



PHASE 1 HIA REPORT BLOUPAN, REMAINDER OF THE FARM ANNESLEY NO. 338, NORTHERN CAPE

PROPOSED SALT MINE ON BLOUPAN, LOCATED ON THE
REMAINDER OF THE FARM ANNESLEY NO. 338,
DAWID KRUIPER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY,
Z.F. MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,
NORTHERN CAPE.

PREPARED FOR:

VAN ZYL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CC

PREPARED BY:

JAN ENGELBRECHT & HEIDI FIVAZ
UBIQUE HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

27 OCTOBER 2018

Client: Van Zyl Environmental Consultants cc.
Box 567, Upington, 8800
Fax: 086 624 0306 / Mobile: 072 222 6194

Contact Person: Irmé van Zyl
E-mail: vzeconsult@gmail.com

Heritage Consultant: UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

Contact Person: Jan Engelbrecht (archaeologist and lead CRM specialist)
Member of the Association of Southern African Professional
Archaeologists: Member number: 297
Cell: (+27) 0828456276
E-mail: jan@ubiquecrm.com

Heidi Fivaz (archaeologist)
Member of the Association of Southern African Professional
Archaeologists: Member number: 433
Cell: (+27) 0721418860
E-mail: heidi@ubiquecrm.com

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

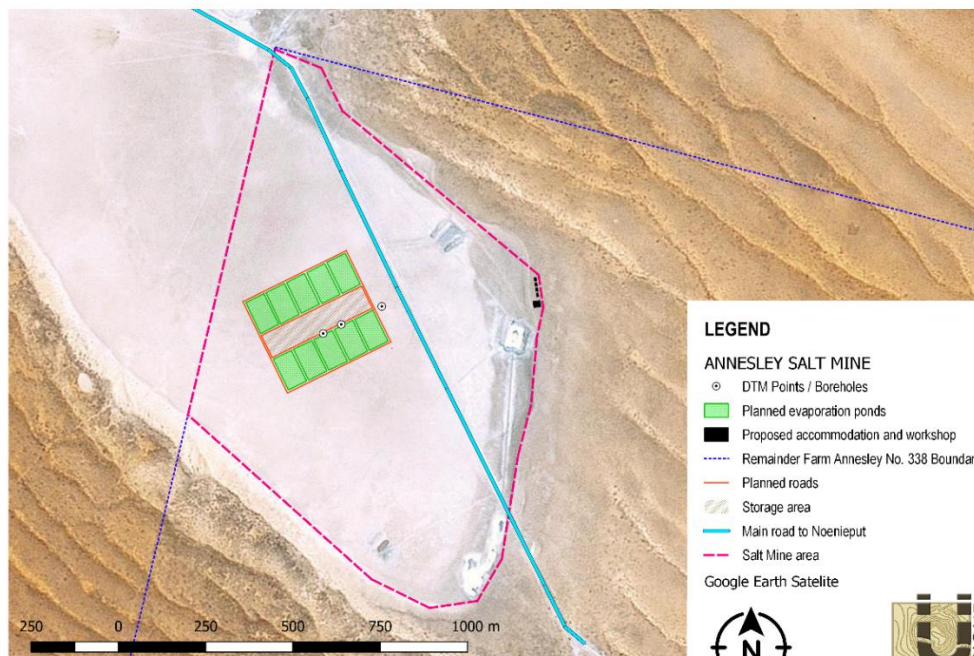
Date: 2018-10-27

Copyright: This report is confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom it is addressed or to whom it was meant to be addressed. It is provided solely for the purposes set out in it and may not, in whole or in part, be used for any other purpose or by a third party, without the author's prior written consent.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Technical summary

Project description	
Project name	PROPOSED SALT MINE ON BLOUPAN, LOCATED ON THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM ANNESLEY NO. 338, SITUATED WITHIN THE DAWID KRUIPER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, ZF MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALTY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.
Description	Application for the proposed mining of salt on a portion of the Remainder of the Farm Annesley no. 338 in the Kalahari West, Northern Cape.
Developer	
Annesley Salt (Pty) Ltd	
Consultants	
Environmental	Van Zyl Environmental Consultants cc.
Heritage and archaeological	UBIQUE Heritage Consultants
Paleontological	Banzai Environmental
Property details	
Province	Northern Cape
District municipality	Z.F. Mgcawu District Municipality
Local municipality	Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality
Topo-cadastral map	2720CB
Farm name	Remainder of Farm Annesley No. 338
Closest town	Noenieput
GPS Co-ordinates	latitude -27.588867 ° ; longitude 20.489743 °
Development footprint size	100 ha



PHASE 1 HIA PROPOSED SALT MINE ON BLOUPAN, REMAINDER OF THE FARM ANNESLEY NO. 338, DAWID KRUIPER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, ZF MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALTY, GORDONIA, NORTHERN CAPE.

Figure 1 Proposed Salt Mine, Bloupan, Remainder of the Farm Annesley No 338. Based on kmz. file provided by Van Zyl Environmental Consultants cc.

Project description

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by Van Zyl Environmental Consultants cc. as independent heritage specialists in accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine the impact of the proposed salt mining development on Bloupan, situated on Remainder of the Farm Annesley no. 338, on any sites, features, or objects of cultural heritage significance. The site is located approximately 120 km northwest of Upington, and approximately 35 km southeast of Noenieput, within the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality, Z.F. Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

Findings and Impact on Heritage Resources

Description	Period	Location	Field rating/ Significance
Stone Age			
1. MSA Debitage (chips, chunks and flakes)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 51.8" S 20° 29' 42.6" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
2. MSA Debitage (chips, chunks and flakes)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 51.2" S 20° 29' 39.5" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
3. MSA Debitage (chips, chunks and flakes)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 45.3" S 20° 29' 26.5" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
4. MSA Debitage (chips, chunks and flakes)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 30.7" S 20° 29' 24.8" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
5. MSA Chunks	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 36.7" S 20° 29' 23.4" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
6. MSA Flakes	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 57.3" S 20° 29' 21.1" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
7. MSA flake and chunks, possible knapping site, low density (n=/ $<$ 5 per m ²)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 57.8" S 20° 29' 22.0" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
8. MSA Chunk	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 55.8" S 20° 29' 22.8" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
9. MSA Chunks and flakes	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 59.6" S 20° 29' 24.1" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
10. MSA Debitage (chips and flakes)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 52.0" S 20° 29' 14.7" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
Historical			
11. No historical features were identified.			N/A
Graves			

12. No formal or informal graves were identified.			N/A
---	--	--	-----

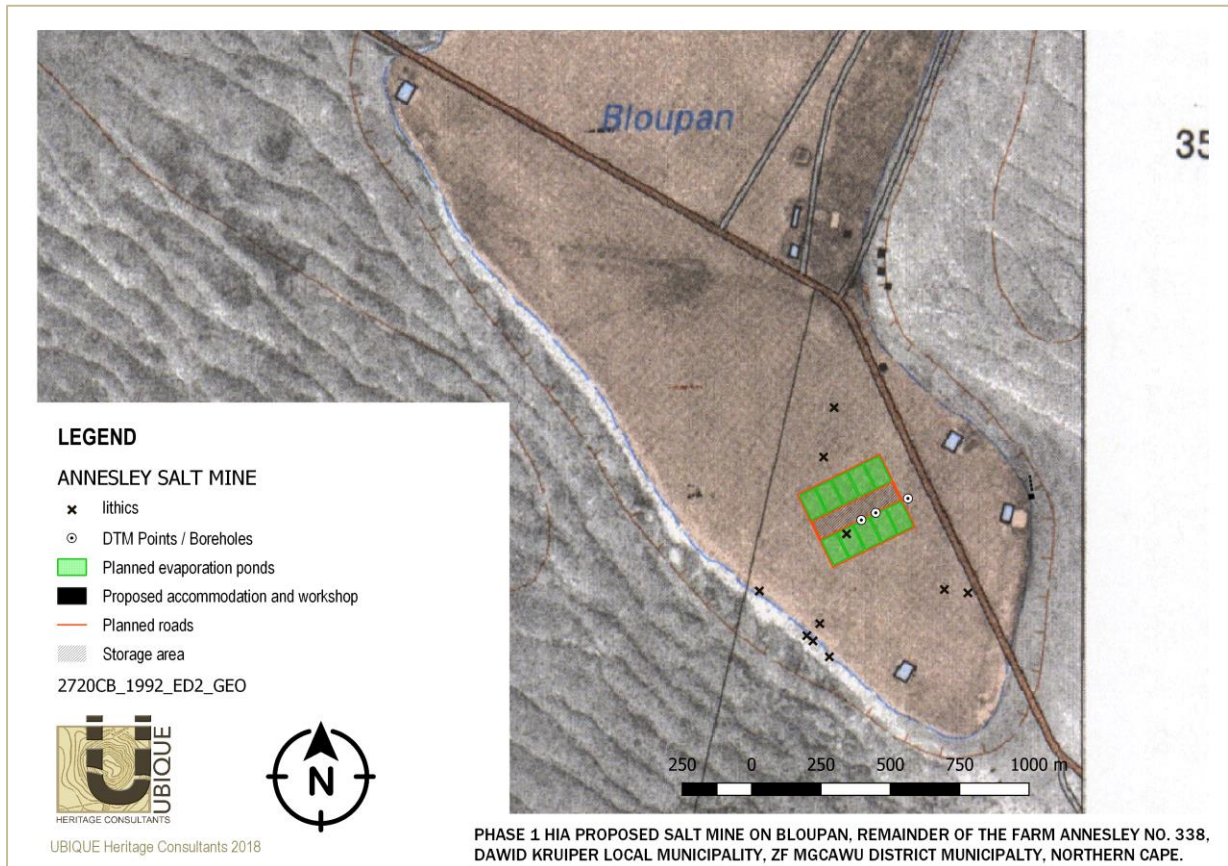


Figure 2 Lithic occurrences across the study area, indicated on Topo-cadastral map 2720CB, Surveyor General.

