

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIALIST STUDY

In terms of Section 38(8) of the NHRA for a

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE MAYOGI PV FACILITY NEAR KIRKWOOD, EASTERN CAPE

Prepared by



CTS HERITAGE
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In Association with

SiVEST

December 2022



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Farm No. 692 (hereafter referred to as the property) is located adjacent to the R75 approximately 13km south-west of Kirkwood, Easter Cape Province. The Skilpad Substation is located within the property. The intention is to develop one or more PV facilities and associated infrastructure on the property, depending on site sensitivities. The associated infrastructure would include a BESS, site camp, substation and OHL, and O&M building. Based on the site visit and desktop analysis, the focus area for PV development is the northern section of the property.

The previous heritage studies that have been conducted in the broader area have identified isolated and scattered artefacts of the Early, Middle and Later Stone Age (Binneman, 2010; NID 7159). The findings of this assessment corroborate the characterisation of the area made by other specialists.

The field survey identified a number of isolated artefacts, none of which are dense enough to be considered an archaeological site. None of the archaeological observations made have sufficient scientific value to warrant their retention and as such, have been graded as Not Conservation-Worthy. The recording of their presence in this report is considered sufficient.

Based on the outcomes of this assessment, it is unlikely that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant archaeological or cultural heritage resources.

Recommendations

Based on the outcomes of this report, it is not anticipated that the proposed development will negatively impact on significant archaeological heritage on condition that:

- Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of the study area, it is always possible that hidden or subsurface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils, burials or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, work must cease in the vicinity of the find and SAHRA must be alerted immediately to determine an appropriate way forward.



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Information on Project

Farm No. 692 (hereafter referred to as the property) is located adjacent to the R75 approximately 13km south-west of Kirkwood, Easter Cape Province. The Skilpad Substation is located within the property. The intention is to develop one or more PV facilities and associated infrastructure on the property, depending on site sensitivities. The associated infrastructure would include a BESS, site camp, substation and OHL, and O&M building. Based on the site visit and desktop analysis, the focus area for PV development is the northern section of the property.

1.2 Description of Property and Affected Environment

The proposed Mayogi solar PV facility lies about 20km southwest of Kirkwood in the Eastern Cape on the southwestern side of the R75 road that continues onto Kariega (formerly Uitenhage) another 30km further south. The development area is generally flat to undulating in the northern section closest to the R75 while the property narrows into a wedge to the south and becomes hilly and thickly vegetated by Albany thicket (spekboom, Euphorbia, aloes etc). The northern area has been earmarked as the preferred location of the solar PV facilities and is currently used for game farming of buffalo, zebra, ostriches and various antelope species. The terrain and grazing of cattle and game in the northern portion has left this section far less vegetated than the southern end.

The farm is part of Steenbokvlakte that has since been subdivided into various smaller farms and commercial businesses such as the Mayogi Wildstal farmstall and Daniell Cheetah Project just opposite the study area on the northeastern side of the R75. The Skilpad substation is located in the northeastern corner of the study area. An existing cluster of about 12 wooden game lodge tourism accommodation units lies midway near the western boundary of the southern section of the property which is very much in keeping with the large number of game viewing and hunting lodges that are located in the general area between Kariega, Kirkwood and Addo Elephant National Park.



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Figure 1.1: Satellite image indicating proposed location of development



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Figure 1.2: Satellite image indicating proposed location of development



