

PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

PROPOSED SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC FACILITY DEVELOPMENT ON A PORTION OF THE FARM HOLMWOOD 315 MR, BLOUBERG LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, LIMPOPO PROVINCE

FOR: Envirosana Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd

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Executive Summary

This report addresses the development of the Proposed Solar Photovoltaic Facility Development on a Portion of the Farm Holmwood 315 MR, Blouberg Local Municipality.

- A literature study and pedestrian survey of the project area was undertaken;
- The report identified no significant heritage resources;
- Farming infrastructure with low significance was recorded in the north-western part of the project area.

The project area is located in the arid bushveld and does not have a year round reliable water source. Therefore, it is unlikely that this particular area had been settled in the past, but was most likely used for the harvesting of natural resources such as grazing, wood collection and harvesting of food and medicinal plants.

The farming infrastructure has little or no significance and is common on farms in the Bushveld. No special action for their management or protection is deemed necessary.

From a heritage resources management perspective there is no objection towards the proposed development.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.1 Introduction

The author was contracted by Envirosana Environmental Consultants (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed Solar Photovoltaic Facility Development on a Portion of the farm Holmwood 315 MR, within the Blouberg Local Municipality in the Capricorn District, Limpopo Province. A desktop study and field survey on 5th August 2022 was undertaken for the study.

1.2 Project location and description

The proposed development is located on the farm Holmwood 315 MR, approximately 22km south-west of Alldays and 45 kilometers north-west of Vivo (Figure 1). It is situated at general coordinates S22°47'2.10" E28°55'30.70" The proposed project consists of a Solar Photovoltaic Facility and associated infrastructure of approximately 300 hectares.

1.3 Terms of reference and scope of work

Undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment and submit a specialist report, which addresses the following:

- A desktop and field assessment to gather information on Heritage resources within the proposed development site;
- Identify possible archaeological, cultural and historic sites within the proposed development area;
- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources;
- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance; and
- Identifying key uncertainties and risks.

1.4 Terrain description

The project area forms part of the savannah vegetation of the arid savannah bushveld. It is characterised by a flat landscape. The lithology consists mainly of sandy soils from the Quaternary geological unit.

2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

Two sets of legislation are relevant for this study with regard to the protection of heritage resources and graves.

2.1 The National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999) (NHRA)

This Act established the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and makes provision for the establishment of Provincial Heritage Resources Authorities (PHRA). The Act makes provision for the undertaking of heritage resources impact assessments for various categories of development as determined by Section 38. It also provides for the grading of heritage resources

(Section 7) and the implementation of a three-tier level of responsibilities and functions for heritage resources to be undertaken by the State, Provincial authorities and Local authorities, depending on the grade of the Heritage resources (Section 8).

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (1999) the following is of relevance in terms of the general protection of heritage resources:

Historical remains

Section 34(1) No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure, which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

Archaeological remains

Section 35(3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority or to the nearest local authority or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

Subsection 35(4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority-

- (a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- (c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist with the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

Subsection 35(5) When the responsible heritage resources authority has reasonable cause to believe that any activity or development which will destroy, damage or alter any archaeological or palaeontological site is under way, and where no application for a permit has been submitted and no heritage resources management procedures in terms of section 38 has been followed, it may-

- (a) serve on the owner or occupier of the site or on the person undertaking such development an order for the development to cease immediately for such period as is specified in the order;
- (b) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not an archaeological or palaeontological site exists and whether mitigation is necessary;
- (c) if mitigation is deemed by the heritage resources authority to be necessary, assist the person on whom the order has been served under paragraph (a) to apply for a permit as required in subsection (4); and
- (d) recover the costs of such investigation from the owner or occupier of the land on which it is believed an archaeological or palaeontological site is located or from the person proposing to undertake the development if no application for a permit is received within two weeks of the order being served.

Subsection 35(6) The responsible heritage resources authority may, after consultation with the owner of the land on which an archaeological or palaeontological site or meteorite is situated; serve a notice on the owner or any other controlling authority, to prevent activities within a specified distance from such site or meteorite.

Burial grounds and graves

Subsection 36(3)

- (a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-
- (c) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- (d) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in detection or recovery of metals.

Subsection 36(6) Subject to the provision of any law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority-

- (a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and
- (b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the content of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangement as it deems fit.

Culture Resource Management

Subsection 38(1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development* ...

must at the very earliest stages of initiating such development notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

***‘development’** means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of the heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including-

- (a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;
- (b) carry out any works on or over or under a place*;
- (e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land, and
- (f) any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil;

****‘place’** means a site, area or region, a building or other structure* ...”

****‘structure’** means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to the ground ...”

2.2 The Human Tissues Act (65 of 1983)

This Act protects graves younger than 60 years. These fall under the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the Provincial Health Departments. Approval for the exhumation and re-burial must be obtained from the relevant Provincial MEC as well as the relevant Local Authorities.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sources of information

The main sources of information are a literature review, a vehicle and pedestrian reconnaissance of the proposed project area and the SAHRIS database. Drivable tracks were followed from where the terrain was traversed on foot at regular distances from the track (not shown on the Google image). In addition, Google Earth and the Topographical map 2228DD was studied. As most archaeological material occurs in single or multiple stratified layers beneath the soil surface, special attention was given to disturbances, both man-made such as roads and clearings, as well as those made by natural agents such as burrowing animals and erosion.

