



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural
Resource Consultants
BK 98 09854/23

**A REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR THE PROPOSED GLORIA OPEN CAST WASTE DEPOSIT SITE AT THE
ASSMANG BLACK ROCK MINING OPERATIONS (BRMO), NORTHERN CAPE
PROVINCE**

For:

EScience Associates (Pty) Ltd
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REPORT: **AE02141V**

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15 October 2021

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The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or one of its subsidiary bodies needs to comment on this report and clients are advised not to proceed with any action before receiving these. It is the responsibility of the client to submit this report to the relevant heritage authority.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaeon cc was appointed by EScience Associates (Pty) Ltd to conduct an archaeological heritage assessment (AIA) for the proposed Gloria Open Cast Waste Deposit Site at the ASSMANG Black Rock Mining Operations (BRMO). BRMO is situated in the Northern Cape Province approximately 80 km north-west of the town of Kuruman and 12 kilometres north-west of Hotazel. BRMO falls within the jurisdiction of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality.

Two options were investigated for the location of the Open Cast Waste Deposit Site. The project forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment. The client indicated the areas to be surveyed which was done by foot and an off-road vehicle.

A survey of literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. The field survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development.

Five sites of cultural heritage importance were identified. However Stone Age sites were previously identified in the wider geographical area.

The final recommendations are as follows:

- From a heritage point of view there is no preference between Option 1 and 2.
- Site 13 is impacted by both but only receives a rating of Local Grade IIIC. The description in this phase 1 heritage report is seen as sufficient recording (low significance) and it may be granted destruction at the discretion of the relevant heritage authority without a formal permit application, subjected to the granting of Environmental Authorisation.
- There will be a secondary impact on Sites 11 and 12 if Option 2 is preferred and nor impact if Option 1 is decided upon. However, the road towards the south is already impacting on these sites and thus mitigation is recommended. Both sites has a rating of Local Grade IIIB meaning it should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance). Mitigation is subject to a permit application lodged with the relevant heritage authority. Mitigation will consist of documentation and a systematic surface sampling of artefacts.
- Site 10 will likely not be affected by any of the two options, However, since it is already impacted on by the infrastructure towards the south, it should be mitigated. The site received a rating of Local Grade IIIB, meaning it should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance). Mitigation is subject to a permit application lodged with the relevant heritage authority.

- Site 14 is impacted by both options. However, it is rated as Local Grade IIIC, meaning that the description in this phase 1 heritage report is seen as sufficient recording (low significance) and it may be granted destruction at the discretion of the relevant heritage authority without a formal permit application, subjected to the granting of Environmental Authorisation.
- The closeness of the development to the Gamagara River is a concern as there may be many stone tools in that area. The development should rather move at least 100 m away from the river. If not possible this area should also be mitigated by a systematic collection of stone tools.
- The development may only continue after receiving the necessary approval from SAHRA and the implementation of mitigation measures indicated above.
- It should be remembered that due to archaeological sites being subterranean in essence, it is possible that all cultural sites may not have been identified. Care should therefore be taken when development work commences that, if any more artefacts are uncovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.
- Proposed management measures for potential impacts, which should be followed as heritage protocol and Chance Find Procedure :
 - Loose stone tools found are usually of minor significance and should just be left as it is.
 - Areas where a substantial number of stone tools are found together should be geo-referenced and left alone until such time as an archaeologist can visit the site to determine its significance.
 - Although chances of finding Iron Age remains are slim, it should be treated similar to the above. Potshards found out of context should be left alone, but areas with stone walling or substantial pottery and other cultural remains should be geo-referenced and left alone until investigated by an archaeologist.
 - All buildings and remains of buildings and other structures believed to be older than 60 years should be geo-referenced and left alone until and a heritage expert can be called in to determine the cultural significance thereof.
 - Graves should be left in situ, geo-referenced and left alone until investigated by an archaeologist.
 - Should any of the above be identified, the area should be demarcated to ensure no impact until further investigation has been done.

CURRICULUM VITAE
Prof. Anton Carl van Vollenhoven

PERSONAL INFORMATION

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TERTIARY EDUCATION

- BA 1986, University of Pretoria
- BA (HONS) Archaeology 1988 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- MA Archaeology 1992, University of Pretoria
- Post-Graduate Diploma in Museology 1993 (cum laude), University of Pretoria
- Diploma Tertiary Education 1993, University of Pretoria
- DPhil Archaeology 2001, University of Pretoria.
- MA Cultural History 1998 (cum laude), University of Stellenbosch
- Management Diploma 2007 (cum laude), Tshwane University of Technology
- DPhil History 2010, University of Stellenbosch

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

- *1988-1991*: Fort Klapperkop Military Museum - Researcher
- *1991-1999*: National Cultural History Museum. Work as Archaeologist, as well as Curator/Manager of Pioneer Museum (1994-1997)
- *1999-2002*: City Council of Pretoria. Work as Curator: Fort Klapperkop Heritage Site and Acting Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *2002-2007*: City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality. Work as Deputy Manager Museums and Heritage.
- *August 2007* – present – Managing Director for Archaetnos Archaeologists.
- *1988-2003*: Part-time lecturer in Archaeology at the University of Pretoria and a part-time lecturer on Cultural Resources Management in the Department of History at the University of Pretoria.
- *2014-2015*: Part-time lecturer for the Honours degree in Museum Sciences in the Department of History and Heritage Studies at the University of Pretoria
- *Since 2015*: Extraordinary Professor of History at the Mahikeng campus of the North-West University

OTHER

- Has published 40 peer-reviewed and 45 popular articles.
- Has written 11 books/book contributions/conference proceedings .
- Has been the author and co-author of over 1021 unpublished reports on cultural resources surveys and archaeological work.
- Has delivered more than 75 papers and lectures at national and international conferences.
- Member of SAHRA Council for 2003 – 2006.
- Member of the South African Academy for Science and Art.
- Member of Association for South African Professional Archaeologists.

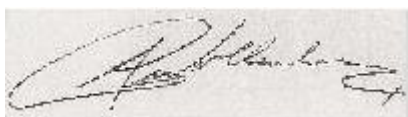
- Member of the South African Society for Cultural History (Chairperson 2006-2008; 2012-2014; 2018-2021).
- Has been editor for the SA Journal of Cultural History 2002-2004.
- Editorial member of various scientific journals.
- Member of the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, Gauteng's Council.
- Member of Provincial Heritage Resources Agency, Gauteng's HIA adjudication committee (Chairperson 2012-2024).

A list of reports can be viewed on www.archaetnos.co.za.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

I, Anton Carl van Vollenhoven from Archaetnos, hereby declare that I am an independent specialist within the field of heritage management.

Signed:



Date: 15 October 2021

LIST OF ACRONYMS:

AIA – Archaeological Impact Assessment
CMP – Cultural Management Plan
EAP – Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment
HIA – Heritage Impact Assessment
PIA – Palaeontological Impact Assessment
SAHRA –South African Heritage Resources Agency

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1. INTRODUCTION

Archaeon cc was appointed by EScience Associates (Pty) Ltd to conduct an archaeological heritage assessment (AIA) for the proposed Gloria Open Cast Waste Deposit Site at the ASSMANG Black Rock Mining Operations (BMRO). BRMO is situated in the Northern Cape Province approximately 80 km north-west of the town of Kuruman and 12 kilometres north-west of Hotazel. BRMO falls within the jurisdiction of the John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality (Figure 1).

