

**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT DEVELOPMENT ERF 4440  
KURUMAN NORTHERN CAPE**

**PROPOSED SUBDIVISION, REZONING, AND DEVELOPMENT OF  
ERF 4440, KURUMAN, GA-SEGONYANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY,  
JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,  
NORTHERN CAPE.**

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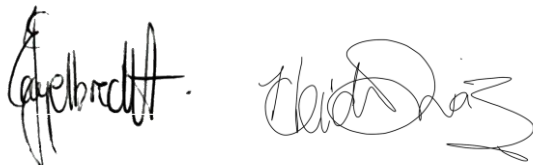
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For this project, Mr Engelbrecht was responsible for the field survey of the development footprint, identification of heritage resources, and recommendations. Ms Fivaz was responsible for research and report compilation.

**Declaration of independence:**

We, Jan Engelbrecht and Heidi Fivaz, partners of UBIQUE Heritage Consultants, hereby confirm our independence as heritage specialists and declare that:

- we are suitably qualified and accredited to act as independent specialists in this application;
- we do not have any vested interests (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed development project other than remuneration for the heritage assessment and heritage management services performed;
- the work was conducted in an objective and ethical manner, in accordance with a professional code of conduct and within the framework of South African heritage legislation.



**Signed:**

**J.A.C. Engelbrecht & H. Fivaz**  
**UBIQUE Heritage Consultants**

**Date: 2020-03-19**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Project description

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by EnviroAfrica cc as independent heritage specialists in accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA and the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine the impact of the proposed development on Erf 4440, Kuruman, Northern Cape, on any sites, features, or objects of cultural heritage significance.

The project involves the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) sub-division and rezoning application for Erf 4440 in Kuruman and the subsequent 1 ha development thereof as business premises.

### Findings and Impact on Heritage Resources

One isolated incidence of MSA lithic material was recorded across the development footprint. The material includes a retouched flake or point made from Banded Ironstone Formation (BIF). The material was documented as a surface scatter, with no archaeological context. The resources will be affected negatively by the proposed development, but due to the low significance of the material, the impact is negligible. An unfenced graveyard is located adjacent, to the southeast of the footprint. Construction activities may affect this site negatively, and therefore mitigation is recommended. The proposed project will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area.

### Recommendations

Based on the assessment of the potential impact of the development on the identified heritage, the following recommendations are made, taking into consideration any existing or potential sustainable social and economic benefits:

1. No significant heritage sites or features were identified within the surveyed sections of Erf 4440, Kuruman. The Middle Stone Age cultural material identified is not conservation worthy. No further mitigation is recommended with regards to these resources. Therefore, from a heritage point of view, we recommend that the proposed development can continue.
2. The graveyard site (KUR\_4440/02) is situated close to the proposed development footprint. The site is graded as IIIB and is of High Local Significance. It is recommended that the graves be fenced off with the inclusion of a 50m buffer/safety zone. We recommend the appointment of an on-site heritage officer during the construction phase, to monitor the safety of the graves.

3. Should it be impossible to avoid the graveyard site during the activities, mitigation in the form of grave relocation could be undertaken. This is, however, a lengthy and costly process. Grave relocation specialists should be employed to manage the liaison process with the communities and individuals who by tradition or familial association might have an interest in these graves or burial ground; as well as manage the permit acquisition from the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit and the arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of the graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.
4. The PIA desktop study determined that due to the moderate palaeontological significance of the area, no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground-truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required. It is considered that the development of the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area (Butler 2020).
5. Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If during construction, 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 or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, SAHRA APM Unit (Natasha Higgitt/Phillip Hine 021 462 5402) must be alerted as per section 35(3) of the NHRA. If unmarked human burials are uncovered, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit (Thingahangwi Tshivhase/Mimi Seetelo 012 320 8490), must be alerted immediately as per section 36(6) of the NHRA. A professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, depending on the nature of the finds, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological or palaeontological significance, a Phase 2 rescue operation may be required subject to permits issued by SAHRA. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or costs incurred as a result of such oversights.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AIA:	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA:	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
BIA:	Basic Impact Assessment
CRM:	Cultural Resource Management
ECO:	Environmental Control Officer
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment*
EIA:	Early Iron Age*
EMP:	Environmental Management Plan
ESA:	Earlier Stone Age
GPS:	Global Positioning System
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA:	Late Iron Age
LSA:	Later Stone Age
MEC:	Member of the Executive Council
MIA:	Middle Iron Age
MPRDA:	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
MSA:	Middle Stone Age
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Act
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act
OWC:	Orange River Wine Cellars
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 it must be read and interpreted in the context it is used.*

## GLOSSARY

Archaeological:	<p>material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and is older than 100 years (as defined and protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act No. 25 of 1999) including any area within 10 m of such representation;</li> <li>– wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which were wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation;</li> <li>– features, structures and artefacts associated with military history, which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.</li> </ul>
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Stone Age:	The first and longest part of human history is the Stone Age, which began with the appearance of early humans between 3-2 million years ago. Stone Age people were hunters, gatherers and scavengers who did not live in permanently settled communities. Their stone tools preserve well and are found in most places in South Africa and elsewhere.
Earlier Stone Age:	>2 000 000 - >200 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age:	<300 000 - >20 000 years ago
Later Stone Age:	<40 000 - until the historical period
Iron Age:	(Early Farming Communities). Period covering the last 1800 years, when immigrant African farmer groups brought a new way of life to southern Africa. They established settled villages, cultivated domestic crops such as sorghum, millet and beans, and herded cattle as well as sheep and goats. As they produced their own iron tools, archaeologists call this the Iron Age. Early Iron Age: AD 200 - AD 900 Middle Iron Age: AD 900 - AD 1300 Later Iron Age: AD 1300 - AD 1850
Historic:	Period of arrival of white settlers and colonial contact. AD 1500 to 1950
Historic building:	Structures 60 years and older.
Fossil:	Mineralised bones of animals, shellfish, plants and marine animals. A trace fossil is the track or footprint of a fossil animal that is preserved in stone or consolidated sediment.
Heritage:	That which is inherited and forms part of the National Estate (historic places, objects, fossils as defined by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999).
Heritage resources:	These mean any place or object of cultural significance, tangible or intangible.
Holocene:	The most recent geological period that commenced 10 000 years ago.
Palaeontology:	Any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site that contains such fossilised remains or traces
Cumulative impacts:	“Cumulative Impact”, in relation to an activity, means the past, current and reasonably foreseeable future impact of an activity, considered together with the impact of activities associated with that activity that may not be significant, but may become significant when added to existing and reasonably foreseeable impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities.
Mitigation:	Anticipating and preventing negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.
A ‘place’:	a site, area or region;



- a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

‘Public monuments and memorials’: mean all monuments and memorials—

- erected on land belonging to any branch of central, provincial or local government, or on land belonging to any organisation funded by or established in terms of the legislation of such a branch of government; or
- which were paid for by public subscription, government funds, or a public-spirited or military organisation, and are on land belonging to any private individual;

‘Structures’: any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which are fixed to land, and include any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Scope of study

The project involves the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) sub-division and rezoning application and development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, Northern Cape. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by EnviroAfrica cc as independent heritage specialists in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), and in compliance with Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA), to conduct a cultural heritage assessment (AIA/HIA) of the development area.

The assessment aims to identify and report any heritage resources that may fall within the development footprint; to determine the impact of the proposed development on any sites, features, or objects of cultural heritage significance; to assess the significance of any identified resources; and to assist the developer in managing the documented heritage resources in an accountable manner, within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA).

South Africa's heritage resources are both rich and widely diverse, encompassing sites from all periods of human history. Resources may be tangible, such as buildings and archaeological artefacts, or intangible, such as landscapes and living heritage. Their significance is based upon their aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, economic or technological values; their representation of a time or group; their rarity; and their sphere of influence.

The integrity and significance of heritage resources can be jeopardised by natural (e.g. erosion) and human (e.g. development) activities. In the case of human activities, a range of legislation exists to ensure the timeous and accurate identification and effective management of heritage resources for present and future generations.

The result of this investigation is presented within this heritage impact assessment report. It comprises the recording of heritage resources present/ absent and offers recommendations for the management of these resources within the context of the proposed development.

Depending on SAHRA's acceptance of this report, the developer will receive permission to proceed with the proposed development, taking into account any proposed mitigation measures.

## 1.2 Assumptions and limitations

It is assumed that the description of the proposed project, as provided by the client, is accurate. Furthermore, it is assumed that the public consultation process undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is comprehensive and does not have to be repeated as part of the heritage impact assessment.

The significance of the sites, structures and artefacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site.

All possible care has been taken during the comprehensive field survey and intensive desktop study to identify sites of cultural importance within the development areas. However, it is essential to note that some heritage sites may have been missed due to their subterranean nature, or due to dense vegetation cover. No subsurface investigation (i.e. excavations or sampling) were undertaken since a permit from SAHRA is required for such activities. Therefore, should any heritage features and/or objects such as architectural features, stone tool scatters, artefacts, human remains, or fossils be uncovered or observed during construction, operations must be stopped, and a qualified archaeologist contacted for an assessment of the find. Observed or located heritage features and/or objects may not be disturbed or removed in any way until such time that the heritage specialist has been able to assess the significance of the site (or material) in question.

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

An HIA/ AIA must address the following key aspects:

- the identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;
- an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of heritage assessment criteria set out in regulations;
- an assessment of the impact of the development on heritage resources;
- an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;
- if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and
- plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after completion of the proposed development.

In addition, the HIA/AIA should comply with the requirements of NEMA, including providing the assumptions and limitations associated with the study; the details, qualifications and expertise of the person who prepared the report; and a statement of competency.

### 2.1. Statutory Requirements

#### 2.1.1 General

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa Act 108 of 1996 is the source of all legislation. Within the Constitution the Bill of Rights is fundamental, with the principle that the environment should be protected for present and future generations by preventing pollution, promoting conservation and practising ecologically sustainable development. With regard to spatial planning and related legislation at national and provincial levels the following legislation may be relevant:

- Physical Planning Act 125 of 1991
- Municipal Structures Act 117 of 1998
- Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000
- Development Facilitation Act 67 of 1995 (DFA)

The identification, evaluation and management of heritage resources in South Africa are required and governed by the following legislation:

- National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA)
- KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 4 of 2008 (KZNHA)
- National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA)
- Minerals and Petroleum Resources Development Act 28 of 2002 (MPRDA)

#### 2.1.2 National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999

The NHRA established the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) together with its Council to fulfil the following functions:

- coordinate and promote the management of heritage resources at national level;
- set norms and maintain essential national standards for the management of heritage resources in the Republic and to protect heritage resources of national significance;
- control the export of nationally significant heritage objects and the import into the Republic of cultural property illegally exported from foreign countries;

- enable the provinces to establish heritage authorities which must adopt powers to protect and manage certain categories of heritage resources; and
- provide for the protection and management of conservation-worthy places and areas by local authorities.

### 2.1.3 Heritage Impact Assessments/Archaeological Impact Assessments

Section 38(1) of the NHRA of 1999 requires **the responsible heritage resources authority to notify the person who intends to undertake a development that fulfils the following criteria to submit an impact assessment report if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by such event:**

- the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
- any development or other activity that will change the character of a site—
  - exceeding 5000m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or
  - involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
  - involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
  - the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
- the rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or
- any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority.

