
**Archaeological Scoping Report for the Proposed Buffels Solar 1 Solar Energy
Facility, Klerksdorp, North West Province**

Prepared For

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

By



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17 JUNE 2015

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site name and location: Proposed Buffels Solar 1 Solar Energy Facility and Associated Infrastructure situated approximately 20 km north east of Orkney in the North West Province.

1: 50 000 Topographic Map: 2626 DD.

EIA Consultant: Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Developer: Kabi Solar (Pty) Ltd

Heritage Consultant: Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC).
Contact person: Jaco van der Walt Tel: +27 82 373 8491 E -mail jaco.heritage@gmail.com.

Date of Report: 17 June 2015

Findings of the Assessment:

The brief desktop study indicated that an extensive range of archaeological material was recorded in the general area. Those that are most sensitive are the Later Stone Age engravings and sites relating to the Boer war. The current area earmarked for the proposed PV facility is how ever largely disturbed by mining and activities. Based on the current information obtained for the area at a desktop level it is anticipated that a range of heritage sites occur in the larger region and although unlikely similar sites can be expected within the study area. Every site is relevant to the Heritage Landscape, but it is anticipated that few if any has conservation value, therefore not fatal flaws are expected. This assumption must be verified by a field survey in the impact assessment phase.

Disclaimer: *Although all possible care is taken to identify 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. Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.*

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- » Recommendations delivered to the Client.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIA: Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA: Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
BIA: Basic Impact Assessment
CRM: Cultural Resource Management
ECO: Environmental Control Officer
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment*
EIA: Early Iron Age*
EIA Practitioner: Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EMP: Environmental Management Plan
ESA: Early Stone Age
GPS: Global Positioning System
HIA: Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA: Late Iron Age
LSA: Late Stone Age
MEC: Member of the Executive Council
MIA: Middle Iron Age
MPRDA: Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
MSA: Middle Stone Age
NEMA: National Environmental Management Act
PRHA: Provincial Heritage Resource Agency
SADC: Southern African Development Community
SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency

**Although EIA refers to both Environmental Impact Assessment and the Early Iron Age both are internationally accepted abbreviations and must be read and interpreted in the context it is used.*

GLOSSARY

Archaeological site (remains of human activity over 100 years old)

Early Stone Age (2 million to 300 000 years ago)

Middle Stone Age (300 000 to 30 000 years ago)

Late Stone Age (30 000 years ago until recent)

Historic (approximately AD 1840 to 1950)

Historic building (over 60 years old)

Lithics: Stone Age artefacts

1. INTRODUCTION

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC was contracted by Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd to conduct a Heritage Scoping report for the proposed project. The project will include the development a commercial photovoltaic (PV) solar energy generation facility (known as Buffels Solar 1) as well as all associated infrastructure. The heritage scoping report forms part of the scoping phase of the EIA for the proposed project.

The aim of this scoping report is to conduct a desktop study to identify possible heritage resources within the project area and to assess their importance within a Local, Provincial and National context. The study furthermore aims to assess the impact of the proposed project on non - renewable heritage resources and to submit appropriate recommendations with regards to the responsible cultural resources management measures that might be required to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve and develop them within the framework provided by Heritage legislation.

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilized for the Scoping phase of the project. The report includes information collected from various sources and consultations. Possible impacts are identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report. It is important to note that no field work was conducted as part of the scoping phase but will be conducted as part of the Impact Assessment phase of the EIA.

