



- 26 September 2016 -

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Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Statement [for a proposed development under the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) 1999, Section 38(1) footprint] –

**EZIBELENI WASTE BUY-BACK CENTRE (NEAR QUEENSTOWN), ENOCH MGIJIMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY,
EASTERN CAPE**

Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Statement [for a proposed development under the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) 1999, Section 38(1) footprint] –

EZIBELENI WASTE BUY-BACK CENTRE (NEAR QUEENSTOWN), ENOCH MGIJIMA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE

Executive Summary

PROJECT DESCRIPTION –

Isi-Xwiba have been appointed as independent EAP by the project proponent, the Enoch Mgiijima Local Municipality (EMLM), to apply for EA, including a BAR and EMPr to the Eastern Cape DEDEAT for the proposed *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* (near Queenstown), EMLM, Eastern Cape, development. The proposed development is situated at general development co-ordinate S31°54'28.5"; E26°55'44.7", with the study site comprising an approximate 4,700m² area of the existing solid waste site on the property Remaining Extent of Farm No 163 (RE/163), Division of Queenstown. The EMLM is proposing to construct and operate the *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* for the recycling of waste received from outlying recovery centres. Infrastructure will comprise waste holding and sorting facilities, a storage area, offices, ablutions, a gravel access road linking with the existing solid waste site access road and a parking area, as well as the upgrade of the existing guard house and weigh bridge. Water and sewerage for the facility will be linked to existing municipal infrastructure.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CLTURAL HERITAGE STATEMENT –

Project Name & Locality: *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* (near Queenstown), EMLM, Eastern Cape [1:50,000 Map Ref – 3126DD].

Summary:

- The *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* development, with its 4,700m² footprint falls under the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999), Section 38(1) [with specific reference to the NHRA 1999, Section 38(1)(c)(i)], requirements for Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (EC PHRA). The archaeological and cultural heritage statement was prepared to ensure compliance to the NHRA 1999, Section 38(8).
- No archaeological or cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, were identified during the field assessment of the *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* study site (field assessment conducted on 2016-09-17).
- [In the event of any incidental archaeological and cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, being identified during the course of development the process described in 'Appendix B: *Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase*' should be followed.]

RECOMMENDATIONS –

It is recommended that development of the *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* (near Queenstown), EMLM, Eastern Cape, development proceed as applied for without the developer having to comply with additional archaeological and cultural heritage compliance requirements.

The EC PHRA-APM Unit HIA Comment will state legal requirements for development to proceed, or reasons why, from a heritage perspective, development may not be further considered.

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SPECIALIST DECLARATION OF INTEREST

I, Karen van Ryneveld (Company – ArchaeoMaps; Qualification – MSc Archaeology), declare that:

- I am suitably qualified and accredited to act as independent specialist in this application;
- I do not have any financial or personal interest in the application, its' proponent or subsidiaries, aside from fair remuneration for specialist services rendered; and
- That work conducted have been done in an objective manner – and that any circumstances that may have compromised objectivity have been reported on transparently.



