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CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

AS PART OF THE

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME REPORT

FOR THE PROPOSED

MINING OF GRANITE

ON

PORTION 1219

OF THE FARM

HARTEBEEPOORT "B" 410 - JQ

IN

NORTH WEST PROVINCE SOUTH AFRICA

Report: GRANDPALACE-HER-1
Compiled by: P. Birkholtz & A. van Rooyen
Date: 21 August 2003



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Helio Alliance (Pty) Ltd was appointed by *Grand Palace Trading 126 (Pty) Ltd* to undertake a cultural heritage assessment of the area to be impacted upon by the proposed mining of granite on portion 1219 of the farm Hartebeespoort "B" 410 - JQ.

The heritage study consisted primarily of foot surveys. As part of the compilation of the Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR), a Public Participation Process was also held, part of which was a Public Meeting.

The survey resulted in the discovery of Late Iron Age (c. AD 1640 – AD 1830s) stonewall enclosures and associated artefacts and features. These archaeological features are found concentrated around and across the hill and two outcrops found on site. Although it seems highly likely that these features all formed part of a single settlement, two roughly demarcated "Archaeological Areas" were identified, based purely on geographical distribution. The features found associated with the hill was demarcated as Archaeological Area 1, and those from the two smaller outcrops as Archaeological Area 2.

Mr. F.P. Coetzee of the Archaeology Contracts Unit, Department of Anthropology, Archaeology, Geography & Environmental Studies from the University of South Africa (UNISA), was taken to the proposed mining area. Mr. Coetzee is a specialist in the Iron Age archaeology of the region, and as such was commissioned to provide recommendations on the way to proceed with the located sites. His recommendations are contained in a proposal document titled "Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation of Late Iron Age Stone Walled Settlements and Structures, Proposed Granite Mine at Esmeralde, Brits District", which can be viewed in **Annexure D**.

DOCUMENT CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	3
2.	DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED MINING AREA.....	3
3.	METHODOLOGY.....	3
3.1	Consultation with local residents and community members.....	4
3.2	Field surveys.....	4
4.	LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.....	5
4.1	Minerals Act 50 of 1991 / Aide-Mémoire.....	5
4.2	National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999.....	6
5.	FINDINGS.....	7
6.	HERITAGE REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF THE AIDE-MEMOIRE..	9
7.	HERITAGE REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(3) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT.....	10
8.	CONCLUSIONS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.....	12
ANNEXURES		
	ANNEXURE A	LOCALITY PLAN
	ANNEXURE B	SITE DISTRIBUTION MAP
	ANNEXURE C	PHOTOGRAPHS
	ANNEXURE D	F.P. COETZEE'S PROPOSAL

1. INTRODUCTION

Helio Alliance (Pty) Ltd was appointed by *Grand Palace Trading 126 (Pty) Ltd* to undertake a cultural heritage assessment of the area to be impacted upon by the proposed mining of granite on portion 1219 of the farm Hartebeespoort "B" 410 - JQ. Refer **Annexure A** for the **Locality Map** of the proposed development.

This heritage study forms part of the project's Environmental Management Programme Report.

2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED MINING AREA

The proposed mining property is presently largely undisturbed, and consists of savannah interspersed with three rocky outcrops and hills. The property as a whole is densely vegetated. While the lowland areas are characterised by a microphyllous vegetation type (refer **Annexure C Photograph 1**), which is dominated by *Acacia* species and *Dichrostachys cinerea*, the outcrops and hills are characterised by broadleaf trees species that forms a closed canopy. The dominance of *Dichrostachys cinerea* is an indication that a change in species composition has resulted due to high grazing pressure (Robbeson, 2003).

Two of the higher lying areas are no more than rocky outcrops, while the third (refer **Annexure C Photograph 2**) is represented by a relatively large hill containing two higher-lying outcrops forming a plateau in the middle.

The archaeological features located during the fieldwork tended to be located on and/or around these three outcrops and hills.

3. METHODOLOGY

The primary methodological approach consisted of foot surveys. Limited consultation with local residents and interested and/or Affected Parties were also undertaken.

3.1 Consultation with local residents and community members

As part of the process of compiling the Environmental Management Programme Report, a Public Participation Process was also undertaken. This process included site notices, press advertisements as well as a Public Meeting held in Brits on Friday, 11 July 2003.

Furthermore, contact was also made with a neighbouring farmer who grew up in the region.

No additional information could be obtained from these consultations and processes.

3.2 Field surveys

Foot surveys were undertaken of the site. These surveys were done on Wednesday, 7 May 2003 and Monday, 12 May 2003.

From the start it was realised that the thick vegetation cover, and especially the *Dichrostachys cinerea* from the lower regions, would make a complete foot survey of the property near impossible. Nevertheless, as much as possible of the entire mining property was surveyed.

Initially, when archaeological features such as stone walling were observed, it was documented as an individual site. However, it soon became apparent that the archaeological features here formed part of an extended Iron Age complex. As such, whenever archaeological features were observed, waypoints were documented using the hand-held Garmin E-Trex GPS. The idea behind this was that these waypoints would provide a general distribution of the Iron Age features (refer **Annexure B Site Distribution Map**).

