Archaeological Impact Assessment

For the proposed Everest Solar Energy Facility, Hennenman District, Free State Province

Prepared For

Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

By

HERITAGE
Contracts and Archaeological Consulting

TEL: +27 82 373 8491. E –MAIL JACO.HERITAGE@GMAIL.COM
POSTNET SUITE# 426
PRIVATE BAG X4
WIERDA PARK
0149

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CLIENT: Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

CONTACT PERSON: Lusani Rathanya

Cell: 072 079 7715

Tel: 011 656 3237

Fax: 086 684 0547

E – mail: lusani@savannahsa.com

First Floor, Block 2

5 Woodlands Drive Office Park

Cnr Woodlands Drive and Western Service Road

Woodmead

PO Box 148, Sunninghill, 2157

SIGNATURE: _____

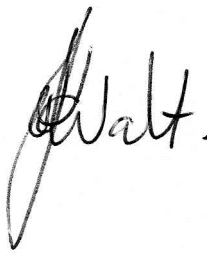
LEADING CONSULTANT: Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC

CONTACT PERSON: Jaco van der Walt

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting

Professional Member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologist (#159)

I, Jaco van der Walt as duly authorised representative of Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC, hereby confirm my independence as a specialist and declare that neither I nor the Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC have any interest, be it business, financial, personal or other, in any proposed activity, application or appeal in respect of which the client was appointed as Environmental Assessment practitioner, other than fair remuneration for work performed on this project.



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Site name and location: The proposed 80 MW Everest Solar Facility is located on the farm Beyers 186, approximately 3 km to the west of Hennenman, Free State Province.

Purpose of the study: Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment to determine the presence of cultural heritage sites and the impact of the proposed project on these resources within the areas demarcated for the solar development.

1:50 000 Topographic Map: 2726 DD

EIA Consultant: Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd

Developer: FRV Energy South Africa (Pty).

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: 30 August 2013

Findings of the Assessment:

One heritage site was identified during the survey consisting of the demolished remains of structures older than 60 years, located on the southern boundary of the study area. The site is totally demolished and no further information regarding architectural significance etc. can be gained from the site.

The site is located just outside the area of the proposed development and no direct impact is foreseen on the recorded sites.

There were no red flags identified during the AIA and subject to approval from SAHRA there is from an archaeological point of view no reason why the development should not proceed if the recommendations as made in this report are adhered to.

General

Due to extensive sand cover, ground visibility was low on portions of the site during survey. The possible occurrence of unmarked or informal graves and subsurface finds can thus not be excluded. If during construction any possible finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts or bone and fossil remains are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the find.

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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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 (~ 2.6 million to 250 000 years ago)

Middle Stone Age (~ 250 000 to 40-25 000 years ago)

Later Stone Age (~ 40-25 000, to recently, 100 years ago)

The Iron Age (~ AD 400 to 1840)

Historic (~ AD 1840 to 1950)

Historic building (over 60 years old)

1 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Kind of study	Archaeological Impact Assessment
Type of development	Photovoltaic solar energy facilities
Rezoning/subdivision of land	Rezoning
Developer:	FRV Energy South Africa (Pty)
Consultant:	Savannah Environmental
Farm owner:	Pieter Hill

A heritage scoping report was conducted by Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (van der Walt 2013), for the scoping phase of the project. The company was then also contracted by Savannah Environmental (Pty) Ltd to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed commercial photovoltaic solar energy facility as well as associated infrastructure on the farm Beyers 186.

The study area is located approximately 4 km west of Hennenman in the Free State Province. The topography of the area is extremely flat and the study area was intensively used for agricultural purposes in particular crop farming. A 132Kv power line runs roughly from south to north forming the western boundary of the property.

The Archaeological Impact Assessment report forms part of the EIA for the proposed project.

The aim of the study is to identify cultural heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within local, provincial and national context. It serves to assess the impact of the proposed project on non-renewable heritage resources, and to submit appropriate recommendations with regard 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. It is also conducted to protect, preserve, and develop such resources within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilized before and during the survey, which includes: Phase 1, a review of the heritage scoping report that includes collection from various sources and consultations; Phase 2, the physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; Phase 3, reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey a single farm labourer ruin was identified. General site conditions and features on sites were recorded by means of photographs, GPS locations, and site descriptions. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

This report must also be submitted to the SAHRA for peer review and comment.