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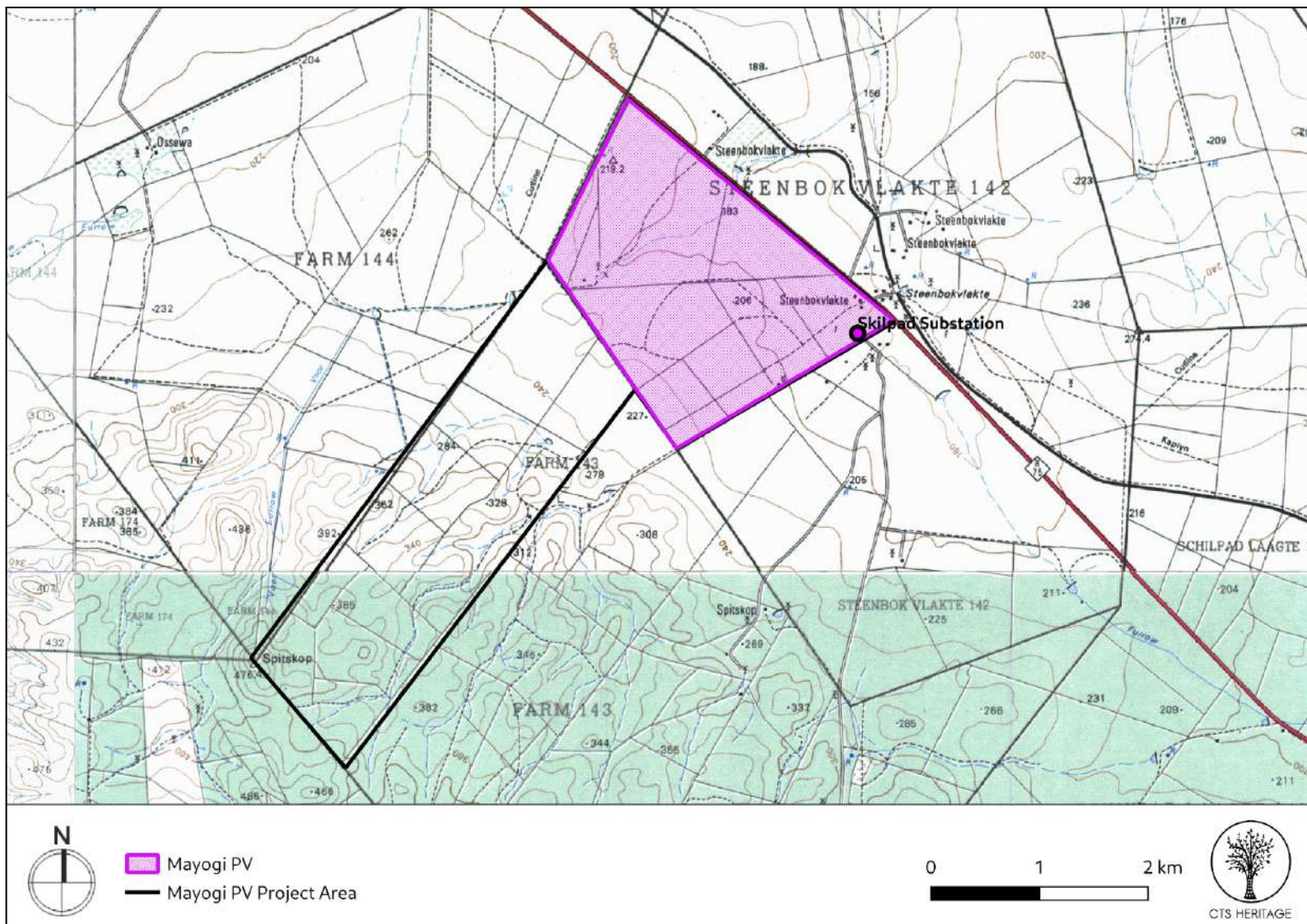


Figure 1.3: Proposed project boundary - Topo Map



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2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Purpose of Archaeological Study

The purpose of this archaeological study is to satisfy the requirements of section 38(8), and therefore section 38(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) in terms of impacts to archaeological resources.

2.2 Summary of steps followed

- An archaeologist conducted a survey of the site and its environs from 15 to 16 November 2022 to determine what archaeological resources are likely to be impacted by the proposed development.
- The area proposed for development was assessed on foot, photographs of the context and finds were taken, and tracks were recorded using a GPS.
- The identified resources were assessed to evaluate their heritage significance in terms of the grading system outlined in section 3 of the NHRA (Act 25 of 1999).
- Alternatives and mitigation options were discussed with the Environmental Assessment Practitioner.

2.3 Constraints & Limitations

The northern zone was relatively easier to survey as the terrain is level to undulating with only grassland and patches of Albany thicket present. The southern section is hilly throughout and was very densely vegetated by Albany thicket. It was only possible to traverse this area using the existing farm tracks that crisscross the southern section while the northern area was covered on foot and by mountain bike. In sampling the archaeological sensitivity of the area it was clear that the flatter ground to the north held more material than the hilly ground to the south. However, should development take place in the southern area it is possible that archaeological material would be revealed by vegetation clearing. We therefore have a reasonable level of confidence in the heritage sensitivities present in the northern section of the study area with only a moderate degree of coverage in the southern section due to the impenetrable vegetation cover.