All sites located during the foot surveys were briefly documented. This documentation includes photographs (where possible) and descriptions as to the nature and condition of the located material. Hand-held Global Positioning Systems in the form of a Garmin eTrex Summit was used to obtain site coordinates.

4. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

South Africa has a number of legislative measures in place aimed at protecting its heritage resources. Of these the most important is surely the recently promulgated National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999. In terms of the present project the Minerals Act 50 of 1991, as well as the associated Aide-Mémoire is especially relevant.

4.1 Minerals Act 50 of 1991 / Aide-Mémoire

The Minerals Act requires that an assessment be made of the impact prospecting and mining activities would have on the environment, before permission and permits for these activities are to be given. In this the act requires the minerals rights applicant to submit an environmental management programme report (referred to as an EMPR). It does not however, stipulate the way in which such a report must be prepared.

In November 1992 this need for a prescribed method of compiling an EMPR was addressed with the publication of the *Aide-Mémoire for the Preparation of Environmental Management Programme Reports for Prospecting and Mining*.

In this document three aspects relating to heritage are required:

- As part of the description of the pre-mining environment, "*Sites of archaeological and cultural interest*" must be discussed. The document mentions: "*Sites of recognised archaeological and cultural interest should be noted*". A plan/map is also required.
- The second component deals with Environmental Impact Assessment, in which the impact of the mining development on the "*Sites of archaeological and cultural interest*" should be undertaken for the Construction, Operational and Decommissioning Phases.
- The final component relevant for heritage, is the Environmental Management Programme. "*Whenever a significant impact has been identified in Part 5, the proponent must describe how the impact will be managed*".

4.2 National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999

The promulgation of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 brings the conservation and management of heritage resources in South Africa on par with international trends and standards.

Section 38 (3) of the act provides an outline of ideally what should be included in a heritage report. The act states:

"(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."*

Replacing the old National Monuments Act 28 of 1969, the Heritage Resources Act offers general protection for a number of heritage related features and objects (see below). In terms of the present study, the Act's stipulations regarding archaeological sites and objects is especially important.

The National Heritage Resources Act offers protection of archaeological sites and objects (as well as paleontological sites and meteorites). Section 35(4) of the National Heritage Resources Act states that:

"No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority-

- (a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- (c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites."

In order to understand exactly what is protected, it is important to look at the definition of the concept "**archaeological**" set out in section 2(ii) of the Heritage Act:

- "(a) material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;
- (b) rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;
- (c) wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and
- (d) features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found;..."

5. FINDINGS

As mentioned elsewhere, numerous archaeological features and artefacts were observed within the boundaries of the proposed mining property. These archaeological

occurrences are primarily associated with the higher lying areas found on site, namely the hill or the two smaller rocky outcrops.

Although no distinct difference in form or characteristics could be observed between the archaeological occurrences from the different higher lying areas, those associated with the large hill and plateau to the western side of the property has been roughly demarcated as Archaeological Area 1, whereas those features associated with the smaller rocky outcrops further east, have been demarcated as Archaeological Area 2.

Archaeological Area 1

The hill is characterised by an extended Late Iron Age complex. Archaeological occurrences and features in the form of circular stonewalled enclosures and terraces are found over large portions of the hill, as well as along the slopes and foot. Some of the more prominent features depicting clear settlement layout characteristics are found along the central plateau. On the northern edge of this plateau the apparent entrance to the settlement and higher-status area was observed. Refer **Annexure C Photograph 3**.

On top of the highest outcrop of the hill, a circular cattle kraal was also observed. The location of this kraal, as well as the general feel of the site, indicates a strong defensive tendency in settlement design and layout. This feeling is underlined by the lack of conclusive evidence (in the form of extensive deposits) for a very long period of settlement on the site. This said, it is worth mentioning that midden-like deposits were observed on site as well. The strong inclination for defence may indicate that the site could be derived from the latter period of Iron Age history, for example the late 1700s to early 1800s.

The stonewalled features from the area consist primarily of circular stonewalls, terraces as well as flat stone slabs with rough walling around (refer **Annexure C Photograph 4**).

Although the whole area as demarcated as Archaeological Area 1 contains archaeological artefacts in the form of undecorated potsherds, other artefacts such as a lower grinding stone (refer **Annexure C Photograph 5**) were also observed.

Archaeological Area 2

The two smaller outcrops located east of the hill are also characterised by the occurrence of the archaeological features in the form of stonewalled enclosures and walling. Some archaeological features located in the area between the two outcrops have been damaged and even destroyed by the clearing of a vehicle road.

Although similar features such as the flat rock slabs with surrounding rough stonewalling (refer **Annexure C Photograph 6**) as well as terraces and stonewalled enclosures (refer **Annexure C Photograph 7**) are found here, the occurrences here are not as extensive as the ones from Archaeological Area 1.

It appears highly likely that these features are associated with the ones from Archaeological Area 1, and represent part of the same Iron Age complex.

6. HERITAGE REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF THE AIDE-MÉMOIRE

Refer **Section 4 Legislative Framework**.