3.2 Limitations

No serious limitations were experienced with regard to the field survey, although vegetation cover was dense in some places. It must be noted that most archaeological material is subterranean and may have been missed. Chance finds may occur.

3.3 Categories of significance

The significance of heritage sites is ranked into the following categories.

No significance: sites that do not require mitigation.
Low significance: sites, which <i>may</i> require mitigation.
Medium significance: sites, which require mitigation.
High significance: sites, which must not be disturbed at all.

The significance of specifically an archaeological site is based on the amount of deposit, the integrity of the context, the kind of deposit and the potential to help answer present research questions. Historical structures are defined by Section 34 of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999, while other historical and cultural significant sites, places and features, are generally determined by community preferences.

3.4 Terminology

Early Stone Age:	Predominantly the Oldowan artefacts and Acheulian hand axe industry complex dating to + 1Myr yrs – 250 000 yrs. before present.
Middle Stone Age:	Various lithic industries in SA dating from ± 250 000 yrs. - 22 000 yrs. before present.
Late Stone Age:	The period from ± 22 000-yr. to contact period with either Iron Age farmers or European colonists.
Early Iron Age:	Most of the first millennium AD
Middle Iron Age:	10 th to 13 th centuries AD
Late Iron Age:	14 th century to colonial period. <i>The entire Iron Age represents the spread of Bantu speaking peoples.</i>
Phase 1 assessments:	Scoping surveys to establish the presence of and to evaluate heritage resources in a given area

Phase 2 assessments:	In depth culture resources management studies which could include major archaeological excavations, detailed site surveys and mapping / plans of sites, including historical / architectural structures and features. Alternatively, the sampling of sites by collecting material, small test pit excavations or auger sampling could be undertaken.
Sensitive:	Often refers to graves and burial sites, as well as ideologically significant sites such as ritual / religious places. <i>Sensitive</i> may also refer to an entire landscape / area known for its significant heritage remains.
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System

4. BASELINE INFORMATION

Research has been conducted around the Blouberg and Magabeng as well as the Soutpansberg and further north towards the Limpopo Valley. No extensive research has been undertaken in this particular area. The baseline information is therefore mostly generic.

4.1 The Stone Age

The Stone Age covers most of southern Africa and the earliest consist of the Oldowan and Acheul artefacts assemblages. Oldowan tools are regularly referred to as “choppers”. Oldowan artefacts are associated with Homo *habilis*, the first true humans. In South Africa definite occurrences have been found at the sites of Sterkfontein and Swartkrans. Here they are dated to between 1.7 and 2 million years old. This was followed by the Acheulian technology from about 1.4 million years ago which introduced a new level of complexity. The large tools that dominate the Acheulian artefact assemblages range in length from 100 to 200 mm or more. Collectively they are called bifaces because they are normally shaped by flaking on both faces. In plan view, they tend to be pear-shape and are broad relative to their thickness. Most bifaces are pointed and are classified as handaxes, but others have a wide cutting end and are termed cleavers. The Acheulian design persisted for more than a million years and only disappeared about 250 000 years ago.

The change from Acheulian with their characteristic bifaces, handaxes and cleavers to Middle Stone Age (MSA), which are characterized by flake industries, occurred about 250 000 years ago and ended about 30 000 – 22 000 years ago. For the most part the MSA is associated with modern humans; Homo sapiens. MSA remains are found in open spaces where they are regularly exposed by erosion as well as in caves. Characteristics of the MSA are flake blanks in the 40 – 100 mm size range struck from prepared cores, the striking platforms of the flakes reveal one or more facets, indicating the preparation of the platform before flake removal (the prepared core technique), flakes show dorsal preparation – one or more ridges or arise down the length of the flake – as a result of previous removals from the core, flakes with convergent sides (laterals) and a pointed shape, and flakes with parallel laterals and a rectangular or quadrilateral shape: these can be termed pointed and flake blades respectively. Other flakes in MSA assemblages are irregular in form.

The change from Middle Stone Age to Later Stone Age (LSA) took place in most parts of southern Africa little more than about 20 000 years ago. It is marked by a series of technological innovations

or new tools that, initially at least, were used to do much the same jobs as had been done before, but in a different way. Their introduction was associated with changes in the nature of hunter-gatherer material culture. The innovations associated with the Later Stone Age “package” of tools include rock art – both paintings and engravings, smaller stone tools, so small that the formal tools less than 25mm long are called microliths (sometimes found in the final MSA) and Bows and arrows. Rock art is an important feature of the LSA and is abundant in the Makgabeng to the south of the project area.

