

Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:

**APPLICATION OF PROSPECTING RIGHT WITH BULK SAMPLING ON A PORTION OF PORTION 3,7,8, 9,
10 AND RE EXTENT OF THE FARM GOEDEVOORUITZICHT 120IP AND FARM A PORTION
OF PORTION 18 ROODEPOORTJE 154IP IN LICHTENBURG
MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT, NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

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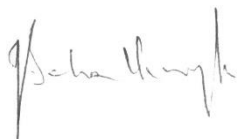
Specialist competency:

Johan A van Schalkwyk, D Litt et Phil, heritage consultant, has been working in the field of heritage management for more than 40 years. Originally based at the National Museum of Cultural History, Pretoria, he has actively done research in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, museology, tourism and impact assessment. This work was done in Limpopo Province, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Eastern Cape Province, Northern Cape Province, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland. Based on this work, he has curated various exhibitions at different museums and has published more than 70 papers, most in scientifically accredited journals. During this period, he has done more than 2000 Phase 1 and Phase 2 impact assessments (archaeological, anthropological, historical and social) for various government departments and developers. Projects include environmental management frameworks, roads, pipeline-, and power line developments, dams, mining, water purification works, historical landscapes, refuse dumps and urban developments.

Declaration:

I, J A van Schalkwyk, 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 proposed development, nor its developers or any of their subsidiaries, apart from the provision of heritage assessment and management services, for which a fair numeration is charged.
- The work was conducted in an objective manner and any circumstances that might have compromised this have been reported.



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
May 2018



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:
APPLICATION OF PROSPECTING RIGHT WITH BULK SAMPLING ON A PORTION OF PORTION 3,7,8,
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PORTION 18 ROODEPOORTJE 154IP IN LICHTENBURG MAGISTERIAL DISTRICT,
NORTH WEST PROVINCE**

Steyn Delwery Trust proposes to prospect with bulk sampling application for diamonds on a portion of portion 3,7,8, 9, 10 and re extent of the farm Goedevoortzicht 120IP and farm a portion of portion 18 Roodepoortje 154IP in Lichtenburg magisterial district, North West.

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by *Milnex 189 CC* to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine if the proposed prospecting activities would have an impact on any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of a rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a limited Stone Age occupation. This was followed much later by Tswana-speaking agro-pastoralist that settled in the larger region. They were soon followed by a colonial (farmer) component, which gave rise to the development of small villages and towns that dot the larger landscape. The final transformation was brought about by the development of infrastructure in the region, such as roads and railway lines, which was extended due to large scale diamond mining activities.

This report describes the methodology used, the limitations encountered, the heritage features that were identified and the recommendations and mitigation measures proposed relevant to this. It should be noted that the implementation of the mitigation measures is subject to SAHRA/PHRA's approval.

Identified sites

During the physical survey, ten sites of cultural significance were identified.

- 7.3.1 – 7.3.7: Seven informal burial sites have been identified. Due to the dense vegetation cover encountered it was impossible to get detailed information on the various sites. The burial sites vary in size from six graves to as many as possibly 100. Some are of former landowners and their families, but most are of farm labourers and their families. In the latter case, unfortunately, most graves do not have names or dates identifying the deceased.
- 7.3.8. – 7.3.9: Apart from a number of houses that are still inhabited, two abandoned farmsteads have been identified. According to the style and building techniques, supported by the local oral information, both date to the late 1950s, early 1960s. Both features are brick built, with corrugated iron roofs. The normal outbuildings such as a garage, water pumphouse, etc. complete the layout.
- 7.3.10: The ruins of an old church that was built by the Hermannsburg Mission Society was identified. It probably served as an outstation for the main mission station Bethel, on the farm Holfontein. This site has been abandoned approximately 20 years ago and all usable material has been removed, leaving only the foundations.

Impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures

- Sites 7.3.1-7.3.7 Burial sites
 - (1) Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation. The site should be retained *in situ* and a buffer zone should be created around it, either temporary (by means of

danger tape) or permanently (wire fence or built wall). Depending on the type of site, the buffer zone can vary from

- 10 metres for a single grave or a built structure, to
- 50 metres where the boundaries are less obvious, e.g. a Late Iron Age site.

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After	Proposed mitigation (Refer to definitions in Section 8.4)
EIA235: Burial Sites					
7.3.1	Burial sites	Section 36	High significance Grade IV-A	36	(1) Avoid/preserve
7.3.7				8	

- Sites 7.3.8-7.3.10 Built structures
 - (5) No further action required: This is applicable only where sites or features have been rated to be of such low significance that it does not warrant further documentation, as it is viewed to be fully documented after inclusion in this report.
 - Site monitoring during development, by an ECO or the heritage specialist are often added to this recommendation in order to ensure that no undetected heritage/remains are destroyed.

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After	Proposed mitigation (Refer to definitions in Section 8.4)
EIA235: Farmstead site					
7.3.1.1	Farmstead	Section 34	Low significance Grade IV-C	8 8	(5) No further action required

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

- From a heritage point of view, it is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue on acceptance of the above proposed mitigation measures.

Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation:

- Should archaeological sites or graves be exposed in other areas during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
May 2018

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Project description	
Description	Application of prospecting right with bulk sampling of diamonds
Project name	Prospecting right with bulk sampling application on a portion of portion 3,7,8, 9, 10 and re extent of the farm Goedevoornzicht 120IP and farm a portion of portion 18 Roodepoortje 154IP in Lichtenburg magisterial district, North West.

Applicant
Steyn Delwery Trust

Environmental assessors
Milnex 189 CC
Ms P Schaole

Property details						
Province	North West Province					
Magisterial district	Lichtenburg					
Local municipality	Ditsobotla					
Topo-cadastral map	2626AB, 2626BA					
Farm name	Goedevoornzicht 120IP and Roodepoortje 154IP					
Closest town	Lichtenburg					
Coordinates	Centre point (approximate)					
	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude
	1	-26,07743	26.49991	2	-26,10291	26,52025

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

Land use	
Previous land use	Farming
Current land use	Farming

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TERMS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

National Estate: The collective heritage assets of the Nation.

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

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

Early Stone Age	2 500 000 - 150 000 Before Present
Middle Stone Age	150 000 - 30 000 BP
Later Stone Age	30 000 - until c. AD 200

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

ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists
BCE	Before the Common Era (the year 0)

BP	Before Present (calculated from 1950 when radio-carbon dating was established)
CE	Common Era (the year 0)
ESA	Early Stone Age
EIA	Early Iron Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I & AP's	Interested and Affected Parties
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Later Stone Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Milnex 189 CC was contracted by *Steyn Delwery Trust* as independent environmental consultant to undertake the EIA process for a prospecting right with bulk sampling application on a portion of portion 3,7,8, 9, 10 and re extent of the farm Goedevoortzicht 120IP and farm a portion of portion 18 Roodepoortje 154IP in Lichtenburg magisterial district, North West.

