

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

**FINAL REPORT RELATED TO THE
PHASE 1 HIA'S FOR PROPOSED TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS
ON A PORTION OF NATORP 227LT (MPHAMBO VILLAGE), PORTIONS OF NATORP 227LT &
MCKHENIE 228LT (RIKAKA VILLAGE) AND THE REMAINING EXTENT OF ALTEIN 222LT
IN THE MALAMULELE REGION OF THE COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY
IN THE LIMPOPO PROVINCE**

For:

***Mang GeoEnviro Services
6 Eros Road
Faerie Glen, Pretoria
0004***

REPORT: **APAC022/09**

by:

A.J. Pelser

Accredited member of ASAPA

February 2022

**P.O. BOX 73703
LYNNWOOD RIDGE
0040**

Tel: 083 459 3091

Fax: 086 695 7247

Email: apac.heritage@gmail.com

Member: AJ Pelser BA (UNISA), BA (Hons) (Archaeology), MA (Archaeology) [WITS]

©Copyright

APELSE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING

The information contained in this report is the sole intellectual property of APELSE Archaeological Consulting. It may only be used for the purposes it was commissioned for by the client.

DISCLAIMER:

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'A. El' or similar, located below the disclaimer text.

SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Mang Geoenviro Services, in conjunction with Ngoti Development Consultants, to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed establishment new Townships on a Portion of Natorp 227LT (Mphambo Village); Portions of Natorp 227LT & Mckhenie 228LT (Rikaka Village) and the Remaining Extent of Altein 222LT (Altein). The study areas are located in the Malamulele region of the Collins Chabane Local Municipality of the Limpopo Province. The 1st phase of the work comprised of Desktop Research, the resultant report which was submitted in December 2021 (**See Report APAC021/107**). The Fieldwork Phase of the work was undertaken in early February 2022, with this report the result of the physical assessment.

Background research indicated that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known cultural heritage resources (archaeological and/or historical) in the specific study and proposed development areas, but based on the desktop research it was deduced that there could be a fairly high likelihood that sites, features and cultural material remains could be located there. Very little cultural heritage resources were however identified and recorded during the field assessments in the three areas. Although dense vegetation at the time of the work did hamper visibility, it is believed that the work was done successfully and that there are no significant cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material located here.

Finally, from a Cultural Heritage perspective it is therefore recommended that the proposed Township establishments should be allowed to continue taking into consideration the recommendations put forward at the end of the report.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	5
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE	5
3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	6
4. METHODOLOGY	9
5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA	9
6. DISCUSSION	15
7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	33
8. REFERENCES	34
APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS:.....	36
APPENDIX B: DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE.....	37
APPENDIX C: SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:	38
APPENDIX D: PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:.....	39
APPENDIX E: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES.....	40

1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Mang Geoenviro Services, in conjunction with Ngoti Development Consultants, to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed establishment new Townships on a Portion of Natorp 227LT (Mphambo Village); Portions of Natorp 227LT & Mckhenie 228LT (Rikaka Village) and the Remaining Extent of Altein 222LT (Altein). The study areas are located in the Malamulele region of the Collins Chabane Local Municipality of the Limpopo Province. The 1st phase of the work comprised of Desktop Research, the resultant report which was submitted in December 2021. The Fieldwork Phase of the work was undertaken in early February 2022, with this report the result of the physical assessment.

Background research indicated that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known cultural heritage resources (archaeological and/or historical) in the specific study and proposed development areas, but based on the desktop research it was deduced that there could be a fairly high likelihood that sites, features and cultural material remains could be located there. Very little cultural heritage resources were however identified and recorded during the field assessments in the three areas. Although dense vegetation at the time of the work did hamper visibility, it is believed that the work was done successfully and that there are no significant cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material located here.

The only cultural material found during the fieldwork was individual pieces of undecorated Iron Age-type pottery (ceramics) found scattered on the surface of two of the development sites (Rikaka & Altein).

The client indicated the locations and footprints of the three township establishments and the desktop study focused on these and the larger geographical region in which they are situated.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

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

4. Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;
5. Review applicable legislative requirements;

3. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

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

3.1. The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the Act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The National Estate includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Sites of Archaeological and paleontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, paleontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

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

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

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the Act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of the Act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The Act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial)

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position of otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
- b. destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- c. bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated to) before exhumation can take place.

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

3.2. The National Environmental Management Act

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

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

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Survey of literature

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2. Field survey

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

4.3. Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

4.4. Documentation

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

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

The proposed new Township developments are alternatively located on a Portion of Natorp 227LT (Mphambo Village); Portions of Natorp 227LT & Mckhenie 228LT (Rikaka Village) and the Remaining Extent of Altein 222LT (Altein). The study and development areas are located in the Malamulele region of the Collins Chabane Local Municipality of the Limpopo Province.

The Altein development will comprise of 94 residential stands, 1 Business related stand, 1 Crèche and 4 Public Open Spaces (Parks). Rikaka Village will comprise 84 residential stands and a Park. The Mphambo Village development is the largest of the three proposed township establishments and will comprise 964 residential stands, 4 Business related stands,

1 school and 1 crèche, a Community Facility, 2 Churches, a Clinic, Cemetery and various Public Open Spaces (Parks).

Based on the proposed layout maps and aerial images of the areas (Google Earth) the following is evident:

All three development footprints are situated in close proximity to already established formal and informal residential settlements (such as Altein, Mphambo & others). The surrounding area has therefore been fairly extensively impacted in the recent past. Evidence of earlier agricultural activities (ploughed fields) is also visible in sections. This would also have impacted to some extent on any archaeological and/or historical sites or material that might have been present here. It does however seem from these images that the proposed development footprints are situated in areas that have been less affected by extensive development like the surrounding landscape.



**Figure 1: General location of the three proposed development areas (in red polygons).
Google Earth 2021.**

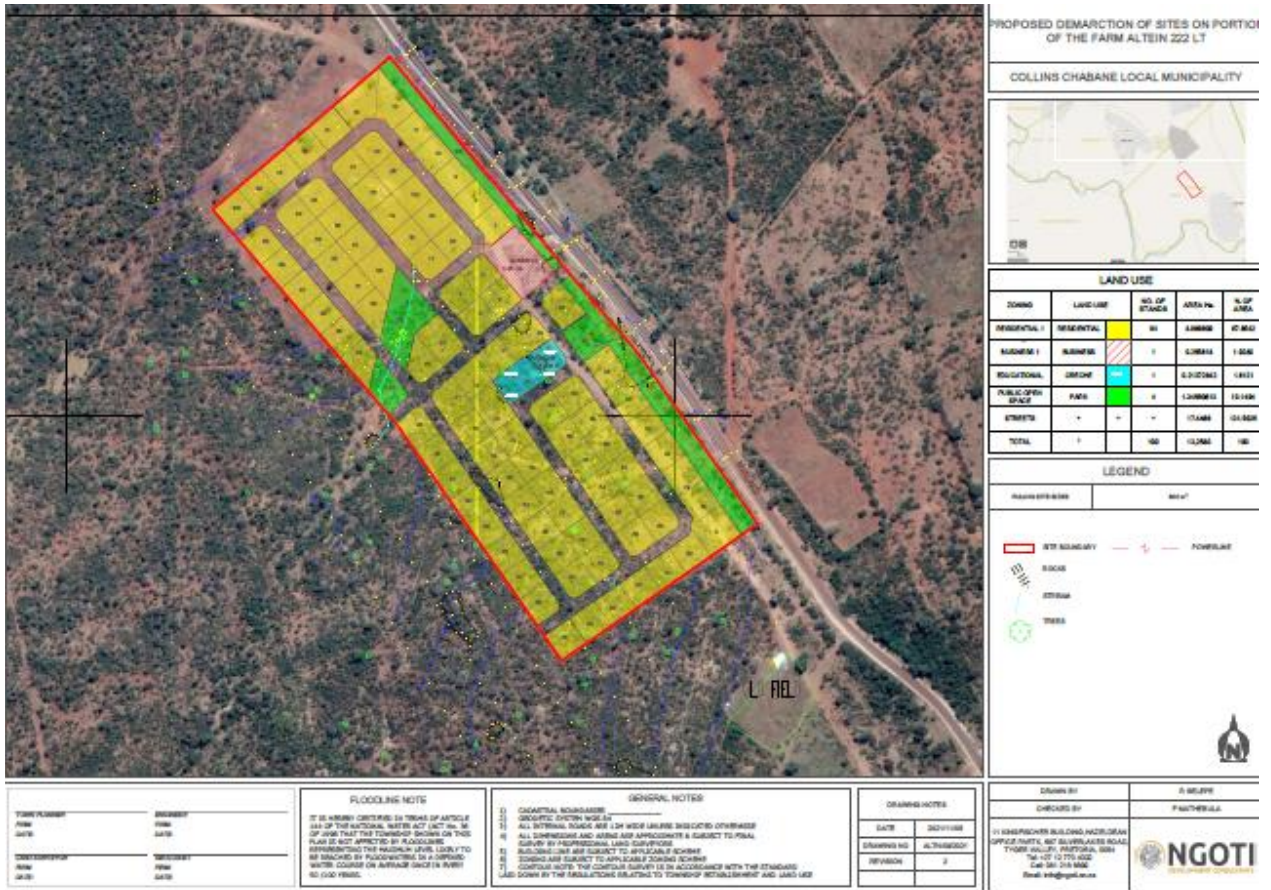


Figure 2: The proposed Altein Township development layout (courtesy Ngoti Development Consultants).



Figure 3: Closer view of the Altein 222LT development location (Google Earth 2021). Note the existing residential settlements close by as well as the agricultural fields. Some streams and tributaries in the area is also evident,

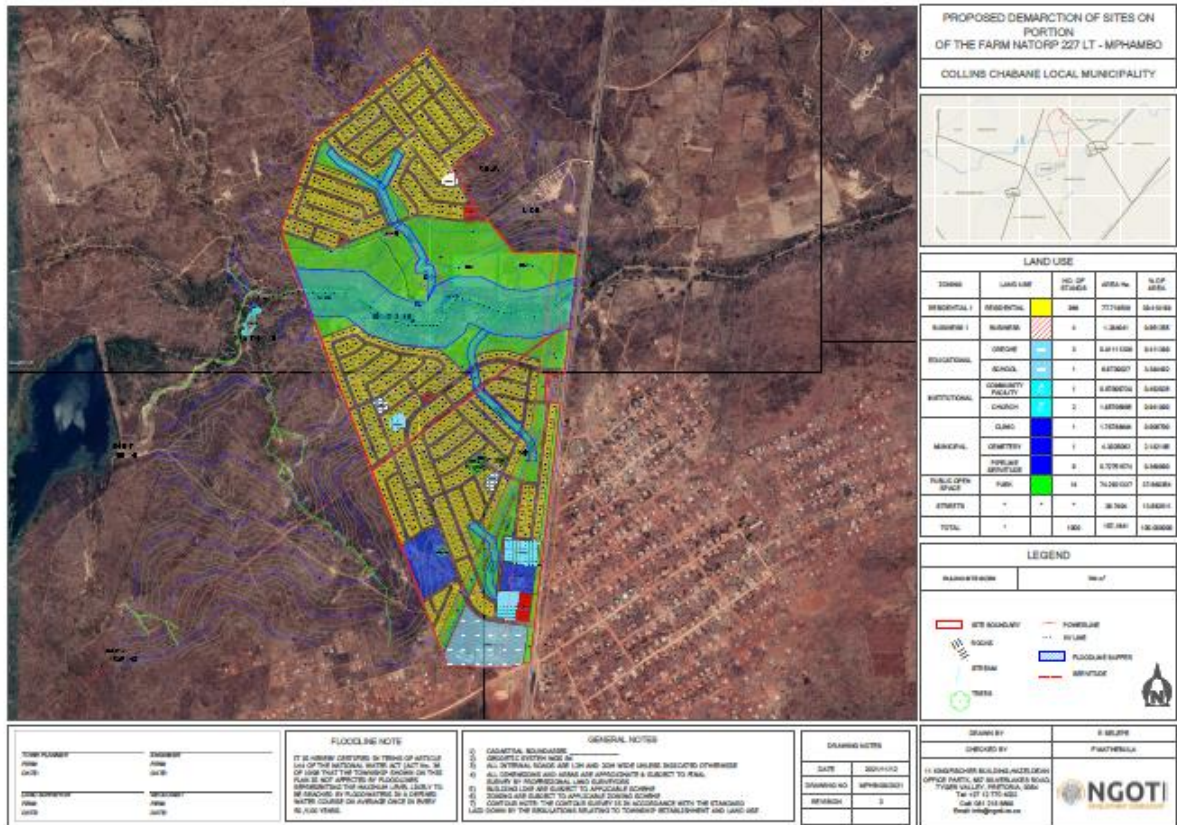


Figure 4: The proposed Mphambo Village Township development layout (courtesy Ngoti Development Consultants).



Figure 5: Closer view of the location of the proposed Mphambo Village development (Google Earth 2021). Note the existing residential settlements and agricultural fields.

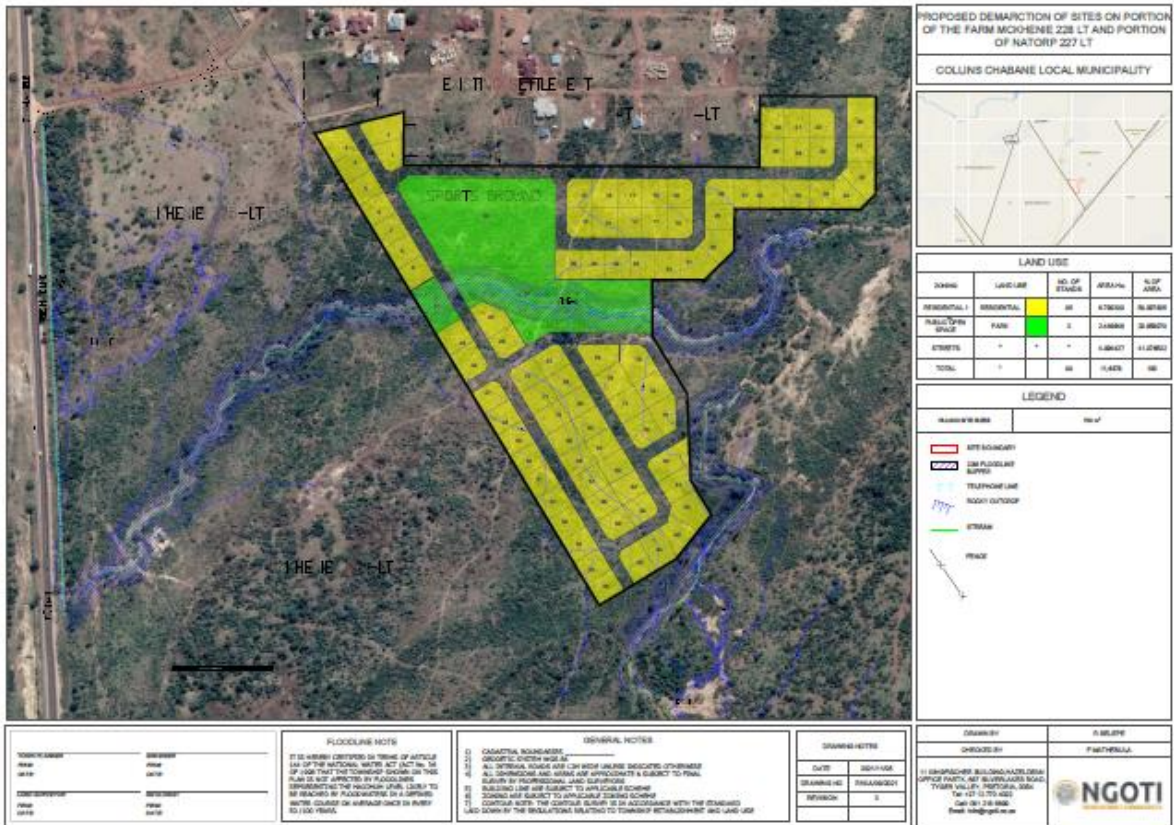


Figure 6: The proposed Rikaka Village Township development layout (courtesy Ngoti Development Consultants).

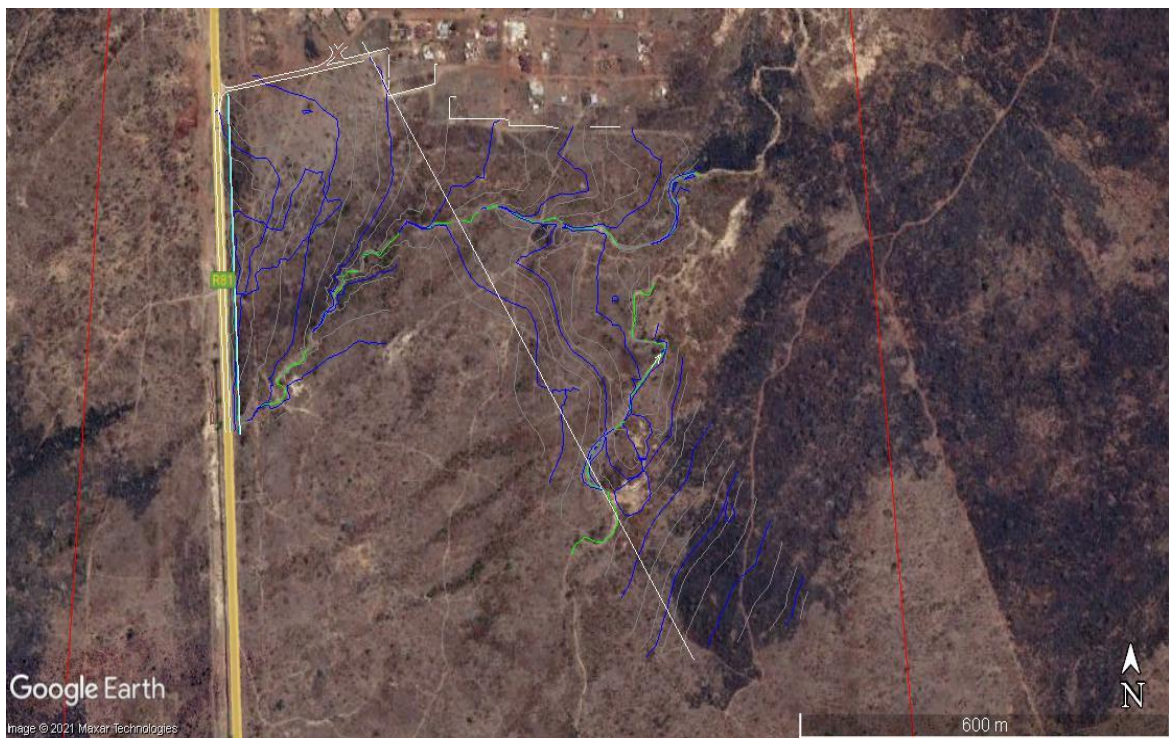


Figure 7: Closer view of the location of the proposed Rikaka Village development (Google Earth 2021).

6. DISCUSSION

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

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

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

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

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

According to Bergh (1999) the closest known Stone Age sites (MSA) occur to the east of the study area near Polokwane. No Stone Age sites or objects (such as stone tools) were identified in the area, and if any were to be found it would most likely be single, out of context, stone tools. To the south west of the study area excavations at Makapansgat attest to ESA occupation in the region, providing evidence of long occupation, initially by *Australopithecus africanus* from approximately 3.3 million years B.P. The LSA is represented in the wider area by, for example, the presence of San rock paintings and engravings in the Mohlapiitse River valley in the Wolkberg to the south-west of the study area. Studies in the Kruger National Park to the east have documented numerous Middle and Late Stone Age sites (Fourie 2016). Stone Age sites (including rock art) are also known to occur at a site called Kalkbank in the larger geographical area (Bergh 1999: 4), while known rock art (paintings) sites are located along the Luvuvhu River (Bergh 1999: 5).

No Stone Age sites, features or material (stone tools) were found in the three areas during the field assessments. If any were to be found it would be highly likely that this would be out of context, single tools or scatters of material on the open surface of the development areas.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which are widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.

Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

There are no known Iron Age sites (EIA or LIA) in the immediate study area, although a large number of EIA to LIA sites are known to exist in the larger geographical landscape in which the study area falls. This includes the sites of Klein Afrika & Happy Rest (EIA) located north & west of Louis Trichardt respectively, and the sites of Verulam, Verdun & Machedema (LIA) north of the study area (Bergh 1999: 6-7).

Tom Huffman's research work shows that Iron Age sites, features or material could possibly be found in the area. This could include the so-called Silver Leaves facies of the Urewe Tradition dating to between AD280 and AD450 (Huffman 2007: 123); Mzonjani facies of the same tradition dating to between AD450 and AD750 (p.127); Icon facies of Urewe dating to between AD1300 and AD1500 (p.183); the Happy Rest facies of the Kalundu Tradition dating to between AD500 & AD750 (p.219); the Malapati facies of Kalundu dating to between AD750 & AD1030 (p.239); the Tavhatshena facies of Kalundu dating to between AD1450 & AD1600 (p.263); the Letaba facies of Kalundu dating to between AD1600 & AD1800 (p.267) and finally the Mutamba facies of the same tradition dating to between AD1250 and AD1450 (Huffman 2007: 271).

The only Iron Age material located in the areas during the field surveys, were individual and small scatters of undecorated fragments of pottery (ceramics) on the surface of the sites. These were not in any context of for example stone walling, hut remains or features such as visible refuse middens. It is however possible to more of these pottery scatters could be located in the area and that due to the dense vegetation cover were not visible on the surface.

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The first European group to pass close by the area were that of Coenraad de Buys in 1821 and 1825, followed by groups of Voortrekkers after 1844 (Bergh 1999: 12-14). Schoemansdal (originally Zoutpansbergdorp) was established in 1848, and finally abandoned as a result of conflict with local groups in July 1867 (Bergh 1999: 131; 187). The town of Louis Trichardt was formally established in February 1899 (Bergh 1999: 147). During the Anglo-Boer war (1899-1902) there was a skirmish between British and Boer forces at Fort Edward near Louis Trichardt between 20 and 28 March 1902 (Bergh 1999: 54).

Thohoyandou is located north of the study & proposed development areas. ***“Thohoyandou was the capital of the former apartheid homeland of Venda, while Dzanani is the traditional capital of Venda and the home of the VhaVenda kings. Thohoyandou means “head of the elephant” in Venda, and was the name of one of the VhaVenda kings.***

Thohoyandou was built at Tshiluvhi which was under Khosi vho Netshiluvhi. Construction started in 1977 with P East and P West residential area/location as R293 town, a shopping center and Venda Government buildings. The Netshiluvhis were the first occupants of the area as far back as 1400 AD, i.e. after the collapse of Mapungubwe Kingdom. They were forcefully removed from this area between 1960 and 1970 by the apartheid government of the Venda Bantustan under khosi vho Mphephu Ramabulana. The name Tshiluvhi comes from the Venda word “luvha” which means to pay damages or respect. The former Venda

president built his palace and his ministerial resident at Tshiluvhi's chief's kraal as they were already moved by the apartheid government. The following leaders and their subjects under Netshiluvhi were forcefully removed from their areas. Some of the Netshiluvhi are known by different names: Malima, Khorombi, Mathomu, Magidi, and Mudau. The name Tshiluvhi was totally stricken out and replaced by Thohoyandou as per the then government, and was left as a name of a primary school.

Thohoyandou was established and built at a large portion of the village of Tshiluvhi in the late 1970s. It was established by President Patrick Ramaano Mphahlele, who was the Prime Minister of Venda. Thohoyandou became the capital of Venda when Venda was declared a republic in 1979, and Thovhele 'Mphahlele became the President of the Republic of Venda. Thohoyandou became the center and economic hub of the Republic of Venda. Today Thohoyandou is one of the fastest growing towns in Limpopo and is also home to the University of Venda" (www.wikipedia.org).

The town of Giyani is situated to the south of the study area. During the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) the closest battle or skirmish in this area was at Houtboschberg on 30 April 1901 (Bergh 1999: 54). The District of Giyani was formally established on the 1st of June 1972 (Bergh 1999: 151), while Giyani was also part of the former Homeland Gazankulu (p.43).

The wider area here is famous for the residence of the Rain Queen Modjadj (of the Balobedu people), whose ethnography was described in some detail from the 1930s onwards by social anthropologists Eileen Jensen Krige and Jacob Daniell Krige and whose culture around rain-making continues to be a focus of such studies. Other history of the wider area includes the 1895 war between Chief Makgoba and the ZAR, the 1889 establishment of the famous postal coach service from Pietersburg via Haenertsburg to Leydsdorp by Doel Zeederberg and the passage of the Anglo-Boer War including a clash between the Bushveldt Carbineers (BVC) and the Letaba Commando at W.H. Viljoen's farm Duiwelskloof (to the south west of the study area) in August 1901. Further away and to the south west the destruction of the last Long Tom guns took place near Haenertsburg in April 1901 (Fourie 2016).

The oldest map obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database (www.csg.dla.gov.za) for the farm Altein 222LT dates to 1921 (**CSG Document B3530**). It shows that the farm was then numbered as No.61 (previously No. 1297) and was situated in the District of Sibasa (previously Zoutpansberg) and Klein Spelonken Ward of the Province of Transvaal. It is not indicated on the map who the farm was originally granted to and on which date, but it indicates that the farm was surveyed for the Government of the Union of South Africa in 1921. For Natorp 227LT & Mckechnie 228LT (**CSG Documents B3537 & B3538** respectively) the oldest maps date to 1921 as well. Both were also surveyed for the Government of the Union of South Africa in January 1921. No historical sites could however be identified on any of these maps however.

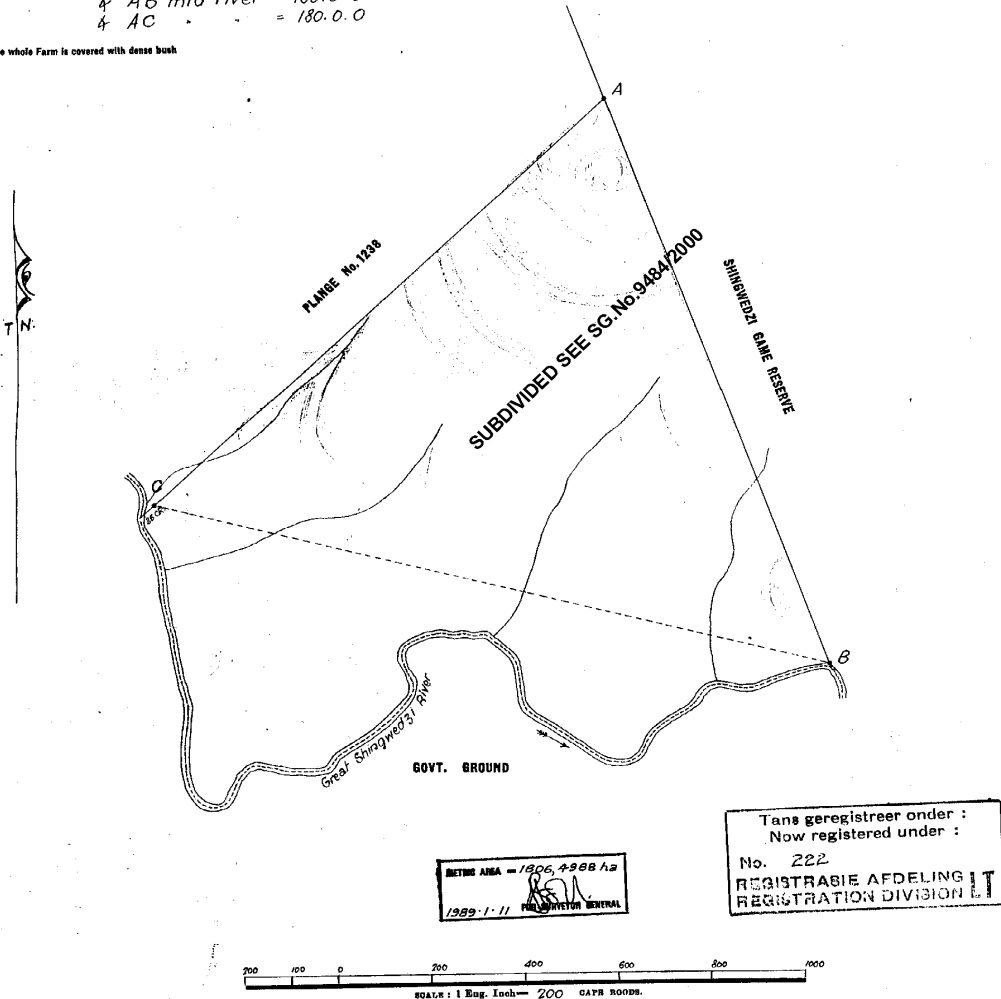
1204
D13414/30

S.G. No. A. 647/31

Form A.—Diagram Form for an Original Farm Survey or Original Survey of Portion of a Farm.

SIDES.		ANGLES.		(X) CO-ORDINATES (X)			
AB	1377.00	A	66.35.50	A	- 2994.69	- 27854.90	B.10
BC	1490.25	B	55.24.30	B	- 4282.32	- 28342.88	61
CA	1336.78	C	57.59.40	C	- 3925.93	- 26895.87	S.2
Rect Area =				1407 Mg 7461 Sq Roods			
Curv				701 . 200 . . .			
* AB mid river =				180.0.0			
* AC				= 180.0.0			

NOTE: The whole Farm is covered with dense bush.



The above Figure lettered **A.B mid river C** represents the Farm
ALTEN No. 1237 61
 in extent **2109 Morgen 51 Square Roods of Land**, situate in the District of **ZWIFPANSBERG SIBASA**
 Ward **KLEIN SPELONKEN** Province of Transvaal and bounded as indicated above.
 The whole Farm was originally granted to _____ by Deed of Grant No. _____ dated _____
 The Beacons were pointed out by the Surveyor **E. J. Richter**
 Due notice of this survey has been given to all adjoining land owners and the Beacons have been properly erected according to law.
 Surveyed on behalf of the Government of the Union of South Africa in January 1921
E. J. Richter
 Land Surveyor.

No. **A 647** Examined. The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent.

E. J. Richter
 Acting Examiner of Diagrams.

Surveyor-General's Office,
 Pretoria 27 APR 1921

No protest: confirmed.

W. J. Schalk
 Surveyor-General.

Surveyor-General's Office,
 Pretoria. LTNK
 Published in Union Government Gazette No. 1148 dated 6 MAY 1921

Published by authority—Groot & Sherry, P.O. Box 2604 Johannesburg—22/11/17.

Figure 8: 1921 of Alten 222LT (www.csg.dla.gov.za)>

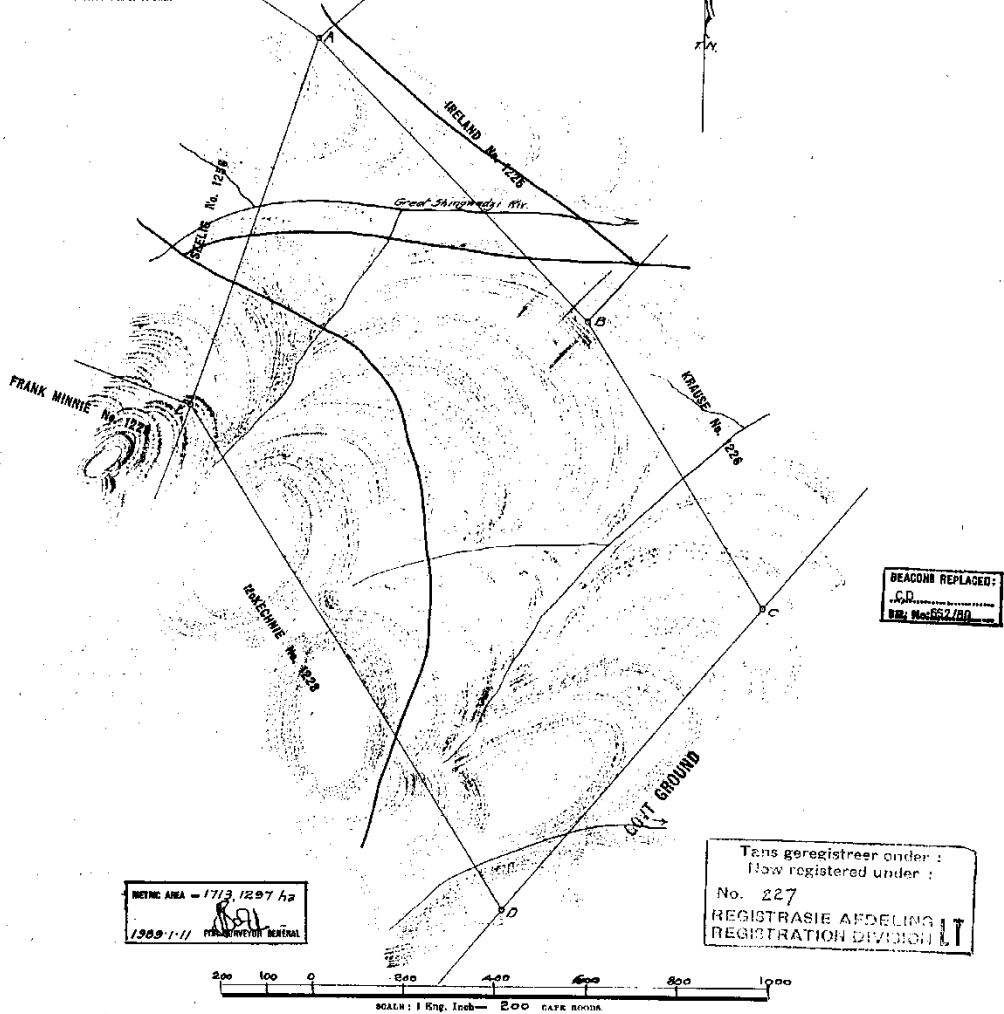
S.G. No. A. 679/21

Form A.—Diagram Form for an Original Farm Survey or Original Survey of Portion of a Farm.

SIDES.		ANGLES.		(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)			
AB	865.49	A	62° 10' 0"	A	- 1918.11	- 21151.49	TH
BC	746.22	B	167° 59' 40"	B	- 2843.95	- 21749.34	FR
CD	876.81	C	108° 39' 20"	C	- 3178.95	- 22141.26	TS
DE	1913.98	D	72° 12' 30"	D	- 3853.96	- 21381.66	TR
EA	873.25	E	128° 58' 30"	E	- 2746.34	- 20874.72	NB

VAN DUUREN No. 1224

NOTE: The whole Farm is covered with dense bush



The above Figure lettered A. B. C. D. E. represents the Farm

NATORP No. 1227 69

in extent 2000 Morgen 46 Square Roods of Land, situate in the District of ZWITANSBERG SIBASA Ward KLEIN SPELONKEN Province of Transvaal and bounded as indicated above.

The whole Farm was originally granted to by Deed of Grant No. dated

The Beacons were pointed out by the Surveyor E. J. Richter

Due notice of this survey has been given to all adjoining land owners and the Beacons have been properly erected according to law.

Surveyed on behalf of the Government of the Union of South Africa in January 1921

by me
E. J. Richter
Land Surveyor.

No. A. 679 Examined. The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent.

E. J. King
Acting Examiner of Diagrams.

Surveyor-General's Office,
Pretoria 27 APR 1921

No protest; confirmed.

W. J. Hook

Surveyor-General's Office,
Pretoria.

Surveyor-General.

Published by authority—Orwood & Sherry, P. O. Box 2404, Johannesburg.—32/11/17.

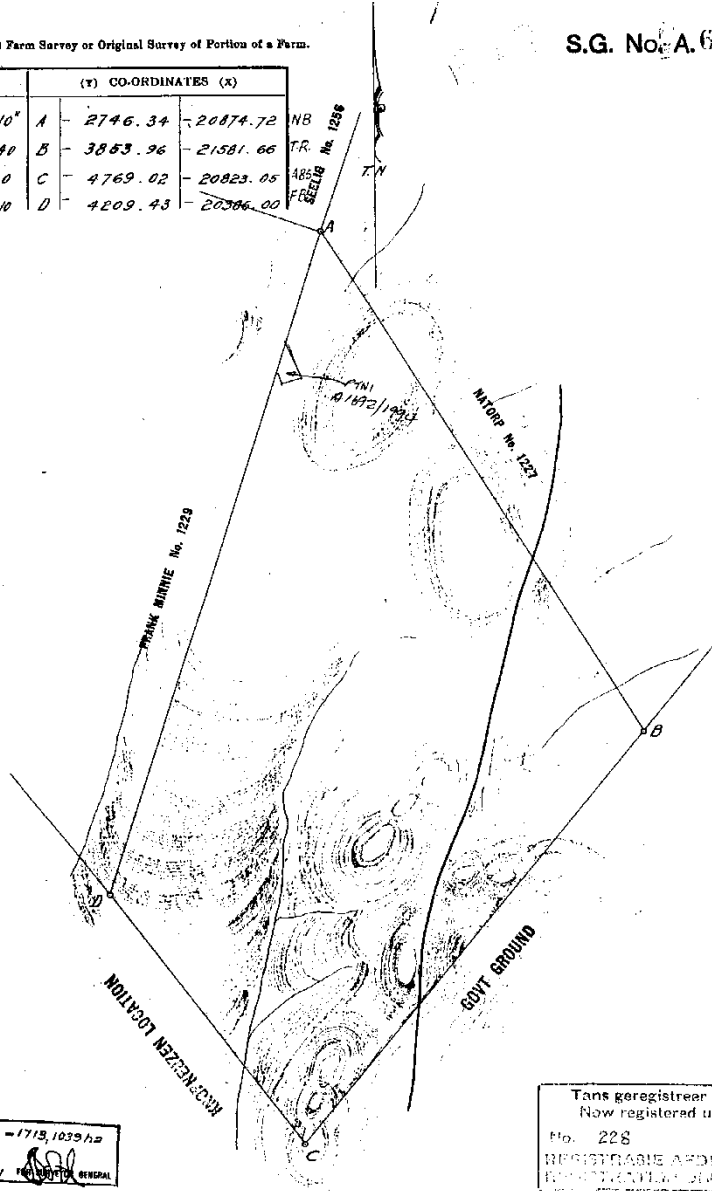
Published in Union Government Gazette No. 1148 dated

L.T.N.D

Figure 9: 1921 map of Natorp 227LT (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

SIDES.		ANGLES.		(Y) CO-ORDINATES (X)	
AB	1313.98	A	57° 1' 10"	A	2746.34 - 20874.72
BC	1188.60	B	107° 47' 40"	B	3853.96 - 21581.66
CD	710.05	C	77° 39' 0"	C	4769.02 - 20823.05
DA	1542.47	D	123° 32' 10"	D	4209.43 - 20306.00

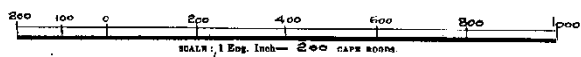
NOTE: The whole Farm is covered with dense bush



BEACONS REPLACED:
 B
 S.G. No. 652/BD

METRIC AREA - 1713,1039 / 12
 1909.1.11

Tans geregistreer onder :
 Now registered under :
 No. 228
 REGISTRAR GENERAL
 TRANSVAAL DISTRICT



The above Figures lettered A. B. C. D. represents the Farm

McKECHNIE No. 1228 71

in extent 2000 Morgen 35 Square Rods of Land, situate in the District of ~~TRANSVAAL~~ SIBASA
 Ward KLEIN SPELONKEN Province of Transvaal and bounded as indicated above.

The whole Farm was originally granted to _____ by Deed of Grant No. _____ dated _____

The Beacons were pointed out by the Surveyor E. J. Riehter

Due notice of this survey has been given to all adjoining land owners and the Beacons have been properly erected according to law.

Surveyed on behalf of the Government of the Union of South Africa

in January 1921

by me
E. J. Riehter
 Land Surveyor.

No. A 676 Examined. The numerical data of this diagram are sufficiently consistent.

A. B. King
 Acting Examiner of Diagrams.

Surveyor-General's Office,
 Pretoria, 27 APR 1921

No protest: confirmed.

W. J. Hook

Surveyor-General's Office,
 Pretoria.

Surveyor-General.

Published by authority—Groot & Sherry, P.O. Box 566 Johannesburg.—22/11/12.

Published in Union Government Gazette No. 1148 dated

LTWE

Figure 10: 1921 map of Mckechnie 228LT (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Results of the February 2022 field assessments

Mphambo Village

The vegetation cover (grass, trees, shrubs) in the study area was very dense during the field assessment and this limited visibility on the ground and access to some sections. The focus of the field work was therefore on more open areas (such as erosion, areas where some ground clearances were) to try and see if there could be any possible sites, features or material of cultural heritage origin or significance located here.

The areas bordering the development footprint has been fairly extensively impacted by rural urban development (formal & informal settlement), as well as past agricultural activities (crop growing, livestock grazing). The area itself has to a large degree not been heavily impacted by development. However, a walk-down in the area did not find any sites, structures/features or material of any heritage origin. There are also no real rocky outcrops or ridges located here, and with a lack in building material (for stone-walling such as those typical of the LIA) it is unlikely that extensive settlement during the Iron Age would have taken place here. However, as is evident from Iron Age pottery found in the Rikaka and Altein areas, there is a possibility of earlier Iron Age (EIA) sites being located in the area. These sites would however be very ephemeral and not as visible, as EIA sites are typically not associated with the characteristic stone-walling of the LIA.

Stone Age sites and material, as well as recent historical remains (including graves and cemeteries) were also not identified in the proposed Mphambo Village study area.



Figure 11: A general view of a section of the proposed Mphambo Village study area.



Figure 12: The vegetation cover in the area was in general very dense making visibility difficult.



Figure 13: Another general view of a section of the area.



Figure 14: Some sections are more open and are also bordered by already established housing/settlement.



Figure 15: A view of a section close to the northern boundary of the proposed development. Again, note the very dense vegetation.

Rikaka Village

As with the proposed Mphambo Village development study area, vegetation cover was very dense at the time of the field assessment. The proposed development is bordered to the north by already established rural settlement. Although vegetation was dense some areas were more open, and these were focused during the assessment. This included erosion areas and areas that had been relatively cleared of some trees, as well as some stream beds that run through the study area.

A few individual pieces of undecorated Iron Age pottery were identified in places across the area, but over and above these artifacts no other archaeological and/or recent historical sites, features or material were recorded in the study area. This includes graves and cemeteries.



Figure 16: A general view of a section of the proposed Rikaka Village development study area.



Figure 17: Another general view of the area.



Figure 18: Already established rural settlement borders the study area.



Figure 19: View of a stream bed and erosion in the area.



Figure 20: Another view of the stream bed.



Figure 21: Another view of the area with some open patches visible in between the fairly dense vegetation characterizing the landscape.



Figure 22: The pieces of undecorated Iron Age pottery found scattered around the area.

Altein Village development

The study area is situated in close proximity to an already developed settlement (Altein) to the south of the proposed development. Although vegetation cover was also fairly dense – limiting visibility on the ground – there were more open areas and areas that had already been cleared of vegetation to some degree. Portions of the area had been used in the recent past for agricultural purposes, with some old ploughed fields visible. Cattle grazing are also practiced throughout the area.

Over and above one single undecorated piece of Iron Age pottery, no other sites, features or material of cultural heritage origin (archaeological and/or historical) or significance were identified in the study area.



Figure 23: A general view of a section of the proposed Altein Village development study area.



Figure 24: Another general view.



Figure 25: Sections of the Altein study area are more open as a result of grazing and ploughing.



Figure 26: Another section of the area.



Figure 27: Sections of the area are also more open as a result of overgrazing.



Figure 28: The vegetation is very dense in some sections.



Figure 29: General view of a portion of the Altein study area.



Figure 30: A single undecorated pieces of Iron Age pottery was found in the Altein area.

Furthermore it should be noted that although all efforts are made to cover a total area during any assessment and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural (archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This will include low stone-packed or unmarked graves. This aspect should be kept in mind when development work commences and if any sites (including graves) are identified then an expert should be called in to investigate and recommend on the best way forward.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Mang Geoenviro Services, in conjunction with Ngoti Development Consultants, to conduct a Phase 1 HIA for the proposed establishment new Townships on a Portion of Natorp 227LT (Mphambo Village); Portions of Natorp 227LT & Mckhenie 228LT (Rikaka Village) and the Remaining Extent of Altein 222LT (Altein). The study areas are located in the Malamulele region of the Collins Chabane Local Municipality of the Limpopo Province. The 1st phase of the work comprised of Desktop Research, the resultant report which was submitted in December 2021. The Fieldwork Phase of the work was undertaken in early February 2022.

Background research indicated that there are some cultural heritage sites and features in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known cultural heritage resources (archaeological and/or historical) in the specific study and proposed development areas, but based on the desktop research it was deduced that there could be a fairly high likelihood that sites, features and cultural material remains could be located there. Very little cultural heritage resources were however identified and recorded during the field assessments in the three areas.

The only cultural heritage material identified and recorded in the areas during the February 2022 field assessments were some individual pieces of undecorated Iron Age pottery, found in scattered locations in the proposed Rikaka & Altein Village development study areas. These artifacts were not in situ or in a context related to any other Iron Age remains such as stone-walling, hut remains or ash middens. These finds are therefore not deemed of any significance in themselves. However, the possibility that better preserved sites or other remains could have been missed as a result of the dense vegetation cover should be taken into consideration.

Although dense vegetation at the time of the work did hamper visibility, it is believed that the work was done successfully and that there are no significant cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material located here.

The subterranean nature of archaeological and/or historical resources (including low stone-packed or unmarked graves) should also always be taken into consideration. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward.

Finally, from a Cultural Heritage perspective it is therefore recommended that the proposed Township establishments should be allowed to continue taking the above recommendations that has been given into consideration.

8. REFERENCES

General and Closer Views of study area locations and footprints: Google Earth 2021.

Proposed Township Layout Plans: Courtesy Ngoti Development Consultants

Bergh, J.S. (red.). 1999. **Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies.** Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik.

Fourie, W. 2016. **Proposed Upgrade of the Giyani Waste Water Treatment Works, Giyani, Limpopo Province: Phase 1 – Heritage Impact Assessment.** Unpublished Report 121HIA PGS Heritage. For: EIMS (Pty) Ltd. 21 January 2016.

Huffman, T.N. 2007. Handbook to the Iron Age: **The Archaeology of Pre-Colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa.** Scottsville: University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.

Knudson, S.J. 1978. **Culture in retrospect.** Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Company.

Lombard, M., L. Wadley, J. Deacon, S. Wurz, I. Parsons, M. Mohapi, J. Swart & P. Mitchell. 2012. **South African and Lesotho Stone Age Sequence Updated (I).** South African Archaeological Bulletin 67 (195): 120–144, 2012.

Pelser, A.J. & A. Matabane, 2021. **A PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT & REPORT FOR THE DEMARCATION OF SITES AS PART OF TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT ON THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM GOEDVERWACHTING 19LT MAKHADO LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, LIMPOPO PROVINCE.** Unpublished Report APelser Archaeological Consulting cc. APAC021/79. For: Global Geo Enviro Specialists. September 2021.

Pelser, A.J. 2021. **DESKTOP REPORT RELATED TO THE PHASE 1 HIA'S FOR PROPOSED TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENTS ON A PORTION OF NATORP 227LT (MPHAMBO VILLAGE), PORTIONS OF NATORP 227LT & MCKHENIE 228LT (RIKAKA VILLAGE) AND THE REMAINING EXTENT OF ALTEIN 222LT IN THE MALAMULELE REGION OF THE COLLINS CHABANE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY IN THE LIMPOPO PROVINCE.** Unpublished Report APelser Archaeological Consulting cc. APAC021/107. For: Mang GeoEnviro Services. December 2021.

Republic of South Africa. 1999. **National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999).** Pretoria: the Government Printer.

Republic of South Africa. 1998. **National Environmental Management Act (no 107 of 1998).** Pretoria: The Government Printer.

www.wikipedia.org

Chief Surveyor General Database (www.csg.dla.gov.za): Documents (1) B3530 (2) B3537
(3) B3538

APPENDIX A: DEFINITION OF TERMS:

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

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

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B: DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE

Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C: SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low: A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium: Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High: Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II: Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

- i. National Grade I significance: should be managed as part of the national estate
- ii. Provincial Grade II significance: should be managed as part of the provincial estate
- iii. Local Grade IIIA: should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
- iv. Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/medium significance)
- v. General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)
- vi. General protection B (IV B): site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
- vii. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D: PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II

Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III

Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – Older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E: HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

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