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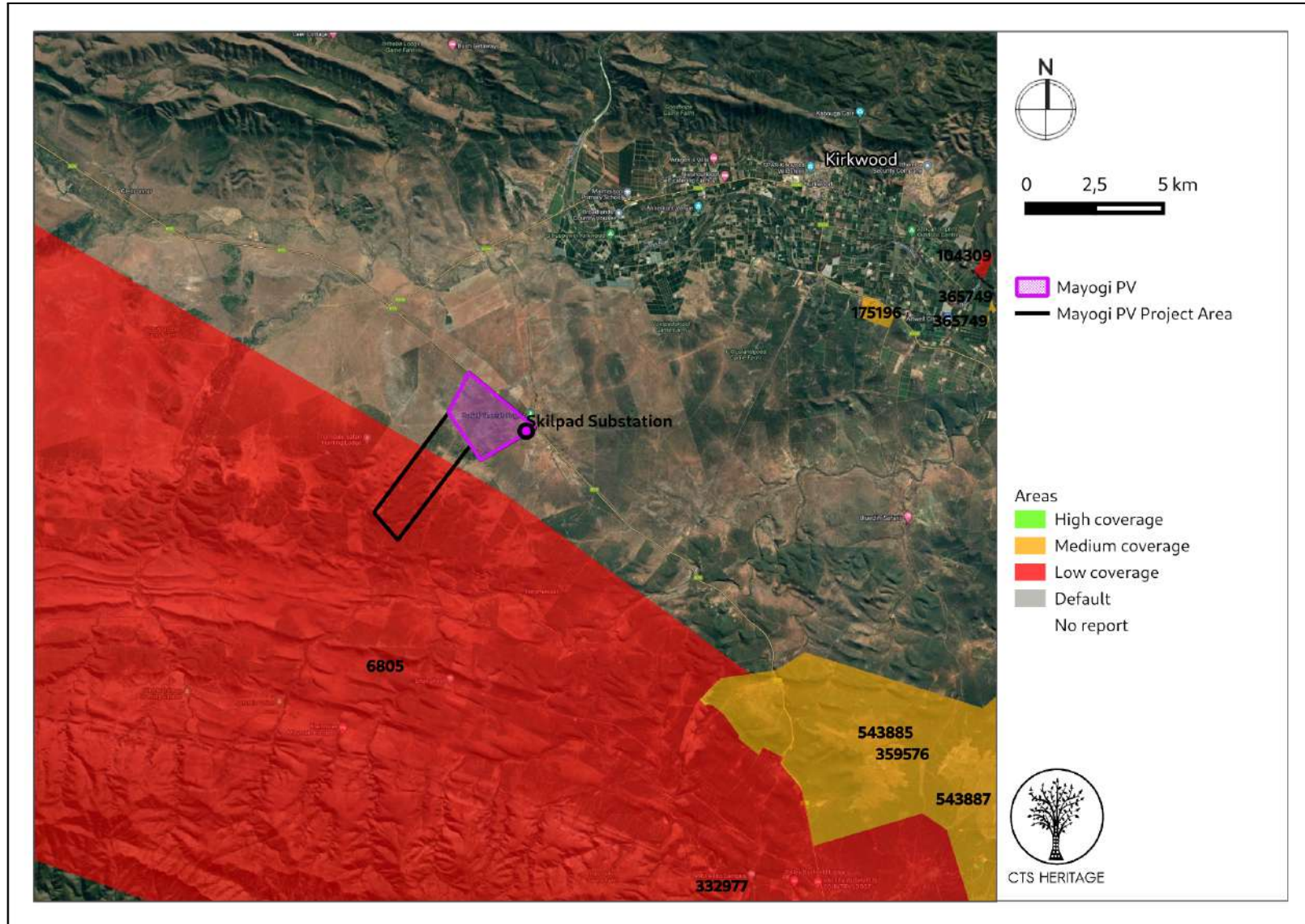


Figure 2: Close up satellite image indicating proposed location of development in relation to heritage studies previously conducted

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3. HISTORY AND EVOLUTION OF THE SITE AND CONTEXT

Background:

This application is for the proposed development of a PV facility and its grid collection on the south side of the R75 approximately 10km from Kirkwood and the Sunday's River Valley.

Cultural landscape and the Built Environment

At the beginning of the 19th century, the Sundays River formed the eastern border of the then Cape Colony. The broader area around Kirkwood was consequently the scene of many armed conflicts - Khoi against Xhosa, Khoi and Xhosa together against the Boers and British together and finally the Boers against the British during the Second Anglo-Boer War. Historic period remains are also found in the area, with early farmhouses, churches and several farm burial grounds having been noted, ranging from formal, enclosed graves to informal stone-packed burial mounds (Van Ryneveld 2016, NID 374575).

The Sundays River Valley irrigation scheme was started in the early 1920s, targeting British settlers on small holdings (10 morgen in size) along the banks of the Sundays River. A large dam was constructed on the Sundays River (Lake Mentz) to supply the area with water for irrigation, and a canal system was put in place to supply water to farms from Kirkwood, at the upper end of the valley, to Addo at the lower end.

Importantly, the ACO (2014) noted that the broader context within which this development occurs has high levels of cultural landscape significance. As noted in ACO (2014), "The construction of a major transmission line (Eskom's 765 kW Gamma-Grassridge) has been approved but not yet built. It will cross the western side of the study area through Soutpans Poort and is expected to be a major new visual intrusion. In terms of the assessment checklist published by Baumann, Winter, Aikman (2005) the landscape is largely intact as a natural landscape and intrusions within the last 60 years have been moderate. The aesthetic qualities can be described as being of generally scenic (not dramatic) significance while certain niche areas are highly significant – especially the landscapes on the northern side of the Klein Winterhoek ridge as well as the Perdepoort which contains some dramatic scenery with a distinct character." Furthermore, as the proposed development consists of an expansion of existing infrastructure, there is no "change of character" to the site and no negative impact to the cultural landscape is anticipated from the proposed amendment to the road alignment.

Archaeology

As a source of freshwater, the Sundays River valley has likely been occupied continuously throughout history. According to Webley (2003 SAHRIS NID 4307), Early and Middle Stone Age scatters are found along the banks of the Sundays River. These scatters are found immediately below the topsoil, at a depth of no more than 30cm and appear to have been deposited through river action, and as such, are not *in situ*. The artefacts identified consist of flaked quartzite cobbles with cortex and quartzite flakes. Very few diagnostic flakes were identified. In her assessment of the number of borrow pits, van Ryneveld (2012, SAHRIS NID 49462) did not identify any archaeological resources within the two



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borrow pits located near the proposed development area. According to Gaigher (2013 SAHRIS NID 125198), “Excavations at sites such as Melkhoutboom and Vygeboom (inside Addo Park) have uncovered graves with rich grave goods indicating a complex belief system. The rock art too indicates the San occupants took part in trance before painting... Many of the shell middens in the Addo Park contain pottery, confirming the presence of the Khoekhoen in the area.” According to Gaigher (2013), “The majority of hunter-gatherer groups had been pushed out of the Zuurberg by the 1820’s and was forced to move further inland to escape European settlement on their lands.”

