

**Galla Hills Quarry, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown,
Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape**

- 1 July 2016 -

Report to:

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Specialist Declaration of Interest

I, Karen van Ryneveld (Company – ArchaeoMaps; Qualification – MSc Archaeology), declare that:

- I am suitably qualified and accredited to act as independent specialist in this application;
- I do not have any financial or personal interest in the application, its' proponent or subsidiaries, aside from fair remuneration for specialist services rendered; and
- That work conducted have been done in an objective manner – and that any circumstances that may have compromised objectivity have been reported on transparently.



Signature –

- 1 July 2016 -

**Galla Hills Quarry, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown,
Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape**

Executive Summary

Project Description –

Isi-Xwiba Consulting have been appointed as independent EAP by the project proponent, Galla Hills Dairy, to apply for EA, including a BAR and EMP to the Eastern Cape DEDEAT for the proposed *Galla Hills Quarry* development, Remainder of the Farm Roode Krantz 203 (RE/203), Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape. The proposed development is situated at general development co-ordinate S31°57'57.5"; E26°47'37.7" and will comprise an approximate 4.95ha open cast gravel mine. The EA application includes all relevant subdivision and rezoning applications. The application is for a 2 year period, with the possibility of a further 2 year extension. The study site overlaps a former permitted 1.5ha quarry site, with the said permit having had expired.

The Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment –

Project Name & Locality: Galla Hills Quarry, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape [1:50,000 Map Ref – 3126DD].

Summary of Findings:

- The study site is characterized by a low density MSA occurrence, labelled Site RDK-01. The occurrence is ascribed a SAHRA / EC PHRA *Low Significance* and a *Generally Protected IV-C Field Rating*. It recommended that the occurrence be destroyed without the developer having to apply for an EC PHRA-APM Unit Site Destruction Permit.
- The proposed development poses no 'fatal flaws' with reference to archaeological and cultural heritage resources; consideration of an alternative study site is irrelevant.
- Based on the SAHRA / EC PHRA *Low Significance* of the identified MSA occurrence, a description of the impact of development on the cultural landscape or the cumulative impact of development on the identified resource is irrelevant.
- [In the event of any incidental archaeological and cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, being identified during the course of development the process described in 'Appendix B: Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase' should be followed.]

Heritage Compliance Summary – Galla Hills Quarry, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape			
Map Code	Site	Co-ordinates	Recommendations
Galla Hills Quarry			
Site RDK-01	Low density MSA occurrence	S31°57'57.5"; E26°47'37.7"	Destruction without the developer having to apply for an EC PHRA-APM Unit Site Destruction Permit

Recommendations –

With reference to archaeological and cultural heritage compliance, as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, it is recommended that development of the *Galla Hills Quarry*, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape, proceed as applied for without the developer having to comply with additional heritage compliance requirements.

The EC PHRA-APM Unit HIA Comment will state legal requirements for development to proceed, or reasons why, from a heritage perspective, development may not be further considered.

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Resumé: Karen van Ryneveld

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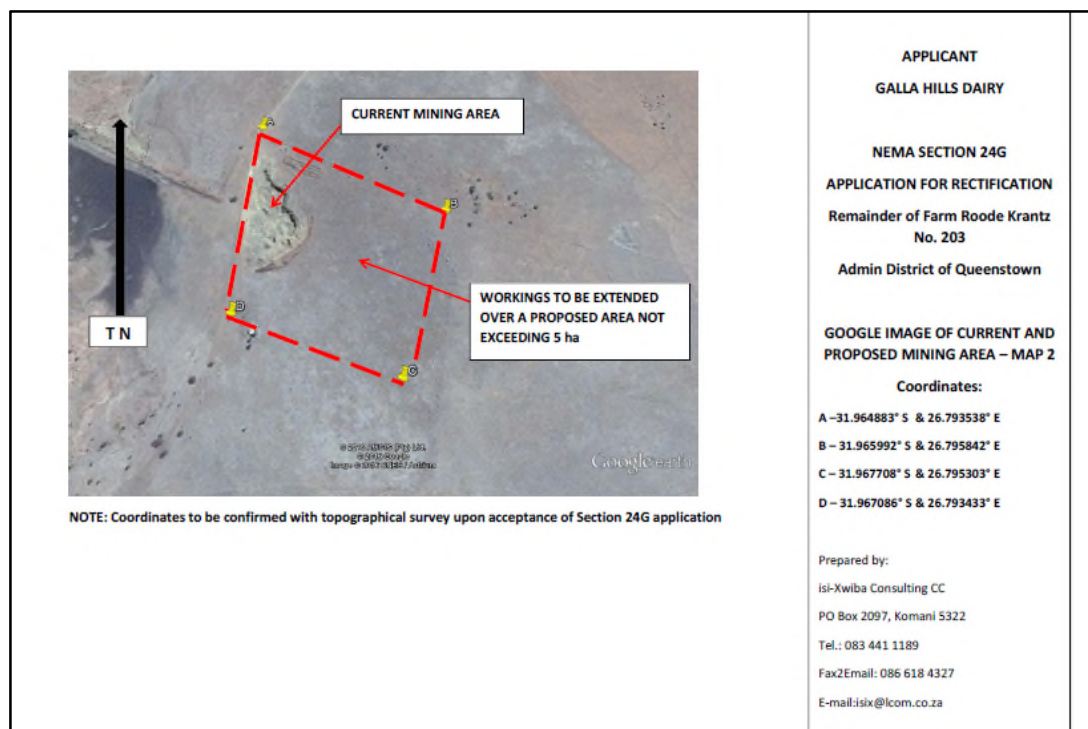
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1 – Project Description & Terms of Reference

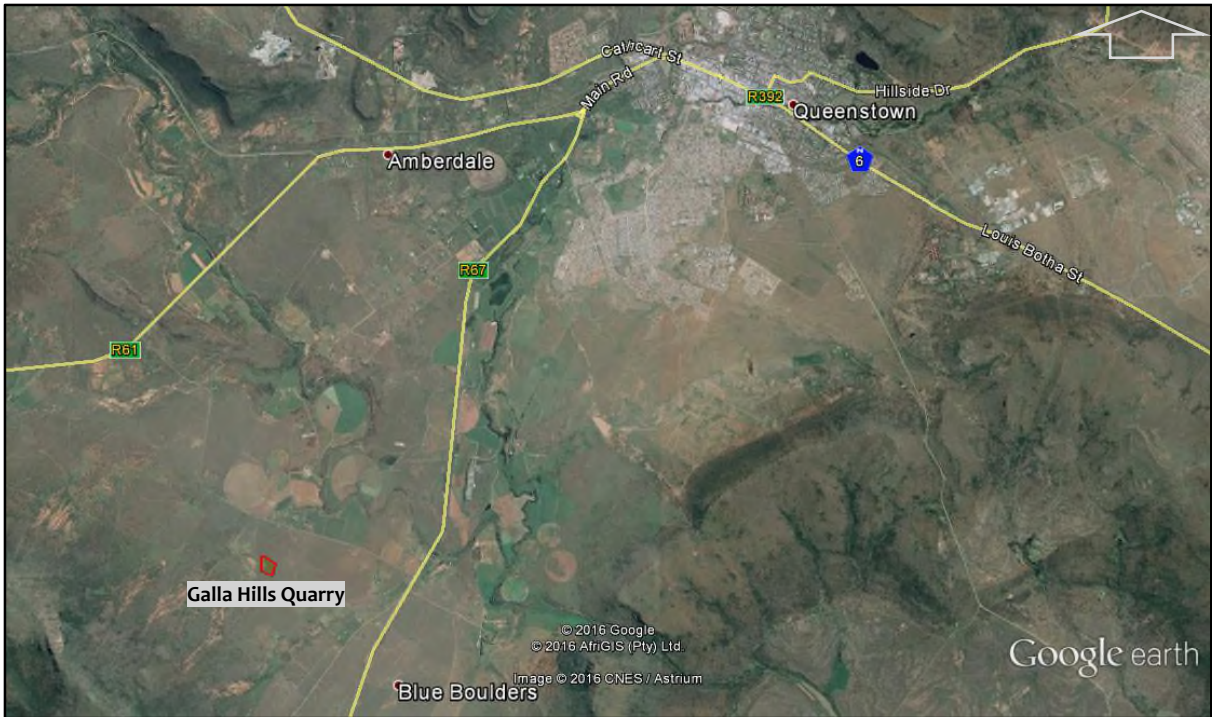
Isi-Xwiba Consulting have been appointed as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by the project proponent, Galla Hills Dairy, to apply for Environmental Authorization (EA), including a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) to the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) for the proposed *Galla Hills Quarry* development, Remainder of the Farm Roode Krantz 203 (RE/203), Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape. The proposed development is situated at general development co-ordinate S31°57'57.5"; E26°47'37.7" and will comprise an approximate 4.95ha open cast gravel mine. The EA application includes all relevant subdivision and rezoning applications. The application is for a 2 year period, with the possibility of a further 2 year extension. The study site overlaps a former permitted 1.5ha quarry site, with the said permit having had expired (Isi-Xwiba 2016).

ArchaeoMaps have been appointed by Isi-Xwiba Consulting to compile the Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (AIA) for the development, as specialist component to the application's Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), and with findings and recommendations thereof to be included in the BAR and EMPr. Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Phase 1 AIA are summarized as:

- Describe the existing area to be directly affected by the proposal in terms of its archaeological and cultural heritage characteristics as formally protected by the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999) and the general sensitivity of these components to change;
- Describe the likely scope, scale and significance of impacts (positive and negative) on the archaeological and cultural heritage resources of the area associated with the 1) construction and 2) operation or use phases of the proposal;
- Make recommendations on the scope of any mitigation measures that may be applied during the 1) construction and 2) operation or use phases to reduce / avoid the significance of identified related impacts. Mitigation measures could be design recommendations as well as operational controls, monitoring programmes, Phase 2 mitigation, management procedures and the like;
- Broadly describe the implication of a 'No-Go' option;
- Broadly comment on the cumulative impact (positive or negative) on archaeological or cultural heritage resources associated with the 1) construction and 2) operation or use phases of the proposal; and
- Confirm if there are any outright 'fatal flaws' to the proposal at its current location from an archaeological and cultural heritage perspective.



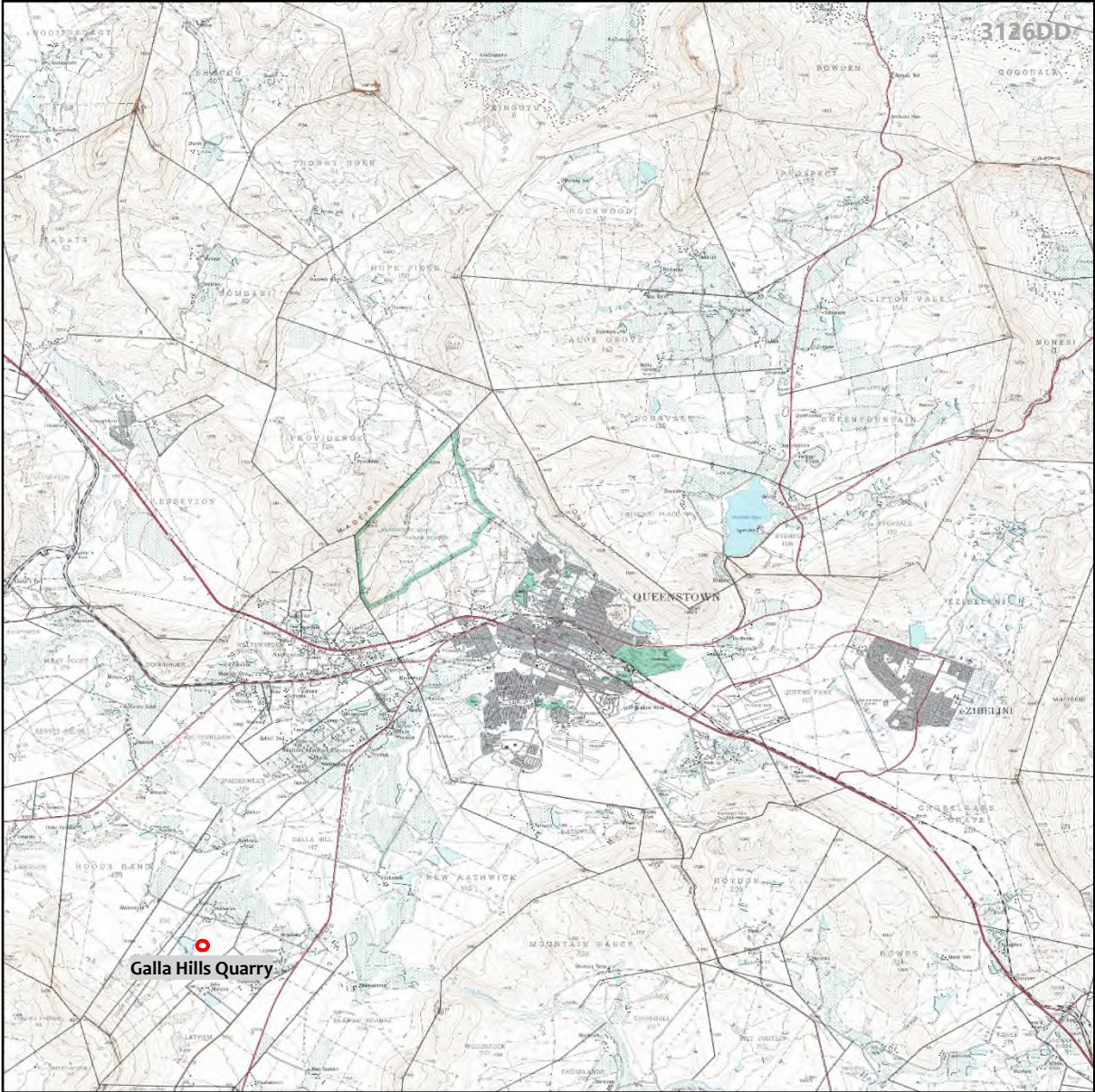
Map 1: Proposed *Galla Hills Quarry*, Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, EC (courtesy Isi-Xwiba Consulting)



Map 2: Galla Hills Quarry, Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, EC



Map 3: Close-up of the proposed Galla Hills Quarry study site



Map 4: Galla Hills Quarry, Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, EC [1:50,000 Map Ref – 3126DD]

2 – The Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment

2.1.1) Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Legislative Compliance

The Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (AIA) for the proposed *Galla Hills Quarry*, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape, was requested to meet the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority's (EC PHRA) requirements with reference to archaeological and basic cultural heritage resources in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999), with specific reference to Section 38(1)(c)(i). This report is submitted in (partial) fulfilment of the NHRA 1999, Section 38(3) requirements, for purposes of a NHRA 1999, Section 38(4) / Section 38(8) Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) Comment by the EC PHRA.

NHRA 1999, Section 38	
1)	Subject to the provisions of subsections 7), 8) and 9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorized 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 5,000m² in extent; or
ii.	Involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
iii.	Involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
iv.	The costs which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
d)	The rezoning of a site exceeding 10,000m ² in extent;
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.

Table 1: Extract from the NHRA 1999, Section 38

The Phase 1 AIA aimed to locate, identify and assess the significance of archaeological and cultural heritage resources, inclusive of archaeological deposits / sites (Stone Age, Iron Age and Colonial Period), rock art and shipwreck sites, built structures older than 60 years, sites of military history older than 75 years, certain categories of burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, basic living heritage and cultural landscapes and views as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, Section 2, that may be affected by the development.

This report comprises a Phase 1 AIA, including a basic pre-feasibility study and field assessment only. The report was prepared in accordance with the 'Minimum Standards' specifications for Phase 1 AIA reports, as stipulated by SAHRA (2007).

Additional relevant legislation pertaining to the Phase 1 AIA is listed as:

- o National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA 1998) and associated Regulations (2014); and
- o Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002 (MPRDA 2002).