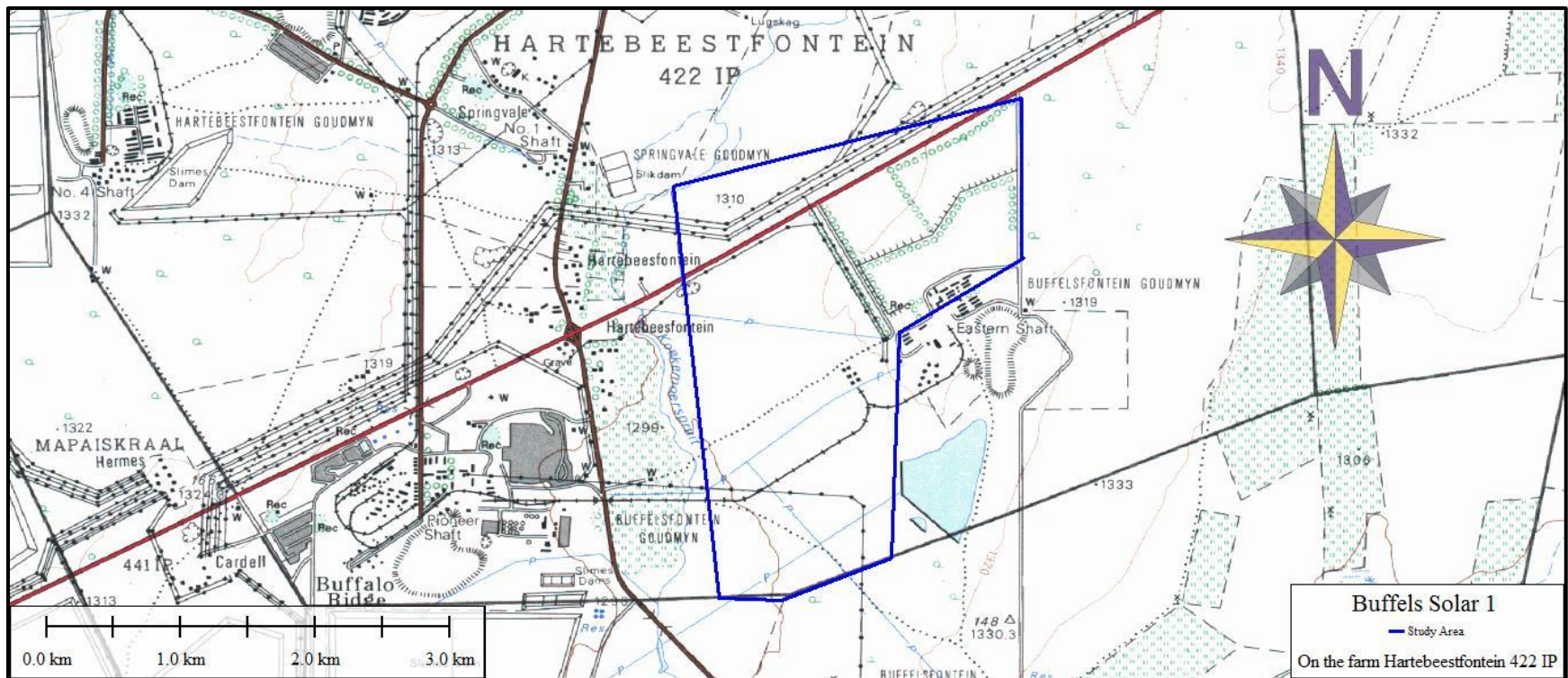


Figure 1: Location Map of the Buffels Solar 1 Project.

1.2 Terms of Reference

The main aim of this scoping report is to determine if any known heritage resources occur within the study area and to predict the occurrence of any possible heritage significant sites that might present a fatal flaw to the proposed project. The objectives of the scoping report were to:

- » Conduct a desktop study:
 - * Review available literature, previous heritage studies and other relevant information sources to obtain a thorough understanding of the archaeological and cultural heritage conditions of the area;
 - * Gather data and compile a background history of the area;
 - * Identify known and recorded archaeological and cultural sites;
 - * Determine whether the area is renowned for any cultural and heritage resources, such as Stone Age sites, Iron Age sites, informal graveyards or historical homesteads.
- » Report

The reporting of the scoping component is based on the results and findings of the desktop study, wherein potential issues associated with the proposed project will be identified, and those issues requiring further investigation through the IA Phase highlighted. Reporting will aim to identify the anticipated impacts, as well as cumulative impacts, of the operational units of the proposed project activity on the identified heritage resources for all 3 development stages of the project, i.e. construction, operation and decommissioning. Reporting will also consider alternatives should any significant sites be impacted on by the proposed project. This is done to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve and develop them within the framework provided by Heritage Legislation.

1.3 Nature of the development

The facility is proposed to include several arrays of photovoltaic (PV) solar panels with a generating capacity of up to 100 MW. The development footprint for the facility is anticipated to be approximately 330 hectares in extent.

Infrastructure associated with the proposed facility will include:

- » Mounting structures to support the PV panels.
- » On-site inverters to step up the power and a substation to facilitate the connection between the solar energy facility and the Eskom electricity grid.
- » New 132kV power line between the on-site substation and the Eskom grid connection point.
- » Cabling between the projects components, to be laid underground where practical.
- » Offices and workshop areas for maintenance and storage.
- » Temporary laydown areas.
- » Internal access roads and fencing around the development area.

The planned grid connection for the project is as follows:

- » Buffels Solar 1: Connect into a bay at the Eskom's Buffels East substation situated on the site or alternatively turn in – turn out of the Hermes–Buffels East 132kV power line.

1.4 The receiving environment

The project is proposed to be developed on Portion 5 on the farm Hartebeestfontein 422 IP, situated on land owned by Buffelsfontein Gold Mines Limited. The proposed site is preferred by virtue of climatic conditions, relief and aspect, the availability of land, and proximity to a viable point of connection to the National grid.

The study area falls within the Dry Highveld Grassland Bioregion as described by Mucina *et al* (2006) with the vegetation described as Klerksdorp thornveld. Land use in the general area is characterized by agriculture, dominated by cattle farming as well as extensive mining activities. The study area is characterised by deep sandy to loamy soil and consists of a featureless flat plain without any landmarks like hills or pans.

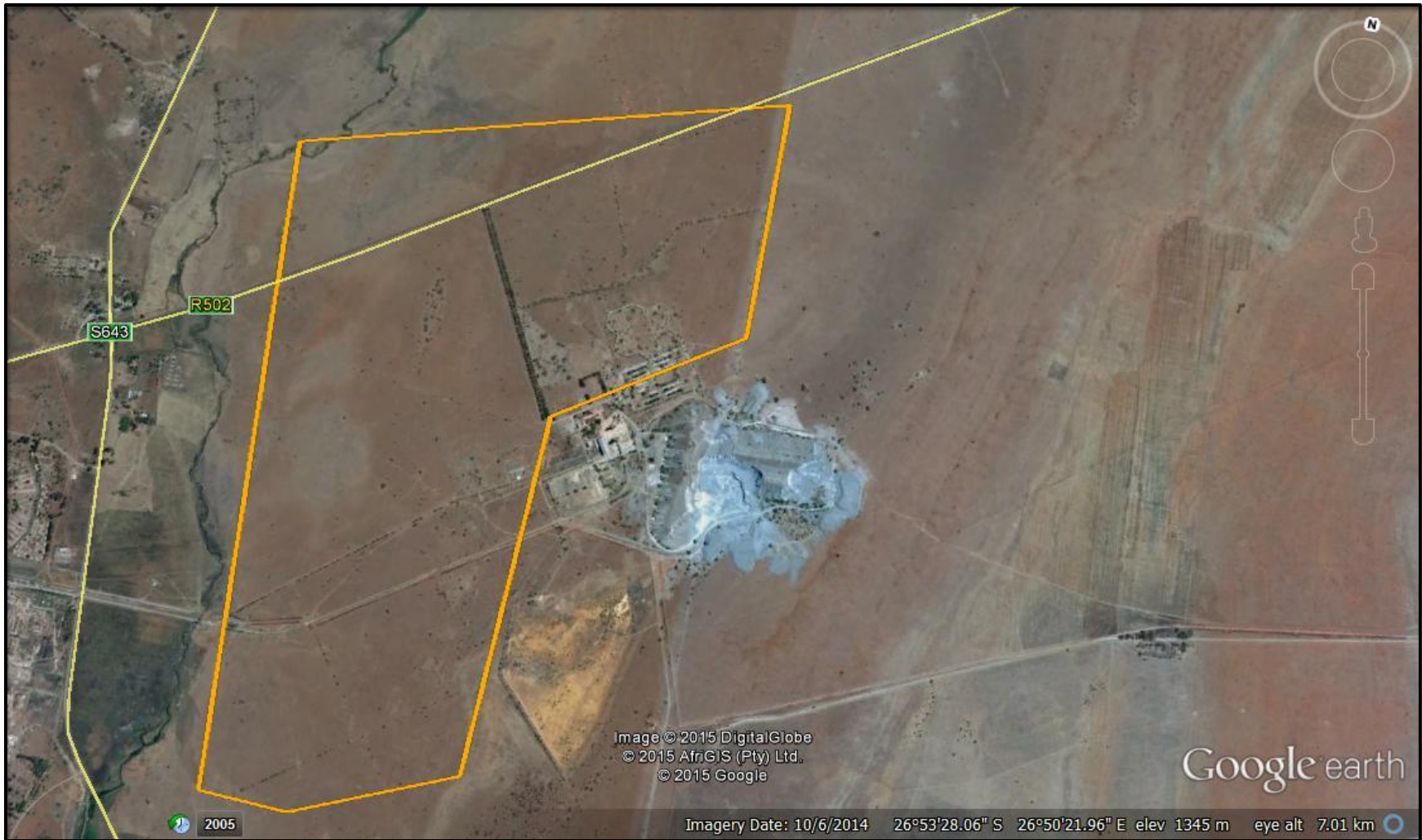


Figure 2: Google image of the study area.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The assessment is to be undertaken in two phases, a desktop study as part of the Scoping phase and an Archaeological Impact Assessment as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment phase. This report concerns the scoping phase. The aim of the scoping phase is to cover archaeological and cultural heritage data available to compile a background history of the study area. In order to identify possible heritage issues or fatal flaws that should be avoided during development.

This was accomplished by means of the following phases (the results are represented in section 4 of this report):

2.1 Literature search

Utilising data for information gathering stored in the archaeological database at Wits University, published articles on the archaeology and history of the area. The aim of this is to extract data and information on the area in question, looking at archaeological sites, historical sites and graves of the area.

2.2 Information collection

The SAHRA report mapping project (Version 1.0) and SAHRIS was consulted to further collect data from CRM practitioners who undertook work in the area to provide the most comprehensive account of the history of the area where possible.

2.3 Public consultation

No public consultation was conducted during this phase.

2.4 Google Earth and mapping survey

Google Earth and 1:50 000 maps of the area were utilised to identify possible places where archaeological sites might be located.

2.5 Genealogical Society of South Africa

The database of the genealogical society was consulted to collect data on any known graves in the area.

3. LEGISLATION

For this project the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) is of importance and the following sites and features are protected:

- a. Archaeological artefacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The national estate that includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Archaeological and palaeontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

Section 34 (1) of the act deals with structures which is older than 60 years. Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, deals with human remains older than 60 years. Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