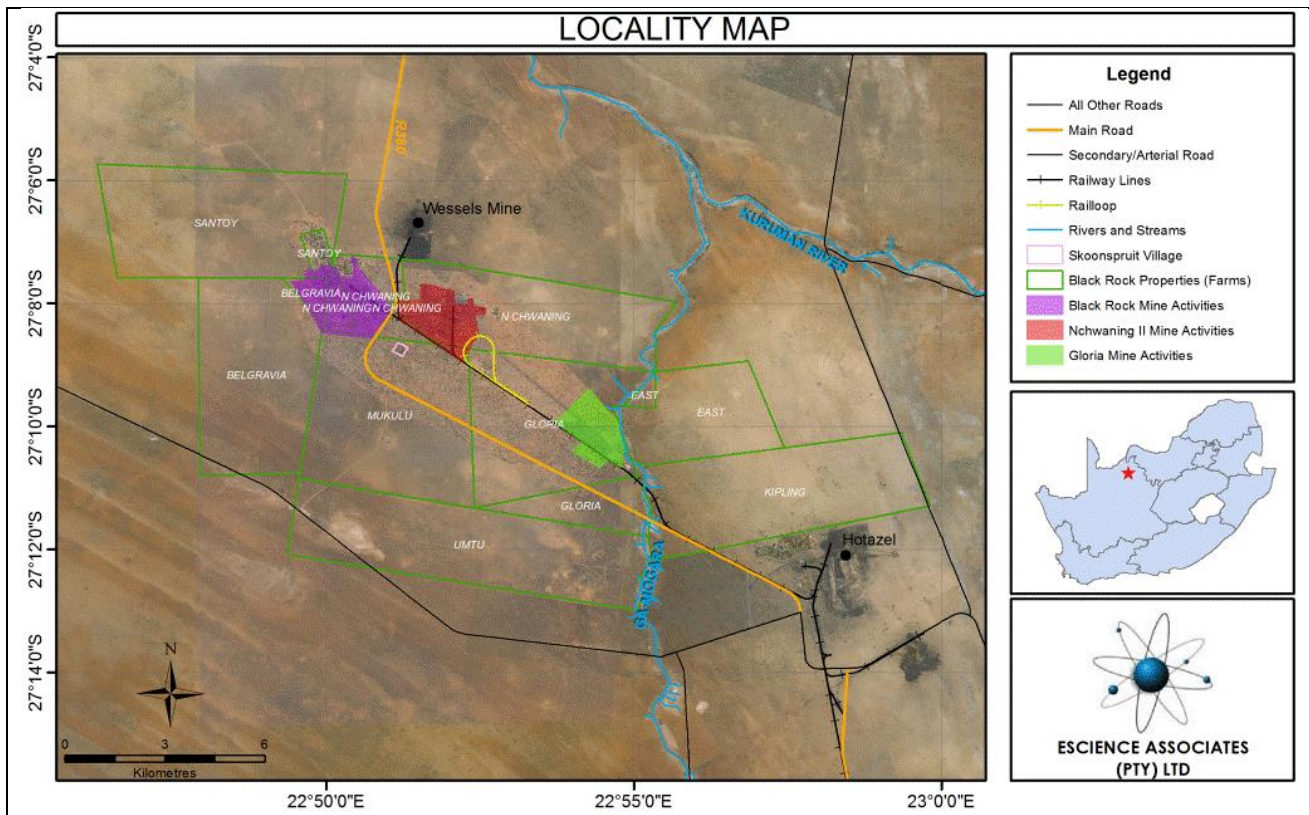


Figure 1: Locality map of the BRMO operations (EScience Associates).

The BRMO forms part of Assmang (Pty) Ltd, which mines manganese ore in the Black Rock area of the Kalahari, in the Northern Cape Province. The ore is mined from the Kalahari Manganese field. The operations consist in the main of 3 mines and ancillary activities and developments related thereto. The three mines are:

- Black Rock mine
- Gloria mine, and
- Nchwaning mine

Black Rock mine consists mainly of supporting and ancillary services for the active mining and ore processing facilities at the Gloria and Nchwaning mines. Operations at Gloria were commissioned in 1975. Gloria complex is comprised of several mining and mining related activities. Operations at Nchwaning II were first commissioned in 1981. The Nchwaning II complex is comprised of several mining and mining related activities. Surface operations at Nchwaning III occur within the Black Rock operations.

Two options were investigated for the location of the Open Cast Waste Deposit Site (Figure 2-5). The project forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment. The client indicated the areas to be surveyed which was done by foot and an off-road vehicle.

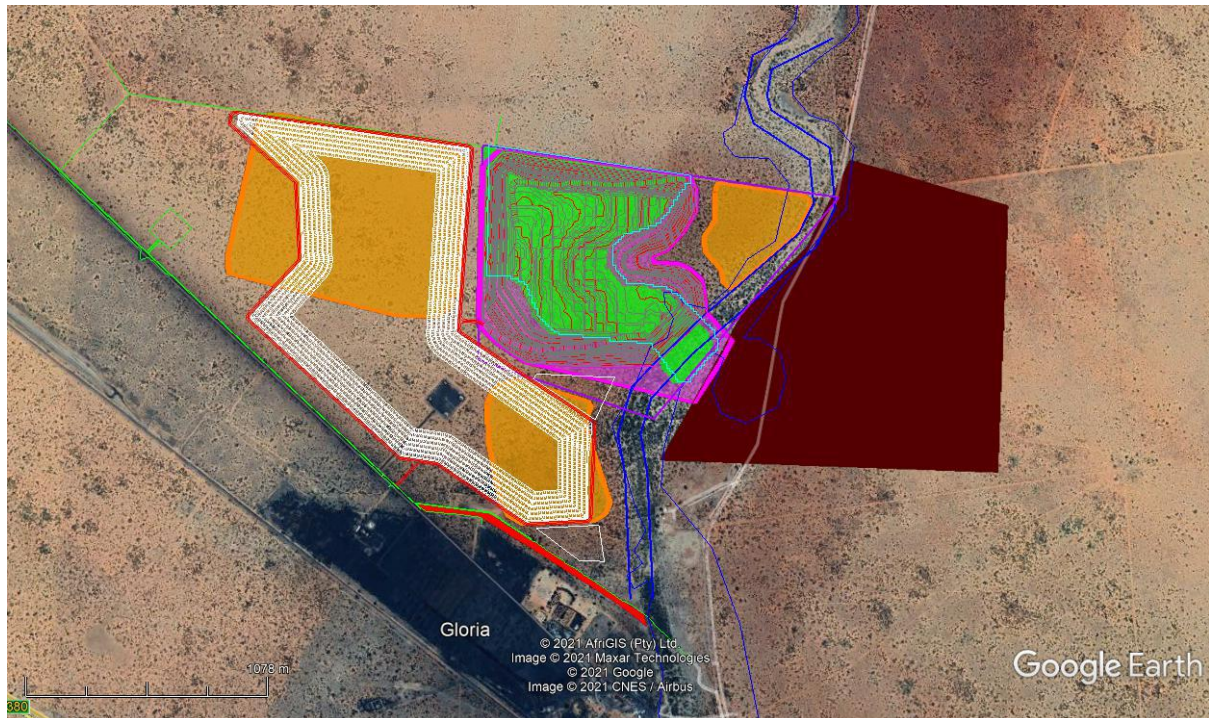


Figure 2: The project area including a road (thick red line) to the south. The brown section indicates an adjacent mine, not managed by BRMO.

