

Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:

THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION ON A CERTAIN PTN OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PTN 9 (WOUTER), PTN 7, PTN 11 (DE HOEK), PTN 14 (STOFDRAAI) (A PTN OF PTN 4), THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PTN 16 (WOUTER) (A PTN OF PTN 9) AND THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PTN 18 (A PTN OF PTN 10) OF THE FARM LANYON VALE 376, REGISTRATION DIVISION HAY, NEAR NIEKERKSHOOP PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Prepared for:

Milnex CC Environmental Consultants: Ms L Esterhuizen

- Postal Address: P O Box 1086, Schweizer-Reneke, 2780; Tel: 084 735 6221; E-mail: lizanne@milnex-sa.co.za

Prepared by:

J A van Schalkwyk (D Litt et Phil),

- Heritage Consultant: ASAPA Registration No.: 164 - Principal Investigator: Iron Age, Colonial Period, Industrial Heritage.
- Postal Address: 62 Coetzer Avenue, Monument Park, 0181; Tel: 076 790 6777; E-mail: jvschalkwyk@mweb.co.za

Report No: 2020/JvS/045

- Status: Final
- Date: June 2020
- Revision No: -
- Date: -

Submission of the report:

It remains the responsibility of the client to submit the report to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA) by means of the online SAHRIS System.



Copy Right:

This report is intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed or to whom it was meant to be addressed. It is provided solely for the purposes set out in it and may not, in whole or in part, be used for any other purpose or by a third party, without the author's prior written consent.

Specialist competency:

Johan A van Schalkwyk, D Litt et Phil, heritage consultant, has been working in the field of heritage management for more than 40 years. Originally based at the National Museum of Cultural History, Pretoria, he has actively done research in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, museology, tourism and impact assessment. This work was done in Limpopo Province, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Eastern Cape Province, Northern Cape Province, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland. Based on this work, he has curated various exhibitions at different museums and has published more than 70 papers, most in scientifically accredited journals. During this period, he has done more than 2000 impact assessments (archaeological, anthropological, historical and social) for various government departments and developers. Projects include environmental management frameworks, roads, pipeline-, and power line developments, dams, mining, water purification works, historical landscapes, refuse dumps and urban developments.



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
June 2020

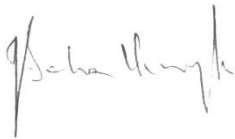


SPECIALIST DECLARATION

I, J A van Schalkwyk, as the appointed independent specialist, in terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended), hereby declare that I:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- regard the information contained in this report as it relates to my specialist input/study to be true and correct, and do not have and will not have any financial interest in the undertaking of the activity, other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended) and any specific environmental management Act;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I have no vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- I have ensured that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the specialist input/study was distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties was facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on the specialist input/study;
- I have ensured that the comments of all interested and affected parties on the specialist input/study were considered, recorded and submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this specialist input/study are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Signature of the specialist



J A van Schalkwyk
June 2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:
THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION ON A CERTAIN PTN OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PTN 9 (WOUTER), PTN 7, PTN 11 (DE HOEK), PTN 14 (STOFDRAAI) (A PTN OF PTN 4), THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PTN 16 (WOUTER) (A PTN OF PTN 9) AND THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PTN 18 (A PTN OF PTN 10) OF THE FARM LANYON VALE 376, REGISTRATION DIVISION HAY, NEAR NIEKERKSHOOP, PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Milnex 189 CC Environmental Consultants was contracted by *Bondeo 144CC* as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the Scoping and EIA process for the proposed prospecting right application on a certain Ptn of the remaining extent of Ptn 9 (Wouter), Ptn 7, Ptn 11 (De Hoek), Ptn 14 (Stofdraai) (a Ptn of Ptn 4), the remaining extent of Ptn 16 (Wouter) (a Ptn of Ptn 9) and the remaining extent of Ptn 18 (a Ptn of Ptn 10) of the farm Llanyon vale 376, registration division Hay, near Niekerkshoop, Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by *Milnex CC Environmental Consultants* to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine if the prospecting activities would have an impact on any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance.

This report describes the methodology used, the limitations encountered, the heritage features that were identified and the recommendations and mitigation measures proposed relevant to this. The HIA consisted of a desktop study (archival sources, database survey, maps and aerial imagery) and a physical survey that included the interviewing of relevant people. It should be noted that the implementation of the mitigation measures is subject to SAHRA/PHRA's approval.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region are made up of a pre-colonial element consisting of Stone Age and a much later colonial (farmer) component, which eventually gave rise to an urban component which manifest in a number of towns spread across the larger landscape.

Identified sites

Based on the survey and what was identified, within the framework of the proposed prospecting activities, three areas were identified to be of importance as well as representative of the larger Stone Age material context in the local region. These site are classified as no-go areas for the prospecting activities.

Site 1: Some poorly formed stone tools, classified as side- and end scrapers, dating to the Middle Stone Age was identified on the lower terrace of the Orange River. The material used is banded iron stone. Significant of this area is the presence of a single Early Stone Age hand-axe, the only one found in all of the various sections of the study area.

Site 2: A large area, high on a ridge, directly above the Orange River. The lithics date to the Middle Stone Age and scrapers, blades, flakes and cores were identified. Of significance here it the fact that the material used is not only banded ironstone, but quartzite as well.

Site 3: An area on the lower terrace where a high density of MSA lithics occur. The material used is mostly banded iron stone, although a few pieces made from quartzite were also recorded. Tools, flakes and cores were identified.

Impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed prospecting activities is based on the present understanding of the project:

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.1.1	Archaeological material	Section 35	Generally protected: Medium significance – Grade IV-B	Medium (52)
				Low (18)

Mitigation measures:

- The three identified areas are classified as no-go areas for the prospecting activities and should be avoided
 - Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation and the site should be retained *in situ* and a buffer zone should be created around it, either temporary (by means of danger tape) or permanently (wire fence or built wall).

Legal requirements

The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report. For this proposed project, the assessment has determined that no sites, features or objects of heritage significance occur in the study area. If heritage features are identified during construction, as stated in the management recommendation, these finds would have to be assessed by a specialist, after which a decision will be made regarding the application for relevant permits.

Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should be authorised:

- From a heritage point of view, it is recommended that the proposed prospecting activities be allowed to continue on acceptance of the proposed mitigation measures and the conditions proposed below.

Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation:

- The Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (SAHRIS) indicate that most of the study area (Fig. 7) has a moderate possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore desktop palaeontological assessment is required. However, some sections have high sensitivity and therefore a desktop study is required. Based on that, a field assessment is likely.
- Should archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.





J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
June 2020

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Project description	
Description	A prospecting right application with bulk sampling
Project name	Bondeo 140 CC Prospecting Right Application

Applicant
Bondeo 140 CC

Environmental assessors
Milnex CC Environmental Consultants
Ms L Esterhuizen

Property details													
Province	Northern Cape												
Magisterial district	Kimberley												
District municipality	Pixley Ka Seme												
Topo-cadastral map	2923AA, 2923AC												
Farm name	Lanyon Vale 376												
Closest town	Niekerkshoop												
Coordinates	Centre point (approximate)												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> <th>No</th> <th>Latitude</th> <th>Longitude</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>S 29,28390</td> <td>E 23,17443</td> <td>2</td> <td>S 29,36391</td> <td>E 23,08187</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude	1	S 29,28390	E 23,17443	2	S 29,36391	E 23,08187
No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude								
1	S 29,28390	E 23,17443	2	S 29,36391	E 23,08187								
	.kml files ¹  												

Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) of the NHR Act	Yes/No
Construction of road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length	No
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length	No
Development exceeding 5000 sq m	Yes
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions	No
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 sq m	No
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	No

Land use	
Previous land use	Farming
Current land use	Farming

¹ Left click on the icon to open the file in Google Earth, if installed on the computer. Alternatively, right click on the icon. In dialog box, select "Save Embedded File to Disk" and save to folder of choice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SPECIALIST DECLARATION	II
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	III
TECHNICAL SUMMARY	V
COMPLIANCE WITH APPENDIX 6 OF THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS (AS AMENDED)	IX
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	2
3. HERITAGE RESOURCES	3
4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	5
5. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	8
6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	11
7. SURVEY RESULTS	17
8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT RATINGS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	20
9. MANAGEMENT MEASURES	22
10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	23
11. REFERENCES	25
12. ADDENDUM	27
1. Indemnity and terms of use of this report	27
2. Assessing the significance of heritage resources and potential impacts	28
3. Mitigation measures	31
4. Relocation of graves	33
5. Curriculum vitae	34

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Location of the study area in regional context	5
Figure 2. Layout of the proposed prospecting area	7
Figure 3. Location of known heritage sites and features in relation to the study area	9
Figure 4. Map indicating the track log of the field survey	10
Figure 5. The surface conditions encountered during the field survey	10
Figure 6. Views over the study area	12
Figure 7. The Palaeontological sensitivity of the study area	12
Figure 8. Copy of the Title Deed of the farm Lanyon Vale, dating to 1884	14
Figure 9. Map Griquatown, dating to 1900, showing the farm Lanyon Vale	15
Figure 10. The study areas in 1957	15
Figure 11. Aerial view of the study area in 2020	16
Figure 12. Location of heritage sites in the study area	18
Figure 13. The type of lithics found in the three areas selected as no-go areas	19
Figure 14. The identified no-go areas	21

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1A: Construction Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project	23
Table 1B: Operation Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project	23

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TERMS

Bioturbation: The burrowing by small mammals, insects and termites that disturb archaeological deposits.

Cumulative impacts: “Cumulative Impact”, in relation to an activity, means the past, current and reasonably foreseeable future impact of an activity, considered together with the impact of activities associated with that activity, that in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when added to existing and reasonably foreseeable impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities.

Debitage: Stone chips discarded during the manufacture of stone tools.

Factory site: A specialised archaeological site where a specific set of technological activities has taken place – usually used to describe a place where stone tools were made.

Historic Period: Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1830 - in this part of the country.

Holocene: The most recent time period, which commenced c. 10 000 years ago.

Iron Age (also referred to as **Early Farming Communities**): Period covering the last 1800 years, when new people brought a new way of life to southern Africa. They established settled villages, cultivated domestic crops such as sorghum, millet and beans, and they herded cattle as well as sheep and goats. As they produced their own iron tools, archaeologists call this the Iron Age.

Early Iron Age	AD 200 - AD 900
Middle Iron Age	AD 900 - AD 1300
Later Iron Age	AD 1300 - AD 1830

Midden: The accumulated debris resulting from human occupation of a site.

Mitigation, means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.

National Estate: The collective heritage assets of the Nation.

Pleistocene: Geological time period of 3 000 000 to 20 000 years ago.

Stone Age: The first and longest part of human history is the Stone Age, which began with the appearance of early humans between 3-2 million years ago. Stone Age people were hunters, gatherers and scavengers who did not live in permanently settled communities. Their stone tools preserve well and are found in most places in South Africa and elsewhere.

Early Stone Age	2 500 000 - 250 000 Before Present
Middle Stone Age	250 000 - 40 000 - 25 000 BP
Later Stone Age	40-25 000 - until c. AD 200

Tradition: As used in archaeology, it is a seriated sequence of artefact assemblages, particularly ceramics.

ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Anno Domini (the year 0)
ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists

BC	Before the Birth of Christ (the year 0)
BCE	Before the Common Era (the year 0)
BP	Before Present (calculated from 1950 when radio-carbon dating was established)
CE	Common Era (the year 0)
CRM	Cultural Resources Management
CS-G	Chief Surveyor-General
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I & AP's	Interested and Affected Parties
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Later Stone Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System

COMPLIANCE WITH APPENDIX 6 OF THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS (AS AMENDED)

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R982	Addressed in the Specialist Report
1. (1) A specialist report prepared in terms of these Regulations must contain-	
a) details of-	
i. the specialist who prepared the report; and	Front page
ii. the expertise of that specialist to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae;	Page i Addendum Section 5
b) a declaration that the specialist is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority;	Page ii
c) an indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared;	Section 1
(cA) an indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report;	Section 4
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Section 7
d) the duration, date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;	Section 4.2.2
e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used;	Section 4
f) details of an assessment of the specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the proposed activity or activities and its associated structures and infrastructure, inclusive of a site plan identifying site alternatives;	Section 7; Figure 12 & 14
g) an identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Section 8
h) a map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Figure 12 & 14 Section 7
i) a description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 2
j) a description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity or activities;	Section 7
k) any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr;	Section 8 & 10
l) any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation;	Section 10
m) any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation;	Section 9
n) a reasoned opinion-	
i. whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised;	Section 10
(iA) regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and	
ii. if the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan;	Section 8, 10
o) a description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report;	-
p) a summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and	-
q) any other information requested by the competent authority.	-
(2) Where a government notice by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	-

Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:
THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION ON A CERTAIN PTN OF THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PTN 9 (WOUTER), PTN 7, PTN 11 (DE HOEK), PTN 14 (STOFDRAAI) (A PTN OF PTN 4), THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PTN 16 (WOUTER) (A PTN OF PTN 9) AND THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PTN 18 (A PTN OF PTN 10) OF THE FARM LANYON VALE 376, REGISTRATION DIVISION: HAY, NEAR NIEKERKSHOOP, PIXLEY KA SEME DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Milnex 189 CC Environmental Consultants was contracted by *Bondeo 144CC* as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the Scoping and EIA process for the proposed prospecting right application on a certain Ptn of the remaining extent of Ptn 9 (Wouter), Ptn 7, Ptn 11 (De Hoek), Ptn 14 (Stofdraai) (a Ptn of Ptn 4), the remaining extent of Ptn 16 (Wouter) (a Ptn of Ptn 9) and the remaining extent of Ptn 18 (a Ptn of Ptn 10) of the farm Llanyon vale 376, registration division Hay, near Niekerkshoop, Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

South Africa's heritage resources, also described as the 'national estate', comprise a wide range of sites, features, objects and beliefs. However, according to Section 27(18) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), No. 25 of 1999, no person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site.

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by *Milnex CC Environmental Consultants* to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine if the prospecting activities would have an impact on any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance.

This report forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by the EIA Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended and is intended for submission to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

1.2 Terms and references

The aim of a full HIA investigation is to provide an informed heritage-related opinion about the proposed development by an appropriate heritage specialist. The objectives are to identify heritage resources (involving site inspections, existing heritage data and additional heritage specialists if necessary); assess their significances; assess alternatives in order to promote heritage conservation issues; and to assess the acceptability of the proposed development from a heritage perspective.

The result of this investigation is a heritage impact assessment report indicating the presence/absence of heritage resources and how to manage them in the context of the proposed development.

Depending on SAHRA's acceptance of this report, the developer will receive permission to proceed with the proposed development, on condition of successful implementation of proposed mitigation measures.

1.2.1 Scope of work

The aim of this study is to determine if any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur within the boundaries of the area where the prospecting activities is to take place. This included:

- Conducting a desk-top investigation of the area;
- A visit to the proposed prospecting area.

The objectives were to:

- Identify possible archaeological, cultural and historic sites within the proposed development areas.
- Identify any potential ‘fatal flaws’ related to the proposed development.
- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources.
- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance.
- Provide guideline measures to manage any impacts that might occur during the construction phase as well as the implementation phase.

1.2.2 Assumptions and Limitations

The investigation has been influenced by the following factors:

- It is assumed that the description of the proposed project, provided by the client, is accurate.
- The unpredictability of buried archaeological remains.
- No subsurface investigation (i.e. excavations or sampling) were undertaken, since a permit from SAHRA is required for such activities.
- It is assumed that the public consultation process undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is sufficient and that it does not have to be repeated as part of the heritage impact assessment.

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 Background

Heritage Impact Assessments are governed by national legislation and standards and International Best Practise. These include:

- South African Legislation
 - National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA);
 - Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 22 of 2002) (MPRDA);
 - National Environmental Management Act 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and
 - National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).
- Standards and Regulations
 - South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) Minimum Standards;
 - Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) Constitution and Code of Ethics;
 - Anthropological Association of Southern Africa Constitution and Code of Ethics.
- International Best Practise and Guidelines
 - ICOMOS Standards (Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties); and
 - The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

2.2 Heritage Impact Assessment Studies

South Africa's unique and non-renewable archaeological and palaeontological heritage sites are 'generally' protected in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Section 35) and may not be disturbed at all without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 38) provides guidelines for Cultural Resources Management and prospective developments:

"38 (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as:

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;*
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;*
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site:*
 - (i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or*
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or*
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or*
 - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;*
- (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or*
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development."*

And:

"38 (3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:

- (a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
- (b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;*
- (c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
- (d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;*
- (e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
- (f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and*
- (g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development."*

3. HERITAGE RESOURCES

3.1 The National Estate

The National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) defines the heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations that must be considered part of the national estate to include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;

- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, including-
 - ancestral graves;
 - royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - graves of victims of conflict;
 - graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, including-
 - objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - ethnographic art and objects;
 - military objects;
 - objects of decorative or fine art;
 - objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

3.2 Cultural significance

In the NHRA, Section 2 (vi), it is stated that “cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This is determined in relation to a site or feature’s uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential.

According to Section 3(3) of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of

- its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

A matrix (see Section 2 of Addendum) was developed whereby the above criteria were applied for the determination of the significance of each identified site. This allowed some form of control over the application of similar values for similar identified sites.

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 Site location

The study area is located approximately 55km northeast of Prieska in the Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality of Northern Cape Province. (Fig. 1). For more information, see the Technical Summary on p. V above.

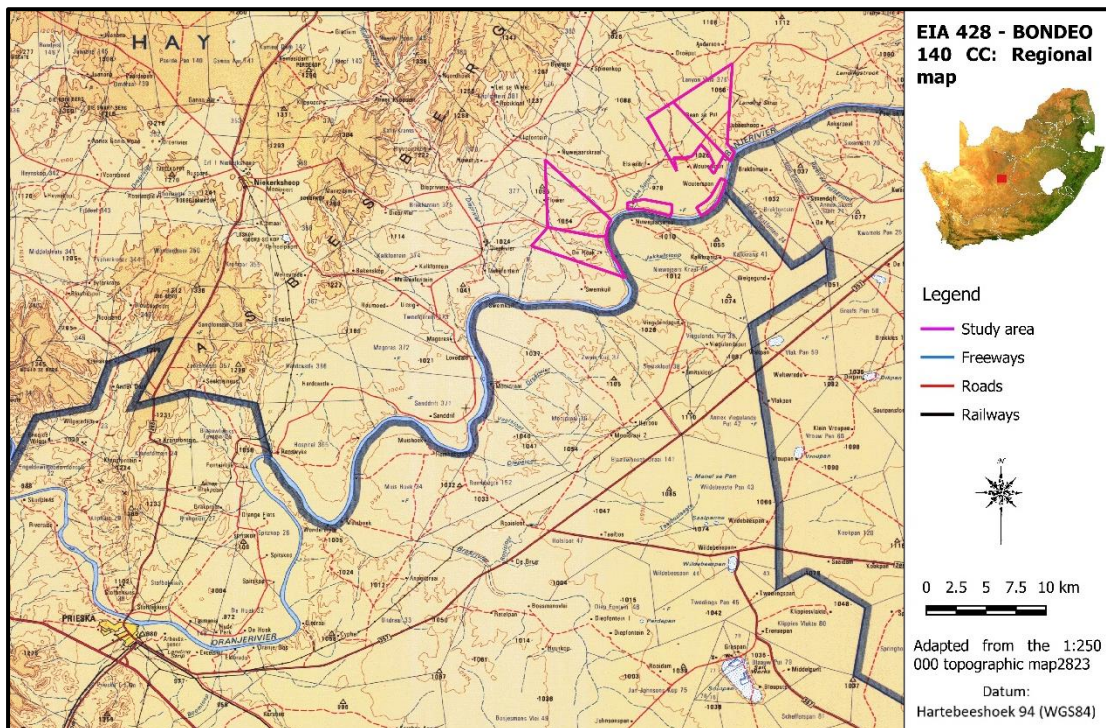


Figure 1. Location of the study area in regional context

4.2 Development proposal

Phase 1 - site visit

The applicant will appoint Schalk Steyn, representative of the mineral consultants and as appointed geologist to conduct the site visit with him. It is foreseen that more than one site visit will be conducted. The purpose of the site visit shall be to familiarize the parties of the area including the topography and the general geology before invasive prospecting activities shall be commenced with.

During the site visit, the applicant shall assess the roads, the infrastructure that may be used and if it will be necessary to construct any infrastructure needed for the prospecting activities. From a site visit much more details shall be obtained about the process to be followed to properly conduct the prospecting activities than from near desktop studies.

Site visit shall assist the applicant to make a better assessment of the prospecting work to be done during the respective phases where the prospecting work shall be commenced with and what additional equipment may be required to properly conduct the prospecting activities.

The site visit shall also assist the applicant to assess prospecting information of earlier prospecting activities. During this process the applicant shall also review all documentation that has received in relation to the geology of the area.

Phase 2 - desktop studies

Desktops studies would be undertaken after the site visit was done to determine the target areas including the identification of any infrastructure to be built and any potential problems that may need to be addressed during the prospecting activities.

Both these two phases will be Non-Invasive and restricted to a desktop study which will include literature survey, Interpretation of aerial photographs, satellite images and ground validation of targets.

During the desktop studies the applicant with the appointed geologist shall study all available geological information and historical data about the previous prospecting and mining activities.

It is hope that for the desktop studies, a preliminary analysis of the operating environment shall be obtained. The desktop studies may improve in project efficiency and reduced the cost by providing a clearer understanding of the challenges the prospecting activities may entail.

The desktop studies shall be finalized by the compilation and the analysis of pre-existing relevant data. The preliminary operating areas shall be identified for these studies. A working document shall be drafted by the geologist after the finalization of the desktop studies.

Drilling

It is estimated that 1000 holes shall be drilled by the applicant. The drilling shall be done in accordance with procedures and protocols drawn up by Lyndon de Meillion, the appointed geologist. Drilling shall be carried out by using a Volvo drilling machine. The applicant is the owner of this drill. Samples representing every one to two meters advance shall be collected for observation. The drill will be under constant observation to determine the depths estimates of the lithological contacts. Each sample shall be log by the geologist based upon macroscopic examination of the drill cuttings on a meter basis. The results shall be noted in a field note book. Observations in the field shall include grainsize, color, degree of roundness (quartzite and chert clasts) and end-of-hole lithology bedrock. These logs will later be summarized and the gravel deposit types will be assigned based upon their stratigraphic and sedimentological characteristics. All drill hole positions will be surveyed and elevated. Drilling will commence on the areas which was identified in the Technical Report that were not drilled before and the areas that the geologist is of the opinion the geology must be informed.

In this regard the Technical Report stipulates that only the remaining portion of portion 9 and portion 16 (portion of portion 9) of the farm Wouterspan has been drilled and that can be used as representative. The applicant shall thus comment with its' drilling activities on the other portions as applied for. It is expected that a sufficient confidence level of drilling completed shall be where holes are drilled on the grid of 100 x 50 meter to classify the resource as a indicated resource.

