

HERITAGE WALK-DOWN REPORT

(REQUIRED AS A CONDITION OF AUTHORISATION)

FOR THE APPROVED DOORNHOEK 2 PV FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED
INFRASTRUCTURE, KLERKSDORP, NORTH WEST PROVINCE.

Type of development:

Renewable Energy

Applicant:

Doornhoek PV (Pty) Ltd

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Project Reference:

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March 2023

APPROVAL PAGE

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| Project Name | Doornhoek 2 Heritage walk-down |
| Report Title | Heritage walk-down for the approved Doornhoek 2 PV Facility and Associated Infrastructure, Klerksdorp, North West Province. |
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| Report Status | Draft Report |
| Applicant Name | Doornhoek PV (Pty) Ltd |

| Responsibility | Name | Qualifications and Certifications | Date |
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Executive Summary

Doornhoek PV (Pty) Ltd appointed Beyond Heritage to conduct a Heritage walk-down for the authorised construction of a photovoltaic (PV) solar energy facility (known as the Doornhoek 2 PV facility). The Project is located on Portion 18 of the Farm Doornhoek No. 372-IP approximately 11km north of Klerksdorp in the North West Province. The solar PV facility will comprise several arrays of PV panels and associated infrastructure and will have a contracted capacity of up to 50MW and will cover approximately 80ha. This walk-down was commissioned by Doornhoek PV (Pty) Ltd to fulfil the recommendations following a prior Environmental Impact Assessment process. From the walk-down the following key findings were made:


- During the Heritage Impact Assessment (van der Walt 2022c) for the Project, the combined fieldwork for both the Doornhoek 1 & 2 PV facility recorded heritage observations that were limited to archaeological findspots dating to the Stone Age and structures dating to the recent past/historical period. These features are avoided by the final Project footprint but necessitated a small change in layout from the area assessed during the HIA;
- The final Project footprint was covered during the walk down, and no heritage sites of significance were identified within the facility footprint;
- The lack of heritage sites in the project footprint means that the Project will not affect the heritage record of the area and the impact is low.

The heritage walk-down confirmed that the impacts on heritage resources are extremely low and the Project can continue with adherence to the recommendations made in this report and the official SAHRA comments (Case ID: 19232). The following recommendations apply and should be implemented together with the Chance Find procedure in Section 7:

Recommendations:

- Project activities must be limited to the authorised footprint that will be fenced ensuring that recorded sites outside of the footprint is not impacted on inadvertently;
- The study area should be monitored by the ECO during construction to implementation the Chance Find Procedure for the Project (Section 7.2).

Declaration of Independence

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Specialist Name | Jaco van der Walt |
| Declaration of Independence | <p>I declare, as a specialist appointed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) and the associated 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (as amended), that I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I act as an independent specialist 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 48 and is punishable in terms of section 49 A of the Act. |
| Signature |  |
| Date | 03/03/2023 |

a) Expertise of the specialist

Jaco van der Walt has been practising as a Cultural Resource Management (CRM) archaeologist for 15 years. He obtained an MA degree in Archaeology from the University of the Witwatersrand focussing on the Iron Age in 2012. Jaco is an accredited member of the Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) (#159) and have conducted more than 500 impact assessments in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Free State, Gauteng, Kwa Zulu Natal (KZN) as well as the Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces in South Africa.

Jaco has worked on various international projects in Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Zambia, Guinea, Afghanistan, Nigeria and Tanzania. Through this, he has a sound understanding of the International Finance Corporations (IFC) Performance Standard requirements, with specific reference to Performance Standard 8 – Cultural Heritage

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ABBREVIATIONS

| |
|---|
| ASAPA: Association of South African Professional Archaeologists |
| BGG Burial Ground and Graves |
| CFPs: Chance Find Procedures |
| CMP: Conservation Management Plan |
| CRR: Comments and Response Report |
| CRM: Cultural Resource Management |
| DFFE: Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Environment, |
| EA: Environmental Authorisation |
| EAP: Environmental Assessment Practitioner |
| ECO: Environmental Control Officer |
| EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment* |
| EIA: Early Iron Age* |
| EAP Environmental Assessment Practitioner |
| EMPr: Environmental Management Programme |
| ESA: Early Stone Age |
| ESIA: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment |
| GIS Geographical Information System |
| GPS: Global Positioning System |
| GRP Grave Relocation Plan |
| 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, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002) |
| MSA: Middle Stone Age |
| NEMA National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) |
| NHRA National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) |
| NID Notification of Intent to Develop |
| NoK Next-of-Kin |
| 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 the historic period)