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

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by *Milnex 189 CC* to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine if the proposed prospecting activities would have an impact on any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance.

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

1.2 Terms and references

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

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

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

1.2.1 Scope of work

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

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

The objectives were to:

- Identify possible archaeological, cultural and historic sites within the proposed development areas;
- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources;
- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance.

1.2.2 Assumptions and Limitations

The investigation has been influenced by the following factors:

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

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 Background

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

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

2.2 Heritage Impact Assessment Studies

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

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

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

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

And:

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

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

3. HERITAGE RESOURCES

3.1 The National Estate

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

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, including-

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

3.2 Cultural significance

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

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

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

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

4. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Extent of the Study

This survey and impact assessment covers all facets of cultural heritage located in the study area as presented in Section 5 below and illustrated in Figure 5.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Desktop review

4.2.1.1 Survey of the literature

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

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

4.2.1.2 Data bases

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

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

4.2.1.3 Other sources

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

- Features such as areas with a lack of vegetation, possible buildings, hills and pans, were identified and marked for investigation during the field survey.

4.2.1.4 Interpretation

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

- Stone Age sites (find spots) occur in a limited number of places in the vicinity the larger region;
- Historic structures, inclusive of buildings, monuments and bridges, occur mostly in an urban environment (Lichtenburg and Bakerville), although they also occur sporadically on farms;
- Formal burial sites occur in an urban setting, with a number of informal ones occurring sporadically throughout the country side.

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

Table 1: Pre-Feasibility Assessment

Category	Period	Presence	Reference
Early hominin	Pliocene – Lower Pleistocene		
	Early hominin	None	
Stone Age	Lower Pleistocene – Holocene		
	Early Stone Age	Low	Heritage Database
	Middle Stone Age	Low	Heritage Database
	Later Stone Age	None	
	Rock Art	None	
Iron Age	Holocene		
	Early Iron Age	None	

	Middle Iron Age	None	
	Late Iron Age	Low	Breutz (1957)
Colonial period	Holocene		
	Contact period	Low	Breutz (1957)
	Recent history	Medium	Heritage Database; Professional Grave Solutions (2009, 2014); Van Schalkwyk (2006); Van Schalkwyk & De Jong (1995); Van den Bergh (1996)
	Industrial heritage	Low	Heritage Database; Schepers (1950); Van Schalkwyk & De Jong (1995)

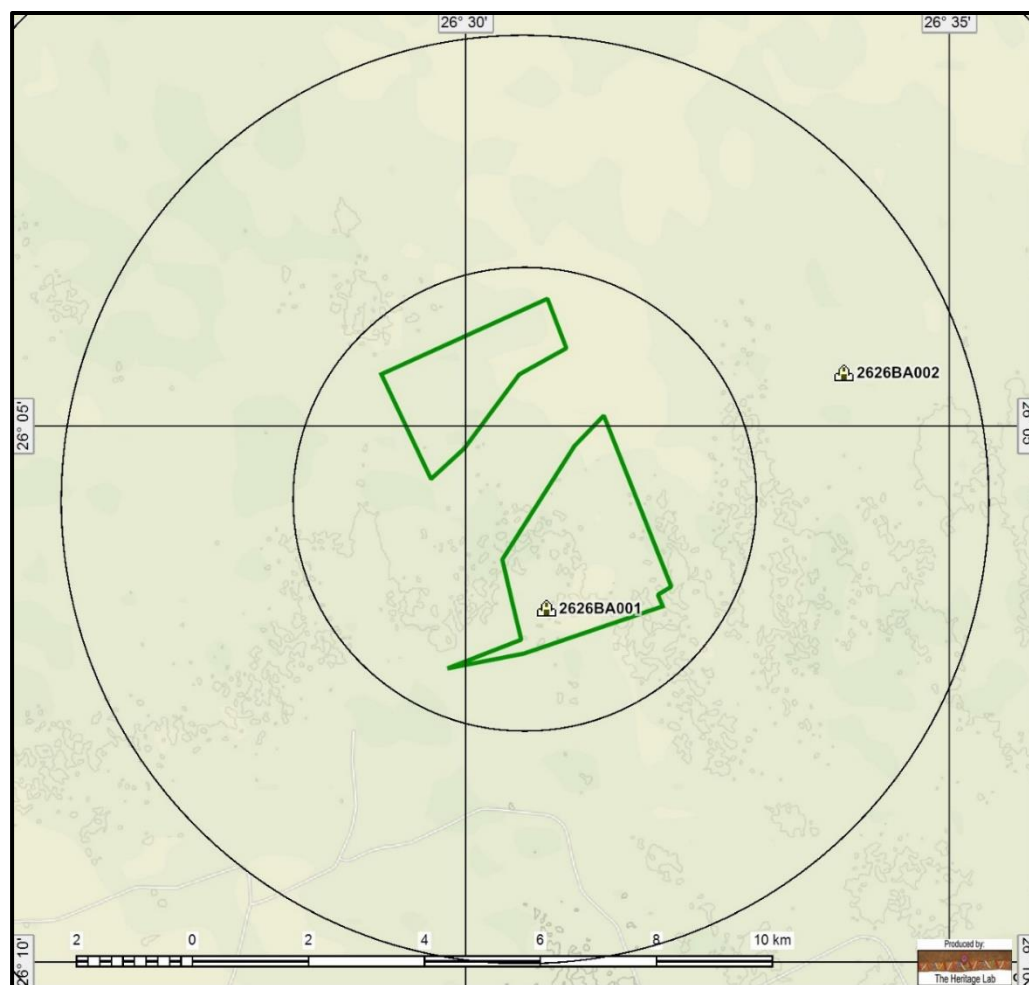


Figure 1. Heritage screening: known heritage sites and features in the larger region. (Circles spaced at 4km apart)

4.2.2 Field survey

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

- The survey was conducted on 2 May 2018. The site was surveyed by an intensive pedestrian and vehicular investigation – see Fig. 2 below.