3.1 Heritage Site Significance and Mitigation Measures

The presence and distribution of heritage resources define a Heritage Landscape. In this landscape, every site is relevant. In addition, because heritage resources are non-renewable, heritage surveys need to investigate an entire project area. In all initial investigations, however, the specialists are responsible only for the identification of resources visible on the surface.

This section describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites. National and Provincial Monuments are recognised for conservation purposes. The following interrelated criteria were used to establish site significance:

- » The unique nature of a site;
- » The integrity of the archaeological/cultural heritage deposit;
- » The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site;
- » The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features;
- » The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known);
- » The preservation condition of the site;
- » Potential to answer present research questions.

The criteria above will be used to place identified sites with in SAHRA's (2006) system of grading of places and objects which form part of the national estate. This system is approved by ASAPA for the SADC region. The recommendations for each site should be read in conjunction with section 11 of this report.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; national site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; provincial site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High significance	Conservation; mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High significance	Mitigation (part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP.A)	-	High/medium significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low significance	Destruction

4. REGIONAL OVERVIEW

4.1.1. Database search

No previously recorded sites exist with the Archaeological database at McGregor Museum. The wits archaeological database have 4 previously recorded sites on record for the 1:50 000 2626 DD sheet. These sites consist of LSA , LIA and historic sites. None of the recorded sites are in close proximity to the study area.

4.1.2. Information collection

Several unpublished CRM projects were conducted in the general study area (Dreyer 2014, Huffman 2001, Coetzee 2012, Pelsers 2012) Dreyer and Huffman recorded graves. Coetzee (2012) recorded only demolished structures. Pelsers (2012) recorded Stone Age sites associated with water sources and Pelsers (2014) recorded historical sites and Stone Age sites.

4.1 3. Public consultation

No public consultation was conducted by the heritage consultant during the scoping phase.

4.1.4. Google Earth and mapping survey

Google Earth and 1:50 000 maps of the area was utilised to identify possible places where archaeological sites might be located.

4.1.5. Genealogical Society of South Africa

No grave sites are indicated within the study area.

4.2 Archaeological and Historical Information Available on the Study Area

4.2 Archaeological Background

The archaeological background and timeframe of the study area can be divided into the Stone Age and Iron Age.

4.2.1. Stone Age

The Stone Age is divided in Early; Middle and Late Stone Age and refers to the earliest people of South Africa who mainly relied on stone for their tools.