The Iron Age (~ AD 400 to 1840)

Historic (~ AD 1840 to 1950)

Historic building (over 60 years old)

1 Introduction and Terms of Reference:

Beyond Heritage was appointed to conduct a Heritage walk-down for the authorised photovoltaic (PV) solar energy facility (known as the Doornhoek 2 PV facility) located on a site approximately 11km north of Klerksdorp in the North West Province. The solar PV facility will comprise several arrays of PV panels and associated infrastructure and will have a contracted capacity of up to 50MW. The development area is situated within the City of Matlosana Local Municipality within the Dr Kenneth Kaunda District Municipality (Figure 1.1 to 1.3). This is in fulfilment of the requirements of the Environmental Authorisation conditions and recommendations from the EIA process.

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilized before and during the survey, which includes: Phase 1, review of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the project; Phase 2, the physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; Phase 3, reporting the outcome of the study.

General site conditions and features on sites were recorded by means of photographs, GPS locations, and site descriptions.

1.1 Terms of Reference

This Heritage Walk Down report was compiled by Beyond Heritage for the proposed construction of the PV facility in fulfilment with the conditions of authorisation for the project.

The process consisted of three phases:

- Phase 1, review of the existing HIA for the project;
- Phase 2, the physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle;
- Phase 3, reporting the outcome of the study.

1.2 Scope and purpose of the report

The report is intended to report on any heritage resources that might occur within the final footprint of the PV facility and make recommendations for any mitigation measures that may need to be implemented prior to construction.

1.3 Project Description

The solar PV facility will comprise several arrays of PV panels and associated infrastructure and will have a contracted capacity of up to 50MW and will cover approximately 80ha.