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. The lithic traces on the landscape of the study area are of low significance and the impact of the development on these resources are inconsequential. No further mitigation is required. Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue.
2. Due to the low palaeontological significance of the area, no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils. 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. If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or unearthed by fresh excavations, the ECO in charge of these developments ought to be alerted

immediately. These discoveries ought to be protected (preferably in situ) and the ECO must report to SAHRA so that appropriate mitigation (e.g. recording, collection) can be carried out by a professional palaeontologist (Butler 2018). A protocol for finds has been included within this report.

3. 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 possible discovery of finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts, human remains, or fossils are made, the operations must be stopped, and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the find. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	i
Technical summary.....	i
Project description	ii
Findings and Impact on Heritage Resources	ii
Recommendations.....	iii
TABLE OF FIGURES	vi
ABBREVIATIONS	vii
GLOSSARY	vii
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Scope of study.....	1
1.2 Assumptions and limitations.....	2
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE	2
2.1. Statutory Requirements.....	3
2.1.1 General	3
2.1.2 National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999	3
2.1.3 Heritage Impact Assessments/Archaeological Impact Assessments.....	3
2.1.4 Definitions of heritage resources.....	4
2.1.5 Management of Graves and Burial Grounds.....	4
3. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	6
3.1 Desktop study.....	6
3.1.1 Literature review	6
3.2 Field study	6
3.2.1 Systematic survey	6
3.2.2 Recording significant areas.....	7
3.2.3 Determining significance.....	7
3.3 Oral history	8
3.4 Report	8
4. PROJECT OVERVIEW.....	9
4.1 Technical information	9
4.2 Description of affected environment	12
5. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	15
5.1 Region.....	15
5.1.1 Stone Age.....	15
5.1.2 Historical period	16
5.2 Local.....	17
5.2.1 Stone Age.....	17
5.2.2 Historical period	18

5.2.3 Oral history	18
6. IDENTIFIED RESOURCES AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT.....	19
6.1 Surveyed area	19
6.2 Identified heritage resources	20
6.3 Discussion	21
6.3.1 Archaeological features	21
6.3.2 Historical features.....	23
6.3.3 Graves.....	23
6.3.4 Palaeontological resources	24
7. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	24
8. CONCLUSION	25
9. BIBLIOGRAPHY	25
APPENDIX A	28
PROTOCOL FOR FINDS FOR THE PROPOSED ANNESLEY SALT MINE ON THE REMAINDER OF FARM ANNESLEY NO. 338, DAWID KRUIPER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, Z. F. MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE.	28
APPENDIX B.....	38
SPECIALISTS CREDENTIALS	38
ELIZE BUTLER.....	39
JAN ENGELBRECHT	39
HEIDI FIVAZ.....	39

TABLE OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Proposed Salt Mine, Bloupan, Remainder of the Farm Annesley No 338. Based on kmz. file provided by Van Zyl Environmental Consultants cc.....	i
Figure 2 Lithic occurrences across the study area, indicated on Topo-cadastral map 2720CB, Surveyor General.....	iii
Figure 3 Proposed Salt Mine, Bloupan, Remainder of the Farm Annesley No 338. Based on kmz. file provided by Van Zyl Environmental Consultants cc.....	11
Figure 4 Proposed Salt Mine, Bloupan, Remainder of the Farm Annesley No 338. Site plan provided by Van Zyl Environmental Consultants cc.....	11
Figure 5 Views of the affected development area.....	13
Figure 6 Locality of study area indicated on 1:50 000 Topo-Cadastral map 2720CB, Surveyor General	14
Figure 7 Locality of study area indicated on Google Earth Satellite image.....	14
Figure 8 Google Earth image showing survey track for Remainder of the Farm Annesley No 338, indicated on Google Earth Satellite image.....	19
Figure 9 Distribution of lithic occurrences across study area, indicated on Google Earth Satellite image.....	21
Figure 10 Lithics on the south-western boundary of the study area.....	22
Figure 11 Lithic finds from across the pan in the study area.....	23

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:	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; <ul style="list-style-type: none">– 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;– 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;– features, structures and artefacts associated with military history, which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.
-----------------	---

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 (historical 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 proposed salt mining development on Bloupan, situated on Remainder of the Farm Annesley no. 338. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by Van Zyl Environmental Consultants 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 aim of the assessment is 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 jeopardized 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 in 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.

Although 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, it is important 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 make an assessment as to 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:

- co-ordinate 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 development:**

- 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 5000m² 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 000m² 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);
- Eco facts (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 of 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 including those listed in the bibliography.

3.1.1 Literature review

A survey of literature was undertaken to obtain background information regarding the area. 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 have been performed within the wider vicinity of the study area. Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

3.2 Field study

The 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 11th of October 2018 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 attempt to look beneath the surface beyond the inspection of rodent burrows, cut banks and other exposures fortuitously observed.

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 Sony Coolpix 10-megapixel camera. Detailed fieldnotes were taken to describe observations. The layout of the area and plotted by 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 categorized 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.

3.3 Oral history

Where possible, people from local communities will 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

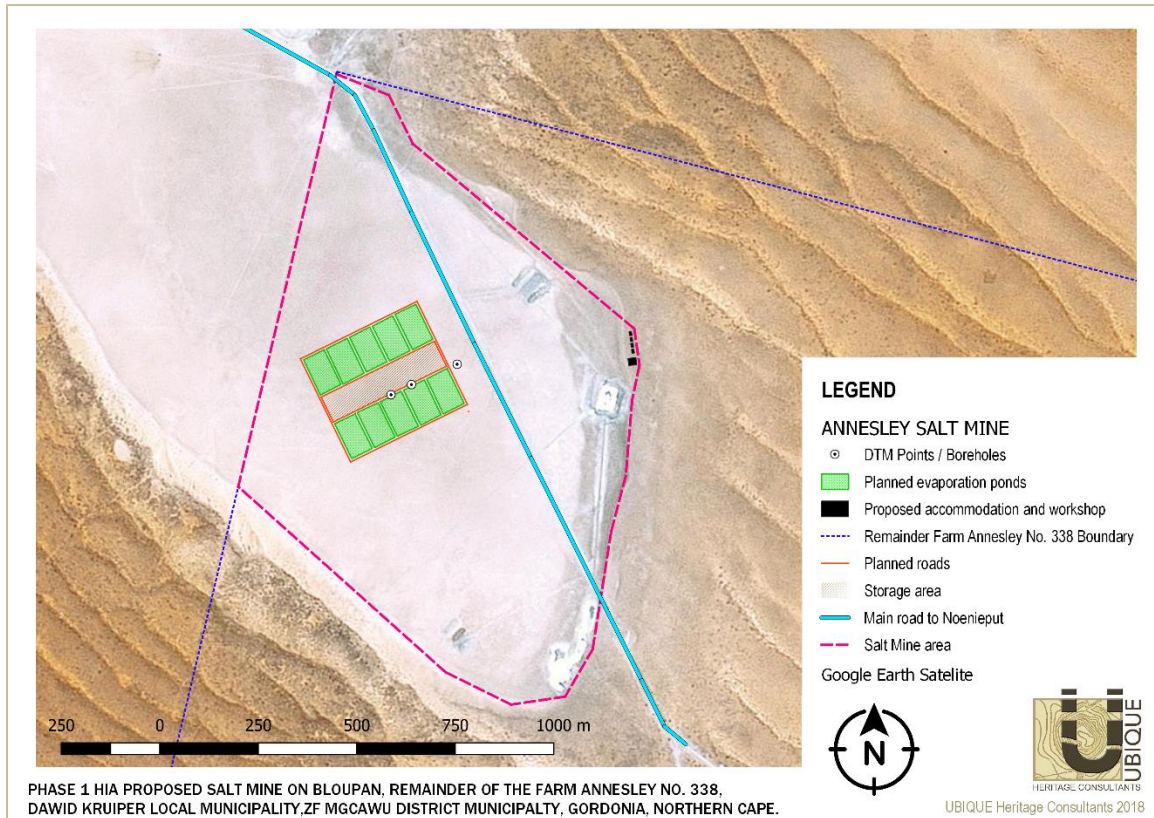
UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by Van Zyl Environmental cc. on behalf of Annesley Salt (Pty) Ltd, as independent heritage specialists in accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA and the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine the impact of the proposed salt mining development on Bloupan, situated on Remainder of the Farm Annesley no. 338, on any sites, features, or objects of cultural heritage significance. The site is located approximately 120 km northwest of Upington, and approximately 35 km southeast of Noenieput, within the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality, Z.F. Mgcawu District Municipality, in the Northern Cape Province.

The project entails the application by Annesley Salt (Pty) Ltd for Mining Rights for Salt on the above mention property and the consequent development of mining infrastructure. The proposed mine development will consist of the construction of ten evaporation ponds, measuring 6000 m² each, a storage area 22,750 m² in size, access roads, a workshop and accommodation. According to the information provided by Annesley Salt, highly saline groundwater (brine) will be abstracted from three existing boreholes at the salt pan and pumped to the ten evaporation ponds from where the salt will be cyclically harvested six times a year. The proposed salt mine requires c.17 550 m³ of brine per harvest cycle, which equates to 105 300 m³ of total brine abstracted over a period of nine months per annum (i.e. over c.285 days per annum). This equates to an average abstraction rate of 370 m³ per day. Salt is not harvested during the cold winter months from 31 May to 20 August, as the evaporation rate is too low for good quality salt crystals to form; hence, no water is abstracted from the boreholes during this period. (Du Preez & Visser 2018).

