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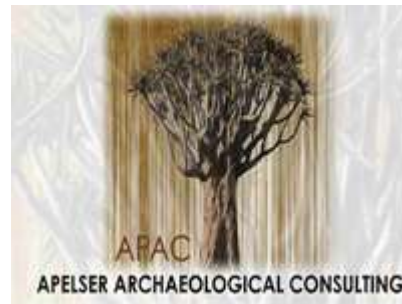
LYNNWOOD RIDGE

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Tel: 083 459 3091

Fax: 086 695 7247

Email: apac.heritage@gmail.com



Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters
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Reference: **APAC020/50**

To: Mr. Neil van der Merwe
Contracts Manager: Zeerust
African Clean Energy Development (Pty) Ltd for:

RE Capital 2 (RF) (Pty) Ltd

ZEERUST: SPECIALIST ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAHRA-APPROVED CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE 75MW ZEERUST SOLAR PV ENERGY FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE, LOCATED ON PORTIONS OF THE FARMS KAMEELDOORN 271-JP AND KRUISRIVIER 270-JP, NEAR ZEERUST, NORTH-WEST PROVINCE – MONITORING SITE VISIT 09TH JULY 2020.

This document represents a Report on a further Monitoring Site visit related to archaeological sites that are located within the area of the 75MW Zeerust Solar PV Energy Facility and Associated Infrastructure development near Zeerust, Northwest Province. These sites were identified and recorded during a number of Heritage Impact Assessments by the author of this document, and were included in a Cultural Heritage Management Plan drafted by the author. As part of the recommendations in the CHMP the fencing-in of the identified sites to protect them against negative impacts by the development were also proposed. This was agreed upon and also included in SAHRA's (The South African Heritage Resources Agency's) Final Comments Document (October 2016 – **Case ID #9194**). A permit for the Site Fencing was applied for from and issued by SAHRA in March 2018 (**Case ID #12221 & Permit ID #2708**). A requirement of the permit was the submission of a Final Report to SAHRA by the end of March 2019 (which was done subsequently in January 2019).

Part of the appointment of APAC cc related to the CHMP Implementation was that a number of Monitoring Visits had to be undertaken during the Construction Phase of the Development. Site clearing (as part of the construction/development work) were to commence after January 2019. This work, as well as the demarcation of the agreed upon 30m Buffer Zones around identified & fenced-in archaeological sites, had been completed. During this pre-construction work and during a visit by the DEA to the development, a few previously unknown stone-walled features were identified by the contractors on site and they duly requested APAC cc to undertake a site inspection to determine the significance of these and to recommend on the way forward.

AJ Pelsers BA (UNISA), BA (Hons) (Archaeology) [WITS], MA (Archaeology) [WITS]

Beatrix Bed & Breakfast Trading as A Pelsers Archaeological Consulting

The subsequent report discussed the results of this 1st Monitoring Site Visit undertaken in conjunction with Mr. Derek Willemsse of COBRA on the 17th of April 2019 (**See Report APAC019/37**).

After the April 2019 site visit, extensive site/area clearance was undertaken and the development of the PV Plant area commenced. The fencing around the development area was also completed. The 23rd of July site visit was the 2nd of the Monitoring Site Visits, and aimed at visiting the archaeological sites that have been fenced-in and protected as part of the CHMP Program Implementation, as well as to check on these sites and to see if any other heritage features and material might have been exposed by the site clearance work done so far. The results of this Site Visit, as well as recommendations on the way forward were presented in a 2nd Monitoring Site Visit Report (**See Report APAC019/76**).

A third Monitoring Site Visit was undertaken on the 3rd of October 2019, with the aim to assess the conditions of the fenced-in archaeological sites, to determine if the various recommendations made in the 2nd Report were implemented and to determine if there are other issues related to the Solar PV Plant's on-going development and construction that might impact on the heritage sites at the development (**See Report APAC019/100**). A Final Monitoring Report was also submitted in November 2019 (**See Report APAC019/121**).

In addition to these monitoring visits conducted as part of the CHMP Implementation, APAC cc was also requested to undertake assessments of possible graves and known grave sites in the area related to the Overhead Powerline construction. These site assessments were undertaken respectively in November 2019 and January 2020 (**See Reports APAC019/99 & APAC020/02**).