1.1 Terms of Reference

Field study

Conduct a field study to: a) systematically survey the proposed project area to locate, identify, record, photograph and describe sites of archaeological, historical or cultural interest; b) record GPS points of identified as significant areas; c) determine the levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources recorded in the project area.

Reporting

Report on the identification of anticipated and cumulative impacts the operational units of the proposed project activity may have on the identified heritage resources for all 3 phases of the project; i.e., construction, operation and decommissioning phases. Consider alternatives, should any significant sites be impacted adversely by the proposed project. Ensure that all studies and results comply with the relevant legislation and the code of ethics and guidelines of ASAPA.

To assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, and to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

1.2. Archaeological Legislation and Best Practice

Phase 1, an AIA or a HIA is a pre-requisite for development in South Africa as prescribed by SAHRA and stipulated by legislation. The overall purpose of a heritage specialist input is to:

- Identify any heritage resources, which may be affected;
- Assess the nature and degree of significance of such resources;
- Establish heritage informants/constraints to guide the development process through establishing thresholds of impact significance;
- Assess the negative and positive impact of the development on these resources;
- Make recommendations for the appropriate heritage management of these impacts.

The AIA or HIA, as a specialist sub-section of the EIA, is required under the National Heritage Resources Act NHRA of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999), Section 23(2)(b) of the NEMA and sections 39(3)(b)(iii) of the MPRDA.

The AIA should be submitted, as part of the EIA, BIA or EMP, to the PHRA if established in the province or to SAHRA. SAHRA will be ultimately responsible for the professional evaluation of Phase 1 AIA reports upon which review comments will be issued. 'Best practice' requires Phase 1 AIA reports and additional development information, as per the EIA, BIA/EMP, to be submitted in duplicate to SAHRA after completion of the study.

SAHRA accepts Phase 1 AIA reports authored by professional archaeologists, accredited with ASAPA or with a proven ability to do archaeological work.

Minimum accreditation requirements include an Honours degree in archaeology or related discipline and 3 years post-university CRM experience (field supervisor level).

Minimum standards for reports, site documentation and descriptions are set by ASAPA in collaboration with SAHRA. ASAPA is a legal body, based in South Africa, representing professional archaeology in the SADC region. ASAPA is primarily involved in the overseeing of ethical practice and standards regarding the archaeological profession. Membership is based on proposal and secondment by other professional members.

Phase 1 AIAs are primarily concerned with the location and identification of sites situated within a proposed development area. Identified sites should be assessed according to their significance. Relevant conservation or Phase 2 mitigation recommendations should be made. Recommendations are subject to evaluation by SAHRA.

Conservation or Phase 2 mitigation recommendations, as approved by SAHRA, are to be used as guidelines in the developer's decision making process.

Phase 2 archaeological projects are primarily based on salvage/mitigation excavations preceding development destruction or impact on a site. Phase 2 excavations can only be conducted with a permit, issued by SAHRA to the appointed archaeologist. Permit conditions are prescribed by SAHRA and includes (as minimum requirements) reporting back strategies to SAHRA and deposition of excavated material at an accredited repository.

In the event of a site conservation option being preferred by the developer, a site management plan, prepared by a professional archaeologist and approved by SAHRA, will suffice as minimum requirement.

After mitigation of a site, a destruction permit must be applied for from SAHRA by the client before development may proceed.

Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act, with reference to Section 36. Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act), as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983), and are the jurisdiction of SAHRA. The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36[5]) of Act 25 of 1999) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority. Graves in this age category, located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority, require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years, in addition to SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery, but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws, set by the cemetery authority, must be adhered to.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance no. 7 of 1925), as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983), and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning; or in some cases, the MEC for Housing and Welfare.

Authorisation for exhumation and reinterment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. To handle and transport human remains, the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

1.3 Description of Study Area

1.3.1 Location Data

The study area is located approximately 4 km west of Hennenman in the Free State Province. The topography of the area is extremely flat and the study area was intensively used for agricultural purposes in particular crop farming. A 132Kv power line runs roughly from south to north forming the western boundary of the property.

The topography of the area is extremely flat and is utilized for extensive agricultural purposes (crop farming). The entire study area used to be cultivated land. No structures or farming infrastructure occur within the development footprint.