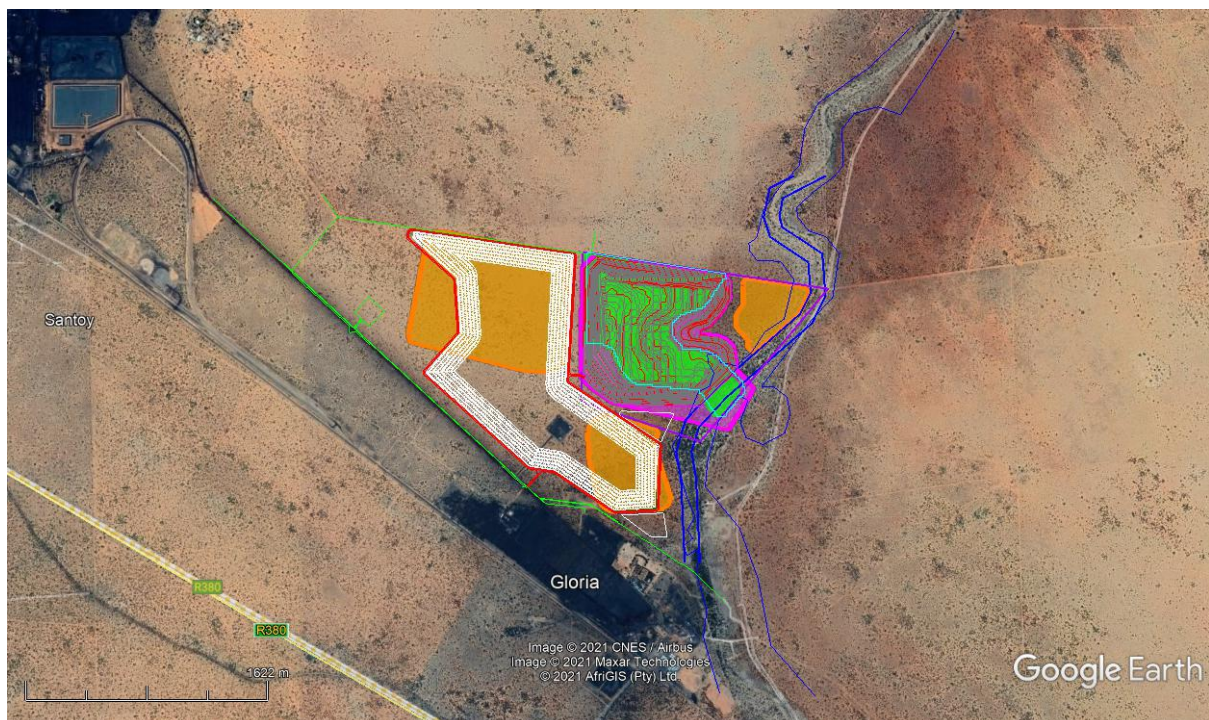


Figure 3: The project area indicating both options.

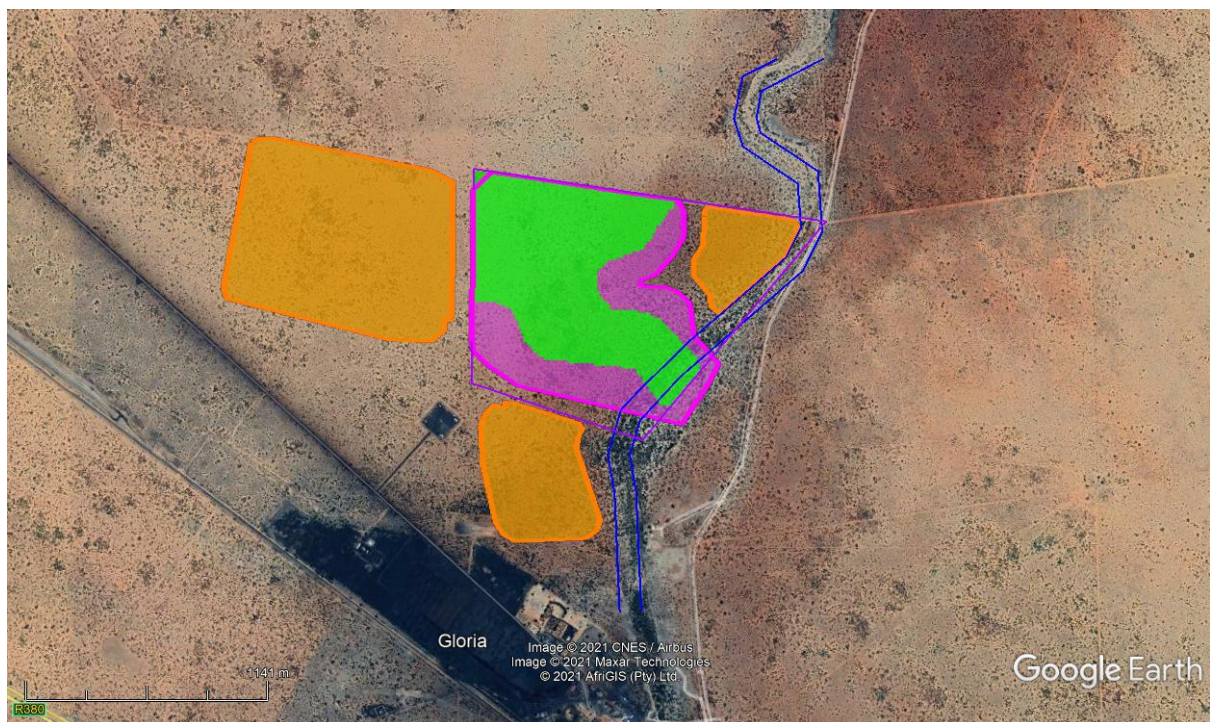


Figure 4: Gloria Open Caste Waste Deposit Site Option 1.

Orange – Residue stockpiles
Green – Ore body

Purple – Open pit
Blue – Gamagara River

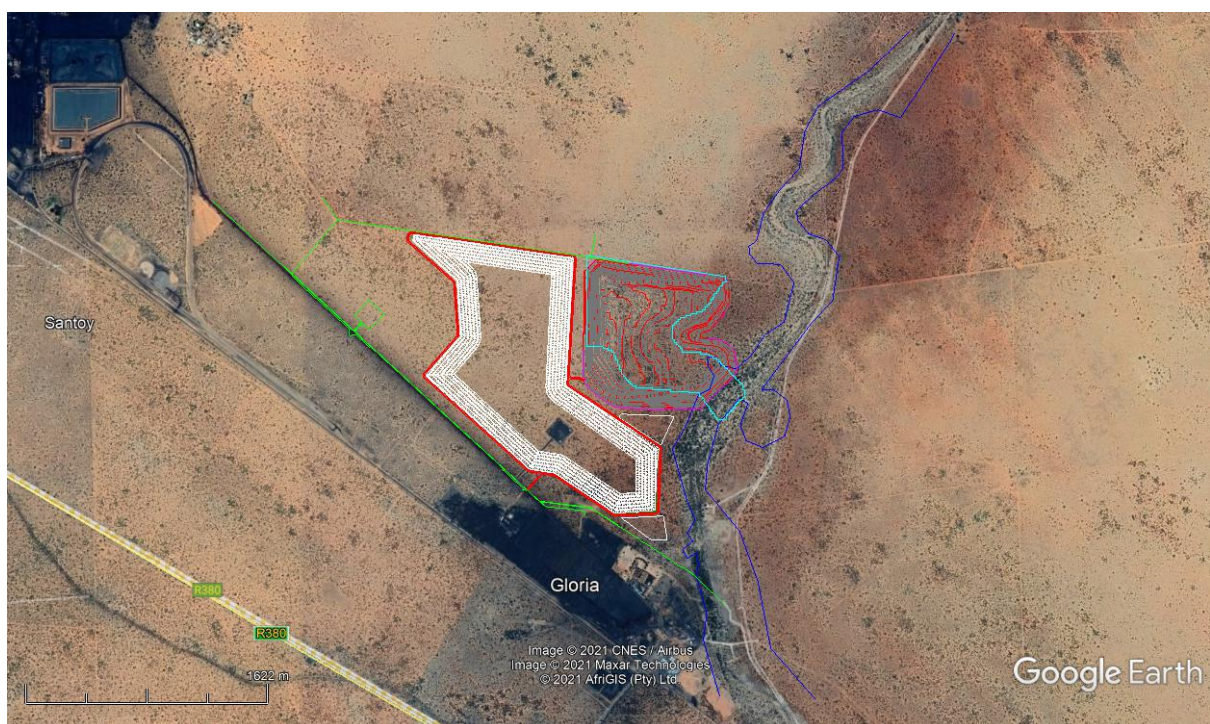


Figure 5: Gloria Open Caste Waste Deposit Site Option 2.

White – Residue stockpile
Light blue – Ore body
Green – Site boundary and new powder magazine

Purple – Open pit
Dark blue – Gamagara River

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Identify objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
3. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions.
4. Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development.
5. Review applicable legislative requirements.

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity (Appendix A). These include all sites, structure and artefacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artefacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix C).
4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.

5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur. In this particular case the area was very large and some areas inaccessible due to the vegetation cover being high and dense in certain areas.
7. It also it rarely possible to know all the sites previously recorded in a certain area to be investigated. However, providing this background, gives a broad base as to what can be expected. Apart from predicting what may be found, it has no influence on the study.
8. Some parts of surveyed areas have been disturbed by recent human activities associated with mining and farming. Accordingly, these areas are seen as low-risk areas to reveal heritage sites.