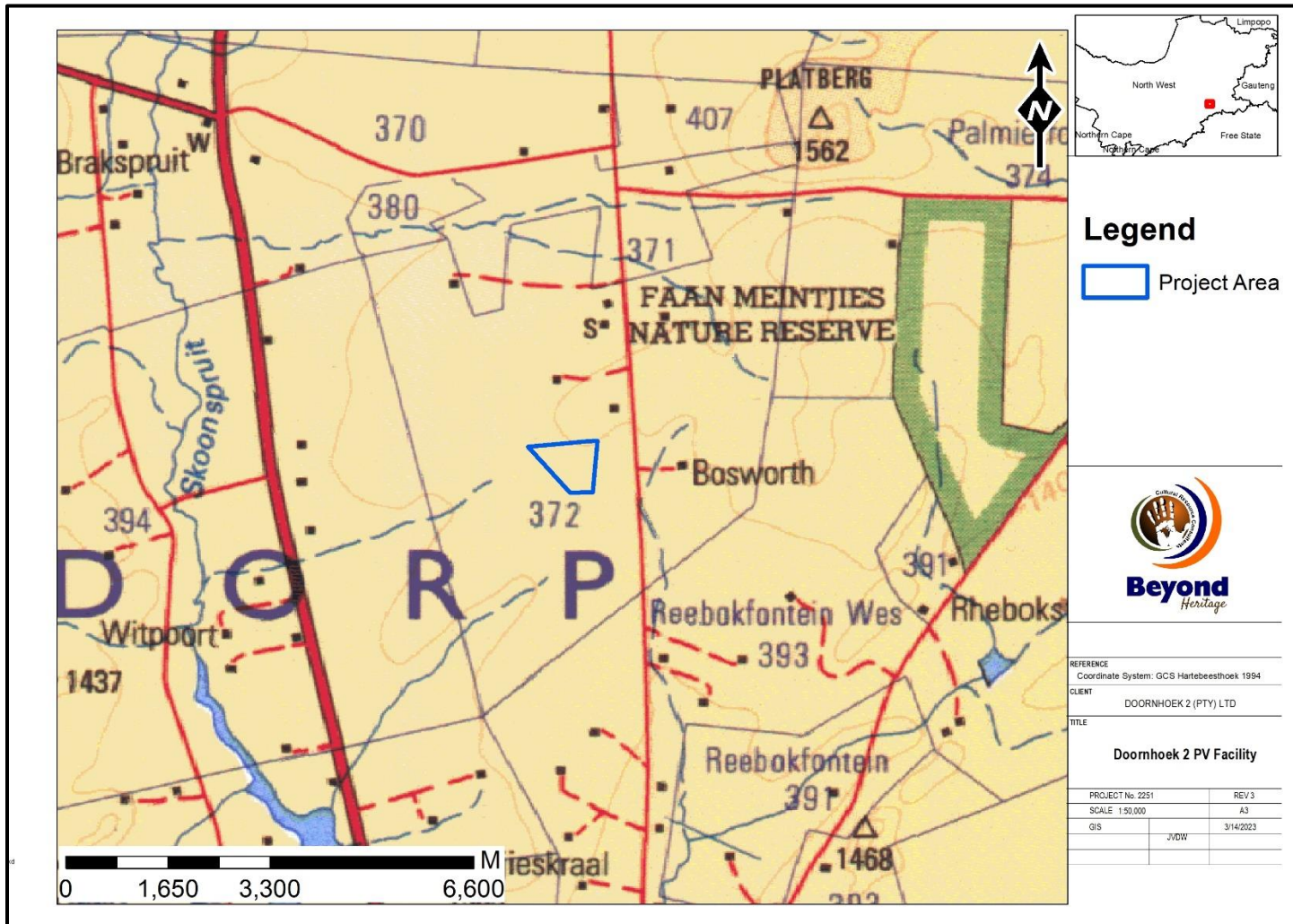


Figure 1.1. Regional setting of the Project (1: 250 000 topographical map).