4.1 Technical information

Project description	
Project name	PROPOSED SALT MINE ON BLOUPAN, LOCATED REMAINDER OF THE FARM ANNESLEY NO. 338, SITUATED WITHIN THE DAWID KRUIPER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, ZF MGCWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALTY, IN THE NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.
Description	Application for the proposed mining of salt on a portion of the Remainder of the Farm Annesley no. 338 in the Kalahari West, Northern Cape.
Developer	
Annesley Salt (Pty) Ltd	
Contact information	Private Bag X6009

	Upington 8800
Development type	Mining
Land owner	
Contact information	
Consultants	
Environmental	Van Zyl Environmental Consultants cc
Heritage and archaeological	UBIQUE Heritage Consultants
Paleontological	Banzai Environmental
Property details	
Province	Northern Cape
District municipality	Z.F. Mgcawu District Municipality
Local municipality	Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality
Topo-cadastral map	2720CB
Farm name	Remainder of the Farm Annesley no. 338
Closest town	Noenieput
GPS Co-ordinates	latitude -27.588867 ° ; longitude 20.489743 °
Property size	100 ha
Development footprint size	100 ha
Land use	
Previous	
Current	
Re- zoning required	
Sub-division of land	No
Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) NHRA	
	Yes/No
Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length.	Yes
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.	No
Construction exceeding 5000m ² .	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 ² .	No
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds.	No



PHASE 1 HIA PROPOSED SALT MINE ON BLOUPAN, REMAINDER OF THE FARM ANNESLEY NO. 338, DAWID KRUIPER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, ZF MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, GORDONIA, NORTHERN CAPE.

Figure 3 Proposed Salt Mine, Bloupan, Remainder of the Farm Annesley No 338. Based on kmz. file provided by Van Zyl Environmental Consultants cc.

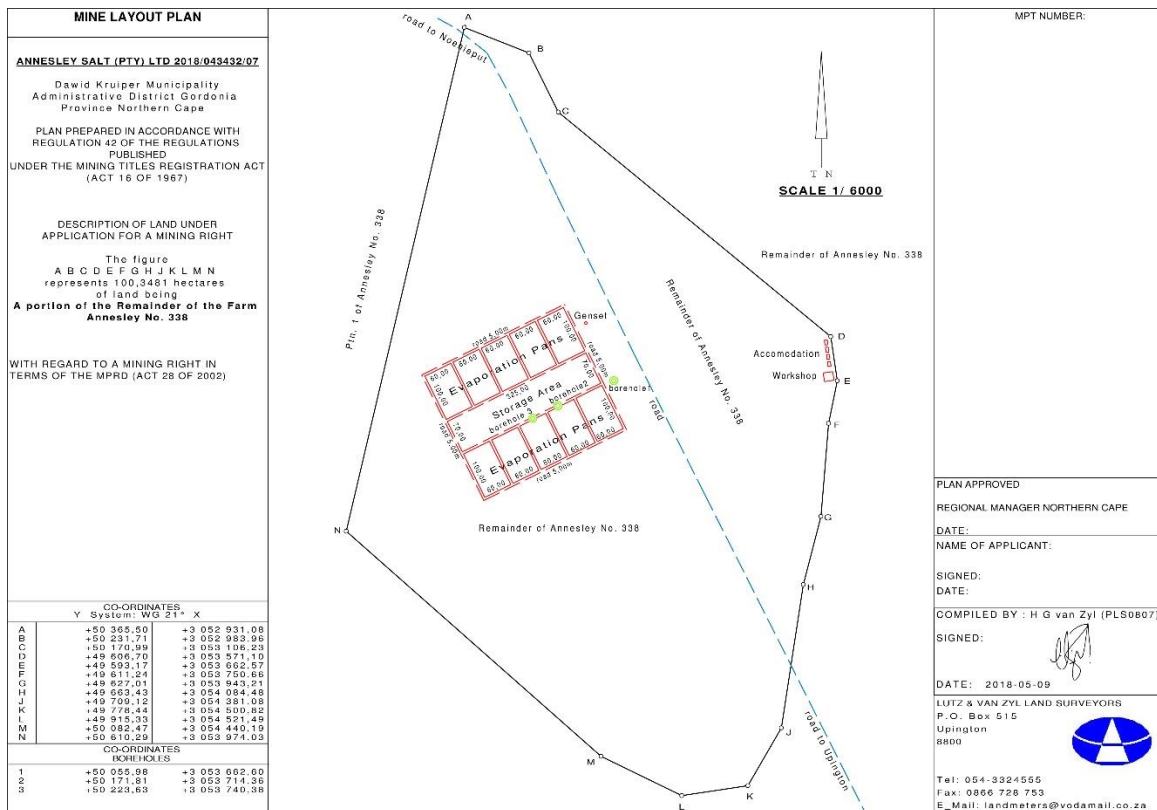


Figure 4 Proposed Salt Mine, Bloupan, Remainder of the Farm Annesley No 338. Site plan provided by Van Zyl Environmental Consultants cc.

4.2 Description of affected environment

The Dawid Kuiper Local Municipality falls predominantly within the Savanna biome and Kalahari Duneveld bioregion (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). Bloupan, situated on the Remainder of the Farm Annesley No. 338, is a characteristic Southern Kalahari Salt Pan. The pan formed on diamictites, a type of lithified sedimentary rock of the Dwyka Group (Karoo Supergroup) and the pan soils consist of white (washed) sand in shallow pans, rocky soils on calcrete outcrops, and typically sandy clays very rich in Na, K, Mg, and with a high pH value. The pan bottom is exposed for most of the year and only have shallow pools of water for a short time after very good rains (March–April) (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). At the time of our visit the pan was devoid of any vegetation and minimal surface water was visible.

Bloupan is surrounded by Gordonia Duneveld. The parallel fixed dunes consist of Aeolian sand underlain by superficial silcretes and calcretes of the Cenozoic Kalahari Group. Vegetation typically found on these dunes include open shrubland with ridges of grassland dominated by *Stipagrostis amabilis* on the dune crests, and *Acacia haematoxylon* on the dune slopes, also with *A. mellifera* on lower slopes and *Rhigozum trichotomum* in the interdune *straaten* (Mucina & Rutherford 2006).

The site of the prospective salt mine is flat with minimal fluctuations in altitude. The pan's surface is covered with stones and in certain areas the pan show signs of small-scale construction disturbance. Development of several evaporation salt ponds has already commenced at the time of our survey. A shallow man-made dam is evident too.

Access to the site from the southeast is via an unnamed secondary gravel road that turns off from the R360, between Upington and Askham, towards Noenieput. This road runs through the study area, east of the proposed evaporation ponds. Established saltworks can be found in the northern part of Bloupan, at Witpan to the south, Kakoerabepan to the east, and Groot-Witpan to the southeast of Bloupan.





Figure 5 Views of the affected development area.

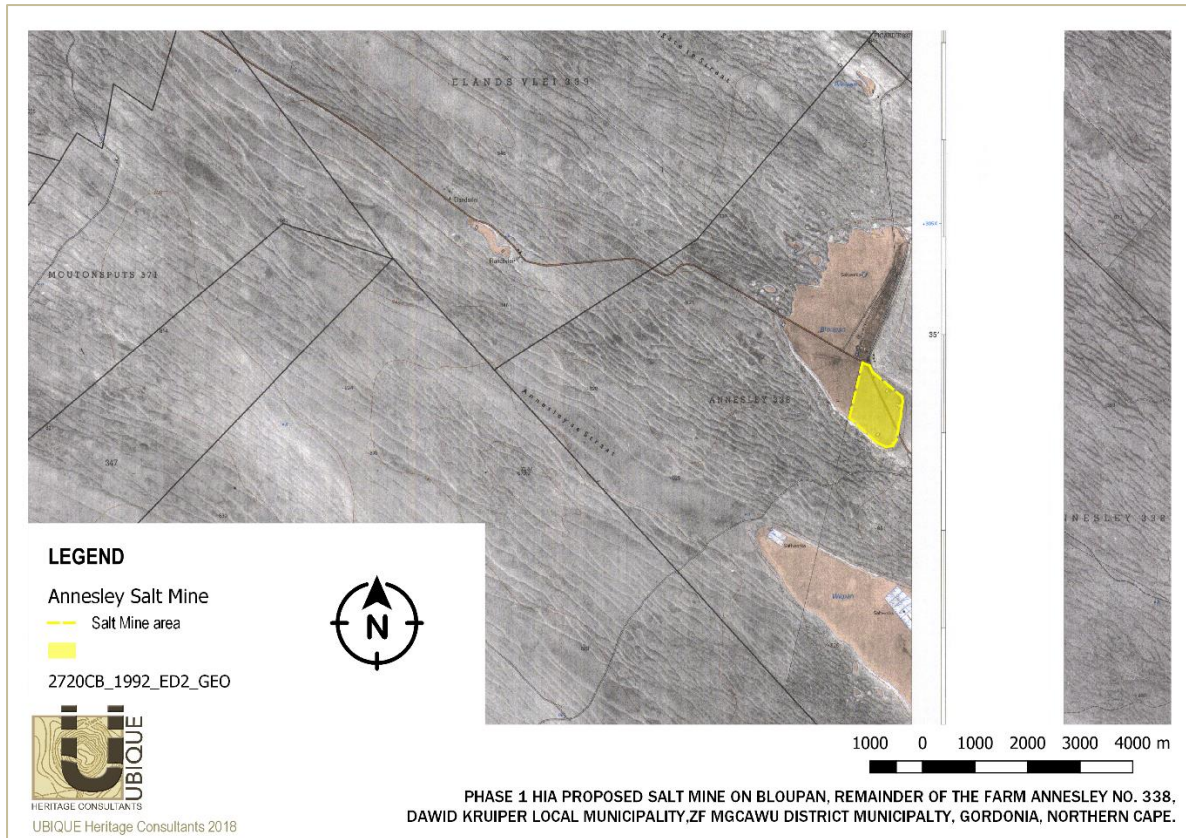


Figure 6 Locality of study area indicated on 1:50 000 Topo-Cadastral map 2720CB, Surveyor General