It is estimated that the drilling will take approximately a year after the prospecting right has been executed and the EMP approved.

Phase 3 - pitting

Invasive prospecting pits may be digged, depending on the results obtained from the previous phases if deemed necessary by the appointed geologist.

These pits will be positioned as determined by the geologist and after the geologist has assessed information obtained from the earlier prospecting activities.

A trial pit / test pit or inspection pit investigation is a highly effective way of obtaining data on the sub surface soil and rock conditions which underlie a prospecting sight. It allows for the various soils and rock types to be locked, the soil to be sampled and a preliminary assessment to be made.

The applicant shall at the end of the pitting process have locked the pits with the following information:

- A description of the soil and rock types from ground level to the base of the pits;
- Record of rock head depth and refusal depth, a list of where the samples will be taken, a record of where ground water seepage will be recorded;
- A general note of the geologist and conditions in the vicinity of the test pit.

Phase 4 - trenches

Due to nature of the alluvial diamond deposit, samples are not taken for assay as would be normal practice to evaluate hard rock precious or base-metal prospects. The diamond distribution pattern grade of alluvial diamonds is also of such a nature that there is no repeatability of sample results, even from adjacent samples.

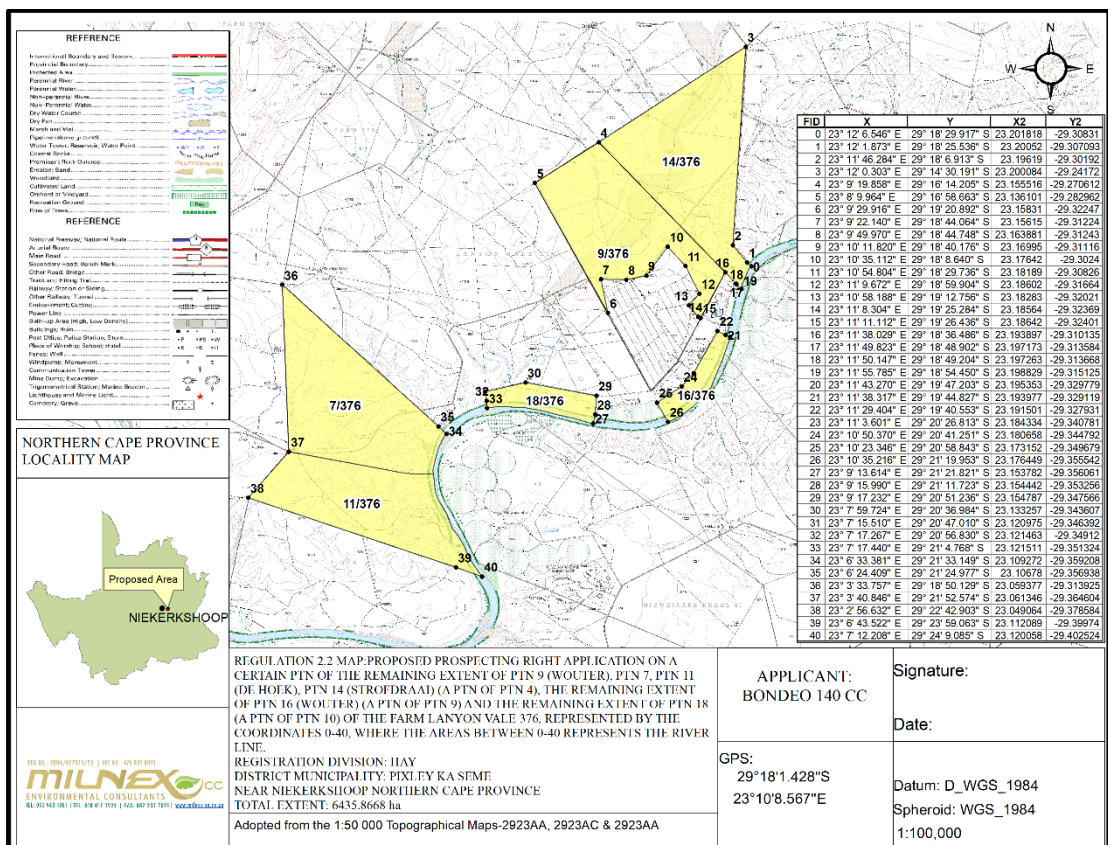


Figure 2. Layout of the proposed prospecting area

5. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

5.1 Extent of the Study

This survey and impact assessment cover all facets of cultural heritage located in the study area as presented in Section 4 above and illustrated in Figures 1 & 2.

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 Pre-feasibility assessment

5.2.1.1 Survey of the literature

A survey of the relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the area. In this regard, various anthropological, archaeological and historical sources were consulted – see list of references in Section 11.

- Information on events, sites and features in the larger region were obtained from these sources.

5.2.1.2 Survey of heritage impact assessments (HIAs)

A survey of HIAs done for projects in the region by various heritage consultants was conducted with the aim of determining the heritage potential of the area – see list of references in Section 11.

- Information on sites and features in the larger region were obtained from these sources.

5.2.1.3 Data bases

The *Heritage Atlas Database*, various SAHRA databases, the *Environmental Potential Atlas*, the *Chief Surveyor General* and the *National Archives of South Africa* were consulted.

- Database surveys produced a number of sites located in the larger region of the proposed prospecting activities.

5.2.1.4 Other sources

Aerial photographs and topocadastral and other maps were also studied - see the list of references below.

- Information of a very general nature were obtained from these sources

The results of the above investigation are summarised in Figure 3 below – see list of references in Section 11 – and can be summarised as follows:

- Stone Age tools, dating to the MSA occur as surface scatters on the banks of the river, near outcrops and on valley floors in the larger region;
- Sites containing rock art, dating to the Later Stone Age, are known to occur in the larger region to the east;
- Historic structures, inclusive of buildings, fortifications, monuments and bridges, occur mostly in an urban environment, although they also occur sporadically on farms;
- Formal burial sites occur in an urban setting, with a number of informal ones occurring sporadically throughout the countryside.

Based on the above assessment, the probability of cultural heritage sites, features and objects occurring in the study area is deemed to be possible but low.

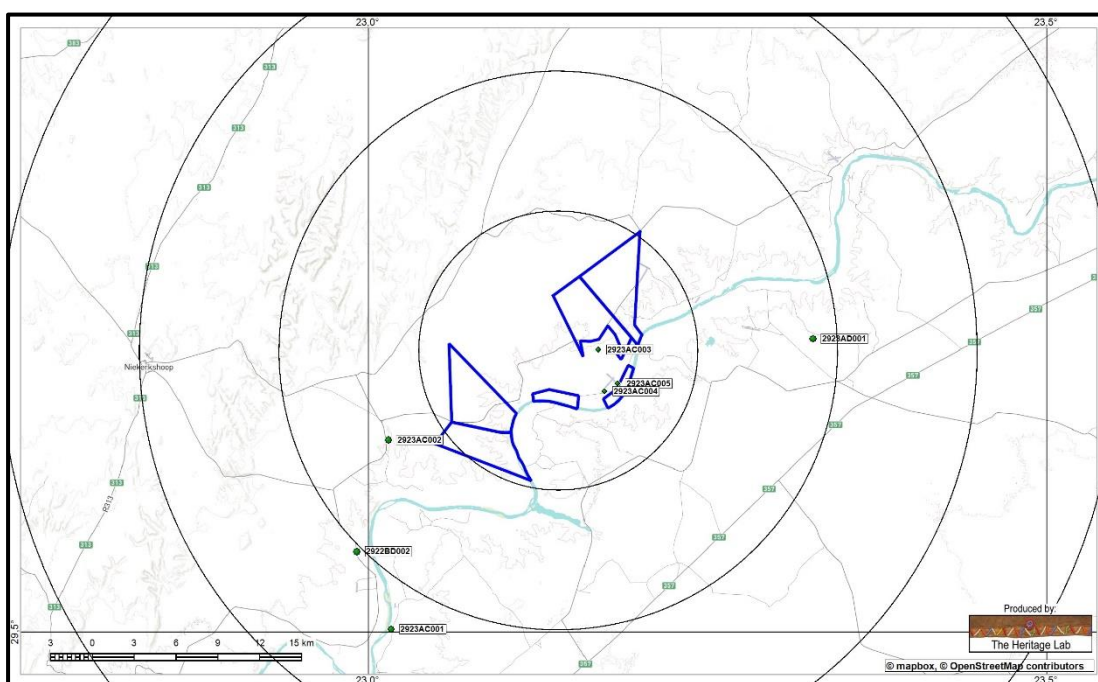


Figure 3. Location of known heritage sites and features in relation to the study area (Circles spaced at a distance of 10km: heritage sites = coded green dots)

5.2.2 Field survey

The field survey was done according to generally accepted archaeological practices, and was aimed at locating all possible sites, objects and structures. The area that had to be investigated was identified by the *Milnex CC Environmental Consultants* by means of maps and .kml files indicating the mining area. This was loaded onto a Samsung digital device and used in Google Earth during the field survey to access the area.

The site was visited on 16 & 17 June 2020. During the site visit, archaeological visibility was much limited as most of the area was covered by dense shrub growth – see Fig. 5 below.

During the site visit Mr Pieter van Wyk, project geologists, explained the geology of the site as well as pointing out the areas where they most likely would conduct the prospecting activities.

Interviews were also conducted with the current landowners, Mr Petrus Vlok and Mr Johan Coetzee. They were able to confirm the lack of features such as graves and built structures, as well as the fact that no historic event took place on the properties. Mr Coetzee indicated that some years ago a small meteorite has fallen on Portion 11 (De Hoek), but a search by any number of professionals have not been successful in locating it.

- Due to the dense vegetation cover encountered, use was made of internal roads to access the area, after which the various sites and features identified in the pre-feasibility study were investigated on foot – see Fig. 4 below.
- All the sections alongside the river was under cultivation (centre-pivot irrigation). Consequently, it was decided not to survey these areas as it was totally disturbed.