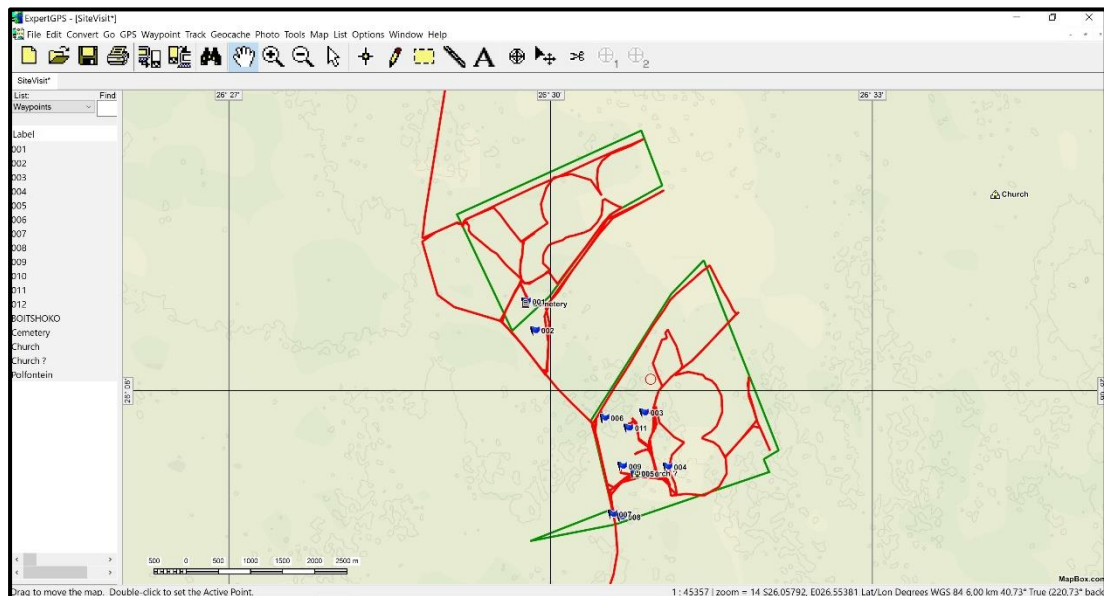


Figure 2. Map indicating the track log of the field survey.
(Study area = green; tracklog = red)

4.2.3 Interviews

- Mr John Komane, working on the farm for more than 20 years;
- Mr Elias Tau, working on the farm for more than 30 years.

4.2.4 Factors influencing the field survey

- Large section of the area where the prospecting activities are planned is used as agricultural fields, which are currently planted with soya beans and sunflower. This not only made accessing the areas difficult, but it also very much limited archaeological visibility.
- Grass used for grazing is cultivated over the rest of the farm. This very much limited archaeological visibility.

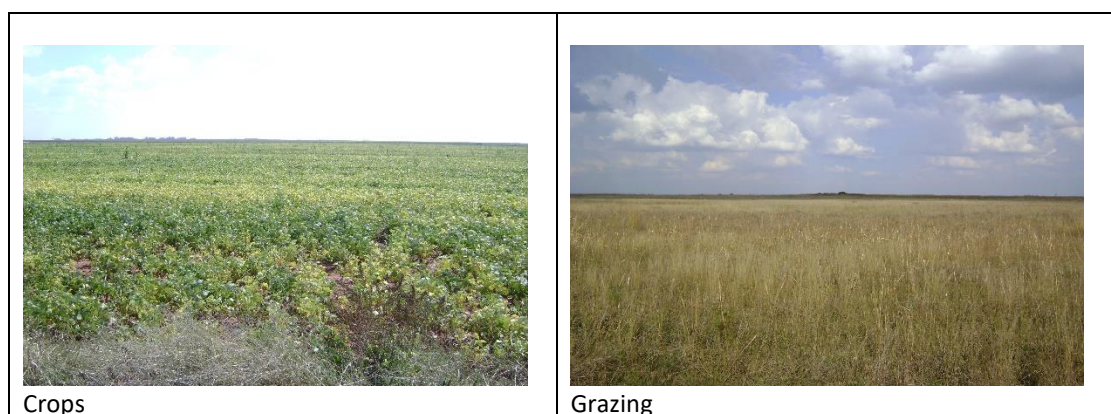


Figure 3. Vegetation cover encountered during the field survey.

4.2.5 Documentation

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

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

Map datum used: Hartebeeshoek 94 (WGS84).

4.3 Public participation

The following description of the public participation process was obtained from the Scoping Report (Archean Resources (Pty) Ltd, 2018).

4.3.1 Public Participation Process to be followed

This section of the report provides an overview of the tasks undertaken for the PPP to date. All PPP undertaken is in accordance with the requirements of the EIA Regulations (2014). It further provides an outline of the next steps in the PPP and makes recommendations for tasks to be undertaken during the environmental assessment phase of the environmental authorisation process.

Land owners were identified through a search conducted via online search engines accessing the Title Deed office database. In addition to land owners, other relevant organisations were identified and notified of the application. This includes municipal and State departments with jurisdiction in the area and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) with an interest.

The Public Participation Meeting date will be advised to I&AP's after consultation with the landowners, Traditional Leaders and legal occupiers of the application area. This meeting will be an introduction of the project. Another meeting will be held during the EIR phase.

The PPP tasks conducted for the proposed project to date include:

1. Identification of key Interested and Affected Parties (affected and adjacent landowners) and other stakeholders (organs of state and other parties);
2. Formal notification of the application to key Interested and Affected Parties (all adjacent landowners) and other stakeholders;
3. Consultation and correspondence with I&AP's and Stakeholders and the addressing of their comments; and
4. Newspaper adverts.

I&AP and Stakeholder identification, registration and the creation of an electronic database

Public Participation is the involvement of all parties who are either potentially interested and or affected by the proposed development. The principle objective of public participation is to inform and enrich decision-making. This is also its key role in this Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Formal notification of the application to key Interested and Affected Parties (adjacent landowners) and other stakeholders

The project was announced as follows:

1. Newspaper advertisement

An advertisement was placed in a local newspaper announcing the release of the scoping report and the project announcement. The local newspaper Noordwester (Lichtenburg), published the advert on the 12th of January 2018.

2. Site notice placement

To inform surrounding communities and adjacent landowners of the proposed development, site notices were erected on site and at visible locations close to the site. Site Notices were placed near the project area, at Lichtenburg Magisterial District, Post Office, Farm and library on the 8th of January 2018.

3. Written notification

I&AP's and other key stakeholders will be notified of the project and public meeting. A background information document and landowner notification letter were also sent out to the identified I&AP's. The draft scoping report has been made available for comment for at least 30 days from the 8th of January 2018 to the 7th of February 2018 with the commenting period open until the 12th of February 2018.

4. Background Information Document

A Background Information Document (BID) was distributed (by email, fax or post) to land owners. The BID provides information concerning the proposed project and invites IAPs to register and to attend the public meeting. IAPs should distribute the documents to other parties who may be interested or affected by the project.

4.3.2. *Public Meeting*

The Public Participation Meeting was held on Saturday the 10th of February with the landowners and adjacent landowners. Another public meeting will be held regarding the EIA phase and I&AP's will be notified via email and newspaper advertisement.

4.3.4 *Summary of issues raised by I&AP's*

Issues raised by the landowners pertained to previous illegal mining that was conducted on site and how the land was left unrehabilitated. The landowners request the DMR use the financial provisions provided for in those permits to rehabilitate the land.

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

5.1 Site location

The study area is located approximately 40km east of Lichtenburg in the Ditsobotla Local Municipality of North West Province (Fig. 4). For more information, see the Technical Summary on p. iv above.