BACKGROUND

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was initially appointed by RE Capital 2 (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the grid connection for the proposed development of a 75MW Photovoltaic Solar Facility near Zeerust in the Northwest Province (**See Report APAC01547b – October 2015**). A 2012 study by the same author (**See Report AE01244P – July 2012**) on Kameeldoorn 271 identified a number of Late Iron Age stone walled sites and finds. As a result of this a number of other alternative sites for the development were earmarked and a 2013 study (by Pelser) had to focus on these 3 Alternatives, as well as the original study area (**See Report APAC013/64 – October 2013**). In March 2016 APAC was again contracted to look at an Expansion Area for the Plant. The need for this study was driven by the fact that in order to achieve the required generation capacity of the facility, the developers need to expand the area under panel by a total expansion of less than 20 ha (**See Report APAC016/18 – April 2016**).

A number of archaeological and recent historical sites and finds were identified in the study areas during the earlier assessments, and recommendations on their mitigation were provided in these documents. As part of this a Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the Zeerust Solar Plant development was commissioned by the developer (**APAC016/24**). The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) provided comments (Case ID: 9194 – Interim Comments June & August 2016 & Final Comments October 2016) on this document, and an Amended Version of the CHMP (**See APAC016/44**, dated September 2016) was the result of these comments and the requirements contained in it.

Although a number of archaeological and historical sites were recorded during the various assessments, only those that fell within and close to the final footprint area of the Solar Plant were included in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the development.

A number of Late Iron Age stone walled sites and features were identified during the various assessments in the area. The sites are located mostly around rocky outcrops and close to the existing Water Reservoir in the area, and fairly close to the preferred and Alternative Substation locations. The sites probably form part of a large LIA settlement complex, representing individual settlement units or homesteads with features such as cattle kraals (livestock enclosures), hut bays and other related features. It possibly dates to the same time period as the Hurutshe settlement complexes at Kaditshwene and other sites close to

Zeerust, and around the late 18th to early 19th century. Very little cultural material was observed, and only fragments of undecorated pottery were identified during the field assessment.

Sites 12 & 13 as well as Sites A & B (as identified and described in the above-referenced study reports and CHMP) are Late Iron Age (LIA) stone-walled settlement remains. These sites are most likely related to a single settlement complex in the area.

Based on the initial assessments and findings it was concluded that Sites A, B, 12, 13 & 14/15 will be directly impacted on by the proposed development activities and it was initially recommended that they be fenced-in to protect and manage them as indicated in the CHMP. SAHRA's permit issued for the fencing indicates that Sites A, B, 12, 13 & 14 should be fenced-in, but excludes Site 15. Based on a Final Layout Plan for the PV Plant it was initially indicated that Sites A, 12, 13 and B will be directly impacted on by the proposed development, while Sites 14 & 15 is situated in fairly close proximity to the boundary of the footprint area.

The following was originally recommended:

Sites A, B, 12 & 13: No development should be allowed closer than 30m (buffer zone) around these Stone-walled settlement sites and they should be properly fenced in with a wooden pole fence to protect them. If they cannot be avoided and need to be demolished then the sites will have to be mapped & archaeologically investigated in detail under an archaeological excavation permit prior to a demolition permit being applied for.

Site 14: Very little of the structure remains, and its significance as a result is seriously diminished. No mitigation is needed.

Site 15: As the stone cairns located here could possibly be graves, it is best avoided and should in no way be disturbed. No development should be allowed closer than 30m (buffer zone) around the site and it should be properly fenced in to protect. If the site and the stone cairns on it cannot be avoided by the development, then they should be properly investigated to determine if they are graves or not. This would include social consultation with community members and the property owner. If these then turn out to be graves they can be exhumed and relocated after all due consultation and legal processes have been concluded satisfactorily. Best practice would be to leave them intact and to fence in the site.

Sites 14 and 15 will however not be impacted by the PV Plant development and no fencing was required. With RE Capital's commitment to protect the other archaeological sites (Sites 12, 13, A & B) in situ (through fencing) to avoid any direct and further negative impacts, no other mitigation measures were required. Part of their commitment included the implementation of a Monitoring Program, firstly during the fencing of the sites to ensure that the archaeological sites and cultural material are not disturbed **and secondly monitoring site visits during the Construction Phase of the Project to ensure that no sites are disturbed or destroyed as a result. Site Visit Reports were to be submitted as part of this process.**



Fig.1: Aerial view showing the development area and the sites recorded (Google Earth 2016).