Early Stone Age: The period from \pm 2.5 million yrs. - \pm 250 000 yrs. ago. Acheulean stone tools are dominant. No Acheulean sites are on record near the project area, but isolated finds may be possible. However, isolated finds have little value. Therefore, the project is unlikely to disturb a significant site. The lack of any ESA sites is to be confirmed during the field investigation.

Middle Stone Age: The Middle Stone Age includes various lithic industries in SA dating from \pm 250 000 yrs. – 25 000 yrs. before present. This period is first associated with archaic Homo sapiens and later Homo sapiens sapiens. Material culture includes stone tools with prepared platforms and stone tools attached to handles.

Late Stone Age: The period from \pm 25 000-yrs before present to the period of contact with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists. This period is associated with Homo sapiens sapiens. Material culture from this period includes: microlithic stone tools; ostrich

eggshell beads and rock art. Sites in the open are usually poorly preserved and therefore have less value than sites in caves or rock shelters.

Since there are no caves in the study area no LSA sites of significance were recorded and no isolated finds or occurrences were recorded. The Matlwase LSA site is on record close to Wolmaransstad (Geschiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika 1999). According to Bergh there are no known Stone Age sites close to the study area, although a number of rock engraving sites are known to occur in the larger geographical area (Bergh 1999: 4-5).

4.2.2. Iron Age (general)

The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the pre-Historic and Historic periods. It can be divided into three distinct periods:

The Early Iron Age: Most of the first millennium AD.

The Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD

The Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period.

The Iron Age is characterised by the ability of these early people to manipulate and work Iron ore into implements that assisted them in creating a favourable environment to make a better living.

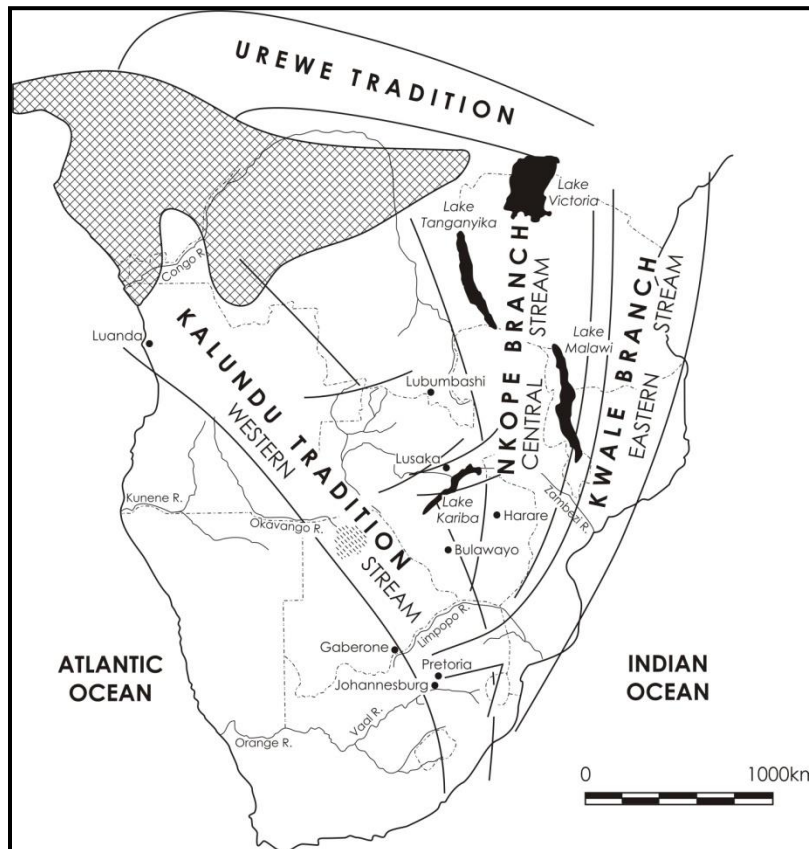


Figure 3: Movement of Bantu speaking farmers (Huffman 2007)

No Sites dating to the Early or Middle Iron Age have been recorded or is expected for the study area. The same goes for the Later Iron Age period where the study area is situated outside the southern periphery of distribution of Late Iron Age settlements in the North West Province.

However to the north west of the study area towards Zeerust and towards Mafikeng, the area is well known for Later Iron Age stone walled settlements archaeologically referred to as Molokwane settlements (Pistorius 1992, Booyens 1998, Huffman 2007). Bergh (1999) recorded some 88 Late Iron Age sites towards Klerksdorp. No sites dating to this period was recorded in the study area.

There are some Late Iron Age sites in the larger geographical area north and west of the study area (Bergh 1999: 6-7). Some well-known examples are Platberg (Wells 1933) and Buisfontein (Thabeng) (Maggs 1976). Another site at Palmietfontein (30km north of Klerksdorp), was excavated in 1975 by D.A. White. An article on this work also indicated that the area north of Klerksdorp is relatively rich in terms of Late Iron Age sites, and that the Rolong capital of Thabeng lies within this area (White 1977: 89). Based on the research by Huffman it is possible that sites are related to the Olifantspoort facies of the Urewe Tradition, dating to around AD 1500-1700, and the Thabeng facies of the same tradition (AD 1700-1840) could possibly be found in the area (Huffman 2007).

The well-known rock art site of Bosworth that also included Later Stone Age artefacts (Mason 1962) is located to the north of the study area.

5. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

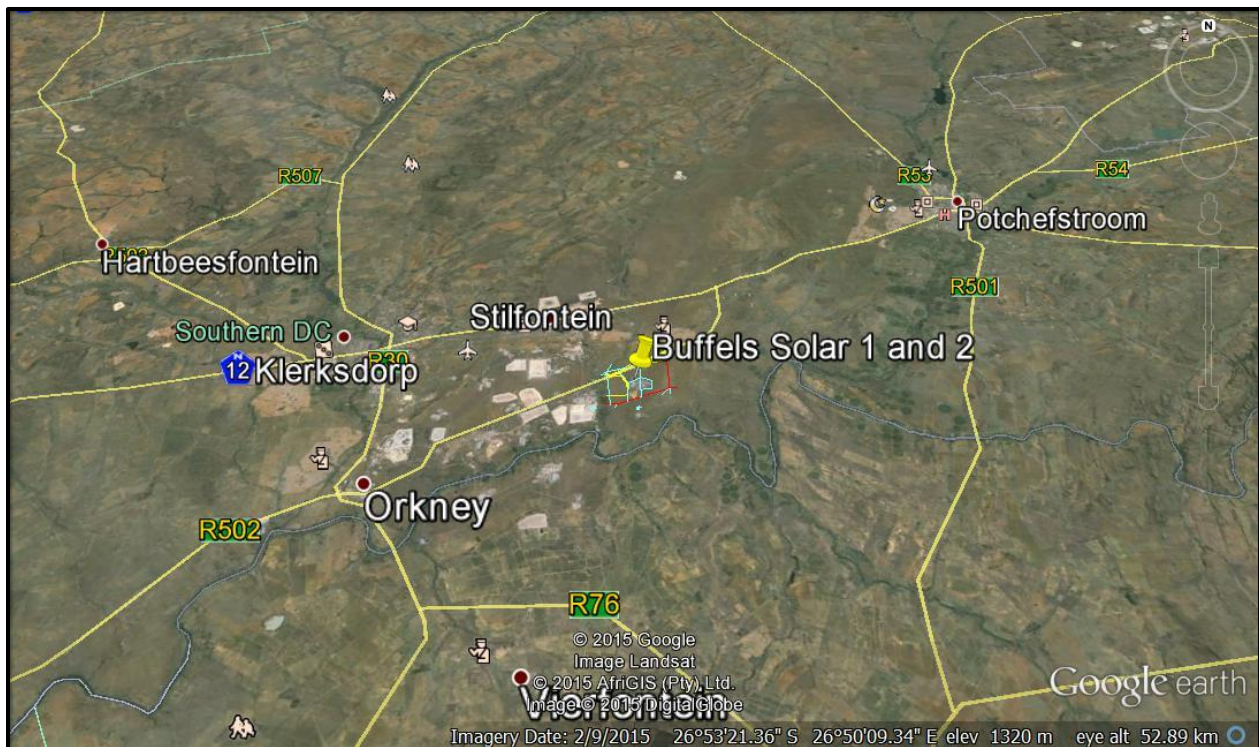


Figure 4: Google Earth image of the study area in relation to Klerksdorp, Stilfontein, Orkney and Potchefstroom.

5.1. A Brief background to the greater study area

During the Second Boer War (1899-1902), there were many battles in the Klerksdorp area and the area also housed a large concentration camp. Just under a thousand graves of the victims of the concentration camps, mostly of Boer women and children can still be visited today in the old cemetery just outside of Klerksdorp.