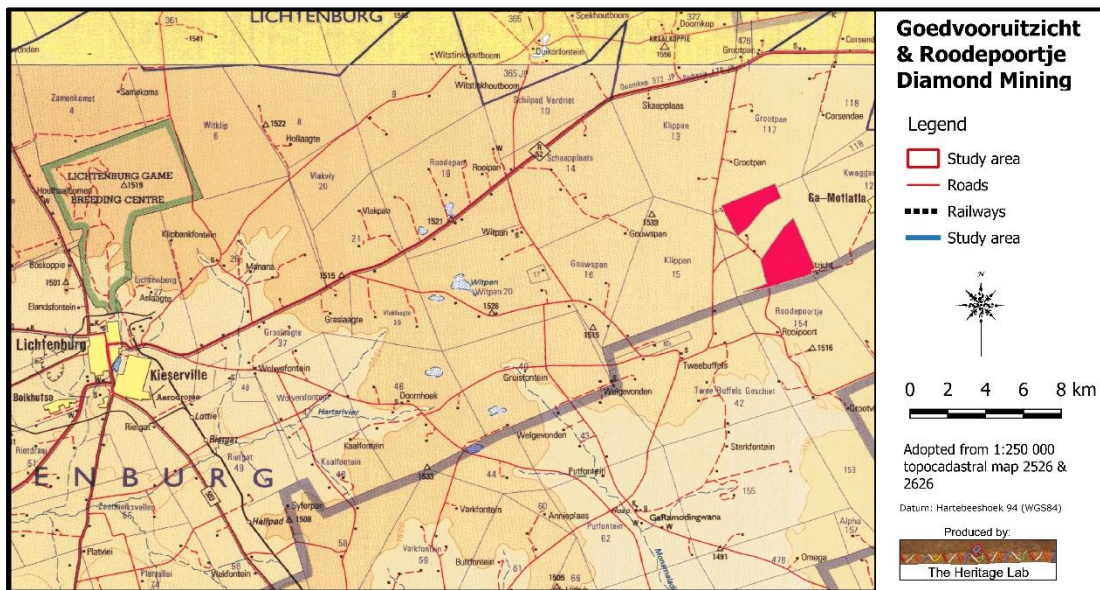


Figure 4. Location of the study area in regional context.

5.2 Development proposal

Steyn Delwery Trust proposes the bulk sampling for diamonds on on a portion of portion 3,7,8, 9, 10 and re extent of the farm Goedevoortzicht 120IP and farm a portion of portion 18 Roodepoortje 154IP in Lichtenburg magisterial district, Municipality, North West Province (see Fig. 5 below).

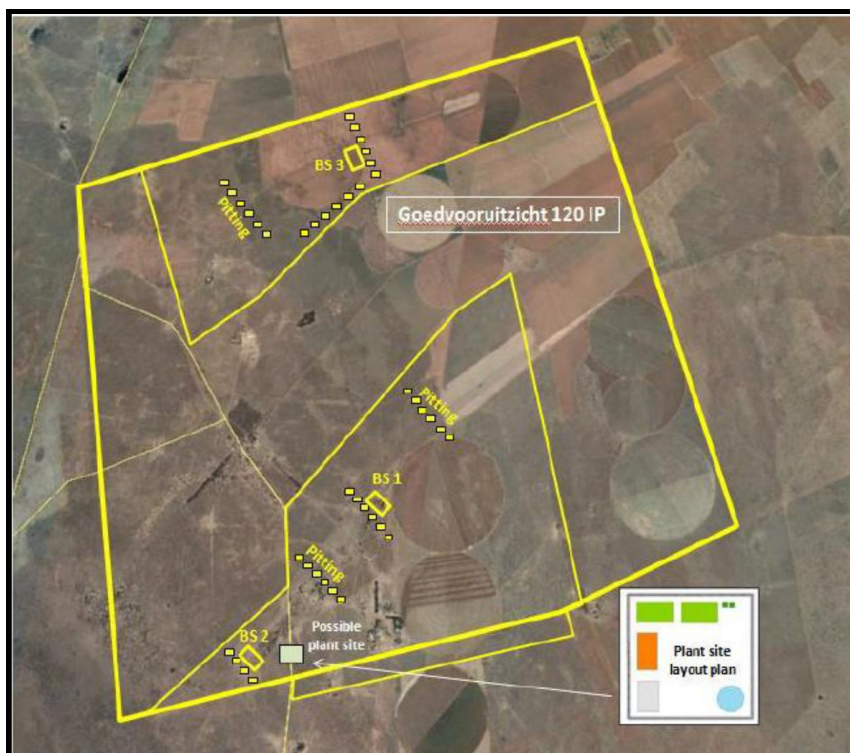


Figure 5. Layout of the proposed development.
(Image: Archean Resources (Pty) Ltd, 2018)

5.3 Description of the proposed overall activity

The following description of the activities to be undertaken, was obtained from the Scoping Report (Archean Resources (Pty) Ltd, 2018).

5.3.1 Prospecting Right: Description of Prospecting works program

The prospecting will be conducted in 3 phases, each one is dependent on the results of the previous.

- Phase 1

Phase 1 will consist of field mapping as outlined below.

- Phase 2

Phase 2 will consist of pitting with a back-hoe excavator (Figure 6).

- Phase 3

Phase 3, if indicated, will consist of excavation of bulk samples of the gravel in accessible areas as outlined by pitting results. Gravel from the bulk samples will be treated through an on-site 10' pan plant and/or 2 x 14' pan plant.

5.3.2 Geological Mapping

Field mapping is done manually by a geologist using Google Imagery and topographic maps. All geological and surface features are recorded on the imagery, transferred to the topographic map and compiled into a detailed base map that can be used for further prospecting and exploration planning. The time estimate for mapping is 6 months and will include continuous updating as prospecting progresses over the first 18 months.

5.3.3 Pitting

A series of prospecting pits each measuring 5m x 5m will be dug by excavator along lines approximate as shown in Figure 5, to see if any gravels are present. These pits are expected to be 5m deep on average depending on whether any sinkholes are located. All excavated materials will be returned to the excavation from which they originate after inspection and logging in order to achieve complete rehabilitation. Where prospective gravels are exposed the pits will be left open for later bulk sampling. A total of 12 months is allowed for the pitting phase in order to allow for interpretation and modeling of the data.

5.3.4 Bulk sampling

Where and if gravel is intersected in the pits 3 x 4 375m³ bulk samples may be excavated from three 35 x 25 x 5m box cuts from the best possible locations as indicated by the pitting results. The bulk samples will be excavated using an excavator and two articulated dump trucks. Possible positions for bulk samples BS1-3 are shown in Figure 5. A 1 x 10' pan plant positioned at the excavation site will initially be used to produce concentrate which will be processed through a Diggers Dream jig plant. If the gravels are diamondiferous a 2 x 14' pan plant will be erected and used to process the full sample quota. This bulk sample plant may be erected near an existing open excavation as shown in Figure 6 to make use of existing voids and ponded groundwater. The sample cuts will be backfilled with tailings and fully rehabilitated. Bulk sampling will take about 36 months to complete.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Natural Landscape

The study area lies in a strongly transformed environment with a well-established agricultural landscape.