4.2 The Iron Age (Early Farming Communities)

According to the most recent archaeological cultural distribution sequences by Huffman (2007), this area falls within the distribution area of various cultural groupings originating out of both the Urewe Tradition (eastern stream of migration) and the Kalundu Tradition (western stream of migration). These are represented by ceramic facies (pottery). The facies that may be present are:

Urewe Tradition:	Moloko branch	Icon facies AD 1300 - 1500 (Late Iron Age) Letsibogo AD 1500 – 1700 (Late Iron Age)
Kalundu Tradition:	Benfica Sub-branch Happy Rest sub-branch	Bambata facies AD 150 – 650 (Early Iron Age) Happy Rest facies AD 500 - 750 (Early Iron Age) Eilandfacies AD 1000 – 1300 (Middle Iron Age) Letaba facies AD 1600 - 1840 (Late Iron Age)

The Letaba facies is associated with Venda people.

Today the dominant group in the area is the Hananwa of Maleboch who settled at the Blouberg during the period 1750 – 1830 (van Schalkwyk 1995). In 1935, van Warmeloo indicated that small contingents of Hananwa were settled on adjacent farms north-west of the project area (see Figure 3) around the Tolwe road. These farms had already been surveyed by 1898 and they were probably farm workers. Van Warmelo does not indicate a settlement here, but uses taxpayers as basis for his numbers.

To the north-east of the study area, the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape (MCL) is located within the Shashi-Limpopo Confluence area on the connecting borders of South Africa, Botswana and Zimbabwe. The main residential sites are K2, Mapungubwe and Leokwe. The study area would probably have been affected by this period from the 10th to 13th centuries, although no settlements of this period have been recorded here. The later Venda Machete chiefdom and Sibola (Sothonised Machete Venda) in the region also did not settle here, but instead in the Salt Pan vicinity. The main reason being the availability of permanent year round water as there is no perennial river in this part of the arid savannah Bushveld. Pre-colonial settlements usually do not occur in such settings.

4.3 The historical landscape

The first person of European decent to settle in the general area was Coenraad de Buys and his following. They settled at Buysdorp on the southern slopes of the Soutpansberg. This was followed by the Voortrekkers under Hendrik Potgieter, who in 1848 settled at what became known as Schoemansdal about 15km west of Louis Trichardt.

The area surrounding the project area was used for intensive hunting since 1848 by the people of Schoemansdal and other professional hunters, who hunted for ivory, meat and skins for trading.

Salt mining was conducted at the Salt Pan on the north-western slope of the Soutpansberg (from which the mountain’s name was derived) since the Early Iron Age. After 1848 it was used for salt

production by both the settlers and the surrounding black communities. The salt was traded to hunters and exported to other centres in Southern Africa.

By 1898, all the land was surveyed into farms, which was published in Jeppe's Map of the Transvaal in 1899. The farm Holmwood was originally part of the farm Blaaubokspruit, which was later subdivided into Blaaubokspruit and Holmwood.

The Boer-Maleboch war of 1884 had no direct impact on the area (van Schalkwyk & Moifatswana 1991).

5. RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

5.1 Palaeontology

The **lithology** of the project area consists of two Formations:

5.1.1 Caenozoic Superficial Deposits of the Quaternary geological unit **Qs** (1.6 to 0 Ma) (Figure 6, 1:250000 geological series 2228 Alldays). The Sandy Soils (Qs) of the project area does not include possible fossiliferous sand, alluvium, calcrete or scree present in other quaternary deposits (Q) and have not yielded any fossils. Durand (2021) does not indicate this particular formation as of any significance in his study for Venetia Mine. If present, fossiliferous material in the Qs formation will be microscopic and not visible to the naked eye and generally has a low significance rating.

5.1.2 Geological Formation Zg within the Archaean Greenstone Belts, which dates Early to Mid Archaean (Swazian - Randian) 3.5 – 3 Ga occurs in the eastern portion of the project area (1:250000 geological series 2228 Alldays). It is predominantly volcanic igneous rocks, plus some igneous intrusions, minor sediments such as banded iron formation, chert, quartzite, conglomerate, schists (e.g. Pietersburg Group, Uitkyk Fm, Giyani Group, Gravelotte Group). Rocks are usually tectonised and highly metamorphosed. Archaean microfossils and microbial trace fossils (bacterial borings) have been recorded from cherts and volcanic glasses in similar-aged greenstone belts elsewhere in RSA (e.g. Fig Tree Group & Onverwacht Group of Barberton Greenstone Belt, Mpumalanga & Swaziland), but not in this part of Limpopo. Greenstone Belts provide samples of the oldest known crustal rocks, including minor marine and terrestrial sediments, but the rocks of the Zg formation here in Limpopo are usually highly deformed and metamorphosed and therefore unfossiliferous (Groenewald & Groenewald 2014).

In conclusion, it is highly unlikely that any significant fossiliferous material is present in the project area. In the unlikely event of a significant fossil find during earthworks on the project area, the ECO should implement the attached Chance Find Protocol (Annexure A)

5.2 Stone Age remains

No Stone Age material was observed in the project area. There are no outcrops, overhangs or large loose rocks that could have facilitated the practice of rock art paintings such as in the Makgabeng or Soutpansberg.

5.3 The Iron Age (Early Farming Communities)

No Iron Age sites or material were observed in the project area.

5.4 Graves and burials sites

No Graves of burial sites were observed in the project area.

5.5 The built environment

A livestock watering area was recorded at coordinates S22°46'12.40" E28°55'19.20". It consists of a disused borehole with platforms on which engines were mounted (dated 1957) for pumping water, a large brick and cement reservoir, tank stands and various other watering troughs (Figures 7-12). This infrastructure seems to have been maintained after the transfer of land to the community, but is now no longer in use because there is no water supply. The inscribed date of 1957 on one of the platforms means that some of the structures are older than 60 years. They are therefore provisionally protected by Section 34 of the NHRA.

However, the significance of these structures is low. They do not exhibit any aesthetic or technical characteristics of value or rarity.

6. DISCUSSION

The project area is located in the arid Bushveld and does not have a year round sustainable water source. Therefore, it is unlikely that this particular area had been settled in the past, but was most likely used for the harvesting of natural resources such as grazing, wood collection and harvesting of food and medicinal plants.

The farming infrastructure has little or no significance and is common on farms in the Bushveld. No special action for their management or protection is deemed necessary.

7. EVALUATION AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

7.1 Significance criteria in terms of Section 3(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act.

Table 1: Significance criteria and rating

	Significance	Rating
1.	The importance of the cultural heritage in the community or pattern of South Africa's history (Historic and political significance)	Low
2.	Possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage (Scientific significance).	Low
3.	Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage (Research/scientific significance)	Low
4.	Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects (Scientific significance)	None
5.	Importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group (Aesthetic significance)	None
6.	Importance in demonstrating a high degree of	None

	creative or technical achievement at a particular period (Scientific significance)	
7.	Strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons (Social significance)	Low
8.	Strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organization of importance in the history of South Africa (Historic significance)	None
9.	The significance of the site relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.	None

7.2 Section 38(3) (c) An assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources.

The development will have no negative impact on the cultural landscape.

7.3 Section 38(3) (d) An evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable economic benefits to be derived from the development.

The sustainable economic benefits outweigh the significance of the heritage resources for local community development.

7.4 Section 38(3) (e) The results of consultation with the communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources.

The development will have no direct impact on local communities.

7.5 Section 38(3)(f) If heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development the consideration of alternatives.

No heritage resources will directly be impacted.

7.6 Section 38(3)(g) Plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.

No mitigation measures are recommended.

8. RECOMMENDATIONS

In view of the above no mitigation measure are recommended.

However, should any chance find of heritage material be exposed during construction work, such work must be ceased in that particular area and the heritage authority or an archaeologist/palaeontologist must be informed.

From a heritage resources management perspective, there is no reason why the development may not proceed.

9. REFERENCES

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10. MAPS AND IMAGES (Figures 1 – 12)

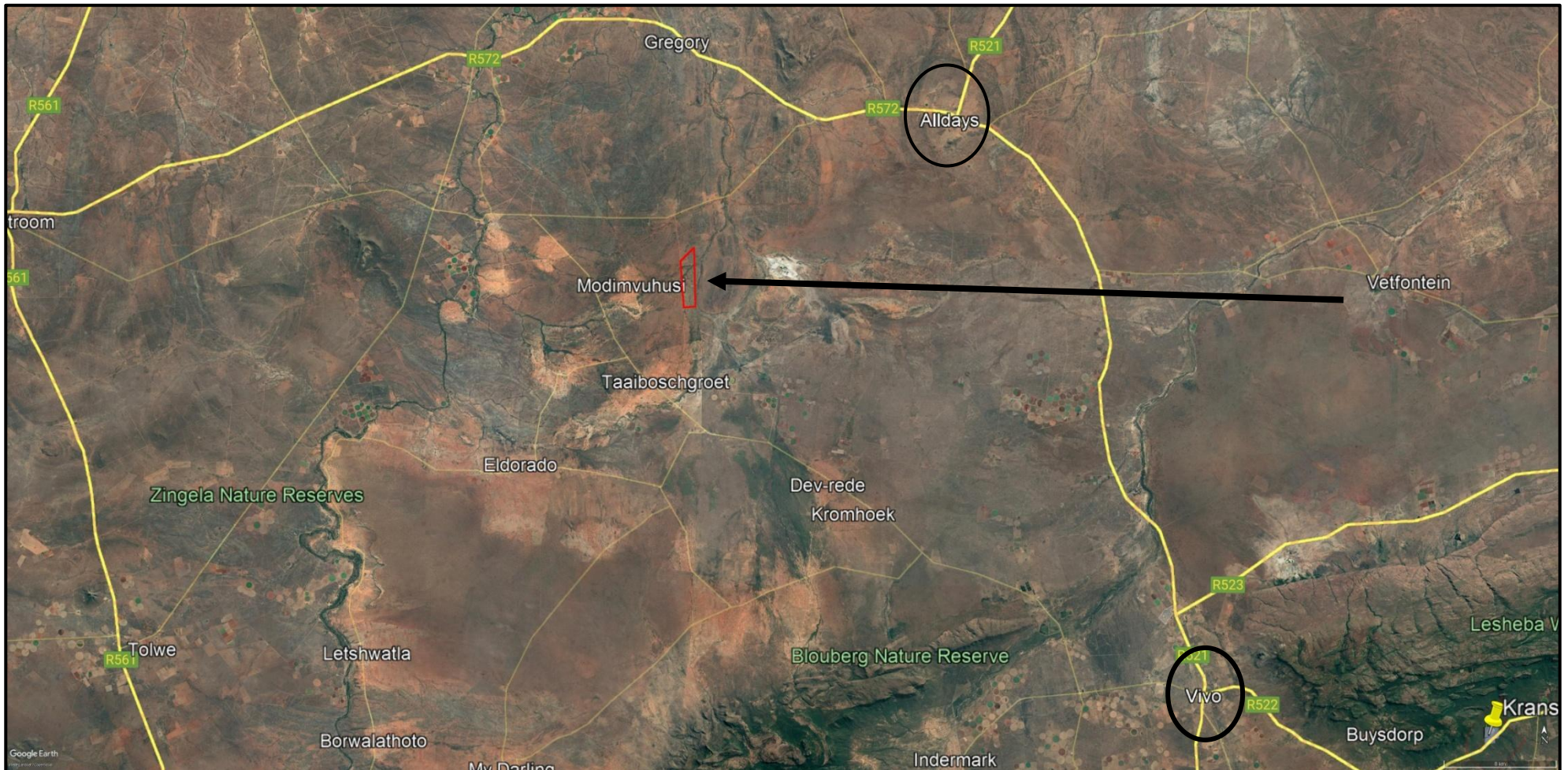


Figure 1. Google image of the project location in relation to Alldays and Vivo in circles. The arrow points to the project area.

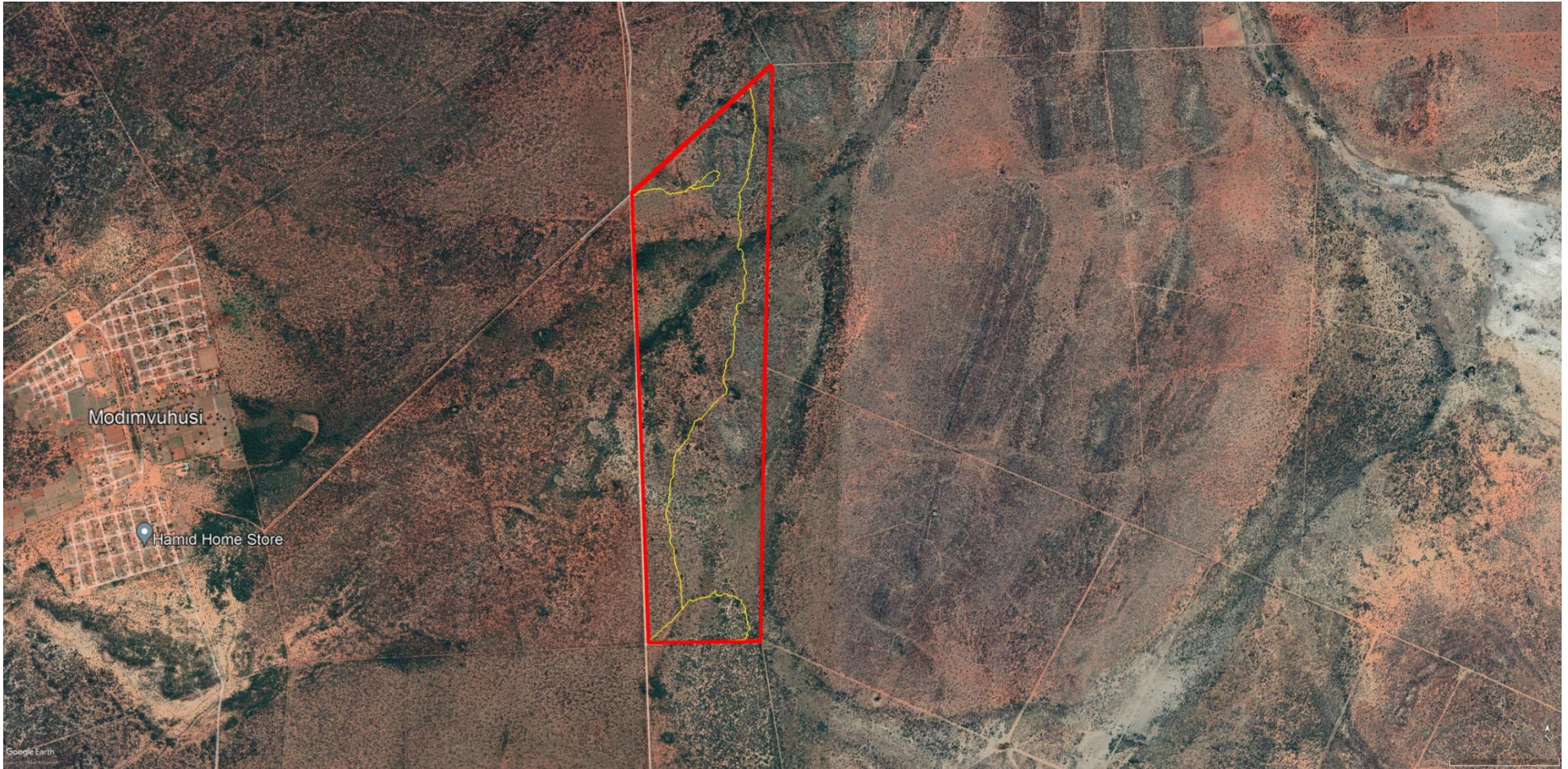


Figure 2. Google image of the project location with main GPS track from drivable vehicle track. The area was traversed on foot at regular distances from the track.