2.1.2) Methodology & Gap Analysis

The Phase 1 AIA includes a basic pre-feasibility study and field assessment:

- o The pre-feasibility assessment is based on the Appendix A schematic outline of South Africa's pre-colonial and colonial past, associated with introductory archaeological as well as general and scientific literature available and relevant to the study site. Databases consulted include the SAHRA 2009 Mapping Project Database (MPD), the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) and SAHRA database(s) on declared provincial heritage sites (PHS) pertaining to the study site. The study excludes consultation of museum and university databases.
- o The field assessment was done over a 1 day period (2016-06-27) with fieldwork conducted by the author. The assessment was done by vehicle and foot and limited to a Phase 1 surface survey. GPS co-ordinates were taken with Garmin Montana 650 (Datum: WGS84) Photographic documentation was done with a Canon EOS 1300D

camera. A combination of Garmap (Base Camp) and Google Earth software was used in the display of spatial information.

- The field assessment was conducted across the total of the study site. Surface visibility can be described as very good, with exposed sub-surface sections in excess of 2+m bgl (below ground level) yielding significant sub-surface information for interpretive purposes.

The Phase 1 AIA was done according to the system and ‘Minimum Standards’ prescribed for the 3-tiered Phase 1-3 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) process (SAHRA 2007):

- Phase 1 HIA – A Phase 1 HIA is compulsory for development types as stipulated in the NHRA 1999, Section 38(1) and Section 38(8), including any other development type or study site as required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA). A Phase 1 HIA comprises at minimum of an archaeological (AIA) and palaeontological (PIA) study, but aims to address all heritage types protected by the NHRA 1999 and to alert developers to additional heritage specialist study requirements, if and where relevant to a development. Phase 1 HIA studies focusses on pre-feasibility and desktop studies, routinely coined with field assessments in order to locate, describe and assign heritage site significance ratings to identified resources that may be impacted by development. The aim of a Phase 1 AIA is to make site specific and general development recommendations regarding identified heritage resources for development planning and implementation purposes and may include recommendations for conservation, heritage site declaration, monitoring, Phase 2 mitigation (excavation), or destruction.
- Phase 2 HIA – Phase 2 HIAs are as a norm required where heritage resources of such significance has been identified during the Phase 1 HIA that mitigation (excavation) thereof is necessary for development purposes. Aside from large scale Phase 2 mitigation (routinely to precede development impact), lower keyed Phase 2 requirements may well include sampling, testing and monitoring during the construction or implementation phase of a development. Phase 2 HIA work is as a norm done under a compulsory heritage permit.
- Phase 3 HIA – As an extension to Phase 2 HIA work or cases where recommendations for heritage declaration formed part of a development’s heritage compliance requirements, heritage resources of such scientific or heritage tourism significance, that their long term conservation and continued research would be necessary within a development framework is proposed as a Phase 3 HIA.

Archaeological and cultural heritage site significance assessment and associated mitigation recommendations are done according to the combined NHRA 1999, Section 7(1) and SAHRA (2007) system.

SAHRA Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Site Significance System			
Site Significance	Field Rating	Grade	Recommended Mitigation
High Significance	National Significance	Grade I	Heritage site conservation / Heritage site development
High Significance	Provincial Significance	Grade II	Heritage site conservation / Heritage site development
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade III-A	Heritage site conservation or extensive mitigation prior to development / destruction
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade III-B	Heritage site conservation or extensive mitigation prior to development / destruction
High / Medium Significance	Generally Protected A	Grade IV-A	Heritage site conservation or mitigation prior to development / destruction
Medium Significance	Generally Protected B	Grade IV-B	Heritage site conservation or mitigation / test excavation / systematic sampling / monitoring prior to or during development / destruction
Low Significance	Generally Protected C	Grade IV-C	On-site sapling, monitoring or no heritage mitigation required prior to or during development / destruction

Table 2: SAHRA archaeological and cultural heritage site significance assessment ratings and associated mitigation recommendations

2.2.1) Pre-feasibility Summary

Based on the Appendix A schematic outline of the pre-colonial and colonial periods in South Africa and background literature and database information, the probability of archaeological and cultural heritage resources situated on, or in proximity to the proposed *Galla Hills Quarry*, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape, study site can briefly be described as:

Archaeological and Basic Cultural Heritage Probability Assessment – Galla Hills Quarry, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanki Local Municipality, EC			
Primary Type / Period	Sub-period	Sub-period type site	Probability
EARLY HOMININ / HOMINID	-	-	None
	Graves / human remains: High scientific significance		
STONE AGE	Earlier Stone Age (ESA)		None-Low
	Middle Stone Age (MSA)		High
	Later Stone Age (LSA)		Medium-High
		Rock Art	None
		Shel Middens	None
	Graves / human remains: ESA & MSA - High scientific significance; LSA – High scientific & social significance		
IRON AGE	Early Iron Age (EIA)		None
	Middle Iron Age (MIA)		None
	Later Iron Age (LIA)		Medium-High
	Graves / human remains: EIA – High scientific significance; MIA & LIA – High scientific & social significance		
COLONIAL PERIOD	Colonial Period		High
		LSA – Colonial Period Contact	None-Low
		LIA – Colonial Period Contact	None-Low
		Industrial Revolution	Low
		Apartheid & Struggle	Low
	Graves / human remains: Medium-high scientific & high social significance		

Table 3: Archaeological and basic cultural heritage probability assessment

2.2.2) The SAHRA 2009 MPD & SAHRIS

No archaeological Cultural Resources Management (CRM) reports are recorded in the SAHRA 2009 Mapping Project Database (MPD) situated within an approximate 20km radius from the proposed *Galla Hills Quarry*, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, study site.

Post compilation of the SAHRA 2009 MPD 10 SAHRIS cases have been recorded, with study sites situated within the rough 20km radius from the *Galla Hills Quarry*, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, study site. Five of the recorded cases are not associated with any heritage reports (SAHRIS CaseIDs 1170, 2117, 1227, 1668 and 1973), whilst the Veterans 200 project (SAHRIS CaseID 9671) was exempted by SAHRA from a HIA. With direct reference to the property Roode Krantz 203 and the formerly permitted 1.5ha quarry situated at the study site, an Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) was submitted as part of the SAHRIS CaseID 2303 application, including a HIA, but with the HIA not having been compiled by a qualified heritage practitioner. Three of the SAHRIS cases are associated with archaeological CRM reports, listed as:

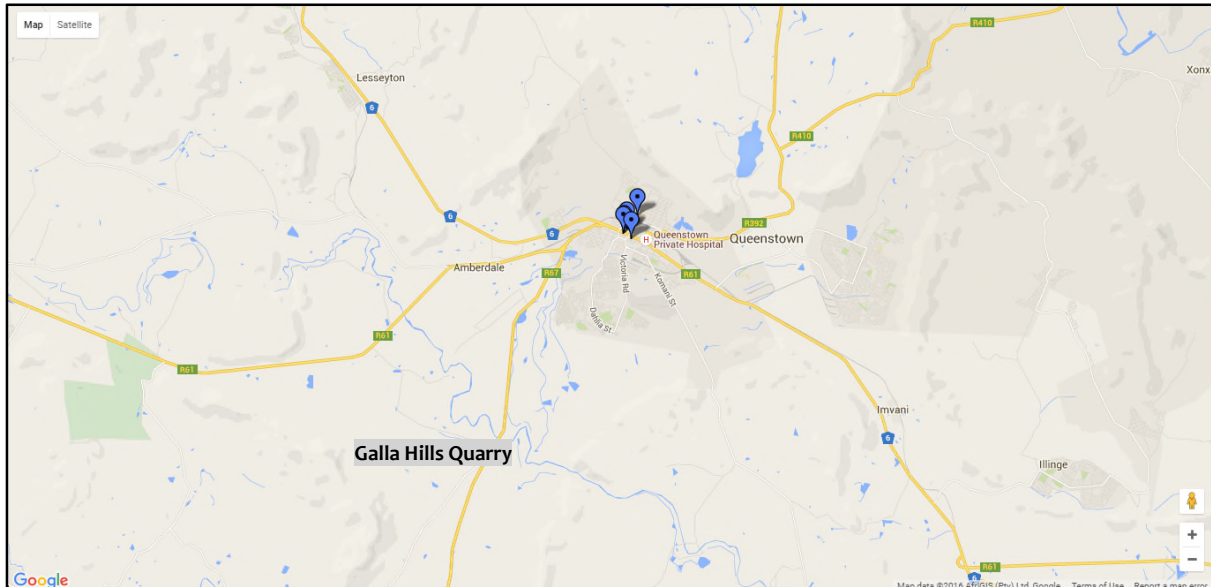
- o Booth, C. 2012. (Albany Museum). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for Five Proposed Borrow Pits, Whittlesea Area near Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape* [SAHRIS CaseID 283].
- o Van Ryneveld, K. 2014. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – The Silver Stream-Dubeni Stream Crossing, Dubeni (near Queenstown), Chris Hani District Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Arica* [SAHRIS CaseID 5499].
- o Van Ryneveld, K. 2015. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Spectra Foods Broiler Houses and Abattoir, Farms 170 and 171, Queenstown, Lukhanji Municipality, Eastern Cape* [SAHRIS CaseID 8636].

