



PHASE 1 HIA REPORT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STYR-KRAAL NORTHERN CAPE

PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT
ON THE REMAINDER OF THE FARM STYR-KRAAL NO. 81,
KHAI-MA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY,
NAMAKWA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY,
NORTHERN CAPE.

PREPARED FOR:
ENVIROAFRICA

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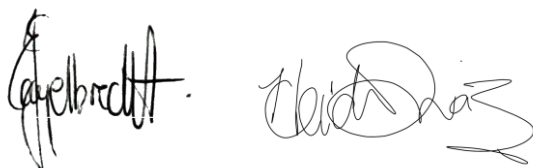
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For this project, Jan Engelbrecht was responsible for the field survey of the development footprint, identification of heritage resources, and recommendations. Heidi Fivaz was responsible for research and report compilation. Sky-Lee Fairhurst conducted the desktop study, and Elize Butler completed the PIA.

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
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Date: 2020-12-13

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JAN ENGELBRECHT

CRM ARCHAEOLOGIST

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HEIDI FIVAZ

ARCHAEOLOGIST & OBJECT CONSERVATOR

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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 agricultural development on the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No, 81, Khai-Ma Local Municipality, Namakwa District Municipality, Northern Cape, on any sites, features, or objects of cultural heritage significance.

Findings and Impact on Heritage Resources

No archaeological heritage resources were recorded across the development footprint.

Two graves are situated within an area allocated for grape cultivation. 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, to negate the negative impact that will occur with the development.

The Quaternary to Recent sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) as well as Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss of the Namaqua Natal Metamorphic Province, underlies the development footprint. According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Kalahari Group is moderate while that of the Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss is zero as these rocks are igneous in origin. The significance of the impact upon these resources is low (Butler 2020: Appendix A).

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 archaeological sites, features, or material were identified within the surveyed sections of the agricultural development, and the project can continue from a heritage perspective.
2. The graveyard site (STYR001) is situated within a proposed grape cultivation 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.

3. Should it be impossible to avoid the graveyard site during the cultivation of the plot of land in which the graves are situated, 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. Due to the low 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). If fossil remains or trace fossils are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the Chance Find Protocol (Appendix A/11) must be implemented by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) in charge of these developments. These discoveries ought to be protected, and the ECO must report to SAHRA (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za) so that mitigation can be carried out by a palaeontologist (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
SAHRIS:	South African Heritage Resources Information System

**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;
- 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 (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 agricultural development with grape and date cultivation as well as irrigation on the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81, Khai-Ma Local Municipality, Namakwa 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 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 rezoning 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);
- 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 cooperation 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 (sources 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 from the 19th and 20th of November 2020 and completed a controlled-exclusive, pre-planned, pedestrian and vehicular 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 185 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.

Criteria	Rating Scales	Notes
	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.
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 direct, indirect, 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 agricultural development on the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81, in the Khai-Ma Local Municipality, on any sites, features, or objects of cultural heritage significance.

The proposed project involves the cultivation of grapes (83ha) and dates (105ha), as well as drying facilities (10ha), irrigation infrastructure and worker housing.

4.1 Technical information

Project description	
Project name	Proposed Agricultural Development on the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81, Khai-Ma Local Municipality, Namakwa District Municipality, Northern Cape.
Description	The proposed project involves the development of approximately 200ha for crop cultivation and irrigation along the Orange River.
Developer	
Schamboua Trust	
Development type	Agriculture
Landowner	
Schamboua Trust	
Contact information	
Consultants	
Environmental	Enviroafrica cc.
Heritage/Archaeological	UBIQUE Heritage Consultants
Paleontological	Banzai Environmental
Property details	
Province	Northern Cape
District municipality	Namakwa
Local municipality	Khai-Ma
Topo-cadastral map	1:50 000 2819CB 2819DA
Farm name	Remainder of Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81
Closest town	Kakamas, Onseepkans and Pofadder
GPS Co-ordinates	28°43'45.92" S; 19°21'42.27" E
Property size	300ha
Development footprint size	200ha
Land use	
Previous	Agricultural

Current	None
Re- zoning required	Yes
Sub-division of land	No
Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) NHRA	
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 .	Yes
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds.	No



Figure 1 Proposed agricultural development on the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81, Khai-Ma Municipality indicated on Google Earth Satellite imagery.

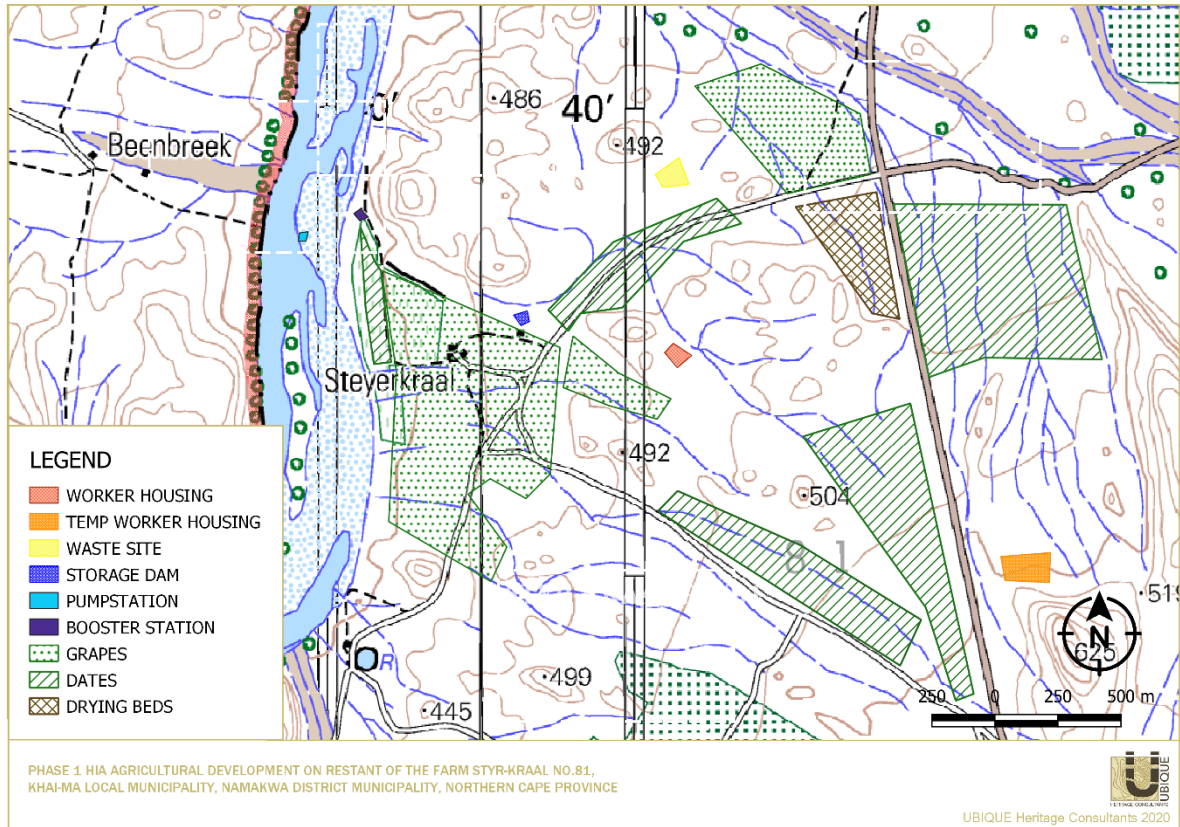


Figure 2 Proposed agricultural development on the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81, Khai-Ma Local Municipality indicated on 1: 50 000 2819CB 2819DA maps.



Figure 3 Locality of the development footprint indicated on Google Earth Satellite Imagery.