4. 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).

4.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artefacts, 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 (see Appendix D) 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. Archaeological and palaeontological importance

- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g., archaeological, palaeontological, 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 only looks at archaeological resources. The different phases during the HIA process are described in Appendix E. 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 mentioned 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 this 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 palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological 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 palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or

- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological 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 or 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.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise. Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the **National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)** and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Exhumations (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) before exhumation can take place. Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)**.

4.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This act (Act 107 of 1998) states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, which 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.

5. THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATIONS' PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE

This standard recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. It aims to ensure that clients protect cultural heritage in the course of their project activities.

This is done by clients abiding to the law and having heritage surveys done in order to identify and protect cultural heritage resources via field studies and the documentation of such resources. These need to be done by competent professionals (e.g., archaeologists and cultural historians). Possible chance finds, encountered during the project development, also needs to be managed by not disturbing it and by having it assessed by professionals.

Impacts on the cultural heritage should be minimized. This include the possible maintenance of such sites in situ, or when impossible, the restoration of the functionality of the cultural heritage in a different location. When cultural historical and archaeological artefacts and structures need to be removed is should be done by professionals and by abiding to the applicable legislation.

The removal of cultural heritage resources may however only be considered if there are not technically or financially feasible alternatives. In considering the removal of cultural resources, it should be outweighed by the benefits of the overall project to the effected communities. Again professionals should carry out the work and adhere to the best available techniques.

Consultation with affected communities should be engaged in. This entails that access to such communities should be granted to their cultural heritage if this is applicable. Compensation for the loss of cultural heritage should only be given in extra-ordinary circumstances.

Critical cultural heritage may not be impacted on. Professionals should be used to advise on the assessment and protection thereof. Utilization of cultural heritage resources should always be done in consultation with the effected communities in

order to be consistent with their customs and traditions and to come to agreements with relation to possible equitable sharing of benefits from commercialization.

6. METHODOLOGY

6.1 Survey of literature

A survey of literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

6.2 Reference to other specialist studies

On the existing SAHRA Database (SAHRIS) there are a number of reports that were done in the wider area (SAHRIS database). The SAHRIS database is an internet-based tool, updated constantly. These will be referred to below. Archaeos has also done many surveys here in the past (Archaeos database), which will also be referred to. The latter is a computer-based tool, updated constantly. Graves and Stone Age sites were mainly identified during these surveys.

6.3 Field survey

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development. If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS)¹, while photographs were also taken where needed.

The size of the combined surveyed areas are approximately 450 Ha. The survey took approximately 12 hours to complete (Figure 6).

The survey was done in September, just before the start of the rain season. The vegetation cover was reasonably open, with a few dense bushes in between. Both the vertical as the horizontal archaeological visibility was thus reasonably good. However, some parts of the surveyed sites have been disturbed by recent human interventions.

6.4 Oral histories

People from local communities are 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.

¹ A Garmin Oregon 550 with an accuracy factor of a few meters.

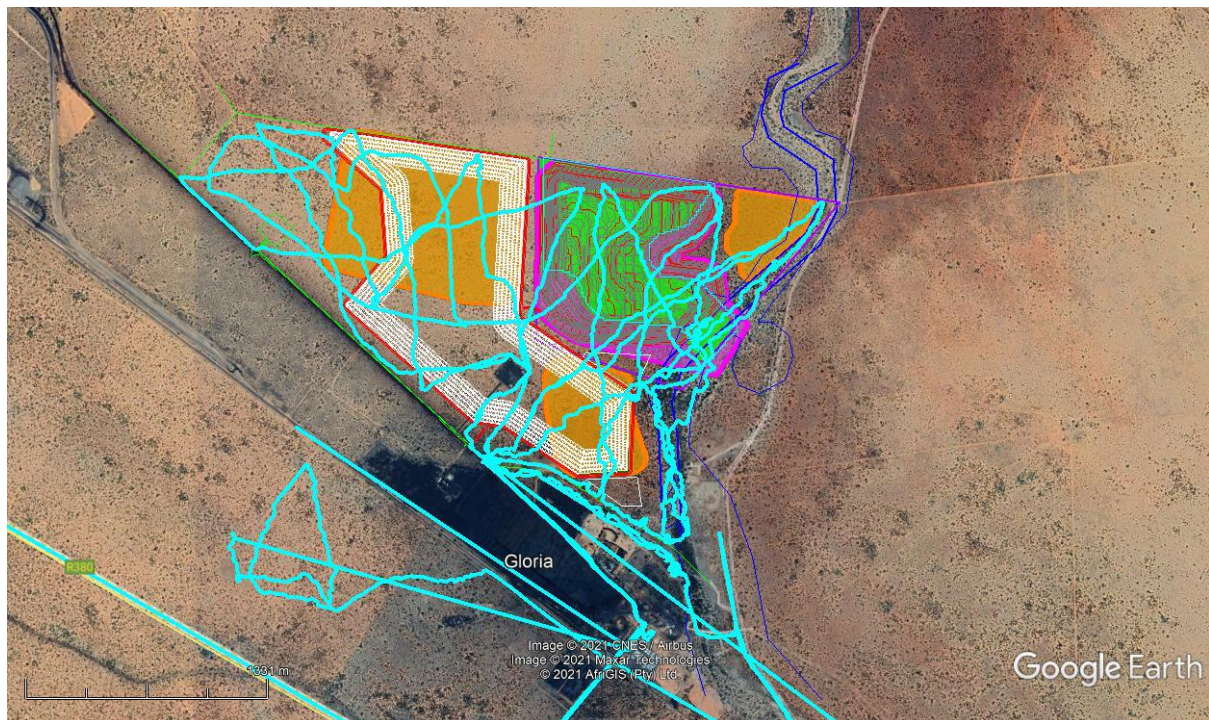


Figure 6: Track route of the surveyed areas.

6.5 Documentation

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

6.6 Evaluation of Heritage sites

The evaluation of heritage sites is done by giving a field rating of each (see Appendix C) using the following criteria:

- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Uniqueness of the site and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

The area that was surveyed is typical of the Kalahari landscape. It is surrounded by sand dunes. The Gamagara River, a non-perennial water course, runs towards the east of the surveyed areas. The natural topography is mostly flat with no outstanding features and a slight fall towards the river in the east.

Vegetation in the surveyed area varies between open patches with minimal ground cover and more dense areas with thick grass cover, bushes, and trees (Figure 7-10). The area shows some signs of disturbance in the form of new construction and prospecting activities (Figure 11-13). The horizontal archaeological visibility was thus good and the vertical archaeological visibility fair to good.

The surveyed area is reasonably flat. It does however fall slightly towards the east where the Gamagara River is situated. Next to the river, the ground falls gradually from west to east.



Figure 7: General view in the surveyed area showing the natural vegetation.



Figure 8: Another view of the surveyed area showing open patches of soil.



Figure 9: View of sand dune in the surveyed area.



Figure 10: View of dense vegetation in the surveyed area.



Figure 11: View of new infrastructure construction in the surveyed area.



Figure 12: View of prospecting site in the surveyed area.



Figure 13: View of new mining activities at the adjacent mine, on the eastern border of the surveyed area.

8. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

During the survey five sites of cultural heritage significance were located. Other prehistorical and historical sites are known in the wider geographical area, located during other surveys done in the wider geographical area. In order to enable the reader

to better understand archaeological and cultural features, it is necessary to give a background regarding the different phases of human history.

8.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa, the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

This geographical area is not well-known as one containing many prehistoric sites. One however has to realize that this most likely only indicates that not much research has been done here before.

Stone Age sites are known to occur in the larger geographical area, including the well-known Wonderwerk Cave in the Kuruman Hills to the east, Tsantsabane, an ancient specularite working on the eastern side of Postmasburg, Doornfontein, another specularite working north of Beeshoek and a cluster of important Stone Age sites near Kathu. Additional specularite workings with associated Ceramic Later Stone Age material and older Fauresmith sites (early Middle Stone Age) are known from Lylefeld, Demaneng, Mashwening, King, Rust & Vrede, Paling, Gloucester and Mount Huxley to the north (Morris 2005: 3). Other known sites are the Doornlaagte Early Stone Age archaeological site close to Kimberley and a specularite mine close to Postmasburg (SAHRA database).