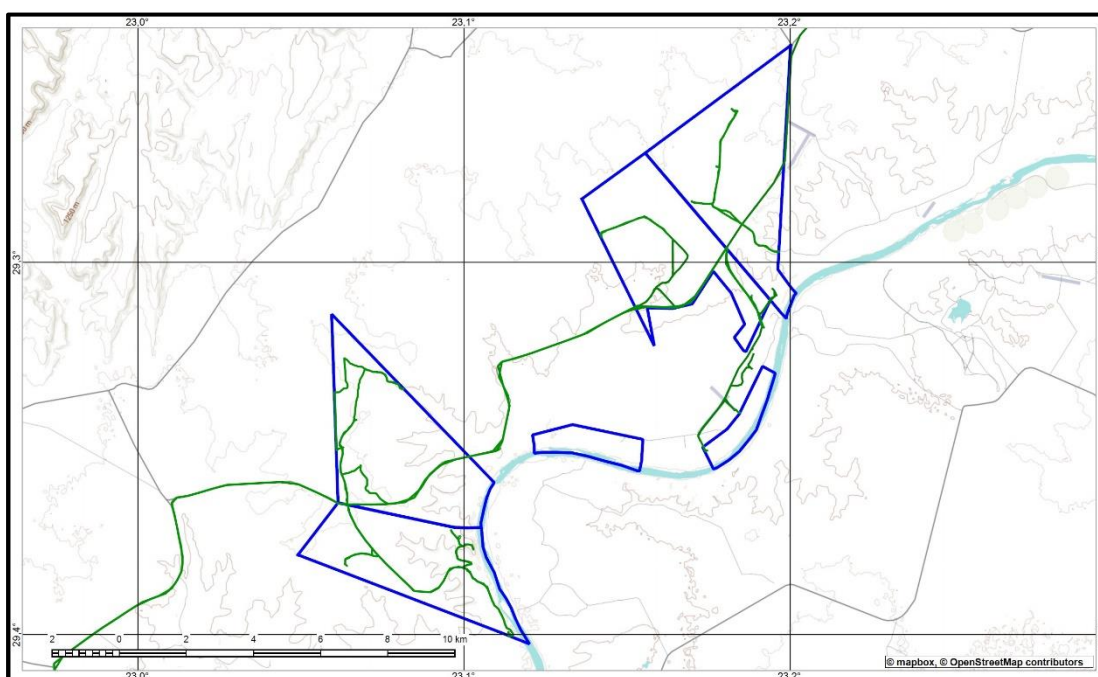


Figure 4. Map indicating the track log of the field survey
(Study area = blue polygons; track log = green lines)

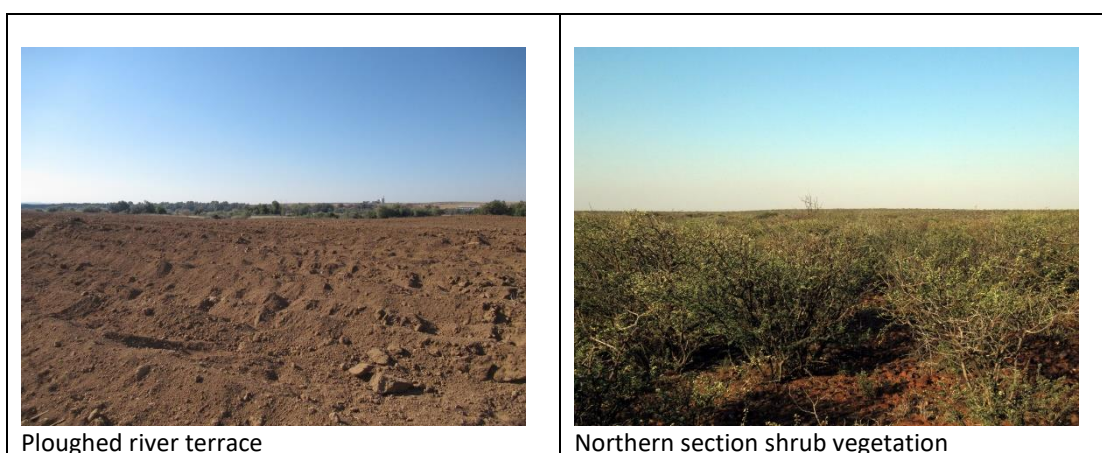


Figure 5. The surface conditions encountered during the field survey

5.2.3 Documentation

All sites, objects and structures that are identified are documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the *Global Positioning System* (GPS) and plotted on a map. This information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality. Map datum used: Hartebeeshoek 94 (WGS84).

The track log and identified sites were recorded by means of a Garmin Oregon 550 handheld GPS device. Photographic recording was done by means of a Canon EOS 550D digital camera. Geo-rectifying

of the aerial photographs and historic maps was done by means of a professional software package: ExpertGPS.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

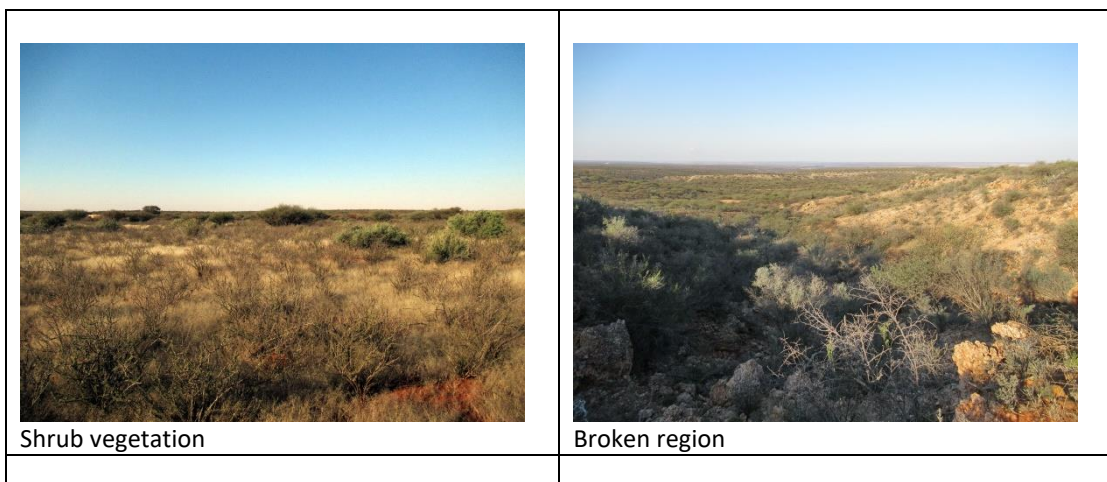
6.1 Natural Environment

The present Orange River between Douglas and Prieska displays a meandering channel morphology, best developed in areas underlain by the Dwyka Group. All the different fluvial terrace deposits are covered by Rooikoppie gravels, which represent mobile, multi-cycle deflation and gravitational deposits and/or elevated (inverted) fluvial deposits and preserved and recycled repeatedly from one successive land surface to the next. Only the most durable silicic clast Branded iron formation (BIF, quartzite, chart, etc.) survived this deflation recycling and diamonds are only present where the Rooikoppie gravels recycled older diamondiferous fluvial deposits.

Palaeochannel depositional packages of the Orange River are preserved at different elevations above the present Orange Riverbed. Diamondiferous Rooikoppie gravel scree slopes higher than the oldest preserved fluvial deposits suggest that even older and higher elevation paleo-deposits were present and have been removed completely by erosion.

The ages of these terraces young with decreasing elevation and vary from Pleistocene-Pliocene for the lower terraces to Plio-Miocene for the upper terraces. Conversely, the probability of preservation decreases with increasing age and elevation.

The proposed area falls within vegetation units NKu 3 and AZa 4, which is known as the Northern Upper Karoo and Upper Gariep Alluvial Vegetation. The Northern Upper Karoo is part of the Upper Karoo Bioregion, which is a sub-bioregion for the Nama-Karoo Biome. The Upper Gariep Alluvial Vegetation is part of the Alluvial Vegetation Bioregion which is a sub-bioregion for the Inland Azonal Vegetation.



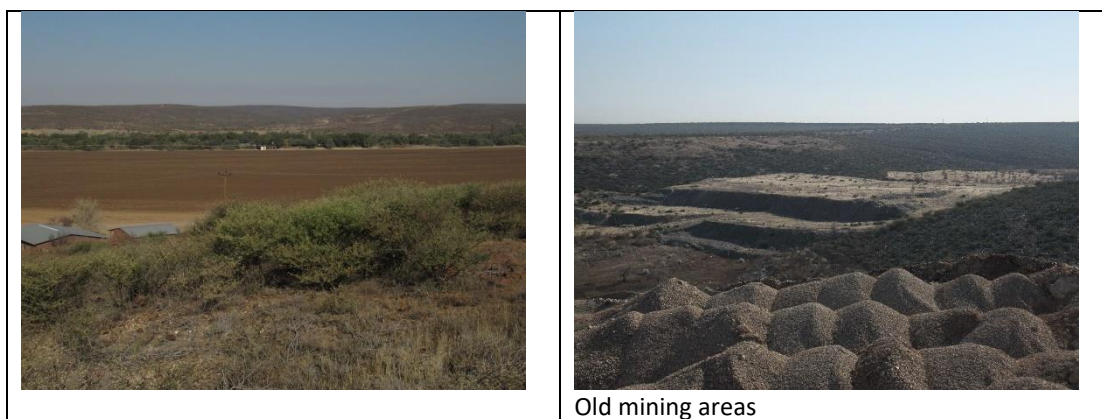


Figure 6. Views over the study area

The Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (SAHRIS) indicate that most of the study area (Fig. 7) has a moderate possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore desktop palaeontological assessment is required. However, some sections have high sensitivity and therefore a desktop study is required. Based on that, a field assessment is likely.

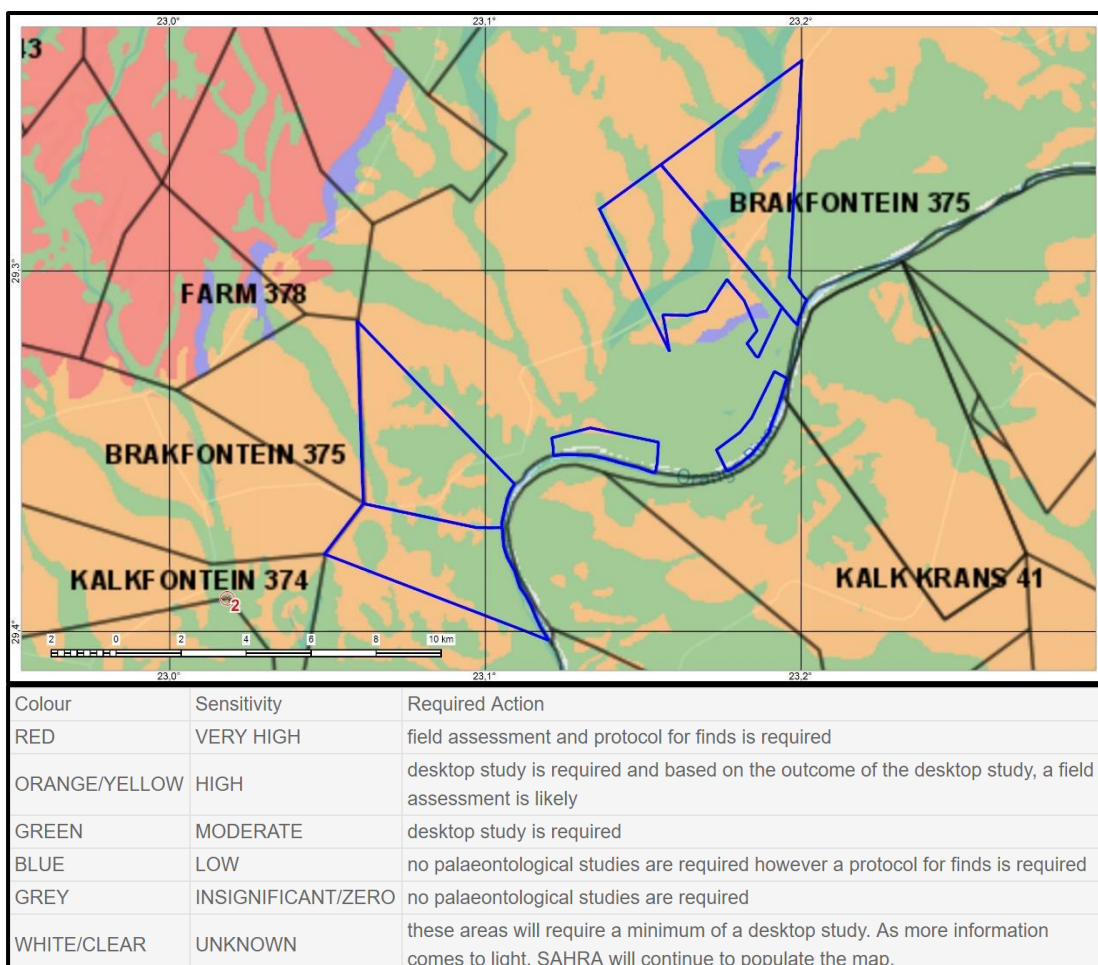


Figure 7. The Palaeontological sensitivity of the study area

6.2 Cultural Landscape

The aim of this section is to present an overview of the history of the larger region in order to eventually determine the significance of heritage sites identified in the study area, within the context of their historic, aesthetic, scientific and social value, rarity and representivity.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region are made up of a pre-colonial element consisting of Stone Age and very limited Iron Age occupation, as well as a much later colonial (farmer) component, which eventually gave rise to an urban component which manifest in a number of small towns.