6.1 Description of pre-mining environment

The heritage sites located during the fieldwork can be seen under **Section 5 Findings**. As required by the Aide-Mémoire, a plan/map is supplied in the form of a **Site Distribution Map** under **Annexure B**. As can be seen in the proposal outlined in **Annexure D**, the proposed Phase 2 investigations would also consist of the mapping of sections of the Iron Age complex, which would naturally also further address these requirements.

6.2 Environmental Impact Assessment

As mentioned elsewhere, the archaeological features and occurrences are primarily associated with the higher lying areas in the form of a hill and two rocky outcrops. The proposed mining activities would essentially focus on these areas as the source of gabbronorite. It can therefore be assumed that many of the archaeological features and occurrences associated with these areas would be destroyed by the proposed mining activities.

6.3. Mitigation

Mr. F.P. Coetzee of the Archaeology Contracts Unit; Department of Anthropology, Archaeology, Geography & Environmental Studies from the University of South Africa (UNISA), was taken to the proposed mining area. Being a specialist in terms of the region's Iron Age archaeology, Mr. Coetzee was commissioned to proposed recommendations on the way to proceed with the located archaeological sites found on the mining property. As can be seen from Mr. Coetzee's proposal (refer **Annexure D**), Phase 2 investigations are recommended. These investigations would consist of the following:

1. Surveying and mapping
2. Auger sampling

And if required,

3. Rescue excavations.

It is recommended that these investigations be completed to the satisfaction of SAHRA before any infrastructural development, general development or mining commences on site. The general aims of these investigations and studies would be to obtain sufficiently enough information from the sites in order for permits to be provided by SAHRA thereby giving permission for the archaeological sites to be destroyed.

7. HERITAGE REQUIREMENTS IN TERMS OF SECTION 38 (3) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT.

As mentioned in **Section 4 Legislative Requirements**, the National Heritage Resources Act makes certain requirements for Heritage Impact Assessment reports.

7.1 "*The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected*"

This requirement has been suitably addressed in **Section 5 Findings**. With the GPS co-ordinates obtained from the field, the different sites were individually plotted using Arcview 3.8 GIS Software. Refer **Annexure B** for the resultant **Site Distribution Map**. Additionally, layout maps of sections of the archaeological sites are to be compiled as part of the Phase 2 investigations, which would further address these requirements.

7.2 “A(a)n 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,”

As mentioned in Annexure D, the significance of the sites will be established. At present it can certainly be said that the archaeological features observed on the property are significant enough to warrant Phase 2 Mitigation as proposed by Mr. Coetzee.

7.3 “A(a)n assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;”

Refer Section 6.2 above.

7.4 “A(a)n evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;”

The Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR) for the proposed project indicates that the mine would provide employment for thirty (30) individuals, most of whom would be derived from the local communities. Furthermore, using the principles of the multiplier effect, it is estimated that the proposed project would generate approximately ZAR 166 650 000 to the local economy.

Although extensive archaeological occurrences and features were found on site, it is believed that should the recommendations as contained within Mr. Coetzee’s proposal (refer Annexure D), is undertaken to the satisfaction of all concerned and especially SAHRA, the positive impacts posed by the project would outweigh the negative heritage impacts.

7.5 “T(t)he results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;”

As mentioned elsewhere, a full Public Participation Process was initiated, and a Public Meeting held on the 11th of May 2003 in Brits. A neighbouring farmer who grew up in the area was also consulted.

7.6 “*If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives.*”

Although severe impacts on the archaeological sites located on site are expected if no mitigation takes place, it is believed that the mitigation measures proposed by Mr. F.P. Coetzee of Unisa would sufficiently address such impacts, and as such the consideration of alternatives are not required.

7.7 “*P(Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.*”

It is expected that the proposed mining activities would have a severe impact on the archaeological sites located here should mitigation not take place. A proposal has been formulated by Mr.F.P. Coetzee of Unisa indicating plans through which the mitigation of these severe impacts can be suitably addressed. Refer **Annexure D** for the proposal. The end result of these mitigation measures would be for permits to be provided by SAHRA to allow the destruction of the archaeological sites located within the property.

8. CONSLUSIONS AND GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The study undertaken for this report resulted in the discovery of numerous archaeological features and occurrences relating to the Iron Age. These features and occurrences were demarcated within two broadly defined geographical sections, namely Archaeological Areas 1 and 2. Although it is envisaged that the proposed mining activities would have a severe impact on the archaeological features found here, mitigation measures in the form of Phase 2 investigations (refer **Annexure D**) have been proposed with which the severity of these impacts can be sufficiently mitigated.