The previous heritage studies that have been conducted in the broader area have identified isolated and scattered artefacts of the Early, Middle and Later Stone Age (Binneman, 2010; NID 7159). Generally, archaeological artefacts in this region are found in road cuttings, tracks and paths as the dense vegetation of the area largely obscures their presence elsewhere. ESA material known from the area includes handaxes and cleavers that are usually found in river gravels, although *in situ* ESA tools have been found in spring deposits near Addo (Binneman 2016, NID 365749). MSA flake and blade tools are similarly usually found in secondary contexts, and may be found with associated fossil bone material (Binneman 2010). LSA sites, though present, are usually obscured by the dense vegetation in this region. When found, they are usually represented by limited numbers of stone tools and bone fragments, and organic preservation is generally poor (Binneman 2016). Cave sites in the nearby mountains, on the contrary, often contain well-preserved deposits and rock paintings. Khoe sites, dating to the past 2 000 years, also occur in the area, and their sites are marked by the presence of indigenous ceramics and domesticated animal bone. These groups were also responsible for the creation of large middens of freshwater mussels, sometimes associated with human burials, that can be found on the banks of the Sunday’s River (Binneman 2016). Burials and graves associated with pre-colonial as well as historic communities are also to be found in the area (Binneman 2013, NID 175196).

Historic period remains are also found in the area, with early farmhouses, churches and several farm burial grounds having been noted, ranging from formal, enclosed graves to informal stone-packed burial mounds (Van Ryneveld 2016, NID 374575).



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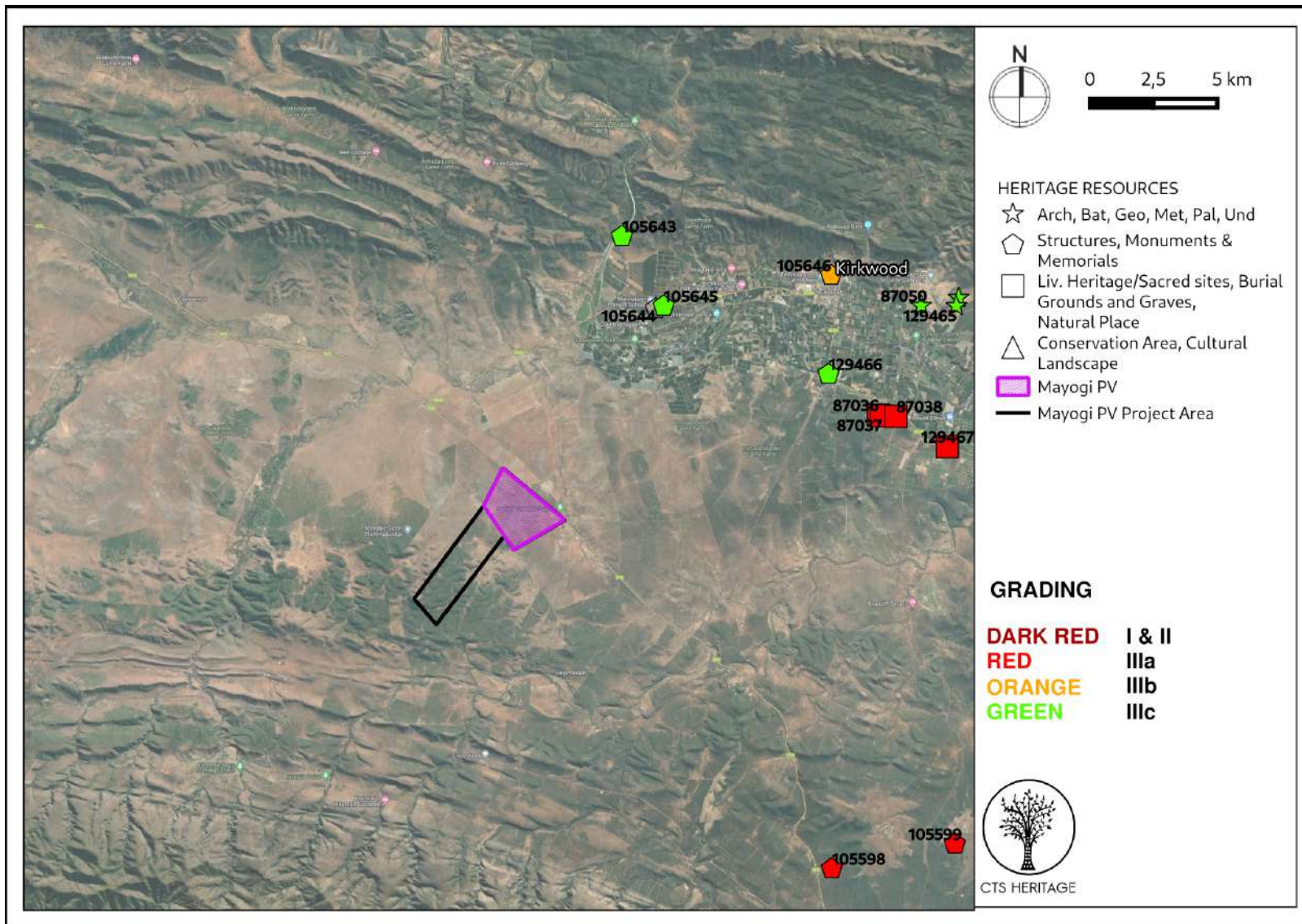