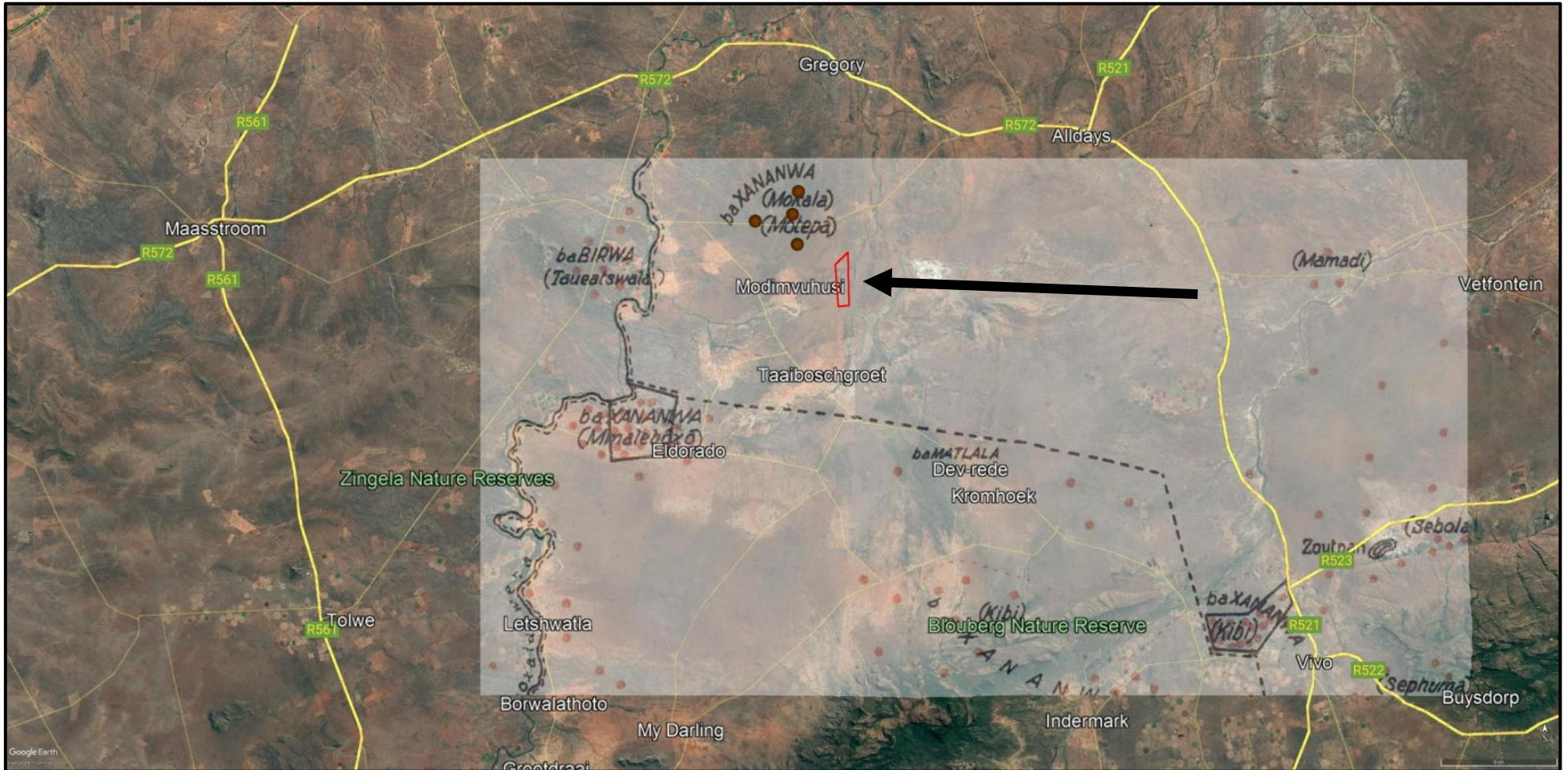


Figure 3. Google earth image with overlay of van Warmelo's map showing a group of BaHananwa to the north-west (one dot = 10 taxpayers).