6.2.1 Stone Age

Surveys in the area have revealed that the archaeological record is temporarily confined to the Early and Middle Stone Age, with a smaller number dating to the Later Stone Age and is spatially concentrated on the different terraces along the Orange River, around the rims of many pans as well as on the banks of stream beds (Morris 2005).

Less obvious in its presence are the Later Stone Age sites, some of which are indicated by Beaumont & Vogel (1984). They equate these sites, some which occur in the larger region, with Cape Coastal pottery associated with amorphous LSA (herders) or Wilton (hunter-gatherers) in the period 100 BC to AD 1900.

6.2.2 Iron Age

Early Iron Age occupation did not take place in the region and seems as if the earliest people to have settled here were those of Tswana-speaking origin (Tlhaping and Tlharo) that settled mostly to the north and a bit to the west of Kuruman. However, they continued spreading westward and by the late 18th century some groups occupied the Langeberg region. With the annexation of the Tswana areas by the British in 1885, the area became known as British Betchuana Land. A number of reserves were set up for these people to stay in. In 1895 the Tswana-speakers rose up in resistance to the British authority as represented by the government of the Cape Colony. They were quickly subjected, and their land was taken away, divided up into farms and given out to white farmers to settle on (Snyman 1986).

6.2.3 Historic period

One of the first whites to access the region was Dr. Hinrich Lichtenstein, a German explorer that, on his journey to the north crossed the Orange River in the vicinity of Prieska in 1804. The area was largely under the control of the Griekwa, with the well-known Nicholaas Waterboer as their leader. These people led a near nomadic life-style, ranging over large areas with their stock. White farmer that entered the area by the late 19th century seemed to have stuck close to the various rivers where they farmed with sheep as well as some irrigation farming.

The date of the founding of the town of Prieska is not clear, but by 1911 it had a total population of 1648. By this time the asbestos and nitrates occurring in the region was already being mined.

The discovery of diamonds in the larger region during the 1860s would drastically alter the history of the region. Diamonds were first discovered near Hopetown in 1867 and a year later large numbers were discovered in the confluence area of the Vaal and Harts Rivers. By 1870 a few thousand miners were already active along the river, with most in the Pniel and Klipdrift regions. The discovery of the 'Star of South Africa' in 1871 led to the development of mining activities in Kimberly and surrounding areas.

These discoveries gave rise to claims being made by various groups for possession of the diamond fields – the Griekwas, the government of the Orange Free State, the government of the Transvaal Republic, as well as some Tswana-speaking groups in the region. After long discussions, R.W. Keates, Lieutenant-Governor of Natal, was appointed as arbiter. He decided in favour of the Waterboer (Griekwa) claim. However, this did not last very long and in 1871 the British annex the whole area, including the Kimberley diamond fields, as part of the Cape Colony.

6.3 Site specific review

Although landscapes with cultural significance are not explicitly described in the NHRA, they are protected under the broad definition of the National Estate (Section 3): Section 3(2)(c) and (d) list “historical settlements and townscapes” and “landscapes and natural features of cultural significance” as part of the National Estate.

The examination of historical maps and aerial photographs help us to reconstruct how the cultural landscape has changed over time as is show how humans have used the land.

The farm Lanyon Vale was surveyed in 1883 by the famous J M Orpen and granted to J C Wayland by Title Deed 1647/1884 (Fig. 8).

By the end of the 19th century, little information regarding this area existed, as is presented on the military map dating to 1900 (Fig. 9). This is probably the result of the fact that this was largely a rural area populated consisting of white owned farms.

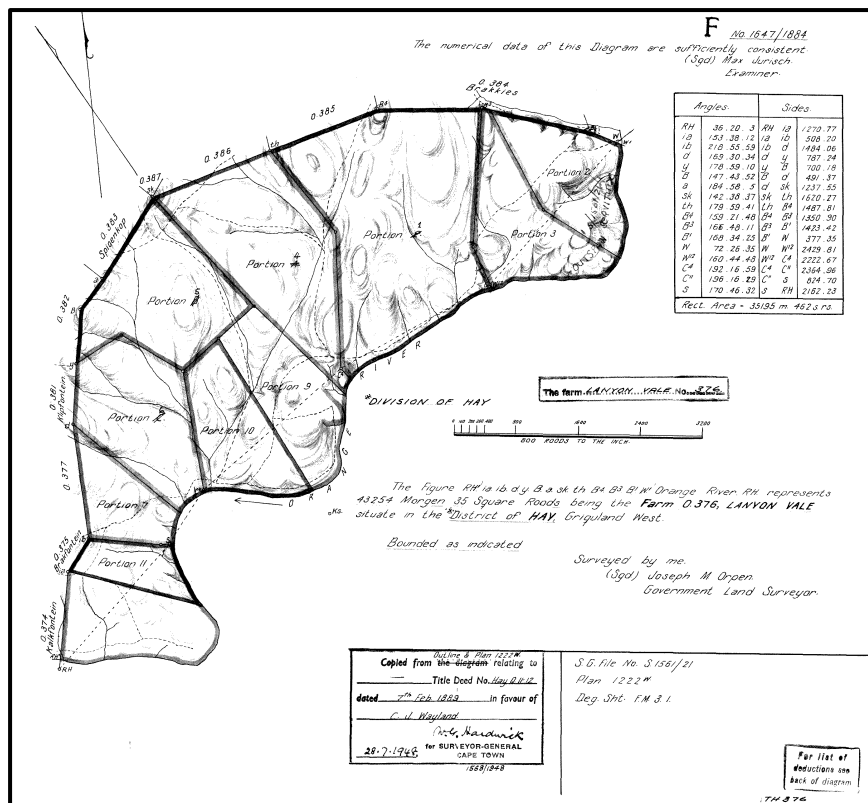


Figure 8. Copy of the Title Deed of the farm Lanyon Vale, dating to 1884



Figure 9. Map Griquatown, dating to 1900, showing the farm Lanyon Vale (Map produced by the Field Intelligence Department)

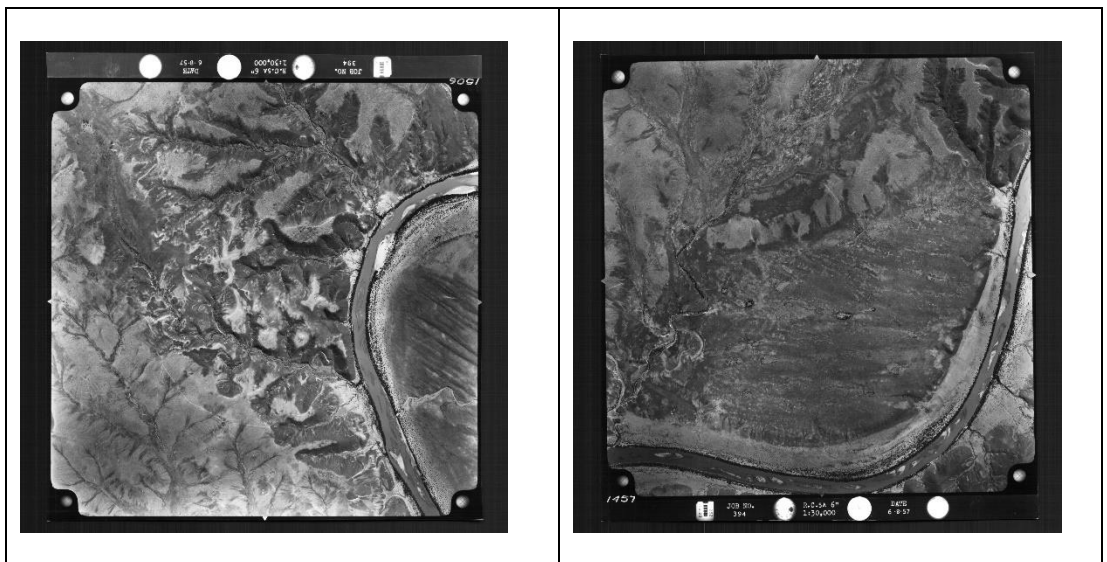


Figure 10. The study areas in 1957 (Chief Surveyor-General photograph: 394_010_01506; 394_009_01457)

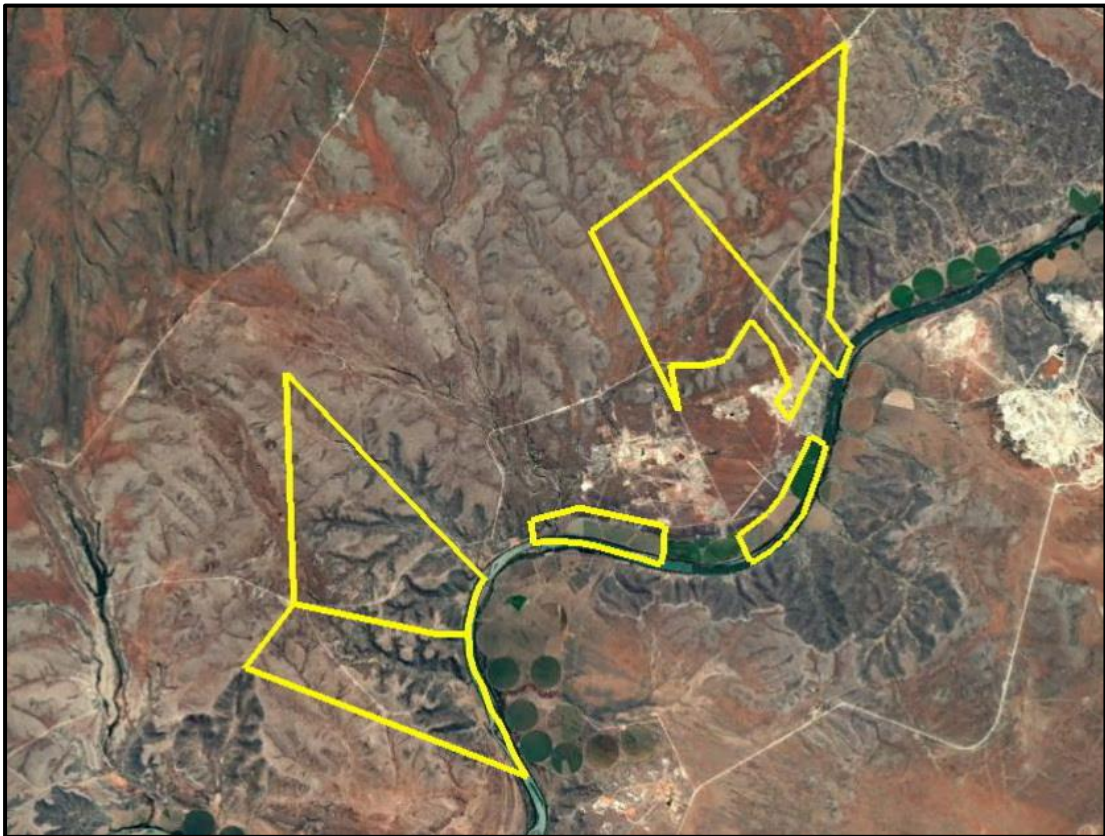


Figure 11. Aerial view of the study area in 2020
(Image: Google Earth)

6.4 Site specific geology

In order to understand the diamond prospecting activities in relationship to the occurrence of Stone Age material, especially Middle Stone Age material, it is important to understand the geology of the site. The following information was taken from the document: *Prospecting work programme submitted for a prospecting right application with bulk sampling*, submitted to the Department of Mineral Affairs, by Bondeo 144 CC

The present Orange River between Douglas and Prieska displays a meandering channel morphology, best developed in areas underlain by the Dwyka Group. All the different fluvial terrace deposits are covered by Rooikoppie gravels, which represent mobile, multi-cycle deflation and gravitational deposits and/or elevated (inverted) fluvial deposits and preserved and recycled repeatedly from one successive land surface to the next. Only the most durable silicic clast Branded iron formation (BIF, quartzite, chert, etc.) survived this deflation recycling and diamonds are only present where the Rooikoppie gravels recycled older diamondiferous fluvial deposits.