Site Visit prior to Fencing: 10th of January 2019

Anton Pelsers of APAC was requested in early January 2019 to undertake a site visit together with Cobra (the on-site Contractor for the PV Plant) in order to do an inspection of the sites that require fencing, as well as to locate the sites that they were unable to find during their initial site inspections. Sites A, 12, 13 and B were to be visited. The results of this site visit and recommendations on the way forward were the following

Site B – Water Reservoir

1. It was indicated during the visit that this site will not be impacted on by the development any further and has been excluded from the Site Plan. Fencing was therefore no longer required.

Site A

1. The site could initially not be traced, but some pieces of pottery at the location indicated by the GPS coordinates were found. Remnants of the stone-walling identified during earlier assessments were located some distance away from here. The stone-walling had been extensively impacted upon since the earlier surveys ***It was therefore recommended that no fencing was need anymore.***

Site 12

The site was fenced-in as indicated with a boundary fence 5m from its outer perimeter, and a further 25m (to make up the required 30m buffer) buffer zone placed around it.

Site 13

During January 2019 this site could not be located. It is possible that the initial GPS coordinates were faulty and that the actual site is located some distance away from here. It is also possible that subsequent to earlier assessments that the site could be covered by either dense vegetation or soil and is not visible. Earlier images of the site show a low foundation wall at the site.

The site is located in a natural waterway that will not be impacted by the Solar PV Plant development activities. It was recommended that fencing was not required anymore as the site and feature associated with it will be protected.

New Site 1

During the January 2019 site visit a previously unknown stone-walled feature was identified in the area, relatively close to the area where Site 12 is located. It consisted of the low foundation walls of a hut as well as a possible granary stand.

Initial plotting of the site indicated that the site does fall within the boundary of the PV Plant development and that it will be impacted by the placement of solar panels. It was recommended that it be fenced-in similar to Site 12 and this was also subsequently completed.

Fencing of Archaeological Sites: January 2019

The fencing of the identified archaeological sites (Sites 12 and the New Site) was undertaken during the 15th of January (**See Final Site Fencing Report APAC019/04**).

Around both sites there were also some smaller and less visible features (low wall foundations & individual grinding stones for example) that did not form part of the core of each site. These were photographically documented but were not fenced in as they fall within the 30m Buffer Zone around each site and will therefore be protected. These areas were to be monitored during the next phase of work (Construction) to ensure that there will be no negative impacts on any significant archaeological features or cultural material.

The required Site Signage material (Site Notices) were also to be erected at both sites at a later stage, as these were still being produced by the contractor at the time. This has now been done and was documented as well during the 17th of April 2019 site visit.

1st Monitoring Site Visit: 17th of April 2019

Although the erection of a boundary fence around the development area, site clearance work and the commencement of construction work had not yet commenced at the time, a 1st Monitoring Visit was necessitated by the discovery of some previously unknown stone-walled features in the area during the erection of the buffer zones around the fenced-in sites, as well as during a visit to the area with representatives of the DEA. As these finds were deemed sensitive as they are located within the solar panel areas, APAC cc was requested to undertake a site visit to determine the significance off and the impact of the development on them. A report on this visit providing recommendations on the way forward was to be submitted afterwards.

The site visit was undertaken on the 17th of April. Although the stone-walling at the site is fairly well preserved, the site only represents a small part of the larger settlement complex in the area. The new site probably formed part of the main settlement around the hill where the Water Reservoir is situated today, as well as the Site 13 and other stone-walled site that has been fenced-in and will be protected and managed within the Zeerust Solar PV Plant. Based on this the site is not of high significance and it was recommended that it could be demolished. Better preserved walling is also present within the protected fenced-in sites (**for detailed results of the 1st Monitoring Site Visit see Report APAC019/37**).

2nd Monitoring Site Visit: 23rd of July 2019

The 2nd site visit was conducted on the 23rd of July 2019 and aimed at inspecting the fenced-in Archaeological Sites to monitor their status, as well as to see if any possible previously unknown and invisible cultural features and material had been exposed by the extensive site clearance and establishment work that has taken place since April 2019. Recommendations on any possible remedial actions were also to be presented in the resultant report.

It was clear from the site visit that the original landscape of the area had been completely altered as a result of the site clearance work. The development area had been fenced-in. The only clusters of original vegetation that still exists are those around the protected archaeological sites and the drainage lines/streams that have been declared no-go zones. The area around the Water Reservoir was also left intact and is situated on the outside of the development footprint. This resulted in the complete in situ protection of the stone-walled Iron Age sites located there as well.

In terms of the Fenced-in Archaeological Sites (Sites 12 & 13) the following could be stated:

1. The sites are in fairly good condition, although some recent bush-clearing and resultant vehicle tracks have impacted on some portions
2. Some dumping of refuse and other material occurs in spots
3. The Site Signage/Notices erected at these sites were not in a good condition, with some notices torn, completely removed and/or invisible from the outside of the sites

The following remedial actions were recommended:

- A. The site signage needed to be replaced by more permanent markers (chromadek) and have to be placed on the perimeter of the fenced-in sites, facing outwards so that contractors/workers/visitors could see them clearly.
- B. Refuse removal must be undertaken as a matter of course and contractors/workers encouraged to not litter in or on these heritage sites.
- C. No vehicles should be allowed inside the fenced-in areas in order to avoid damage to the sites and the stone-walled features on them.

Furthermore, it was evident from this site visit that the archaeological sites were not that rich in terms of cultural material deposits. Very little scatters of material (which are typical of these sites) were visible on the surface of the sites, and very few objects were seen in the scraped/cleared areas outside of the fenced-in sites. A few fragments of undecorated pottery pieces were found just outside in one or two spots.

During the site visit it was also indicated to the Specialist Team that some tree clearance around the stone-walled sites (from the perimeter to around 5m inwards) would be required to diminish any possible shading from these trees on the Solar Panels that will be located here. The following was recommended in terms of this:

- i. The trees that would be required to be removed must only be trimmed and cut-down, with the stumps left intact and not pulled out in order to prevent any possible disturbance of subsurface archaeological features or material
- ii. All cut and trimmed branches and trunks must be removed from the site once the work has been completed.

It was also clear at the time that although some “damage” was done to the fenced-in archaeological sites since the January fencing and the 1st Monitoring Site Visit of April (through refuse dumping, vehicles tracks in sections and some bush removal) that in general the sites were well protected. Site Signage issues as indicated had to be dealt with as soon as possible, while refuse removal had to be undertaken as well.

3rd Monitoring Site Visit: 3rd of October 2019

During this visit the focus was seeing if the above recommendations had been implemented since the July 2019 Site Visit.

It was clear that the Site Signage had been updated since the July 2019 visit. However, only Site Signage in English, Spanish and Afrikaans was visible on site. The Tswana ones (according to a Zeerust Solar PV Plant representative that escorted the team during the visit) were erected but had been removed for some reason. Also, the signs were still non-permanent (paper-based, laminated only). Although cheap obviously they have to be constantly replaced as the wind and other weather factors (sun) tear and bleach them. The earlier Chromadek ones suggested should be considered as a permanent solution. It is also of high importance that Site Signage in Tswana should also be erected in the same locations as the English, Spanish and Afrikaans ones.

Refuse removal since the 2nd Site Visit had clearly taken place, with most removed. There were however some remaining rubbish while some areas with “new” litter were also identified. It was recommended that refuse removal had to be undertaken as a matter of course and contractors/workers needed to be encouraged to not litter in or on these heritage sites.

During the July 2019 site visit it was indicated to the Specialist Team that some tree clearance around the stone-walled sites (from the perimeter to around 5m inwards) would be required to diminish any possible shading from these trees on the Solar Panels that will be located here. The recommendations in terms of this were:

- i. The trees that would be required to be removed must only be trimmed and cut-down, with the stumps left intact and not pulled out in order to prevent any possible disturbance of subsurface archaeological features or material. **Although this was done for the most part there were some that were physically removed (uprooted). The danger in doing this is that sub-surface archaeological material might be exposed and removed as a result.**
- ii. All cut and trimmed branches and trunks had to be removed from the site once the work has been completed. **This had not been done as recommended and needed to be done before the next site visit.**

Furthermore, during the 3rd visit the team was asked to give advice on the development of the Solar Panels that will be close to the fenced-in archaeological sites. The positioning of these panels were fixed a long time ago before the fencing of the sites and the final buffer zone (of 30m) determination. As a result this section of panelling cannot be moved or changed and a small section will encroach into the larger fenced-in area (not the fenced-in archaeological sites). As part of this some further vegetation were needed to be removed. The recommendations here were the following:

1. The trees needed be cut down at the stump level and not uprooted physically to avoid accidental exposure of archaeological deposits
2. All cut down vegetation should be removed from inside of the fenced-in area
3. If possible, the work had to be done under supervision of the Heritage Specialist to ensure that no archaeological heritage features or material were damaged or exposed



Figure 2: An estimated view of the impact of the panels onto the fenced-in area. The fenced-in archaeological sites will not be impacted (Google Earth 2019).