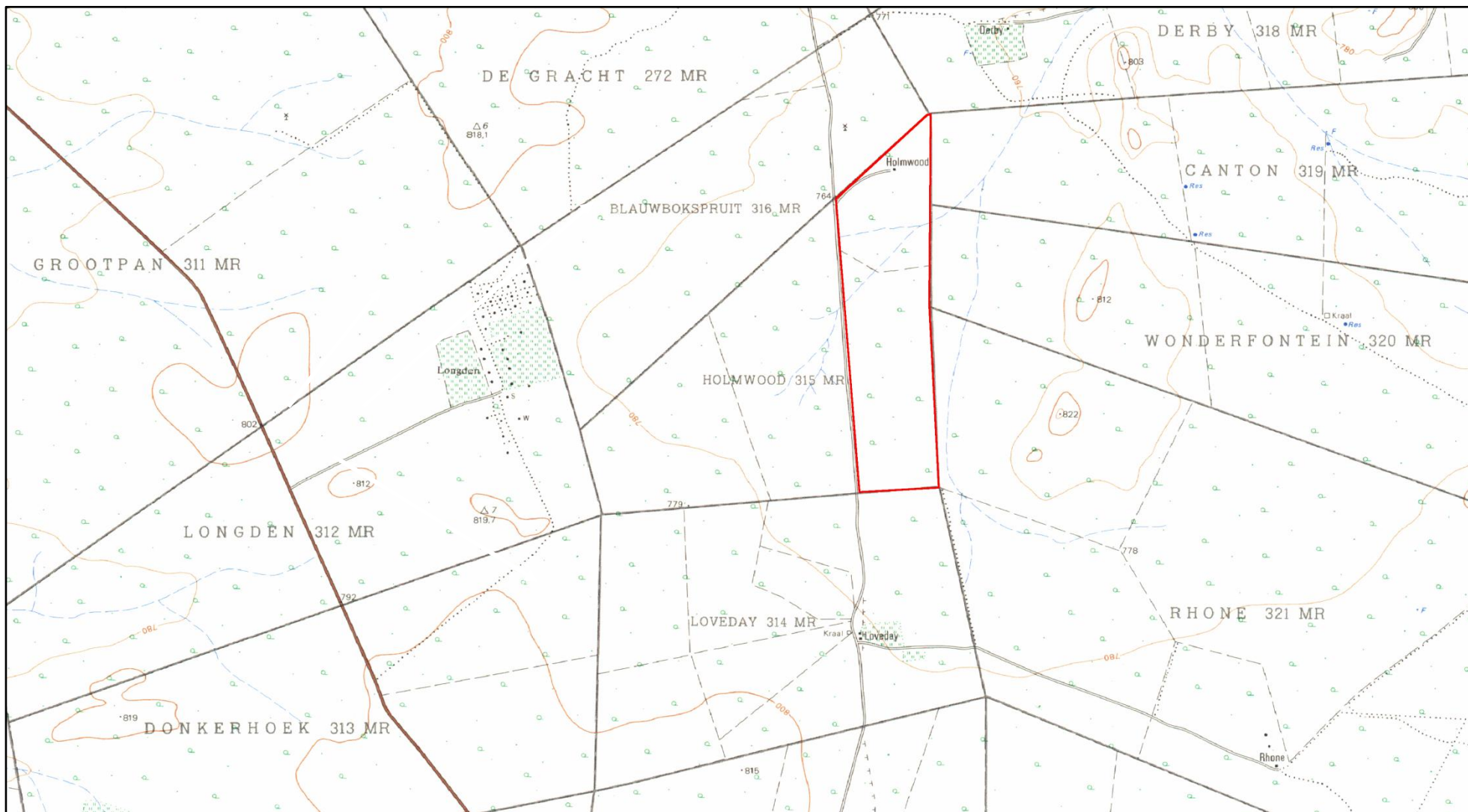


Figure 4. Extract of 1:50000 topographical map 2228 DD showing project area outlined in red.



Figure 5. Jeppe's Map of the Transvaal showing the position of the current farm Holmwood 315 MR as part of the original farm Blaaubokspruit.