Palaeochannel depositional packages of the Orange River are preserved at different elevations above the present Orange Riverbed. Diamondiferous Rooikoppie gravel scree slopes higher than the oldest preserved fluvial deposits suggest that even older and higher elevation paleo-deposits were present and have been removed completely by erosion.

The ages of these terraces young with decreasing elevation and vary from Pleistocene-Pliocene for the lower terraces to Pliocene-Miocene for the upper terraces. Conversely, the probability of preservation decreases with increasing age and elevation.

The primary sources of diamonds trapped in the palaeogravels of the Orange River are kimberlites and intermediate secondary sources like eluvial, colluvial and fluvial deposits in the catchment regions of the Vaal and Orange rivers. These diamonds were deposited along the course of the river in favourable trap sites either in bedrock-traps or in point-bar complexes and within-channel bars, particularly in meanders, scour pools and areas of divergent flow.

In the range of deposits on Wouterspan and within the context of the model presented diamonds were first deposited in gravel units at an elevation of + 110m above the present river. As a result of consecutive cycles of continental uplift and erosion, the oldest diamondiferous gravels deposited by the Orange River have been recycled and re-deposited repeatedly through time down to the lowest level gravels as preserved today.

Lower elevation terraces (less than about 30m above present river bed) of the Orange River are typified by up to 30% sand matrix with a high proportion of zeolite-rich sand lenses and a high proportion of red Drakensberg basalt clasts. These gravels normally exhibit intermediate to low diamond grades. They are typically cobble-peddle gravels with occasional boulders. Clast composition is dominated by BIF +60%, andesite, dolerite, shale, quartzite, riebeckite and others with a low percentage of agate and amygdales. Clast-rounding is moderate, packing is moderate to poor which impacts negatively on diamond entrapment potential. Average grades of 0.5-1.2ct/m³ or 0.23-0.54cpht are known with the occurrence of occasional large stones. The lowest terrace does not appear to be as calcreted as the upper two terraces and mining is, therefore, easier. Lower terrace deposits are generally covered by 1-4m of sand whereas the upper terrace deposits are capped by a hard calcrete layer some 2-3m thick which protected the gravel deposits from erosion and prevented exploitation in the past.

The Wouterspan deposit comprises an extensive flat lying alluvial sequence located on the right bank of the modern Orange River extending across an area of approximately 4x3km. The bedrock is well exposed in the workings and shale and tillite of the Karoo age Dwyka Group, are common. The bedrock displays an irregular erosional surface with gully and pothole features creating high diamond trapping potential.

At Wouterspan, the gravel terrace occurs approximately 20-40m above the Orange River and appear to have been deposited in a braided river environment. These terraces are, probably, of lower to intermediate age. Thin (<2m), extensive Rooikoppie blanket the property. The fluvial-alluvial sequence is comprised of a basal gravel overlain by a generally upward-fining sequence with hanging gravel lenses known as "Middlings". The sequence is covered by a (non-silcreted) calcrete cap, generally less than 5m thick. Post-depositional weathering of this calcrete has formed solution hollows called "makondos" which are often filled with diamond-enriched Rooikoppie gravels.

7. SURVEY RESULTS

During the physical survey, the following sites, features and objects of cultural significance were identified in the study area (Fig. 13).

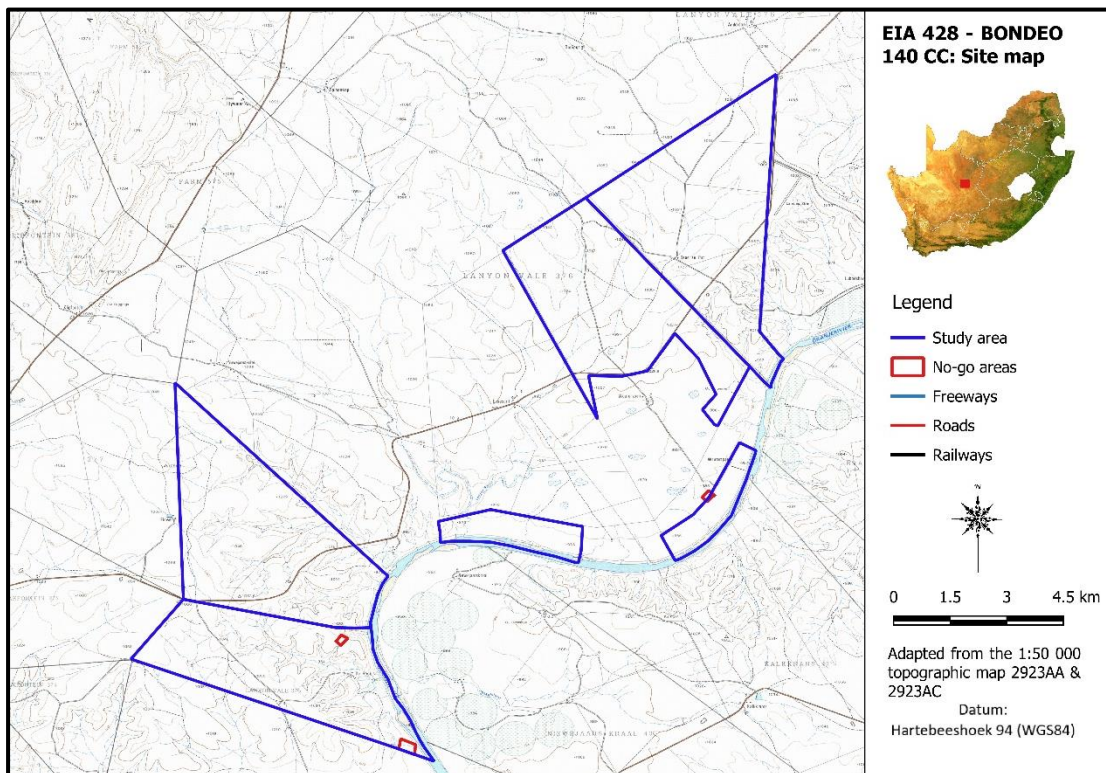


Figure 12. Location of heritage sites in the study area

7.1 Stone Age

- Reference to the geology of the region, presented in Section 6.4 above, refer:

NHRA Category	Archaeological resources – Section 35
7.1.1 Type: Stone Age occurrences.	Site 1 – Coordinates: S 29,34038; E 23,18431 Site 2 – Coordinates: S 29,37419; E 23,09825 Site 3 – Coordinates: S 29,39984; E 23,11374

Description
<p>Significant gravel terraces containing banded iron stone (Jaspelite) occur in or near the study area. Due to its general availability, this seems to have been the preferred material in this region, especially for use during the Middle Stone Age. However, lithics made from quartzite are also found. At Wouterspan, the gravel terrace occurs approximately 20-40m above the Orange River and appear to have been deposited in a braided river environment. The further away one move from the river, off from the river terraces, the less such material is found, with a concurrent diminishing presence of Stone Age lithics. Based on the survey and what was identified, within the framework of the proposed prospecting activities, three areas were identified to be of importance as well as representative of the larger Stone Age material context in the local region. These site are classified as no-go areas for the prospecting activities.</p> <p>Site 1: Some poorly formed stone tools, classified as side- and end scrapers, dating to the Middle Stone Age was identified on the lower terrace of the Orange River. The material used is banded iron stone. Significant of this area is the presence of a single Early Stone Age hand-axe, the only one found in all of the various sections of the study area (Fig. 13a below).</p>

Site 2: A large area, high on a ridge, directly above the Orange River. The lithics date to the Middle Stone Age and scrapers, blades, flakes and cores were identified. Of significance here it the fact that the material used is not only banded ironstone, but quartzite as well (Fig. 13b below).

Site 3: An area on the lower terrace where a high density of MSA lithics occur. The material used is mostly banded iron stone, although a few pieces made from quartzite were also recorded. Tools, flakes and cores were identified (Fig 13c below).



Figure 13. The type of lithics found in the three areas selected as no-go areas

Significance of site/feature	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance - Should be recorded before destruction
Reasoned opinion: The three identified areas are viewed to be best representative of the Stone Age occupation in the local region.	

References
-

7.2 Iron Age

- No sites, features or objects of cultural significance dating to the Iron Age were identified in the study area.

7.3 Historic period

- No sites, features or objects of cultural significance dating to the historic period were identified in the study area.

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT RATINGS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

8.1 Impact assessment

Heritage impacts are categorised as:

- Direct or physical impacts, implying alteration or destruction of heritage features within the project boundaries;
- Indirect impacts, e.g. restriction of access or visual intrusion concerning the broader environment;
- Cumulative impacts that are combinations of the above.

7.1.1 Type: Stone Age occurrences. **Site 1** – Coordinates: S 29,34038; E 23,18431

Site 2 – Coordinates: S 29,37419; E 23,09825

Site 3 – Coordinates: S 29,39984; E 23,11374

Impact assessment

Sites 1 & 3 are located in areas where prospecting might take place. Site 2 is located high on a ridge and it is probably unlikely that prospecting would take place here.

Nature: These sites are located inside the study area and theoretically there would therefore be an impact on them by the proposed prospecting activities.

	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area (2)	Local area (2)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Intensity	Moderate (6)	Minor (2)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium (52)	Low (18)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Mitigation: Avoidance of site		
Cumulative impact: Limited loss of similar features in the larger landscape.		

8.2 Mitigation measures

Mitigation: means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.

- For the current study, the following mitigation measures are proposed.

7.1.1 Type: Stone Age occurrences. **Site 1** – Coordinates: S 29,34038; E 23,18431
Site 2 – Coordinates: S 29,37419; E 23,09825
Site 3 – Coordinates: S 29,39984; E 23,11374

Mitigation

Based on the survey and what was identified, within the framework of the proposed prospecting activities, three areas were identified to be of importance as well as representative of the larger Stone Age material context in the local region. These sites are classified as no-go areas for the prospecting activities.

With the coordinates presented above as central point, the following areas have to be set out and avoided (Fig. :

Site 1 – 3,82ha

Site 2 – 3,63ha

Site 3 – 9,26ha

(1) Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation and applies where any type of development occurs within a formally protected or significant or sensitive heritage context and is likely to have a high negative impact. This measure often includes the change / alteration of development planning and therefore impact zones in order not to impact on resources. The site should be retained *in situ* and a buffer zone should be created around it, either temporary (by means of danger tape) or permanently (wire fence or built wall).