In addition to formal SAHRIS cases, a number of archaeological CRM reports are listed on SAHRIS, with study sites situated within the approximate 20km radius from the affected study site, listed as:

- o Dreyer, C. & Loock, J.C. 2014. (Private). *Archaeological, Palaeontological and Geological Investigation of the Proposed Mining Application on a Portion of the Farm Lesseyton 81, Queenstown, South Eastern Cape.*
- o Huffman, T.N. 2011. (ARM-WITS). *Heritage Assessment of the Queenstown Shopping Mall.*

- Van Ryneveld, K. 2011a. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – The Xashimba Abattoir, near Queenstown, Eastern Cape, South Africa.*
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2011b. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Bulk Services for the Proposed Rathwick Development, Queenstown, Eastern Cape, South Africa.*
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2012. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Penhoek Pass: Upgrade of the N6-4 [km52-km66.2] between Queenstown and Jamestown, Eastern Cape, South Africa.*

2.2.3) SAHRA Provincial Heritage Site Database – Eastern Cape



Map 5: Spatial distribution of geo-referenced PHSs in the SAHRA – Eastern Cape database in relation to the *Galla Hills Quarry, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203*, study site (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heritage_sites_in_Eastern_Cape)

Five geo-referenced declared Provincial Heritage Sites (PHS) are recorded in the SAHRA – Eastern Cape database (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heritage_sites_in_Eastern_Cape) and situated within the approximate 20km radius from the proposed *Galla Hills Quarry, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203* study site. All geo-referenced declared PHSs are clustered in Queenstown; thus more than 10km from the affected area and will by implication not be impacted by development. Listed PHSs situated within the 20km radius from the *Galla Hills Quarry, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203* study site are listed as:

- PHS 133 : SAHRA Identifier 9/2/077/0003 - Hexagon, Queenstown
- PHS 134 : SAHRA Identifier 9/2/077/0008 - Old municipal market, 5 Hexagon Str., Queenstown
- PHS 135 : SAHRA Identifier 9/2/077/0005 - Town Hall, Cathcart Rd., Queenstown
- PHS 136 : SAHRA Identifier 9/2/077/0008 - Museum, Naude Str., Queenstown
- PHS 137 : SAHRA Identifier 9/2/077/0009 - Queens College, Berry Str., Queenstown

2.2.4) General Discussion

No Earlier Stone Age (ESA) sites or occurrences have been reported on in archaeological CRM reports consulted. Middle Stone Age (MSA) and to a lesser extend Later Stone Age (LSA) deposits seem to dominate, and are characteristic of the greater Queenstown area: At the Rathwick site in Queenstown Van Ryneveld (2011b) identified significant MSA and LSA deposits, identified on a palaeosol and in direct relation to an existing stream, of inferred palaeo origin and based on associated calcrete deposits, a site with the potential to add notable value to the current palaeo-environmental understanding of Queenstown and surrounds. MSA and LSA artefacts were also identified along proposed bulk service lines, but with these in poorer contexts than at the Rathwick site itself. Despite the significance of identified Stone Age deposits at the Rathwick site, SAHRA exempted the nearby Veterans 200 project from a HIA, based on ‘surface disturbance’ reported on by the EAP, but as indicated by the Rathwick survey, with Stone Age occurrences most often identified in disturbed exposed sub-surface sections. From the Queenstown surrounds significant MSA deposits were reported on from the Xashimba study site (Van Ryneveld 2011a), directly associated with the potential for palaeo-

environmental reconstruction. A number of MSA and LSA lithic occurrences, of varying significance based on context and typology, were identified during the Penhoek Pass survey (Van Ryneveld 2012). A MSA and LSA lithic occurrence was reported on from the Dubeni area (van Ryneveld 2014) and Dreyer & Look (2014) documented MSA deposits in proximity to the Lesseyton mining application site.

Recorded Iron Age deposits are much scarcer, comprising 4 contemporary / Later Iron Age (LIA) cemeteries reported on from the Dubeni area (Van Ryneveld 2014).

The Colonial Period history of Queenstown seem to be fairly well represented in archaeological CRM reports, and complimenting the declared PHS record of the town (and surrounds). Within Queenstown Huffman (2011) reported on 2 Colonial Period structures, an outdoor stadium and tea room as well as the partial remains of a former Colonial Period structure used as a craft hall, constructed by the then Border Agricultural Society (late 1800s / early 1900s), whilst a further 2 Colonial Period structures were also identified by Van Ryneveld (2011b) during the Rathwick assessment. From Queenstown's surrounds a Colonial Period farmstead and shelter, with the shelter used during construction of the original Penhoek Pass in the 1840s-1850s, were recorded during the Penhoek Pass assessment (Van Ryneveld 2012), a Colonial Period structure was reported on from the Dubeni area (Van Ryneveld 2014) and contemporary farming infrastructure and structures are representative of the more contemporary past at the Spectra Foods study site (Van Ryneveld 2015).

Queenstown was founded in 1853 as a British military outpost during Frontier times (www.queenstown.co.za), while property registrations indicate that farms in the vicinity were registered from as early as 1860 onwards, but with no historical record pertaining specifically to the registration of Roode Krantz 203. An 1865 records however exist for the registration of Roode Krantz 200; it can reasonably be inferred that Roode Krantz 203 was registered at around the same time (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

2.2.1) Site RDK-01 – Low Density MSA occurrence – S31°57'57.5"; E26°47'37.7"

Infrequently scattered Stone Age lithic artefacts characterized the surface of the *Galla Hills Quarry* study site. A low density of artefacts, with artefact ratios (artefacts: m²) estimated at <1:9 characterizing the general surface, but with ratios increasing to more or less ≤3:1 in areas where shallow dolerite outcrops typified the terrain, primarily towards the eastern periphery of the study site. Artefacts are produced from a fine to medium grained dolerite; seemingly locally sourced from the immediate outcrops. Typologically and technologically artefacts are ascribed to the Middle Stone Age (MSA), including flakes, scrapers, a number of cores, including blade-like cores and associated waste comprising the assemblage; thus typically produced by MSA flake and blade technological processes. A single small, approximate 3cm in length bifacial tool was identified, reminiscent of Earlier Stone Age (ESA) technology. The notable small size of the handaxe-like artefact is of particular interest, more than often designated as ‘*fossiles directeurs*’ of the Fauresmith industry, generally accepted to be a transitional industry between the ESA and MSA, more generally associated with Free State and Northern Cape deposits. However, the small, handaxe-like artefact was the only of its type identified at the site. Lithic, primarily MSA artefacts were found on the surface of the study site, with inferred shallow sub-surface stratigraphic depth, estimated to be present at levels up to 20-30cm bgl (below ground level), though no stratigraphic anthropogenic level could be identified within exposed sections at the existing quarry.

Stone Age occurrences of varying greater technological periods, ESA, MSA or LSA, or a combination of them are typical of the greater Karoo. Occurrences can be of noticeable size, stretching over many ha, and disappearing from the surface as stratigraphic members dip below surface levels. The significance of an identified occurrence, or portion thereof is dependent on its stratigraphic context, post depositional process that impacted on the occurrence, allowing in cases for the preservation of organic material, artefact ratios, identified typology and technology, and associated palaeo-environmental indicators, amongst others. The Site RDK-01 low density MSA occurrence was identified across the surface of the *Galla Hills Quarry* study site and can be inferred to continue well beyond the binaries of the site, implying that the identified *Galla Hills Quarry* section comprises only part of the occurrence.

