Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment:

THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION WITHOUT BULK SAMPLING FOR THE PROSPECTING OF DIAMONDS ALLUVIAL (DA) AND DIAMONDS GENERAL (D) AND DIAMONDS IN KIMBERLITE (DK) AND DIAMONDS (DIA) ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM GOEDE HOOP 547, REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM 548, REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 2 AND PORTION 3 OF THE FARM SKEYFONTEIN 536, REGISTRATION DIVISION: HAY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Prepared for:

Milnex CC Environmental Consultants: Ms L Esterhuizen

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Prepared by:

J A van Schalkwyk (D Litt et Phil),

- Heritage Consultant: ASAPA Registration No.: 164 - Principal Investigator: Iron Age, Colonial Period, Industrial Heritage.
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Report No: 2022/JvS/003

- Status: Final
- Date: February 2022
- Revision No: -
- Date: -

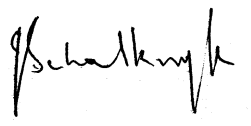
Submission of the report:

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.

Copyright:

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.



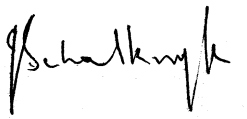
J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
February 2022

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
February 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment:
THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION WITHOUT BULK SAMPLING FOR THE PROSPECTING OF DIAMONDS ALLUVIAL (DA) AND DIAMONDS GENERAL (D) AND DIAMONDS IN KIMBERLITE (DK) AND DIAMONDS (DIA) ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM GOEDE HOOP 547, REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM 548, REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 2 AND PORTION 3 OF THE FARM SKEYFONTEIN 536, REGISTRATION DIVISION: HAY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

Milnex CC Environmental Consultants was contracted by *Orange River Mining (Pty) Ltd* as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the basic assessment for the proposed prospecting right application without bulk sampling for the prospecting of diamonds alluvial (DA) and diamonds general (D) and diamonds in kimberlite (DK) and diamonds (DIA) on the remaining extent of the Farm Goede Hoop 547, Remaining Extent of the Farm 548, Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Portion 3 of the Farm Skeyfontein 536, registration division: Hay, 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 proposed 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 essentially consist of two components. The first is a rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a pre-colonial (Stone Age) occupation and a much later colonial (farmer) component. The second component is an urban one consisting of a number of smaller towns, most of which developed during the last 150 years or less.

Identified sites

During the survey the following sites, features or objects of cultural significance were identified.

- 7.1 Stone age chance finds – A very low number of stone tools dating mostly the the Middle Stone Age have been identified as surface material.

- 7.3.1.1 – 7.3.1.6 A total of six burial sites were identified. All the sites are known to current land owners, although it seems as if visitation by descendants is very limited, with the exception of the large formal cemetery at Skeyfontein 1 village.

- 7.3.2.1 – 7.3.2.4 Four farmsteads were identified. Although they are not very old or have significance architectural features, smaller elements such as sheds, cattle kraals and dams are older and therefore, because of their rarity, have some significance.

- 7.3.3 Settlement sites: Well-constructed cattle kraal built with local stone. It is currently still in use and is well looked after.

- 7.3.3 A large number of old homesteads occur on the ridges along the main water course crossing the project area. These are the original homesteads of the BaTlharo community dating from the

time they originally settled on the farm. In a generalised sense the homesteads consist of small housing units. Each is made up of a number of square structures of various sizes, with smaller ones, some of which are semi-circular and might have served as kook-skerms. Others are circular in form and seems to be located some distance from the rectangular ones and probably served as winnowing floors. Associated with this, and of much sturdier construction are the various cattle kraals, mostly located a short distance away from the houses

Impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, is based on the present understanding of the development:

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.1.1	Archaeological resources	Section 35	Generally protected 4C: Low significance	Low (6) Low (6)
Mitigation: (5) No further action required				

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.1.1 – 7.3.1.6	Graves, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	Section 36	Generally protected 4A: High / Medium significance	Medium (36) Low (16)
Mitigation: (1) Avoidance/Preserve: A minimum buffer of 100m must be established around the burial sites for the duration of the prospecting/mining phase.				

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.2.1 – 7.3.2.4	Structures older than 60 years	Section 34	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Low (20) Low (12)
Mitigation: (2) Archaeological investigation: This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.				

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.3	Archaeological resources	Section 35	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Medium (52) Low (20)
Mitigation: (2) Archaeological investigation: This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.				

Legal requirements

The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report.

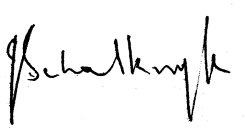
- The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report. For this proposed project, the assessment has determined that sites, features or objects of heritage significance occur in the project area, therefore various permits, depending on the type of site to be impacted on would be required.
- 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 (https://sahris.sahra.org.za/map/palaeo) indicate that the project area has a moderate possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore a desktop palaeontological assessment is required.
- 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. The appropriate steps to take are indicated in Section 9 of the report, as well as in the **Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites**, in the Addendum, Section 12.4.



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
February 2022

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Project description	
Description	Prospecting right application without bulk sampling for the prospecting of diamonds alluvial (DA) and diamonds general (D) and diamonds in kimberlite (DK) and diamonds (DIA)
Project name	BAR219: Orange River Mining (Pty) Ltd)

Applicant
Orange River Mining (Pty) Ltd

Environmental assessors
Milnex CC Environmental Consultants
Ms L Esterhuizen

Property details						
Province	Northern Cape					
Magisterial district	Hay					
Local municipality	Tsantsabane					
Topo-cadastral map	2823AC & 2823CA					
Farm name	Remaining extent of the Farm Goede Hoop 547, Remaining Extent of the Farm 548, Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Portion 3 of the Farm Skeyfontein 536					
Closest town	Postmasburg					
Coordinates	Centre point (approximate)					
	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude
	1	S 28,52109	E 23,14794	2		
	.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 (Grazing)
Current land use	Farming (Grazing)

[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.

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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

BA	Basic Assessment
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
WUL	Water Use Licence

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 ii. the expertise of that specialist to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae;	 Front page 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 11
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 11 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; (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 10 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.	-

Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:
THE PROPOSED PROSPECTING RIGHT APPLICATION WITHOUT BULK SAMPLING FOR THE PROSPECTING OF DIAMONDS ALLUVIAL (DA) AND DIAMONDS GENERAL (D) AND DIAMONDS IN KIMBERLITE (DK) AND DIAMONDS (DIA) ON THE REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM GOEDE HOOP 547, REMAINING EXTENT OF THE FARM 548, REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 2 AND PORTION 3 OF THE FARM SKEYFONTEIN 536, REGISTRATION DIVISION: HAY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Milnex CC Environmental Consultants was contracted by *Orange River Mining (Pty) Ltd* as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the basic assessment for the proposed prospecting right application without bulk sampling for the prospecting of diamonds alluvial (DA) and diamonds general (D) and diamonds in kimberlite (DK) and diamonds (DIA) on the remaining extent of the Farm Goede Hoop 547, Remaining Extent of the Farm 548, Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Portion 3 of the Farm Skeyfontein 536, registration division: Hay, 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 proposed 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 diamond prospecting activities is to take place. This included:

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

The project area includes the following properties:

- Remaining extent of the Farm Goede Hoop 547, Remaining Extent of the Farm 548, Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Portion 3 of the Farm Skeyfontein 536.

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:

- It is assumed that the description of the proposed project, provided by the client, is accurate;
- 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 HIA;
- It is assumed that the information contained in existing databases, reports and publications is correct.
- 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;
- The vegetation cover encountered during a site visit can have serious limitations on ground visibility, obscuring features (artefacts, structures) that might be an indication of human settlement.