Site Monitoring Visit: 9th of July 2020

A further site monitoring visit was undertaken on the 9th of July 2020. The aim was to ensure that the recommendations made after the October 2019 site assessment had been implemented and that the Fenced-in Archaeological Site was being protected and managed as required.

It was clear that work around the site and in the PV Plant area had continued in earnest and that the erection of the solar panels had commenced. This included the sections of panels close to the Archaeological Site shown in Figure 2. It was clear that the required removal of vegetation (trees, branches) as part of this process had been undertaken successfully and that no archaeological features related to the fenced-in site had been negatively impacted. All cut trees, branches and trunks had also been removed from the site as previously recommended.

A new and better perimeter fence/demarcation had also been erected. This has stopped the accidental vehicular movement that had happened previously and also hampers foot traffic through the protected site. No-Go Area Signs had been erected at various points around the perimeter fence as well.

Furthermore, as recommended, all refuse had been removed from the site, with housekeeping continuing on a regular basis. New Information Plaques had also been erected around the site at various points, including ones in Tswana previously not having been in place. Signs in Tswana, English, Afrikaans and Spanish are now displayed all around and is more permanently fixed as well.

It is clear from this that the recommendations provided in the CHMP and requested in the various Monitoring Site Visit Reports had been implemented and are adhered to. The Archaeological Site is properly fenced-in, sign-posted and protected. Continued housekeeping (ensuring that no refuse dumping,

illegal entering or accidental damage to the site and its features) however needs to be kept-up for the duration of construction and running of the PV Plant Facility. It also needs to be noted that The CHMP submitted and implemented originally in 2016 needs to re-evaluated and updated in 2021 as part of the Continuation Strategy indicated in that document.



Figure 3: A view of a section of the site with the new perimeter fence/demarcation around it. Note the new permanent signs and No-Go Area sign as well.



Figure 4: A view of a section of the new Solar Panels close to the site.



Figure 5: New signs have also been placed on the fencing around the stone-walled features on the inside of the perimeter boundary.



Figure 6: A view of the new perimeter boundary fence close to the section of Solar Panels closest to the archaeological site.



Figure 7: A view of the location of the Solar Panels closest to the site.



Figure 8: Another view. The trees and branches closest to the Panel has been cut and removed. No damage or impact on the archaeological sites & its features had occurred.



**Figure 9: A view of a section of the fenced-in archaeological site.
The area had been cleaned of refuse that had been previously been located here.**

Grave Site Assessments

The first of these assessments were undertaken during November 2019 (**See APAC019/99**). The 1st grave site is located in the area where the new Overhead Powerline section related to the PV Plant is planned. Two new Pylons will be erected at and close to the site. The grave site (informal cemetery) was reported on during 2017 as part of the assessment for the Zeerust PV Plant Grid Connection. It was found then that the graves date to recent historical times.

It was clear from the Aerial Images (Google Earth) and photographs of the site and the graves that there were already existing pylons close to the site and power lines straddling the cemetery. Furthermore, it seemed as if the site and the graves/burials located on it were all recent in age and therefore younger than 60 years of age and not covered by the National Heritage Resources Act. Two aerial images (Google Earth) of the site, dating to 2002 and 2011 respectively was evidence for this. In the 2002 image there are no graves located here and only in the 2011 image graves start to become visible.

The site is therefore clearly recent in age and represents an informal cemetery for the community settled in the area. The earliest grave (date of death on a headstone) is from 2003, with the youngest dating to September 2019. It is also clear that the cemetery is expanding fairly rapidly. The planned new Pylons and Overhead Powerlines will impact on the site and the graves located here and mitigation measures will have to be implemented.

The following was recommended in November 2019:

1. Local residents/community and family members of the deceased should be informed and consulted about the actions that will take place

2. The new pylons should not be placed directly on top of the site and should be located around 20m from its outer perimeter. However, since 2017 the grave site has expanded and is continuing to do so with the result that many of the graves (new ones) are now directly under the proposed Overhead Powerline route. The possibility of having the cemetery formally demarcated to avoid it expanding into the areas of the new Pylons should be seriously considered. Both the community and Local Municipality should be approached for this purpose.
3. Care should be taken when the development commences that no graves are accidentally damaged or disturbed through for example the making of temporary access roads, trucks moving around, the lifting of and connection of any powerlines, the discarding of materials and other refuse or vandalism. The site should be clearly demarcated with danger tape or a proper boundary fence.
4. A Graves Register should be drafted and all graves located on site should be documented in detail for inclusion in this Register.