Kruger (2014a&b) identified three MSA sites close to the Kathu pan. These are regarded as being important due to it being within (and possibly part of) the significant larger Kathu Stone Age Complex. Van Vollenhoven (2017) has identified Later Stone Age artefacts at these sites.

The onset of the Middle Stone Age coincided with a widespread demand for coloured or glittering minerals that arose at the time for still unknown reasons. The intensive collection of such substances soon exhausted surface exposures and led to the quest being extended underground and thus to the birth of mining practice. As mentioned, specularite was commonly mined in the Postmasburg area. In 1968 AK Boshier, working in collaboration with P Beaumont, found a number of underground specularite mines on Paling (De Jong 2010: 35). Stone and Iron Age communities mined specularite associated with iron ores for cosmetic purposes at Blinkklipkop, Paling, Gloucester and other farms (De Jong 2010: 41; Snyman 2000: 3).

Many Middle and Late Stone Age tools have been found by Archaeos during surveys in the Northern Cape. These sites are located close to Griekwastad, Hotazel. Postmasburg and Kenhardt (www.archaeos.co.za). On the farm Konkooksies 91 in the Pofadder district, five sites with Middle and Late Stone Age tools were identified

(Pelser 2011). The environment here seems very similar to that at the study area, indicating that sites are most likely to be found within the proposed mining area. Sites were also identified close to Postmasburg on the farm Paling during an earlier survey (Pelser and Van Vollenhoven 2010: 12-17). On neighbouring farms some stone tools were identified (Fourie & Van der Walt 2006: 26-27).

Rock engraving (rock pecking) sites are known from Beeshoek and Bruce (Morris 2005: 3; Snyman 2000: 3). The latter are associated with the Later Stone Age.

The mentioned Later Stone Age sites are associated with the San people. Mitchell (2002: 126) indicates that the language group who occupied the Northern Cape is the /Auni-//Khomani and Eastern /Hoa. These people were hunters and gatherers which means that they would have moved around, leaving little trace of their existence.

The known Stone Age sites at BRMO

Stone Age sites were identified previously by Küsel et.al. (2009) and Pelser & Van Vollenhoven (2010). Küsel et.al. identified one site (Site no. 1) and Pelser & Van Vollenhoven fourteen (Sites 2-15). Isolated stone tools were also identified during these surveys. Only sites 1 and 6-12 were deemed of high cultural significance by the respective previous studies.

During a re-assessment, the Stone Age sites were decreased to only 9 as some could be combined (see Van Vollenhoven 2019a). Due to this re-numbering of sites, it meant that sites 1, 6, 8 and 9 are deemed of high cultural significance. It was recommended that Site 1 needs to be mitigated since it is threatened by soil from a rehabilitated area adjacent thereto. It was further indicated that no development should be allowed within a buffer of 100 m from the Gamagara River, in order to protect the remaining sites. Site no. 1 was indeed mitigated in May 2020 (Van Vollenhoven 2020).

Although stone tools from all three periods of the Stone Age – Early, Middle and Later were identified at the BRMO Project Area, only tools from the Middle and Later Stone Age were identified at the mitigated site. Most of the artefacts seems to belong to the Later Stone Age-like with the youngest being roundabout the last 9500 years. Some artefacts may pre-date the Later Stone Age, but only a few are from the Middle Stone Age.

Early Stone Age artefacts are however represented by Acheulean handaxes from Site no. 2, pushing the dates for the BRMO Stone Age back to between ca. 1.5 Ma (million years) up until around 250/300 thousand years ago.

From the above mentioned it is clear that Stone Age people did utilize and settled in the area. Seven additional Stone Age sites identified during the current survey, confirms this. The known sites along lies towards the south of the current study area along the Gamagara River. It has been plotted on a Google Earth image in order to contextualize it with the study area (Figure 14). It is clear that these are not affected by the proposed development.

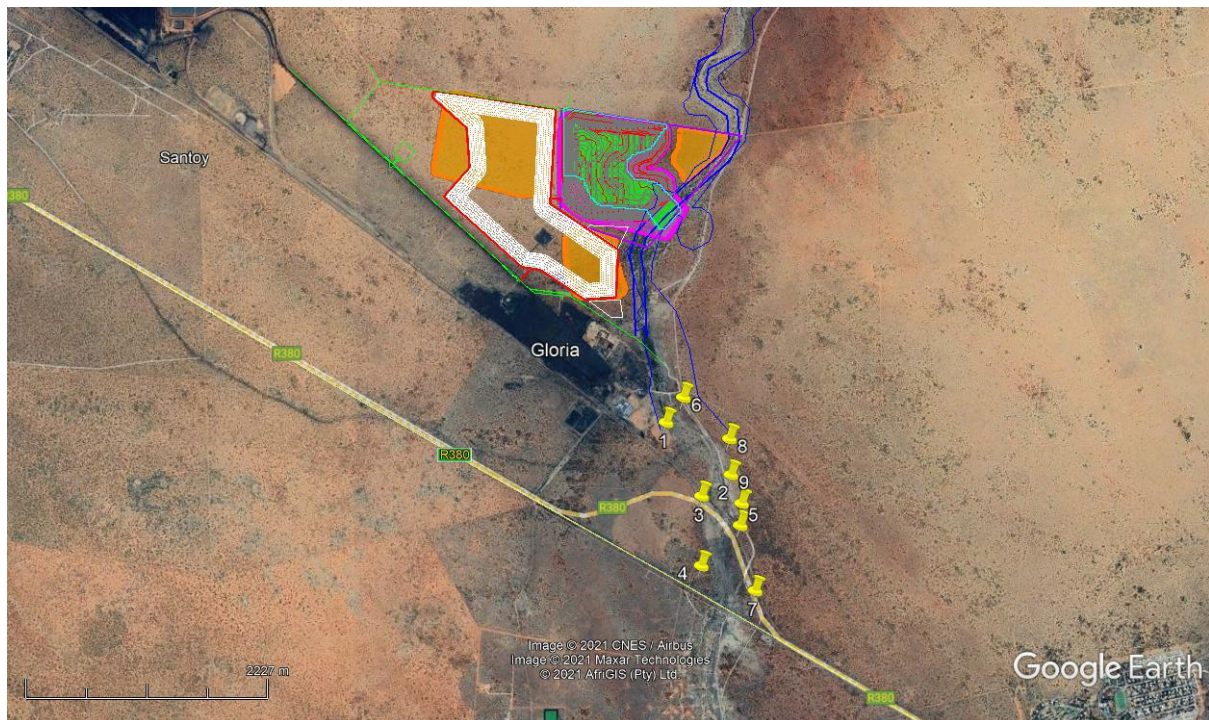


Figure 14: Known Stone Age sites in the surrounding area of the surveyed sites. It lies approximately 1 km south-east thereof.

8.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artefacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

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

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

No Early or Middle Iron Age sites have been identified in the area of study. Iron Age people occupied the central and eastern parts of southern Africa from about 200 A.D., but the San and Khoi remained in the western and southern parts (Inskeep 1978: 126; see also Huffman 2007).

During the Late Iron Age (LIA), people stayed in extensive stonewalled settlements, such as the Thlaping capital Dithakong, 40 km north of Kuruman. Sotho-Tswana and Nguni societies, the descendants of the LIA mixed farming communities, found the

region already sparsely inhabited by the Late Stone Age (LSA) Khoisan groups, the so-called 'first people.'

Most of them were eventually assimilated by LIA communities and only a few managed to survive, such as the Korana and Griqua. This period of contact is sometimes known as the Ceramic Late Stone Age and is represented by the Blinkklipkop specularite mine near Postmasburg and finds at the Kathu Pan (De Jong 2010: 36).

It is however known that Late Iron Age people did utilize the area further to the west, albeit briefly, as they did mine copper in the Northern Cape. This was much further to the west of the study area, closer to the Orange River (Inskeep 1978: 135).