The study area falls within the bioregion described by Mucina et al (2006) as the Dry Highveld Grassland Bioregion with the vegetation described as Vaal-Vet Sandy Grassland within a Grassland Biome. Land use in the general area is characterized by mining and agriculture, dominated by crops and cattle farming. The study area is characterised by deep sandy to loamy soils based on the extensive agricultural activities. The area that will be utilised for the photovoltaic facility measures 216ha.

1.3.2. Location Map

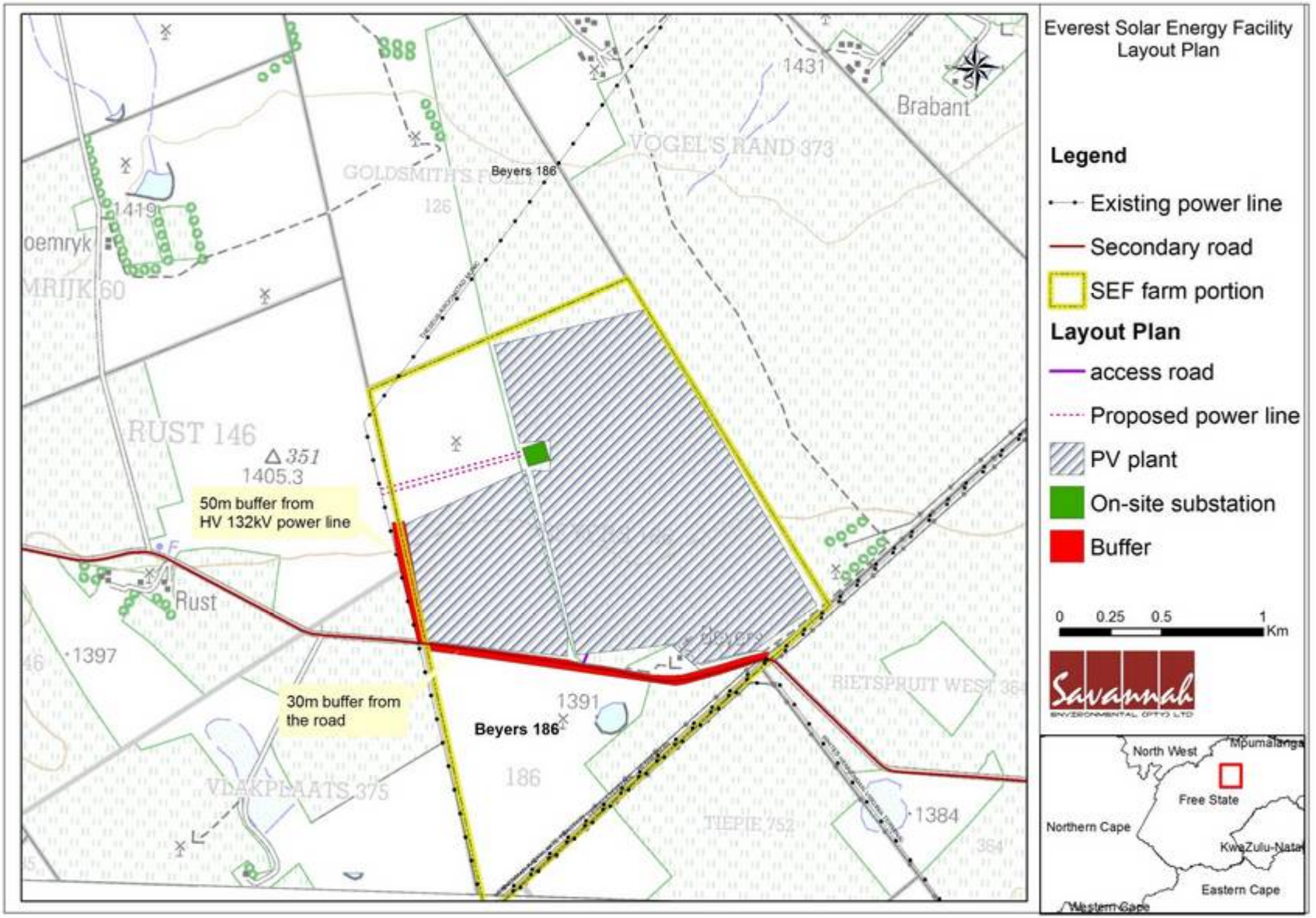

Figure 1: Location map provided by Savannah showing the infrastructure area that was assessed.