### 2.1.4 Definitions of heritage resources

The NHRA defines a heritage resource as any place or object of cultural significance, i.e. of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. These include, but are not limited to, the following wide range of places and objects:

- living heritage as defined in the National Heritage Council Act No 11 of 1999 (cultural tradition; oral history; performance; ritual; popular memory; skills and techniques; indigenous knowledge systems; and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships);
- Ecofacts (non-artefactual organic or environmental remains that may reveal aspects of past human activity; definition used in KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 2008);
- places, buildings, structures and equipment;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds;
- public monuments and memorials;
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, but excluding any object made by a living person; and
- battlefields.

Furthermore, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of—

- its importance in 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; and
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa.

### 2.1.5 Management of Graves and Burial Grounds

- **Graves younger than 60 years** are protected in terms of Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance 7 of 1925 as well as the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983.
- **Graves older than 60 years, situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local Authority** are protected in terms of Section 36 of the NHRA as well as the Human Tissues Act of 1983. Accordingly, such graves are the jurisdiction of SAHRA. The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36(5) of NHRA) is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation.

The **protocol for the management of graves older than 60 years situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority** is detailed in Section 36 of the NHRA:

(3) (a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority—

(a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;

(b) 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

(c) 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 the detection or recovery of metals.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)(a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

(5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3)(b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority—

(a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and

(b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.

(6) Subject to the provision of any other 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 contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

## 3. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Desktop study

The first step in the methodology was to conduct a desktop study of the heritage background of the area and the site of the proposed development. This entailed the scoping and scanning of historical texts/records as well as previous heritage studies and research around the study area.

By incorporating data from previous CRM reports done in the area and an archival search, the study area is contextualised. The objective of this is to extract data and information on the area in question, looking at archaeological sites, historical sites and graves in the area.

No archaeological site data was available for the project area. A concise account of the archaeology and history of the broader study area was compiled from sources. These are listed in the bibliography.

#### 3.1.1 Literature review

A survey of the literature was undertaken to obtain background information regarding the area. Through researching the SAHRA APM Report Mapping Project records and the SAHRIS online database (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris>), it was determined that several other archaeological or historical studies had been performed within the broader vicinity of the study area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

### 3.2 Field study

Phase 1 (AIA/HIA) requires the completion of a field study to establish and ensure the following:

#### 3.2.1 Systematic survey

A systematic survey of the proposed project area to locate, identify, record, photograph and describe sites of archaeological, historical or cultural interest, was completed.

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants inspected the proposed development and surrounding areas on the 9<sup>th</sup> of March 2020 and completed a controlled-exclusive, pre-planned, pedestrian survey. We conducted an inspection of the surface of the ground, wherever the surface was visible. This was done with no substantial attempt to clear brush, sand, deadfall, leaves or other material that may cover the surface and with no effort to look beneath the surface beyond the inspection of rodent burrows, cut banks and other exposures fortuitously observed.

The survey was tracked with a handheld Garmin global positioning unit (Garmin eTrex 10).



### 3.2.2 Recording significant areas

GPS points of identified significant areas were recorded with a handheld Garmin global positioning unit (Garmin eTrex 10). Photographs were taken with a Canon Ixus 190 20-megapixel camera. Detailed field notes were taken to describe observations. The layout of the area and plotted GPS points, tracks and coordinates, were transferred to Google Earth and QGIS and maps were created.

### 3.2.3 Determining significance

Levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources observed and recorded in the project area will be determined to the following criteria:

*Cultural significance:*

- Low                      A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium                 Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to several factors, such as date and frequency. Likewise, any important object found out of context.
- High                     Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorised as of a high importance. Likewise, any important object found within a specific context.

*Heritage significance:*

- Grade I                 Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II                Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III               Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of Conservation

*Field ratings:*

- |      |                     |  |
|------|---------------------|--|
| i.   | National Grade I    | significance should be managed as part of the national estate                                |
| ii.  | Provincial Grade II | significance should be managed as part of the provincial estate                              |
| iii. | Local Grade IIIA    | should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)         |
| iv.  | Local Grade IIIB    | should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance) |

- |      |                             |   |
|------|-----------------------------|---|
| v.   | General protection A (IV A) | site should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance)             |
| vi.  | General protection B (IV B) | site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)                    |
| vii. | General protection C (IV C) | phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance) |

*Heritage value, statement of significance:*

- a. its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- b. its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- c. its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- d. its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- e. its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- f. its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- g. its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- h. its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- i. sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

### 3.2.4 Assessment of development impacts

A heritage resource impact may be defined broadly as the net change, either beneficial or adverse, between the integrity of a heritage site with and without the proposed development. Beneficial impacts occur wherever a proposed development actively protects, preserves or enhances a heritage resource, by minimising natural site erosion or facilitating non-destructive public use, for example. More commonly, development impacts are of an adverse nature and can include:

- destruction or alteration of all or part of a heritage site;
- isolation of a site from its natural setting; and / or
- introduction of physical, chemical or visual elements that are out of character with the heritage resource and its setting.

Beneficial and adverse impacts can be direct or indirect, as well as cumulative, as implied by the examples. Although indirect impacts may be more difficult to foresee, assess and quantify, they must form part of the assessment process. The following assessment criteria have been used to

assess the impacts of the proposed development on possible identified heritage resources:

Criteria	Rating Scales	Notes
Nature	Positive	An evaluation of the type of effect the construction, operation and management of the proposed development would have on the heritage resource.
	Negative	
	Neutral	
Extent	Low	Site-specific, affects only the development footprint.
	Medium	Local (limited to the site and its immediate surroundings, including the surrounding towns and settlements within a 10 km radius);
	High	Regional (beyond a 10 km radius) to national.
Duration	Low	0-4 years (i.e. duration of construction phase).
	Medium	5-10 years.
	High	More than 10 years to permanent.
Intensity	Low	Where the impact affects the heritage resource in such a way that its significance and value are minimally affected.
	Medium	Where the heritage resource is altered, and its significance and value are measurably reduced.
	High	Where the heritage resource is altered or destroyed to the extent that its significance and value cease to exist.
Potential for impact on irreplaceable resources	Low	No irreplaceable resources will be impacted.
	Medium	Resources that will be impacted can be replaced, with effort.
	High	There is no potential for replacing a particular vulnerable resource that will be impacted.
Consequence, (a combination of extent, duration, intensity, and the potential for impact on irreplaceable resources).	Low	A combination of any of the following: - Intensity, duration, extent and impact on irreplaceable resources are all rated low. - Intensity is low and up to two of the other criteria are rated medium. - Intensity is medium and all three other criteria are rated low.
	Medium	Intensity is medium and at least two of the other criteria are rated medium.
	High	Intensity and impact on irreplaceable resources are rated high, with any combination of extent and duration. Intensity is rated high, with all the other criteria being rated medium or higher.

Criteria	Rating Scales	Notes
Probability (the likelihood of the impact occurring)	Low	It is highly unlikely or less than 50 % likely that an impact will occur.
	Medium	It is between 50 and 70 % certain that the impact will occur.
	High	It is more than 75 % certain that the impact will occur, or it is definite that the impact will occur.
Significance (all impacts including potential cumulative impacts)	Low	Low consequence and low probability. Low consequence and medium probability. Low consequence and high probability.
	Medium	Medium consequence and low probability. Medium consequence and medium probability. Medium consequence and high probability. High consequence and low probability.
	High	High consequence and medium probability. High consequence and high probability.

### 3.3 Oral history

Where possible, people from local communities would be interviewed to obtain information relating to the surveyed area.

### 3.4 Report

The results of the desktop research and field survey are compiled in this report. The identified heritage resources and anticipated and cumulative impacts that the development of the proposed project may have on the identified heritage resources will be presented objectively. Alternatives, should any significant sites be impacted adversely by the proposed project, are offered. All effort will be made to ensure that all studies, assessments and results comply with the relevant legislation and the code of ethics and guidelines of the Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA). The report aims to assist the developer in managing the documented heritage resources in a responsible manner, and to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

## 4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by EnviroAfrica cc as independent heritage specialists in accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA and the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine the impact of the proposed development of Erf 4440 in Kuruman on any sites, features, or objects of cultural heritage significance.

The landowner intends to obtain the necessary land use rights that will enable the separate transportation of the relevant 1 ha section, as well as the development thereof as business premises. To this end, the site will need to be subdivided and rezoned, and the needed SPLUMA application will need to be compiled and submitted along with all relevant supporting documentation. The following zoning will apply:

- **Business Zone I**

Business Premises - a site and/or building or part thereof used or intended to be used as, or intended to be used as shops and/or offices and it includes hotels, licensed hotels, bottle stores, taverns, restaurants, dry-cleaners, undertakers, financial institutions, professional offices, places of assembly, doctors= consulting rooms, stock or product exchanges, put-put course, flats above ground floor and buildings for similar uses. However, it excludes places of entertainment, a casino, adult entertainment, institutional buildings, public garages, service stations, repairing or related replacing functions, industrial buildings, offensive industry or any large wholesale business.

- **Authority Zone II**

Government Use - a building or site for government use of which the extent thereof is such that it cannot be classified or defined under other uses in these regulations. It includes uses practised by the State, such as military training centres and installations, telecommunication facilities, police stations and prisons; or by the Provincial or District authority, such as road stations and road camps or any other parastatals such as Eskom, Telkom, etc.

### 4.1 Technical information

<b>Project description</b>	
Project name	PROPOSED SUBDIVISION, REZONING, AND DEVELOPMENT OF ERF 4440, KURUMAN, GA-SEGONYANA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, JOHN TAOLO GAETSEWE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE.
Description	The project involves the Spatial Planning and Land Use Management Act 16 of 2013 (SPLUMA) sub-division and rezoning application for Erf 4440 in Kuruman and the subsequent 1 ha development thereof as business premises.
<b>Developer</b>	
Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	
Contact information	Email: omonchusi@ga-segonyana.gov.za
Development type	Business
<b>Landowner</b>	
Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality	
Contact information	As above
<b>Consultants</b>	
Environmental	EnviroAfrica cc.