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 m^2 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 m^2 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;

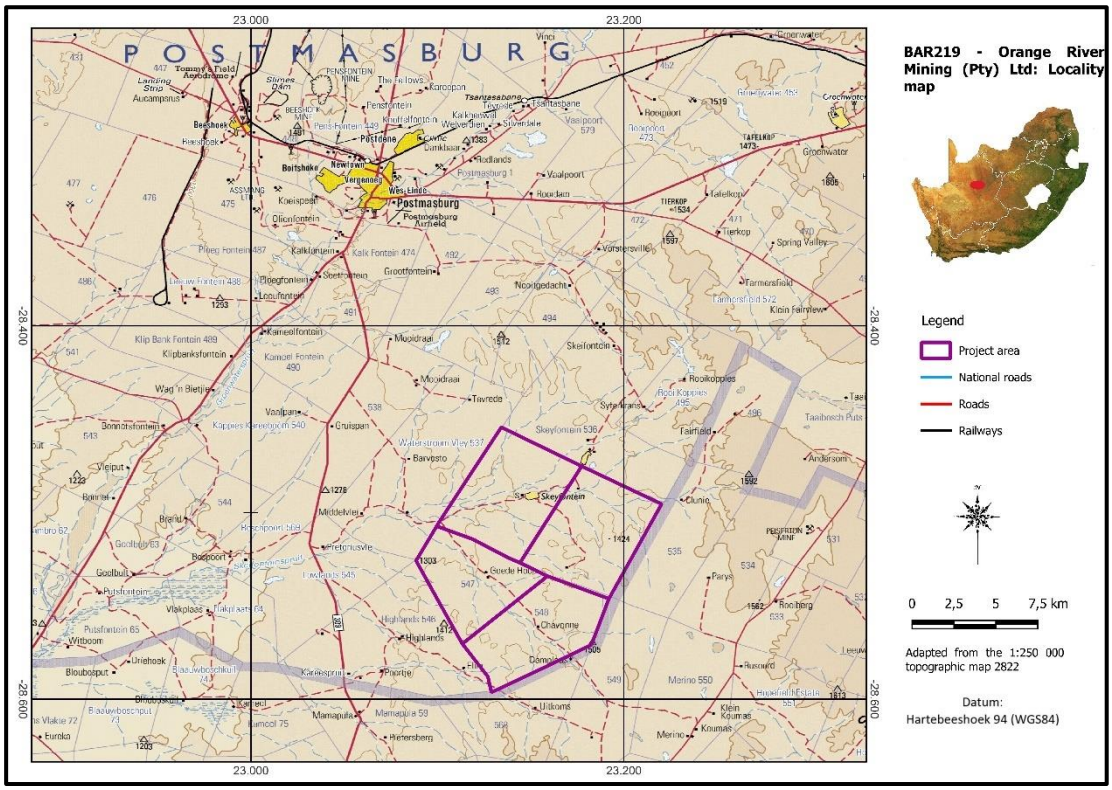
- its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, 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 project area is located approximately 28 km south of Postmasburg in the Tsantsabane Local Municipality of Northern Cape Province (Fig. 1). For more information, see the Technical Summary on p. V above.



BAR219 - Orange River Mining (Pty) Ltd: Locality map

Figure 1. Location of the project area in regional context

4.2 Development proposal

The description of the prospecting activities as described below, was obtained from the Scoping Report supplied by Milnex 2021:

4.2.1 *Description of planned non-invasive activities*
(These activities do not disturb the land where prospecting will take place e.g. aerial photography, desktop studies, aeromagnetic surveys, etc.).

Site Visit (Phase 1)
The applicant will appoint a geologist to conduct the site visit. 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.

A site visit will be done within 90 days after the prospecting right was executed.

Desktop Studies (Phase 2)
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 hoped 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.

Consolidation and interpretation of results data (Phase 5)
The prospecting activities will be conducted to determine an inferred diamond resource and an indicated diamond resource. An inferred diamond resource has a lower level of confidence then that applying to an indicated diamond resource. The inferred resource indication shall be where the geological and or grade continuity could not be confidently interpreted. It cannot be assumed that an inferred resource will necessarily be upgraded to an indicated resource. Such a resource is normally also not sufficient to enable an evaluation of economic viability.

To obtain an indicated resource the confidence level of information obtained from the prospecting will have to be sufficient for the information to be applied to mine design, mine planning to enable an evaluation of economic viability.

The project geologist, Pierre De Jager (also the co-owner), shall monitor the program and consolidate and process the data and amend the program depending on the results received after each phase of prospecting. The DMR shall be updated of any amendments made. This shall be a continuous process throughout the prospecting work program.

Each physical phase of prospecting shall be followed by desktop studies involving interpretation and modeling of all data gathered. These studies will determine the manner in which the work programme is to be proceeded with in terms of the activity, quantity, resources, expenditure and duration.

A GIS data base will be constructed capturing all the exploration data.

All data shall be consolidated and processed to determine the diamond bearing resource on the property.

4.2.2 *Description of planned invasive activities*
(These activities result in land disturbances e.g. sampling, drilling, bulk sampling, etc.)

Drilling (Phase 3)
The applicant has appointed Pierre De Jager (also the co-owner)-, representative of the mineral consultants and as appointed geologist who will assist with the prospecting activities.

It is estimated that 400 boreholes shall be drilled by the appointed contractor. Percussion drilling methods will be used to drill boreholes at varying depths ranging from 90-150m with hole diameters of at least 150mm. The drilling programme shall be done in accordance with procedures and protocols drawn up by the appointed geologist. Drilling shall be carried out by using a Volvo drilling machine. The drill will be under constant observation to determine the depth estimates of the lithological contacts. Each sample shall be logged based upon macroscopic examination of the drill cuttings.

Drilling will commence on the areas that the geologist is of the opinion the geology may prove the presence of diamond bearing indicators. The holes will be drilled on a 100m by 100m grid on the target areas identified during phase 1 and phase 2.

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 each borehole will be rehabilitated after completion of drilling.

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

It is planned that 350 boreholes will be drilled (it may be less depending on the results).

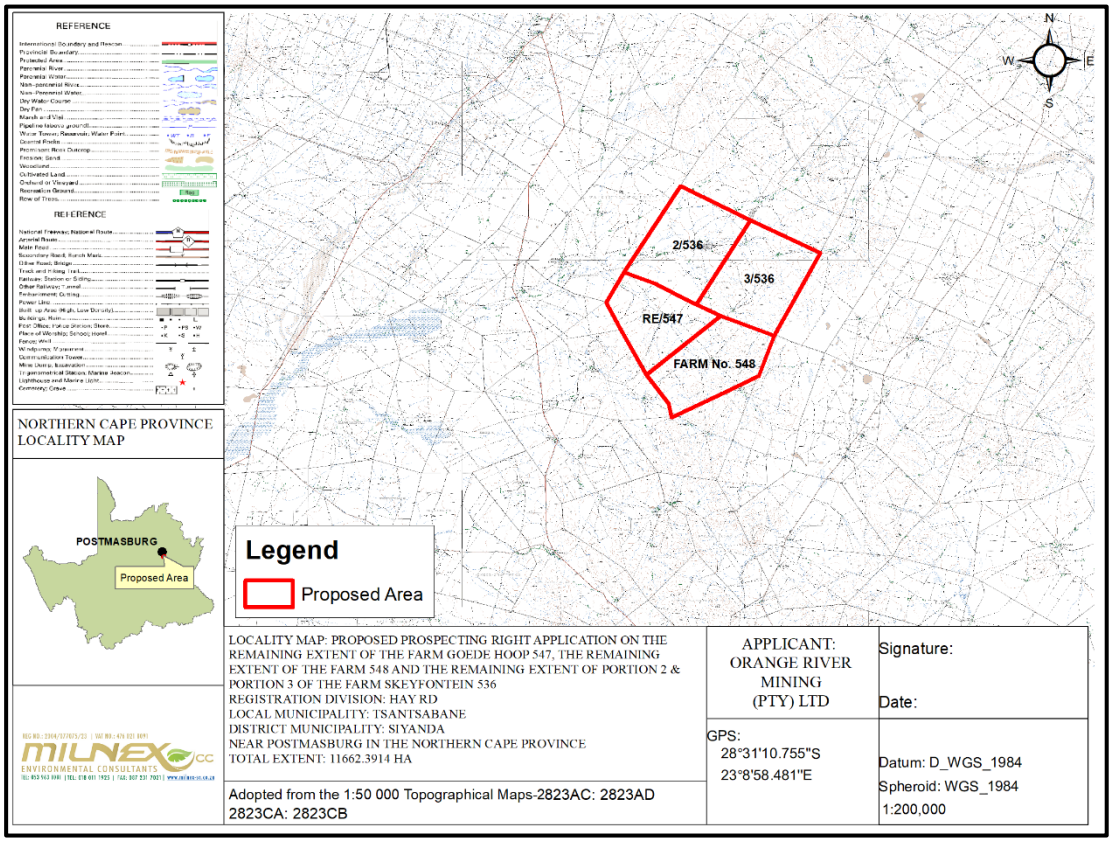


Figure 2. The layout of the project area
(Map supplied by Milnex)