The geology of the study area is made up of dolomite and contains diamondiferous strikes that are situated on the Lyttelton and or Monte Christo Formations of the Malmani Subgroup, Chuniespoort Group (Transvaal Supergroup). The topography of the region can be described plains and pans. The original vegetation of the study area is classified as Carltonville Dolomite Grassland, which is part of the of the Dry Highveld Grassland Bioregion (Muncina & Rutherford 2006).

From the images presented in Figures 6 & 7 below, it can be seen that large sections of the study area have been transformed due to agricultural activities, which would have had a negative effect on any sites, features or objects that might have existed here in the past.

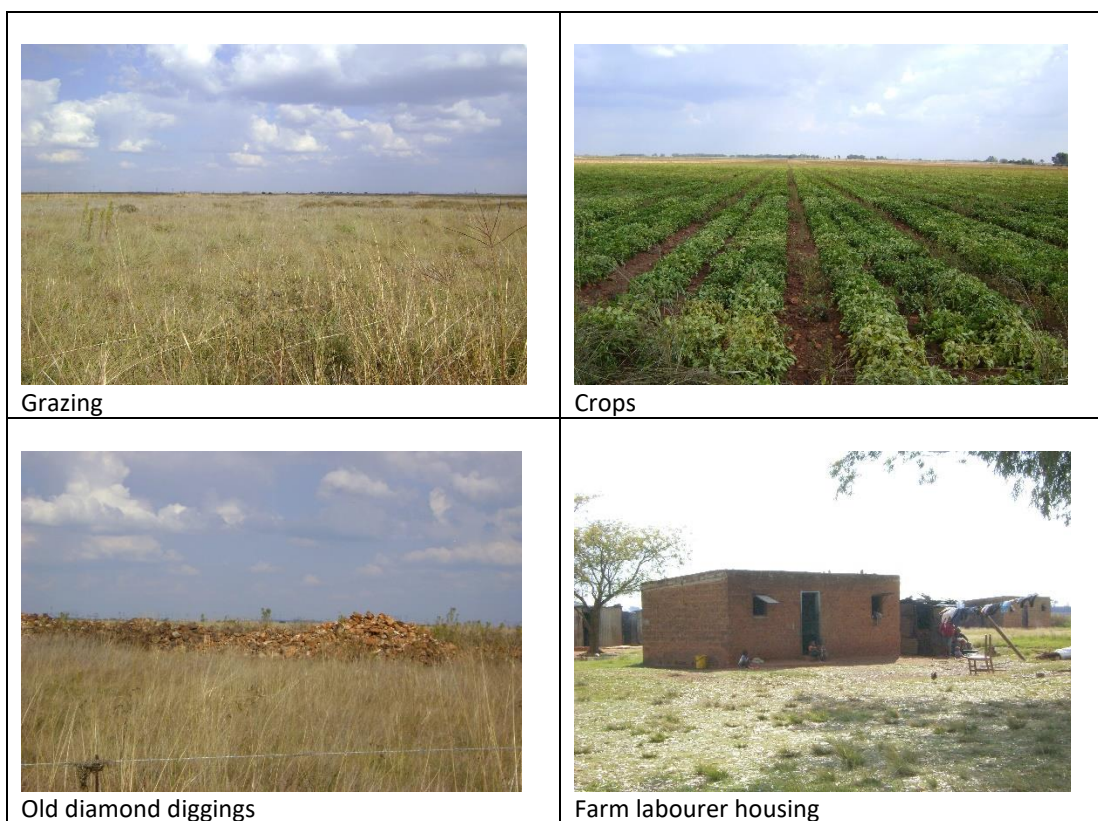


Figure 6. Views over the study area.



Figure 7. Aerial view of the study area.
(Image: Google Earth)

6.2 Cultural Landscape

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

The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of a rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a limited Stone Age occupation. This was followed much later by Tswana-speaking agro-pastoralist that settled in the larger region. They were soon followed by a colonial (farmer) component, which gave rise to the development of small villages and towns that dot the larger landscape. The final transformation was brought about by the development of infrastructure in the region, such as roads and railway lines, which was extended due to large scale diamond mining activities.

6.2.1 Stone Age

Very little habitation of the central highveld area took place during Stone Age times. Tools dating to the Early Stone Age period are mostly found in the vicinity of larger watercourses, e.g. the Vaal River or the Harts River and especially in sheltered areas such as at the Taung fossil site. During Middle Stone Age (MSA) times (c. 150 000 – 30 000 BP), people became more mobile, occupying areas formerly avoided. In many cases, tools dating to this period are found on the banks of the many pans that occur all over. The MSA is a technological stage characterized by flakes and flake-blades with faceted platforms, produced from prepared cores, as distinct from the core tool-based ESA technology.

Tools dating to the ESA and MSA periods are found in the vicinity of watercourses, e.g. the Molopo River and large numbers were also unearthed by the diamond mining activities in the Bakerville area.

Late Stone Age (LSA) people had even more advanced technology than the MSA people and therefore succeeded in occupying even more diverse habitats. Some sites are known to occur in the region. These are mostly open sites located near river and pans. For the first time we also get evidence of people's activities derived from material other than stone tools. Ostrich eggshell beads, ground bone arrowheads, small bored stones and wood fragments with incised markings are traditionally linked with the LSA.

6.2.2 Iron Age

Iron Age people started to settle in southern Africa c. AD 300, with one of the oldest known sites at Broederstroom south of Hartebeespoort Dam dating to AD 470. Having only had cereals (sorghum, millet) that need summer rainfall, Early Iron Age (EIA) people did not move outside this rainfall zone, and neither did they occupy the central interior highveld area.

As yet, no sites dating to the Early Iron Age have been reported from the region and most sites date to the Late Iron Age. The occupation of the larger geographical area (including the study area) did not start much before the 1500s. By the 16th century things changed, with the climate becoming warmer and wetter, creating conditions that allowed Late Iron Age (LIA) farmers to occupy areas previously unsuitable, for example the treeless plains of the Free State.

The earliest Iron Age settlers who moved into the North West Province region were Tswana-speakers such as the Tlhaping, Hurutshe, Fokeng, Kgatla and Rolong. In the region of the study area, it was mostly the booRapulana and booRatlou sections of the Rolong (Breutz 1957). To the east of them is found the baTloung, who, it is said, originally are of Ndebele origin. They left the Pretoria region and settled in the Rustenburg region, from where they moved to the Klerksdorp area. By the early 1800s they moved to the farm Putfontein, where the Hermannsburg Mission Society had established a mission station.