Signature –

- 26 September 2016 -

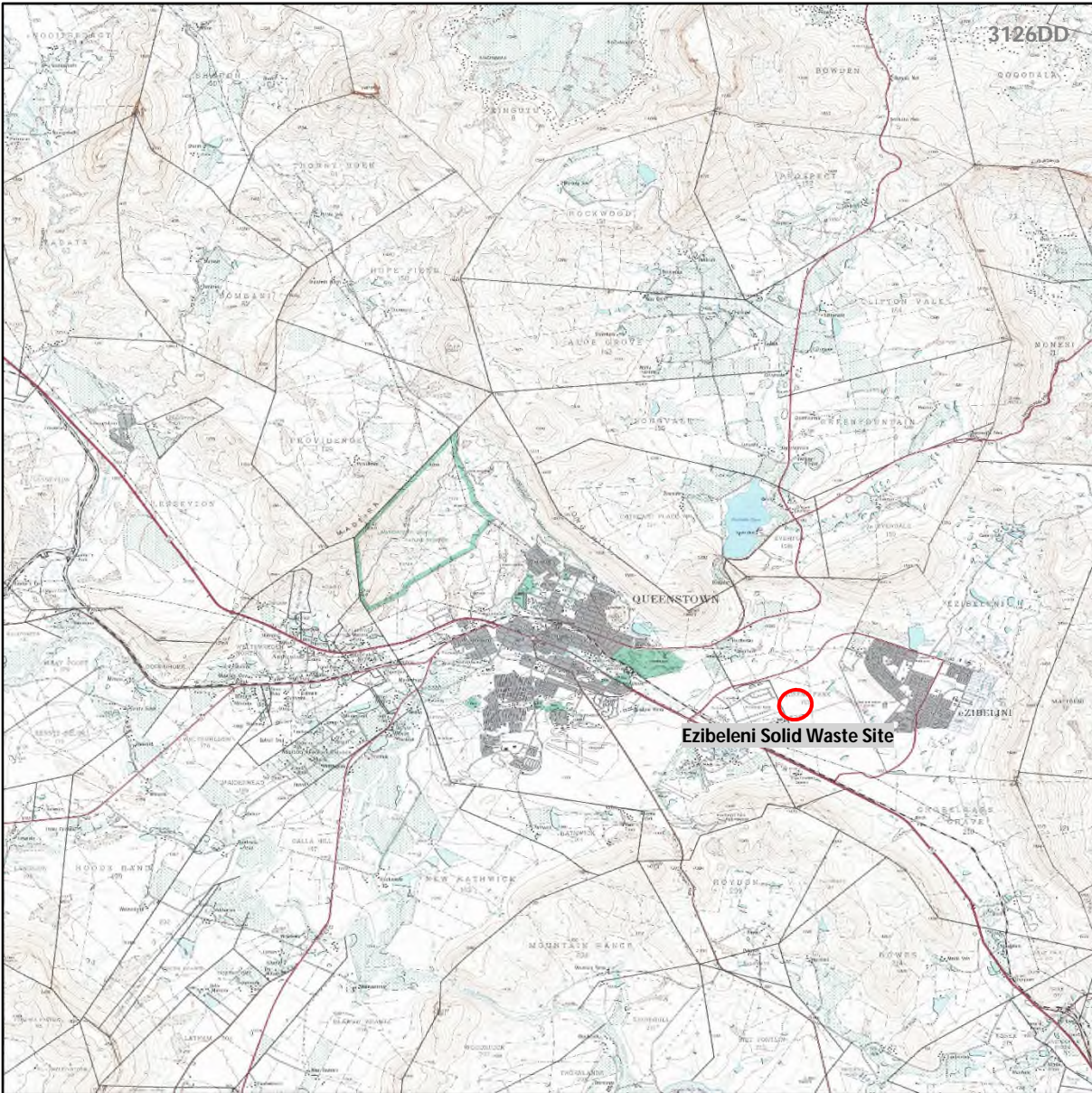
1) PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

Isi-Xwiba Consulting (Isi-Xwiba) have been appointed as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by the project proponent, the Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality (EMLM), to apply for Environmental Authorization (EA), including a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) to the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) for the proposed *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* (near Queenstown), EMLM, Eastern Cape, development. The proposed development is situated at general development co-ordinate S31°54'28.5"; E26°55'44.7", with the study site comprising an approximate 4,700m² area of the existing solid waste site on the property Remaining Extent of Farm No 163 (RE/163), Division of Queenstown. The EMLM is proposing to construct and operate the *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* for the recycling of waste received from outlying recovery centres. Infrastructure will comprise waste holding and sorting facilities, a storage area, offices, ablutions, a gravel access road linking with the existing solid waste site access road and a parking area, as well as the upgrade of the existing guard house and weigh bridge. Water and sewerage for the facility will be linked to existing municipal infrastructure (Isi-Xwiba 2016).

ArchaeoMaps have been appointed by Isi-Xwiba to prepare an archaeological and cultural heritage statement for the proposed *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* development. The development, with its 4,700m² footprint falls under the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999), Section 38(1) [with specific reference to the NHRA 1999, Section 38(1)(c)(i)], requirements for Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (EC PHRA). The archaeological and cultural heritage statement was prepared to ensure compliance to the NHRA 1999, Section 38(8).

<p>NHRA 1999, Section 38</p> <p>1) Subject to the provisions of subsections 7), 8) and 9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorized as –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) The construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;b) The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;c) Any development or other activity which will change the character of a site –<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Exceeding 5,000m² in extent; orii. Involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; oriii. Involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; oriv. The costs which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;d) The rezoning of a site exceeding 10,000m² in extent;e) Any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, <p>Must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.</p> <p>8) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines issued by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act No 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.</p>

Table 1: Extract from the NHRA 1999, Section 38



Map 1: Ezibeleni Waste Buy-Back Centre (near Queenstown), EMLM, Eastern Cape (1:50,000 Map Ref – 3126DD)



Map 2: General locality of the proposed *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre*, situated on the Ezibeleni Solid Waste Site (Isi-Xwiba 2016)



Map 3: General locality of the proposed EziBELeni Waste Buy-back Centre, situated on the EziBELeni Solid Waste Site

2) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE STATEMENT

[This archaeological and cultural heritage statement does not meet requirements of the SAHRA (2007) Guidelines – *Minimum Standards for Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports*. The SAHRA (2007) Guidelines centre on report standard requirements for the Phase 1 to Phase 3 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) process for developments where a compulsory HIA is required in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999). Because the proposed *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* (near Queenstown), EMLM, Eastern Cape, development, with its 4,700m² footprint, falls under the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999), Section 38(1), with specific reference to the NHRA 1999, Section 38(1)(c)(i), requirements for Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (EC PHRA), reporting focusses on standards of project mapping and field assessment results as per the SAHRA (2007) Guidelines, but excludes a pre-feasibility / desktop study and does not aim to comment on basic living heritage and cultural landscapes and viewsapes. The field assessment aimed to locate, identify and assess the significance of archaeological and cultural heritage resources, inclusive of archaeological deposits / sites (Stone Age, Iron Age and Colonial Period), rock art and shipwreck sites, built structures older than 60 years, sites of military history older than 75 years, certain categories of burial grounds and graves and graves of victims of conflict as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, Section 2, that may be affected by the develop.]

2.1) Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Field Assessment Results

No archaeological or cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, were identified during the field assessment of the *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* study site (field assessment conducted on 2016-09-17).

The study site was characterised by low densities of contemporary surface rubble. Soil was shallowly churned, with an inferred impact of 20-30cm below ground level (bgl). No artefacts or heritage related objects were identified within the churned soil.

Based on anthropogenic sterile surface and shallow sub-surface information it is recommended that development of the *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* proceed.



Plate 1: Close-up of the current guard house (and weigh bridge to the back thereof)



Plate 3: General view of the Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre study site [2]



Plate 2: General view of the Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre study site [1]



Plate 4: General view of the Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre study site [3]

3) CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* (near Queenstown), Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality (EMLM), Eastern Cape, development is exempted from a compulsory Notification of Intent to Develop (NID) for Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), including a Phase 1 Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (Phase 1 AIA) purposes, in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999), Section 38(1). This archaeological and cultural heritage statement was prepared to ensure compliance to the NHRA 1999, Section 38(8).

No archaeological or cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, were identified during the field assessment of the *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* study site.

It is recommended that development of the *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre* (near Queenstown), EMLM, Eastern Cape, development proceed as applied for without the developer having to comply with additional archaeological and cultural heritage compliance requirements.

- [In the event of any incidental archaeological and cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, being identified during the course of development the process described in 'Appendix B: Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase' should be followed.]

The EC PHRA-APM Unit HIA Comment will state legal requirements for development to proceed, or reasons why, from a heritage perspective, development may not be further considered.

Notes:

Should any registered Interested & Affected Party (I&AP) wish to be consulted in terms of Section 38(3)(e) of the NHRA 1999 (socio-cultural consultation / SAHRA SIA) it is recommended that the developer / EAP ensures that the consultation be prioritized within the timeframe of the environmental assessment process.