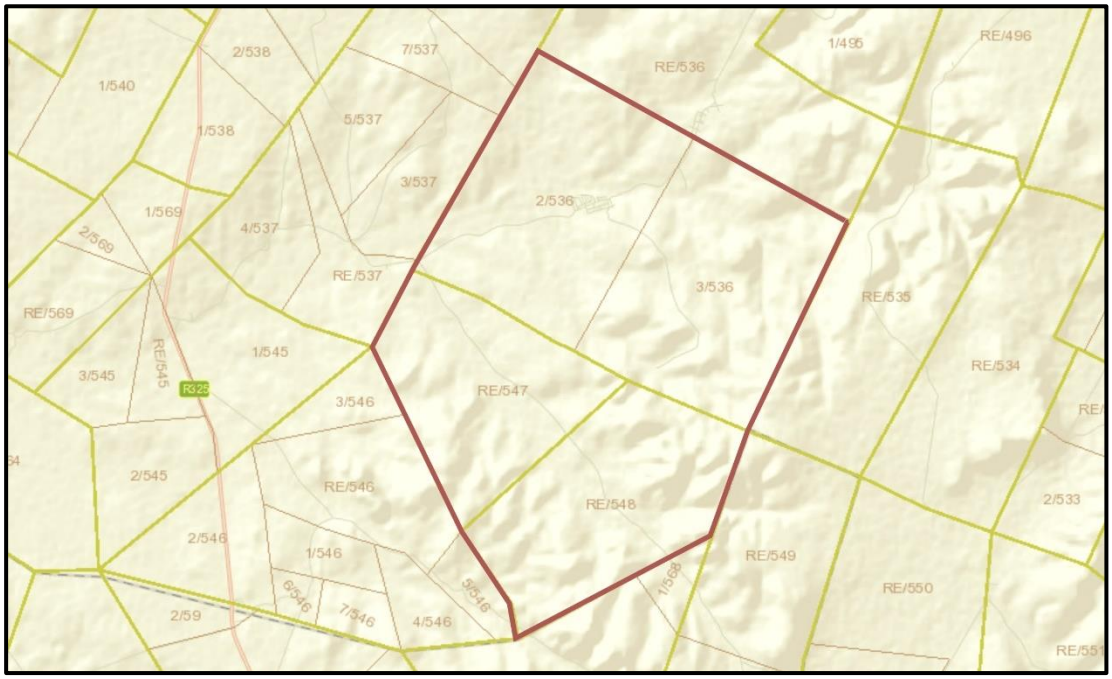


Figure 3. The various properties making up the project area
(Map: https://csg.esri-southafrica.com)

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 project area as presented in Section 4 above and illustrated in Figures 1 & 2.

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 Pre-feasibility assessment

The objectives of this review were to:

- Gain an understanding of the cultural landscape within which the project is located;
- Inform the field survey.

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 regarding built structures and natural features were obtained from these sources.

The results of the above investigation are summarised in Table 1 and Figure 6 below – see list of references in Section 11 – and can be summarised as follows:

- Stone Age tools, dating to the LSA and MSA occur as low-density scatters on the banks of natural pans and in the vicinity of the rivers in the larger region;
- Historic structures, inclusive of buildings, monuments and bridges, occur mostly in an urban environment (Postmasburg), although they also occur sporadically on farms;
- Formal burial sites occur in an urban setting, with several 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 **low**.

Table 1: Pre-Feasibility Assessment

Category	Period	Probability	Reference
Landscapes			
Natural/Cultural		Low	Historic maps & aerial photographs
Early hominin	Pliocene – Lower Pleistocene		
	Early hominin	None	-
Stone Age	Lower Pleistocene – Holocene		
	Early Stone Age	None	-
	Middle Stone Age	Low	Becker (2011)
	Later Stone Age	Low	Becker (2011)
	Rock Art	None	-
Iron age	Holocene		
	Early Iron Age	None	-
	Middle Iron Age	None	-
	Late Iron Age	Low	Beaumont & Boshier (1974); Breutz (1963); Humphreys (1976); Thackeray *et al* (1983)
Colonial period	Holocene		
	Contact period/Early historic	Possible	Breutz (1963); Legassick (2010)
	Recent history	Possible	Becker (2011)
	Industrial heritage	Low	Heritage Database; Hocking (n.d.)

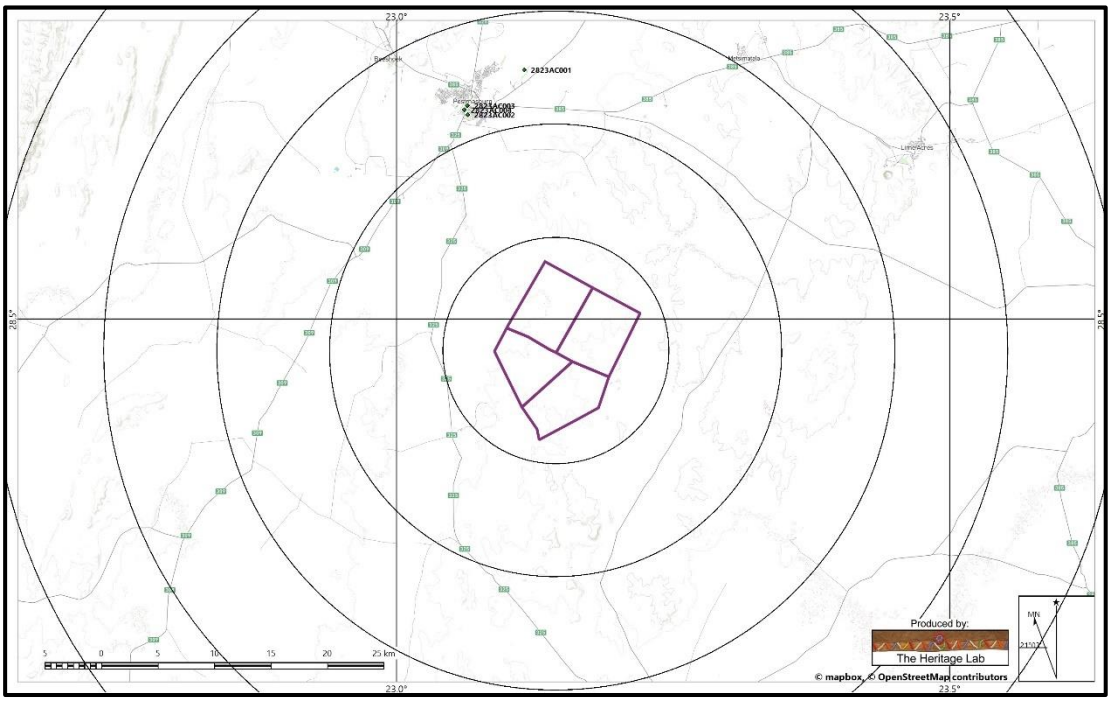


Figure 4. Location of known heritage sites and features in relation to the project area
(Circles spaced at 5km: heritage sites = coded green dots)

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 .k*ml* 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 project area was visited over three days, 27 to 29 January 2022. The site was investigated by using internal farm tracks and then walking transects as well as to known sites.

- During the site visit, various landowners and community members assisted by pointing out the location of known heritage sites and features. In this regard Mrs Sibuko (Skeyfontein), Mrs Oosthuizen (Goede Hoop) and Mr SG van der Walt (Farm 548) are thanked for their help. All these people have spent many years living on the various properties and knows it intimately.

Mrs Sibuko (neé Langeveldt)

Mrs Oosthuizen

Figure 5. Two of the community members who assisted with 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 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 geology of the region is made up of andesitic and basaltic lava with abundant pillows and minor jasper of the Ongeluk Formation of the Postmasburg Group of the Transvaal Supergroup. The topography of the region is classified as hills and lowlands. A number of non-perennial streams crosses the project area, the main one which is called Noka Ntsu, which runs in a western direction to eventually join with the Orange River.

The vegetation of the region is classified as Olifantshoek Plains Thornveld, a savanna biome, which forms part of the Eastern Kalahari Bushveld Bioregion (Fig. 6).