Figure 3. Heritage Resources Map. Heritage Resources previously identified in and near the study area, with SAHRIS Site IDs indicated



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4. IDENTIFICATION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

4.1 Field Assessment

The archaeological survey resulted in nearly 60 observations and these were focussed in the northern area where the solar PV facilities have been proposed. Some Later Stone Age (LSA) material was found but the vast majority of sites consisted of quartzite flakes and cores dating to the MSA. A smaller contribution of siltstone flakes was also recorded but the extensive use of quartzite was indicative of the exploitation of sandstone gravels present in nearby streams and rivers. An early MSA component was also present and typical bifacial flakes and radial cores contributed to the assemblages. There were also some historical artefacts such as rusted metal, glass and ceramics closer to the R75 which are likely to be associated with the Steenbokvlakte farm and the migrant farming routes through this area from the 19th century onwards. There are no historic werfs or farm buildings in the study area and all of the modern built environment infrastructure relates to the game farming, water troughs and dams, the lodge chalets and the Skilpad substation. There are no natural shelters or overhangs on the property.



Figure 4.1: Existing structures located in the south east of the property



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Figure 4.2: Skilpad substation and existing structures in the south east of the property



Figure 4.3: Existing grid infrastructure within the development area



Figure 4.4: Existing grid infrastructure within the development area



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Figure 4.5: Contextual Images



Figure 4.6: Contextual images



Figure 4.7: Contextual images



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Figure 4.8: Contextual images



Figure 4.9: Contextual images



Figure 4.10: Contextual images



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Figure 4.11: Contextual images



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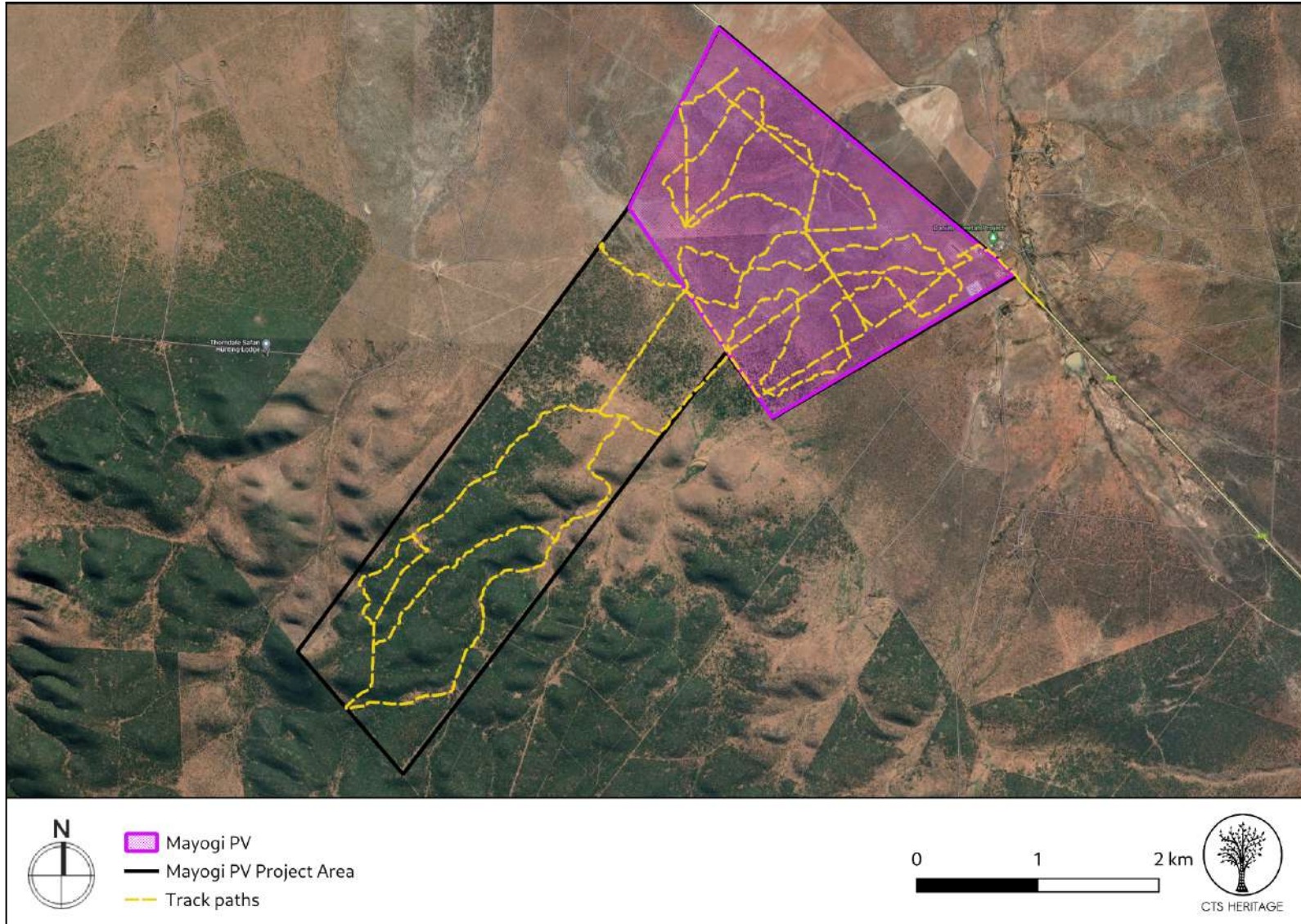