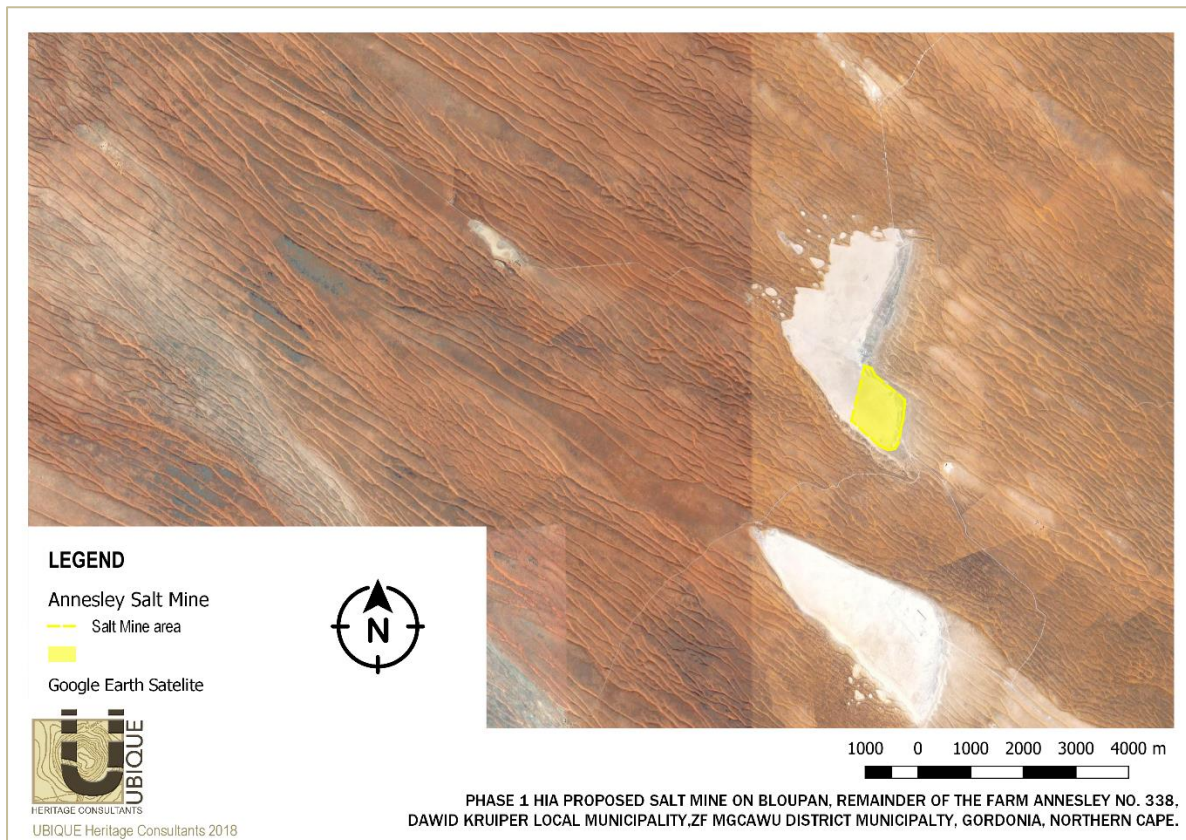


Figure 7 Locality of study area indicated on Google Earth Satellite image

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 in 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 and with evidence of 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 Gariiep/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 utilized 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 19th 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-17th 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 their own 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 18th and 19th 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, when British Bechuanaland was incorporated into the Cape Colony, the land inside the reserves remained the property of the Tswana and 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, gun-runners, 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 20th 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 conflict 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 very important 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

Several Heritage Impact Assessments have been conducted in the wider landscape surrounding the study area, but few has been done in closer proximity. Studies undertaken include investigations conducted by Beaumont (2007), Kaplan (2014), Morris (2006; 2016) and Van Pletzen-Vos & Rust (2013).

5.2.1 Stone Age

Van Pletzen-Vos & Rust (2013), surveyed the site of the proposed Noenieput residential development, approximately 35 km northwest of the study area, and recorded archaeological remains spanning the Earlier Stone Age (ESA), Middle Stone Age (MSA) and the Later Stone Age (LSA). The lithic assemblage consisted of 354 MSA tools, as well as Acheulian hand-axes and cleavers.

Smith (1995) describes the results of various archaeological surveys in the Rietfontein region. Samples of cultural material taken from flattened hollows on the dunes included pottery sherds, quartz, quartzite, silcrete, and shale flakes, cores and chunks and a lithic manuport. Similar lithic assemblages were located around dry pans in the area. On the sand dunes northeast of Rooipan, 30 km northeast of the study area, a continuous low-density LSA occupation area with stone flakes, ostrich eggshell and large grinding equipment was recorded. Smith (1995) also mentions sites on the southeast side of Rooipan and the southeast side of Witpan, located 4 km south of Bloupan. (Van Pletzen-Vos & Rust 2013).

At Swartkopdam, 28 km southwest of the study area, Beaumont (2007) recorded some occasional stone artefacts and a fraction of associated fresh - weathered artefacts, including a quartzite blade and a small 5 cm - long hand-axe. Beaumont (2007) ascribed these finds to the Fauresmith technology type, but the older material, with prepared cores, as probable Middle Acheulean.

Approximately 34,5 km towards the west of Bloupan, a fair concentration of Fauresmith or Late Acheulean material was identified at Eensaamheidpan (Masson 2006; Morris 2006). Lithic components comprise of small end-struck and bifacially worked hand-axes (>120 x 80 mm), pointed, almost ovate flakes, long unretouched flakes, and a few side scrapers (Masson 2006). Masson (2006) further mentions the occurrence of Later Stone Age material in the dunes at the eastern end of the pan. The small flakes of translucent chalcedony and fragments of ostrich-egg shells suggest a late stone age presence at the pan.

Furthermore, Morris (2016) noted traces of LSA material at Norokei Pan, Groot-Witpan, and Middelputs, mainly on the dunes surrounding the pans. Older surfaces are exposed by deflation on dune crests and slopes, making these sites archaeologically sensitive.

5.2.2 Historical period

Significant historical events that took place in the area include the pursuit and death of Jakob Marengo in 1907. On the 20th of September 1907, a British armed force consisting of one hundred men from the Cape Mounted Police (CMP) and the Cape Mounted Rifles (CMR), accompanied by a party of scouts, pursued a small group of Nama making their way northwards through the desolate red dune and white salt-pan region of the Southern Kalahari. The chase ended at Eensaamheidpan, after a three-hour long skirmish. According to Masson (1995), sources state that the British force fired approximately 5 000 rounds and killed six armed Nama and captured two. Two accompanying Nama women also perished while one was wounded. Three men managed to escape before the engagement. On the side of the British force, one man was killed and one wounded.

Even though no tangible trace of these events has been detected on the landscape, Marengo's important role in the 1903-7 Nama uprising in German South West Africa, and his place in the historiography of the colonial resistance movement of Namibia, imbues the area with significance (Masson 1995; 2006).

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 footprint provided by the client. The survey commenced and were completed on the south-eastern section of the site on the secondary access road towards Noenieput (27° 35' 58.3" S; 20° 29' 46.5" E). The pedestrian survey was conducted in transects throughout the development footprint, combined with a vehicular survey on the south western part of the terrain.



Figure 8 Google Earth image showing survey track for Remainder of the Farm Annesley No 338, indicated on Google Earth Satellite image.

6.2 Identified heritage resources

Description	Period	Location	Field rating/ Significance
Stone Age			
1. MSA Debitage (chips, chunks and flakes)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 51.8" S 20° 29' 42.6" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
2. MSA Debitage (chips, chunks and flakes)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 51.2" S 20° 29' 39.5" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
3. MSA Debitage (chips, chunks and flakes)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 45.3" S 20° 29' 26.5" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
4. MSA Debitage (chips, chunks and flakes)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 30.7" S 20° 29' 24.8" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
5. MSA Chunks	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 36.7" S 20° 29' 23.4" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
6. MSA Flakes	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 57.3" S 20° 29' 21.1" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
7. MSA flake and chunks, possible knapping site, low density (n=/ <5 per m ²)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 57.8" S 20° 29' 22.0" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
8. MSA Chunk	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 55.8" S 20° 29' 22.8" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
9. MSA Chunks and flakes	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 59.6" S 20° 29' 24.1" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
10. MSA Debitage (chips and flakes)	Early LSA/MSA	27° 35' 52.0" S 20° 29' 14.7" E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
Historical			
11. No historical features were identified.			N/A
Graves			
12. No formal or informal graves were identified.			N/A



Figure 9 Distribution of lithic occurrences across study area, indicated on Google Earth Satellite image.