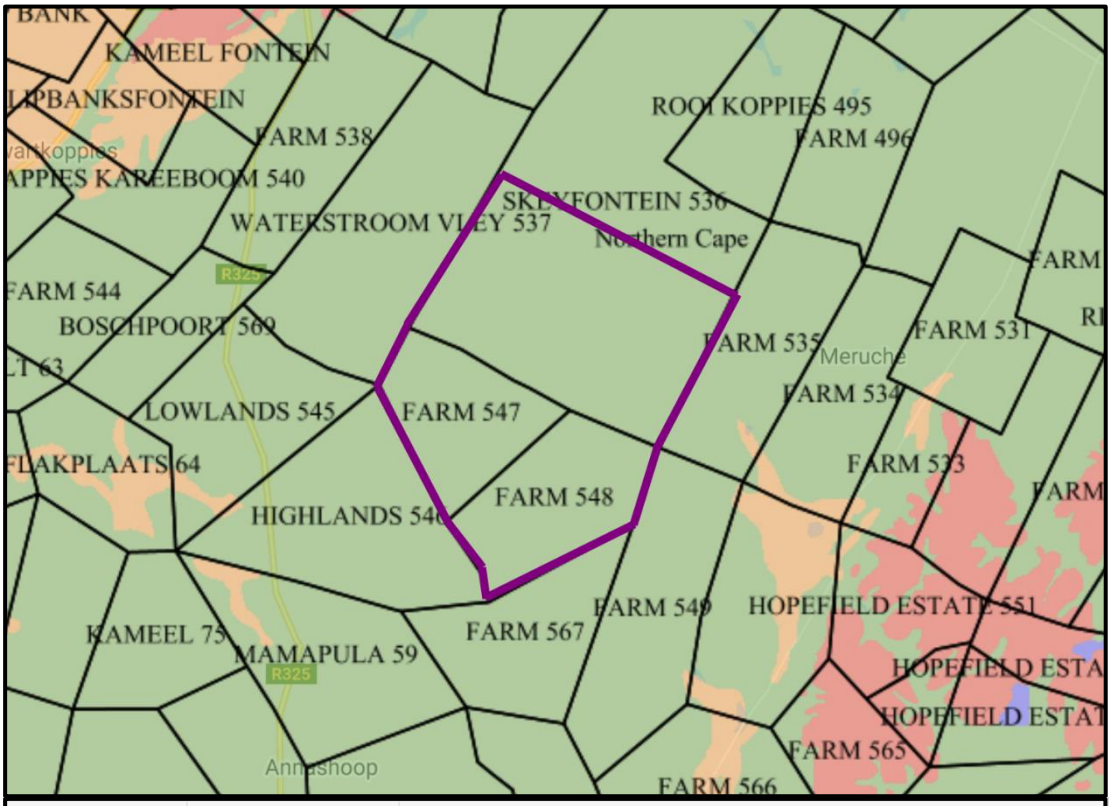





Skeyfontein 1

Figure 6. Views over the project area

The Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (https://sahris.sahra.org.za/map/palaeo) indicate that the project area (Fig. 7) has a moderate possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore a desktop palaeontological assessment is required.



Colour	Sensitivity	Required Action
RED	VERY HIGH	field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN	MODERATE	desktop study is required
BLUE	LOW	no palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required
GREY	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO	no palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	these areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map.

Figure 7. The Palaeontological sensitivity of the project 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 project area, within the context of their historic, aesthetic, scientific and social value, rarity and representivity.

The cultural landscape qualities of the study area, as well as the larger region, essentially consist of a single component. This is a sparsely populated rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a limited (known) pre-colonial element (Stone Age) as well as a much later colonial (farmer) component. The discovery of rich mineral resources such as manganese and iron gave rise to the development of a mining component.

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 around the rims of many pans as well as on the banks of stream beds (Morris 2005).

However, more to the north in the region of Kathu, occupation of the region already took place during the Early Stone Age (e.g. Beaumont & Morris 1990; Dreyer 2007).

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.

Pigments such as ochre and specularite were widely used and the specularite mines at Tsantsabane/Blinkklipkop and Doornfontein 1 near Postmasburg were rich and well-known ore sources that were quarried extensively over a long period of time. The mining was apparently conducted by Khoi herders and possibly also San hunter-gatherers before the seventeenth century, but thereafter by Iron Age Tswana people as well. The excavations also provide evidence for the presence of domestic animals and pottery in the Northern Cape Province by A.D. 800 (Thackeray, Thackeray & Beaumont 1983).

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*

Many early explorers, hunters, traders and missionaries travelled through the area on their way to Kuruman on what was to become known as the “missionary road”. Anderson, Burchell, Harris, Holub, Lichtenstein and Moffat are but a few of the better-known names to pass through here. Wiliam Burchell passed through the area in June 1812 and visited the famous Blinkklipkop specularite mine, as did John Campbell in June 1813. Andries Waterboer took over the area from the Bergenaars in the early 1820s and Blinkklipkop became a permanent settlement for his people. By 845 Waterboer reported that at least 450 of his people were living in the region. In 1834 the London Mision Society established a mission station in the region, but it operated only for three years and was then abandoned.

In the period 1876 to 1878 farmers of English origin started to buy up farms in the region. However, Griekwaland-West rebellion of 1878, resulted in the British, under Sir Charles Warren, decided to station troops in the region and this took place in the region of Blinkklipkop.

The settlement of Afrikaans speaking people in the larger region led to them wanting to establish a church of their own, the Reformed Church. Erven were set out around the police station at Blinkklipkop and the inhabitant soon petition to have the name of the settlement changed to Postmasburg in honour of Rev. Dirk Postma, the first minister of the Reformed Church in South Africa. The town originally consisted only of three buildings – the police station, the church and the house of the policeman.

Although prospecting for minerals, especially diamonds occurred in the area and some knowledge was available on the iron deposits, it was only during the 1940s that the extent of the iron and manganese

deposits was established. This was followed by the establishment of towns such as Sishen (1952) and Kathu in 1972.

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.

According to Breutz (1963:232) the baTlharo occupied the Skeyfontein are since 1856. When their chief Masibi moved away to settle at Disaneng in the Molopo region, his place was taken by Mpokwe, who became headman of the Skeyfontein community. His relationship to Masibi is not clear and according to Breutz he might have been the latter's younger brother from a junior house. Various other descendants followed as headmen: Andries Mpokwe, Jan Mpokwe and Hendrik Mpokwe. In 1936 John Diemeng Gaseitsiwe Mpokwe was appointed headman by the government.

According to Breutz (1963:8), the two small "Native Reserves" Groenwater and Skeyfontein were established by Government Proclamation No. 131 of 1913. Originally there were four villages in the Skeyfontein area: Dikeing where the headman resided, Gamaditô situated towards the eastern boundary of the area, Masêutlwadi, Gajanaburu and Diphohung all loacted in the centre near the headman's village (Breutz 1963:232).

As a consequence of the implementation of the Group Areas Act, 1950 (as amended a number of times), during the early 1960s the Skeyfontein community was forced to relocate to an area in the vicinity of Kuruman. However, during 1998 a result of a restitution claim, the land was handed back to them. The farmers who had occupied the land were bought out by the government and the Skeyfontein community returned to their ancestral lands.

One consequence of this process was that the original villages referred to above, were abandoned new villages were laid out. The older settlements were left abandoned, slowly turning into archaeological sites reflecting a former way of life.