- **Site Significance Assignment and Recommendations:** The low density MSA occurrence present at the study site is ascribed a SAHRA / EC PHRA *Low Significance* and a *Generally Protected IV-C Field rating*. It is recommended that development proceeds without the developer having to apply for an EC PHRA-APM Unit Site Destruction Permit. Development will by implication impact on low density deposits. Only in the event of significant in-situ deposits being identified during the course of construction, implying lithic artefact ratios of approximately 25+:1 should the developer follow the of the ‘*Appendix B: Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase*’ process.

[The EMPr submitted as SAHRIS CaseID 2303 (2009), by then landowner L.I. van der Vyfer, on the existing borrow pit at the *Galla Hills Quarry* study site remain problematic. The EMPr included a HIA, but with the HIA seemingly not compiled by qualified and accredited heritage specialists, addressing both archaeology and cultural heritage and palaeontology as a single subject matter. Whilst the HIA report comments on staff housing and associated graves, of which the last dates back to approximately 50 years prior to report compilation, and situated more or less 1km from the existing borrow pit, the report exempts the study site from heritage resources, including graves, historical buildings and fossil bearing material as all-inclusive categories of protected heritage resources, without verified scientific evidence thereof, and clearly, as implicated by identified MSA deposits at the site, in contravention with requirements of the NHRA 1999. The SAHRIS CaseID 2303 EMPr cautions against the compilation of HIAs by non-qualified and accredited heritage practitioners.]



Plate 1: View of the existing borrow pit included in the *Galla Hills Quarry* study site [1]

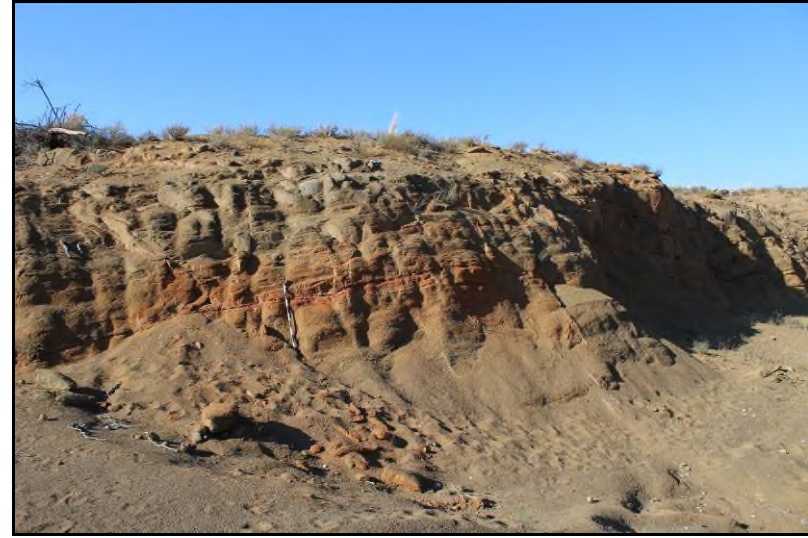


Plate 3: Exposed sections at the existing borrow pit in excess of 3+m in height

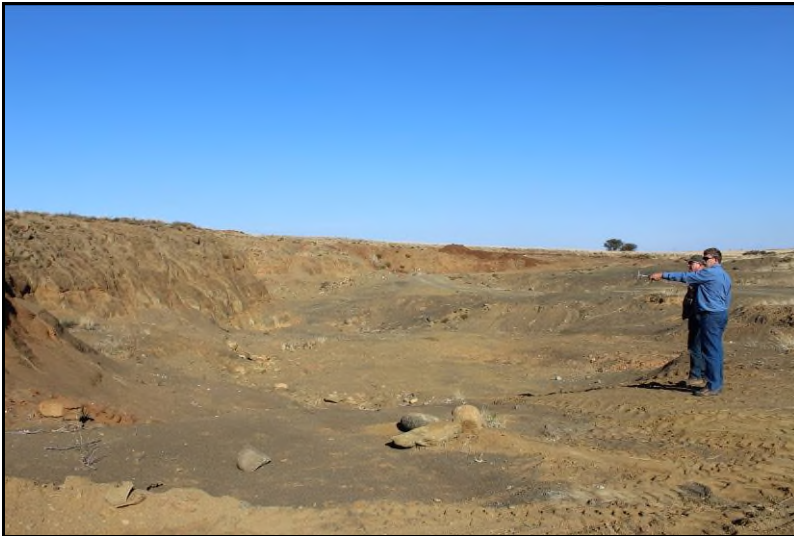


Plate 2: View of the existing borrow pit included in the *Galla Hills Quarry* study site [2]



Plate 4: A shallow dolerite outcrops in direct proximity to the contemporary dam at the south-western corner of the study site



Plate 5: Dolerite outcrops characterising the eastern perimeter of the study site



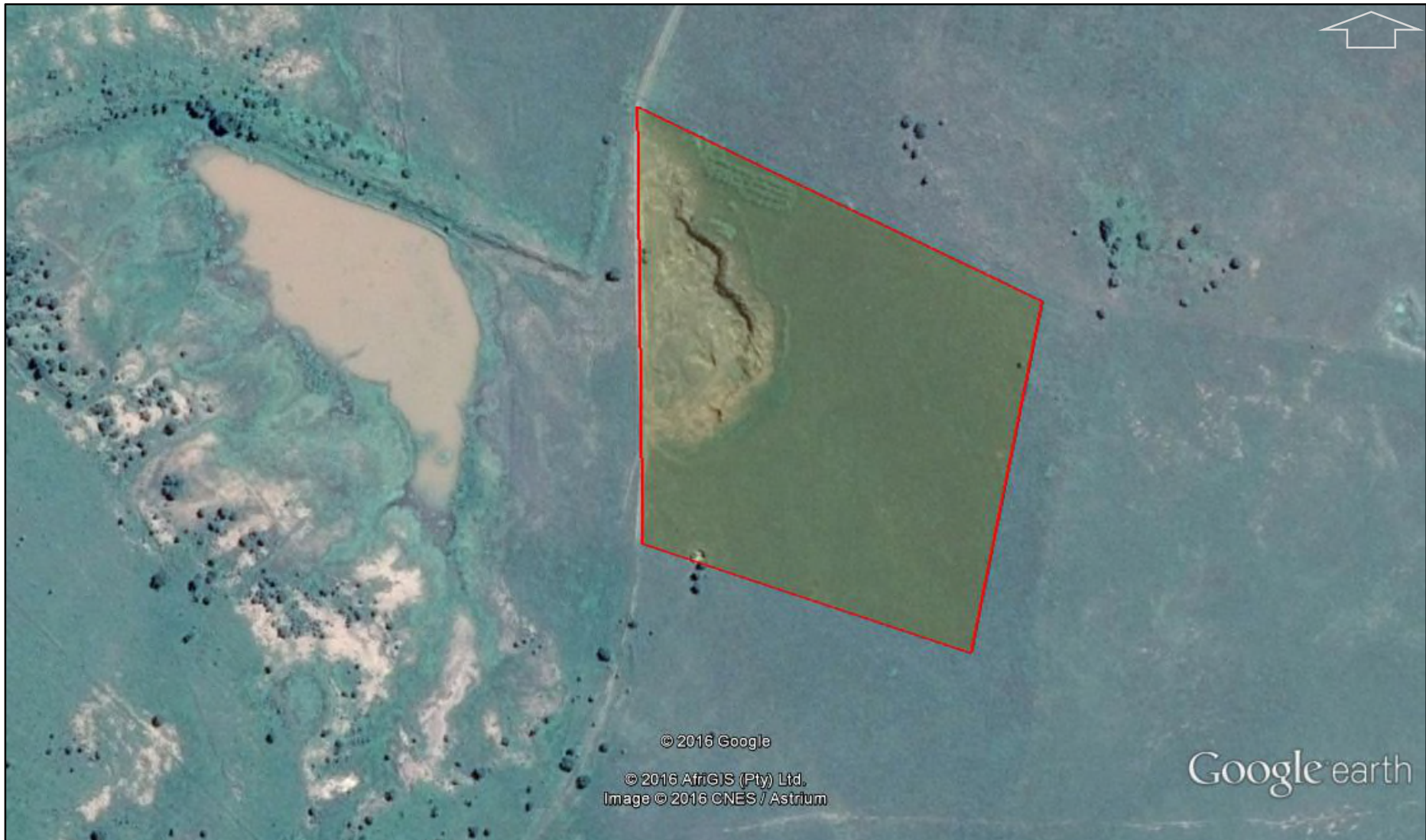
Plate 6: General view of the *Galla Hills Quarry* study site