6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 Archaeological features

A total of ten incidences of Stone Age material were recorded across the surveyed area (Figures 2 & 9). Five lithic occurrences are concentrated along the southwestern boundary of the surveyed area, while the remaining five lithic incidents are spread out across the pan from the north-western area towards the central and eastern part of the site. The assemblage of lithics along the southwest boundary of the development footprint consist of chunks, flakes, and knapping debris scattered ex situ in low densities ($n=5$ per m^2) close to the surrounding high dune veld. This might indicate the presence of a knapping site, either at the locale of the lithics recorded, or higher up on the dunes, from where the lithics might have washed down into the site. Evidence gathered from previous archaeological investigations around various pans in the region, points to a high probability of Stone Age material scattered on the dune crests and/or in the *straaten* in between (Masson 2006; Morris 2006, 2016; Smith 1995; Van Pletzen-Vos & Rust 2013). The lithic incidences across the pan include chunks and flakes in very low densities ($n=<2$ per m^2) with no context.

The cultural material recorded shows various degrees of weathering and is representative of the Early Later Stone Age and the Middle Stone Age. The identified archaeological materials are of low significance, as the archaeological sample is small and without context, and therefore of little scientific value.

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

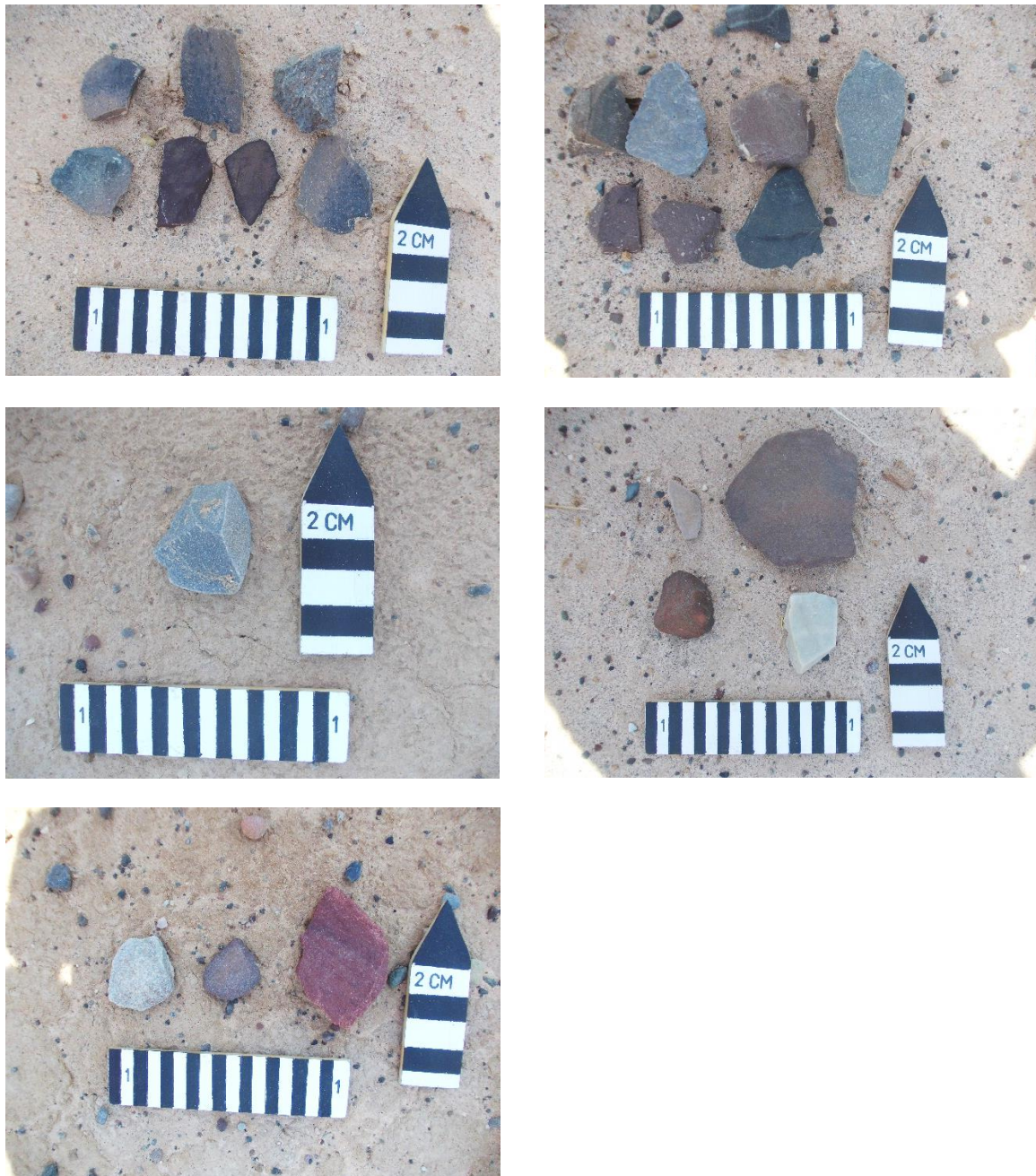


Figure 10 Lithics on the south-western boundary of the study area.



Figure 11 Lithic finds from across the pan in the study area.

6.3.2 Historical features

No significant historical features were identified within the study area.

6.3.3 Graves

No formal or informal graves were identified in the study area.

6.3.4 Palaeontological resources

The proposed development is primarily underlain by the Dwyka Group of the Karoo Supergroup while a very small portion falls in the Kalahari Group (Almond & Pether 2009; Butler 2018). The Dwyka sediments are of low palaeontological sensitivity while the fossil assemblages of the Kalahari are generally very low in diversity and occur over a wide range. A Protocol for Palaeontological finds for the proposed salt mining project at Bloupan, Remainder of the Farm Annesley 338 have been included with this report (see Appendix 1).

7. 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. The lithic traces on the landscape of the study area are of low significance and the impact of the development on these resources are inconsequential. No further mitigation is required. Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue.
2. Lying just outside the development footprint on the south-western boundary, is an archaeologically sensitive dune area, which has not been fully explored as it lies outside the scope of this study. Care should be taken to avoid this area completely until its significance can be fully accessed by a professional.
3. Due to the low palaeontological significance of the area, no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils. 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. If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or unearthed by fresh excavations, the ECO in charge of these developments ought to be alerted immediately. These discoveries ought to be protected (preferably in situ) and the ECO must report to SAHRA so that appropriate mitigation (e.g. recording, collection) can be carried out by a professional palaeontologist (Butler 2018). A protocol for finds has been included within this report.
4. 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 possible discovery of finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts, human remains, or fossils are made, the operations must be stopped, and a qualified archaeologist must be

contacted for an assessment of the find. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.

8. CONCLUSION

This HIA has identified and recorded a small number of archaeological resources on Bloupan, situated on Remainder of the Farm Annesley no. 338, within the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality, Z.F. Mgcau District Municipality, Northern Cape. In the development footprint are no archaeological, historical or cultural sites, or paleontological material that will be impacted on negatively by the proposed development.

9. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Beaumont, P.B. & Morris, D. 1990. *Guide to archaeological sites in the Northern Cape*. McGregor Museum: Kimberley.
- Beaumont, P. 2004. Kathu Pan and Kathu Townlands/ Uitkoms. In Morris, D. and Beaumont, P. *Archaeology in the Northern Cape: some key sites*: 50-53. McGregor Museum: Kimberley.
- Beaumont, P.B. 2007. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment Report on a Proposed Waste Disposal Site at the Swartkopdam Settlement near Noenieput, North-west of Upington, in the Siyanda District Municipality of the Northern Cape Province. Unpublished report. McGregor Museum: Kimberley.
- Beaumont, P.B. 2013. Phase 2 Archaeological Permit Mitigation Report on a 0.7ha Portion of the farm Bestwood 549, situated on the eastern outskirts of Kathu, John Taolo Gaetsewe District Municipality, Northern Cape Province. Unpublished report. Dennesig.
- Beaumont, P.B. & Vogel, J.C. 2006. On a timescale for the past million years of human history in central South Africa. *South African Journal of Science* 102: 217-228.
- Beaumont, P.B., Smith, A.B. & Vogel, J.C. 1995. Before the Einiqua: the archaeology of the frontier zone. In Smith, A.B. (Ed.). *Einiqualand: Studies of the Orange River frontier*. University of Cape Town Press: Cape Town.
- Breutz, P.L. 1953. The tribes of the Rustenburg and Pilanesberg districts. Department of Native Affairs, *Ethnological Publications* No.28. Government Printer: Pretoria.
- Breutz, P.L. 1954. The tribes of Marico District. Department of Native Affairs, *Ethnological Publications* No. 30. Government Printer: Pretoria.
- Breutz, P.L. 1963. The tribes of the districts of Kuruman and Postmasburg. Department of Native Affairs, *Ethnological Publications* No. 49. Government Printer: Pretoria.
- Butler, E. 2018. Protocol for Finds for the Proposed Annesley Salt Mine on the Remainder of Farm Annesley No. 338, Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality, Z. F. Mgcau District Municipality, Northern Cape. Banzai Environmental: Bloemfontein.
- Coertze, P.J. & Coertze, R.D. 1996. *Verklarende vak woordeboek vir Antropologie en Argeologie*. R.D. Coertze: Pretoria.