Figure 5: Trackpaths indicating the path walked by the specialist



4.2 Archaeological Resources identified

Table 1: Observations noted during the field assessment

POINT ID	Description	Type	Period	Density/m2	Co-ordinates		Grading	Mitigation
001	Quartzite points, flakes	Artefacts	LSA+MSA	10 to 30	-33.47597	25.31221	NCW	NA
002	Quartzite cores, flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47463	25.31136	NCW	NA
003	Quartzite points	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47347	25.30782	NCW	NA
004	Quartzite flake and core	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47382	25.3056	NCW	NA
005	Elongated quartzite flake, rusted metal sheet	Artefacts	Historic, MSA	0 to 5	-33.47558	25.30264	NCW	NA
006	Ruined concrete dam, troughs	Structure	Modern	n/a	-33.47636	25.30142	NCW	NA
007	Various quartzite flakes, cores	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-33.47406	25.30045	NCW	NA
008	Quartzite blade, flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47203	25.30029	NCW	NA
009	Quartzite, flaked core, darker flakes	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-33.47061	25.30273	NCW	NA
010	Quartzite cores	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.46894	25.30414	NCW	NA
011	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.46723	25.30537	NCW	NA
012	Quartzite point, bulb of percussion	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.46604	25.30661	NCW	NA
013	Early MSA biface, flakes, quartzite	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.46599	25.30812	NCW	NA
014	Quartzite radial core and flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.46829	25.30854	NCW	NA
015	Quartzite debitage and flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.46903	25.31008	NCW	NA
016	Retouched quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47072	25.31259	NCW	NA
017	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.4718	25.31397	NCW	NA
018	Historical artefacts, metal, bottles, brick	Artefacts	Historic	10 to 30	-33.47217	25.31554	NCW	NA
019	Upper grindstone, flakes, quartzite	Artefacts	LSA	0 to 5	-33.47298	25.31661	NCW	NA
020	Siltstone core, quartzite flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.4733	25.31729	NCW	NA
021	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47404	25.31778	NCW	NA
022	Quartzite flakes, retouched, hammerstone, historical metal, ceramics	Artefacts	LSA+MS, Historical	10 to 30	-33.47479	25.31817	NCW	NA
023	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47604	25.31837	NCW	NA
024	Quartzite core and flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47602	25.31624	NCW	NA
025	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47609	25.31441	NCW	NA
026	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.489405	25.293547	NCW	NA
027	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.498727	25.277358	NCW	NA
028	Old wheeled iron farm plough	Artefacts	Historic	0 to 5	-33.502965	25.275434	NCW	NA
029	Concrete tank	Structure	Modern	n/a	-33.511626	25.271672	NCW	NA
030	Quartzite flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.510269	25.280755	NCW	NA
031	Concrete trough	Structure	Modern	n/a	-33.497748	25.291091	NCW	NA
032	Quartzite blade	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.495361	25.294862	NCW	NA
033	Quartzite point	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.483476	25.299191	NCW	NA
034	Pink quartzite flakes and flake blanks	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47818649	25.30098763	NCW	NA
035	Quartzite core and flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47799462	25.30333587	NCW	NA
036	Early MSA small biface, quartzite and shale point	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47907222	25.30576212	NCW	NA
037	Quartzite point and larger flake	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.4785214	25.31042562	NCW	NA
038	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-33.47903567	25.31246128	NCW	NA
039	Retouched quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47759222	25.31500224	NCW	NA



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040	Quartzite blade	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.47705648	25.32234359	NCW	NA
041	Various quartzite flakes, cores	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-33.4786128	25.32444947	NCW	NA
042	Broken siltstone UG, quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA, LSA	0 to 5	-33.48102964	25.32515613	NCW	NA
043	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.48246666	25.32279181	NCW	NA
044	Quartzite point, siltstone UG	Artefacts	LSA	0 to 5	-33.48102714	25.32090993	NCW	NA
045	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.48056282	25.31672604	NCW	NA
046	Quartzite core	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.4821102	25.3145424	NCW	NA
047	Quartzite flakes, points, some retouch	Artefacts	MSA	5 to 10	-33.48333597	25.31520455	NCW	NA
048	Quartzite core and points	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.48590057	25.3157338	NCW	NA
049	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.48694118	25.31320892	NCW	NA
050	Quartzite flakes, some pink coloured points	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.48728769	25.31237921	NCW	NA
051	Elongated quartzite flake, point	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.48792469	25.31042083	NCW	NA
052	Fine grained quartzite flakes, one retouched for hafting	Artefacts	LSA, MSA	5 to 10	-33.48695203	25.30884719	NCW	NA
053	Quartzite flakes, light coloured	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.48504005	25.3102136	NCW	NA
054	Quartzite cores, one radial, flakes	Artefacts	MSA	10 to 30	-33.48264821	25.311511	NCW	NA
055	Retouched quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.48128102	25.30970959	NCW	NA
056	Quartzite flakes	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.48171341	25.3079207	NCW	NA
057	Quartzite points	Artefacts	LSA	0 to 5	-33.48319775	25.30602442	NCW	NA
058	Radial core and point, quartzite	Artefacts	MSA	0 to 5	-33.48456558	25.30524082	NCW	NA