Iron Age people therefore probably did not settle in the study area. The chances of finding any Iron Age remains in the study area are thus extremely slim, if not impossible. It therefore is no surprise that no such sites were identified during the survey.

8.3 Historical Age

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. This era is sometimes called the Colonial era or the recent past.

Due to factors such as population growth and a decrease in mortality rates, more people inhabited the country during the recent historical past. Therefore and because less time has passed, much more cultural heritage resources from this era have been left on the landscape. It is important to note that all cultural resources older than 60 years are potentially regarded as part of the heritage and that detailed studies are needed in order to determine whether these indeed have cultural significance. Factors to be considered include aesthetic, scientific, cultural and religious value of such resources.

Factors such as population expansion, increasing pressure on natural resources, the emergence of power blocs, attempts to control trade and penetration by Griquas, Korana and white communities from the south-west resulted in a period of instability in Southern Africa that began in the late 18th century and effectively ended with the settlement of white farmers in the interior. This period, known as the *difaqane* or *Mfecane*, also affected the Northern Cape Province, although at a relatively late stage compared to the rest of Southern Africa. Here, the period of instability, beginning in the mid-1820s, was triggered by the incursion of displaced refugees associated with the Tlokwa, Fokeng, Hlakwana and Phuting tribal groups (De Jong 2010: 36).

The *Difaqane* coincided with the penetration of the interior of South Africa by white traders, hunters, explorers and missionaries. The first traders in the Northern Cape were PJ Truter's and William Somerville's journey of 1801, which reached Dithakong at Kuruman. They were again followed by Cowan, Donovan, Burchell and Campbell and resulted in the establishment of a London Mission Society station near Kuruman in 1817 by James Read (De Jong 2010: 36). During the 1870's William Sanderson,

John Ryan and John Ludwig passed through the area close to Postmasburg (Snyman 2000: 3).

The Great Trek of the Boers from the Cape in 1836 brought large numbers of Voortrekkers up to the borders of large regions known as Bechuanaland and Griqualand West, thereby coming into conflict with many Tswana groups and also the missionaries of the London Mission Society. The conflict between Boer and Tswana communities escalated in the 1860s and 1870s when the Korana and Griqua communities became involved and later also the British government. The conflict mainly centered on land claims by various communities. For decades, the western border of the Transvaal Boer republic was not fixed. Only through arbitration (the Keate Arbitration), triggered by the discovery of gold at Tati (1866) and diamonds at Hopetown (1867) was part of the western border finally determined in 1871. Ten years later, the Pretoria Convention fixed the entire western border, thereby finally excluding Bechuanaland and Griqualand West from Boer domination (De Jong 2010: 36).

Geographically, the study area is part of a region known as Griqualand West. At the end of the 18th century and the beginning of the 19th century Griqua tribes coming from the south settled in the region in order to escape encroachment of Afrikaner Trekboere who was active along the Orange River. They established the town of Klaarwater, renamed Griquatown in 1813. After the discovery of diamonds in 1867 a serious dispute over the ownership of the diamond fields ensued, involving the Transvaal and Orange Free State Boer republics, Griqua, Korana and Thlaping communities and the Cape colonial government. In October 1871, the diamond fields were proclaimed British territory under the name Griqualand West. In 1879 it was annexed to the Cape Colony (De Jong 2010: 36).

The incorporation of Griqualand West into the Cape Colony promoted colonial settlement in the area from the 1880s. Government-owned land was surveyed and divided into farms, which were transferred to farmers. Surveyors were given the task of surveying and naming some of the many farms in this region. These farms were allocated to prospective farmers, but permanent settlement only started in the late 1920s and the first farmsteads were possibly built during this period (De Jong 2010: 36).

The Griqua town of Blinkklip (established in 1882), originally a mission station, was renamed Postmasburg in 1892 and became the centre of a magisterial district (Snyman 2000: 6). Another town, Olifantshoek, was established in the 1880s. The region remained sparsely populated until the advent of the 20th century, when cattle farming became popular (De Jong 2010: 36).

Prospecting started in the Postmasburg area during 1882 and manganese was discovered here during 1886 (Snyman 2000: 6, 13). Henry George Brown, who was commissioned in 1888 by the government of British Bechuanaland to erect the first government buildings in Kuruman, became interested in the iron ores that were known from the Klipfontein Hills. While prospecting there in the late 19th century, he became the first person to identify manganese in what is today known as the Eastern Belt of the Postmasburg Manganese Field.

The first Geologist to have surveyed the Northern Cape was Dr A. W. Rogers of the Geological Commission of the Cape Colony in 1906. One of the features he noted was a small hill called Black Rock and reported on the presence of manganese ore at the base of the hill. In 1940 Associated Manganese Mines of South Africa acquired the manganese outcrop known as Black Rock and shortly afterwards started mining the deposit.

The ore is extracted by both underground and open cast operations. Mines in the area include Wessels, N'Chwaning I, N'Chwaning II, Black Rock, Hotazel, Langdon, Devon, Perth, Smart, Adams, Mamatwan (largest opencast mine in the area), Middleplaats and Gloria. Gloria Mine was opened in 1978 (Küsel et.al. 2009: 3).

The strata bound ore deposits of the Kalahari Manganese field represent the largest land bound sedimentary manganese deposits in the world and originated from a single episode of manganese deposition about 2200 million years ago. A widespread hypothermal event occurred in the north western portion of the Kalahari Manganese field 1300 million years ago with temperatures reaching a maximum of 450 degrees centigrade in the Wessels, N'Chwaning and Black Rock areas. This event resulted in the upgrading of the Manganese-content of the ore and produced a wide range of rare minerals as well as mineral assemblages. Of the approximately 150 minerals, 10 have to date only been found in the Kalahari manganese field and a further 26 are found at four or fewer mineral localities worldwide (Küsel et.al. 2009: 3).

Signs of earlier mining activities were found during the survey, but these are not necessarily of any heritage value. Historical sites found during the survey include farm buildings and graves. Some grave sites are already known such as the one on the farm Belgravia and another one at Black Rock.

One may therefore expect sites associated with the first white farmers, early missionaries and mining companies. This may include graves. In fact, buildings, including farm houses and outbuildings typical of the earliest white farmers of the area were identified during a previous survey on some of the farms mentioned as being part of the wider mining area. A few graves were also identified, but these are on adjacent farms (Van Vollenhoven 2012; Van Vollenhoven 2016; Van Vollenhoven & Collins 2015; Fourie & Van der Walt 2006).

Two grave sites were found during previous surveys at the mine (Figure 11). The first are mine workers graves which lies approximately 500 m from the nearest of the areas to be cleared. The second is a farm cemetery which lies approximately 5 km from the nearest area to be cleared. Both of these are included in a CMP for the site (Van Vollenhoven 2019b) and are thus preserved. It will also not be impacted by the development.

9. DISCUSSION OF SITES IDENTIFIED DURING THE SURVEY

As indicated five additional sites of cultural heritage importance was identified within the surveyed area. These are four Stone Age sites and one Historic site. Since 9 sites

are previously known, and to prevent confusion, the new identified sites are numbered, starting at number 10.

9.1 Stone Age sites

Four of the sites are open air Stone Age sites located close to the Gamagara River's western bank. The sites are:

Site 10: 27°10'15.14"S 22°54'47.48"E

This site has an approximate diameter of 82 m. The site consists of various stone tools. Artefacts from both the Middle and Late Stone Age were identified and is located on the slope towards the river to the east (Figure 15-16).



Figure 15: View of site 10 in the surveyed area.



Figure 16: Artefacts found at site 10.

Site 11: 27°10'10.04"S 22°54'45.74"E

This site has an approximate diameter of 46 m. The site consists of various stone tools. Artefacts from both the Middle and Late Stone Age were identified is located on a low sand dune sloping towards the river to the east (Figure 17-18).



Figure 17: View of site 11 in the surveyed area.



Figure 18: Artefacts found at site 11.

Site 12: 27°10'2.90"S 22°54'44.86"E

This site is approximately 53 m long and 15 m wide and both Middle and Late Stone Age artefacts were identified. The site is situated in a runoff, sloping towards the river to the east (Figure 19-20).



Figure 19: View of site 12 in the surveyed area.