6.2.3 Historic period

The area was occupied by white farmers since the 1850s. As resources were few they depended on farming and hunting to survive. The town of Lichtenburg was founded in 1866 and proclaimed in 1873. During the Anglo-Boer War, a number of skirmishes took place in the larger region. Most famous of these was the siege of Mafikeng, although a short battle was also fought in the town of Lichtenburg in March 1901 (Van den Berg 1996).

In the early twentieth century, diamonds were found in various places in the Lichtenburg district of the former Transvaal Province. However, it was only during the early 1920s that large quantities of diamonds were found, resulting in the proclamation of the Bakerville diamond fields (more correctly: the Lichtenburg-diamond field) in 1926. Thousands of miners swarmed to the area in search of wealth. At the height of activity, in 1927, an estimated 90 000 people were involved at the diamond fields.

Bakerville was the most important of a number of settlements where the miners congregated. It was laid out in 1927 and is named after A W Baker, the then owner of the farm Uitgevonden 355JP. As early as 1928, activities started to decline - and continued to decline. Currently only a few people are involved in diamond mining in this area.



Figure 8. Old diamond diggings in the Bakerville area.
(Image: The Heritage Database)

7. SURVEY RESULTS

During the physical survey, the following sites, features and objects of cultural significance were identified in the study area – see **Section 5** of the **Addendum** for a more detailed discussion of each of the identified sites, features or objects:

7.1 Stone Age

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

7.2 Iron Age

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

7.3 Historic period

- 7.3.1 – 7.3.7: Seven informal burial sites have been identified. Due to the dense vegetation cover encountered it was impossible to get detailed information on the various sites. The burial sites vary in size from six graves to as many as possibly 100. Some are of former landowners and their families, but most are of farm labourers and their families. In the latter case, unfortunately, most graves do not have names or dates identifying the deceased.
- 7.3.8. – 7.3.9: Apart from a number of houses that are still inhabited, two abandoned farmsteads have been identified. According to the style and building techniques, supported by the local oral information, both date to the late 1950s, early 1960s. Both features are brick built, with corrugated iron roofs. The normal outbuildings such as a garage, water pumphouse, etc. complete the layout.
- 7.3.10: The ruins of an old church that was built by the Hermannsburg Mission Society was identified. It probably served as an outstation for the main mission station Bethel, on the farm Holfontein. This site has been abandoned approximately 20 years ago and all usable material has been removed, leaving only the foundations.

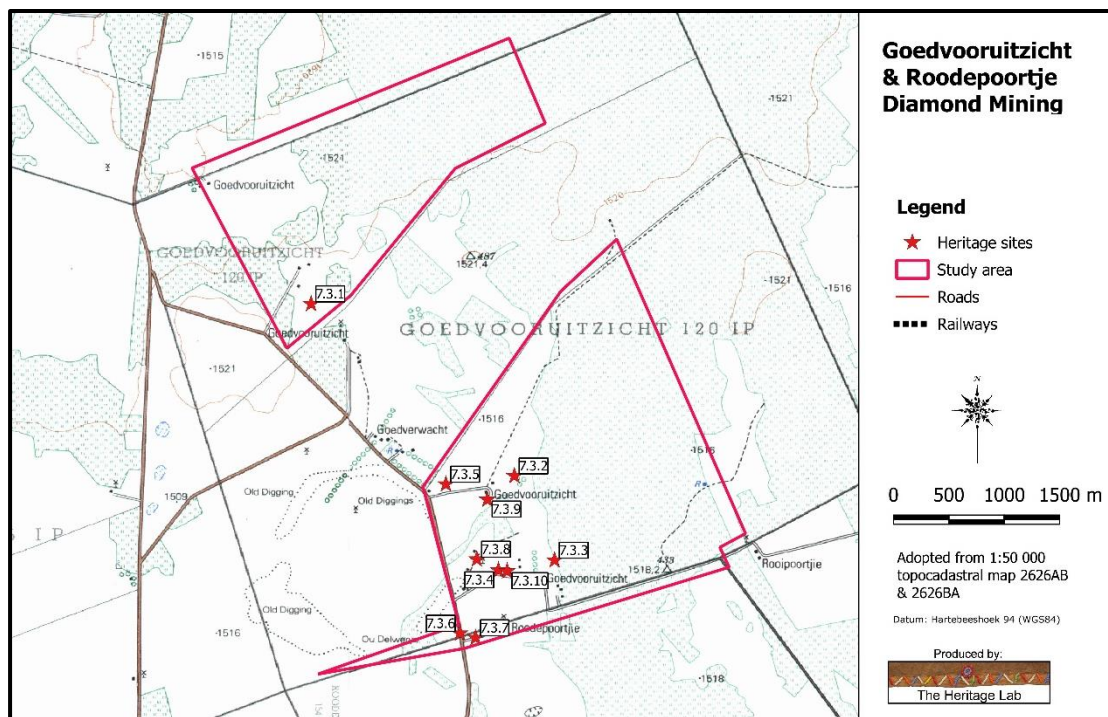


Figure 9. Location of heritage sites in the study area.

8. RESULTS: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT RATINGS

8.1 Impact assessment

Heritage impacts are categorised as:

- Direct or physical impacts, implying alteration or destruction of heritage features within the project boundaries;

- Indirect impacts, e.g. restriction of access or visual intrusion concerning the broader environment;
- Cumulative impacts that are combinations of the above.

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, is based on the present understanding of the development and its significance is calculated and presented below:

- The impact on identified sites is calculated as follows:

Table 2: Calculation of the impact on the identified heritage features

Nature: Burial sites (7.3.1 - 7.3.7): These features are rated to have high significance and an unmitigated impact would be direct and have permanent consequences.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Local area	Site
Duration	Permanent	Permanent
Magnitude	Low	Minor
Probability	Probable	Low
Significance	Medium (36)	Low (8)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Mitigation: Avoidance of site		
Cumulative impact: Loss of one of a limited number of similar features in the larger landscape.		

IDENTIFIED HERITAGE RESOURCES					
Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After	Proposed mitigation (Refer to definitions in Section 8.4)
EIA235: Burial Sites					
7.3.1 - 7.3.7	Burial site Burial site	Section 36	High significance Grade IV-A	36 8	(1) Avoid/preserve

Nature: Farmstead (7.3.8 – 7.3.10) - These sites have been rated to have low significance and is seen to be fully documented after inclusion in this report.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site	Site
Duration	Permanent	Permanent
Magnitude	Minor	Minor
Probability	Low	Low
Significance	Low (8)	Low (8)
Status (positive or negative)	Neutral	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	No	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Mitigation: Avoidance of site		
Cumulative impact: None		

IDENTIFIED HERITAGE RESOURCES					
Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After	Proposed mitigation (Refer to definitions in Section 8.4)
EIA235: Farmstead sites					
7.3.8 - 7.3.10	Built environment	Section 34	Low significance Grade IV-C	8 8	(5) No further action required

9. MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION MEASURES

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

Sources of risk were considered with regards to development activities defined in Section 2(viii) of the NHRA that may be triggered and are summarised in Table 3A and 3B below. These issues formed the basis of the impact assessment described. The potential risks are discussed according to the various phases of the project below.