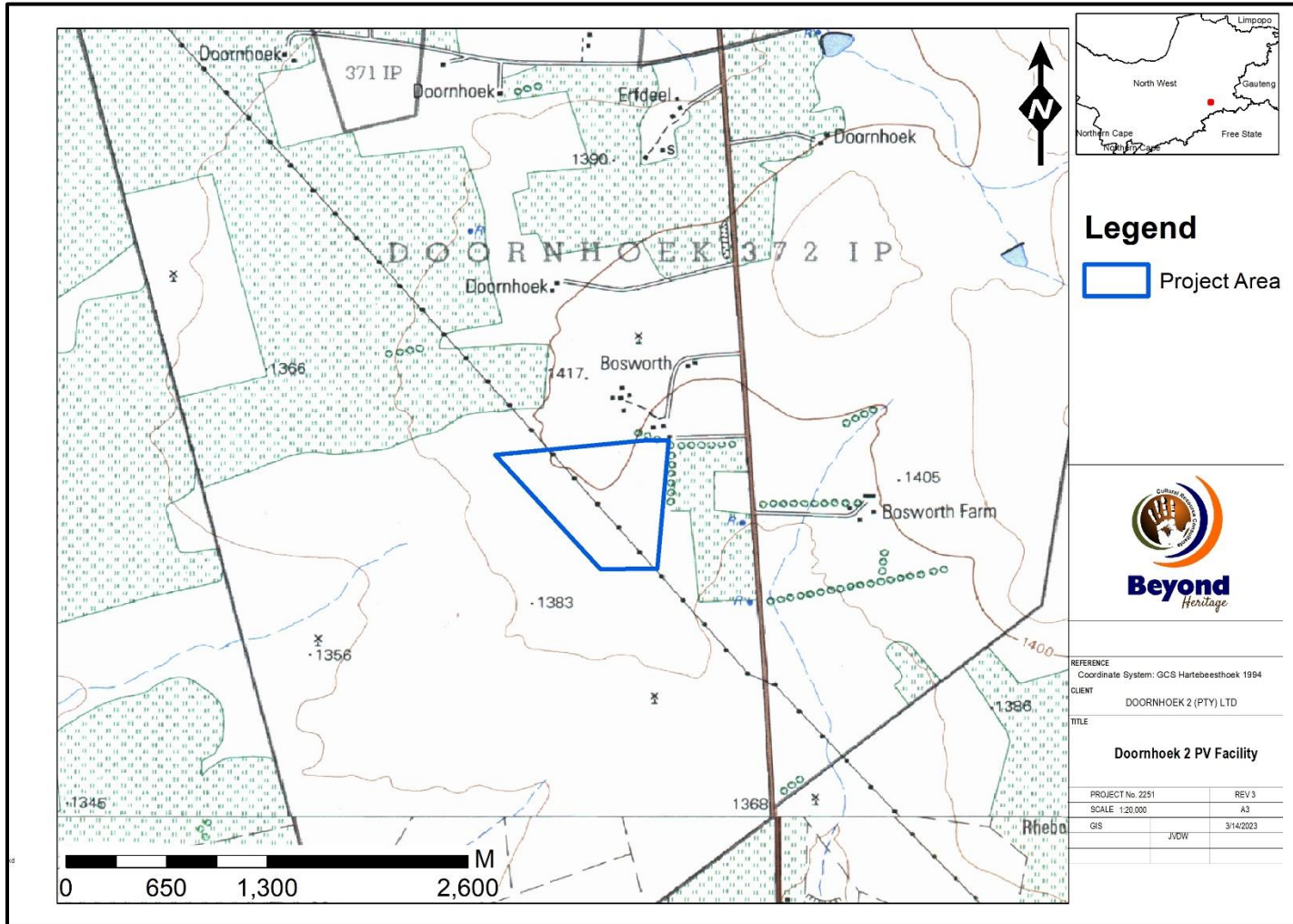


Figure 1.2. Local setting of the Project (1: 50 000 topographical map).

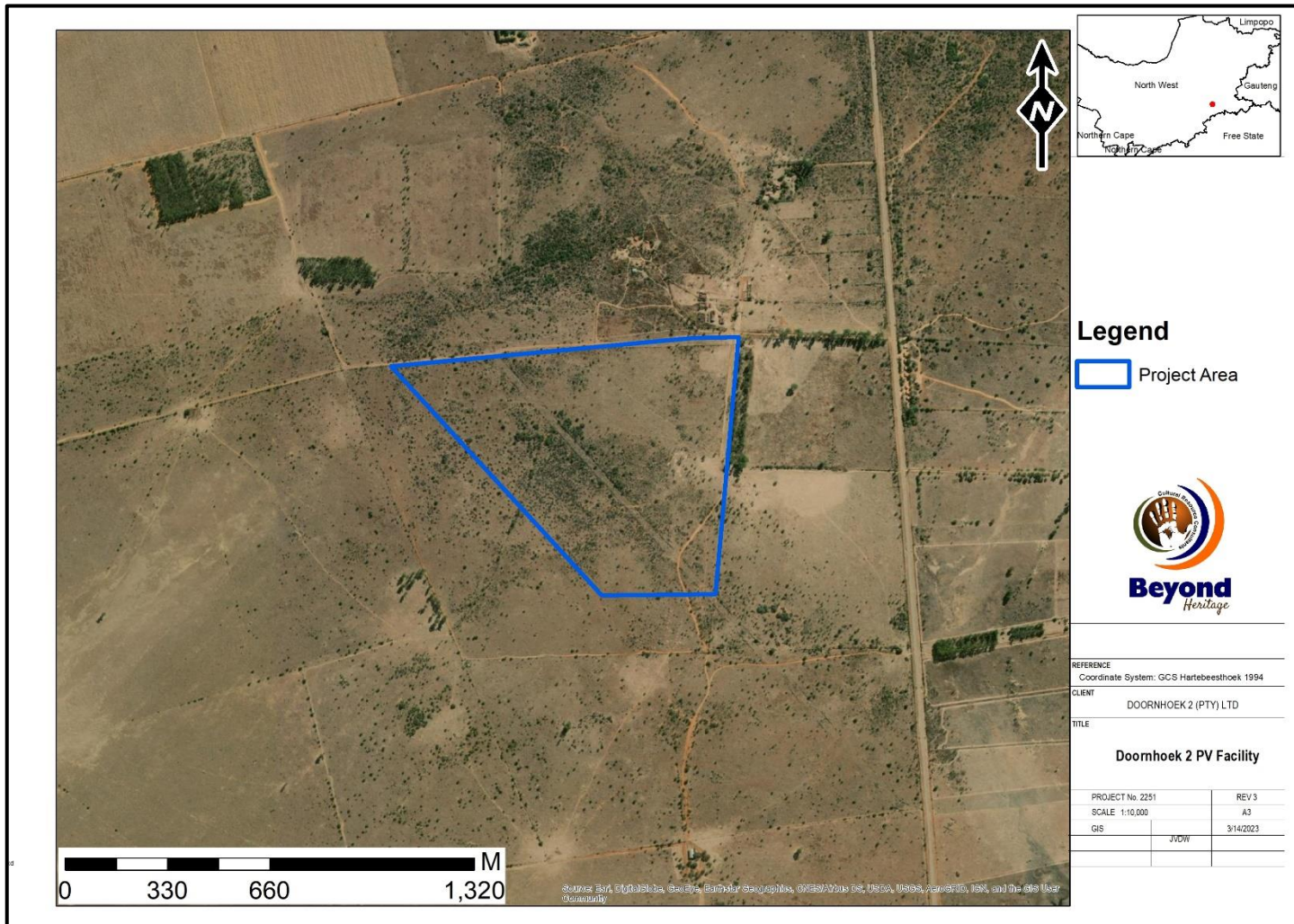


Figure 1.3. Aerial image of the Project area.

2 Heritage Legislation

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact or find in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

- i. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act 107 of 1998
- ii. National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), Act 25 of 1999
- iii. Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), Act 28 of 2002

The following sections in each Act refer directly to the identification, evaluation and assessment of cultural heritage resources.

- i. National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998:
 - a. Basic Environmental Assessment (BEA) – Section (23) (2)(d)
 - b. Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) – Section (29) (1)(d)
 - c. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – Section (32) (2)(d)
 - d. Environmental Management Plan (EMP) – Section (34) (b)
- ii. National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999:
 - a. Protection of Heritage Resources – Sections 34 to 36; and
 - b. Heritage Resources Management – Section 38
- iii. Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA) Act 28 of 2002:

Phase 1 HIA's are primarily concerned with the location and identification of heritage 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 with SAHRA by the applicant 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 reinternment 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).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Literature Review

Before the physical walk-down Beyond Heritage staff compared the proposed power line route with data from previous projects undertaken in the wider region (SAHRIS) to contextualize the study area. An HIA was conducted for the PV facility by Jaco van der Walt in 2022.

3.2 Site Investigation

The aim of the site visit was to:

- a) survey the proposed project area to understand the heritage character of the area and to record, photograph and describe sites of archaeological, historical or cultural interest;
- b) record GPS points of sites/areas identified as significant areas;
- c) determine the levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources recorded in the project area.

Table 1: Site Investigation Details

| | Site Investigation |
|--------|---|
| Date | The week of 25 January 2023 |
| Season | Summer – The site is characterised by dense vegetation cover limiting archaeological visibility. The Project area was sufficiently covered to understand the heritage character of the area (Figure 3.1). |

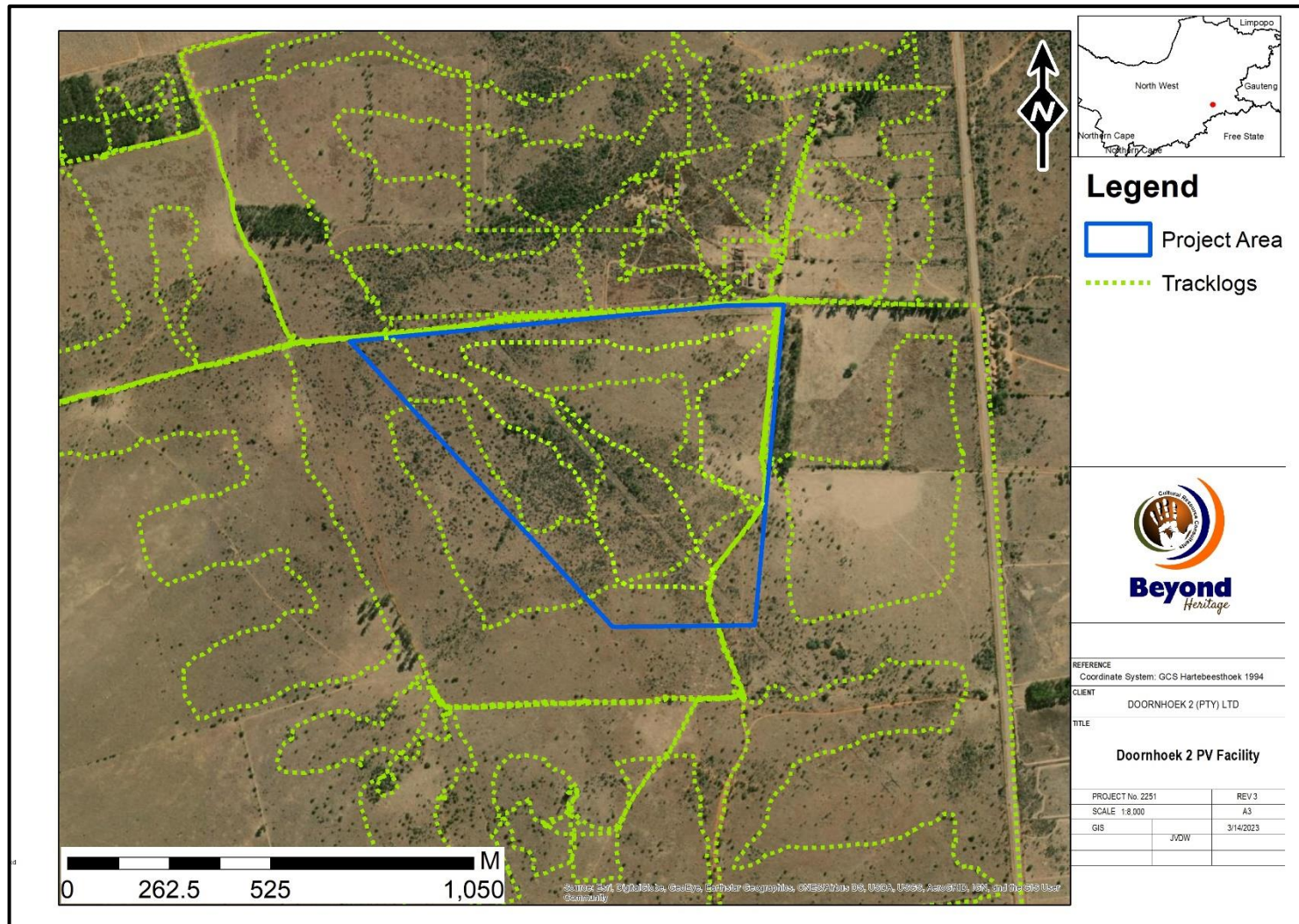


Figure 3.1. Tracklog of the survey path in green.

3.3 Site Significance and Field Rating

Section 3 of the NHRA 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.

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 project 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 with cognisance of Section 3 of the NHRA:

- 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; and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

In addition to this criteria field ratings prescribed by SAHRA (2007), and acknowledged 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 10 of this report.

Table 2: Heritage significance and field ratings

| <i>FIELD RATING</i> | <i>GRADE</i> | <i>SIGNIFICANCE</i> | <i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 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 |

3.4 Impact Assessment Methodology

The criteria below are used to establish the impact rating on sites:

- 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).

3.5 Limitations and Constraints of the study

Due to the nature of heritage resources and pedestrian surveys, the possibility exists that some features or artefacts may not have been discovered/recorded and the possible occurrence of graves and other cultural material cannot be excluded. This limitation is successfully mitigated with the implementation of a Chance Find Procedure and monitoring of the study area by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). This report only deals with the footprint area of the proposed development and consisted of non-intrusive surface surveys. This study did not assess the impact on medicinal plants and intangible heritage as it is assumed that these components will be highlighted through the public consultation process conducted during the EIA if relevant. It is possible that new information could come to light in future, which might change the results of this Impact Assessment.

4 Description of the Physical Environment

Most of the farm is being used as grazing fields for cattle as well as a variety of game animals towards the southern sections of the area. The natural vegetation consists of tall grasses, thickets of small shrubs and scattered trees with a few large thickets of eucalyptus trees. A few rocky outcrops are also situated within the Project area.

Existing infrastructure on the farm includes various small gravel roads that were used to access certain parts of the project area and large powerlines traversing the landscape. 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 mining activities. General site conditions are illustrated in Figures 4.1 to 4.4.



Figure 4.1. Dense vegetation cover in the study area limiting heritage visibility.



Figure 4.2. Cattle farming infrastructure in the study area.



Figure 4.3. The southern portion of the study area is marked by less vegetation.



Figure 4.4. Rocky outcrops scattered through study area.

5 Findings of the walk-down

5.1 Heritage Resources

The HIA conducted for the Project recorded multiple sites in the general Project area. The final footprint assessed during the walkdown was sited to avoid all of the heritage features and no sites of significance occur in the facility footprint. The site distribution map (Figure 5.1) shows clusters of structure/ruins both north and south of the project area with a grave site associated with ruins north of the facility footprint. These features are recorded in the HIA for the Project and updated in the walkdown report for PV 1 and not duplicated here. Recorded observations were given waypoint numbers in the field and is retained for reporting purposes.

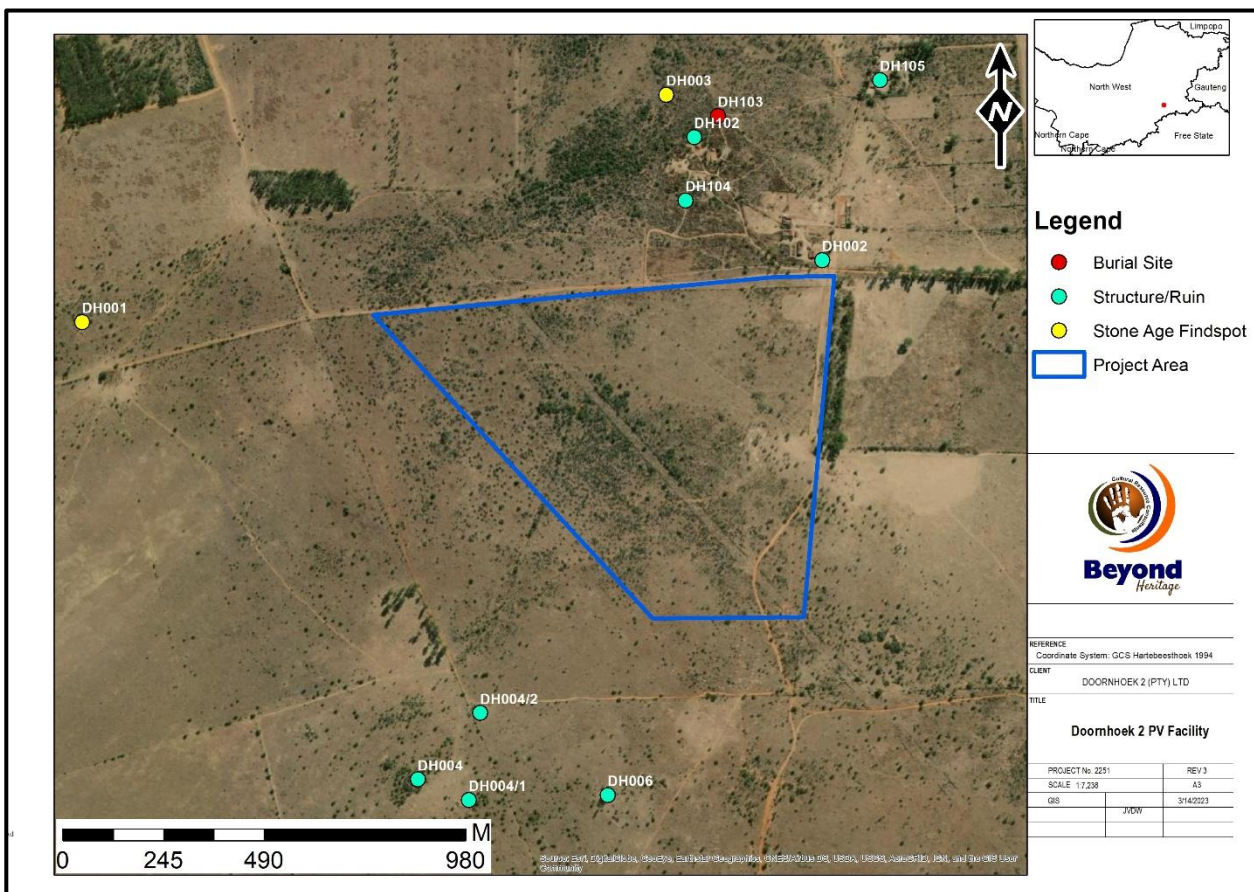


Figure 5.1. Distribution map of known heritage observations.

5.2 Cultural Landscape

The study area is in a rural setting and characterised by cultivation and agricultural activities with a historical layering dating to the Stone Age and historical dwellings dating from prior to 1968..

6 Potential Impact

Impacts to heritage resources without mitigation within the Project footprint will be permanent and negative and occur during the pre-construction and construction activities. It is assumed that the pre-construction and construction phase involves the removal of topsoil and vegetation as well as the establishment of infrastructure. These activities can impact on heritage features and impacts include destruction or partial destruction of non-renewable heritage resources. Impacts during the operation phase is considered to affect the cultural landscape and sense of place.

The main cause of impacts to archaeological resources is physical disturbance of the material itself and its context during removal of topsoil and vegetation as well as the excavations associated with the establishment of infrastructure. In terms of this Project the main source of impacts will happen during the following activities.