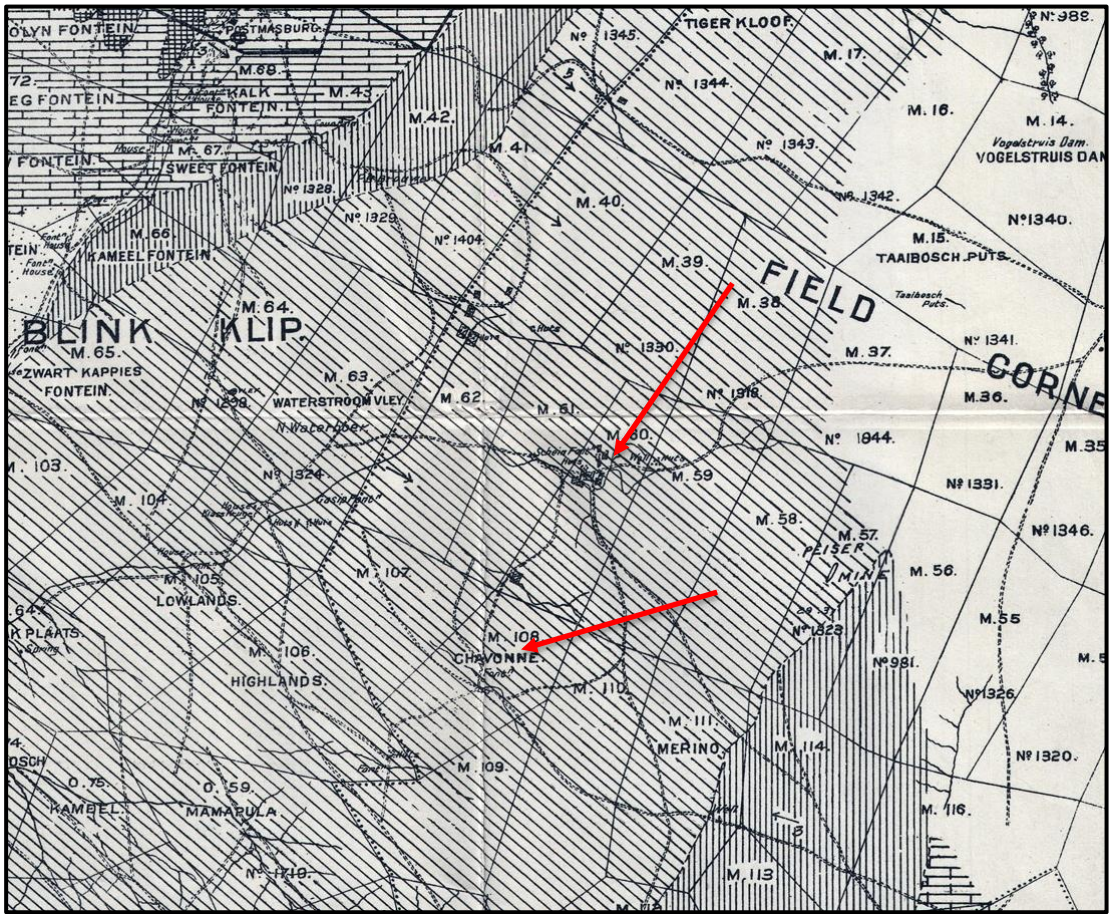


Figure 8. Early 20th century geological map of the larger project area

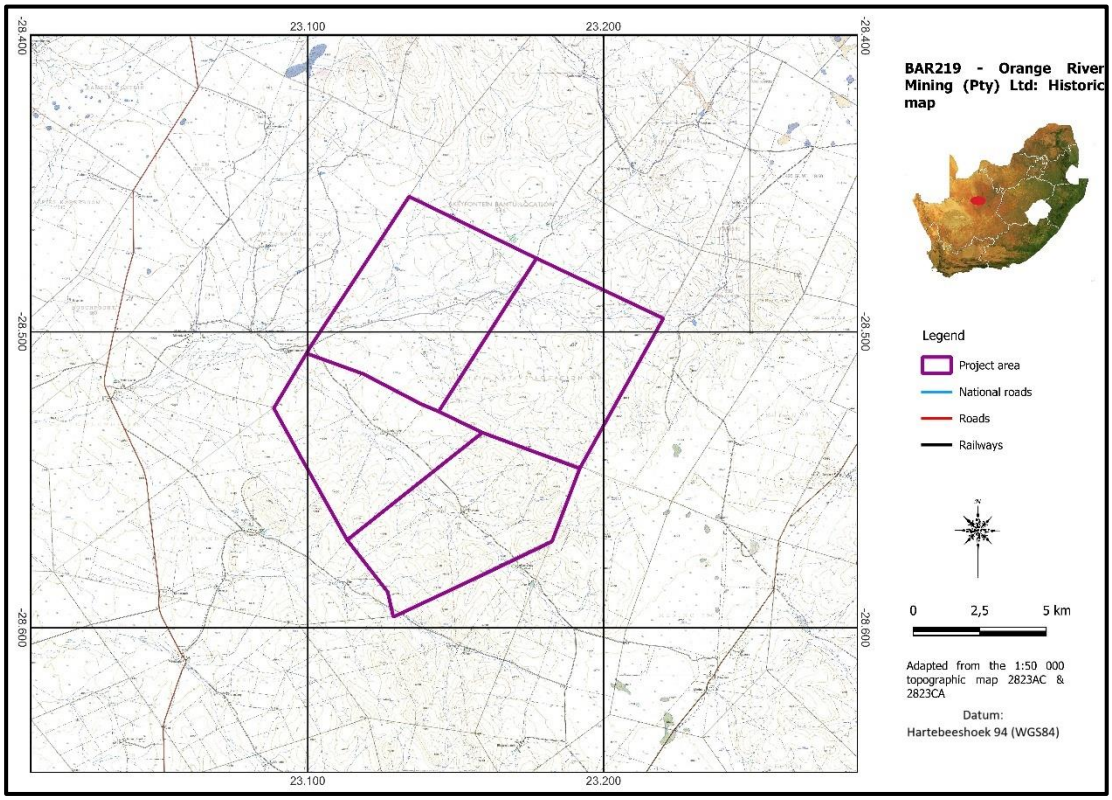


Figure 9. The project area on the 1969/1970 versions of the topographic map

Figure 10. Aerial view of the project area in 2021
(Image: Google Earth)

7. SURVEY RESULTS

During the survey, the following sites, features and objects of cultural significance were identified in the project area (Fig. 11).

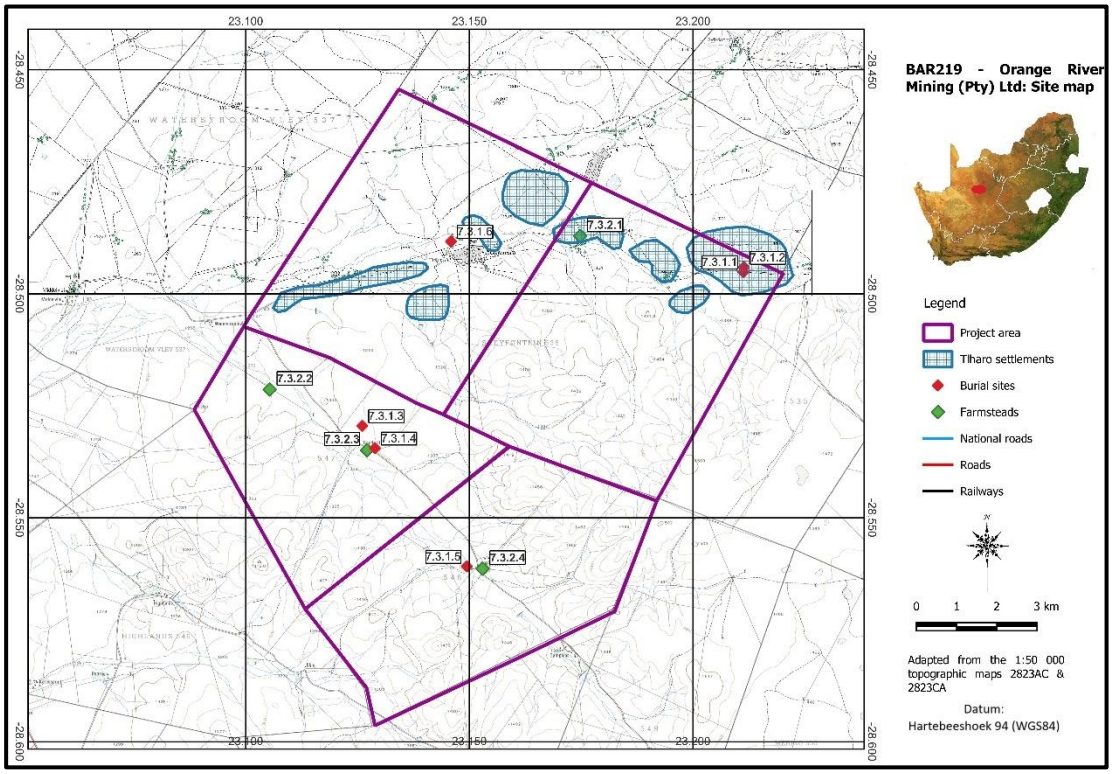


Figure 11. Location of heritage sites and features in the project area

7.1 Stone Age

NHRA Category	Archaeological resources – Section 35

7.1 Type: Stone Age chance finds

Description	
A very limited number of stone tools and flakes, probably dating to the Middle Stone Age were encountered as surface material. Becker (2011) reported a similar lack of Stone Age material, although she indicates the presence of a single ESA hand-axe.	
Significance of site/feature	Generally protected 4C: Low significance - Requires no further recording before destruction.
Reasoned opinion: This material is rated to have low significance due to their low numbers as well as the fact that it is surface material and not in its primary context anymore.	
References: Becker 2011	

7.2 Iron Age

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

7.3 Historic period

NHRA Category	**Graves, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds - Section 36**

Number	**Name**	**Farm name**	**Latitude**	**Longitude**
7.3.1.1	Burial site	Skeyfontein 536	-28.4951170	23.2112910
7.3.1.2	Burial site	Skeyfontein 536	-28.4940860	23.2114150
7.3.1.3	Burial site	Goede Hoop 547	-28.5294810	23.1260640
7.3.1.4	Burial site	Goede Hoop 547	-28.5344700	23.1289100
7.3.1.5	Burial site	Farm 548	-28.5608710	23.1494630
7.3.1.6	Burial site	Skeyfontein 536	-28.4883100	23.1459300