Requirements

SAHRA permit

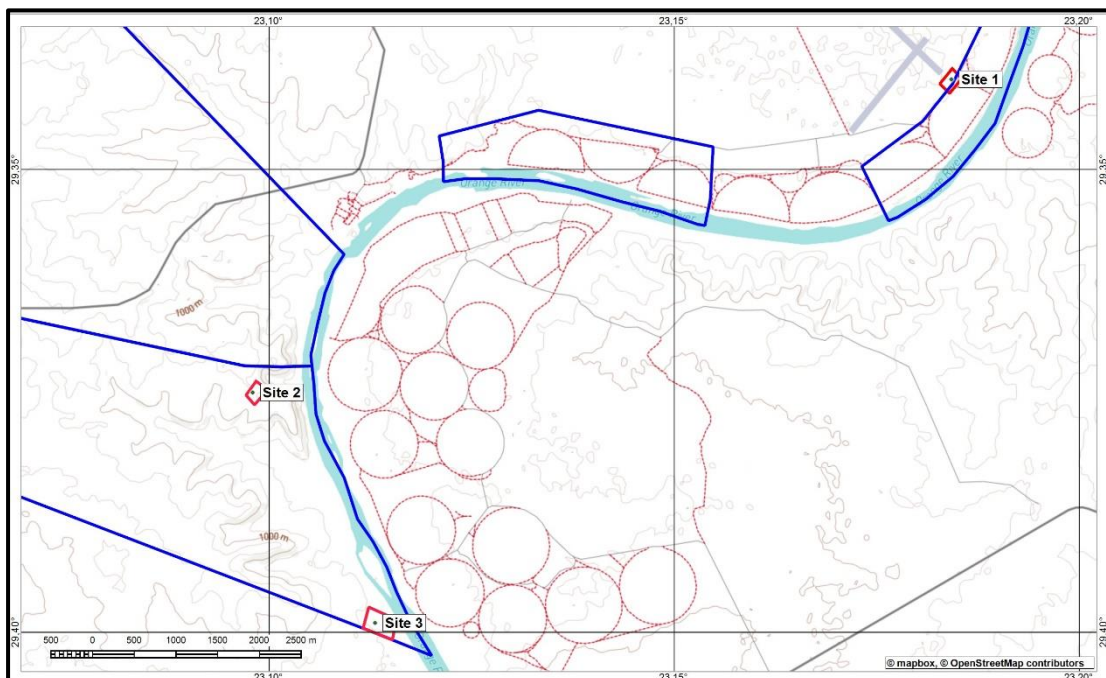


Figure 14. The identified no-go areas

9. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment, occurring within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon them is permanent and non-reversible. Those resources that cannot be avoided and that are directly impacted by the proposed development can be excavated/recorded and a management plan can be developed for future action. Those sites that are not impacted on can be written into the management plan, whence they can be avoided or cared for in the future.

Sources of risk were considered with regards to development activities defined in Section 2(viii) of the NHRA that may be triggered and are summarised in Table 1A and 1B below. These issues formed the basis of the impact assessment described. The potential risks are discussed according to the various phases of the project below.

9.1 Objectives

- Protection of archaeological, historical and any other site or land considered being of cultural value within the project boundary against vandalism, destruction and theft.
- The preservation and appropriate management of new discoveries in accordance with the NHRA, should these be discovered during construction activities.

The following shall apply:

- Known sites should be clearly marked in order that they can be avoided during construction activities.
- The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction activities.
- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer shall be notified as soon as possible;
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the Environmental Control Officer will advise the necessary actions to be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and
- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 51. (1).

9.2 Control

In order to achieve this, the following should be in place:

- A person or entity, e.g. the Environmental Control Officer, should be tasked to take responsibility for the heritage sites and should be held accountable for any damage.
- Known sites should be located and isolated, e.g. by fencing them off. All construction workers should be informed that these are no-go areas, unless accompanied by the individual or persons representing the Environmental Control Officer as identified above.
- In areas where the vegetation is threatening the heritage sites, e.g. growing trees pushing walls over, it should be removed, but only after permission for the methods proposed has been granted by SAHRA. A heritage official should be part of the team executing these measures.

Table 1A: Construction Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project

Action required	Protection of heritage sites, features and objects		
Potential Impact	The identified risk is damage or changes to resources that are generally protected in terms of Sections 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the NHRA that may occur in the proposed project area.		
Risk if impact is not mitigated	Loss or damage to sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance		
Activity / issue	Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
1. Removal of Vegetation 2. Construction of required infrastructure, e.g. access roads, water pipelines	See discussion in Section 9.1 above	Environmental Control Officer	During construction only
Monitoring	See discussion in Section 9.2 above		

Table 1B: Operation Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project

Action required	Protection of heritage sites, features and objects		
Potential Impact	It is unlikely that the negative impacts identified for pre-mitigation will occur if the recommendations are followed.		
Risk if impact is not mitigated	Loss or damage to sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance		
Activity / issue	Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
1. Removal of Vegetation 2. Construction of required infrastructure, e.g. access roads, water pipelines	See discussion in Section 9.1 above	Environmental Control Officer	During construction only
Monitoring	See discussion in Section 9.2 above		

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This report describes the methodology used, the limitations encountered, the heritage features that were identified and the recommendations and mitigation measures proposed relevant to this. The HIA consisted of a desktop study (archival sources, database survey, maps and aerial imagery) and a physical survey that included the interviewing of relevant people. It should be noted that the implementation of the mitigation measures is subject to SAHRA/PHRA's approval.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region are made up of a pre-colonial element consisting of Stone Age and a much later colonial (farmer) component, which eventually gave rise to an urban component which manifest in a number of towns spread across the larger landscape.

Identified sites

Based on the survey and what was identified, within the framework of the proposed prospecting activities, three areas were identified to be of importance as well as representative of the larger Stone Age material context in the local region. These site are classified as no-go areas for the prospecting activities.

Site 1: Some poorly formed stone tools, classified as side- and end scrapers, dating to the Middle Stone Age was identified on the lower terrace of the Orange River. The material used is banded iron stone. Significant of this area is the presence of a single Early Stone Age hand-axe, the only one found in all of the various sections of the study area.

Site 2: A large area, high on a ridge, directly above the Orange River. The lithics date to the Middle Stone Age and scrapers, blades, flakes and cores were identified. Of significance here it the fact that the material used is not only banded ironstone, but quartzite as well.

Site 3: An area on the lower terrace where a high density of MSA lithics occur. The material used is mostly banded iron stone, although a few pieces made from quartzite were also recorded. Tools, flakes and cores were identified.

Impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed prospecting activities is based on the present understanding of the project:

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.1.1	Archaeological material	Section 35	Generally protected: Medium significance – Grade IV-B	Medium (52)
				Low (18)

Mitigation measures:

- The three identified areas are classified as no-go areas for the prospecting activities and should be avoided
 - Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation and the site should be retained *in situ* and a buffer zone should be created around it, either temporary (by means of danger tape) or permanently (wire fence or built wall).

Legal requirements

The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report. For this proposed project, the assessment has determined that no sites, features or objects of heritage significance occur in the study area. If heritage features are identified during construction, as stated in the management recommendation, these finds would have to be assessed by a specialist, after which a decision will be made regarding the application for relevant permits.

Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should be authorised:

- From a heritage point of view, it is recommended that the proposed prospecting activities be allowed to continue on acceptance of the proposed mitigation measures and the conditions proposed below.

Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation:

- The Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (SAHRIS) indicate that most of the study area (Fig. 7) has a moderate possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore desktop palaeontological assessment is required. However, some sections have high sensitivity and therefore a desktop study is required. Based on that, a field assessment is likely.
- Should archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.

11. REFERENCES

11.1 Data bases

Chief Surveyor General
Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.
Heritage Atlas Database, Pretoria
National Archives of South Africa
SAHRA Archaeology and Palaeontology Report Mapping Project (2009)
SAHRIS Database

11.2 Literature

Bergh, J.S. (red.). 1998. *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika: die vier noordelike provinsies*. Pretoria: J.L. Schaik.

Beaumont, P.B. 2008. *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report on Portions of the Farm Green Valley Nuts near Prieska, Karoo District Municipality, Northern Cape Province*. Kimberley: The McGregor Museum.

Beaumont, P.B. & Vogel, J.C. 1984. Spatial patterning of the ceramic Later Stone Age in the Northern Cape Province, South Africa. In Hall, M. et al. *Frontiers: Southern African Archaeology Today*. Cambridge Monographs in African Archaeology 10. BAR International Series 207.

Huffman, T.N. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age*. Scottsville: University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.

Kruger, N. 2018. *Heritage Scoping Study: Proposed Lanyon Vale diamond prospecting project in the Frances Baard District Municipality, Northern Cape Province*. Pretoria: Unpublished report.

Legassick, M.C. 2010. *The Politics of a South African Frontier*. Basel: Basler Afrika Bibliographien.

Milnex 2018. *EIA318 – Scoping Report: The proposed prospecting right application for the prospecting of Diamond Alluvial (DA) and Diamond General (D) between Douglas and Prieska on Portion 25 (Portion of Portion 16) of the farm Lanyon Vale 376; Registration Division: Hay; Northern Cape Province*.

Muncina, L. & Rutherford, M.C. 2006. *The Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. Pretoria: SANBI.

Playne, E. (Ed.) 1910-1911. *Cape Colony (Cape Province): its History, Commerce, Industries and Resources*. London: The Foreign and Colonial Compiling and Publishing Co.

Rudner, J. & Rudner, I. 1968. Rock-art in the Thirstland areas. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 23:75-89.

Snyman, P.H.R. 1983. *Postmasburg: 'n geskiedkundige oorsig*. Pretoria: Raad vir Geesteswetenskaplike Navorsing.

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2016. *Cultural heritage impact assessment for the development of the proposed Camel Thorn Solar Power Plant on Portion 2 (Karabee A) of the farm Karabee No 50, registration division Prieska, Northern Cape Province*. Pretoria: Unpublished report 2016/JvS/062.

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2019. *Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: the proposed prospecting right application for the prospecting of diamond alluvial (DA) and diamond general (D) between*

Douglas and Prieska on Portion 25 (Portion of Portion 16) and a Portion of Portion 9 of the farm Lanyon Vale 376; Pixley Ka Seme District Municipality, Northern Cape Province. Pretoria: Unpublished report 2019/JvS/045.

11.3 Archival sources, maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topographic maps

Google Earth

Aerial Photographs: Chief Surveyor-General

<http://vmus.adu.org.za>

12. ADDENDUM

1. Indemnity and terms of use of this report

The findings, results, conclusions and recommendations given in this report are based on the author's best scientific and professional knowledge as well as available information. The report is based on survey and assessment techniques which are limited by time and budgetary constraints relevant to the type and level of investigation undertaken and the author reserve the right to modify aspects of the report including the recommendations if and when new information may become available from ongoing research or further work in this field, or pertaining to this investigation.

Although all possible care is taken to identify all sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. The author of this report will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.

Although the author exercises due care and diligence in rendering services and preparing documents, he accepts no liability and the client, by receiving this document, indemnifies the author against all actions, claims, demands, losses, liabilities, costs, damages and expenses arising from or in connection with services rendered, directly or indirectly by the author and by the use of the information contained in this document.

This report must not be altered or added to without the prior written consent of the author. This also refers to electronic copies of this report which are supplied for the purposes of inclusion as part of other reports, including main reports. Similarly, any recommendations, statements or conclusions drawn from or based on this report must make reference to this report. If these form part of a main report relating to this investigation or report, this report must be included in its entirety as an appendix or separate section to the main report.

2. Assessing the significance of heritage resources and potential impacts

A system for site grading was established by the NHRA and further developed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA 2007) and has been approved by ASAPA for use in southern Africa and was utilised during this assessment.