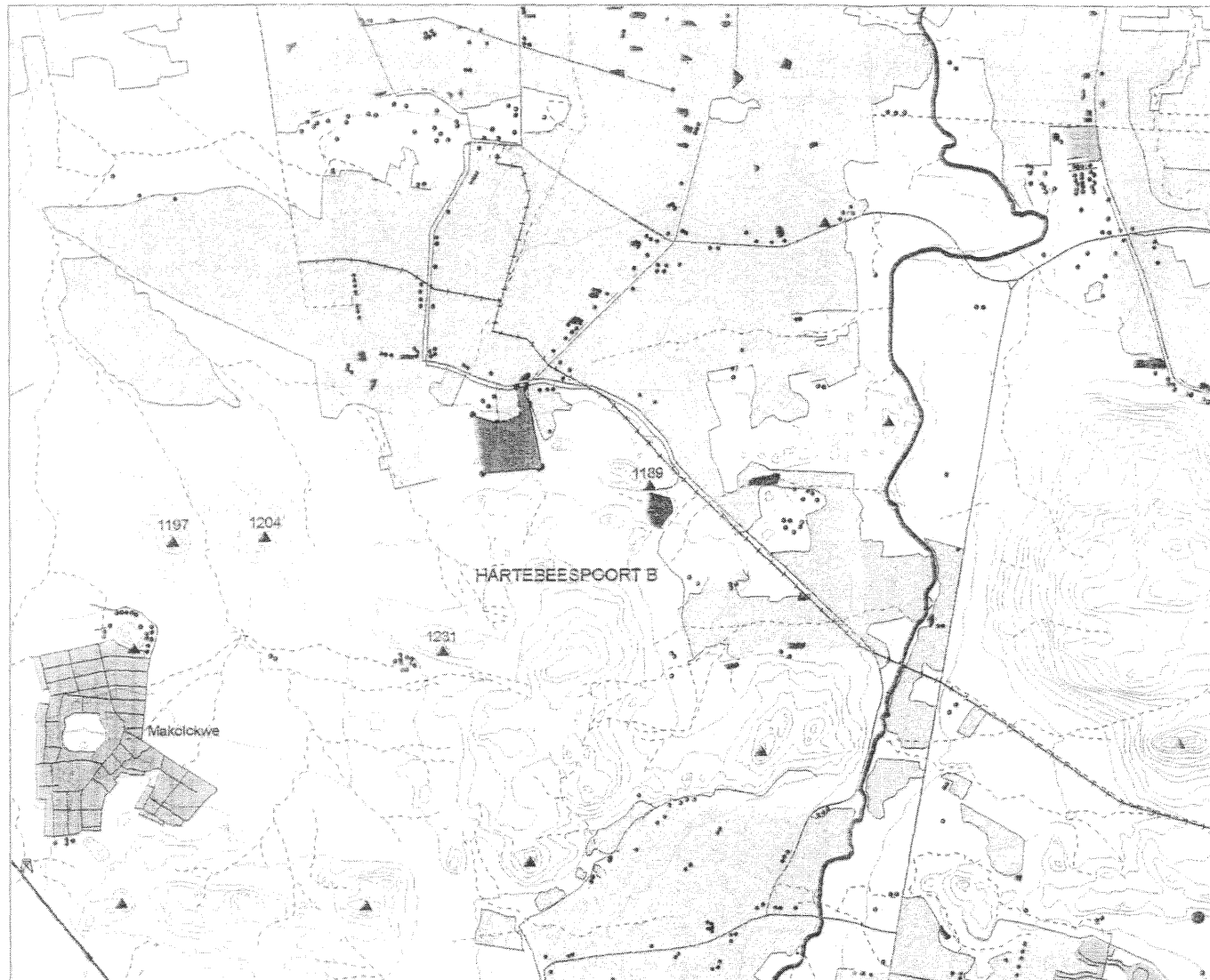
Not subtracting in any way from the comprehensiveness of the fieldwork undertaken, it is necessary to realise that the heritage resources located during the fieldwork do not necessarily represent all the heritage resources located there. This may be due to various reasons, including the subterranean nature of some archaeological sites and dense vegetation cover. As such, should any heritage features and/or objects not included in the present inventory be located or observed, a heritage specialist must immediately be contacted. Such observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way, which means that should such features or

jects be exposed during any of the proposed activities, such activities must immediately stop.

The same is true for graves. Should any graves or cemeteries be observed, located or exposed, all activities in the vicinity of the located features must immediately stop. A heritage specialist must also immediately be contacted, and who after assessing the site would in consultation with the South African Heritage Resources Agency be able to make recommendations on the way to proceed.

ANNEXURE A
LOCALITY MAP

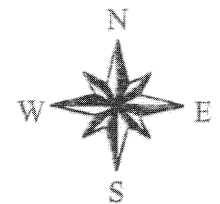
LOCALITY MAP



Legend

- ▲ SPOT HEIGHT
- Mining Area
- Coordinates1.dbf
- Water Source
- RESERVOIR
- ⊗ WINDPUMP
- Structures
- ≡ BRIDGE
- ≡ CONVEYOR BELT
- ≡ POWER LINE SINGLE
- Roads
- ≡ MAIN ROAD
- ≡ NATIONAL ROUTE
- ≡ OTHER ACCESS
- ≡ SECONDARY ROAD
- ≡ STREET
- ≡ TRACK FOOTPATH
- ≡ Railway
- River
- ≡ NON-PERENNIAL CENTER LINE
- ≡ PERENNIAL CENTER LINE
- ≡ ANTI EROSION WALL
- ≡ DAM WALL
- ≡ FENCE
- Station
- ≡ Canal
- Houses
- CONTOUR
- Inland water
- Town
- Vegetation
- CULTIVATED LAND
- ORCHARD VINEYARD
- WOODLAND

X	Y
27.6508800	-25.5991599
27.6516000	-25.5990600
27.6514200	-25.5994000
27.6518900	-25.6005500
27.6528699	-25.6054499
27.6526500	-25.6055700
27.6482400	-25.6059700
27.6474800	-25.6013300
27.6493800	-25.6013799
27.6512700	-25.6013000
27.6511500	-25.6005400
27.6508800	-25.5991599



DESCRIPTION OF MINING AREA

The polygon represents the portion 1219 of the farm Hartbeespoort B 410 JG, situated in the Magisterial District of Brits. An application for Mining Rights in terms of Sec. 22(2) of the Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 has been submitted.

NAME OF APPLICANT:

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT:

SKETCH PLAN APPROVED:

DATE:

DATE:

HELIO ALLIANCE (Pty) Ltd

Project	Grand Palace Trading (Pty) Ltd
Compiled by	Mr. R du Toit
Date	1 November 2004

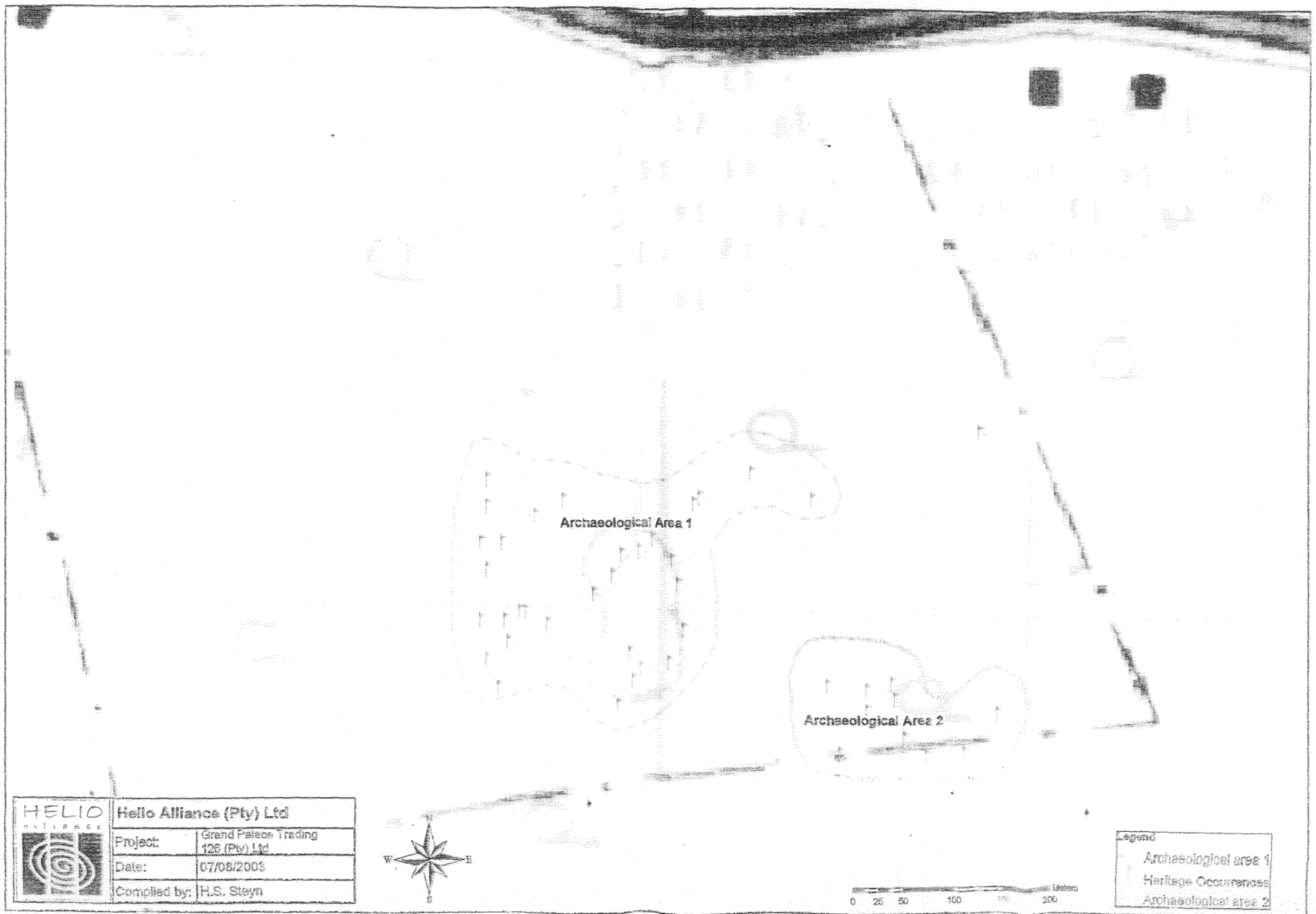
0 1 2 3 Kilometers

SCALE 1:50000

ANNEXURE B

SITE DISTRIBUTION MAP

Site Distribution: Grand Palace Trading 126 (Pty) Ltd



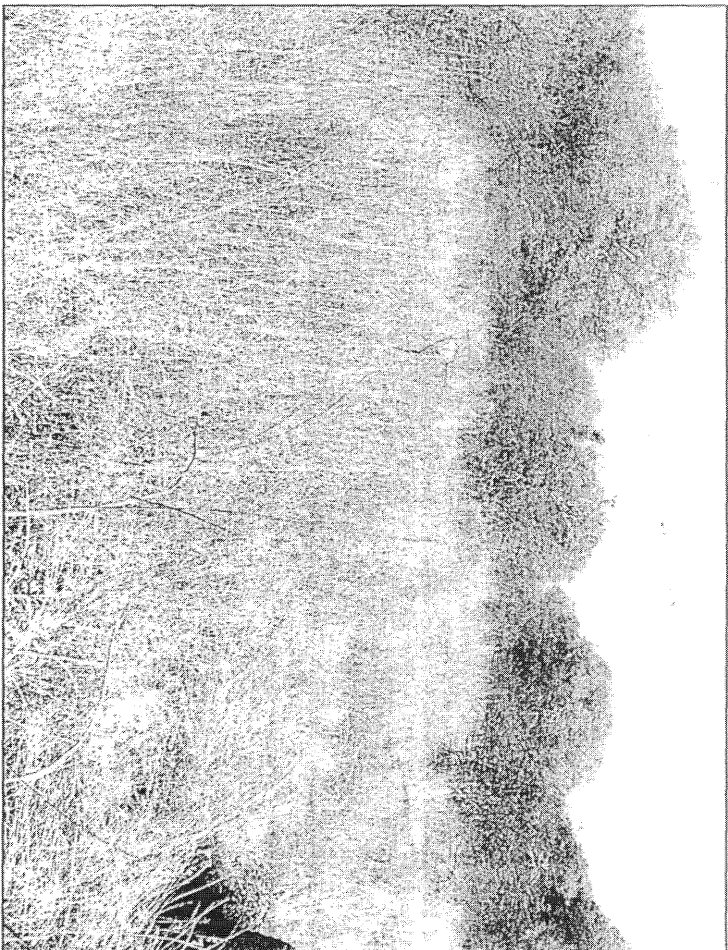
