as represented by me.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**DEPONENT**

I hereby certify that the deponent declares that he knows and understands the contents of this affidavit and that it is to the best of his/her knowledge both true and correct. This affidavit was signed and sworn to before me at \_\_\_\_\_ on this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 and the regulations contained in Government notice R1258 of 28 July 1972, as amended, have been complied with.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**COMMISSIONER OF OATHS**

Full Names: CD SHERMBAU  
 Address: TONGA SADS

Tonga  
 2022-10-26

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**N'komati Anthracite - Block L**



**Legend**

- Area 1 (Green) – Mkatshwa family
- Area 2 (Red) – Masilela family
- Area 3 (Blue) – Matsintsi family
- Area 4 (Yellow) – Mabaso family

Signature where applicable

*[Handwritten signature]*

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**AFFIDAVIT**

Date of Affidavit: 26/10/2022

I, the undersigned MATHEW ELSON MATHEWISHI,  
 RSA Identification Number 2711151043875, contact details  
 and address BOX 513, MATHEWISHI  
 Indicate area colour as per the map below (Green/Red/Blue/Yellow) 3  
 Property description (ref 3.1.1):  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_


I do hereby make oath and state that:

- I am an adult male/female and competent to make this affidavit.
- The facts contained in this affidavit are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct and, unless the contrary appears from the context, are within my own personal knowledge.
- I am the duly authorised family representative who hereby deposes to this affidavit on behalf of the MATHEWISHI family, and hereby declare the following:
  - I confirm that the MATHEWISHI family resided on the property described above and that the location of the site was identified by MeMy Family during this site visit on this the 19 day of 10 2022.
  - I confirm that the MATHEWISHI family resided at the site from approximately 1915 to approximately 1941

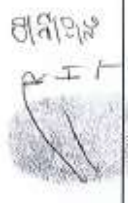
Affidavit - Deponent's / Fingerprinted

3.1.3 As far as I am aware, no other families occupied the homestead/area referred to in this affidavit after the departure of our family from the homestead. If there are any graves other than those already identified in the vicinity, I am not aware of them.


3.1.4 I further agree that if any graves are found during mining activities or the archaeological mitigation of the area, the human remains therein will be removed and reburied as per the wishes of the MATHEWISHI family, as represented by me.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**DEPONENT**

I hereby certify that the deponent declares that he knows and understands the contents of this affidavit and that it is to the best of his/her knowledge both true and correct. This affidavit was signed and sworn to before me at \_\_\_\_\_ on this the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2022 and the regulations contained in Government notice R1258 of 28 July 1972, as amended, have been complied with.

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**COMMISSIONER OF OATHS**

Full Name: CA Shewben  
 Address: TONGA SANDS

  
 Tonga  
 2022-10-26  
 SUIV - AFFIDAVIT - POLISIEDIENS

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**N'komati Anthracite - Block L**



**Legend**

- Area 1 (Green) – Mkatshwa family
- Area 2 (Red) – Masilela family
- Area 3 (Blue) – Matsintsi family
- Area 4 (Yellow) – Mabaso family
- Area 5 (purple) – Khoza Family

Signature where applicable

*[Handwritten signature]*





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**AFFIDAVIT**


Date of Affidavit: 01 NOVEMBER 2022  
 I, the undersigned KHOZA DUDUZALE VICTORIA  
 RSA Identification Number 6507310313 083 contact details  
 and address 0798664272 SITHLANSI'S  
 Indicate area colour as per the map below (Green/Red/Blue/Yellow) PURPLE  
 Property description (ref 3.1.1):  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_


I do hereby make oath and state that:

- I am an adult ~~male~~female and competent to make this affidavit.
- The facts contained in this affidavit are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct and, unless the contrary appears from the context, are within my own personal knowledge.
- I am the duly authorised family representative who hereby deposes to this affidavit on behalf of the KHOZA'S family, and hereby declare the following:
  - I confirm that the KHOZA'S family resided on the property described above and that the location of the site was identified by Me/My Family during this site visit on this the 01 day of 11 2022.
  - I confirm that the KHOZA'S family resided at the site from approximately 1905 to approximately 1951

(Witness - Resubmitter / Applicant)

I hereby certify that the deponent declares that he knows and understands the contents of this affidavit and that it is to the best of his/her knowledge both true and correct. This affidavit was signed and sworn to before me at LONGYATI on this the 02 day of 11 2022 and the regulations contained in Government notice R1258 of 28 July 1972, as amended, have been complied with.

  
 COMMISSIONER OF OATHS  
 Full Names: C.E. DINGA  
 Address: LONGYATI

  
 SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICES  
 2022-11-02  
 SCM

1

3.1.3 As far as I am aware, no other families occupied the homestead/area referred to in this affidavit after the departure of our family from the homestead. If there are any graves other than those already identified in the vicinity, I am not aware of them.

3.1.4 I further agree that if any graves are found during mining activities or the archaeological mitigation of the area, the human remains therein will be removed and reburied as per the wishes of the KHOZA'S family, as represented by me.