2.1 Significance of the identified heritage resources

According to the NHRA, Section 2(vi) the **significance** of a heritage sites and artefacts is determined by it aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technical value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

Matrix used for assessing the significance of each identified site/feature

1. SITE EVALUATION				
1.1 Historic value				
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history				
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history				
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery				
1.2 Aesthetic value				
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group				
1.3 Scientific value				
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage				
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period				
1.4 Social value				
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons				
1.5 Rarity				
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage				
1.6 Representivity				
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects				
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class				
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics 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.				
2. Sphere of Significance		High	Medium	Low
International				
National				
Provincial				
Regional				
Local				
Specific community				
3. Field Register Rating				
1.	National/Grade 1: High significance - No alteration whatsoever without permit from SAHRA			
2.	Provincial/Grade 2: High significance - No alteration whatsoever without permit from provincial heritage authority.			
3.	Local/Grade 3A: High significance - Mitigation as part of development process not advised.			

4.	Local/Grade 3B: High significance - Could be mitigated and (part) retained as heritage register site	
5.	Generally protected 4A: High/medium significance - Should be mitigated before destruction	
6.	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance - Should be recorded before destruction	
7.	Generally protected 4C: Low significance - Requires no further recording before destruction	

2.2 Significance of the anticipated impact on heritage resources

All impacts identified during the HIA stage of the study will be classified in terms of their significance. Issues would be assessed in terms of the following criteria:

Nature of the impact

A description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.

Extent

The physical **extent**, wherein it is indicated whether:

- 1 - The impact will be limited to the site;
- 2 - The impact will be limited to the local area;
- 3 - The impact will be limited to the region;
- 4 - The impact will be national; or
- 5 - The impact will be international.

Duration

Here it should be indicated whether the lifespan of the impact will be:

- 1 - Of a very short duration (0–1 years);
- 2 - Of a short duration (2-5 years);
- 3 - Medium-term (5–15 years);
- 4 - Long term (where the impact will persist possibly beyond the operational life of the activity); or
- 5 - Permanent (where the impact will persist indefinitely).

Magnitude (Intensity)

The magnitude of impact, quantified on a scale from 0-10, where a score is assigned:

- 0 - Small and will have no effect;
- 2 - Minor and will not result in an impact;
- 4 - Low and will cause a slight impact;
- 6 - Moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way;
- 8 - High, (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease); or
- 10 - Very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.

Probability

This describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring and is estimated on a scale where:

- 1 - Very improbable (probably will not happen);
- 2 - Improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood);
- 3 - Probable (distinct possibility);
- 4 - Highly probable (most likely); or
- 5 - Definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).

Significance

The significance is determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above (refer to the formula below) and can be assessed as low, medium or high:

$S = (E+D+M) \times P$; where

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent
 D = Duration
 M = Magnitude
 P = Probability

Significance of impact		
Points	Significant Weighting	Discussion
< 30 points	Low	Where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area.
31-60 points	Medium	Where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated.
> 60 points	High	Where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area.

Confidence

This should relate to the level of confidence that the specialist has in establishing the nature and degree of impacts. It relates to the level and reliability of information, the nature and degree of consultation with I&AP's and the dynamic of the broader socio-political context.

- High, where the information is comprehensive and accurate, where there has been a high degree of consultation and the socio-political context is relatively stable.
- Medium, where the information is sufficient but is based mainly on secondary sources, where there has been a limited targeted consultation and socio-political context is fluid.
- Low, where the information is poor, a high degree of contestation is evident and there is a state of socio-political flux.

Status

- The status, which is described as either positive, negative or neutral.

Reversibility

- The degree to which the impact can be reversed.

Mitigation

- The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

Nature:		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Construction Phase		
Probability		
Duration		
Extent		
Magnitude		
Significance		
Status (positive or negative)		
Operation Phase		
Probability		
Duration		
Extent		
Magnitude		
Significance		
Status (positive or negative)		
Reversibility		
Irreplaceable loss of resources?		
Can impacts be mitigated		

3. Mitigation measures

- *Mitigation: means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.*

Impacts can be managed through one or a combination of the following mitigation measures:

- Avoidance
- Investigation (archaeological)
- Rehabilitation
- Interpretation
- Memorialisation
- Enhancement (positive impacts)

For the current study, the following mitigation measures are proposed, to be implemented only if any of the identified sites or features are to be impacted on by the proposed development activities:

- (1) Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation and applies where any type of development occurs within a formally protected or significant or sensitive heritage context and is likely to have a high negative impact. This measure often includes the change / alteration of development planning and therefore impact zones in order not to impact on resources. The site should be retained *in situ* and a buffer zone should be created around it, either temporary (by means of danger tape) or permanently (wire fence or built wall). Depending on the type of site, the buffer zone can vary from
 - 10 metres for a single grave, or a built structure, to
 - 50 metres where the boundaries are less obvious, e.g. a Late Iron Age site.
- (2) Archaeological investigation/Relocation of graves: This option can be implemented with additional design and construction inputs. This is appropriate where development occurs in a context of heritage significance and where the impact is such that it can be mitigated. Mitigation is to excavate the site by archaeological techniques, document the site (map and photograph) and analyse the recovered material to acceptable standards. This can only be done by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
 - This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.
 - This also applies for graves older than 60 years that are to be relocated. For graves younger than 60 years a permit from SAHRA is not required. However, all other legal requirements must be adhered to.
 - Impacts can be beneficial – e.g. mitigation contribute to knowledge
- (3) Rehabilitation: When features, e.g. buildings or other structures are to be re-used. Rehabilitation is considered in heritage management terms as an intervention typically involving the adding of a new heritage layer to enable a new sustainable use.
 - The heritage resource is degraded or in the process of degradation and would benefit from rehabilitation.
 - Where rehabilitation implies appropriate conservation interventions, i.e. adaptive reuse, repair and maintenance, consolidation and minimal loss of historical fabric.
 - Conservation measures would be to record the buildings/structures as they are (at a particular point in time). The records and recordings would then become the ‘artefacts’ to be preserved and managed as heritage features or (movable) objects.
 - This approach automatically also leads to the enhancement of the sites or features that are re-used.

- (4) Mitigation is also possible with additional design and construction inputs. Although linked to the previous measure (rehabilitation) a secondary though 'indirect' conservation measure would be to use the existing architectural 'vocabulary' of the structure as guideline for any new designs.
 - The following principle should be considered: **heritage informs design**.
 - This approach automatically also leads to the enhancement of the sites or features that are re-used.
- (5) No further action required: This is applicable only where sites or features have been rated to be of such low significance that it does not warrant further documentation, as it is viewed to be fully documented after inclusion in this report.
 - Site monitoring during development, by an ECO or the heritage specialist are often added to this recommendation in order to ensure that no undetected heritage/remains are destroyed.

4. Relocation of graves

If the graves are younger than 60 years, an undertaker can be contracted to deal with the exhumation and reburial. This will include public participation, organising cemeteries, coffins, etc. They need permits and have their own requirements that must be adhered to.

If the graves are older than 60 years old or of undetermined age, an archaeologist must be in attendance to assist with the exhumation and documentation of the graves. This is a requirement by law.

Once it has been decided to relocate particular graves, the following steps should be taken:

- Notices of the intention to relocate the graves need to be put up at the burial site for a period of 60 days. This should contain information where communities and family members can contact the developer/archaeologist/public-relations officer/undertaker. All information pertaining to the identification of the graves needs to be documented for the application of a SAHRA permit. The notices need to be in at least 3 languages, English, and two other languages. This is a requirement by law.
- Notices of the intention needs to be placed in at least two local newspapers and have the same information as the above point. This is a requirement by law.
- Local radio stations can also be used to try contact family members. This is not required by law, but is helpful in trying to contact family members.
- During this time (60 days) a suitable cemetery need to be identified close to the development area or otherwise one specified by the family of the deceased.
- An open day for family members should be arranged after the period of 60 days so that they can gather to discuss the way forward, and to sort out any problems. The developer needs to take the families requirements into account. This is a requirement by law.
- Once the 60 days has passed and all the information from the family members have been received, a permit can be requested from SAHRA. This is a requirement by law.
- Once the permit has been received, the graves may be exhumed and relocated.
- All headstones must be relocated with the graves as well as any items found in the grave.

Information needed for the SAHRA permit application

- The permit application needs to be done by an archaeologist.
- A map of the area where the graves have been located.
- A survey report of the area prepared by an archaeologist.
- All the information on the families that have identified graves.
- If graves have not been identified and there are no headstones to indicate the grave, these are then unknown graves and should be handled as if they are older than 60 years. This information also needs to be given to SAHRA.
- A letter from the landowner giving permission to the developer to exhume and relocate the graves.
- A letter from the new cemetery confirming that the graves will be reburied there.
- Details of the farm name and number, magisterial district and GPS coordinates of the gravesite.

5. Curriculum vitae

Johan Abraham van Schalkwyk

Personal particulars

Date of birth: 14 April 1952
Identity number: 520414 5099 08 4
Marital status: Married; one daughter
Nationality: South African

Current address: home

62 Coetzer Ave, Monument Park, Pretoria, 0181
Mobile: 076 790 6777; E-mail: jvschalkwyk@mweb.co.za

Qualifications

1995 DLitt et Phil (Anthropology), University of South Africa
1985 MA (Anthropology), University of Pretoria
1981 BA (Hons), Anthropology, University of Pretoria
1979 Post Graduate Diploma in Museology, University of Pretoria
1978 BA (Hons), Archaeology, University of Pretoria
1976 BA, University of Pretoria

Non-academic qualifications

12th HSRC-School in Research Methodology - July 1990
Dept. of Education and Training Management Course - June 1992
Social Assessment Professional Development Course - 1994
Integrated Environmental Management Course, UCT - 1994

Professional experience

Private Practice
2017 - current: Professional Heritage Consultant

National Museum of Cultural History

1992 - 2017: Senior researcher: Head of Department of Research. Manage an average of seven researchers in this department and supervise them in their research projects. Did various projects relating to Anthropology and Archaeology in Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province and Gauteng. Headed the Museum's Section for Heritage Impact Assessments.
1978 - 1991: Curator of the Anthropological Department of the Museum. Carried out extensive fieldwork in both anthropology and archaeology

Department of Archaeology, University of Pretoria

1976 - 1977: Assistant researcher responsible for excavations at various sites in Limpopo Province and Mpumalanga.

Awards and grants

1. Hanisch Book Prize for the best final year Archaeology student, University of Pretoria - 1976.
2. Special merit award, National Cultural History Museum - 1986.
3. Special merit award, National Cultural History Museum - 1991.
4. Grant by the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, to visit the various African countries to study museums, sites and cultural programmes - 1993.
5. Grant by the USA National Parks Service, to visit the United States of America to study museums, sites, tourism development, cultural programmes and impact assessment programmes - 1998.
6. Grant by the USA embassy, Pretoria, under the Bi-national Commission Exchange Support Fund, to visit cultural institutions in the USA and to attend a conference in Charleston - 2000.
7. Grant by the National Research Foundation to develop a model for community-based tourism - 2001.

8. Grant by the National Research Foundation to develop a model for community-based tourism - 2013. In association with RARI, Wits University.

Publications

Published more than 70 papers, mostly in scientifically accredited journals, but also as chapters in books.

Conference Contributions

Regularly presented papers at conferences, locally as well as internationally, on various research topics, ranging in scope from archaeology, anthropological, historical, cultural historical and tourism development.

Heritage Impact Assessments

Since 1992, I have done more than 2000 Phase 1 and Phase 2 impact assessments (archaeological, anthropological, historical and social) for various government departments and developers. Projects include environmental management frameworks, roads, pipeline-, and power line developments, dams, mining, water purification works, historical landscapes, refuse dumps and urban developments.