Plate 7: Stone Age lithic artefacts from the *Galla Hills Quarry* study site [1]



Plate 8: Stone Age lithic artefacts from the *Galla Hills Quarry* study site [2]



Map 6: Close-up of the *Galla Hills Quarry*, Roode Krantz RE/203 study site, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, EC

3 – Environmental Impact Assessment Rating

Identified archaeological and cultural heritage resources are ascribed an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) rating, based on the outline presented below to provide a significance rating of development impact on resources, both during the 1) construction and 2) operation and use phases of development (in accordance with NEMA 1998, Regulations 2014):

Overall Nature:	1) Negative (negative impact on affected biophysical or human environment), or 2) Positive (benefit to the affected biophysical or human environment).
Type:	1) Direct (caused by the action and occur at the same time and place), 2) Indirect or secondary (caused by the action and are later in time or further removed in distance but reasonably foreseeable), or 3) Cumulative (impact which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions; can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time).
Spatial Extent:	1) Site (immediate area of activity, incorporating a 5m zone from the edge of the affected area), 2) Local (area up to and/or within 10km from the 'site' as defined above), 3) Regional (entire community, basin or landscape), or 4) National (South Africa).
Duration:	1) Short-term (impact would last for the duration of activities; quickly reversible), 2) Medium-term (impact would affect project activity; reversible over time), 3) Long-term (impact would continue beyond project activity), or 4) Permanent (impact would continue beyond decommissioning).
Severity:	1) Low , 2) Medium , or 3) High , being +) Positive , or -) Negative (based on separately described categories examining whether the impact is destructive or benign, whether it destroys the impacted environment, alters its functionality or slightly alters the environment itself).
Severity:	1) Completely reversible (completely reversible impact with implementation of correct mitigation measures), 2) Partly reversible (partly reversible impact with implementation of correct mitigation measures), or 3) Irreversible (impact cannot be reversed, regardless of mitigation or rehabilitation measures).
Irreplaceable loss:	1) Resource will not be lost (resource will not be lost provided mitigation measures are implemented), 2) Resource will be partly lost (partial loss or destruction of the resource will occur even though management and mitigation measures are implemented), or 3) Resource cannot be replaced (resource is irreplaceable no matter which management or mitigation measures are implemented).
Probability:	1) Unlikely (<40% probability), 2) Possible (40% probability), 3) Probable (>70% probability), or 4) Definite (>90% probability).
Mitigation potential:	1) High or completely mitigatable (relatively easy and cost effective to manage. Specialist expertise and equipment generally not required. Nature of impact easily understood and may be mitigated through implementation of a management plan or 'good housekeeping', including regular monitoring and reporting regimes. Significance of the impact after mitigation is likely to be low or negligible), 2) Moderate or partially mitigatable (management requires higher level of expertise and resources to maintain impacts with acceptable levels. Mitigation can be tied up in the design of the project. Significance of the impacts after mitigation is likely to be low to moderate. It may not be possible to mitigate the impact entirely, with residual impacts resulting), or 3) Low or un-mitigatable (will not be possible to mitigate the impact entirely, regardless of expertise and resources. Potential to manage the impacts may be beyond the scope of the project. Management of the impact is not likely to result in a measurable change in the level of significance).
Impact significance:	1) Negligible , 2) Low (largely of HIGH mitigation potential, after consideration of other criteria), 3) Moderate (largely of MODERATE or partial mitigation potential, after consideration of other criteria), or 4) Substantial (largely of LOW mitigation potential, after consideration of other criteria).

Environmental Impact Assessment Rating: Galla Hills Quarry, Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Municipality, EC												
Potential Impacts	Overall nature	Type	Spatial extent	Duration	Severity	Reversibility	Irreplaceable loss	Probability	MITIGATION POTENTIAL	IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE		MITIGATION MEASURES
										Without mitigation	With mitigation	
SITE – RDK-01												
Construction phase	1	1	1	1	1(-)	3	3	4	1	1	1	1
Operational phase	1	1	1	1	1(-)	3	3	4	1	1	1	1
Mitigation details: Recommendation for destruction of resource made in accordance with SAHRA (2007) heritage site significance assignment and related recommendation guidelines												

Table 4: Environmental Impact Assessment Rating

With reference to archaeological and cultural heritage compliance, as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, it is recommended that development of the *Galla Hills Quarry*, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape, proceed as applied for without the developer having to comply with additional heritage compliance requirements.

- The study site is characterized by a low density MSA occurrence, labelled Site RDK-01. The occurrence is ascribed a SAHRA / EC PHRA *Low Significance* and a *Generally Protected IV-C Field Rating*. It recommended that the occurrence be destroyed without the developer having to apply for an EC PHRA-APM Unit Site Destruction Permit.
- The proposed development poses no ‘fatal flaws’ with reference to archaeological and cultural heritage resources; consideration of an alternative study site is irrelevant.
- Based on the SAHRA / EC PHRA *Low Significance* of the identified MSA occurrence, a description of the impact of development on the cultural landscape or the cumulative impact of development on the identified resource is irrelevant.
- [In the event of any incidental archaeological and cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, being identified during the course of development the process described in ‘Appendix B: Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase’ should be followed.]

Heritage Compliance Summary – Galla Hills Quarry, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape			
Map Code	Site	Co-ordinates	Recommendations
Galla Hills Quarry			
Site RDK-01	Low density MSA occurrence	S31°57'57.5"; E26°47'37.7"	Destruction without the developer having to apply for an EC PHRA-APM Unit Site Destruction Permit

Table 5: Heritage compliance summary

The EC PHRA-APM Unit HIA Comment will state legal requirements for development to proceed, or reasons why, from a heritage perspective, development may not be further considered.

Notes:

Should any registered Interested & Affected Party (I&AP) wish to be consulted in terms of Section 38(3)(e) of the NHRA 1999 (socio-cultural consultation / SAHRA SIA) it is recommended that the developer / EAP ensures that the consultation be prioritized within the timeframe of the environmental assessment process.