Simplified Guide to the Identification of Archaeological Sites:

- ❖ **Stone Age** – Knapped stone display flakes and flake scars that appear unnatural and may result in similar type 'shaped' stones often concentrated in clusters or forming a distinct layer in the geological stratigraphy. ESA shapes may represent 'pear' or oval shaped stones, often in the region of 10cm or larger. Typical MSA types include blade-like or rough triangular shaped artefacts, often associated with randomly shaped lithics or flakes that display use- or edge-wear around the rim of the artefact. LSA types are similar to MSA types, but generally smaller (≤ 3 cm in size), often informally shaped, and are frequently found in association with bone, pieces of charcoal, ceramic shards and food remains.
 - **Rock Art** – Includes both painted and engraved images.
 - **Shell Middens** – Include compact shell lenses that may be quite extensive in size or small ephemeral scatters of shell food remains, often associated with LSA artefact remains, but may also be of MSA and Iron Age cultural association.
- ❖ **Iron Age** – Iron Age sites are often characterized by stone features, i.e. the remains of former livestock enclosures or typical household remains; huts are identified by either mound or depression hollows. Typical artefacts include ceramic remains, farming equipment, beads and trade goods, metal artefacts (including jewellery) etc. Remains of the 'Struggle' – events, histories and landmarks associated therewith are often, based on cultural association, classed as part of the Iron Age heritage of South Africa.
- ❖ **Colonial Period** – Built environment remains, either urban or rural, are of a Western cultural affiliation with typical artefacts representing early Western culture, including typical household remains, trade and manufactured goods, such as old bottle, porcelain and metal artefacts. War memorial remains, including the vast array of associated graves and the history of the Industrial Revolution form important parts of South Africa's Colonial Period heritage.

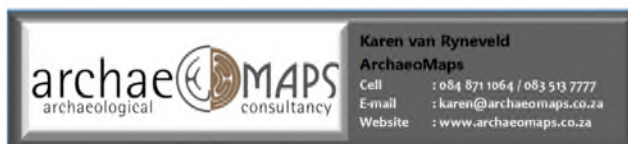
4) REFERENCES

1. Isi-Xwiba. 2016. *Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre. Basic Environmental Assessment Report. Background Information Document.*
2. SAHRA. 2007. *Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessments.*
3. South African Government. (No 25 of) 1999. *National Heritage Resources Act.*
4. USK. 2016. *Business Plan Projections for the Lukhanji Municipality Multi Recycling Waste Buy-back Centres. Creating Green Jobs.*

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Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – Ezibeleni Waste Buy-back Centre (near Queenstown), Enoch Mgijima Local Municipality, Eastern Cape

Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase

Should any palaeontological, archaeological or cultural heritage resources, including human remains / graves, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, be identified during the construction phase of development (including as a norm during vegetation clearing, surface scraping, trenching and excavation phases), it is recommended that the process described below be followed.

➤ On-site Reporting Process:

1. The identifier should immediately notify his / her supervisor of the find.
2. The identifier's supervisor should immediately (and within 24 hours after reporting by the identifier) report the incident to the on-site SHE / SHEQ officer.
3. The on-site SHE / SHEQ officer should immediately (and within 24 hours after reporting by the relevant supervisor) report the incident to the appointed ECO / ELO officer. [Should the find relate to human remains the SHE / SHEQ officer should immediately notify the nearest SAPS station informing them of the find].
4. The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the find is within 72 hours after the SHE / SHEQ officers report reported on SAHRIS and that a relevant heritage specialist is contacted to make arrangements for a heritage site inspection. [Should the find relate to human remains the ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the archaeological site inspection coincides with a SAPS site inspection, to verify if the find is of forensic, authentic (informal / older than 60 years), or archaeological (older than 100 years) origin].
5. The appointed heritage specialist should compile a 'heritage site inspection' report based on the site specific findings. The site inspection report should make recommendations for the destruction, conservation or mitigation of the find and prescribe a recommended way forward for development. The 'heritage site inspection' report should be submitted to the ECO / ELO, who should ensure submission thereof on SAHRIS.
6. SAHRA / the relevant PHRA will state legal requirements for development to proceed in the SAHRA / PHRA Comment on the 'heritage site inspection' report.
7. The developer should proceed with implementation of the SAHRA / PHRA Comment requirements. SAHRA / PHRA Comment requirements may well stipulate permit specifications for development to proceed.
 - Should permit specifications stipulate further Phase 2 archaeological investigation (including grave mitigation) a suitably accredited heritage specialist should be appointed to conduct the work according to the applicable SAHRA / PHRA process. The heritage specialist should apply for the permit. Upon issue of the SAHRA / PHRA permit the Phase 2 heritage mitigation program may commence.
 - Should permit specifications stipulate destruction of the find under a SAHRA / PHRA permit the developer should immediately proceed with the permit application. Upon the issue of the SAHRA / PHRA permit the developer may legally proceed with destruction of the palaeontological, archaeological or cultural heritage resource.
 - Upon completion of the Phase 2 heritage mitigation program the heritage specialist will submit a Phase 2 report to the ECO / ELO, who should in turn ensure submission thereof on SAHRIS. Report recommendations may include that the remainder of a heritage site be destroyed under a SAHRA / PHRA permit.
 - Should the find relate to human remains of forensic origin the matter will be directly addressed by the SAPS: A SAHRA / PHRA permit will not be applicable.

NOTE: Note that SAHRA / PHRA permit and process requirements relating to the mitigation of human remains requires suitable advertising of the find, a consultation, mitigation and re-interment / deposition process.

➤ **Duties of the Supervisor:**

1. The supervisor should immediately upon reporting by the identifier ensure that all work in the vicinity of the find is ceased.
2. The supervisor should ensure that the location of the find is immediately secured (and within 12 hours of reporting by the identifier), by means of a temporary conservation fence (construction netting) allowing for a 5-10m heritage conservation buffer zone around the find. The temporary conserved area should be sign-posted as a 'No Entry – Heritage Site' zone.
3. Where development has impacted on the resource, no attempt should be made to remove artefacts / objects / remains further from their context, and artefacts / objects / remains that have been removed should be collected and placed within the conservation area or kept for safekeeping with the SHE / SHEQ officer. It is imperative that where development has impacted on palaeontological, archaeological and cultural heritage resources the context of the find be preserved as good as possible for interpretive and sample testing purposes.
4. The supervisor should record the name, company and capacity of the identifier and compile a brief report describing the events surrounding the find. The report should be submitted to the SHE / SHEQ officer at the time of the incident report.

➤ **Duties of the SHE / SHEQ Officer:**

1. The SHE / SHEQ officer should ensure that the location of the find is recorded with a GPS. A photographic record of the find (including implementation of temporary conservation measures) should be compiled. Where relevant a scale bar or object that can indicate scale should be inserted in photographs for interpretive purposes.
2. The SHE / SHEQ officer should ensure that the supervisors report, GPS co-ordinate and photographic record of the find be submitted to the ECO / ELO officer. [Should the find relate to human remains the SHE / SHEQ officer should ensure that the mentioned reporting be made available to the SAPS at the time of the incident report].
3. Any retrieved artefacts / objects / remains should, in consultation with the ECO / ELO officer, be deposited in a safe place (preferably on-site) for safekeeping.

➤ **Duties of the ECO / ELO officer:**

1. The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the incident is reported on SAHRIS. (The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that he / she is registered on the relevant SAHRIS case with SAHRIS authorship to the case at the time of appointment to enable heritage reporting).
2. The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the incident report is forwarded to the heritage specialist for interpretive purposes at his / her soonest opportunity and prior to the heritage site inspection.
3. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate appointment of the heritage specialist by the developer / construction consultant for the heritage site inspection.
4. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate access by the heritage specialist to any retrieved artefacts / objects / remains that have been kept in safekeeping.
5. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate coordination of the heritage site inspection and the SAPS site inspection in the event of a human remains incident report.
6. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate heritage reporting and heritage compliance requirements by SAHRA / the relevant PHRA, between the developer / construction consultant, the heritage specialist, the SHE / SHEQ officer (where relevant) and the SAPS (where relevant).