The most famous battle in the Klerksdorp area is the Battle of Ysterspruit. The Boer General, Koos de la Rey, achieved a great victory and this battle is one of the most celebrated of the general's career. It was this battle in which the Boer soldiers pioneered the art of firing from horseback.

On April 11, 1920, Rooiwal, near Klerksdorp, saw the battle of Rooiwal, the last major engagement of the war, where a Boer charge was beaten off by entrenched British troops.

Sites relating to the Anglo Boer War have been recorded and indicated by Meyer (1971), Breytenbach (1978), Van den Berg (1996) as well as Scheepers-Strydom (1970) for the greater study area.

5.2 Brief History of Klerksdorp

Klerksdorp was founded in 1837 when the Voortrekkers settled on the banks of the Schoonspruit, which flows through the town. The first settlers included C.M. du Plooy, he claimed a farm of about 160 km² and called it Elandsheuwel.

Du Plooy gave plots of land and communal grazing rights on this farm to other Voortrekkers in return for their assistance in building a dam and an irrigation canal. This collection of smallholdings was later given the name of Klerksdorp after the first magistrate of the area, Jacob de Clerq.

In August 1886, gold was discovered in the Klerksdorp district as well as on the Witwatersrand about 160 km to the east. The small village quickly grew to a town that housed many fortune seekers, 70 taverns and even a stock exchange. The nature of the gold reef required sophisticated equipment to mine and extract the gold, causing the majority of diggers to move away in the late 1890's and a decline in the gold mining industry. Klerksdorp was connected by rail to Krugersdorp on 3 August 1897 and to Kimberley in 1906. The gold mining industry was revived by large mining companies in 1932, causing the town to grow, which accelerated after World War II.

6 PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF SITES

Based on the above information, it is possible to determine the probability of finding archaeological and cultural heritage sites within the study area to a certain degree. For the purposes of this section of the report the following terms are used – low, medium and high probability. Low indicates that no known occurrences of sites have been found previously in the general study area, medium probability indicates some known occurrences in the

general study area are documented and can therefore be expected in the study area and a high probability indicates that occurrences have been documented close to or in the study area and that the environment of the study area has a high degree of probability having sites.

» Archaeological And Cultural Heritage Landscape

NOTE: *Archaeology is the study of human material and remains (by definition) and is not restricted in any formal way as being below the ground surface.*

Archaeological remains dating to the following periods can be expected within the study area:

» Stone Age finds

ESA: Low Probability

MSA: Low to Medium Probability

LSA: Low to Medium Probability

LSA -Herder: Low Probability

» Iron Age finds

EIA: Low Probability

MIA: Low Probability

LIA: Low to Medium Probability

» Historical finds

Historical period: -Low to Medium Probability

Historical dumps: Low to Medium Probability

Structural remains: Low to Medium Probability

Cultural Landscape: Low probability

» Living Heritage

For example rainmaking sites: *Low Probability*

» Burial/Cemeteries

Burials over 100 years: Medium Probability

Burials younger than 60 years: Medium Probability

Subsurface excavations including ground levelling, landscaping, and foundation preparation can expose any number of these.

7. ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

The study area was not subjected to a field survey as this will be done in the EIA phase. It is assumed that information obtained for the wider area is applicable to the study area.

8. FINDINGS

The heritage scoping study revealed that the following heritage sites, features and objects can be expected within the study area.

8.1. Palaeontological

This will be assessed in an independent study.

8.2. Archaeology

8.2.1 Archaeological finds

There is a low likelihood of finding Stone Age and Iron Age sites in the wider study area and there is a low likelihood of finding sites of this period in the study area.

8.2.2 Nature of Impact

The construction phase of the project could directly impact on surface and subsurface archaeological sites.

8.2.3 Extent of impact

The project could have a low to medium impact on a local scale.

8.3. Historical period

8.3.1 Historical finds:

Including middens, structural remains and cultural landscape. The desktop study highlighted the fact that various historical activities occurred in the area and features dating to this period can be expected.

8.3.2 Nature of Impact

The construction of the project can directly impact on both the visual context and sense of place of historical sites.

8.3.3 Extent of impact

The construction of the project could have a medium impact on a local scale.

8.4. Burials and Cemeteries

8.4.1 Burials and Cemeteries

Graves and informal cemeteries can be expected anywhere on the landscape as a result of their subsurface nature.