1.3.3. Google Maps

Figure 2: Google Image showing the development footprint (blue) and track log (black) of the areas that were covered during the survey.

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The aim of the study is to cover archaeological databases and historical sources to compile a background history of the study area followed by field verification; this was accomplished by means of the following phases.

2.1 Phase 1 - Desktop Study

The first phase comprised a desktop study, gathering data to compile a background history of the area in question. It included scanning existing records for archaeological sites, historical sites, graves, and ethnographical information on the inhabitants of the area. This phase consisted of a heritage scoping report done by Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (van der Walt 2013).

2.1.1 Literature Search

In addition to the archival study from the scoping study the actions indicated below were also taken.

2.1.2 Information Collection

The SAHRA report mapping project (Version 1.0) and SAHRIS was consulted to collect data from previously conducted CRM projects in the region to provide a comprehensive account of the history of the study area.

2.1.3 Consultation

A Public Participation process was conducted by Savannah Environmental for this project. No heritage concerns were raised.

2.1.4 Google Earth and Mapping Survey

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

2.1.5 Genealogical Society of South Africa

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

2.2 Phase 2 - Physical Surveying

A field survey of the study area of 216 ha was conducted; focusing on drainage lines, outcrops, high lying areas and disturbances in the topography. The study area was surveyed by means of vehicle and extensive surveys on foot by professional archaeologists on the 23 August 2013.

All sites discovered inside the proposed development area was plotted on 1:50 000 maps and their GPS co-ordinates noted. Digital photographs were taken at all the sites.

2.3. Restrictions

Due to the fact that most cultural remains may occur below surface, the possibility exists that some features or artefacts may not have been discovered/ recorded during the survey. Low ground visibility of parts of the study area is due to crop farming, and the possible occurrence of unmarked graves and other cultural material cannot be excluded. Only the surface infrastructure footprint areas were surveyed as indicated

in the location map, and not the entire farm. This study did not assess the impact on the palaeontological component of the project. Although Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC surveyed the area as thoroughly as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to stop operations and inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains, such as stone tool scatters, artefacts, bones or fossils, be exposed during the process of development.

3 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT

The Everest solar energy facility is proposed to accommodate Photovoltaic (PV) panel technology and include the following infrastructure:

» Arrays of photovoltaic (PV) panels

» Mounting structure to be either rammed steel piles or piles with pre-manufactured concrete footings to support the PV panels.

» Cabling between the project components, to be lain underground where practical.

» A new on-site substation to evacuate the power from the facility into the Eskom grid (loop in loop out connection to the 132 kV line on the farm and this connects to the Theseus 132/44/11 kV substation)

» Internal access roads and fencing.

» Workshop area for maintenance, storage, and offices.

4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 General Information

CRM reports on the area together with secondary source material, primary sources, maps and online sources the study area was contextualised. One CRM project was conducted within a 10km radius of the study area (SAHRIS & SAHRA report mapping version 1) - Dreyer 2004. Dreyer recorded a cemetery but notes that no other archaeological material is present on site.

Google Earth and 1:50 000 maps of the area were utilised to identify possible places where archaeological and historical sites might be located. From the archival maps it seems as if the ruins and structures on the southern boundary of the study area date to before 1948 and these structures are therefore older than 60 years and protected by legislation. The database of the Genealogical Society of South Africa indicated no known grave sites within the study area.

Various inquiries were done on the database of the National Archives of South Africa, but unfortunately very few documents could be located that deal with the history of the farm Beyers No. 186. What was of

interest is that in 1934 Hendrik Francis de Wet the owner of the farm at that time applied to the government for grants to build residences for "bywoners" on the farm (van der Walt 2013).

The scoping study also highlighted the fact that it was not anticipated that ESA sites of significance will be encountered or LSA sites of significance due to the lack of caves in the area. It was however anticipated that some MSA finds might be possible around pans on the farm. It is important to note that the lack of sites can be attributed to a lack of sustainable water sources (no pans exist in the development footprint) in the development area as well as the lack of raw material for the manufacturing of stone tools.

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 western periphery of distribution of Late Iron Age settlements in the Free State. However to the north of the study area, ceramics from the Thabeng facies belonging to the Moloko branch of the Urewe tradition were recorded at Oxf 1 and Platberg 32/71 (Maggs 1976, Mason 1986). Similarly to the east Makgwareng ceramics belonging to the Blackburn Branch of the Urewe tradition was recorded (Dreyer 1992 and Maggs 1976). There is however a low likelihood of finding sites dating to this period in the study area.

Please refer to the scoping study (vd Walt 2013) for a more comprehensive background study on the area

5. 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, or a representative sample, depending on the nature of the project. In the case of the proposed PV Solar Facility the local extent of its impact necessitates a representative sample and only the footprint of the areas demarcated for development were surveyed. 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. The following criteria were used to establish site significance:

- The unique nature of a site;
- The integrity of the archaeological/cultural heritage deposits;
- 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/is known);
- The preservation condition of the sites;
- Potential to answer present research questions.

Furthermore, The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Sec 3) distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as 'part of the national estate' if they have cultural significance or other special value. These criteria are:

- Its importance in/to 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;
- Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

5.1. Field Rating of Sites

Site significance classification standards prescribed by SAHRA (2006), and approved by ASAPA for the SADC region, were used for the purpose of this report. The recommendations for each site should be read in conjunction with section 9 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

5.2 Impact Rating of Assessment

The criteria below are used to establish the impact rating of a site. as provided by the client:

» The **nature**, which shall include a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.

» The **extent**, wherein it will be indicated whether the impact will be local (limited to the immediate area or site of development) or regional, and a value between 1 and 5 will be assigned as appropriate (with 1 being low and 5 being high):

» The **duration**, wherein it will be indicated whether:

- the lifetime of the impact will be of a very short duration (0-1 years), assigned a score of 1;
- the lifetime of the impact will be of a short duration (2-5 years), assigned a score of 2;
- medium-term (5-15 years), assigned a score of 3;
- long term (> 15 years), assigned a score of 4; or
- permanent, assigned a score of 5;

» The **magnitude**, quantified on a scale from 0-10 where; 0 is small and will have no effect on the environment, 2 is minor and will not result in an impact on processes, 4 is low and will cause a slight impact on processes, 6 is moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way, 8 is high (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease), and 10 is very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.

» The **probability of occurrence**, which shall describe the likelihood of the impact actually occurring. Probability will be estimated on a scale of 1-5 where; 1 is very improbable (probably will not happen), 2 is improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood), 3 is probable (distinct possibility), 4 is highly probable (most likely) and 5 is definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).

» The **significance**, which shall be determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above and can be assessed as low, medium or high; and

» the **status**, which will be described as either positive, negative or neutral.

» the degree to which the impact can be reversed.

» the degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.

the *degree* to which the impact can be mitigated.

The **significance** is calculated by combining the criteria in the following formula:

S=(E+D+M)P

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent

D = Duration

M = Magnitude

P = Probability

The **significance weightings** for each potential impact are as follows:

» < 30 points: Low (i.e., where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area),

» 30-60 points: Medium (i.e., where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated),

» > 60 points: High (i.e., where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area).

6. BASELINE STUDY-DESCRIPTION OF SITES

It is important to note that the entire farm was not surveyed but only the footprint of the proposed phases for the PV layout area, power line for connection to the grid and access routes as indicated in Figure 1. One site consisting of possible farm labourer dwellings was identified during the survey located on the southern periphery of the development footprint (Figure 3).