Helio Alliance (Pty) Ltd

Project: Grand Palace Trading
126 (Pty) Ltd

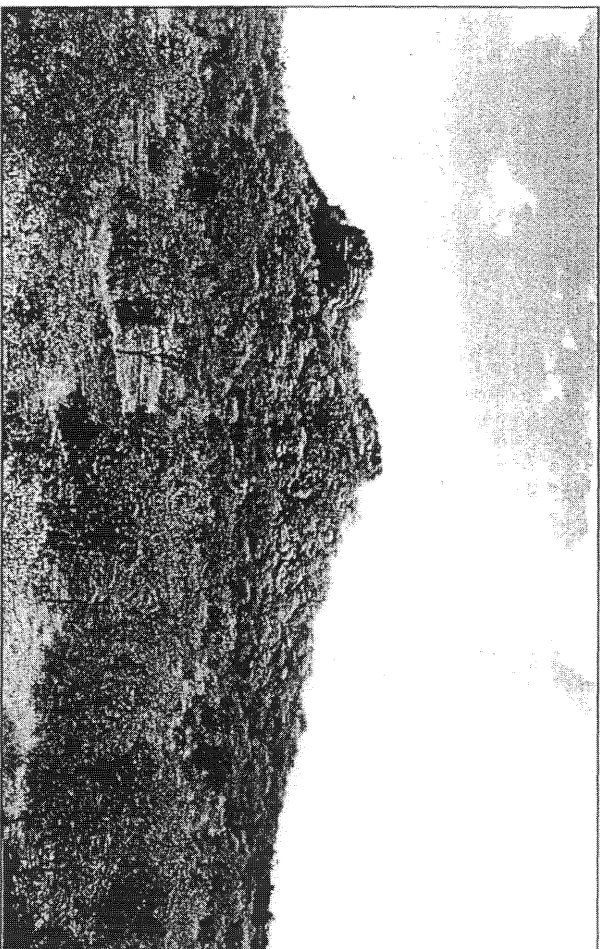
Date: 07/08/2003

Compiled by: H.S. Steyn

ANNEXURE C
PHOTOGRAPHS



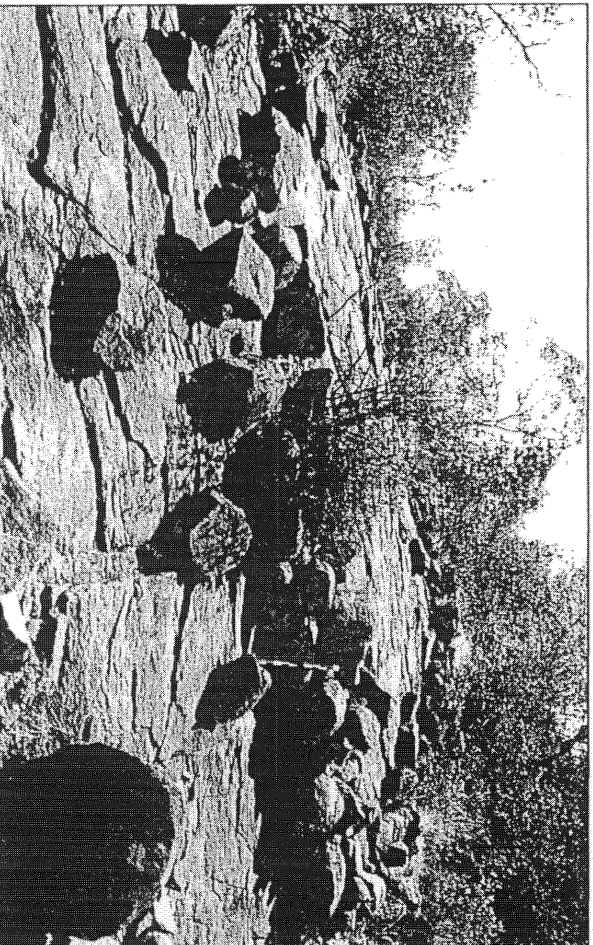
Photograph 1 View of lower-lying areas. Note the dense vegetation.



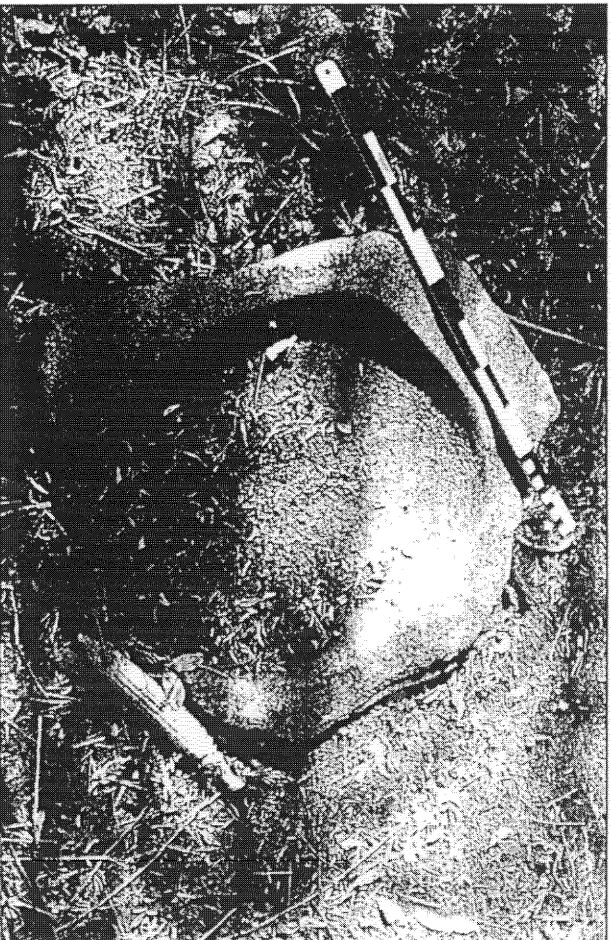
Photograph 2 View of hill on western side of the mining property.