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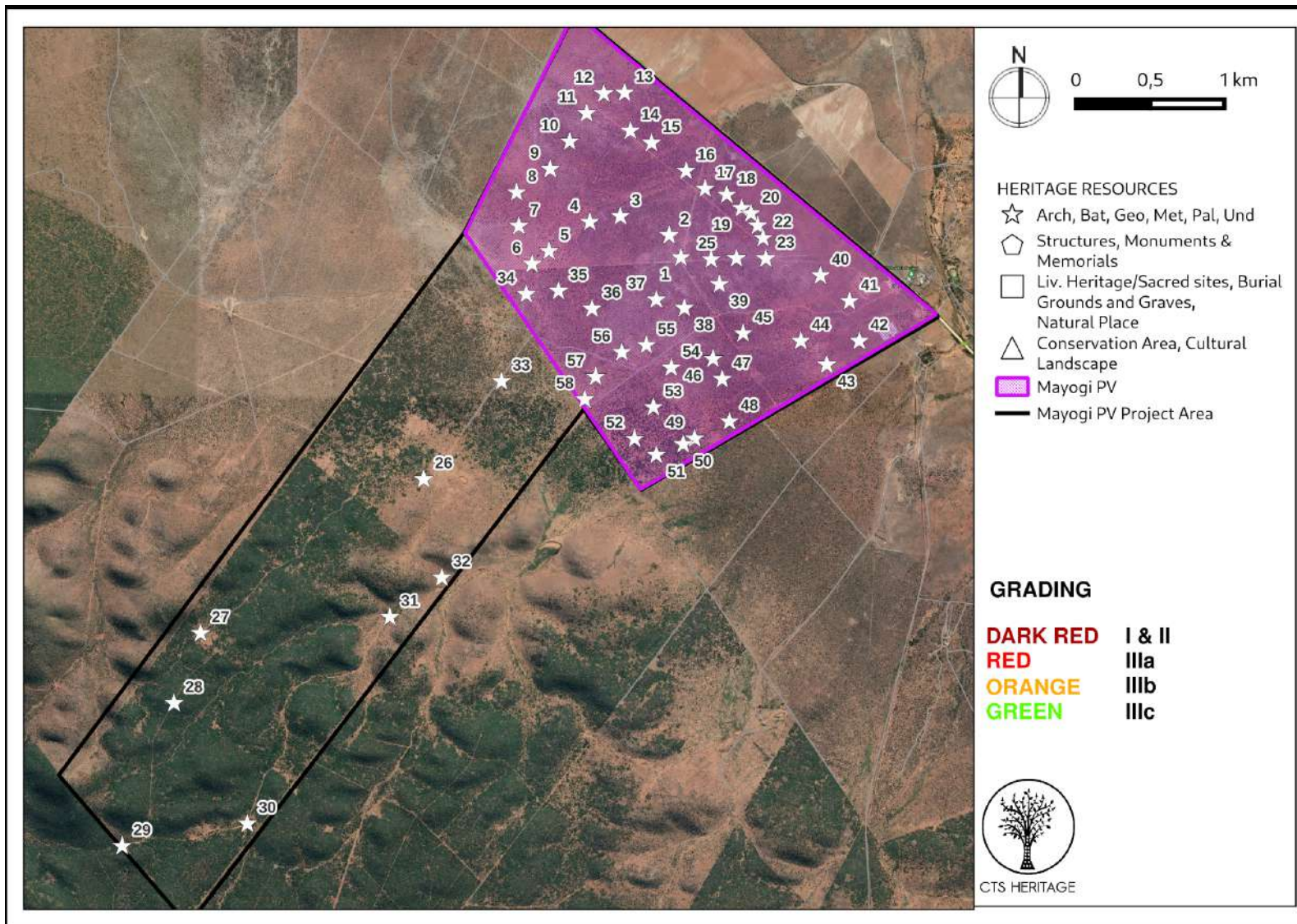


Figure 6: Map of heritage resources identified during the field assessment relative to the proposed development footprint



4.3 Selected photographic record

(a full photographic record is available upon request)



Figure 7.1: Observation 001 and 002



Figure 7.2: Observation 003 and 004



Figure 7.3: Observation 006 and 007



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Figure 7.4: Observation 009



Figure 7.5 Observation 011 and 013



Figure 7.6 Observation 014 and 017



Figure 7.7 Observation 020 and 023



Figure 7.8 Observation 027 and 030



Figure 7.9: Observation 034 and 037



Figure 7.10: Observation 040 and 043



Figure 7.11: Observation 046 and 050



Figure 7.12: Observation 053 and 058



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5. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Assessment of impact to Archaeological Resources

No impact to significant archaeological or cultural heritage resources is anticipated.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The previous heritage studies that have been conducted in the broader area have identified isolated and scattered artefacts of the Early, Middle and Later Stone Age (Binneman, 2010; NID 7159). The findings of this assessment corroborate the characterisation of the area made by other specialists.