9.1 Objectives

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

The following shall apply:

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

9.2 Control

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

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

Table 3A: Construction Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project

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

Table 3B: Operation Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project

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

9.3 Mitigation measures

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

For the current study, the following mitigation measures are proposed (see Section 4 of the Addendum for a discussion of all mitigation measures):

- Sites 7.3.1-7.3.7 Burial sites
 - (1) Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation. The site should be retained *in situ* and a buffer zone should be created around it, either temporary (by means of danger tape) or permanently (wire fence or built wall). Depending on the type of site, the buffer zone can vary from
 - 10 metres for a single grave or a built structure, to
 - 50 metres where the boundaries are less obvious, e.g. a Late Iron Age site.
- Sites 7.3.8-7.3.10 Built structures
 - (5) No further action required: This is applicable only where sites or features have been rated to be of such low significance that it does not warrant further documentation, as it is viewed to be fully documented after inclusion in this report.

- Site monitoring during development, by an ECO or the heritage specialist are often added to this recommendation in order to ensure that no undetected heritage/remains are destroyed.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Steyn Delwery Trust proposes to prospect with bulk sampling application for diamonds on a portion of portion 3,7,8, 9, 10 and re extent of the farm Goedevoortzicht 120IP and farm a portion of portion 18 Roodepoortje 154IP in Lichtenburg magisterial district, North West.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of a rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a limited Stone Age occupation. This was followed much later by Tswana-speaking agro-pastoralist that settled in the larger region. They were soon followed by a colonial (farmer) component, which gave rise to the development of small villages and towns that dot the larger landscape. The final transformation was brought about by the development of infrastructure in the region, such as roads and railway lines, which was extended due to large scale diamond mining activities.

This report describes the methodology used, the limitations encountered, the heritage features that were identified and the recommendations and mitigation measures proposed relevant to this. It should be noted that the implementation of the mitigation measures is subject to SAHRA/PHRA's approval.

Identified sites

During the physical survey, ten sites of cultural significance were identified.

- 7.3.1 – 7.3.7: Seven informal burial sites have been identified. Due to the dense vegetation cover encountered it was impossible to get detailed information on the various sites. The burial sites vary in size from six graves to as many as possibly 100. Some are of former landowners and their families, but most are of farm labourers and their families. In the latter case, unfortunately, most graves do not have names or dates identifying the deceased.
- 7.3.8. – 7.3.9: Apart from a number of houses that are still inhabited, two abandoned farmsteads have been identified. According to the style and building techniques, supported by the local oral information, both date to the late 1950s, early 1960s. Both features are brick built, with corrugated iron roofs. The normal outbuildings such as a garage, water pumphouse, etc. complete the layout.
- 7.3.10: The ruins of an old church that was built by the Hermannsburg Mission Society was identified. It probably served as an outstation for the main mission station Bethel, on the farm Holfontein. This site has been abandoned approximately 20 years ago and all usable material has been removed, leaving only the foundations.

Impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures

- Sites 7.3.1-7.3.7 Burial sites
 - (1) Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation. The site should be retained *in situ* and a buffer zone should be created around it, either temporary (by means of danger tape) or permanently (wire fence or built wall). Depending on the type of site, the buffer zone can vary from
 - 10 metres for a single grave or a built structure, to
 - 50 metres where the boundaries are less obvious, e.g. a Late Iron Age site.

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After	Proposed mitigation (Refer to definitions in Section 8.4)
EIA235: Burial Sites					
7.3.1 7.3.7	Burial sites	Section 36	High significance Grade IV-A	36 8	(1) Avoid/preserve

- Sites 7.3.8-7.3.10 Built structures
 - (5) No further action required: This is applicable only where sites or features have been rated to be of such low significance that it does not warrant further documentation, as it is viewed to be fully documented after inclusion in this report.
 - Site monitoring during development, by an ECO or the heritage specialist are often added to this recommendation in order to ensure that no undetected heritage/remains are destroyed.

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After	Proposed mitigation (Refer to definitions in Section 8.4)
EIA235: Farmstead site					
7.3.1.1	Farmstead	Section 34	Low significance Grade IV-C	8 8	(5) No further action required

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

- From a heritage point of view, it is recommended that the proposed development be allowed to continue on acceptance of the above proposed mitigation measures.

Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation:

- Should archaeological sites or graves be exposed in other areas during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.

11. REFERENCES

11.1 Data bases

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

11.2 Literature

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Van Schalkwyk, J.A. & De Jong, R.C. 1995. *Reconnaissance of remaining cultural resources in the Bakerville Diamond Fields.* Unpublished report 1995KH07. Pretoria: National Cultural History Museum.

11.3 Maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps
Google Earth

12. ADDENDUM

1. Indemnity and terms of use of this report

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

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

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

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

2. Assessing the significance of heritage resources and potential impacts

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

2.1 Significance of the identified heritage resources

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

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

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

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

2.2 Significance of the anticipated impact on heritage resources

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

Nature of the impact

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

Extent

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

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

Duration

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

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

Magnitude (Intensity)

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

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

Probability

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

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

Significance

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

$S = (E+D+M) \times P$; where
 S = Significance weighting
 E = Extent
 D = Duration
 M = Magnitude
 P = Probability

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

Confidence

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

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

Status

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

Reversibility

- The degree to which the impact can be reversed.

Mitigation

- The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

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

3. Mitigation measures

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

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

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

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

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

- (4) Mitigation is also possible with additional design and construction inputs. Although linked to the previous measure (rehabilitation) a secondary though 'indirect' conservation measure would be to use the existing architectural 'vocabulary' of the structure as guideline for any new designs.
 - The following principle should be considered: **heritage informs design**.
 - This approach automatically also leads to the enhancement of the sites or features that are re-used.

- (5) No further action required: This is applicable only where sites or features have been rated to be of such low significance that it does not warrant further documentation, as it is viewed to be fully documented after inclusion in this report.
 - Site monitoring during development, by an ECO or the heritage specialist are often added to this recommendation in order to ensure that no undetected heritage/remains are destroyed.

4. Relocation of graves

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

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

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



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



Information needed for the SAHRA permit application

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

5. Inventory of identified cultural heritage sites

NHRA Category	Structures older than 60 years - Section 34
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7.3.8 Type: Farmstead. Farm: Goedevoorzicht 120IP. Coordinates: -26,11066; 26,51117	
Description	
Old farmhouse, much overgrown with weeds and inhabited by swarms of bees. According to its style and the building materials used, it probably dates to the late 1950s. A barn/cow shed adjacent to it seems to be older and was built with dressed stone.	
	