Description	
7.3.1.1	Informal burial site with probably more than 30 graves. It is difficult to establish the exact size, extent and number of graves in the burial site due to the fact that all are marked only with stone cairns, with some of the stones having been dislodged over time by grazing cattle and uncontrolled vegetation growth. No visits by descendants to the site for cleaning or commemorating could be seen.
7.3.1.2	Informal burial site with probably more than 40 graves. It is difficult to establish the exact size, extent and number of graves in the burial site due to the fact that, with the exception of one grave, all are marked only with stone cairns, with some of the stones having been dislodged over time by grazing cattle and uncontrolled vegetation growth. No visits by descendants to the site for cleaning or commemorating could be seen.
7.3.1.3	Informal burial site with probably just 3 graves. It is difficult to establish the exact size, extent and number of graves in the burial site due to the fact that all are marked only with stone cairns, with some of the stones having been dislodged over time by grazing cattle and uncontrolled vegetation growth. No visits by descendants to the site for cleaning or commemorating could be seen. According to Mrs Oosthuizen, these graves belonged to labourers that worked for Mr Cloete, the former white owner of the farm – see below.
7.3.1.4	Two graves marked with formal headstones. They belong to a Mr Cloete and his wife, who were the former white owners of the farm
7.3.1.5	Informal burial site with probably more than 30 graves. It is difficult to establish the exact size, extent and number of graves in the burial site due to the fact that all are marked only with stone cairns, with some of the stones having been dislodged over time by grazing cattle and uncontrolled vegetation growth. No visits by descendants to the site for cleaning or commemorating could be seen.
7.3.1.6	Large formal cemetery in the Skeyfontein 1 village. It is still in used and is fenced off.

Significance of site/feature	Generally protected 4A: High/medium significance - Should be mitigated before destruction.
Reasoned opinion: Burial sites are viewed as having high emotional and sentimental value. However, mitigation is possible if proper procedures have been followed.	
References: -	

Illustrations

	
7.3.1.1 Overview of the burial site	7.3.1.1Some of the graves
	
7.3.1.2 Overview of the burial site	7.3.1.2 Some of the graves
	
7.3.1.3 Overview of the burial site	7.3.1.3 One of the graves
	
7.3.1.4 Overview of the burial site	7.3.1.4 View of the graves

	
7.3.1.5 Overview of the burial site	7.3.1.5 Some of the graves

Figure 12. Views of the burial sites

NHRA Category	**Structures older than 60 years - Section 34**

Number	Name	Farm name	Latitude	Longitude
7.3.2.1	Farmstead	Skeyfontein 536	-28.4870750	23.1748150
7.3.2.2	Farmstead	Goede Hoop 547	-28.5213700	23.1053600
7.3.2.3	Farmstead	Goede Hoop 547	-28.5349200	23.1271400
7.3.2.4	Farmstead	Farm 548	-28.5613800	23.1529800

Description	
7.3.2.1	House built by white farmer after the forced removal of the BaTlharo community. It therefore dates to the early 1970s – it is not indicated on the 1970 topographic map. It is abandoned and stripped of all usable fittings. It does not show any unique or interesting design features.
7.3.2.2	Small shed serving as accommodation at a stock post where large herds of goats are kept. It is of corrugated iron and shows no interesting or unique design features. It is difficult to date it and it is not indicated on the 1970 topographic map.
7.3.2.3	Although this farmstead is indicated on the 1970 topographic map, the house was built somewhat later (Mrs Oosthuizen), but the shed and cattle kraal are much older, having been built by the former white landowner, Mr Cloete, probably during the late 1940s.
7.3.2.4	According to Mr van der Walt the farmhouse was built during the 1950s and has been altered since. A stone-built dam adjacent to the house was completed in 1921. A large cattle kraal built with stone occurs a short distance from the house. It is now in ruins.

Significance of site/feature	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance - Should be mitigated before destruction.
Reasoned opinion: Destruction of a limited number of similar features located in the larger landscape.	
References: -	

Illustrations

7.3.2.1 Farm house

7.3.2.2 Stock post

7.3.2.3 Shed

7.3.2.3 Cattle kraal

7.3.2.4 Dam dating to 1921

7.3.2.4 Old cattle kraal

Figure 13. Views of the farmsteads

NHRA Category	**Archaeological resources – Section 35**

Description	
7.3.3	A large number of old homesteads occur on the ridges along the main water course crossing the project area. These are the original homesteads of the BaTlharo community dating from the time they originally settled on the farm. In a generalised sense the homesteads consist of small housing units. Each is made up of a number of square structures of various sizes, with smaller ones, some of which are semi-circular and might have served as kook-skerms. Others are circular in form and seems to be located some distance from the rectangular ones and probably served as winnowing floors.

	According to Mr Eric Mpokwe and Mrs Katriena Sibuko, both community members, the walls of the houses were built of a foundation of rocks, which were then increased to the required height by means of poles and mud bricks. Currently only the foundations of these structures remain. Small, monolith like stones planted at at these structures marked the entrances. Associated with this, and of much sturdier construction are the various cattle kraals, mostly located a short distance away from the houses.

Significance of site/feature	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance - Should be recorded before destruction.
Reasoned opinion: Destruction of a limited number of similar features located in the larger landscape.	
References: -	

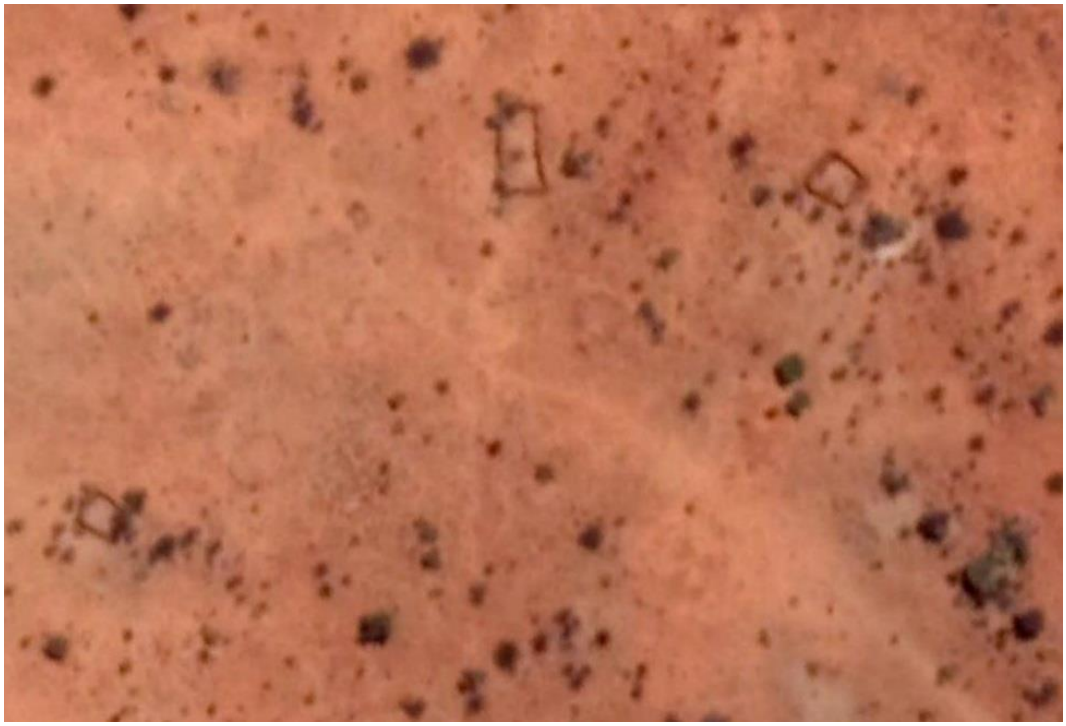


Figure 14. Aerial view of the layout of some of the homesteads
(Image: Google Earth)




Figure 14. View of some of the household structures

Old wagon and plough parts

Rubbing stone

Figure 15. Examples of surface finds

Figure 16. Examples of cattle kraals

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.

Table 2: Impact assessment

7.1.1. Type: Stone Age chance finds		
Impact assessment: Although this material is found inside the project area, their low significance as well as the fact that the area has already extensively been disturbed due to it being surface material, the impact is viewed to be very low.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Intensity (Magnitude)	Small (0)	Small (0)

Probability	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Low (6)	Low (6)
Status (positive or negative)	Neutral	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Cumulative impact: Limited loss of Stone Age artifacts in the landscape.		

7.3.1.1 – 7.3.1.6 Type: Burial sites		
Impact assessment		
These sites are located inside the larger project area and therefore it might be impacted on by the proposed prospecting activities.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Intensity (Magnitude)	Moderate (6)	Minor (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium (36)	Low (16)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Cumulative impact: Loss of a limited number of similar features in the larger landscape.		