- Deacon, H.J. & Deacon, J. 1999. *Human Beginnings in South Africa: Uncovering the secrets of the Stone Age*. David Phillips Publishers: Cape Town.
- Hopkins, H.C. 1978. *Kakamas: uit die wildernis 'n lushof*. Nasionale Boekdrukkery: Goodwood.
- Korsman, S.A. & Meyer, A. 1999. Die Steentydperk en rotskuns. In: Bergh, J.S. (red.). *Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies*. J.L. van Schaik: Pretoria.
- Lombard, M. 2011. Howieson's Poort. *McGraw Hill Year Book of Science & Technology*. Article ID: YB120253; Sequence Number 14.
- Lombard, M. & Parsons, I. 2008. Blade and bladelet function and variability in risk management during the last 2000 Years in the Northern Cape. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 63: 18-27.
- Lombard, M., Wadley, L., Deacon, J., Wurz, S., Parsons, I., Mohapi, M. Swart, J. & Mitchell, P. 2012. South African and Lesotho Stone Age sequence updated. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 67: 123-144.
- Masson, J.R. 1995. A Fragment of Colonial History: The Killing of Jakob Marengo. *Journal of Southern African Studies*, 21 (2): 247-256.
- Masson, J. 2006. Archaeology and geomorphology: Eensaamheid Pan, Northern Cape. *The Digging Stick* 23 (1): 15 -18.
- Mitchell, P. 2002. *The archaeology of Southern Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Morris, A. 1995. The Einiqua: an analysis of the Kakamas skeletons. In: Smith A.B. (ed.) *Einiqualand: studies of the Orange River frontier*: 110-164.
- Morris, D. & Beaumont, P. 2004. *Archaeology in the Northern Cape: Some key sites*. SA3 Post-Conference Excursion, 8-10 April 2004. McGregor Museum: Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2005. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of proposed mining areas on the farms Ploegfontein, Klipbankfontein, Welgevonden, Leeuwfontein, Wolhaarkop and Kapstevel, west of Postmasburg, Northern Cape. Unpublished report. McGregor Museum: Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2006. Report on a Phase 1 Archaeological Assessment of proposed salt Works areas on the Eenzaamheid Pan north of Upington, Northern Cape. Unpublished report. McGregor Museum: Kimberley.
- Morris, D. 2016. Heritage Impact Assessment, Hakskeen Pan, in the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality, Northern Cape, in relation to tourism and event-related development: Final Report (Revised) McGregor Museum: Kimberley.
- Mucina, L. & Rutherford, M.C. (eds) 2006. *The vegetation of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland*. Strelitzia 19. SANBI: Pretoria.
- Orton, J. & Webley, L. 2013. *Heritage Impact Assessment for a proposed Hydro-Electric facility near Riemvasmaak, Northern Cape*. Unpublished report. ACO Associates cc: St James.
- Pelser, A.J. & Lombard, M. 2013. *A report on the archaeological investigation of Stone Age finds on the Paling 434, Hay Magisterial District, near Postmasburg in the Northern Cape Province*. Unpublished EIA Report. Kia Batla Holdings: Craighall.
- Penn, N. 2005. *The Forgotten Frontier: Colonist and Khoisan on the Cape's Northern Frontier in the 18th Century*. Athens. Ohio University Press and Double Storey Books: Ohio and Cape Town.
- Porat, N., Chazan, M., Grun, Aubert, R., Eisenmann, V. & Horwitz, L. 2010. New radiometric ages for the Fauresmith industry from Kathu Pan, southern Africa: Implications for the Earlier to Middle Stone Age transition. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37: 269-283.

- Ross, R. 1975. The!Kora Wars on the Orange River, 1830-1880. *The Journal of African History*, 16 (4): 561-576.
- Smith, A.B. 1995. Archaeological Observations along the Orange River and its Hinterland. In: Smith, A.B. (ed). *Eniqualand: Studies of the Orange River Frontier*: 265-300. Rondebosch: UCT Press.
- Snyman, P.H.R. 2000. *Changing tides. The story of ASSMANG*. The Associated Manganese Mines of South Africa Limited: Johannesburg.
- Thackeray, A.I., Thackeray, J.F. & Beaumont, P.B. 1983. Excavations at the Blinkklipkop specularite mine near Postmasburg, Northern Cape, *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 38:17-25.
- Van Pletzen-Vos, L. & Rust, R. 2013. Heritage Impact Assessment Report Proposed Low Income Housing Project Noenieput, Groot Mier Municipality, Northern Cape. Unpublished report. ProActive Archaeological Consultants: Somerset Wes.
- Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2010a. Archaeological impact survey report for the land use change on sections of the farm Vaalkoppies 40, Gordonia district, Northern Cape Province. Unpublished report 2010/JvS/069.
- Van Vollenhoven 2012a. A report on a cultural heritage baseline study for the proposed exploration activities at the Jacomynspan Project, Northern Cape Province. Unpublished report. Archaetnos: Groenkloof.
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2012b. A report on a heritage impact assessment for the proposed SASOL CSP and CPV Project near Upington in the Northern Cape Province. Unpublished report. Archaetnos: Groenkloof.
- Van Vollenhoven, A.C. 2014a. A report on a cultural heritage impact assessment for the proposed exploration activities at the Jacomynspan Project, Northern Cape Province. Unpublished report. Archaetnos: Groenkloof.
- Van Warmelo, N.J. 1935. A Preliminary Survey of the Bantu Tribes of South Africa. Department of Native Affairs, *Ethnological Publications* Vol. V. Government Printer: Pretoria.
- Walker, S.J.H., Chazan, M. & Morris, D. 2013. *Kathu Pan: Location and Significance* – A report requested by SAHRA, Cape Town.
- Wilkins, J. 2010. Style, symboling, and interaction in Middle Stone Age societies. *Explorations in Anthropology* 10(1):102-125.

ACTS

National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998).

National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

SAHRA. 1999. *Government Gazette* 1999. National Heritage Resources Act No. 25 of 1999.

SAHRA. 2007. *SG 2.2 SAHRA APM Guidelines: Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports*.

SAHRA. 2008. *Site Management Plans: Guidelines for the Development of Plans for the Management of Heritage Sites or Places*. (see specifically Section 7). (www.sahra.org.za).

WEB

<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris>

APPENDIX A

PROTOCOL FOR FINDS FOR THE PROPOSED ANNESLEY SALT MINE ON THE REMAINDER OF FARM ANNESLEY NO. 338, DAWID KRUIPER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, Z. F. MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE.

PROTOCOL FOR FINDS FOR THE PROPOSED ANNESLEY SALT MINE ON THE REMAINDER OF FARM ANNESLEY NO. 338, DAWID KRUIPER LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, Z. F. MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE.

LOCALITY

Annesley Salt proposes the mining of salt on the Remainder of Farm Annesley no. 338, within the Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality, Z. F. Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape. The proposed salt mine is located approximately 120 km north of Upington, and about 35 km southwest of Noenieput, in the Northern Cape Province. The proposed salt mine will be approximately 100 ha in extent and is located at 27° 35.355'S; 20° 29.379'E.

PROJECT INFORMATION

Highly saline groundwater will be extracted from three existing boreholes at the salt pan and pumped to ten 100 m x 60 m evaporation ponds (each is 0.6 ha in size). The salt will be harvested from the evaporation ponds six times per year. Approximately 17 550 m³ of saline groundwater will be harvest per cycle. Salt is not accumulated during the cold winter months (31 May - 20 August), as the evaporation rate is too low for good quality salt crystals to form.