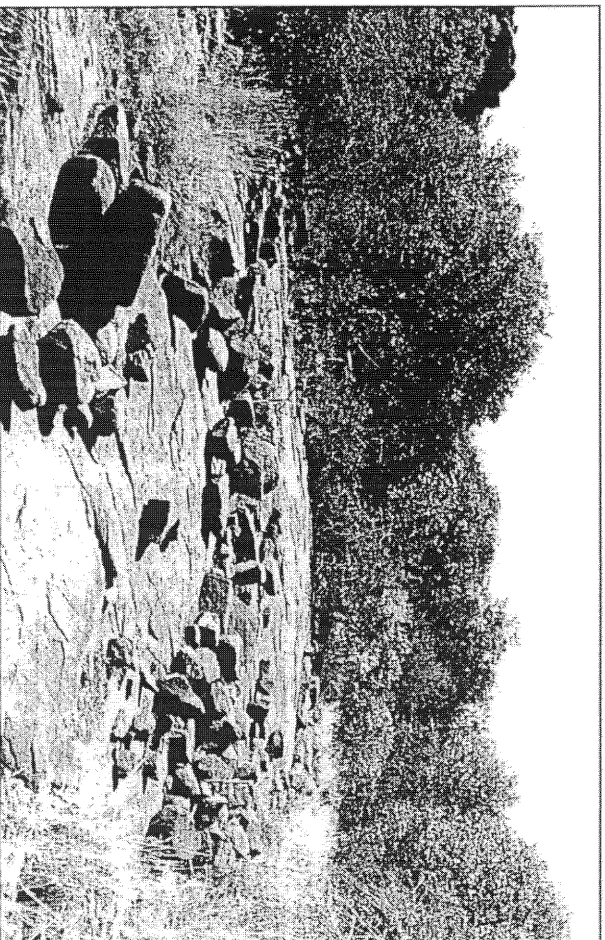
Photograph 3 Archaeological Area 1. Close-up view of stonewall which forms part of the entrance to the settlement.



Photograph 4 Archaeological Area 1. View of one of the features consisting of a flat stone outcrop/slab with roughly-built stonewalling.



Photograph 5 Close-up view of lower grinding stone from Archaeological Area 1.
Scale in 5 cm and 1 cm increments.