7.3.2.1 – 7.3.2.4 Type: Farmsteads		
Impact assessment		
Although these features are located inside the larger project area, it is unlikely that they would be impacted on by the proposed prospecting activities.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Intensity (Magnitude)	Low (4)	Small (0)
Probability	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Low (20)	Low (12)
Status (positive or negative)	Neutral	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Cumulative impact: Loss of a limited number of similar features in the larger landscape.		

7.3.3 Type: Settlement sites		
Impact assessment		
These sites are located inside the larger project area. Due to their wide-spread nature they probably will be impacted on by the proposed development. All the sites belong to a group of people who were probably related to each other and therefore formed an interconnected community. An impact on a section of the larger "site" can therefore be seen as an impact on the whole.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area (2)	Site (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Intensity (Magnitude)	Moderate (6)	Low (4)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium (52)	Low (20)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible

Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Cumulative impact: Loss of a limited number 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.

7.1.1. Type: Change find Stone Age material
Mitigation
(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.
Requirements: None

7.3.1.1 – 7.3.1.6 Type: Burial sites
Mitigation
(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. • If it is decided to retain the burial site, it should be fenced off permanently by means of a wire fence or brick wall, with a buffer zone of at least 100m.
Requirements
In the event of an impact occurring on the identified burial site, a permit for mitigation and/or destruction must be obtained from SAHRA/PHRA prior to any work being carried out. • The appropriate steps to take are indicated in Section 9 of the report, as well as in the **Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites**, in the Addendum, Section 13.5.

7.3.2.1 – 7.3.2.4. Type: Farmsteads.
Mitigation
(2) Archaeological investigation: 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 document the site (map and photograph) and analyse the recovered material to acceptable standards. • This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.
Requirements: In the event of an impact occurring on the identified site or feature, a permit for mitigation and/or destruction must be obtained from SAHRA/PHRA prior to any work being carried out.

7.3.3. Type: Settlement sites.
Mitigation
(2) Archaeological investigation: 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

document the site (map and photograph) and analyse the recovered material to acceptable standards. • This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.
Requirements: In the event of an impact occurring on the identified site or feature, a permit for mitigation and/or destruction must be obtained from SAHRA/PHRA prior to any work being carried out.

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 3A and 3B 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 3A: 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 3B: 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. Construction of additional required infrastructure, e.g. access roads, water pipelines, etc.	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

Milnex CC Environmental Consultants was contracted by *Orange River Mining (Pty) Ltd* as the independent environmental consultant to undertake the basic assessment for the proposed prospecting right application without bulk sampling for the prospecting of diamonds alluvial (DA) and diamonds general (D) and diamonds in kimberlite (DK) and diamonds (DIA) on the remaining extent of the Farm Goede Hoop 547, Remaining Extent of the Farm 548, Remaining Extent of Portion 2 and Portion 3 of the Farm Skeyfontein 536, registration division: Hay, Northern Cape Province.

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 essentially consist of two components. The first is a rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a pre-colonial (Stone Age) occupation and a much later colonial (farmer) component. The second component is an urban one consisting of a number of smaller towns, most of which developed during the last 150 years or less.

Identified sites

During the survey the following sites, features or objects of cultural significance were identified.

- 7.1 Stone age chance finds – A very low number of stone tools dating mostly the the Middle Stone Age have been identified as surface material.

- 7.3.1.1 – 7.3.1.6 A total of six burial sites were identified. All the sites are known to current land owners, although it seems as if visitation by descendants is very limited, with the exception of the large formal cemetery at Skeyfontein 1 village.

- 7.3.2.1 – 7.3.2.4 Four farmsteads were identified. Although they are not very old or have significance architectural features, smaller elements such as sheds, cattle kraals and dams are older and therefore, because of their rarity, have some significance.

- 7.3.3 Settlement sites: Well-constructed cattle kraal built with local stone. It is currently still in use and is well looked after.

- 7.3.3 A large number of old homesteads occur on the ridges along the main water course crossing the project area. These are the original homesteads of the BaTlharo community dating from the time they originally settled on the farm. In a generalised sense the homesteads consist of small housing units. Each is made up of a number of square structures of various sizes, with smaller ones, some of which are semi-circular and might have served as kook-skerms. Others are circular in form and seems to be located some distance from the rectangular ones and probably served as winnowing floors. Associated with this, and of much sturdier construction are the various cattle kraals, mostly located a short distance away from the houses

Impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, is based on the present understanding of the development:

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.1.1	Archaeological resources	Section 35	Generally protected 4C: Low significance	Low (6) Low (6)
Mitigation: (5) No further action required				

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.1.1 – 7.3.1.6	Graves, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	Section 36	Generally protected 4A: High / Medium significance	Medium (36) Low (16)
Mitigation: (1) Avoidance/Preserve: A minimum buffer of 100m must be established around the burial sites for the duration of the prospecting/mining phase.				

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.2.1 – 7.3.2.4	Structures older than 60 years	Section 34	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Low (20) Low (12)
Mitigation: (2) Archaeological investigation: This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.				

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.3	Archaeological resources	Section 35	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Medium (52) Low (20)
Mitigation: (2) Archaeological investigation: This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.				

Legal requirements

The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report.

- The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report. For this proposed project, the assessment has determined that sites, features or objects of heritage significance occur in the project area, therefore various permits, depending on the type of site to be impacted on would be required.
- 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 (https://sahris.sahra.org.za/map/palaeo) indicate that the project area has a moderate possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore a desktop palaeontological assessment is required.
- 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. The appropriate steps to take are indicated in Section 9 of the report, as well as in the **Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites**, in the Addendum, Section 12.4.

11. REFERENCES

11.1 Data bases

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Heritage Atlas Database, Pretoria
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SAHRA Archaeology and Palaeontology Report Mapping Project (2009)
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11.2 Literature

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Thackeray, A.I., Thackeray, J.F. & Beaumont, P.B. 1983. Excavations at the Blinkklipkop specularite Mine near Postmasburg, Northern Cape. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 38(137):17-25.

Van Ryneveld, K. 2005. *Cultural Heritage Site Inspection Report for the purpose of a Prospecting Right EMP – (Portion of) Skeyfontein 536, Postmasburg district, Northern Cape, South Africa*. Kimberley: Unpublished report.

11.3 Archival sources, maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topographic maps
Google Earth
Aerial Photographs: Chief Surveyor-General
http://artefacts.co.za
https://csg.esri-southafrica.com
https://screening.environment.gov.za/screeningtool
https://sahris.sahra.org.za/map/palaeo
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11.3 Acknowledgements

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 project 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:
- 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) x 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:

- 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. Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites

1. Background

Burial grounds and graves are viewed as having high emotional and sentimental value and accordingly always carry a high cultural heritage significance rating. Best practice principles dictate that they should preferably be preserved *in situ*. It is only when it is unavoidable and the site cannot be retained, that the graves should be exhumed and relocated after all due processes had been successfully implemented.

For retaining the burial sites and graves, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) unit requires a detailed Heritage Management Plan (HMP) clearly outlining a grave management plan that provides details of grave management and access protocols. In addition, the HMP should also provide detailed change finds protocol or procedures in the case of the identification human remains.

The primary aim of the Burial Grounds and Graves Management Plan therefore is to assist in the implementation of mitigation measures to reduce potential negative impacts through the modification of the proposed project development design.

2. Legal Implications

South Africa's unique and non-renewable archaeological and palaeontological heritage sites, inclusive of burial grounds and graves, are 'generally' protected in terms various laws and by-laws:

- Nationally: National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999;
- Provincially: KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act, No. 4 of 2008.

In addition, the following also refer specifically to burial grounds and graves:
- Human Tissue Act, No. 65 of 1983;
- Section 46 of the National Health Act, No. 61 of 2003;
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)
- By-laws:
    - R363 of 2013: Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains
    - Local Authorities Notice 34 of 2017, Cemeteries, Crematoria and Funeral Undertakers By-Laws as per Provincial Gazette of 7 April 2017 No. 2800.

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999, graves and burial grounds are divided into the following categories:
- 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);

For KwaZulu-Natal, the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act No. 4 of 2008, graves and burial grounds are divided into the following categories:
- Clause 34: Clause 34 seeks to generally protect, against damage or alteration, graves of victims of conflict.
- Clause 35: Clause 35 seeks to generally protect, against damage or alteration, traditional burial places.

- Clause 40: Clause 40 seeks to give special protection to graves of members of the Royal Family listed in the schedule.

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

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

Marked graves younger than 60 years do not fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) with the result that exhumation, relocation and reburial can be conducted by a register undertaker. This will include logistical aspects such as social consultation, purchasing of plots in cemeteries, procurement of coffins, etc.