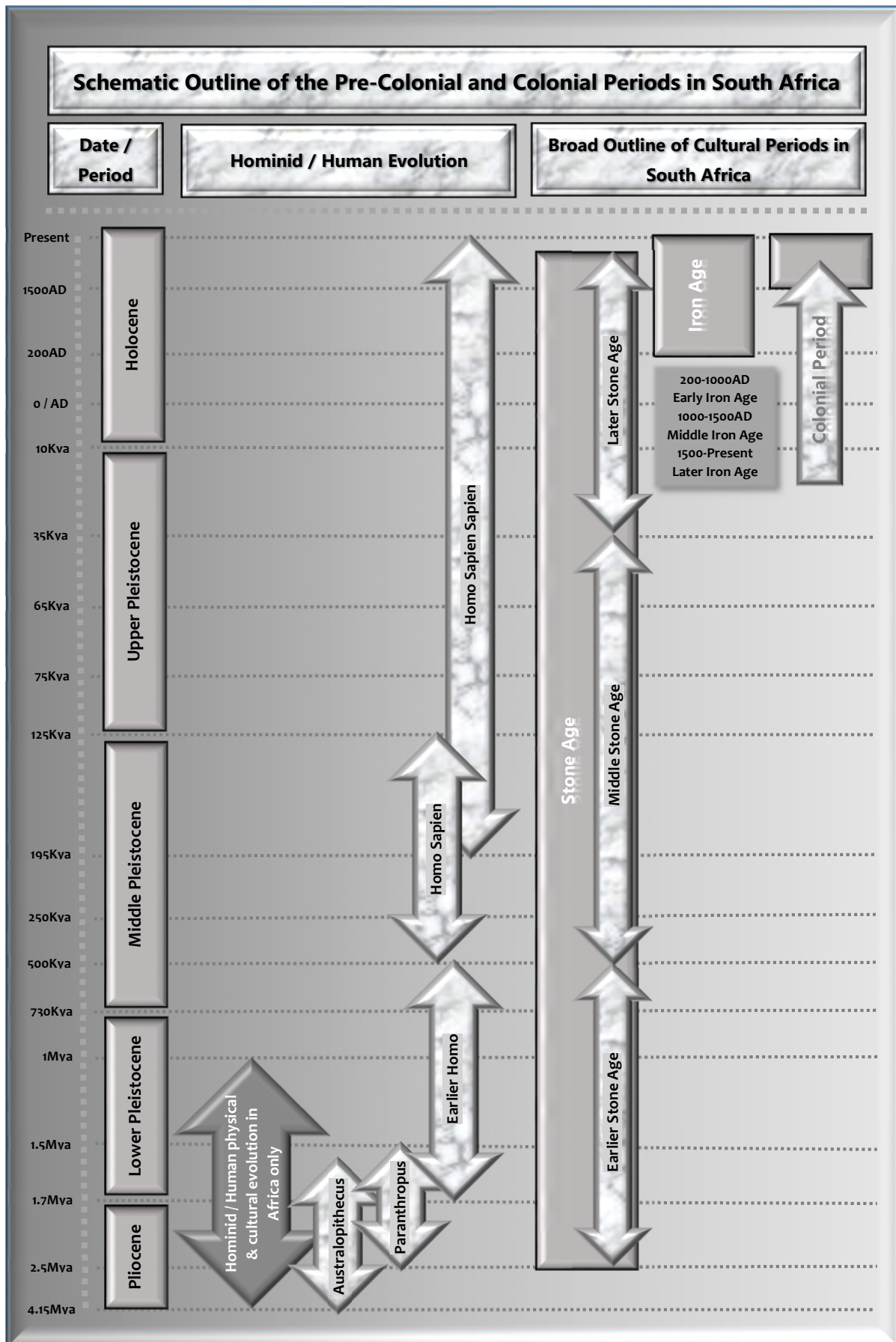
Simplified Guide to the Identification of Archaeological Sites:

- ❖ **Stone Age** – Knapped stone display flakes and flake scars that appear unnatural and may result in similar type ‘shaped’ stones often concentrated in clusters or forming a distinct layer in the geological stratigraphy. ESA shapes may represent ‘pear’ or oval shaped stones, often in the region of 10cm or larger. Typical MSA types include blade-like or rough triangular shaped artefacts, often associated with randomly shaped lithics or flakes that display use- or edge-wear around the rim of the artefact. LSA types are similar to MSA types, but generally smaller (≤ 3 cm in size), often informally shaped, and are frequently found in association with bone, pieces of charcoal, ceramic shards and food remains.
 - **Rock Art** – Includes both painted and engraved images.
 - **Shell Middens** – Include compact shell lenses that may be quite extensive in size or small ephemeral scatters of shell food remains, often associated with LSA artefact remains, but may also be of MSA and Iron Age cultural association.
- ❖ **Iron Age** – Iron Age sites are often characterized by stone features, i.e. the remains of former livestock enclosures or typical household remains; huts are identified by either mound or depression hollows. Typical artefacts include ceramic remains, farming equipment, beads and trade goods, metal artefacts (including jewellery) etc. Remains of the ‘Struggle’ – events, histories and landmarks associated therewith are often, based on cultural association, classed as part of the Iron Age heritage of South Africa.
- ❖ **Colonial Period** – Built environment remains, either urban or rural, are of a Western cultural affiliation with typical artefacts representing early Western culture, including typical household remains, trade and manufactured goods, such as old bottle, porcelain and metal artefacts. War memorial remains, including the vast array of associated graves and the history of the Industrial Revolution form important parts of South Africa’s Colonial Period heritage.

5 – Acronyms & Abbreviations

AD	: Anno Domini (the year 0)
AIA	: Archaeological Impact Assessment
AMAFA	: Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali (Natal PHRA)
ASAPA	: Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists
BAR	: Basic Assessment Report
BC	: Before the Birth of Christ (the year 0)
BCE	: Before the Common Era (the year 0)
BID	: Background Information Document
BP	: Before the Present (the year 0)
cm	: Centimetre
CMP	: Conservation Management Plan
CRM	: Cultural Resources Management
DAC	: Department of Arts and Culture
DEAT	: Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DME	: Department of Minerals and Energy
EAP	: Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	: Environmental Control Officer
ELO	: Environmental Liaison Officer
EC PHRA	: Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
EIA ₁	: Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA ₂	: Early Iron Age
EMPr	: Environmental Management Plan / Programme Report
ESA	: Earlier Stone Age
ha	: Hectare
HIA	: Heritage Impact Assessment
HWC	: heritage Western Cape
ICOMOS	: International Council on Monuments and Sites
IEM	: Integrated Environmental Management
km	: kilometre
Kya	: Thousands of years ago
LIA	: Later Iron Age
LSA	: Later Stone Age
m	: metre
m ²	: Square meter
MIA	: Middle Iron Age
Mm	: millimetre
MPRDA 2002	: Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002
MSA	: Middle Stone Age
Mya	: Millions of years ago
NEMA 1998	: National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998
NHRA 1999	: National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999
PIA	: Palaeontological Impact Assessment
PHRA	: Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
PSSA	: Palaeontological Society of South Africa
PPP	: Public Participation Process
SAHRA	: South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	: South African Heritage Resources Information System
SIA	: Social Impact Assessment

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5. SAHRA. 2007. *Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessments.*
6. South African Government. (No 107 of) 1998. *National Environmental Management Act.*
7. South African Government. (No 25 of) 1999. *National Heritage Resources Act.*
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11. Van Ryneveld, K. 2012. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Penhoek Pass: Upgrade of the N6-4 [km52-km66.2] between Queenstown and Jamestown, Eastern Cape, South Africa.*
12. Van Ryneveld, K. 2014. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – The Silver Stream-Dubeni Stream Crossing, Dubeni (near Queenstown), Chris Hani District Municipality, Eastern Cape, South Arica.*
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15. www.queenstown.co.za [Accessed: 29 June 2016].





Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – Galla Hills Quarry, Farm Roode Krantz RE/203, Queenstown, Lukhanji Local Municipality, Eastern Cape

Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase

Should any palaeontological, archaeological or cultural heritage resources, including human remains / graves, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, be identified during the construction phase of development (including as a norm during vegetation clearing, surface scraping, trenching and excavation phases), it is recommended that the process described below be followed.