Photograph 6 One of the features from Archaeological Area 2 consisting of a stone slab/outcrop with roughly-built surrounding stonewalling.

Annexure D.

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PROPOSAL

Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation of Late Iron Age Stone Walled Settlements and Structures, Proposed Granite Mine at Esmeralde, Brits District

1. Introduction

The Archaeology Contracts Unit (UNISA) has been approached by Helio Alliance to conduct a Phase 2 archaeological investigation on Esmeralde, a proposed mining site near Brits. The range of sites within the proposed mining area is still pristine and several archaeological sites have been identified on the outcrops. According to preliminary investigations several archaeological sites will be negatively affected by the proposed mining activities.

This proposal provides a structure which will guide the Phase 2 investigation of the archaeological remains to be affected by the proposed mining activities.

2. Terms of Reference

The broad terms of reference of this Phase 2 investigation, are as follows:

- * Compile a brief contextualisation of the area's ethnographic and colonial history
- * Provide a detailed description of all archaeological artefacts, structures (including graves) and settlements within the proposed mining area
- * Assess the significance of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains within the proposed mining area
- * Estimate the level of sensitivity/importance of the archaeological remains within the proposed mining area
- * Propose possible mitigation measures and options during each step of the investigation

3. Definitions and Approach

- Archaeological remains can be defined as human-made objects, which reflect past ways of life, deposited in or on the ground.

All archaeological remains, artificial features and structures older than 100 years and historic structures older than 60 years are protected by the relevant legislation, in this case the **National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999)**. The Act makes an archaeological impact assessment as part of an EIA and EMPR mandatory. No archaeological artefact, assemblage or settlement (site) may be moved or destroyed without the necessary approval from

the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). Full cognisance is taken of this Act in making recommendations.

Cognisance will also be taken of the **Minerals Act (Act No 50 of 1991)** and the **National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998)** when making any recommendations.

Rating the **significance of the impact** on a historical or archaeological site is linked to the significance of the site itself. If the significance of the site is rated high, the significance of the impact will also result in a high rating. The same rule applies if the significance rating of the site is low.

Cultural resources are non-renewable.

The guidelines as provided by the **NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999)** in Section 3, with special reference to subsection 3, and the Australian ICOMOS Charter (also known as the Burra Charter) are used when determining the cultural significance or other special value of archaeological or historical sites.

It should be kept in mind that archaeological deposits usually occur below ground level. Should artefacts or skeletal material be revealed at the site during construction, such activities should be halted, and a university or museum would be required to be notified in order for an investigation and evaluation of the find(s) to take place (*cf. NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 36 (6)*).

4. Planning

Please note that the aim of a Phase 2 archaeological investigation is to obtain as much information and scientific value from the settlements as possible, due to the strong possibility that these sites will be destroyed by the mining development. Mitigation proposals to minimise the impact on these sites will, however, be proposed throughout this process.

The following structure is proposed for this Phase 2 investigation.

4.2 STEP 1: Surveying and mapping

The focus of this part of the investigation is an extended Late Iron Age (c. AD 1640 - AD 1830s) stone walled complex on one of the outcrops which falls within the proposed area of mining. Midden-like deposits have also been recorded on the site. To comply with SAHRA requirements the features and stone walled structures must be surveyed and documented. This aspect is two-fold:

- To produce an area map indicating the specific location of occurrences, features and stone walled structures in the proposed mining area
- To survey and produce a detailed map of the various stonewall settlements in the area

Detailed maps of the archaeological remains will be mandatory for further development negotiations with SAHRA.

Quotation

Archaeologist FP Coetzee Survey of archaeological sites in the proposed mining area Detailed survey of stone walled settlements in the area (3 days: R250 @ hour, 8 hours) Preparing data and maps on GIS (2 days: R250 @ hour, 8 hours) Survey Assistant (3days: R150 @ hour, 8 hours)		R6 000 R4 000 R3 600
Total		R13 600

The following two actions might be taken depending on the detailed investigation of the settlement during the survey process.

4.2 STEP 2: Auger sampling

The aim of this step is to test the depth and artefact concentration of possible midden deposits, that were identified during the site survey process. The location of hut floors, graves and other features will also be attempted. The survey grid will be used to conduct specific and random sampling on the settlements. An auger permit must be obtained from SAHRA to disturb and possibly remove artefacts from the settlement.

Quotation	
Archaeologist FP Coetzee Take and analyse auger samples (1 days: R250 @ hour, 8 hours)	R2000

The auger sampling will determine whether full-scale rescue excavations will have to be conducted.

4.3 STEP 3: Rescue Excavations

Substantial deposits, hut remains, graves and other significant features might necessitate full scale rescue excavations. This process consists of excavations, sorting, analysing, classifying and curating of the material. These findings must also be extensively reported on by the archaeologist to fulfill SAHRA's permit conditions.

As a result of its complexity a separate quotation will be provided when or if this stage of the Phase 2 investigation is reached.

4. Conclusion

I hope this proposal provides a clear framework which will satisfy all parties concerned. Be assured that progress made and new developments encountered during this process will be communicated effectively.

Yours sincerely

Francois Coetzee