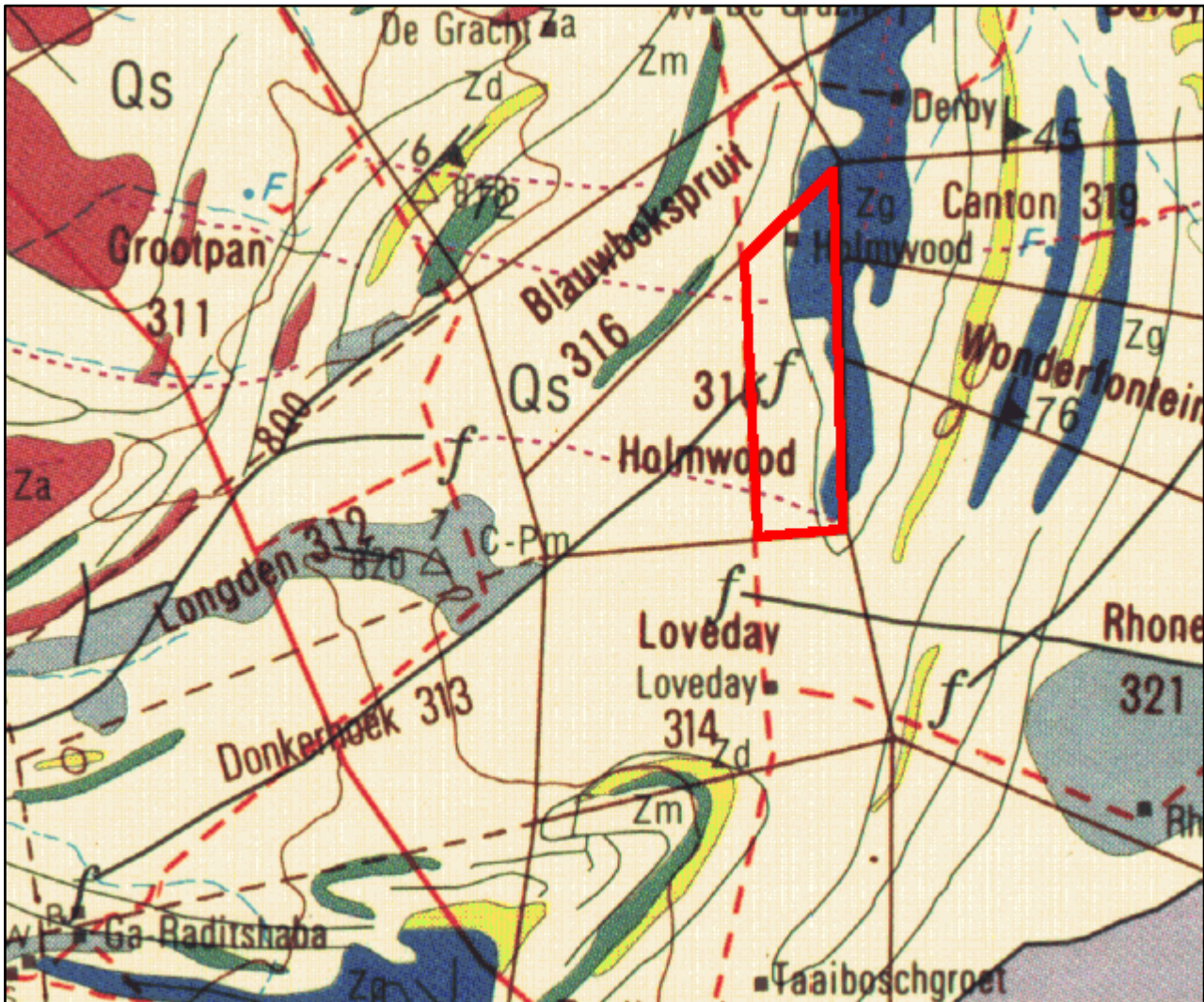


Figure 6. Extract of 1:250000 Geological Series 2228 Alldays.



Figure 7. General view of vegetation in the southern part.



Figure 8. View of vegetation in the central western part.



Figure 9. View of vegetation in the north-eastern part.



Figure 10. View of large brick and cement reservoir.



Figure 11. View of platform for engine mounting with reservoir in the background.



Figure 12. View of circular trough. .

ANNEXURE A

CHANCE FOSSIL FINDS PROTOCOL: Proposed Solar Photovoltaic Facility Development on a Portion of the Farm Holmwood 315 MR, Blouberg Local Municipality.		
Province & region:	Blouberg Local Municipality, Capricorn District, Limpopo Province	
Responsible Heritage Management Authority	SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Phone: +27 (0)21 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web : www.sahra.org.za	
Rock unit(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaean Greenstone Belts (Zg) 3.5 – 3 Ga. • Quaternary Sandy Soils (Qs). 	
Potential fossils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Predominantly volcanic igneous rocks. Rocks are usually tectonised and highly metamorphosed and therefore un-fossiliferous. • There is an unlikely possibility of fossiliferous material in Quaternary deposits. 	
Environmental officer	<p>1. Once alerted to fossil occurrence(s): alert site foreman, stop work in area immediately, safeguard site with security tape / fence / sand bags for support if necessary.</p>	
	<p>2. Record key data while fossil remains are still in situ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accurate geographic location – describe and mark on site map / 1: 50 000 map / satellite image / aerial photo / GPS • Context – describe position of fossils within stratigraphy (rock layering) and depth below surface • Photograph fossil(s) in situ with scale, from different angles, including images showing context (e.g. rock layering) 	
	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>3. If feasible to leave fossils in situ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert Heritage Management Authority and project palaeontologist who will advise on any necessary mitigation • Ensure fossil site remains safeguarded until clearance is given by the Heritage Management Authority for work to resume </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p>3. If not feasible to leave fossils in situ (emergency procedure only):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully remove fossils, as far as possible still enclosed within the original sedimentary matrix (e.g. entire block of fossiliferous rock) • Photograph fossils against a plain, level background, with scale • Carefully wrap fossils in several layers of newspaper / tissue paper / plastic bags • Safeguard fossils together with locality and collection data (including collector and date) in a box in a safe place for examination by a palaeontologist • Alert Heritage Management Authority and project palaeontologist who will advise on any necessary </td> </tr> </table>	<p>3. If feasible to leave fossils in situ:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert Heritage Management Authority and project palaeontologist who will advise on any necessary mitigation • Ensure fossil site remains safeguarded until clearance is given by the Heritage Management Authority for work to resume
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		mitigation
	4. If required by Heritage Management Authority, ensure that a suitably-qualified specialist palaeontologist is appointed as soon as possible by the developer.	
	5. Implement any further mitigation measures proposed by the palaeontologist and Heritage Management Authority	
Specialist palaeontologist	Record, describe and judiciously sample fossil remains together with relevant contextual data (stratigraphy / sedimentology / taphonomy). Ensure that fossils are curated in an approved repository (e.g. museum / university / Council for Geoscience collection) together with full collection data. Submit Palaeontological Mitigation report to Heritage Resources Authority. Adhere to best international practice for palaeontological fieldwork and Heritage Management Authority minimum standards.	