Heritage and archaeological	UBIQUE Heritage Consultants
Paleontological	Banzai Environmental
<b>Property details</b>	
Province	Northern Cape
District municipality	John Taolo Gaetsewe
Local municipality	Ga- Segonyana
Topo-cadastral map	1:50 000 2723AD
Farm name	Erf 4440
Closest town	Kuruman
GPS Co-ordinates	27° 27' 13.8" South 23° 26' 14.4" East
Property size	2ha
Development footprint size	1ha
<b>Land use</b>	
Previous	None/Vacant land
Current	None/Vacant land
Rezoning required	Yes
Sub-division of land	Yes
<b>Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) NHRA</b>	
	Yes/No
Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length.	No
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.	No
Construction exceeding 5000m <sup>2</sup> .	Yes
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions.	No
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within the past five years.	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000m <sup>2</sup> .	No
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds.	No

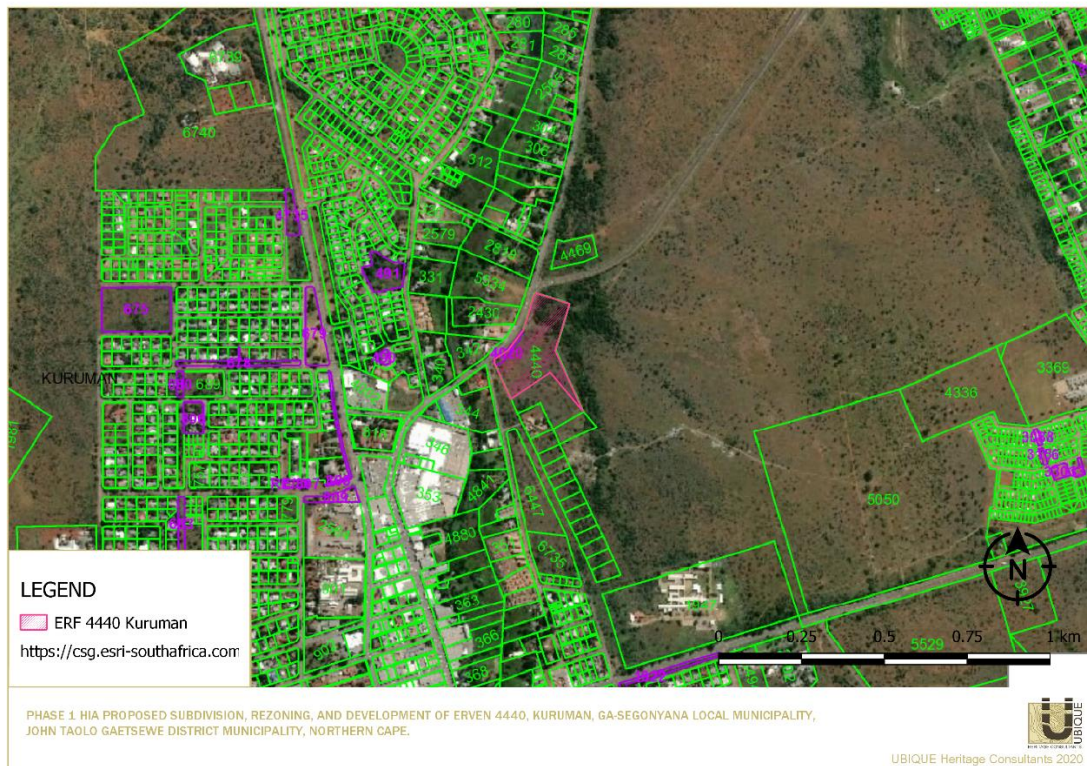


Figure 1 Erf 4440, Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, Northern Cape. Map source <https://csg.esri-southafrica.com>

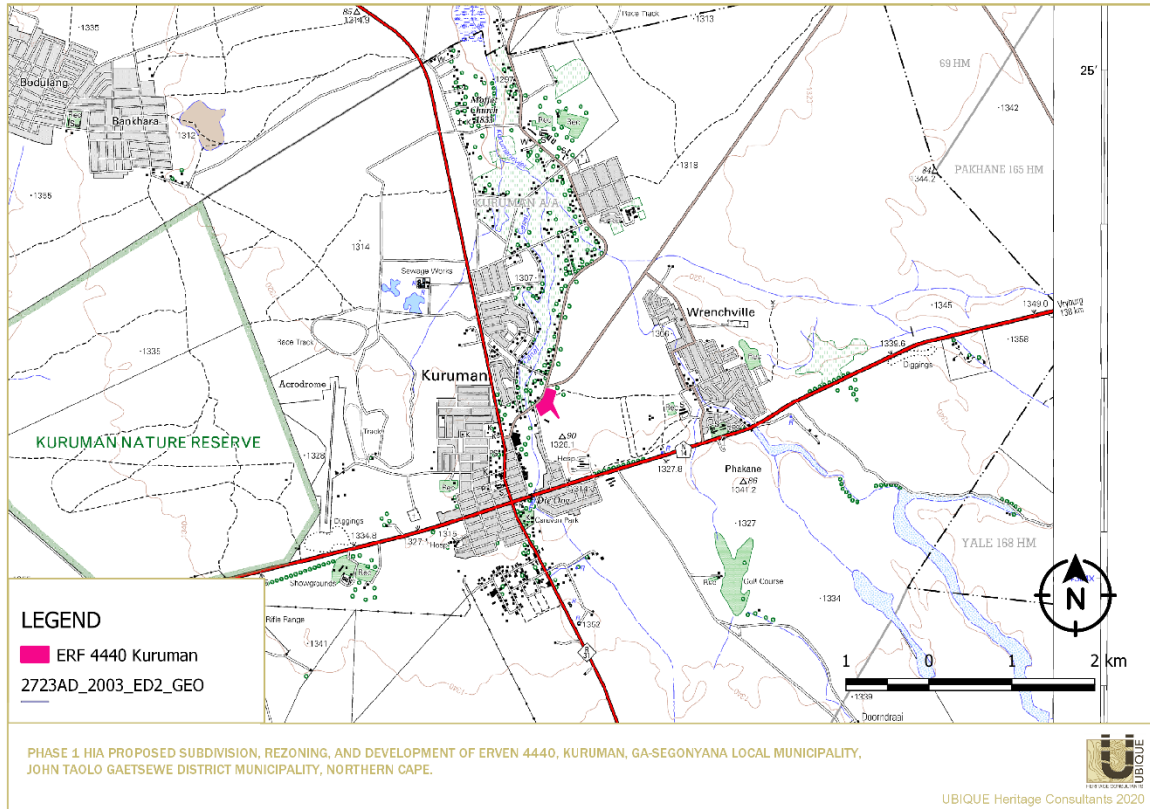


Figure 2 Locality of the development footprint Erf 4440, Kuruman. 1:50 000 Topo-cadastral map WGS2723AD, Chief Surveyor General.



Figure 3 Locality of the development footprint Erf 4440, Kuruman, indicated on Google Earth Satellite imagery.

## 4.2 Description of the affected environment

The development area falls within the Kuruman Thornveld. It is characterised by flat rocky plains and some sloping hills with very a well-developed, closed shrub layer and well-developed open tree stratum consisting of *Acacia erioloba* (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). Dense vegetation covers most of the terrain, especially in the north-western section of the proposed development footprint. Recorded vegetation include Camel Thorn trees (*Acacia erioloba*), Black Thorn trees (*Acacia mellifera*), Silky Bushman grass (*Stipagrostis uniplumis*), Iron grass (*Aristida diffusa*), Giant three awn grass (*Aristida meridionalis*), Buffalo grass (*Cechrus ciliaris*), Grey sour grass (*Enneapogon cenchroides*), Red top grass (*Melenis repens*), Bur bristle grass (*Setaria verticillata*), Creeping carrot seed grass (*Tragus koelerioides*), Confetti thorn tree (*Gymnosporia senegalensis*), Spiderplant (*Cleome suffruticosa*) and Wild cucumber (*cucmis africanus*). Dolomite outcrops are dominant on the site footprint with some Banded Ironstone Formation outcrops and to a lesser degree, quartzite and quartz.

A dry riverine flowing from west-northwest to east-southeast is located in the northern section of the footprint. This is the only prominent waterway on the development site. Erf 4440 is bounded in the west by Seodin and Cunningham Road, in the east by neighbouring businesses and open field, in the north by Buitekant Street, the riverine and bush, and the southern site boundary is formed by open veld and business premises. Previous disturbances across the site include minimal natural erosion along the riverine, and some evidence of construction machinery movement.







**Figure 4** Views of the affected development area.

## 5. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 5.1 Region

The Northern Cape is rich in archaeological sites and landscapes that reflect the complex South African heritage from the Stone Age to Colonial history.

#### 5.1.1 Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996). In South Africa, the Stone Age can be divided into three periods. It is, however, important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division of the Stone Age, according to Lombard et al. (2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age:	>2 000 000 - >200 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age:	<300 000 - >20 000 years ago
Later Stone Age:	<40 000 - until the historical period.

Each of the sub-divisions is formed by a group of industries where the assemblages share attributes or common traditions (Lombard et al. 2012). Prominent sites that exemplify these periods in the Nama-Karoo Biome are Rooidam and Bundu Farm (Earlier Stone Age and Middle Stone Age), and Biesje Poort 2, Bokvasmaak 3, Melkboom 1, Vlermuisgat, and Jagtpan 7 (Later Stone Age) (Lombard et al. 2012).

Within the region, Stone Age sites and complexes have been, and are still being investigated in some detail. This includes, but are not limited to, the landscape near Kathu, where numerous Stone Age sites have been documented and excavated; representing the longest preserved lithostratigraphic and archaeological sequence of human occupation at the pan through the ESA, MSA, and LSA. This includes evidence for 500 000-year-old hafted stone points; ancient specularite working (and mining) on the eastern side of Postmasburg, Doornfontein; and associated Ceramic Later Stone Age material, and also the older transitional ESA/MSA Fauresmith sites at Lyly Feld, Demaneng, Mashwening, King, Rust & Vrede, Paling, Gloucester and Mount Huxley (Beaumont 2004; Beaumont 2013; Beaumont & Morris 1990; Beaumont & Vogel 2006; Morris 2005; Morris & Beaumont 2004; Porat et al. 2010; Thackeray et al. 1983; Walker et al. 2014; Wilkins et al. 2012).

Beaumont et al. (1995) commented that thousands of square kilometres of Bushmanland are covered by low-density lithic scatters. It is therefore not surprising that Stone Age sites and lithic scatters were identified by CRM practitioners between the Garona substation and the Gariep/Orange River in numerous surveys conducted during the recent years. Scatters of MSA material have been recorded close to Griekwastad, Hotazel, Postmasburg and Kenhardt, Pofadder, Marydale, and in the Upington district (Dreyer 2006, 2012, 2014; Pelsler & Lombard 2013; PGS Heritage 2009, 2010; Webley 2013). MSA and LSA tools, as well as rock engravings, were also found at Putsonderwater, Beeshoek and Bruce (Morris 2005; Snyman 2000; Van Vollenhoven 2012b; Van Vollenhoven 2014).

Archaeological surveys have shown rocky outcrops and hills, drainage lines, riverbanks and confluences to be prime localities for archaeological finds and specifically Stone Age sites since these areas were utilised for base camps close to water and hunting ranges. If any such features occur in the study area, Stone Age manifestations can be anticipated (Lombard 2011).

### 5.1.2 Historical period

The historical period within the region coincides with the incursion of white traders, hunters, explorers, and missionaries into the interior of South Africa. Buildings and structures associated with the early missionaries, travellers, and traders such as PJ Truter's and William Somerville (arriving in 1801), Donovan, Burchell and Campbell, James Read (arriving around 1870) William Sanderson, John Ryan and John Ludwig's (De Jong 2010; Snyman 2000) arrival during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and the settlement of the first white farmers and towns, are still evident in the Northern Cape. Numerous heritage reports that provide a synthesis of the incursions of travellers, missionaries and the early European settlers have been captured on the SAHRIS database.

San hunter-gatherer groups utilised the landscape for thousands of years, and Khoi herders moved into South Africa with their cattle and sheep approximately 2000 years ago. With the arrival of the Dutch settlers in the Cape in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century, clashes between the Europeans and Khoi tribes in the Cape Peninsula resulted in the Goringhaiqua and Goraxouqua migrating north towards the Gariep/Orange River in 1680. These tribes became collectively known as the Korannas, living as small tribal entities in separate areas (Penn 2005).

According to Breutz (1953, 1954), and Van Warmelo (1935), several Batswana tribes, including the different Thlaping and Thlaro sections as well as other smaller groups, take their 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>-century roots back to the area around Groblershoop, Olifantshoek, the Langeberg (Majeng) and Korannaberg ranges in the western part of the region. After Britain annexed Bechuanaland in 1885, the land of the indigenous inhabitants was limited to a few reserves. In 1895, British Bechuanaland was incorporated into the Cape Colony. The land inside the reserves remained the property of the Tswana. Land could only be alienated with the consent of the British Secretary of State.

Because of its distance from the Cape Colony, this arid part of South Africa's interior was generally not colonised until relatively recent. According to history, the remote northern reaches of the Cape Colony were home to cattle rushers, gunrunners, river pirates and various manner of outlaws. Distribution of land to colonial farmers only occurred from the 1880s onwards when Government-owned land was surveyed, divided into farms, and transferred to farmers. More permanent large-scale settlement however only started in the late 1920s, and the first farmsteads were possibly built during this period. The region remained sparsely populated until the advent of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (De Jong 2010, Penn 2005).

The region has been the backdrop to various incidents of conflict. The arrival of large numbers of Great Trek Boers from the Cape Colony to the borders of Bechuanaland and Griqualand West in 1836 caused friction with many Tswana groups and the missionaries of the London Mission Society. The conflict between Boer and Tswana communities escalated in the 1860s and 1870s when the Korana and Griqua communities and the British government became involved. The

Northern Cape was critical in the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), and major battles took place within 120 km of Kimberley, including the battle of Magersfontein. Boer guerrilla forces roamed the entire Northern Cape region and skirmishes between Boer and Brits were regular occurrences. Furthermore, many graves in the region tell the story of battles fought during the 1914 Rebellion (Hopkins 1978).

## 5.2 Local

By the time the first European travellers, missionaries, explorers, hunters and traders arrived in the Ghaap region, it was home to the Thlaping and Thlaro, southern divisions of the Tswana who moved from the north during the early 1600s. The Thlaping moved to Old Dithakong, north-east of Kuruman, around 1800, under the leadership of Molehabangwe (the son of Chief Maswe). Accounts from European visitors like Pieter Jan Truter and Dr William Sommerville to the Tswana capital in 1801, refers to Dithakong as Lattakoo (Nilssen 2018; Pelser 2018; <https://www.go-ghaap.com/kuruman>).

The town of Kuruman has its origins as a London Missionary Society (LMS) mission station. The Kuruman Mission was first established by the London Missionary Society (LMS) in 1816 at Maruping near Kuruman where a town of about 10 000 Batswana resided. Robert Moffat, Scottish missionary and his wife Mary arrived in Kuruman from Scotland in 1820. In 1824, Kgosi Mothibi of the BaThlaping granted the missionaries a long-term lease on a site on the Kuruman River, near the spring or "Eye" of the Kuruman River. Moffat helped build the famous Moffat Church, which was completed in 1838 and is still used for regular church services. The Missionary complex, with its historic printing press, are National Monuments (Nilssen 2018; Pelser 2018; <https://www.go-ghaap.com/kuruman>).

The Eye is a natural spring in the heart of the town spouting forth an estimated 20 million litres of crystal-clear water every day, even in the dry season. By 1800, the Eye served as a livestock outpost for the centre of the Thlaping kingdom situated further north-east at Dithakong. The Tswana name for the fountain is *Ga-segonyana* ("small water calabash with bubbling water"), which is now the name of the Local Municipality. The Eye came to be described as "The fountain of Christianity" after the establishment of the mission (Nilssen 2018; Pelser 2018; <https://www.go-ghaap.com/kuruman>).

During 1885, the Tswana were annexed by the British and the Tswana were forced to live on demarcated reserves. After the failed Tswana revolt in 1895, the British continued to divide the Tswana land up, and grant it to settling colonial farmers. Much of the remainder of the history and human occupation of the area involves livestock farming and the mining of iron ore and manganese (Nilssen 2018; Pelser 2018; <https://www.go-ghaap.com/kuruman>).

The name "Kuruman" is said to derive from *Kudumane*, who was a San leader living in the area in the late 1700s (Pelser 2018).

A large amount of Heritage Impact Assessments has been conducted in the wider Kuruman area. These include, but are not limited to, studies by ACRM (2019), Dreyer (2005), Halkett (2009), Kaplan (2012), Kusel (2011), Kusel & van der Ryst (2009), Lavin & Wiltshire (2018), Morris (2010), Nilssen (2018), Pelser (2012; 2018), PGS (2011; 2015), Van der Walt (2012), and Webley & Halkett (2008).

### 5.2.1 Stone Age

Within the larger geographical area, well-known Stone Age sites such as the Wonderwerk Cave in the Kuruman Hills, Tsantsabane, an ancient specularite working site on the eastern side of Postmasburg, Doornfontein, a specularite working site north of Beeshoek and a cluster of important Stone Age sites near Kathu, and rock engraving sites at Beeshoek and Bruce can be found. Finds recorded within the Kuruman Hills include sites associated with Later Stone Age (LSA) artefact assemblages and herder art on the Farms Tierkop and Bramcote southwest of Kuruman during a survey for a proposed iron and manganese ore mine (ACRM 2019; Halkett 2009).

However, minimal traces of stone artefacts have been recorded within the closer vicinity of the development footprint and the townscape. Ephemeral scatters of ESA, MSA, and LSA lithics were recorded by ACRM (2019) during a survey for housing development in Wrenchville. Documented assemblages included a small, burnished Early Stone Age banded ironstone biface, a Middle Stone Age chalcedony flake, and a Later Stone Age banded ironstone/jasperlite flake. Pelser (2012b) recorded two areas with isolated MSA/LSA stone tools in and around the periphery of a dolomite outcrop in the area while surveying Erf 675. Morris (2010) further noted that the lithic scatters are generally of a low-density a possibly a widespread occurrence of “off-site” Stone Age material, while reporting on his inspection of sites directly east of Erf 4440. Webley & Halkett (2008) recorded a scatter of MSA and LSA material on the farm Adam 328. The documented raw material is predominantly Banded Ironstone Formation (BIF).

### 5.2.2 Historical period

Only a few incidences of historical resources have been recorded within the Kuruman townscape. These include eight old farmsteads with associated structures (PGS 2015), a sparse scatter of late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century glass bottle fragments (medicinal bottles and beverage bottles) and tinned food cans (PGS 2011), as well as structures associated with historic asbestos mines in the area (PGS 2015).

### 5.2.3 Oral history

No interviews with locals were conducted regarding the history of the area.

## 6. IDENTIFIED RESOURCES AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Surveyed area

The area surveyed for the impact assessment was dictated by the Google Earth map of the development footprints provided by the client.

The pedestrian survey was conducted in predominantly 30-50 m transects. Areas that have been severely disturbed were surveyed in wider transects or only scoped. The survey extended beyond the development footprints to take into consideration the full impact of the development by investigating probable areas on the landscape adjacent to the development footprints that may contain heritage.

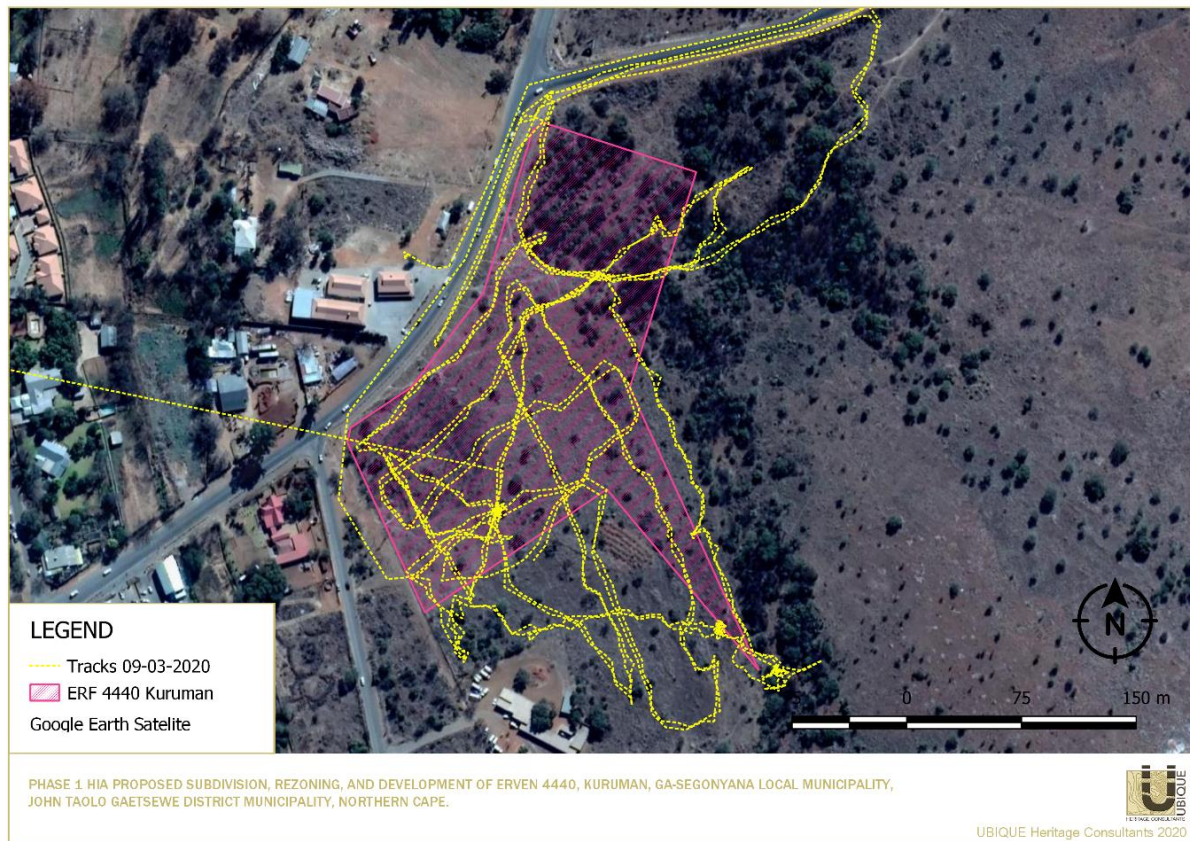


Figure 5 Survey tracks across the development footprint.

## 6.2 Identified heritage resources

### RESOURCES IDENTIFIED ON ERF 4440, KURUMAN (KUR\_4440/)

Site Name	Description	Period	Location	Field rating/ Significance
<b>Stone Age</b>				
KUR_4440/01	Type lithic/s	Retouched flake or possible point	MSA	27° 27' 14.8" S 23° 26' 21.7" E  Field Rating IV C Low significance
	Raw material	BIF		
	N in m <sup>2</sup> .	1/100m <sup>2</sup>		
	Context	Surface scatter. No context.		
	Additional	Debris		
<b>Graves</b>				
KUR_4440/02	Grave markers	Unmarked graves. At least three cemented with cement headstones, but without inscription.	Ca >1878	27° 27' 15.6" S 23° 26' 23.2" E  Field Rating of Local Grade IIIB  High/medium significance
	Inscription	None/ unmarked		
	Graves' Orientation	East/West		
	Dimensions/ Extent	From infant graves to Adult graves. Total area of graveyard 1-2 ha		



Figure 6 Distribution of identified heritage resources across Erf 4440, Kuruman.

## 6.3 Discussion

### 6.3.1 Archaeological features

One isolated occurrence (KUR\_4440/01) of a retouched flake or possible point made from BIF (Banded Ironstone Formation) and attributed to the MSA was recorded. The dense vegetation made it quite challenging to locate scatters of Stone Age material. The found lithic material shows various degrees of weathering and are without substantial archaeological context or matrix, and are therefore deemed of minor scientific importance, and not conservation worthy (NCW).

**These sites are given a 'General' Protection C (Field Rating IV C). This means these sites have been sufficiently recorded (in Phase 1). It requires no further action.**

### 6.3.2 Graves

Close to the south-eastern point of Erf 4440, a densely overgrown graveyard with graves of various sizes were recorded (KUR\_4440/02). The graves are orientated east to west and situated within a 1-2 ha area. The graves are demarcated with local fieldstone cairns and headstones, as well as some cement slabs and headstones. Morris (2010) during a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the neighbouring property, recorded the same burial ground and estimated the number of graves at 100. Due to weathering, and vegetation growth, no inscriptions or markings could be discerned at this time, but Morris (2010) observed inscriptions with both Afrikaans (Coloured) and Tswana names, with an age of at least half a century and up to a century old. Morris (2010) proposed that this could have been the burial ground that served the community that initially dwelt at Gasegonyane (immediately west and east of the Eye before the establishment of the 'New Location' of 1916), or that it was begun to serve the said 'New Location' (1916). The graves are located adjacent to the proposed development footprint, and thus in a high-risk, sensitive location, specifically when construction commences.

**These sites are given a 'Local Grade IIIB' rating. This means the graves should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance).**



**Figure 7** Photographic selection of archaeological material recorded.





**Figure 8** Selection of photographs of the graveyard situated close to Erf 4440, Kuruman.

### 6.3.3 Palaeontological resources

The study area is underlain by the Precambrian carbonate rocks of the Campbell Rand Subgroup (Ghaap Subgroup, Transvaal Supergroup). According to the South African Heritage Resources Information System, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Campbell Rand Subgroup is moderate

(Butler 2020). Elize Butler from Banzai Environmental conducted a full paleontological desktop study for this project (see Appendix 1).

## 7. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

Description	Development Impact	Mitigation	Field rating/ Significance
<b>Archaeological</b>			
1. An isolated occurrence of MSA lithic material was recorded within Erf 4440.	Nature	Neutral	No mitigation required.
	Extent	Low	
	Duration	Low	
	Intensity	Low	
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	Low	
	Consequence	Low	
	Probability of impact	Low	
	Significance	Low	
<b>Graves</b>			
2. An informal graveyard with a minimum extent of 1 ha.	Nature	Negative	Sites should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated
	Extent	High	
	Duration	High	
	Intensity	High	
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	High	
	Consequence	High	
	Probability of impact	Medium	
	Significance	High	
<b>Paleontological</b>			
3. The Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Precambrian carbonate rocks of the Campbell Rand Subgroup (Ghaap Subgroup, Transvaal Supergroup) is moderately significant.	Nature	N/A	No mitigation required.
	Extent	Low	
	Duration	High	
	Intensity	Low	
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	Medium	
	Consequence	High	
	Probability of impact	Low	
	Significance	Low	

The impact of the development will have a negative impact on the identified heritage resources on Erf 4440, Kuruman. The lithic material is without any substantial archaeological context and deemed not conservation worthy. The negative impact is, therefore, negligible. The graveyard KUR\_4440/02 is located right adjacent to the development footprint. The graveyard is unfenced and its extent unmapped and might be affected negatively by construction activities. Mitigation is recommended. The palaeontological assessment determined that the development will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area.

## 8. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the assessment of the potential impact of the development on the identified heritage, the following recommendations are made, taking into consideration any existing or potential sustainable social and economic benefits:

1. No significant heritage sites or features were identified within the surveyed sections of Erf 4440, Kuruman. The Middle Stone Age cultural material identified is not conservation worthy. No further mitigation is recommended with regards to these resources. Therefore, from a heritage point of view, we recommend that the proposed development can continue.
2. The graveyard site (KUR\_4440/02) is situated close to the proposed development footprint. The site is graded as IIIB and is of High Local Significance. It is recommended that the graves be fenced off with the inclusion of a 50m buffer/safety zone. We recommend the appointment of an on-site heritage officer during the construction phase, to monitor the safety of the graves.
3. Should it be impossible to avoid the graveyard site during the activities, mitigation in the form of grave relocation could be undertaken. This is, however, a lengthy and costly process. Grave relocation specialists should be employed to manage the liaison process with the communities and individuals who by tradition or familial association might have an interest in these graves or burial ground; as well as manage the permit acquisition from the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit and the arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of the graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.
4. The PIA desktop study determined that due to the moderate palaeontological significance of the area, no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground-truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required. It is considered that the development of the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area (Butler 2020).
5. Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If during construction, 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 or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, SAHRA APM Unit (Natasha Higgitt/Phillip Hine 021 462 5402) must be alerted as per section 35(3) of the NHRA. If unmarked human burials are uncovered, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit (Thingahangwi Tshivhase/Mimi Seetelo 012 320 8490), must be alerted immediately as per section 36(6) of the NHRA. A professional archaeologist or palaeontologist, depending on the

nature of the finds, must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological or palaeontological significance, a Phase 2 rescue operation may be required subject to permits issued by SAHRA. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or costs incurred as a result of such oversights.

## 9. CONCLUSION

This HIA has identified only one occurrence of a heritage resource that will be impacted negatively by the proposed development. The proposed subdivision, rezoning, and development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality, John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, Northern Cape can continue, provided the recommendation stipulated within this report, and the subsequent decision by SAHRA is followed.

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## WEB

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- <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/kora>



# APPENDIX A

PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION,  
REZONING AND DEVELOPMENT OF ERF 4440, KURUMAN, GA-SEGONYANA LM,  
KURUMAN RD, NORTHERN CAPE

**PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT OF THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION,  
REZONING AND DEVELOPMENT OF ERF 4440, KURUMAN, GA-SEGONYANA LM,  
KURUMAN RD, NC PROVINCE**

**Compiled for:**

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

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8814

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**17 March 2019**

## **Declaration of Independence**

I, Elize Butler, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent palaeontological 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 palaeontological impact assessments, 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 will take into account, to the extent possible, the matters listed in section 38 of the NHRA when preparing the application and any report relating to the application;
- 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;
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application;
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct;
- I will perform all other obligations as expected a palaeontological specialist in terms of the Act and the constitutions of my affiliated professional bodies; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 71 of the Regulations and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the NEMA.

## **Disclosure of Vested Interest**

I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations;

**PALAEONTOLOGICAL CONSULTANT:**

Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd

**CONTACT PERSON:**

Elize Butler

Tel: +27 844478759

Email: elizebutler002@gmail.com

**SIGNATURE:**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Elize Butler', is positioned to the right of the 'SIGNATURE:' label.

This Palaeontological Impact Assessment report has been compiled considering the National Environmental Management Act 1998 (NEMA) and Environmental Impact Regulations 2014 as amended, requirements for specialist reports, Appendix 6, as indicated in the table below.

Table 1 - NEMA Table

<b>Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017</b>	<b>Relevant section in report</b>	<b>Comment where not applicable.</b>
1.(1) (a) (i) Details of the specialist who prepared the report	Page ii and Section 2 of Report – Contact details and company and Appendix A	-
(ii) The expertise of that person to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vita	Section 2 – refer to <b>Appendix A</b>	-
(b) A declaration that the person is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority	Page ii of the report	-
(c) An indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared	Section 4 – Objective	-
(cA) An indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report	Section 5 – Geological and Palaeontological history	-
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Section 9	-
(d) The duration, date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment	Desktop Study	
(e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used	Section 7 Approach and Methodology	-
(f) details of an assessment of the specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the proposed activity or activities and its associated structures and infrastructure, inclusive of a site plan identifying site alternatives;	Desktop Study	
(g) An identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers	Section 6	No buffers or areas of sensitivity identified
(h) A map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the	Section 5 – Geological and	

<b>Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017</b>	<b>Relevant section in report</b>	<b>Comment where not applicable.</b>
environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Palaeontological history	
(i) A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 7.1 – Assumptions and Limitation	-
(j) A description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity, including identified alternatives, on the environment	Section 1 and 10	
(k) Any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr	N/A	
(l) Any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation	N/A	Non required
(m) Any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 1 and 10	
(n)(i) A reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised and	Section 1 and 10	
(n)(iA) A reasoned opinion regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and		
(n)(ii) If the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan	Section 10	-
(o) A description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of carrying out the study	N/A	Not applicable. A public consultation process was handled as part of the EIA and EMP process.
(p) A summary and copies if any comments that were received during any consultation process	N/A	Not applicable. To date no comments

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	Relevant section in report	Comment where not applicable.
		regarding heritage resources that require input from a specialist have been raised.
(q) Any other information requested by the competent authority.	N/A	Not applicable.
(2) Where a government notice by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	Section 3 compliance with SAHRA guidelines	

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants appointed Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd to undertake a Palaeontological Desktop Assessment assessing the palaeontological impact of the proposed Subdivision, Rezoning and Development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape Province. According to the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Section 38), a Palaeontological Impact Assessment is required to identify the occurrence of fossils within the proposed development footprint and to calculate the impact of the development on the palaeontological resources.

The planned development is underlain by the Precambrian carbonate rocks of the Campbell Rand Subgroup (Ghaap Subgroup, Transvaal Supergroup). According to the South African Heritage Resources Information System, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Campbell Rand Subgroup is moderate (Almond and Pether 2008, SAHRIS website).

It is therefore considered that the proposed Subdivision, Rezoning and Development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape Province is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. Thus, the construction and operation of the facility may be authorised as the whole extent of the development footprint is not considered sensitive in terms of palaeontological resources.

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the ECO/site manager in charge of these developments must be informed immediately. These discoveries ought to be secured (preferably *in situ*) and the ECO/site manager ought to alert SAHRA so that appropriate mitigation (documented and collection) can be undertaken by a professional palaeontologist.

The specialist would need a collection permit from SAHRA. Fossil material must be curated in an approved collection (museum or university), and all fieldwork and reports should meet the minimum standards for palaeontological impact studies developed by SAHRA.



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**Appendix A: CV**

## TERMINOLOGY AND ABBREVIATIONS

### Cultural significance

This means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance

### Development

This 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:

construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change in use of a place or a structure at a place;

carrying out any works on or over or under a place;

subdivision or consolidation of land comprising a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;

constructing or putting up for display signs or boards;

any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and

any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil

### Fossil

Mineralised bones of animals, shellfish, plants and marine animals. A trace fossil is the track or footprint of a fossil animal that is preserved in stone or consolidated sediment.

### Heritage

That which is inherited and forms part of the National Estate (historical places, objects, fossils as defined by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999).

### Palaeontology

Any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

Abbreviations	Description
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM	Cultural Resource Management
DEA	Department of Environmental Affairs
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA practitioner	Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner

<b>Abbreviations</b>	<b>Description</b>
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESA	Early Stone Age
GPS	Global Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I&AP	Interested & Affected Party
LSA	Late Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority
PSSA	Palaeontological Society of South Africa
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

- **INTRODUCTION**

Ga-Segonyana Local Municipality appointed UBIQUE Heritage Consultants to conduct the Heritage Impact Assessment for the Subdivision, Rezoning and Development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape Province (Figure 1-3).

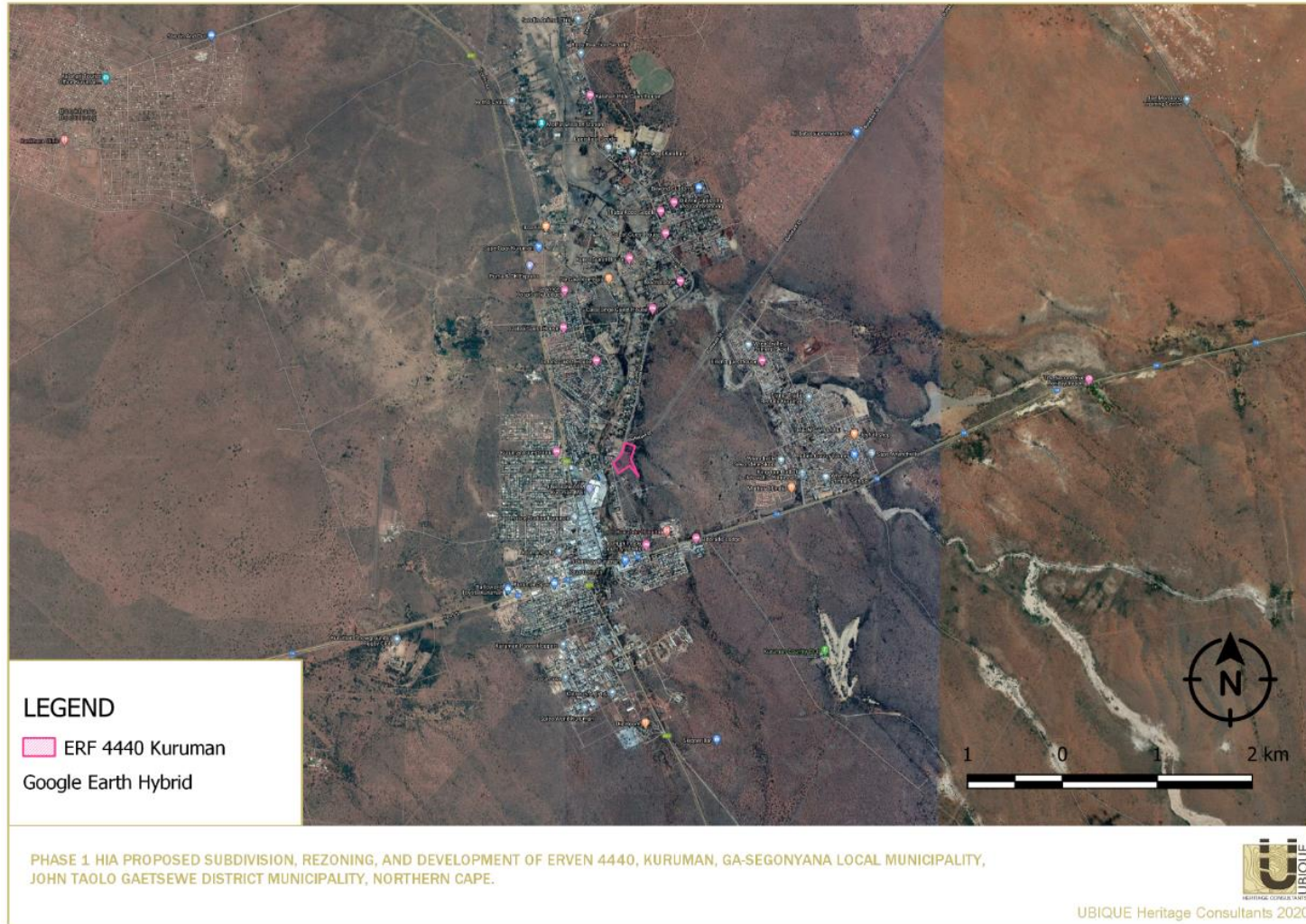


Figure 9: Google Earth Image of the proposed development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape Province.

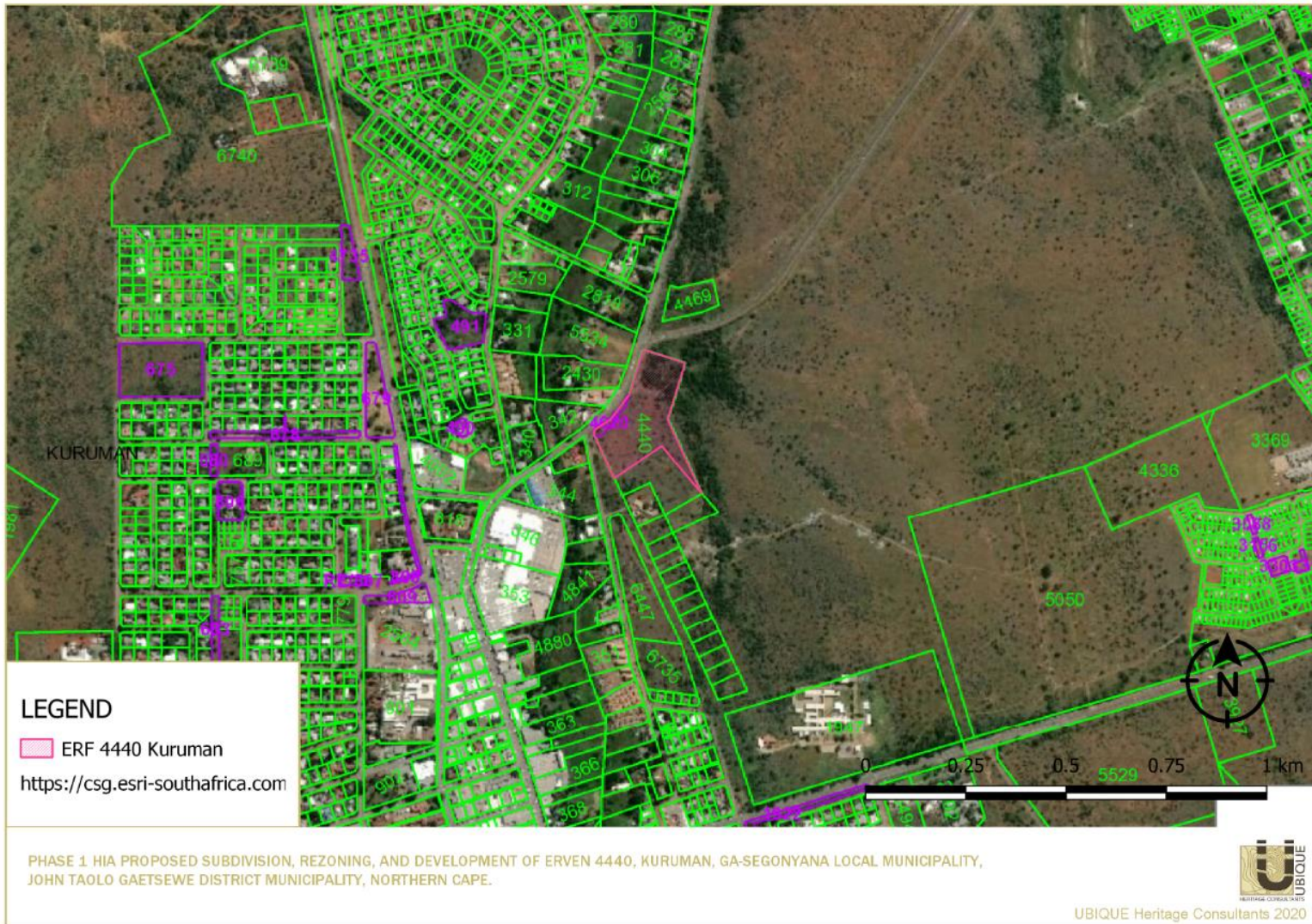


Figure 10: Locality map of the proposed development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape Province.

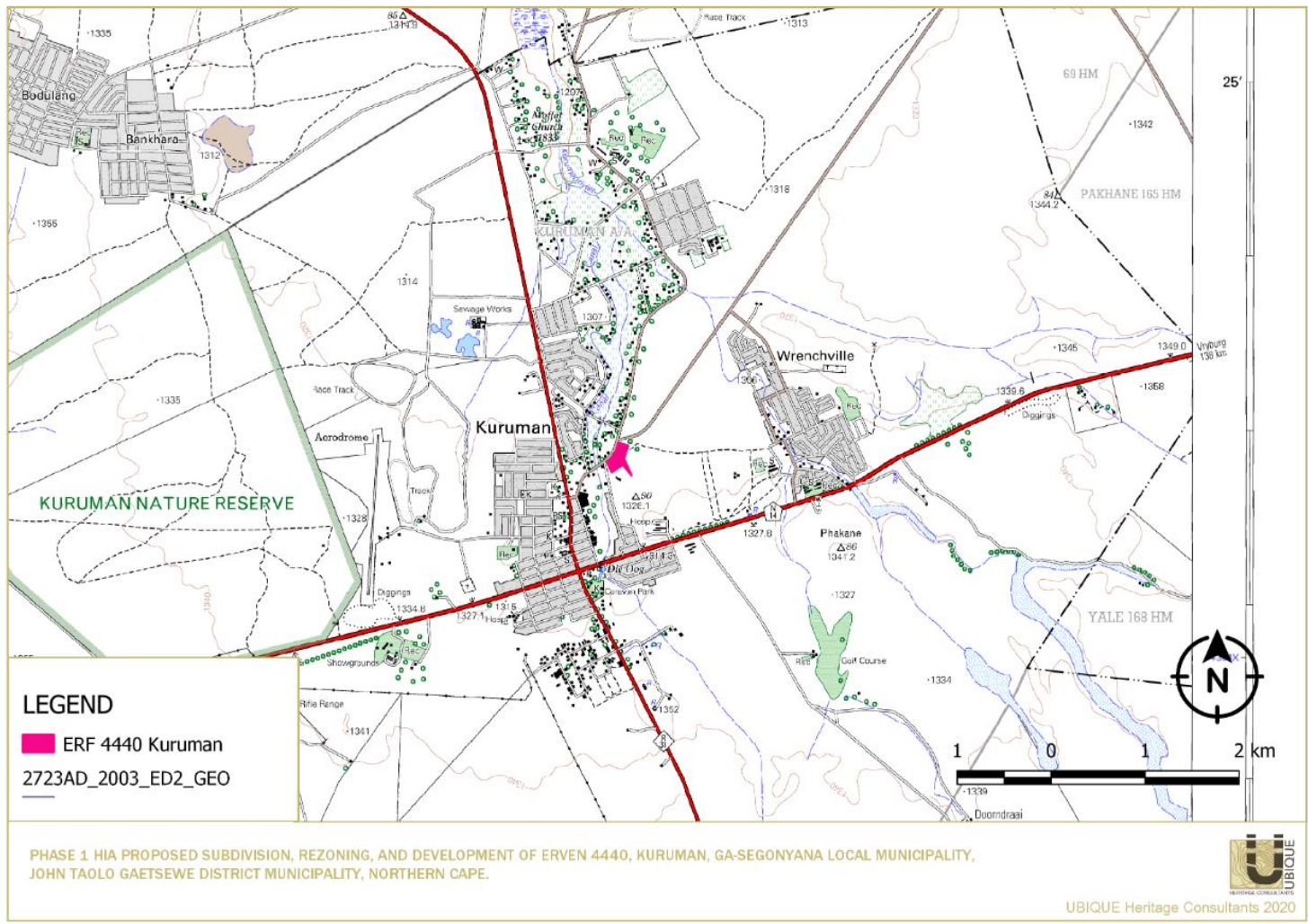


Figure 11: Topographical map of the proposed development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape Province.

- **QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF THE AUTHOR**

The author (Elize Butler) has an MSc in Palaeontology from the University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa. She has been working in Palaeontology for more than twenty-four years. She has extensive experience in locating, collecting and curating fossils, including exploration field trips in search of new localities in the Karoo Basin. She has been a member of the Palaeontological Society of South Africa for 14 years. She has been conducting PIAs since 2014.

- **LEGISLATION**

- **National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999)**

Cultural Heritage in South Africa, includes all heritage resources, is protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA). Heritage resources as defined in Section 3 of the Act include **“all objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens”**.

Palaeontological heritage is unique and non-renewable and is protected by the NHRA. Palaeontological resources may not be unearthed, moved, broken or destroyed by any development without prior assessment and without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority as per section 35 of the NHRA.

This Palaeontological Desktop Assessment forms part of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and adhere to the conditions of the Act. According to **Section 38 (1)**, an HIA is required to assess any potential impacts to palaeontological heritage within the development footprint where:

the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;

the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;

**any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—  
(exceeding 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or**

involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or

involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or

the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority

the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent;

or any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial heritage resources authority.

- **OBJECTIVE**



The objective of a Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) is to determine the impact of the development on potential palaeontological material at the site.

According to the "SAHRA APM Guidelines: Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports" the aims of the PIA are: 1) to **identify** the palaeontological status of the exposed as well as rock formations just below the surface in the development footprint 2) to estimate the **palaeontological importance** of the formations 3) to determine the **impact** on fossil heritage; and 4) to recommend how the developer ought to protect or mitigate damage to fossil heritage.

The terms of reference of a PIA are as follows:

**General Requirements:**

Adherence to the content requirements for specialist reports in accordance with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended;

Adherence to all applicable best practice recommendations, appropriate legislation and authority requirements;

Submit a comprehensive overview of all appropriate legislation, guidelines;

Description of the proposed project and provide information regarding the developer and consultant who commissioned the study;

Description and location of the proposed development and provide geological and topographical maps;

Provide Palaeontological and geological history of the affected area;

Identification sensitive areas to be avoided (providing shapefiles/kmls) in the proposed development;

Evaluation of the significance of the planned development during the Pre-construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning Phases and Cumulative impacts. Potential impacts should be rated in terms of the direct, indirect and cumulative:

- a. **Direct impacts** are impacts that are caused directly by the activity and generally occur at the same time and at the place of the activity.
- b. **Indirect impacts** of an activity are indirect or induced changes that may occur as a result of the activity.
- c. **Cumulative impacts** are impacts that result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities.

Fair assessment of alternatives (infrastructure alternatives have been provided);

Recommend mitigation measures to minimise the impact of the proposed development; and

Implications of specialist findings for the proposed development (such as permits, licenses etc).

- **GEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOONTOLOGICAL HISTORY**

The geology of the proposed Subdivision, Rezoning and Development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape Province is represented on the 1:250 000- **2722 Kuruman** Geological Map (Council for Geoscience, Pretoria). The planned development is underlain by the Precambrian carbonate rocks of the Campbell Rand Subgroup (Ghaap Subgroup, Transvaal Supergroup) (Figure 4-5). According to the South African Heritage Resources Information System the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Campbell Rand Subgroup is moderate (Almond and Pether 2008, SAHRIS website).

The Transvaal Supergroup is preserved in three structural basins on the Kaapvaal Craton of South Africa namely the Griqualand West Basin, Transvaal Basin, as well as the Kanye Basin in Botswana. The Griqualand West Basin can be subdivided into the Ghaap Plateau and Prieska sub basins. The geometry of the three basins is mostly stratiform with the exclusion of the volcanic precursor of the Kanye Basin and parts of the Griqualand West Basin. Extensive deformation has taken place in the south-western portion of the Griqualand West Basin.

Kuruman is in the **Griqualand West Basin**, Northern Cape Province which consists of clastic sediments as well as volcanic rocks, diamictites and banded iron formations. Manganese deposits is present in the Hotazel Formation, upper Postmasburg Group (approximately 2222 Ma). The Vryburg Formation is the basal unit and overlies unconformably the granite and rocks of the Ventersdorp Supergroup. The Campbell Group overlies the Vryburg Formation and consists of the Schmidtsdrif Formation and the upper Ghaap Plateau Formation. The Griquatown Group is divided into two formations namely the Asbestos Hills and Koegas Formations. The Gamagara Formation follows and is positioned on the Maremane Anticline and is overlain by the Makganyene Formation. The Cox Group comprises of the lower Ongeluk Formation and the upper Voëlwater Formation. The Ongeluk Formation was deposited under water and reaches a thickness of between 400 and 900 m. This Formation is basal and is mainly volcanic (Visser 1989). Manganese is present in the upper Voëlwater Formation (Snyman 1996). According to Kent (1980) and Snyman (1996) Griqualand West Basin attains a maximum thickness of 4500 m.

Algal growth structures, also known as “Stromatolites”, are fossil structures described from the dolomites of the Transvaal Supergroup. Stromatolites are layered mounds, columns and sheet-like sedimentary rocks. These structures were originally formed by the growth of layer upon layer of cyanobacteria, a single-celled photosynthesizing microbe. Cyanobacteria are prokaryotic cells (simplest form of modern carbon-bases life). Stromatolites are first found in Precambrian rocks and are known as the earliest known fossils. The oxygen atmosphere that we depend on was generated by numerous cyanobacteria photosynthesizing during the Archaean and Proterozoic Era. Some stromatolites in the Ghaap Plateau of the Northern Cape are exceptionally well preserved (McCarthy & Rubidge 2005, Eriksson et al. 2006). The presence of oder Archaean stromatolites

from the Ghaap Group have been reviewed by Schopf (2006). Stromatolites and oolites from the Transvaal Supergroup have been described by various authors (Eriksson and Altermann, 1998). Detailed descriptions of South African Archaean stromatolites are available in the literature (Altermann, 2001; Buick, 2001; and Schopf, 2006).

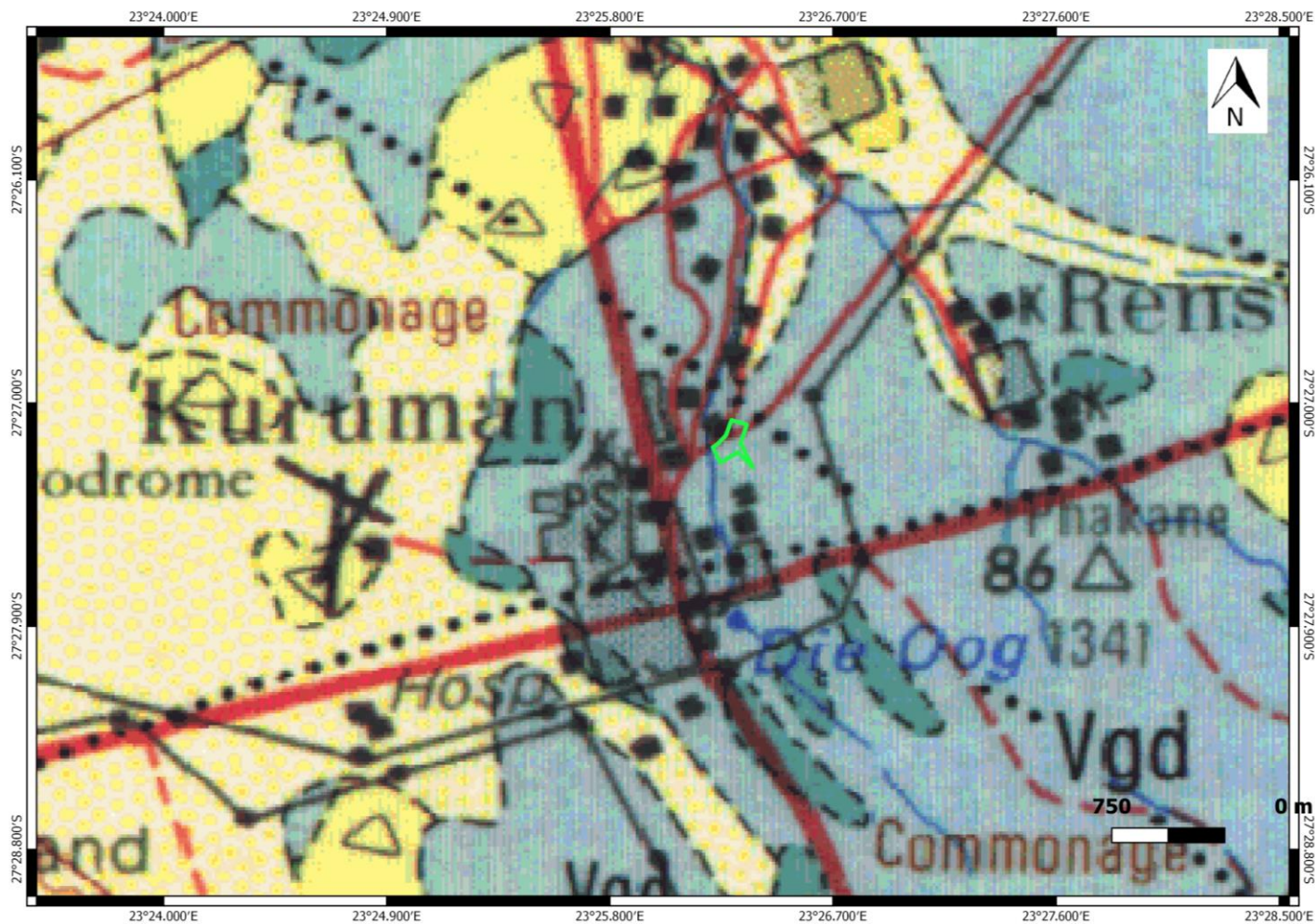
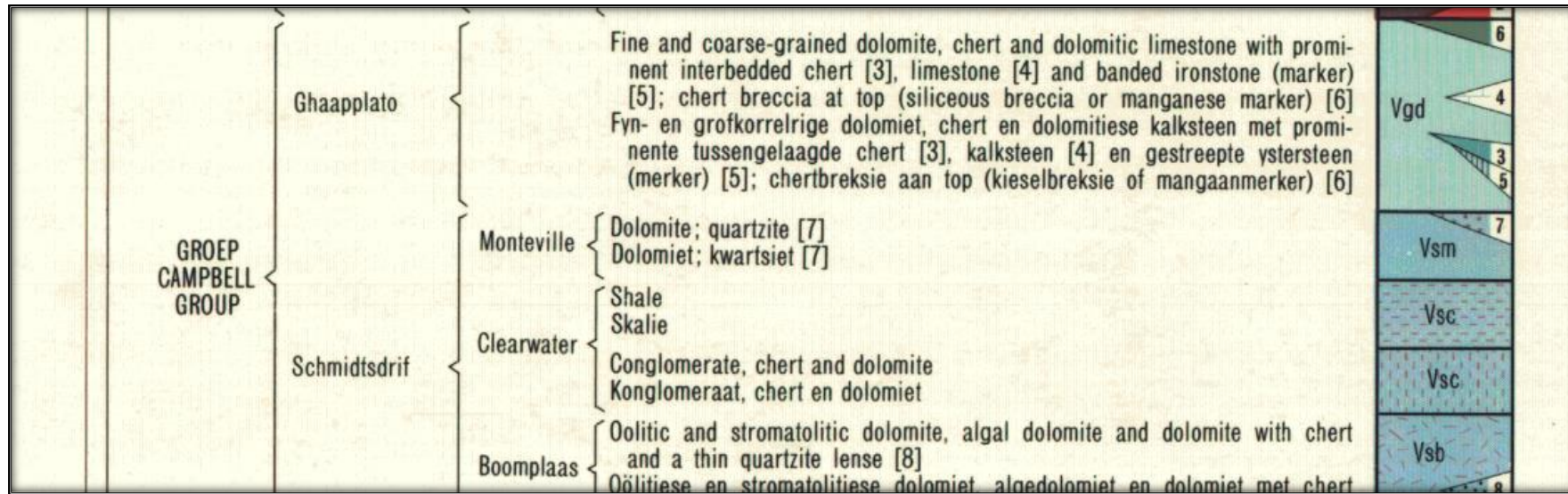


Figure 12: Extract of the 1:250 000- 2722 Kuruman Geological Map (Council for Geoscience, Pretoria) indicating the position of the proposed development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape Province. The Kuruman study area is underlain by the Campbell Rand Group of the Transvaal Supergroup



**Legend to Map and short explanation.**

Vgd – Campbell Rand Subgroup (Ghaap Subgroup, Transvaal Supergroup)- consists of coarse and-fine grained dolomite, chert and dolomitic limestone with conspicuous interbedded chert, limestone and banded ironstone with chert breccia at the top ert

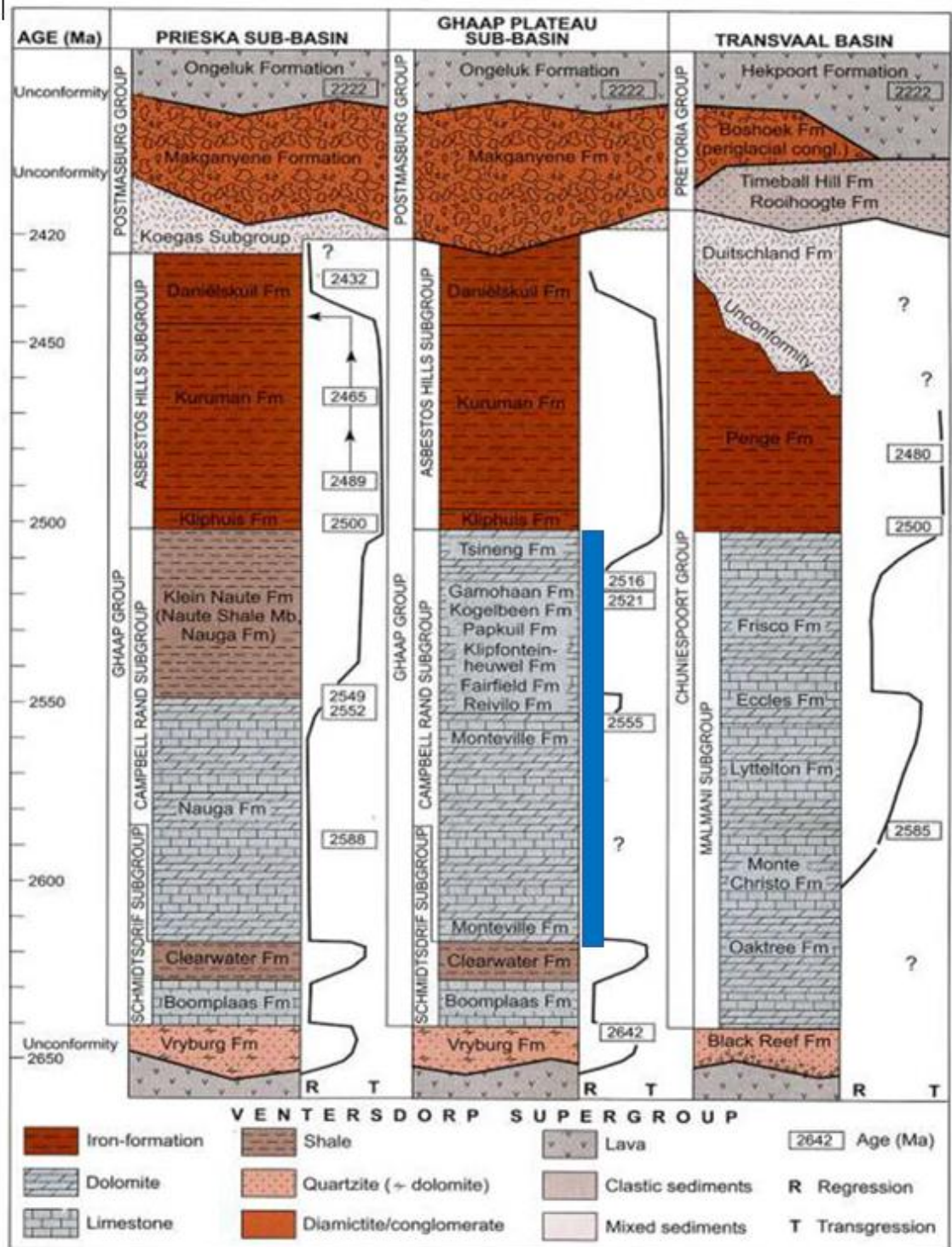


Figure 13: Stratigraphy of the Transvaal Supergroup of the Ghaap Plateau Basin. The proposed development in the Campbell Rand Subgroup (Ventersdorp Supergroup) is indicated in blue (Eriksson, et al. 2006).



Figure 14: Example of a well-preserved stromatolite from the Archaean Era.

- **GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE SITE**

The approximate centre site co-ordinates are 27°27'9.88"S 23°26'17.78"E

The development is located at the c/o Cunningham Avenue and Seodin Road in Kuruman.

- **Methods**

The aim of a desktop study is to evaluate the risk to palaeontological heritage in the proposed development. This include all trace fossils and fossils. All available information is consulted to compile a desktop study and includes: Palaeontological impact assessment reports in the same area; aerial photos and Google Earth images, topographical as well as geological maps.

- **Assumptions and Limitations**

When conducting a PIA several factors can affect the accuracy of the assessment. The focal point of geological maps is the geology of the area and the sheet explanations were not meant to focus on palaeontological heritage. Many inaccessible regions of South Africa have not been reviewed by palaeontologists and data is generally based on aerial photographs. Locality and geological information of museums and universities databases have not been kept up to date or data collected in the past have not always been accurately documented.

Comparable Assemblage Zones in other areas is used to provide information on the existence of fossils in an area which was not yet been documented. When similar Assemblage Zones and geological formations for Desktop studies is used it is generally **assumed** that exposed fossil heritage is present within the footprint. A field-assessment is thus necessary to improve the accuracy of the desktop assessment

- **Additional Information Consulted**

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Palaeontological Desktop Assessment- Subdivision, Rezoning and Development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape

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In compiling this report the following sources were consulted:

Geological map 1:100 000, Geology of the Republic of South Africa (Visser 1984)

1:250 000- 2722 Kuruman Geological Map (Council for Geoscience, Pretoria)

A Google Earth map with polygons of the proposed development was obtained from Ubique Heritage.

• **IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

Impact assessment must take account of the nature, scale and duration of impacts on the environment whether such impacts are positive or negative. Each impact is also assessed according to the following project phases:

- Construction
- Operation
- Decommissioning

Where necessary, the proposal for mitigation or optimisation of an impact should be detailed. A brief discussion of the impact and the rationale behind the assessment of its significance should also be included. The rating system is applied to the potential impacts on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact. In assessing the significance of each impact the following criteria is used:

Table 2: The rating system

<b>NATURE</b>		
Include a brief description of the impact of environmental parameter being assessed in the context of the project. This criterion includes a brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.		
The Nature of the Impact is the possible destruction of fossil heritage		
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT</b>		
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be experienced.		
1	Site	The impact will only affect the site.
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district.
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region.
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country.
<b>PROBABILITY</b>		
This describes the chance of occurrence of an impact.		
1	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than a 25% chance of occurrence).
2	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).



3	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between a 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than a 75% chance of occurrence).
<b>DURATION</b>		
This describes the duration of the impacts. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity.		
1	Short term	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural processes in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0 – 2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2 – 10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10 – 30 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered indefinite.
<b>INTENSITY/ MAGNITUDE</b>		
Describes the severity of an impact.		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.
2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.

4	Very high	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired. Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If possible rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
<b>REVERSIBILITY</b>		
This describes the degree to which an impact can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures.
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist.
<b>IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES</b>		
This describes the degree to which resources will be irreplaceably lost as a result of a proposed activity.		
1	No loss of resource	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.
2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources.
3	Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources.
4	Complete loss of resources	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.
<b>CUMULATIVE EFFECT</b>		
This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts. A cumulative impact is an effect which in itself may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from other similar or diverse activities as a result of the project activity in question.		
1	Negligible cumulative impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects.
2	Low cumulative impact	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects.
3	Medium cumulative impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects.
4	High cumulative impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects
<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>		

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required. The calculation of the significance of an impact uses the following formula:

**(Extent + probability + reversibility + irreplaceability + duration + cumulative effect) x magnitude/intensity.**

The summation of the different criteria will produce a non-weighted value. By multiplying this value with the magnitude/intensity, the resultant value acquires a weighted characteristic which can be measured and assigned a significance rating.

Points	Impact significance rating	Description
6 to 28	Negative low impact	The anticipated impact will have negligible negative effects and will require little to no mitigation.
6 to 28	Positive low impact	The anticipated impact will have minor positive effects.
29 to 50	Negative medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate negative effects and will require moderate mitigation measures.
29 to 50	Positive medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate positive effects.
51 to 73	Negative high impact	The anticipated impact will have significant effects and will require significant mitigation measures to achieve an acceptable level of impact.
51 to 73	Positive high impact	The anticipated impact will have significant positive effects.
74 to 96	Negative very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant effects and are unlikely to be able to be mitigated adequately. These impacts could be considered "fatal flaws".
74 to 96	Positive very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant positive

## • FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The planned development is underlain by the Precambrian carbonate rocks of the Campbell Rand Subgroup (Ghaap Subgroup, Transvaal Supergroup) (Figure 4-5). According to the South African Heritage Resources Information System the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Campbell Rand Subgroup is moderate (Almond and Pether 2008, SAHRIS website).

It is therefore considered that the proposed Subdivision, Rezoning and Development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape Province is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area.

Thus, the construction and operation of the facility may be authorised as the whole extent of the development footprint is not considered sensitive in terms of palaeontological resources.

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the ECO/site manager in charge of these developments must be informed immediately. These discoveries ought to be secured (preferably *in situ*) and the ECO/site manager ought to alert SAHRA so that appropriate mitigation (documented and collection) can be undertaken by a professional palaeontologist.

The specialist would need a collection permit from SAHRA. Fossil material must be curated in an approved collection (museum or university) and all fieldwork and reports should meet the minimum standards for palaeontological impact studies developed by SAHRA.

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12 June 2020

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## APPENDIX A

### CURRICULUM VITAE

#### ELIZE BUTLER

**PROFESSION:** Palaeontologist  
**YEARS' EXPERIENCE:** 26 years in Palaeontology

**EDUCATION:** B.Sc Botany and Zoology, 1988  
University of the Orange Free State

B.Sc (Hons) Zoology, 1991  
University of the Orange Free State

Management Course, 1991  
University of the Orange Free State

M. Sc. *Cum laude* (Zoology), 2009  
University of the Free State

**Dissertation title:** The postcranial skeleton of the Early Triassic non-mammalian Cynodont *Galesaurus planiceps*: implications for biology and lifestyle

Registered as a PhD fellow at the Zoology Department of the UFS  
2013 to current

**Dissertation title:** A new gorgonopsian from the uppermost *Daptocephalus Assemblage Zone*, in the Karoo Basin of South Africa

#### MEMBERSHIP

Palaeontological Society of South Africa (PSSA) 2006-currently

#### EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Part time Laboratory assistant Department of Zoology & Entomology University of the Free State  
Zoology 1989-1992

Part time laboratory assistant Department of Virology  
University of the Free State Zoology 1992

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Palaeontological Desktop Assessment- Subdivision, Rezoning and Development of Erf 4440, Kuruman, Ga-Segonyana LM, Kuruman Rd, Northern Cape

12 June 2020

Research Assistant      National Museum, Bloemfontein 1993 – 1997

Principal Research Assistant      National Museum, Bloemfontein  
and Collection Manager              1998–currently

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