Marked graves older than 60 years are protected by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) an as a result an archaeologist must be in attendance to assist with the exhumation and documentation of the graves. Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and therefore also falls under the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36).

For graves in KwaZulu-Natal permission is required as follows:

- Clause 34: Approval of the Council must first be sought;
- Clause 35: Approval of the Council must first be sought;
- Clause 40: Nothing is stated in the Act.

3. Management Plan

3.1 *Definitions*

Heritage Site Management: Heritage site management is the control of the elements that make up physical and social environment of a site, its physical condition, land use, human visitors, interpretation, etc. Management may be aimed at preservation or, if necessary, at minimizing damage or destruction or at presentation of the site to the public. A site management plan is designed to retain the significance of the place. It ensures that the preservation, enhancement, presentation and maintenance of the place/site is deliberately and thoughtfully designed to protect the heritage values of the place (from: *SAHRA Site management plans: guidelines for the development of plans for the management of heritage sites or places*).

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

3.2 *Heritage management plan (HMP)*

3.2.1 Phase 1: Site identification and verification

This part of the process usually take place during the Phase 1 heritage impact assessment and is discussed in Section 7 of the main body of the HIA.

Locality and identification:

- The location of the identified site (e.g. farm name, GPS coordinates) is given;

- Determination of the number of graves and the date range of the burials.

The physical condition of the site is also described in terms of:
- The condition of the burial grounds and graves, e.g. has the headstones been pushed over;
- The approximate number of graves and the date range of the graves;
- Is the site fenced off;
- Is there access to the site, in the case it is fenced off;
- Has the site recently been visited by next of kin or other individuals;
- The status of the vegetation cover on the site.

3.2.2 Phase 2: Determination of the potential impact on the identified sites

Identified impacts on the graves and burial sites are calculated and discussed in Section 8.1 of the main body of the HIA.

The second phase consists of information that should be collected in order to develop the conservation management plan. This includes:
- The needs of the client;
- External needs, i.e. the next of kin;
- Requirements for the maintenance of the cultural significance.

From the above an evaluation is made of the impact of the proposed development project on the status of each of the identified burial grounds and graves.

3.2.3 Phase 3: Mitigation measures

Proposed mitigation measures for each identified burial ground or graves are developed and is discussed in the main body of the HIA (Section 8.2).

The main aim of the mitigation measures, as far as is feasible, is to remove any physical, direct impacts on the burial grounds and graves.

- A minimum buffer of 20m must be established around known burial grounds and graves for the duration of the mining/construction phase. This is relevant where the burial site has been static for a considerable period of time and has already been fenced off;
- In cases the burial site is still in use and might expand in the future and is not fenced off, a minimum buffer of 100m should be implemented;
- In the case where blasting takes place during mining activities, the buffers should increase correspondingly to 200m;
- The buffers must be clearly demarcated, and signage placed during the construction/mining period;
- Access to the graves should be allowed to the descendants. However, they should adhere to the managing authorities' conditions regarding permissions, appointments, health, environment and safety.
- The areas with graves should be kept clean and the grass short so that visitors may enter it without any concerns.
    - However, this might create problems as in many cases not all graves are well-marked, carrying the possibility that they might inadvertently be damaged and therefore contractors/land-owners might not be will to accept this responsibility. The descendants should therefore be held responsible for the maintenance of the site.

- Sites that are located close to access/haul roads might need additional mitigation. All personnel and especially drivers of heavy haul vehicles should be informed where these sites are, and they should keep to the speed limits (usually 30km/h on mining sites);
- Any change in the development layout, future development plans, condition of the grave sites and individual graves should immediately be reported to the heritage inspector/SAHRA for guidance;
- Relevant strategies should be put in place for the managing of the burial grounds and graves after the closure of the mine or the completion of the project. It needs to be stated that the land-owner or developer always will be responsible for the preservation of the site. Therefore, measures should be put in place to ensure that the site is handled appropriately after closure, which, in essence would entail the continuation measures already put in place;

3.3 *Management strategy*

A general approach to this is set out in Section 9 of the main body of the HIA report and is equally applicable to general heritage sites and feature as well as to burial grounds and graves.

A strategy for the implementation of the conservation plan is developed:

- A heritage practitioner should be appointed to develop a heritage induction program and conduct training for the ECO, as well as team leaders, in the identification of heritage resources and artefacts;
- Known sites must be demarcated and fenced off and signage placed during the construction/mining period;
- This management strategy should be applicable to the construction, operation as well as the post operation phases of the development/mining activities.
- Relevant strategies should be put in place for the managing of the burial grounds and graves after the closure of the mine or the completion of the project. It needs to be stated that the land-owner or developer always will be responsible for the preservation of the site. Therefore, measures should be put in place to ensure that the site is handled appropriately after closure, which, in essence would entail the continuation measures already put in place;
- The managing authority should be able to regularly inspect the sites in order to ensure that construction and other such activities do not damage the graves;
    - SAHRA and the relevant PHRA are the competent authorities responsible for the regulation of the HMP in terms of the national legislative framework. The NHRA states:

        36(1) *Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make the necessary arrangement for their conservation as they see fit.*

4. Relocation of graves

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. Defining next of kin

An extensive Burial Grounds and Graves Consultation process must be implemented in accordance with NHRA Regulations to identify bona fide next of kin and reach agreement regarding relocation of graves.

Anthropologically speaking three type of kin are distinguished: patrilineal (called *agnates*), maternal (*uterine* kin) and kin by marriage (*affines*). All three categories have their important part to play in social life.

In terminologies used in the west the close-knit group of family members is clearly marked off from other kin - family terms, such as 'father', 'mother', 'brother' and 'sister' are never used for aunts, uncles and cousins.

In many non-western societies this is not the case and the family is merged with the wider group of kin and the family terms are applied much more widely. Next of kin for the Southern Bantu-language speakers is based on a classificatory system where a man uses a term to refer to three significant relatives – his father, his father's brother and his mother's brother.

For example, a man (A) may call his father's brother (i.e. uncle) also a father. All of that latter person's children will then also be called his (A) brothers and sisters, prohibiting him from marrying any of them (however, *vide* preferred marriages). In Anthropology this system is referred to as the Iroquois system (with reference to the North American Indian tribe where it was first described). When a man calls his father's brother 'father' a suffix is usually added to indicate whether he is an elder or junior brother (e.g. (*ra)mogolo* = elder brother; (*ra)ngwane* = junior brother; also (*ra)kgadi* = younger sister; (*ma)lome* = mother's brother)(SePedi terminology is used).

Consultants having to relocate graves might find it confusing if they do not have insight into this complex system of kinship, where, for example a single individual can have more than one father or mother.

5. Chance find procedures

A general approach to this is set out in Section 9 of the main body of the HIA report and is equally applicable to general heritage sites and features as to burial grounds and graves.

- A heritage practitioner should be appointed to develop a heritage induction program and conduct training for the ECO, as well as team leaders, in the identification of heritage resources and artefacts;
- An appropriately qualified heritage consultant should be identified to be called upon if any possible heritage resources or artefacts are identified;
- Should an archaeological site or cultural material be discovered during construction (or operation), the area should be demarcated, and construction activities be halted;
- The qualified archaeologist will then need to come out to the site and evaluate the extent and importance of the heritage resources and make the necessary recommendations for mitigating the find and impact on the heritage resource;
- The contractor therefore should have some sort of contingency plan so that operations could move elsewhere temporarily while the material and data are recovered;
- Should the heritage consultant conclude that the find is a heritage resource protected in terms of the NHRA (1999) Sections 34, 35, 37 and NHRA (1999) Regulations (Regulation 38, 39, 40), he or she should notify SAHRA and/or the relevant PHRA;
- Based on the comments received from SAHRA and/or the PHRA, the heritage consultant would present the relevant terms of reference to the client for implementation;
- Construction/Operational activities can commence as soon as the site has been cleared and signed off by the archaeologist.

6. Curriculum vitae

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Personal particulars

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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.

Latest publications
Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2020. A cognitive approach to ordering of the world: some case studies from the Sotho- and Tswana-speaking people of South Africa. In Whitley, D.S., Loubser, J.H.N. & Whitelaw, G. (eds.) *Cognitive Archaeology. Mind, Ethnography, and the Past in South African and Beyond*. London: Routledge. Pp. 184-200.

Namono, C. & Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2020. Appropriating colonial dress in the rock art of the Makgabeng plateau, South Africa. In Wingfield, C., Giblin, J. & King, R. (eds) *The pasts and presence of art in South Africa: Technologies, Ontologies and Agents*. University of Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. Pp. 51-62.