The field survey identified a number of isolated artefacts, none of which are dense enough to be considered an archaeological site. None of the archaeological observations made have sufficient scientific value to warrant their retention and as such, have been graded as Not Conservation-Worthy. The recording of their presence in this report is considered sufficient.

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7. REFERENCES

Heritage Impact Assessments				
Nid	Report Type	Author/s	Date	Title
104309	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	01/05/2012	A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed expansion of the existing agricultural activities on Falcon Ridge, Portion 274 of Strathomers estate no. 42, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.
125198	Heritage Impact Assessment Specialist Reports	Stephan Gaigher	01/07/2013	HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED UPGRADING OF STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE IN VALENCIA, ADDO, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEYMUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
136577	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	05/09/2012	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON RIVER BEND CITRUS FARM, REMAINDER OF FARM 82 WOLVE KOP, PORTION 1 OF FARM 77 WELLSHAVEN AND PORTION 3 OF FARM 77 HONEYVALE, NEAR ADDO, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
136577	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	05/09/2012	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON RIVER BEND CITRUS FARM, REMAINDER OF FARM 82 WOLVE KOP, PORTION 1 OF FARM 77 WELLSHAVEN AND PORTION 3 OF FARM 77 HONEYVALE, NEAR ADDO, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
136578	PIA Desktop	John E Almond	01/08/2012	PALAEONTOLOGICAL SPECIALIST STUDY: DESKTOP ASSESSMENT Expansion of River Bend Citrus Farm near Addo, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Eastern Cape
136578	PIA Desktop	John E Almond	01/08/2012	PALAEONTOLOGICAL SPECIALIST STUDY: DESKTOP ASSESSMENT Expansion of River Bend Citrus Farm near Addo, Sundays River Valley Municipality, Eastern Cape
174009	HIA Letter of Exemption	Johan Binneman	30/06/2014	LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (WITH CONDITIONS) FOR THE EXEMPTION OF A FULL PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SACE RANGER PHOTOVOLTAIC (SOLAR) PLANT NEAR UITENHAGE, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
175196	HIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	01/04/2013	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CLEARING OF LAND FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES ON PANZI CITRUS FARM NEAR KIRKWOOD, DIVISION OF UITENHAGE, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
332977	Desktop Assessment	Mariagrazia Galimberti, Kyla Bluff, Nicholas Wiltshire	25/09/2015	CTS15_012 - Uitenhage Gasification Plant
357420	Desktop	Mariagrazia	15/02/2016	Heritage Screener: CEN Hermitage Citrus and Storage Expansion Eastern



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	Assessment	Galimberti, Kyla Bluff, Nicholas Wiltshire		Cape
357424	Desktop Assessment	Mariagrazia Galimberti, Kyla Bluff, Nicholas Wiltshire	15/02/2016	Heritage Screener: CEN Summerville Citrus and Storage Expansion Eastern Cape
357428	Desktop Assessment	Mariagrazia Galimberti, Kyla Bluff, Nicholas Wiltshire	25/02/2016	Heritage Screener: PPC Dubrody Citrus, Kirkwood
359574	HIA Phase 1	Karen Van Ryneveld	15/09/2014	Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment – The Dassiesridge Wind Energy Facility (WEF), between Kirkwood and Uitenhage, Cacadu District, Eastern Cape, South Africa. 15 September 2014. Prepared by: Karen van Ryneveld (ArchaeoMaps). E-mail: kvanryneveld@gmail.com; Tel: 084 871 1064; Postal Address: Postnet Suite 239, Private Bag X3, Beacon Bay, 5205
359576	PIA Phase 1	John E. Almond	15/10/2014	PROPOSED DASSIESRIDGE WIND ENERGY FACILITY NEAR UITENHAGE, CACADU DISTRICT, EASTERN CAPE. By John E. Almond,
365749	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	29/02/2016	PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS FOR THE PROPOSED CLEARING OF VEGETATION IN THREE AREAS TO ESTABLISH CITRUS ORCHARDS ON THE FARM BOSCHKRAAL NEAR KIRKWOOD, SUNDAY’S RIVER VALLEY LOCAL MUNICIPALITY EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE
4307	AIA Phase 1	Lita Webley	11/06/2003	Addo Elephant National Park: Upgrading of Existing Tourist Road Network and Construction of Southern Access Road near Colchester - Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment
6805	AIA Phase 1	Len van Schalkwyk, Elizabeth Wahl	01/09/2007	Heritage Impact Assessment of Gamma Grassridge Power Line Corridors and Substation, Eastern, Western and Northern Cape Provinces, South Africa
7159	AIA Phase 1	Johan Binneman	23/11/2010	A PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES ON PORTION 20 OF FARM 84, LANDDROST VEEPLAATS, KIRKWOOD, SUNDAYS RIVER VALLEY MUNICIPALITY, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE