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+Environmental Management Program Report: ENV/09/07/06

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Environmental Management Program Report for the proposed Nootgedacht Mine

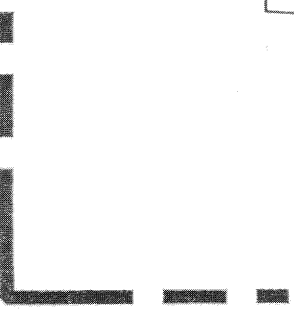
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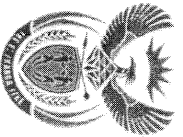
Dreamworld Investments 277 (Pty) Ltd

September 2006

MINERALS AND ENERGY
PRIVATE BAG X9467
2006 -09- 2 9
POLOKWANE 0700
REGIONAL MANAGER LIMPOPO PROVINCE

Africa Geo-Environmental Services (Pty) Ltd.





the dme
Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

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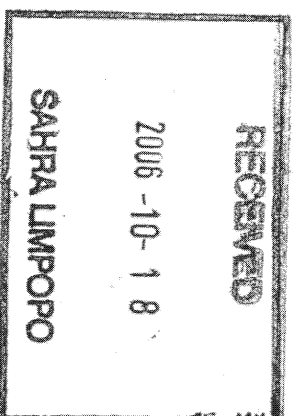
Directorate Minerals Regulations: Limpopo Region

Enquiries: A Nel
E-mail address: Anna.Nel@dme.gov.za
Reference nr: LP30/5/12/3/2/1/40EM

6 October 2006

REGISTERED MAIL

The Manager
The Provision: Sahra Limpopo
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0700



Attention: Mr Donald Lithole / Victor Netshavha

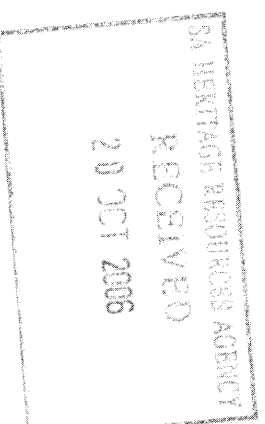
CONSULTATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 40 OF THE MINERAL AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT 2002, (ACT 28 OF 2002) FOR THE APPROVAL OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN IN RESPECT OF THE REHABILITATION: ON THE FARM NOOITGEDACHT 22 JQ, DISTRICT OF THABAZIMBI: DREAM WORLD INVESTMENTS 277 (PTY) LTD

Attached herewith, please find a copy of an EMP received from the above-mentioned applicant, for your comments.

It would be appreciated if you could forward any comments or requirements your Department may have in the case in hand to this office and to the applicant within 60 days as from 29 September 2006 to 28 November 2006, failure of which will lead to the assumption that your Department has no objection(s) or comments with regard to this application and this Department will in that instance proceed with the finalisation thereof.

Consultation in this regard has also been initiated with other relevant State Departments. In an attempt to expedite the consultation process please contact Mrs. A Nel of this office to make arrangements for a site inspection or for any other enquiries with regard to this application.


REGIONAL MANAGER
LIMPOPO PROVINCE: POLOKWANE



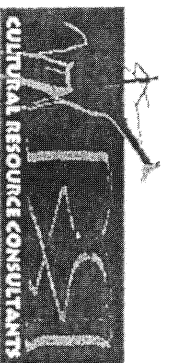
HERITAGE RESOURCES SCOPING REPORT

NOOTGEDACHT OPEN CAST MINE
ON THE FARM NOOTGEDACHT 22 JQ
NORTHAM: THABAZIMBI MUNICIPALITY

FOR: AFRICA GEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
P O Box 2526
POLOKWANE, 0700

Frans Roodt
August 2006

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1. INTRODUCTION

The application constitutes an activity, which may potentially be harmful to heritage resources that may occur in the demarcated area. The National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA - Act No. 25 of 1999) protects all structures and features older than 60 years (section 34), archaeological sites and material (section 35) and graves and burial sites (section 36). In order to comply with the legislation, the Applicant requires information on the heritage resources, and their significance that may occur in the demarcated area. This will enable the Applicant to take pro-active measures to limit the adverse effects that the development could have on such heritage resources.

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) the following is of relevance:

Historical remains

Section 34(1) No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

Archaeological remains

Section 35(4) 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

Burial grounds and graves

Section 36 (3)(a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-

- (c) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, 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
- (b) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.

Culture resource management

Section 38(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development* ...

must at the very earliest stages of initiating such development notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

*'development' means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including-

- (a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- (e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land, and

• No significance: sites that do not require mitigation.
• Low significance: sites, which may require mitigation.
• Medium significance: sites, which require mitigation.
• High significance: sites, which must not be disturbed at all.

The significance of an archaeological site is based on the amount of deposit, the integrity of the context, the kind of deposit and the potential to help answer present research questions. Historical structures are defined by Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, while other historical and cultural significant sites, places and features, are generally determined by community preferences.

A crucial aspect in determining the significance and protection status of a Heritage resource is often whether or not the sustainable social and economic benefits of a proposed development outweigh the conservation issues at stake. There are many aspects that must be taken into consideration when determining significance, such as rarity, national significance, scientific importance, cultural and religious significance, and not least, community preferences. When, for whatever reason the protection of a heritage site is not deemed necessary or practical, its research potential must be assessed and mitigated in order to gain data / information which would otherwise be lost. Such sites must be adequately recorded and sampled before being destroyed. These are generally sites graded as of low or medium significance.

3.4 Terminology

Early Stone Age: Predominantly the Acheulean hand axe industry complex dating to + 1Myr yrs – 250 000 yrs. before present.

Middle Stone Age: Various lithic industries in SA dating from ± 250 000 yr. - 30 000 yrs. before present.

Late Stone Age: The period from ± 30 000-yr. to contact period with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.

Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium AD

Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD

Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period. *The entire Iron Age represents the spread of Bantu speaking peoples.*

Historical: Mainly cultural remains of western influence and settlement from AD1652 onwards – mostly structures older than 60 years in terms of Section 34 of the NHRA.

Phase 1 assessment: Scoping survey to establish the presence of and to evaluate heritage resources in a given area

Phase 2 assessment: In depth culture resources management studies which could include major archaeological excavations, detailed site surveys and mapping / plans of sites, including historical / architectural structures and features. Alternatively, the sampling of sites by collecting material, small test pit excavations or auger sampling is required.

Sensitive: Often refers to graves and burial sites although not necessarily a heritage place, as well as ideologically significant sites such as ritual / religious places. *Sensitive* may also refer to an entire landscape / area known for its significant heritage remains.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Deacon, J. 1996. *Archaeology for Planners, Developers and Local Authorities*. National Monuments Council. Publication no. P021E.
- Deacon, J. 1997. *Report: Workshop on Standards for the Assessment of Significance and Research Priorities for Contract Archaeology*. In: Newsletter No 49, Sept 1998. Southern African Association of Archaeologists.



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Principal Investigator for R & R Cultural Resource Consultants

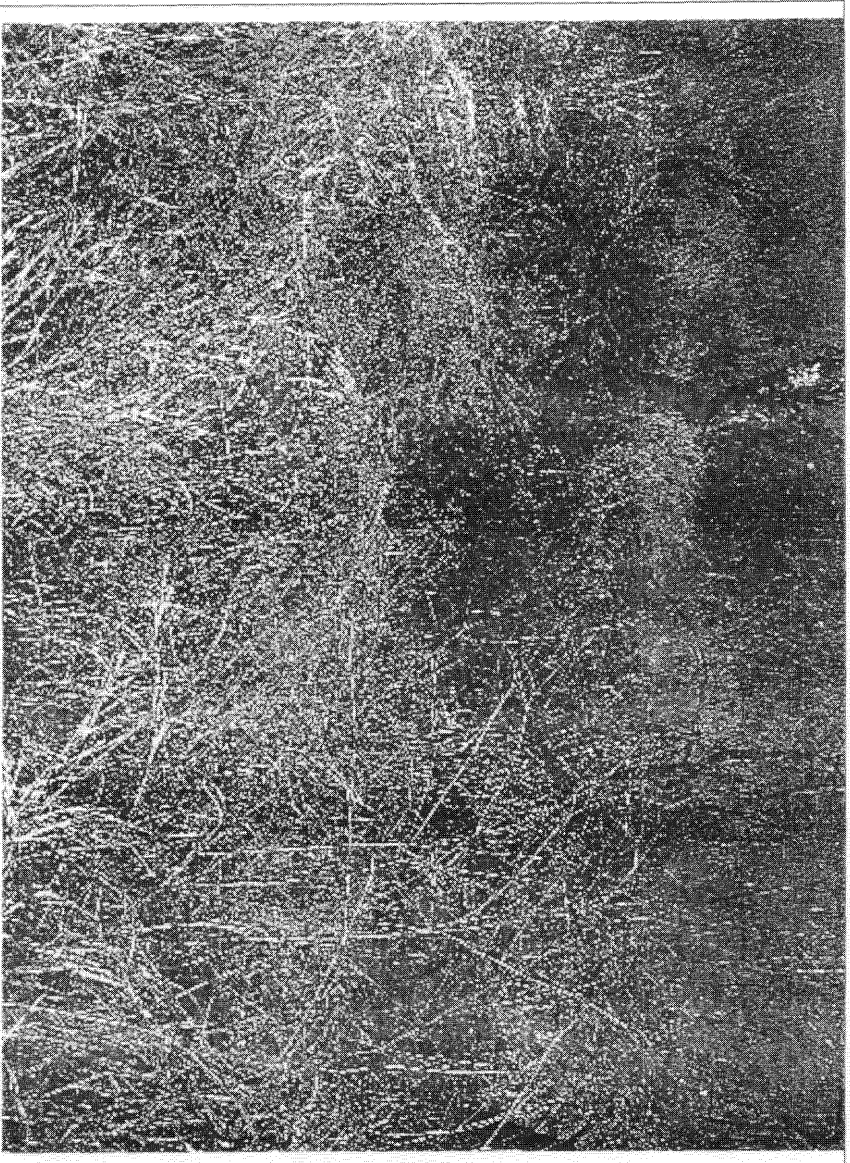


Fig 1. View of the dense vegetation cover.