The site was not visited during the July 2020 assessment, but the contractor representative from Savannah Environmental who accompanied the Heritage Specialist during the Monitoring Site Visit confirmed that the Grave Site has now been fenced-in properly as recommended..

The 2nd assessment was for that of a possible grave site that located close to Tower 3 on the Main Overhead Line at the new 75MW Zeerust Solar PV Facility (**See APAC020/02**). The possible grave was identified during site clearing for the establishment of Tower 3's concrete platform.

The site visit was conducted on the 16th of January 2020. The Specialist was accompanied to the site by representatives of the client and contractors working on the Tower and Overhead Line. Prior to the discovery of the possible grave the area was covered by trees and shrubs and as a result was not visible. When the vegetation was cleared recently the stone-packed feature was noticed by contractors and the client and because of the possibility of it being a grave the site was demarcated by danger tape and work in the area stopped. The archaeologist was then contacted to investigate in order to provide recommendations on the way forward.

The possible grave consisted of a heap of stones (seemingly packed) of a circular nature. The stones forming the feature was stacked one-layer deep directly on the surface with some flatter stones upright around the edge. It was slightly more than 1m in diameter. No indication of a headstone (normally a single upright stone at the head of a grave) was visible or present. This, as well as the fact that the feature was not rectangular in form, seemed to indicate that the feature was more than likely not a grave. Also, the natural geological stratigraphy in the area is of such a nature that digging a grave here by hand would have been a difficult undertaking. Soft topsoil overlaying hard gravels and bedrock is between 0.30 & 0.50m thick at the most.

A second similar feature was found around 150m further to the north of Tower 3 along the existing Powerline corridor. It was also roughly circular in shape and about 1m in diameter. At the time it was believed that if these features were indeed graves of recent historical age they would be expected to be in closer proximity to each other and not scattered across the landscape. No evidence of earlier (recent historical) settlement close to these two features were identified during the site assessment as well. The origin/nature of these features were characterised as follows:

1. Stone heaps as a result of earlier clearance for the existing Powerline Corridor
2. Clearing during earlier agricultural practises
3. Possible granary platforms as identified at the stone-walled Iron Age sites protected and fenced-in at the Plant. This was found to be unlikely as no remnants of stone-walling are located in close proximity to these features
4. Possible stone cairns used as surveying points/beacons

It was finally concluded that it was highly unlikely that the stone-packed feature at Tower 3 is a possible grave. However, as there was no way of determining without a shadow of a doubt that any burial pit or human remains does not occur under the stone cairn found here, the following was recommended:

- a. If it was possible to avoid the feature by moving the concrete platform for Tower 3 away from it this should be considered
- b. The alternative (as recommended on site during the assessment) was to conduct a small test trench excavation through the centre of the features to see if there is any indication of disturbance (digging/burial pit/human remains) underneath the packed stones. Should nothing be found then the work in the area can continue without any further delays. If a burial pit and/or remains are found then work should be stopped, the pit/remains covered and social consultation be undertaken as a matter of urgency to try and determine the origin and age of the burial and the individual buried there.

Once again, as the site assessment done during January 2020 was deemed successful, and the likelihood of these stone features being graves being low, no further site visits were undertaken during the July 2020 Monitoring visit.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it can be said that:

1. the further Monitoring Visit related to the Cultural Heritage Sites at the 75MW Zeerust Solar PV Energy Facility and Associated Infrastructure development near Zeerust, Northwest Province was conducted successfully.
2. the recommendations related to the fenced-in Archaeological Site has been adhered to and fulfils the recommendations included in the Cultural Heritage Management Plan submitted to and supported by SAHRA and the client.
3. no other cultural heritage sites, features or material (archaeological and/or historical) of any significance are known to occur in the 75MW Zeerust PV Energy Facility development area and the development can continue taking into consideration the measures provided in the CHMP.
4. with respect to the overhead power line, the site assessment done during January 2020 was deemed successful, and the likelihood of these stone features being graves being low, no further site visits were undertaken during the July 2020 Monitoring visit.
5. it is noted that the Management Plan should be re-evaluated and updated once every 5 years and should be done so in 2021 as indicated.

Finally, it should be noted, 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. It should be noted that the subterranean nature of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) resources should 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.

Should there be any questions or comments on this document and its contents please contact me directly.

Kind regards,



Anton Pelsler

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