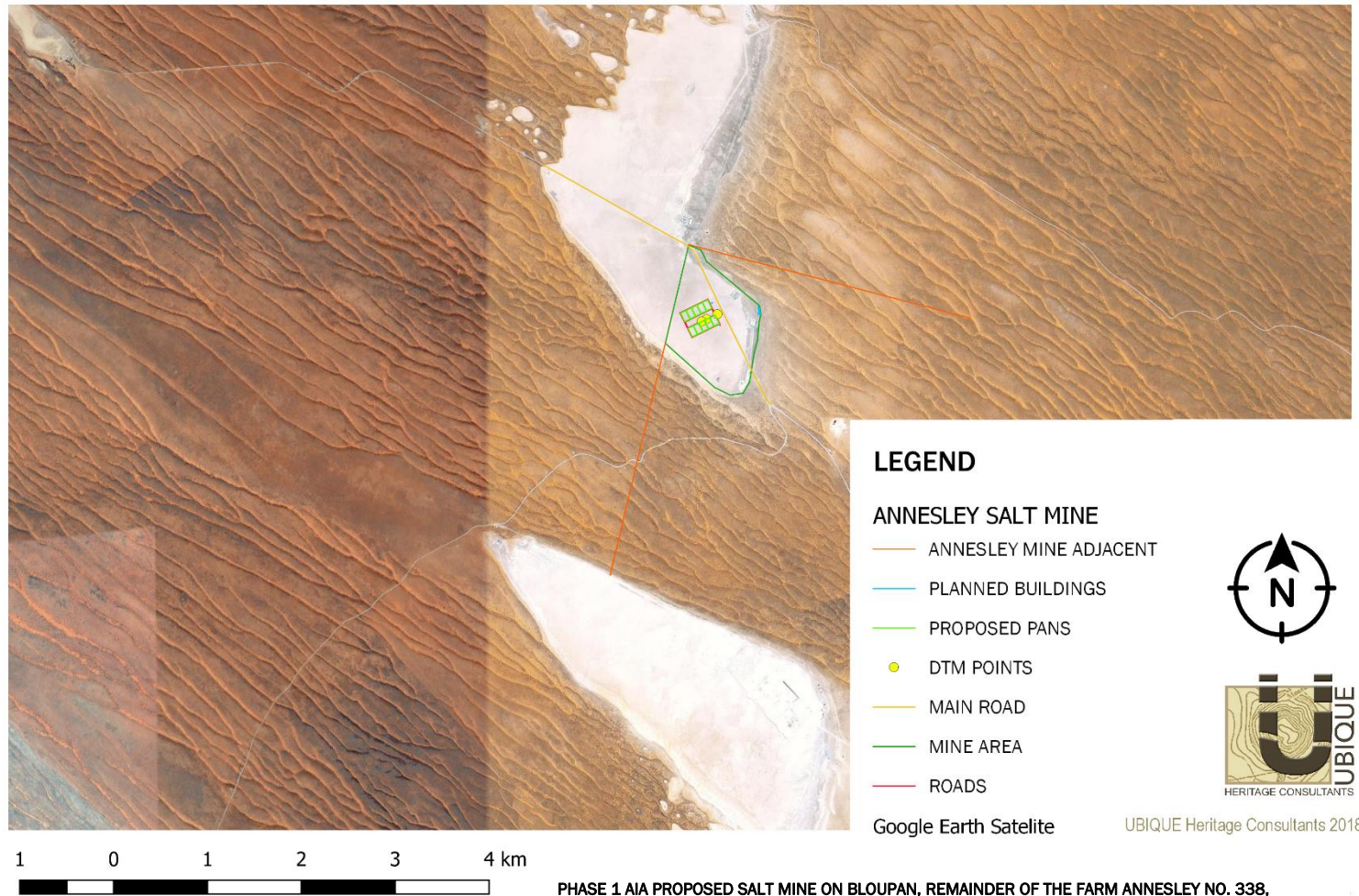


Figure 1: Google Earth Satellite Image of Annesley Salt mine on the Remainder of Farm Annesley no. 338, Dawid Kruipeer Local Municipality, Z. F. Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape. Map provided by Ubuque Heritage Consultants.

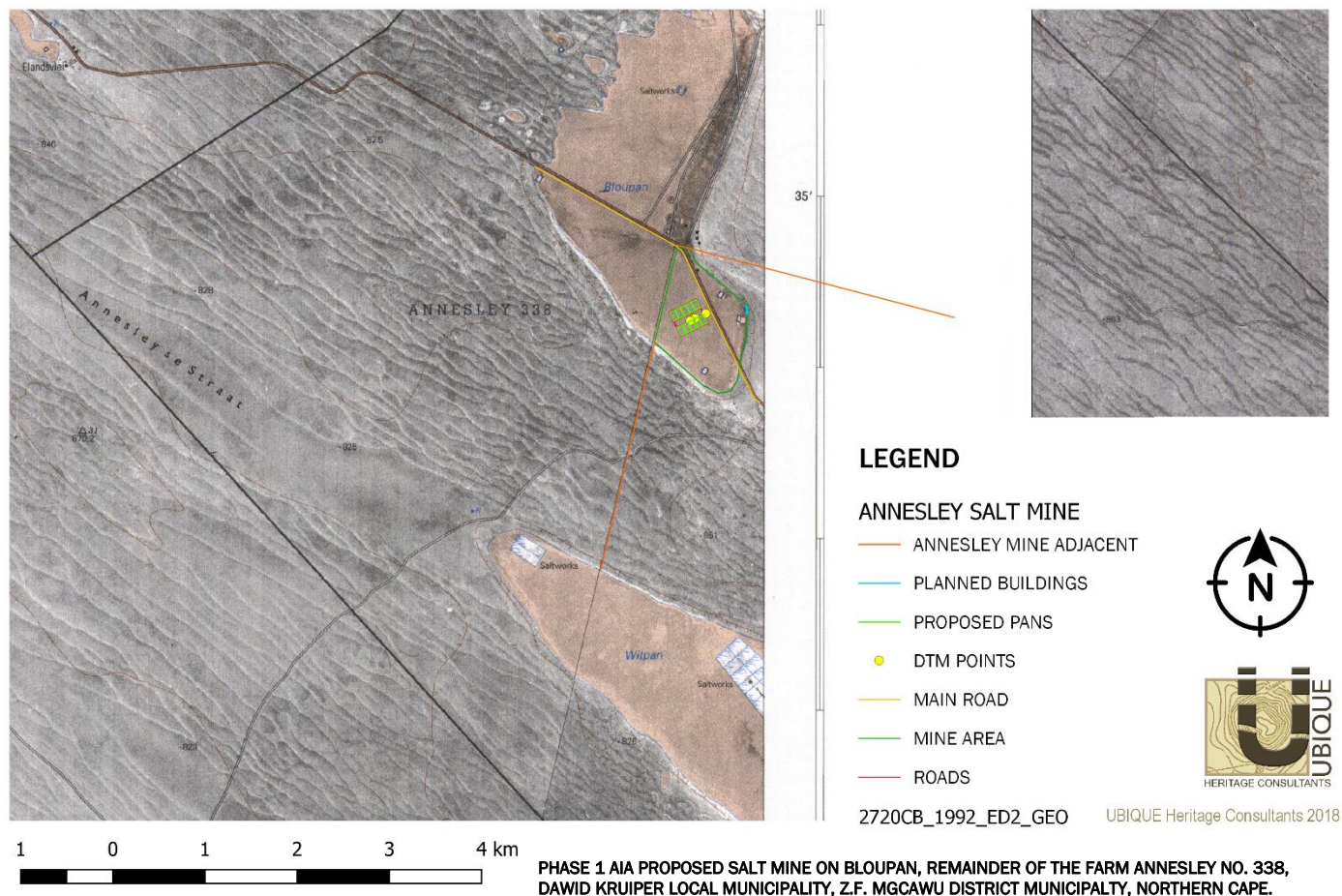


Figure 2. Topographical map of the proposed Annesley Salt Mine on the Remainder of Farm Annesley no. 338, Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality, Z. F. Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape. Map provided by Ubique Heritage Consultants.

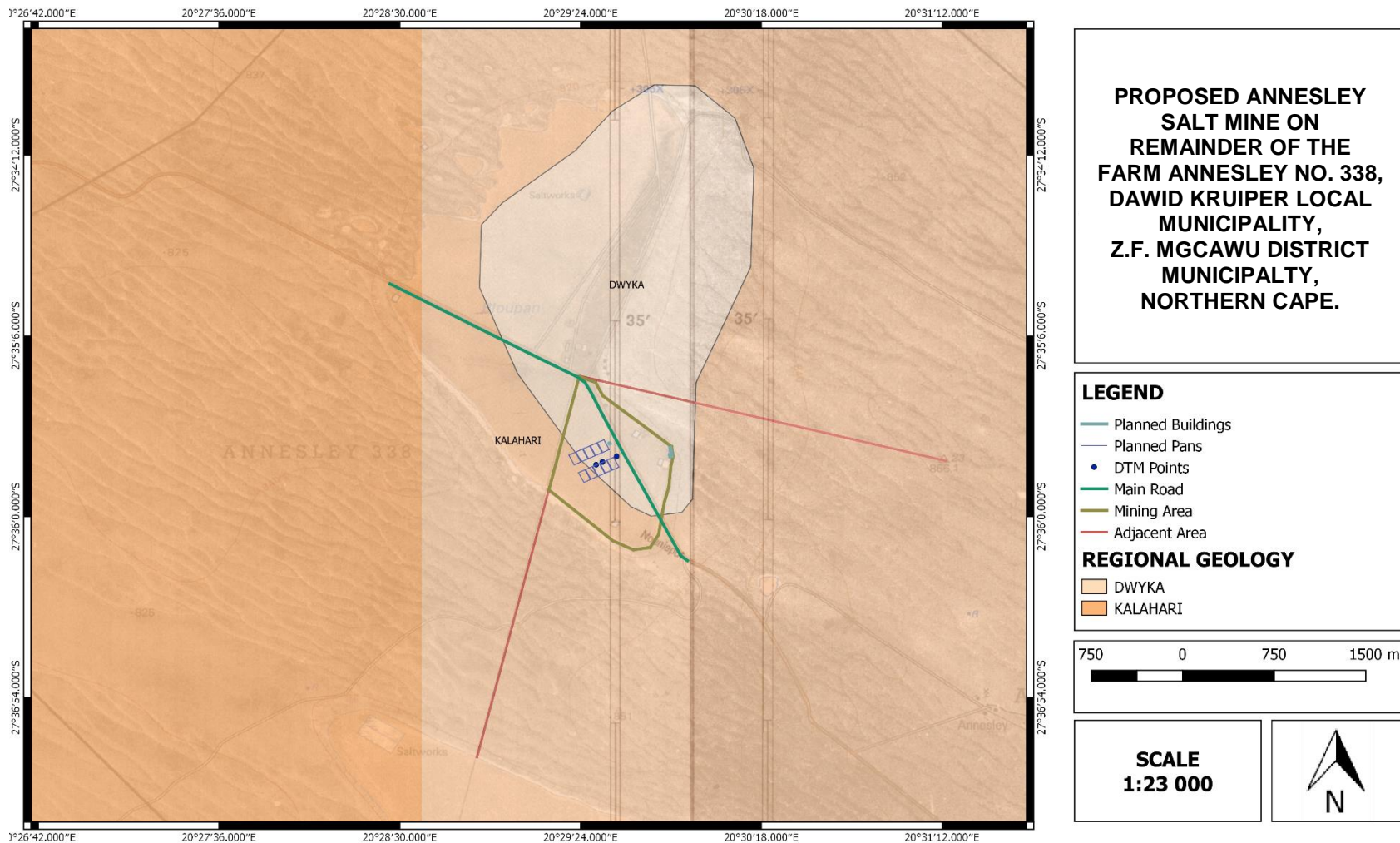


Figure 3. The surface geology of the proposed Annesley Salt Mine on the Remainder of Farm Annesley no. 338, Dawid Kruiper Local Municipality, Z. F. Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape. The proposed development is underlain by the Dwyka Group of the Karoo Supergroup and the Kalahari Group. Map drawn QGIS Desktop 2.18.18.

GEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOONTOLOGICAL HERITAGE

The proposed development is primarily underlain by the Dwyka Group of the Karoo Supergroup while a very small portion falls in the Kalahari Group (Fig. 3).

GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Dwyka Group

The Permo-Carboniferous Dwyka Group is the oldest deposit in the Karoo Supergroup and has a low palaeontological sensitivity. South Africa was covered by an ice sheet during the Dwyka. These deposits were thus deposited in a cold, glacially-dominated environment. This Group consists mainly of gravelly sediments with subordinate varved shales and mudstones with scraped and faceted pebbles. The retreating glaciers deposited dark-grey tillite. The Dwyka is known for its rich assemblage of drop stones of various sizes.

Kalahari Group

The Cenozoic Kalahari Group is the most widespread body of terrestrial sediments in southern Africa. The youngest formation of the Kalahari group is the Gordonia Formation which is generally termed Kalahari sand and comprises of red aeolian sands that covers most of the Kalahari Group sediments. The pan sediments of the area originated from the Gordonia Formation and contains white to brown fine-grained silts, sands and clays. Some of the pans consist of clayey material mixed with evaporates that shows seasonal effects of shallow saline groundwaters.

PALAEOONTOLOGICAL HERITAGE

Dwyka Group

The Dwyka sediments are of low palaeontological sensitivity. The Permo-Carboniferous Dwyka Group is known for its track ways also known as ichnofacies that was formed by fish and arthropods. Fossilized faeces or coprolites have also been recovered. Body fossils consists of gastropods, invertebrates and marine fish, as well as fossil plants. A rich diversity of conifers, cordaitaleans, glossopterids, ginkgoaleans, pollens and spores have been described from this Group while ferns, horsetails and lycopods, are also found.

Cenozoic Superficial Deposits of the Kalahari Group

The fossil assemblages of the Kalahari are generally very low in diversity and occur over a wide range and thus the palaeontological diversity of the development area is low. Late Cenozoic calcrete may comprise of bones, horn cores as well as mammalian teeth. Tortoise remains have also been uncovered as well as trace fossils which includes termite and insect's burrows and

mammalian trackways. Amphibian and crocodile remains have been uncovered where the depositional settings in the past were wetter.

FOSSIL HERITAGE- general information

This document contains information for workmen and foremen working on a mining site/construction site. It describes the procedure to adhere to when palaeontological heritage is uncovered during mining or construction. Fossil heritage in South Africa forms part of cultural heritage and is thus protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) (Act 25 of 1999). 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”**

Fossils are the preserved remains or traces of animals and plants that have been naturally preserved in sedimentary rocks in the geologically past. There are two kinds of fossils namely body fossils and trace fossils. Body fossils is the skeletal remains of an animal while trace fossils are the traces (e.g. footprints, burrows, fossilized faeces) that are left behind. Palaeontological heritage is unique and non-renewable and is protected by the above-mentioned Act. 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.

PROTOCOL FOR CHANCE FINDS

Should any palaeontological remains as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, be identified during the construction phase of development, the following process is recommended:

- When a chance find of fossil heritage is made by workmen, they must immediately stop all work near the find.
- The chance find site must be secured to protect it from any additional damage.
- The fossil finder must immediately report the find to his/her direct supervisor. The supervisor must in turn report the find to his/her manager and the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). The ECO must report the find to the relevant Authorities (SARHA, South African Heritage Research Agency).
- The ECO must appoint a palaeontologist to examine and access the chance find fossil/fossils as well as the site. A Phase 2 and in some extreme cases a Phase 3

Palaeontological Impact Assessment with mitigation will be initiated and will adhere to the Minimum standards of a PIA according to SAHRA regulations

- The palaeontologist and ECO are in charge of accurate documentation of all records and findings. The documentation must start with the originally chance find report and include records of all actions taken, persons involved and contacted, comments received and findings as well as well documented photographs of the whole process.
- These documents will be necessary to request authorizations and permits from the relevant Authorities to continue with the work on site.
- The palaeontologist must submit all reports and all documents to SAHRA.
- The report will include recommendations for extra specialist work if necessary and will request approval to continue with the development.
- Once the required approvals have been issued by SAHRA/Authority the Mine/development may carry on with the development.
- The ECO will close off the chance find procedure. Any recommendations by the palaeontologist and SAHRA should be implemented and added to the operational

REFERENCES

ALMOND, J., PETHER, J, 2009. Palaeontological heritage of the Northern Cape. SAHRA Palaeotechnical Report, 143pp

ALMOND, J., PETHER, J, and GROENEWALD, G. 2013. South African National Fossil Sensitivity Map. SAHRA and Council for Geosciences.

DINGLE, R.V., SIESSER, W. G., and NEWTON, A.R., 1983. Mesozoic and Tertiary geology of southern Africa. Viii+375 pp. Balkema, Rotterdam.

DU PREEZ, D., VISSER, D. 2018. Hydrogeological & Hydrological Impact Assessment for Annesley Salt Mine. SRK Consulting (South Africa) Pty Ltd. Rondebosch.

DU TOIT, A., 1954. The geology of South Africa. Xii+611pp. Olicier and Boyd, Edinburgh.

GRADSTEIN, F.M., J.G.OGG, M.D. SCHMITZ & G.M.OGG. (Co-ordinators). 2012. The Geologic Time Scale 2012. Boston, USA: Elsevier, 2 volumes plus chart, 1176 pp.

KENT, L.E. 1980. Part 1: Lithostratigraphy of the Republic of South Africa, South West Africa/Namibia and the Republics of Bophuthatswana, Transkei and Venda. SACS, Council for Geosciences, pp. 535-574.

MACRAE, C. 1999. Life etched in stone. Fossils of South Africa. 305 pp. The Geological Society of South Africa, Johannesburg.

MCCARTHY, T. & RUBIDGE, B. 2005. The story of Earth and life: a southern African perspective on a 4.6-billion-year journey. 334pp. Struik, Cape Town.

PARTRIDGE, T.C., BOTHA, G.A. & HADDON, I.G. 2006. Cenozoic deposits of the interior. In: Johnson, M.R., Anhaeusser, C.R. & Thomas, R.J. (Eds.) The geology of South Africa, pp. 585-604. Geological Society of South Africa, Marshalltown.

TANKARD, A.J., JACKSON, M.P.A., ERIKSSON, K.A., HOBDDAY, D.K., HUNTER, D.R. & MINTER, W.E.L. 1982. Crustal evolution of southern Africa – 3.8 billion years of earth history, xv + 523pp. Springer Verlag, New York.

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;



APPENDIX B

SPECIALISTS CREDENTIALS

ELIZE BUTLER

Palaeontologist

Elize Butler has 25 years of experience in Palaeontology and has conducted numerous Palaeontological Impact Assessments since 2014. She holds a B.Sc. degree in Botany and Zoology (1988) and a B.Sc. (Hons) Zoology degree (1991) from the University of the Orange Free State and has earned her M. Sc. *Cum laude* (Zoology) in 2009 from University of the Free State. Ms. Butler is currently registered as a PhD fellow at the Zoology Department of the UFS, working on her dissertation titled: *A new gorgonopsian from the uppermost Daptocephalus Assemblage Zone, in the Karoo Basin of South Africa*. Ms. Butler is currently employed at the National Museum, Bloemfontein, where she has held the position of Principal Research Assistant and Collection Manager since 1998. She is a registered member of the Palaeontological Society of South Africa (PSSA).

JAN ENGELBRECHT

CRM Archaeologist

Jan Engelbrecht is accredited by the Cultural Resources Management section of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) to undertake Phase1 AIAs and HIAs in South Africa. He is also a member of the Association for Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA). Mr Engelbrecht holds an honours degree in archaeology (specialising in the history of early farmers in southern Africa (Iron Age) and Colonial period) from the University of South Africa and has 12 years' experience in heritage management. He has worked on projects as diverse as the Zulti South HIA project of Richards Bay Minerals, research on the David Bruce heritage site at Ubombo in Kwa-Zulu Natal, and various archaeological excavations and historical projects. He has worked with many rural communities to establish integrated heritage and land use plans and speaks Zulu fluently.

Mr. Engelbrecht established Ubique Heritage Consultants during 2012. The company moved from KZN to the Northern Cape and is currently based at Askham in the Northern Cape within the Mier local municipality in the Kgalagadi region. He had a significant military career as an officer, where after he qualified as an Animal Health Technician at Technikon RSA and UNISA. He is currently studying for his MA Degree in Archaeology.

HEIDI FIVAZ

Archaeologist

Heidi Fivaz has been a part of UBIQUE Heritage Consultants since 2016 and is responsible for research and report compilation. She holds a B.Tech. Fine Arts degree (2000) from Tshwane University of Technology, a BA Culture and Arts Historical Studies degree (2012) from UNISA and received her BA (Hons) Archaeology in 2015 (UNISA). She has received extensive training in object conservation from the South African Institute of Object Conservation and specialises in glass and ceramic conservation. Ms. Fivaz is currently completing her MA Archaeology at the University of South Africa (UNISA). She is a professional member of the Association of South African Archaeologists and has worked on numerous archaeological excavation and surveying projects over the past 10 years.