Main house	Barn

7.3.9 Type: Farmstead. Farm: Goedevoorzicht 120IP. Coordinates: -26,10527; 26,51212	
Description	
Old farmhouse, much overgrown with weeds. According to its style and the building materials used, it probably dates to the late 1950s. A cattle enclosure adjacent to it was built with locally sourced stone.	
	
Main house	Cattle enclosure

7.3.10 Type: Outstation. Farm: Goedevoorzicht 120IP. Coordinates: -26,11174; 26,51391	
Description	
The ruins of an old Hermannsburg Mission Outstation, probably administered from Bethel station, located to the southeast. According to local inhabitants, the station was abandoned about 25 years ago and over time all useable material was removed, leaving only the foundations.	



Significance of site/feature	Grade 4C: Low significance - Requires no further recording before destruction.
Reasoned opinion: These features do not show any unique features that make them stand out from the hundreds of similar features located in the larger region.	

Impact assessment
Although these features are located inside the prospecting area, it is not certain if they would be impacted on as a detailed mining plan is not yet available.



Mitigation
(5) No further action required: They are seen to be fully recorded after having been included in this report.



Significance of impact: before/after mitigation					
Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance	Weight
1	1	2	2	8	Low
1	1	2	2	8	Low

Requirements
None

References
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NHRA Category	Graves, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds - Section 36
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7.3.1 Type: Burial site. Farm: Goedvoorzicht 120IP. Coordinates: -26,08758; 26,49621	
Description	
An unknown number of graves – due to the dense vegetation cover it final number could not be determined. According to farm labourers there should be about fifty in total. As far as the current farm labourers can remember, none have grave stones with any inscription on them.	
	
Vegetation cover	Graves

7.3.2 Type: Burial site. Farm: Goedvoorzicht 120IP. Coordinates: -26,10313; 26,51456	
Description	
A burial place consisting of 6 graves of former landowners and their families. All seems to be of the Greeff family, with dates ranging between 1937 to 1982. One of the graves seems to have been exhumed.	
	
Vegetation cover	Graves

7.3.3 Type: Burial site. Farm: Goedvoorzicht 120IP. Coordinates: -26,11075; 26,51819	
Description	
A burial place consisting of approximately 20 graves of former landowners and their family. It seems to be mostly members of the Botha family, with some named Venter. The death dates range between 1941 to 1978.	



7.3.4 Type: Burial site. **Farm:** Goedevoortzicht 120IP. **Coordinates:** -26,11166; 26,51312

Description

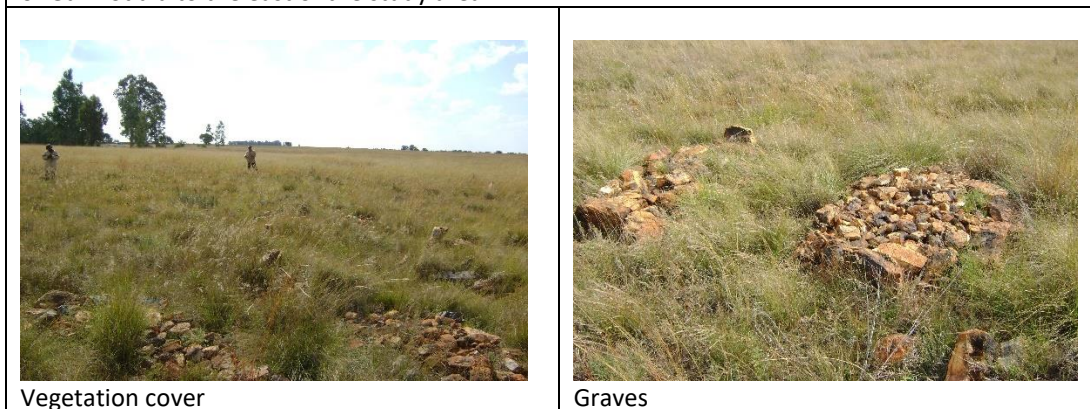
A burial place consisting of approximately 20 graves, most of them only marked with stone cairns. According to the local farm labourers these are the graves of people currently still working and living on the farm. Dates on headstones varies from the years 2007 to 2012.



7.3.5 Type: Burial site. **Farm:** Goedevoortzicht 120IP. **Coordinates:** -26,10388; 26,50838

Description

A burial place consisting of approximately 100 graves, all of them only marked with stone cairns. According to the local farm labourers the descendants of the buried people relocated to the village of Ga-Motlala to the east of the study area.



7.3.6 Type: Burial site. **Farm:** Goedevoortzicht 120IP. **Coordinates:** -26,11736; 26,50965

Description

A burial place consisting of approximately 20 graves, most of them only marked with stone cairns. According to the local farm labourers the descendants of the buried people relocated to the village of Ga-Motlala to the east of the study area.



Vegetation cover



Grave

7.3.7 Type: Burial site. **Farm:** Roodepoortje 154IP. **Coordinates:** -26,11776; 26,51106

Description

A burial place consisting of approximately 50 graves, most of them only marked with stone cairns. According to the local farm labourers the descendants of the buried people relocated to the village of Ga-Motlala to the east of the study area. One inscription on a headstone indicated that the person was buried in 1980 at the age of 112 years.



Vegetation cover



Grave

Significance of site/feature	Generally protected: High significance – Grade IV-A
Reasoned opinion:	Burial sites are viewed as having high emotional and sentimental value. However, mitigation is possible if proper procedures have been followed.
Impact assessment	Although these features are located inside the prospecting area, it is not certain if they would be impacted on as a detailed mining plan is not yet available. An unmitigated impact would be direct and permanent.

Mitigation
(1) Avoidance/Preserve: The burial sites should be retained and avoided. If that is not possible, it should be documented in full prior to the relocation of the graves. In that case, a permit would be required from PHRA/SAHRA, as well as other institution – see Section 4 of Addendum.

Significance of impact: before/after mitigation					
Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance	Weight
2	4	6	3	36	Medium

Extent	Duration	Intensity	Probability	Significance	Weight
1	1	2	2	8	Low

Requirements

Conservation by local authority. Sites should be mitigated before impact. Permit required from provincial heritage authority, as well as other institutions – see Section 4 of the Addendum.
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References

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6. Curriculum vitae

Johan Abraham van Schalkwyk

Personal particulars

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

Current address: home

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

Qualifications

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

Non-academic qualifications

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

Professional experience

Private Practice
2017 - current: Professional Heritage Consultant

National Museum of Cultural History

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

Department of Archaeology, University of Pretoria

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

Awards and grants

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

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

Publications

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

Conference Contributions

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

Heritage Impact Assessments

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