- Establishment of new roads and upgrade of existing roads;
- Earthworks for temporary infrastructure including laydown areas;
- Visual impact of the PV Facility on the landscape and sense of place;
- Excavation and levelling of the PV facility footprint;
- Trenches for cables and erection of powerlines;
- Influx of people into the area that could desecrate the burial sites;
- Excavations during construction of the sub stations.

As no sites of significance are situated within the project area, the impact will be extremely low to known heritage resources. As such, mitigation to sites is unnecessary as the sites are all situated outside of the project area and will not be impacted on.

Any additional effects to subsurface heritage resources can be successfully mitigated by implementing a chance find procedure. Mitigation measures as recommended in this report should be implemented during all phases of the project. Table 3 indicates the potential impact of the project on the recorded resources.

6.1.1 Impact Assessment for the Project

Table 3. Impact assessment for the PV facility

| Nature: During the construction phase activities resulting in disturbance of surfaces and/or sub-surfaces may destroy, damage, alter, or remove from its original position archaeological material or objects. | | |
|--|---------------------------|---|
| | Without mitigation | With mitigation (Preservation/recording) |
| Extent | Local (1) | Local (1) |
| Duration | Permanent (5) | Permanent (5) |
| Magnitude | Minor (2) | Minor (2) |
| Probability | Improbable (2) | Improbable (2) |
| Significance | 16 (Low) | 16 (Low) |
| Status (positive or negative) | Negative | Negative |
| Reversibility | Not reversible | Not reversible |
| Irreplaceable loss of resources? | Yes | Yes |
| Can impacts be mitigated? | Yes | Yes |
| Mitigation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project activities must be limited to the authorised footprint that will be fenced ensuring that recorded sites outside of the footprint is not impacted on inadvertently A Chance Find Procedure should be implemented for the project. | | |
| Residual Impacts: If sites are destroyed this results in the depletion of archaeological record of the area and even though surface features can be avoided or mitigated, there is a chance that completely buried sites would still be impacted but this cannot be quantified. However, if sites are recorded and preserved or mitigated this adds to the record of the area. | | |

7 Conclusion and recommendations

The HIA (van der Walt 2022c) conducted for the Project recorded multiple sites in the general Project area. The final footprint assessed during the walkdown was sited to avoid all of the heritage features and no sites of significance occur in the facility footprint. The site distribution map (Figure 5.1) shows clusters of structure/ruins both north and south of the project area with a grave site associated with ruins north of the facility footprint. These features are recorded in the HIA for the Project and updated in the walkdown report for PV 1 and not duplicated here.

The heritage walk-down confirmed that the impacts on heritage resources are extremely low and the Project can continue with adherence to the recommendations made in this report and the official SAHRA comments (Case ID: 19232) issued for the HIA.

7.1 Recommendations for condition of authorisation

The following recommendations apply, and the project may only proceed based on approval from SAHRA:

Recommendations:

- Project activities must be limited to the authorised footprint that will be fenced ensuring that recorded sites outside of the footprint is not impacted on inadvertently;
- The study area should be monitored by the ECO during construction to implementation the Chance Find Procedure for the project (Section 7.2).

7.2 Chance Find Procedures

7.2.1 Heritage Resources

The possibility of the occurrence of subsurface finds cannot be excluded. Therefore, 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 and therefore chance find procedures should be put in place as part of the EMP. A short summary of chance find procedures is discussed below.

This procedure applies to the developer's permanent employees, its subsidiaries, contractors and subcontractors, and service providers. The aim of this procedure is to establish monitoring and reporting procedures to ensure compliance with this policy and its associated procedures. Construction crews must be properly inducted to ensure they are fully aware of the procedures regarding chance finds as discussed below.

- If during the pre-construction phase, construction, operations or closure phases of this project, any person employed by the developer, one of its subsidiaries, contractors and subcontractors, or service provider, finds any artefact of cultural significance or heritage site, this person must cease work at the site of the find and report this find to their immediate supervisor, and through their supervisor to the senior on-site manager.
- It is the responsibility of the senior on-site Manager to make an initial assessment of the extent of the find and confirm the extent of the work stoppage in that area.
- The senior on-site Manager will inform the ECO of the chance find and its immediate impact on operations. The ECO will then contact a professional archaeologist for an assessment of the finds who will notify the SAHRA.

8 References

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