

STATEMENT ON THE AMENDED LAYOUT FOR THE PROPOSED 140MW BRANDVALLEY WIND ENERGY FACILITY, MATJIESFONTEIN, NORTHERN AND WESTERN CAPE PROVINCES, SOUTH AFRICA (Prepared by Celeste Booth, Booth Heritage Consulting).

The overall area is considered as having a *medium - high cultural heritage significance*. The following recommendations from the Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed Brandvalley WEF report have been highlighted:

1. **Substations:** Substation 1 (SS1) situated south of the internal access road on the Farm Fortuin 74 is the preferred option for the establishment of the substation. However, if the preferred Substation option (SS1) is not feasible according to input from other studies conducted the appropriate mitigation measures should be followed with regards to the other three substation alternatives. It is recommended that a survey focusing on the area along the watercourse be conducted between Substation 2 (SS2) and Substation 4 (SS4) to establish the real extent of the artefact occurrences prior to development. Consultation with local Western Cape archaeological repositories (generally museums and universities) can be made to determine whether it would be necessary for to make a collection of artefacts.
2. **Construction Camps:** Construction Camp 2 (CC2) situated on the Farm Fortuin 74 is the preferred option for the establishment of the construction camp. However, if the preferred Construction Camp 2 option (CC2) is not feasible according to input from other studies conducted the appropriate mitigation measures should be followed with regards to the other two substation alternatives. Similarly to the recommendation made for the substation option, a survey focusing on the area along the watercourse be conducted between the proposed Substation 2 (SS2) and Substation 4 (SS4) which would include Construction Camp 2 (CC2) to establish the real extent of the artefact occurrences. Consultation with local Western Cape archaeological repositories (generally museums and universities) can be made to determine whether it would be necessary for to make a collection of artefacts
 - Although the Construction Camp 1 option (CC1) is not the preferred option, several mitigation measures could be considered, similarly if the proposed area for Construction Cape 2 (CC2) is not feasible.
 - i. One suggestion is that a 30 m buffer be established around the stone packed walling feature (BV_SW1) situated on the southern boundary and clearly demarcated to avoid any damage by the construction camp activities and other possibly negative human impact.
 - ii. Another suggestion is that, if relevant to an archaeological repository (usually a museum or university) in the Western Cape, the real extent of the stone artefact scatters and types could be recorded in detail and collected prior to development activities.

- iii. A third suggestion is that the location of the proposed Construction Camp 1 (CC1) be shifted to an alternative area, possible west along the existing access road.

3. **Upgrading of the internal access roads:** The existing internal access roads be upgraded up to the 9 m wide proposed expansion except in the cases that heritage resources (including archaeological, historical and palaeontological) as well as the other studies conducted may be negatively impacted and recommend differently. Recommendations for the establishment of 20 m – 30 m buffer zones that are clearly demarcated and in some instances the possible rerouting of the proposed road to avoid negative impact and promote the implementation of precautionary measures be adopted for heritage resources occurring along the route (stone and historical artefact scatters, stone walling features, graveyards, etc.) have been detailed in the report and repeated below:

- The internal farm road between BV_HS1 and BV_HS2 (Ou Mure) (Fortuin 74): the proposed upgrade of the be limited to the existing road by extending the access road (up to 9 m) to the south BV_HS2 (Ou Mure Homestead). BV_SA2, BV_SA3 and BV_BE3: The upgrade be limited to the existing internal road.
- Proposed access road upgrade through BV_HS2 (Ou Mure Homestead): The main concern with regard to negative impact on heritage features is the stone walling kraal (BV_SW2) that is situated immediately next to the existing internal access road. It would be difficult to establish a 30 m buffer as it would shift the road further east, therefore precaution must be taken to avoid any negative impact on the kraal as well as other structures. BV_SW6 and BV_Hist2: The proposed road upgrade be limited to the existing internal road and extended to the east.
- Proposed access road upgrade affecting the stone artefact scatters (BV_SA2 and BV_SA3) and the built environment (BV_BE3): a survey focusing on the area along the water course is conducted between Substation 2 (SS2) and Substation 4 (SS4) to establish the real extent of the artefact occurrences. BV_BE3 is a functional reservoir situated near the internal farm gate. Care should be taken to avoid any damage to the structure.
- Proposed access road upgrade affecting the stone packed walling features and associated historical artefactual material (BV_SW3, BV_SW4 and BV_Hist1) and stone artefact scatter (BV_SA4): the upgrading be limited to existing access road. As the stone packed feature (BV_SW3) is situated 40 m from the existing access road that any expansion (up to 12 m) should be done to the east.
- Proposed access road upgrade affecting the stone packed features (BV_SW5) and stone artefact scatter (BV_SA5) at the reservoir (BV_BE4) on the Farm Kabeltouw Outspan 160: a suitable buffer around the reservoir be established the upgrading

and expanding of the road be limited to the existing internal road (up to 9 m) where possible.

- Proposed access road upgrade affecting the stone packed feature (BV_SW6) and associated historical artefactual material (BV_Hist2): It is suggested that the proposed road upgrade be limited to the existing internal road (up to 9 m) and extended to the east.
 - Proposed access road upgrade through the Barendskraal homestead (BV_HS3): the upgrade to the access route extend to the west or an alternative route be established that would avoid the graveyard and deter from passing through the homestead (BV_HS3) and possibly negatively impacting on the stone packed features and other built environment.
 - Proposed access road upgrade affecting the stone packed dwelling (BV_SW12) situated on the Farm Barendskraal 76: It is suggested that the a 30 m buffer of be established around the stone packed dwelling (BV_SW12) and clearly demarcated prior to the commencement of development activities.
 - Proposed access road upgrade affecting the rock shelter (BV_SA_RS1) and the stone packed dwelling (BV_SW15) in the Barendskloof valley: the road be diverted to between 20 m – 30 m either east or west of BV_SW15 owing to site being right next to the internal access road.
 - Proposed access road upgrade affecting the homesteads (BV_HS4 and BV_HS5): It is therefore suggested that the upgrade of the internal access road be expanded (up to 9 m) to the south and the remains of the stone walling (BV_SW16) be clearly demarcated so as to avoid any negative impact. A 20 m – 30 m buffer should be established around the stone wall feature (BV_SW17) to avoid any negative impact passing south of the Nuwerus homestead (BV_HS5)
4. If any of the old farm buildings are intended for rehabilitation or re-use or demolition a qualified and experienced professional (historical archaeologist / historical architect) must be consulted.
 5. An archaeological heritage walk-through survey must be conducted if any changes to the positions of the wind turbines, associated infrastructure and roads outside the scope of this study are made for the final layout and further recommendations and mitigation measures be suggested if necessary.
 6. If concentrations of historical and pre-colonial archaeological heritage material and/or human remains (including burials and graves) are uncovered during construction, all work within close vicinity of the find must cease immediately and be reported the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) (021 462 4502) or Heritage Western Cape

(HWC) (021 483 5959) so that systematic and professional investigation/excavation can be undertaken. Phase 2 mitigation in the form of test-pitting/sampling or systematic excavations and collections of the pre-colonial shell middens and associated artefacts will then be conducted to establish the contextual status of the sites and possibly remove the archaeological deposit before development activities within the specific area can continue.

7. Construction managers/foremen and/or the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) should be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.