6.1 Site Distribution Map

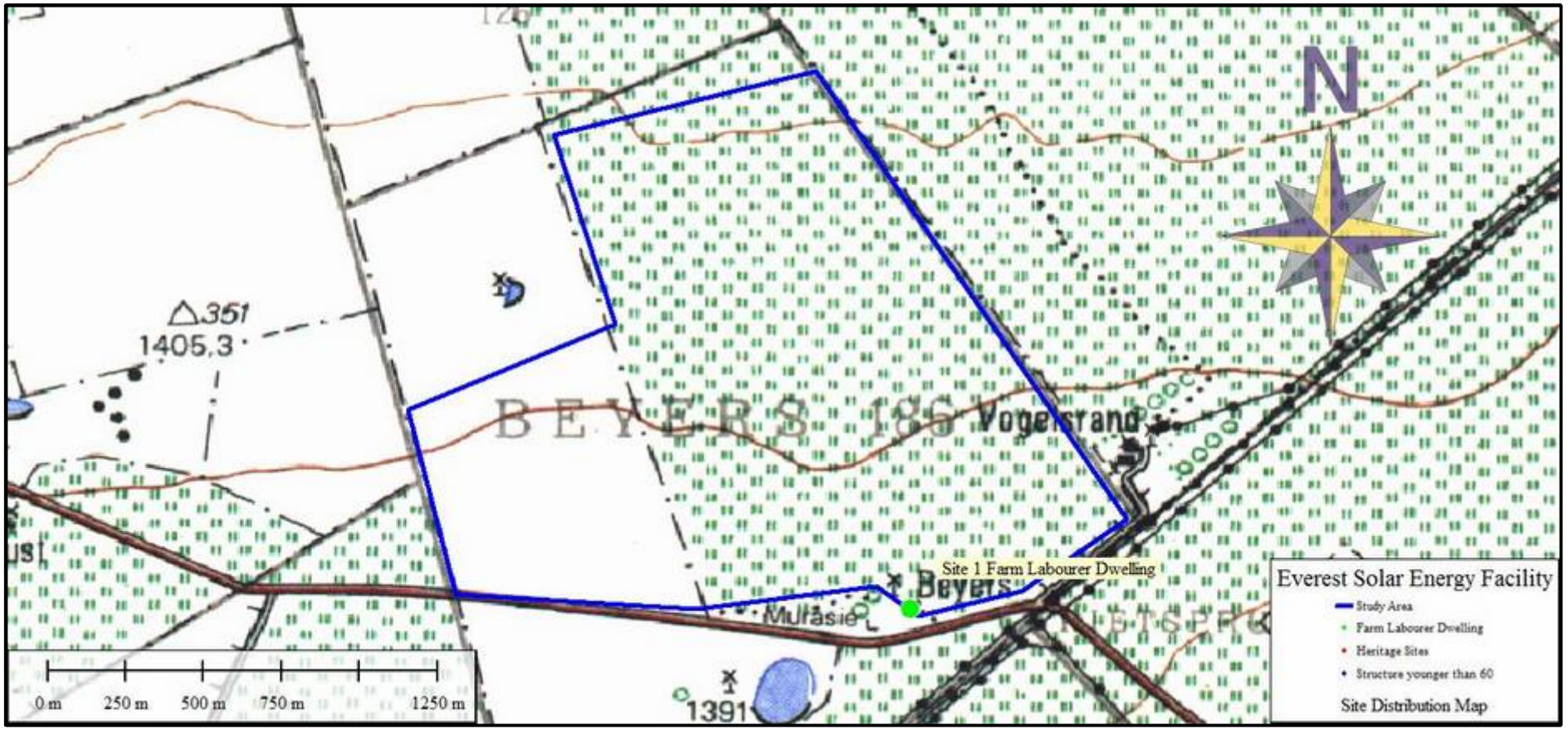

Figure 3: Showing the location of the identified sites in relation to the proposed PV panel area.

Figure 4. View of the power line forming the western boundary of the study area.

Figure 5. General Site conditions in the north western portion of the study area.

Figure 6. Recent agricultural activities in the eastern portion of the study area.

Figure 7. General site conditions in the northern portion of the study area.

6.2. Sites with Coordinates

Site Number	Type Site	Cultural Markers	Co ordinate	Impact
Site 1	Recent/historical	Ash, industrial artifacts.	S27 59 21.3 E26 58 50.4	No direct impact foreseen

6.3. Site Descriptions

6.3.1. Farm labourer dwelling (Site 1) on the southern periphery of the study area

Site Number	Site 1	**1:50 000 map nr**	2726 DD
Site Data	**Description:**		
Type of site	Open site		
Site categories	Recent/historical ruin		
Context	**Site 1** consists of a large (possibly) farm labourer compound setup. Very little is left of these structures as the site is almost completely destroyed by agricultural activities. The only remaining evidence of the site consists of an ash midden with iron, plastic and glass household items scattered all over the site. The site is also marked by a large cluster of truksvy trees. Sundried mud bricks and cement rubble are scattered over the site. A single linear brick wall with a water container is found on the site. The site is located on the southern periphery of the proposed development area. It must be kept in mind that sites like these might contain unmarked graves.		
Cultural affinities, approximate age and significant features of the site;	Very little is left of the site and based on what's left it is not possible to deduct age or determine architectural significance of the site. The scoping study however showed that the site is older than 60 years and was intact in 1948 (figure 9).		
Estimation or measurement of the extent	The site covers an area of 0.19 ha.		
Description of artefacts	Modern industrial artefacts, such as wire, glass and cans, are scattered over the sites.		