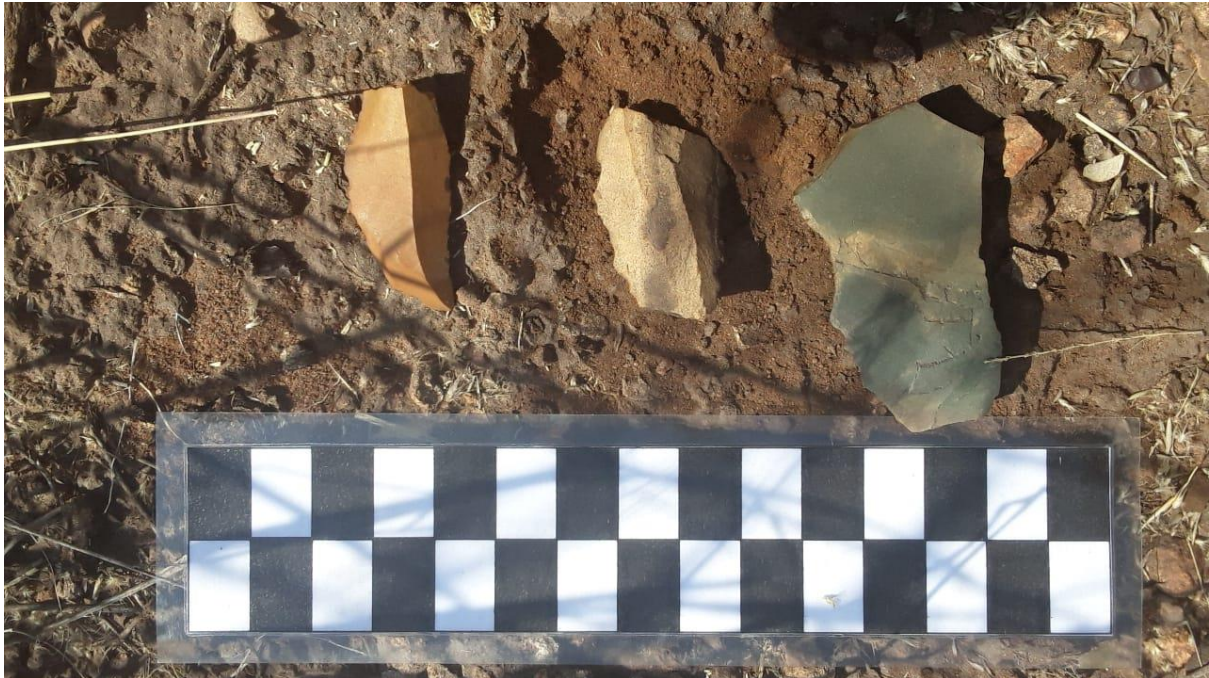


Figure 20: Artefacts found at site 12.

Site 13: 27° 9'30.42"S 22°54'53.25"E

This site has an approximate diameter of 20 m. The site consists of various stone tools and is situated in a runoff towards the river. Artefacts of the Middle Stone Age were identified (Figure 21-22).



Figure 21: View of site 13 in the surveyed area.



Figure 22: Artefacts found at site 13.

Site assessment:

Regarding the extent and densities of the sites it was determined that the artefacts densities are reasonably low, being less than 3 artefacts per m² for sites 12 and 13. Sites 10 and 11 has a density of more than 4:1.

Cultural significance Table: Site 10, 11, 12, and 13

A place is considered to be part of the national estate if it has cultural significance because of -	Applicable or not	Rating: 1 - Negligible/ 2 -Low/ 3 - Low-Medium/ 4 - Medium/ 5 - Medium-High/ 6 - High/ 7 - Very High
Its importance in the community or pattern of South Africa's history	Y	Low-Medium
Its possession of uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural history	Y	Low-Medium
Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage	Y	Low
Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects	Y	Low
Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community cultural group	N	
Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	Y	Low-Medium

Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	N	
Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa	N	
Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa	N	
Reasoned assessment of significance using appropriate indicators outlined above:		Low-Medium

Integrity scale:

- 1 – Bad state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 2 – Bad state of preservation and includes contextual information
- 3 – Reasonable state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 4 – Reasonable state of preservation and includes contextual information
- 5 – Good state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 6 - Good state of preservation and includes contextual information
- 7 – Excellent state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 8 – Excellent state of preservation and includes contextual information

Field-rating = Cultural significance x Integrity

= 4 (Low-Medium) x 3 [for sites 10,11,12] x 1 [for site 13]

= 16 [for sites 10,11,12] 4[for site 13]

Sites 10, 11, and 12 are assigned Local Grade IIIB: The sites should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance). Mitigation is subject to a permit application lodged with the relevant heritage authority.

Site 13 is assigned Local Grade IIIC: The description in the phase 1 heritage report is seen as sufficient recording (low significance) and it may be granted destruction at the discretion of the relevant heritage authority without a formal permit application, subjected to the granting of Environmental Authorisation.

9.2 Historic Site

Site 14 is a farm dam with an approximate diameter of 14 m and consists out of a cement/concrete base, corrugated iron sides and roof (Figure 23).



Figure 23: View of Dam at site 14.

Site assessment:

Cultural significance Table: Site 14

A place is considered to be part of the national estate if it has cultural significance because of -	Applicable or not	Rating: 1 - Negligible/ 2 -Low/ 3 - Low-Medium/ 4 - Medium/ 5 - Medium-High/ 6 - High/ 7 - Very High
Its importance in the community or pattern of South Africa's history	Y	Negligible
Its possession of uncommon, rare, or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural history	Y	Negligible
Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage	Y	Negligible
Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects	Y	Negligible
Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community cultural group	N	
Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period	N	
Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons	N	
Its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa	Y	Negligible

Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa	N	
Reasoned assessment of significance using appropriate indicators outlined above:		Negligible

Integrity scale:

- 1 – Bad state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 2 – Bad state of preservation and includes contextual information
- 3 – Reasonable state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 4 – Reasonable state of preservation and includes contextual information
- 5 – Good state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 6 - Good state of preservation and includes contextual information
- 7 – Excellent state of preservation, but no contextual information
- 8 – Excellent state of preservation and includes contextual information

Field-rating = Cultural significance x Integrity

= 1 (Negligible) x 4

= 4

This site is assigned Local Grade IIIC: The description in the phase 1 heritage report is seen as sufficient recording (low significance) and it may be granted destruction at the discretion of the relevant heritage authority without a formal permit application, subjected to the granting of Environmental Authorisation.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded that the assessment of the area was conducted successfully. Four new Stone Age sites (Red) and one Historic site (Light Blue) have been identified in the surveyed area (Figure 23). Another 9 Stone Age sites are known from previous studies (Figure 24). There also are graves and a historical mine, but these lie much further to the north-west and are therefore not applicable here.