➤ On-site Reporting Process:

1. The identifier should immediately notify his / her supervisor of the find.
2. The identifier's supervisor should immediately (and within 24 hours after reporting by the identifier) report the incident to the on-site SHE / SHEQ officer.
3. The on-site SHE / SHEQ officer should immediately (and within 24 hours after reporting by the relevant supervisor) report the incident to the appointed ECO / ELO officer. [Should the find relate to human remains the SHE / SHEQ officer should immediately notify the nearest SAPS station informing them of the find].
4. The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the find is within 72 hours after the SHE / SHEQ officers report reported on SAHRIS and that a relevant heritage specialist is contacted to make arrangements for a heritage site inspection. [Should the find relate to human remains the ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the archaeological site inspection coincides with a SAPS site inspection, to verify if the find is of forensic, authentic (informal / older than 60 years), or archaeological (older than 100 years) origin].
5. The appointed heritage specialist should compile a 'heritage site inspection' report based on the site specific findings. The site inspection report should make recommendations for the destruction, conservation or mitigation of the find and prescribe a recommended way forward for development. The 'heritage site inspection' report should be submitted to the ECO / ELO, who should ensure submission thereof on SAHRIS.
6. SAHRA / the relevant PHRA will state legal requirements for development to proceed in the SAHRA / PHRA Comment on the 'heritage site inspection' report.
7. The developer should proceed with implementation of the SAHRA / PHRA Comment requirements. SAHRA / PHRA Comment requirements may well stipulate permit specifications for development to proceed.
 - Should permit specifications stipulate further Phase 2 archaeological investigation (including grave mitigation) a suitably accredited heritage specialist should be appointed to conduct the work according to the applicable SAHRA / PHRA process. The heritage specialist should apply for the permit. Upon issue of the SAHRA / PHRA permit the Phase 2 heritage mitigation program may commence.
 - Should permit specifications stipulate destruction of the find under a SAHRA / PHRA permit the developer should immediately proceed with the permit application. Upon the issue of the SAHRA / PHRA permit the developer may legally proceed with destruction of the palaeontological, archaeological or cultural heritage resource.
 - Upon completion of the Phase 2 heritage mitigation program the heritage specialist will submit a Phase 2 report to the ECO / ELO, who should in turn ensure submission thereof on SAHRIS. Report recommendations may include that the remainder of a heritage site be destroyed under a SAHRA / PHRA permit.
 - Should the find relate to human remains of forensic origin the matter will be directly addressed by the SAPS: A SAHRA / PHRA permit will not be applicable.

NOTE: Note that SAHRA / PHRA permit and process requirements relating to the mitigation of human remains requires suitable advertising of the find, a consultation, mitigation and re-interment / deposition process.

➤ **Duties of the Supervisor:**

1. The supervisor should immediately upon reporting by the identifier ensure that all work in the vicinity of the find is ceased.
2. The supervisor should ensure that the location of the find is immediately secured (and within 12 hours of reporting by the identifier), by means of a temporary conservation fence (construction netting) allowing for a 5-10m heritage conservation buffer zone around the find. The temporary conserved area should be sign-posted as a 'No Entry – Heritage Site' zone.
3. Where development has impacted on the resource, no attempt should be made to remove artefacts / objects / remains further from their context, and artefacts / objects / remains that have been removed should be collected and placed within the conservation area or kept for safekeeping with the SHE / SHEQ officer. It is imperative that where development has impacted on palaeontological, archaeological and cultural heritage resources the context of the find be preserved as good as possible for interpretive and sample testing purposes.
4. The supervisor should record the name, company and capacity of the identifier and compile a brief report describing the events surrounding the find. The report should be submitted to the SHE / SHEQ officer at the time of the incident report.

➤ **Duties of the SHE / SHEQ Officer:**

1. The SHE / SHEQ officer should ensure that the location of the find is recorded with a GPS. A photographic record of the find (including implementation of temporary conservation measures) should be compiled. Where relevant a scale bar or object that can indicate scale should be inserted in photographs for interpretive purposes.
2. The SHE / SHEQ officer should ensure that the supervisors report, GPS co-ordinate and photographic record of the find be submitted to the ECO / ELO officer. [Should the find relate to human remains the SHE / SHEQ officer should ensure that the mentioned reporting be made available to the SAPS at the time of the incident report].
3. Any retrieved artefacts / objects / remains should, in consultation with the ECO / ELO officer, be deposited in a safe place (preferably on-site) for safekeeping.

➤ **Duties of the ECO / ELO officer:**

1. The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the incident is reported on SAHRIS. (The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that he / she is registered on the relevant SAHRIS case with SAHRIS authorship to the case at the time of appointment to enable heritage reporting].
2. The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the incident report is forwarded to the heritage specialist for interpretive purposes at his / her soonest opportunity and prior to the heritage site inspection.
3. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate appointment of the heritage specialist by the developer / construction consultant for the heritage site inspection.
4. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate access by the heritage specialist to any retrieved artefacts / objects / remains that have been kept in safekeeping.
5. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate coordination of the heritage site inspection and the SAPS site inspection in the event of a human remains incident report.
6. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate heritage reporting and heritage compliance requirements by SAHRA / the relevant PHRA, between the developer / construction consultant, the heritage specialist, the SHE / SHEQ officer (where relevant) and the SAPS (where relevant).

➤ **Duties of the Developer / Construction Consultant:**

The developer / construction consultant should ensure that an adequate heritage contingency budget is accommodated within the project budget to facilitate and streamline the heritage compliance process in the event of identification of incidental palaeontological, archaeological and cultural heritage resources during the course of development, including as a norm during vegetation clearing, surface scraping, trenching and excavation phases, when resources not visible at the time of the surface assessment may well be exposed.

Resumé
Karen van Ryneveld
2016

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2) E-mail – karen@archaeomaps.co.za
3) Website – www.archaeomaps.co.za
4) Postal address – Postnet Suite 239, Private Bag X3, Beacon Bay, 5205

Company: ArchaeoMaps cc

Occupation: Archaeologist

Qualification: MSc Archaeology (WITS University – 2003)

Accreditation: 1) Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) accredited Cultural Resources Management gCRM practitioner [member nr – 163]
 o 2010 – ASAPA CRM Section: Principle Investigator – Stone Age
 o 2005 – ASAPA CRM Section: Field Director – Iron Age & Colonial Period
 2) SAHRA, AMAFA, EC PHRA and HWC listed ASAPA accredited CRM archaeologist

Tertiary Education

2015 – Present **University of Fort Hare (UFH), East London** (MPhil Environmental Studies)

2010 **University of South Africa (UNISA), Pretoria** (Project Management 501)

2006 – 2007 **Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU), Port Elizabeth** (Undergraduate Certificate in Geographical Information Systems – GIS)

2001 – 2003 **University of the Witwatersrand (WITS), Johannesburg** (MSc Archaeology)

1999 – 2000 **University of Pretoria (UP), Pretoria** (BA Hons. Archaeology)

1991 – 1993 **University of Pretoria (UP), Pretoria** (BA Archaeology & History of Art)

Courses

2016/01 SPA (Safety Passport Alliance) – Petrol Retail [SA Safety Management Training Services – SMST]

Employment – Professional Archaeology

2007/04 – Present ArchaeoMaps [Self-employed] (Archaeologist – CRM)

2006/06 – 2007/03 National Museum, Bloemfontein (Archaeologist – CRM, Dept. of Archaeology)

2005/04 – 2006/05 McGregor Museum, Kimberley (Archaeologist – CRM / Research, Dept. of Archaeology)

2004/04 – 2005/01 Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali (HoD: Archaeology, Palaeontology & Meteorites Unit – APM Unit)

2002/09 – 2004/03 McGregor Museum, Kimberley (Archaeologist – CRM / Research, Dept. of Archaeology)

Employment – Freelance: Ground Penetrating Radar

2015/10 – Present Terra Scan assistant (BCM area, EC) – GPR & underground utilities focussing on petrol retail (oil & gas) industry

Archaeology – Summary

Karen has been involved in CRM archaeology since 2003 and has been the author (including selected co-authored reports) of approximately 450 Phase 1 AIA studies. Phase 1 AIA work is centred in South Africa, focussing on the Northern and Eastern Cape provinces and the Free State. She has also conducted Phase 1 work in Botswana (2006 / 2007). In 2007 she started ArchaeoMaps, an independent archaeological and heritage consultancy. In 2010 she was awarded ASAPA CRM Principle Investigator (PI) status based on large scale Phase 2 Stone Age mitigation work (De Beers Consolidated Mines – Rooipoort, Northern Cape, 2008 / 2009) and has also been involved in a number of other Phase 2 projects including Stone Age, Shell Middens, Grave / Cemetery projects and Iron Age sites.

In addition to CRM archaeology she has been involved in research, including the international collaborations at Maloney's Kloof and Grootkloof, Ghaap Plateau, Northern Cape (2005 / 2006). Archaeological compliance experience includes her position as Head of the Archaeology, palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit at AMAFA aKwaZulu-Natali (2004).

Company Profile

Company Name : ArchaeoMaps cc

Registration Number : 2005/180719/23

VAT Number : Not VAT Registered

Accountant : AZIMA Financial Services

Members / Shareholders : Karen van Ryneveld (100%)

BBBEE Status : Exempted Micro Enterprise (EME)