Photographs

Figure 8: Cluster of Truksvy trees marking the site.

Figure 9: Oldest visible date on site.

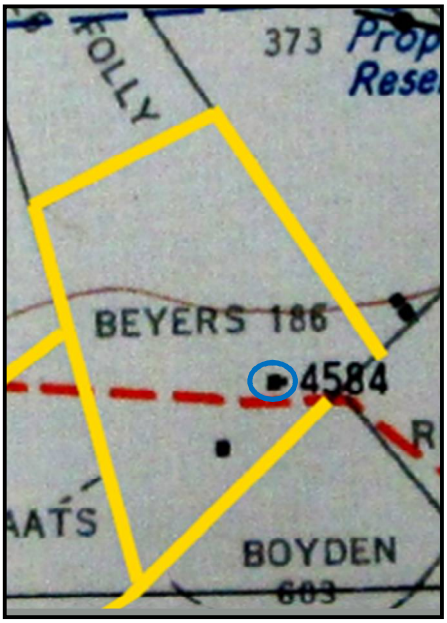

Figure 10: 1948 Map showing Site 1 in blue.

Figure 11: Sun dried bricks at Site 1.

Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:	Generally Protected C
Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)	Due to the near total destruction of the site, it is given a low heritage significance.

Site 1

Impact evaluation of the proposed project on heritage resources

Nature: During the operation of the project an indirect visual impact is expected for the site.		
	Without mitigation	**With mitigation**
Extent	Local (2)	Local (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Magnitude	Low (3)	Low (3)
Probability	Not Probable (1)	Not Probable (1)
Significance	**Low (10)**	**Low (9)**
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Not reversible	Not reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	Yes
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	
Mitigation: There is no direct impact foreseen on site 1 as it is located on the periphery of the study area. Furthermore there is nothing left of the site to mitigate and no further mitigation is necessary for the site. (Please refer to section 7 for full details on recommendations).		
Cumulative impacts: Archaeological and cultural sites are non-renewable and impact on any archaeological context or material will be permanent and destructive.		
Residual Impacts: N.A		

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

One site of heritage significance was identified during the survey consisting of the demolished remains of what possibly was a farm labourer setup. The site is located just outside of the development footprint on the southern periphery of the study area. Therefore no direct impact is foreseen on the site by the proposed development. Due to the total destruction of the site the site is of low significance and no mitigation is necessary.

If any possible finds such as tool scatters, bone or fossil remains are exposed or noticed during construction, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted to assess the find.

An independent Palaeontological desktop study (Millsteed 2013) was conducted on the area as part of the scoping phase. Recommendations and mitigation measures in this report are to be implemented prior to development based on comments and approval from SAHRA.

8. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the study there are no significant archaeological risks associated with the proposed solar energy facility. No structures or farming infrastructure occur within the study area although the demolished remains of a site older than 60 years occur on the southern boundary of the site. No cultural landscape elements were noted and visual impacts to scenic routes and sense of place are also considered to be low. No further mitigation is recommended for this aspect.

Due to the subsurface nature of archaeological material and graves the possibility of the occurrence of unmarked or informal graves and subsurface finds cannot be excluded. If during construction any possible finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts or bone and fossil remains are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the find.

There were no red flags identified during the AIA and subject to approval from SAHRA there is from an archaeological point of view no reason why the development should not proceed if the recommendations as made in this report are adhered to.

9. PROJECT TEAM

Jaco van der Walt, Project Manager

10. STATEMENT OF COMPETENCY

I (Jaco van der Walt) am a member of ASAPA (no 159), and accredited in the following fields of the CRM Section of the association: Iron Age Archaeology, Colonial Period Archaeology, Stone Age Archaeology and Grave Relocation. This accreditation is also valid for/acknowledged by SAHRA and AMAFA.

I have been involved in research and contract work in South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Tanzania as well as the DRC; and have conducted more than 300 AIAs since 2000.

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