➤ **Duties of the Developer / Construction Consultant:**

The developer / construction consultant should ensure that an adequate heritage contingency budget is accommodated within the project budget to facilitate and streamline the heritage compliance process in the event of identification of incidental palaeontological, archaeological and cultural heritage resources during the course of development, including as a norm during vegetation clearing, surface scraping, trenching and excavation phases, when resources not visible at the time of the surface assessment may well be exposed.

Resumé
Karen van Ryneveld
2016

Name: Karen van Ryneveld

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4) Postal address – Postnet Suite 239, Private Bag X3, Beacon Bay, 5205

Company: ArchaeoMaps cc

Occupation: Archaeologist

Qualification: MSc Archaeology (WITS University – 2003)

Accreditation: 1) Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) accredited Cultural Resources Management 9CRM practitioner [member nr – 163]
 o 2010 – ASAPA CRM Section: Principle Investigator – Stone Age
 o 2005 – ASAPA CRM Section: Field Director – Iron Age & Colonial Period
 2) SAHRA, AMAFA, EC PHRA and HWC listed ASAPA accredited CRM archaeologist

Tertiary Education

2015 – Present **University of Fort Hare (UFH), East London** (MPhil Environmental Studies)

2010 **University of South Africa (UNISA), Pretoria** (Project Management 501)

2006 – 2007 **Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU), Port Elizabeth** (Undergraduate Certificate in Geographical Information Systems – GIS)

2001 – 2003 **University of the Witwatersrand (WITS), Johannesburg** (MSc Archaeology)

1999 – 2000 **University of Pretoria (UP), Pretoria** (BA Hons. Archaeology)

1991 – 1993 **University of Pretoria (UP), Pretoria** (BA Archaeology & History of Art)

Courses

2016/01 SPA (Safety Passport Alliance) – Petrol Retail [SA Safety Management Training Services – SMST]

Employment – Professional Archaeology

2007/04 – Present ArchaeoMaps [Self-employed] (Archaeologist – CRM)

2006/06 – 2007/03 National Museum, Bloemfontein (Archaeologist – CRM, Dept. of Archaeology)

2005/04 – 2006/05 McGregor Museum, Kimberley (Archaeologist – CRM / Research, Dept. of Archaeology)

2004/04 – 2005/01 Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali (HoD: Archaeology, Palaeontology & Meteorites Unit – APM Unit)

2002/09 – 2004/03 McGregor Museum, Kimberley (Archaeologist – CRM / Research, Dept. of Archaeology)

Employment – Freelance: Ground Penetrating Radar

2015/10 – Present Terra Scan assistant (BCM area, EC) – GPR & underground utilities focussing on petrol retail (oil & gas) industry

Archaeology – Summary

Karen has been involved in CRM archaeology since 2003 and has been the author (including selected co-authored reports) of approximately 450 Phase 1 AIA studies. Phase 1 AIA work is centred in South Africa, focussing on the Northern and Eastern Cape provinces and the Free State. She has also conducted Phase 1 work in Botswana (2006 / 2007). In 2007 she started ArchaeoMaps, an independent archaeological and heritage consultancy. In 2010 she was awarded ASAPA CRM Principle Investigator (PI) status based on large scale Phase 2 Stone Age mitigation work (De Beers Consolidated Mines – Rooipoort, Northern Cape, 2008 / 2009) and has also been involved in a number of other Phase 2 projects including Stone Age, Shell Middens, Grave / Cemetery projects and Iron Age sites.

In addition to CRM archaeology she has been involved in research, including the international collaborations at Maloney's Kloof and Grootkloof, Ghaap Plateau, Northern Cape (2005 / 2006). Archaeological compliance experience includes her position as Head of the Archaeology, palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit at AMAFA aKwaZulu-Natali (2004).

Company Profile

Company Name : ArchaeoMaps cc
 Registration Number : 2005/180719/23
 VAT Number : Not VAT Registered
 Accountant : AZIMA Financial Services
 Members / Shareholders : Karen van Ryneveld (100%)
 BBBEE Status : Exempted Micro Enterprise (EME)