8.4.2 Nature of Impact

The construction and operation of the proposed project could directly impact on marked and unmarked graves.

8.4.3 Extent of impact

The project could have a low to medium impact on a local scale.

9. POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Based on the current information obtained for the area at a desktop level it is anticipated that any sites that occur within the proposed development area will have a Generally Protected B (GP.B) field rating apart from graves and rock art that could have a Generally Protected A (GP.A) field rating and all sites should be mitigatable and no red flags are identified.

Impacts

The construction of the photovoltaic plant could have a low to medium impact on a local scale on possible archaeological finds. The sense of place of cultural sites and the cultural landscape will be impacted on a local scale and the impact is assumed to be low. The construction and operation of the photovoltaic plant could directly impact on marked and unmarked graves.

Desktop Sensitivity Analysis of the Site:

There is a low likelihood of finding Stone Age and Iron Age sites in the study area.

Graves and informal cemeteries can be expected anywhere on the landscape.

Issue	Nature of Impact	Extent of Impact	No-Go Areas
Archaeological sites, historical sites and burial sites might occur in the study area.	The construction phase could have a negative impact on heritage resources.	Local	None

Gaps in knowledge & recommendations for further study

It is assumed that information obtained for the wider region is accurate and applicable to this study. The description and assessment of site expected for the study area stems from superficial observations and a desktop study only. Due to the size of the study area and the possibility of finding sites in the study area and to comply with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment is recommended.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This scoping study revealed that a range of heritage sites occur in the larger region and similar sites can be expected within the study area. Every site is relevant to the Heritage Landscape, but it is anticipated that few sites in the study area could have conservation value. The following conclusions are applicable to the following sites:

» Archaeological sites

All sites could be mitigated either in the form of conservation of the sites within the development or by a Phase 2 study where the sites will be recorded and sampled before the client can apply for a destruction permit for these sites prior to development.

» Historical finds and Cultural landscape

It is not anticipated that the built environment will be severely impacted upon as few structures occur within the study area (based on Google Earth). This assumption will however have to be verified in the field. If any sites dating to the Anglo Boer War occur in the study area it is recommended that these sites are conserved.

» Burials and cemeteries

Formal and informal cemeteries as well as pre-colonial graves occur widely across Southern Africa. It is generally recommended that these sites are preserved within a development. These sites can however be relocated if conservation is not possible, but this option must be seen as a last resort and is not advisable. The presence of any grave sites must be confirmed during the field survey and the public consultation process.

» General

It is recommended that as part of the public consultation process the presence of graves, archaeological and historical sites should be determined.

From an archaeological viewpoint the proposed Solar energy project is viable.

11. PLAN OF STUDY

In order to comply with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment must be undertaken. During this study sites of archaeological, historical or places of cultural interest must be located, identified, recorded, photographed and described. During this study the levels of significance of recorded heritage resources must be determined and mitigation proposed should any significant sites be impacted upon, ensuring that all the requirements of SAHRA are met.

12. LIST OF PREPARERS

Jaco van der Walt (Archaeologist and project manager)

13. STATEMENT OF COMPETENCY

The author of the report is a member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists and is also accredited in the following fields of the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Section, member number 159: Iron Age Archaeology, Colonial Period Archaeology, Stone Age Archaeology and Grave Relocation. Jaco is also an accredited CRM Archaeologist with SAHRA and AMAFA.

Jaco has been involved in research and contract work in South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and the DRC and conducted well over 400 AIAs since he started his career in CRM in 2000. This involved several mining operations, Eskom transmission and distribution projects and infrastructure developments. The results of several of these projects were presented at international and local conferences.

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environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

	(For official use only)
File Reference Number:	12/12/20/
NEAS Reference Number:	DEAT/EIA/
Date Received:	

Application for authorisation in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2010

PROJECT TITLE

Buffels Solar 1 Solar Energy Facility near Orkney, North West Province

Specialist:	Heritage Contracts Archaeological Consulting CC		
Contact person:	Jaco van der Walt		
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E-mail:	karen@savannahsa.com		

4.2 The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations_

I, **Jaco van der Walt**, declare that --

General declaration:

- I act as the independent specialists in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority;
- **all the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and**
- **I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of Regulation 71 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.**



Signature of the specialist:

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC

Name of company (if applicable):

17 June 2015

Date