  
 DEPONENT

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Appendix G - Attendance Registers

**N'KOMATI ANTHRACITE (Pty) Ltd**

DOCUMENT CONTROLLED NUMBER: NKOM GEN F003

TITLE: ATTENDANCE REGISTER TEMPLATE  
 REVISION No.: 02  
 DATE: 02 Oct 2018  
 Rev. Date: 30 May 2020

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**ATTENDANCE REGISTER**

Date: 01/9/2022 Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Chairperson: THEMBA DUZE

Description: INFORMATION GRAVES MANJINI FAMILY

Name and Surname	Designation	Company	Contact No	E-mail (if required)	Signature
CYNTHIA NKUNA	MAWENE	FORUM	0725684371	buconeth@176mawene@gmail.com	[Signature]
DR MASHAUSA	MAWENE	FORUM	0766141135	dr.mashausa@gmail.com	[Signature]
MAGOLDE MESHAWA	MAWENE	TABUNA	0726360338	N/A	X
RUTH EMBANA	ADRIKISE	DARTBANKA	0760838177	clombisa.ruth@gmail.com	[Signature]
SIFISO M. MANJINI	MGOBODZI	MANJINI	0636513254	N/A	[Signature]
BONGINKOSI MANJINI	MGOBODZI	MANJINI	0728336119	N/A	[Signature]
ELMON MANJINI	MGOBODZI	MANJINI	0760619062	N/A	X
GILAWU MANJINI	MGOBODZI		0728847647	N/A	X
Thembu Tshepo	MANJINI	NGCSON	0765247771	thembu.tshepo@gmail.com	[Signature]
MAGOLDE MESHAWA	MAWENE	MESHAWA	0714617713	N/A	[Signature]
Hal. Pape	Res. Hal.	PGS	0827157622	hal.pape@pgs.co.za	[Signature]
Themba Duze	Administ	AT-mina	0826147774	themba.duze@at-mina.co.za	[Signature]

NKOM-GEN-F003\_Attendance Register Template\_REV02 Page 1 of 1

**PGS**

ATTENDANCE REGISTER

Project Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Facilitator: \_\_\_\_\_ Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for Meeting/Visit: \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Surname	Company/Family Name	Phone Number	Email Address	Signature
Enjoy Mashele	MASHELE'S FAMILY	0827648979	Enjoy080179@vodanet.co.za	[Signature]
M. Bana Mashele	MASHELE'S FAMILY	0825136100		[Signature]
Janet Mashele	MASHELE'S FAMILY	072294448		X
Hal. Pape	PGS Hal.	0827157622	hal.pape@pgs.co.za	[Signature]

Doc No: PGS HSE FRM 005 02 Effective Date: 07/07/2022 Rev: 1.0

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**PGS**  
PERMITTING

**ATTENDANCE REGISTER**

Project Number: 642 HM/02 N'kamati A	Date: 2022-09-09
Facilitator: H. Phya	Place: Block L - Site Visit
Reason for Meeting/Visit: Stakeholder Engagement - Block L	

Name and Surname	Company/Family Name	Phone Number	Email Address	Signature
Enjoy Masilela	MASILELA'S Family	082 7648 979	Enjoy00079@hotmail.com	
M. D. Masilela	Masilela Family	082 513 6100		
Jane Masilela Nwabe	MASILELA'S Family	072 294 148		
H. Phya	PGS Hahya	082 75 272	hahya@pgshahya.co.za	

Doc No: PGS HSE FRM 005 02      Effective Date: 07/07/2022      Rev: 1.0

**PGS**  
PERMITTING

**ATTENDANCE REGISTER**

Project Number: Nkamati Anthracite Block L	Date: Block L Gate - N'kamati Anthracite
Facilitator: H. Phya / T. Dye	Place: 2022-10-19
Reason for Meeting/Visit: Stakeholder Engagement	

Name and Surname	Company/Family Name	Phone Number	Email Address	Signature
H. Phya	PGS	082 575 7622	hahya@pgshahya.co.za	
Themba Dize	Afrimat	082 618 2714	themba.dize@afriat.co.za	
Donald Masilela	Masilela Family	082 513 6100	N/A	
Jane Ntshwari	Masilela Family	072 291 1148	N/A	
MAHASELA ERNEST	MAWENE FORUM	0766141125	ernmahasele@gmail.com	
Neune Cynthia	Mawene forum	0725684271	neune076max49@gmail.com	
Khombisa Ruth	Mantshintshi Family	0760838977	khombisaruth@gmail.com	
Mantshintshi Bongibisi	"	0728236119	N/A	
Mantshintshi Siso	"	0636512254	N/A	
Mantshintshi Elmon	"	0760619062	N/A	
Mashabane	"	0818314916	N/A	

Doc No: PGS HSE FRM 005 02      Effective Date: 07/07/2022      Rev: 1.0

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PGS  
PROSPECTS

ATTENDANCE REGISTER


Enjey Mabilela	Mabilela's Family	0827648977	enjey00179@hotmail.com	
ERNEST MAMALELA	Working Group	0766141125	08MAMALELA@gmail.com	
MKHATSHWA GOLDEN	Tswana MABASE	0726260398	N/A	Golden
MKHATSHWA MARGRET	MKHATSHWA Family	0714617713	N/A	M. Mkhatsywa
MKHATSHWA ELINAH	MKHATSHWA Family	0714471009	N/A	
MKHATSHWA MEMIE	MKHATSHWA Family	0825429185	N/A	
MABASO SOLOMON	MABASO Family	0760644200	N/A	

Doc No: PGS PJ FRM 005 02      Effective Date: 07/07/2022      Rev: 1.0

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## Appendix H – GPR Data Sheets

### GPR DATA SHEET for POST-PROCESSING

Site	NKM21/3
Survey date	14/03/2023
<b>Variable PP Settings</b>	
Velocity (dielectric)	0,106 m/ns (8). Not calibrated, data was collected at the end of the rainy season, and some moisture was present.
Time zero correction	Positive peak
Constant scale (Gain)	45
Energy decay (Gain)	1
Background subtraction	999 traces
Frequency Filter	Band Pass (107-733Mhz)
<b>Time slice settings</b>	
Migration	15 traces
Hilbert Transform	
Slice parameters:	

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Sample slice at 55cm  
(appr 10 n/s) showing  
kraal deposit in  
purple/green.