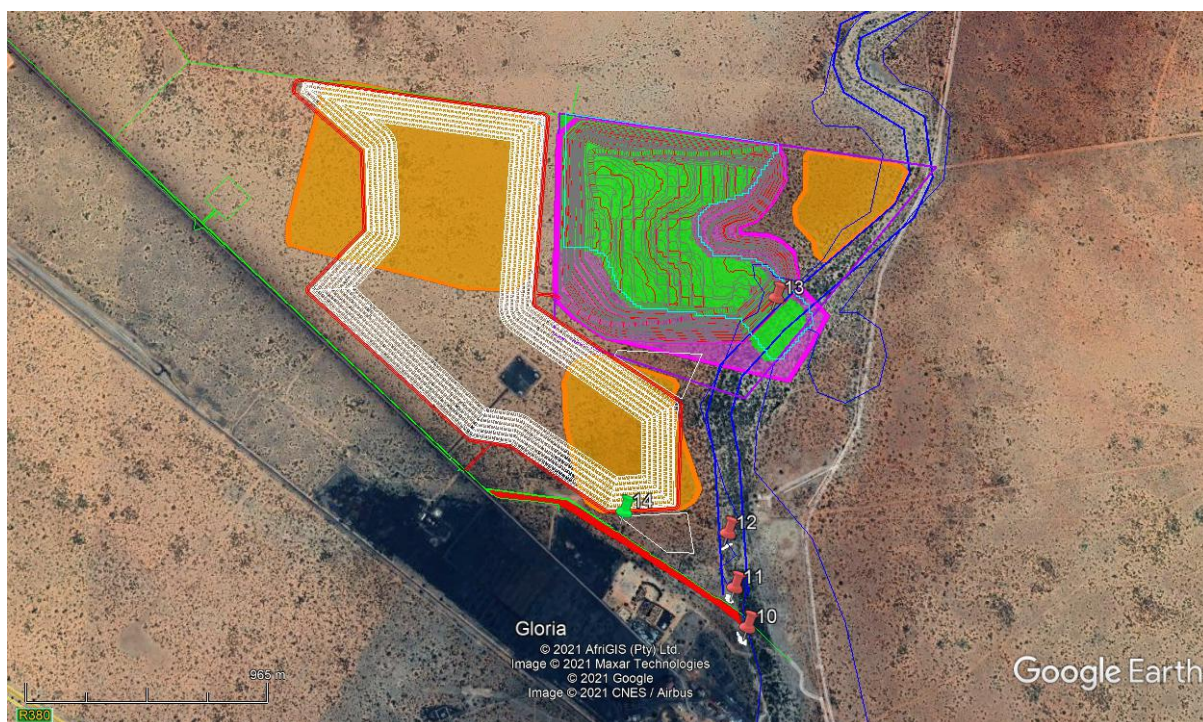


Figure 23: New Stone Age sites (Red) and Historic site (Green) identified during the survey.

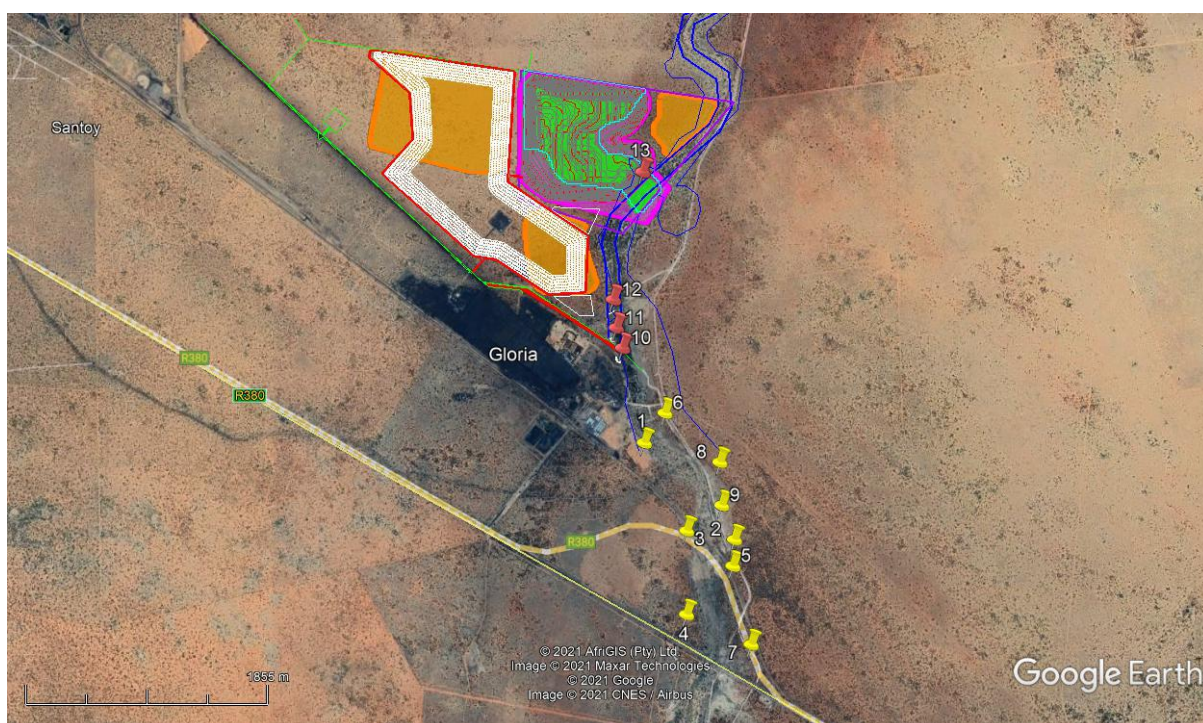


Figure 24: All known Stone Age sites in the vicinity of Gloria Mine.

During the site assessment the following was determined related to the impact of the two proposals on the sites:

Open Caste Waste Deposit Site Option 1 -

1. Stone Age site 13 will directly be impacted.
2. The Historic site 14 could experience secondary impact.
3. Stone Age sites 10, 11 and 12 is far enough from Option 1's development and will not be impacted, except if the new infrastructure on the border of the proposed development were to move closer to the sites.

Open Cast Waste Deposit Site Option 2 -

1. Stone Age site 13 and Historic site 14 will directly be impacted by Option 2's development.
2. Stone Age sites 11 and 12 could experience secondary impact.
3. Stone Age site 10 is far enough from Option 2's development and will not be impacted, except if the new infrastructure on the border of the proposed development were to move closer to the site.

The final recommendations are as follows:

- From a heritage point of view there is no preference between Option 1 and 2.
- Site 13 is impacted by both but only receives a rating of Local Grade IIIC. The description in this phase 1 heritage report is seen as sufficient recording (low significance) and it may be granted destruction at the discretion of the relevant heritage authority without a formal permit application, subjected to the granting of Environmental Authorisation.
- There will be a secondary impact on Sites 11 and 12 if Option 2 is preferred and nor impact if Option 1 is decided upon. However, the road towards the south is already impacting on these sites and thus mitigation is recommended. Both sites has a rating of Local Grade IIIB meaning it should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance). Mitigation is subject to a permit application lodged with the relevant heritage authority. Mitigation will consist of documentation and a systematic surface sampling of artefacts.
- Site 10 will likely not be affected by any of the two options, However, since it is already impacted on by the infrastructure towards the south, it should be mitigated. The site received a rating of Local Grade IIIB, meaning it should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance). Mitigation is subject to a permit application lodged with the relevant heritage authority.
- Site 14 is impacted by both options. However, it is rated as Local Grade IIIC, meaning that the description in this phase 1 heritage report is seen as sufficient recording (low significance) and it may be granted destruction at the discretion of the relevant heritage authority without a formal permit application, subjected to the granting of Environmental Authorisation.

- The closeness of the development to the Gamagara River is a concern as there may be many stone tools in that area. The development should rather move at least 100 m away from the river. If not possible this area should also be mitigated by a systematic collection of stone tools.
- The development may only continue after receiving the necessary approval from SAHRA and the implementation of mitigation measures indicated above.
- It should be remembered that due to archaeological sites being subterranean in essence, it is possible that all cultural sites may not have been identified. Care should therefore be taken when development work commences that, if any more artefacts are uncovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate.
- Proposed management measures for potential impacts, which should be followed as heritage protocol and Chance Find Procedure :
 - Loose stone tools found are usually of minor significance and should just be left as it is.
 - Areas where a substantial number of stone tools are found together should be geo-referenced and left alone until such time as an archaeologist can visit the site to determine its significance.
 - Although chances of finding Iron Age remains are slim, it should be treated similar to the above. Potshards found out of context should be left alone, but areas with stone walling or substantial pottery and other cultural remains should be geo-referenced and left alone until investigated by an archaeologist.
 - All buildings and remains of buildings and other structures believed to be older than 60 years should be geo-referenced and left alone until and a heritage expert can be called in to determine the cultural significance thereof.
 - Graves should be left in situ, geo-referenced and left alone until investigated by an archaeologist.
 - Should any of the above be identified, the area should be demarcated to ensure no impact until further investigation has been done.

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APPENDIX A

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artefacts, 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: Artefact (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:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| - National Grade I significance | should be managed as part of the national estate |
| - Provincial Grade II significance | should be managed as part of the provincial estate |
| - Local Grade IIIA | should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance) |
| - Local Grade IIIB | should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance) |
| - General protection A (IV A) | site should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance) |
| - General protection B (IV B) | site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance) |
| - 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.