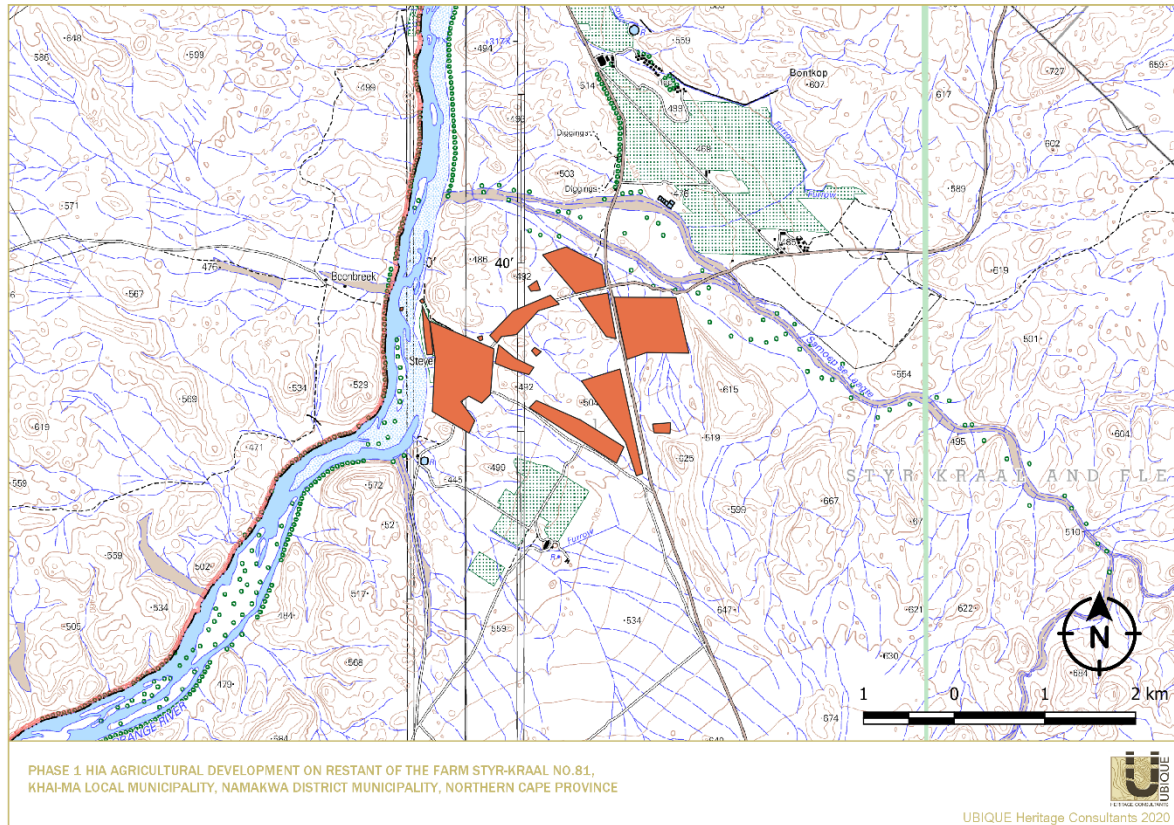


Figure 4 Locality of the development footprint indicated on 1: 50 000 2819CB 2819DA maps.

4.2 Description of the affected environment

The Farm Styr-Kraal is located on the southern bank of the Orange River on the boundary between South Africa and Namibia, 5.8km to the east of the border crossing at Onseepkans. It is approximately 50km to the north of Pofadder on the N14 road that connects Upington and Springbok in the Northern Cape. The agricultural developments fall predominantly within the Lower Gariep Broken Veld vegetation type (SANBI 2020). The landscape is characterised by sparse vegetation dominated by shrubs and dwarf shrubs, with annuals conspicuous, especially in spring, and perennial grasses and herbs (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). The development terrain is flat with intermittent hills/koppies and bare rocky outcrops.

Previous agricultural activity left scars on the landscape, including old fields, retaining damwalls, an abandoned borehole, and water crip. Cement foundations and other anthropogenic disturbances are also visible in the area.

Figure 5 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.

In short, the Stone Age refers to humans that mainly utilised stone as their technological marker. Each of the sub-divisions represents a group of industries where the assemblages share attributes or common traditions (Lombard et al. 2012). The ESA is characterised by flakes produced from pebbles, cobbles and percussive tools, as well as objects created later during this period such as large hand axes, cleavers and other bifacial tools (Klein 2000). The MSA is associated with small flakes, blades and points. The aforementioned are commonly inferred to have been made and utilised for hunting activities and had numerous functions (Wurz 2013). Lastly, the LSA is characterised by microlithic stone tools, scrapers and flakes (Binneman 1995; Lombard et al. 2012). The LSA is also associated with rock art. Numerous LSA rock art sites, mainly in the form of rock engravings and paintings have been identified in the Northern Cape (Beaumont 2008; Kruger 2018; Morris 1988). These sites are commonly found on slopes, hilltops, rocky outcrops and occasionally in river beds (Kruger 2018). Banded ironstone occurs on several sites throughout the Northern Cape and appears to have been a favoured raw material for making stone tools due to its superior flaking qualities (Morris 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. For instance, in the Kathu landscape, the longest preserved lithostratigraphic and archaeological sequence of human occupation has been documented and excavated. Evidence of 500 000-year-old hafted stone points, ancient specularite working (and mining), and associated Ceramic Later Stone Age material has been recorded on the eastern side of Postmasburg and Doornfontein. Older transitional ESA/MSA Fauresmith sites at Lyly Feld, Demaneng, Mashwening, King, Rust & Vrede, Paling, Gloucester and Mount Huxley have been recorded (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 that rocky outcrops, hills, drainage lines, riverbanks and confluences, are prime localities for archaeological finds (Lombard 2011). Sites can likewise be found close to local sources of highly-prized raw materials such as previously mentioned banded iron formations (BIF), as well as jaspilite and specularite (Morris 2012; Kruger 2015; 2018). If any such features occur in the study area, Stone Age manifestations can be anticipated.

5.1.2 Iron Age

The Iron Age (IA) is characterised by the use of metal (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). There is some controversy about the periods within the IA. Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999) have suggested that there are two phases within the IA, namely:

- Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 AD
- Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 AD

However, Huffman (2007) suggests instead that there are three periods within the Iron Age; these periods are:

- Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 AD
- Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 AD
- Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D

Thomas Huffman believes that a Middle Iron Age should be included within this period. His dates have been widely accepted in the IA field of archaeology.

The South African Iron Age is generally characterised by farming communities who had domesticated animals, cultivated plants, manufactured and made use of ceramics and beads, smelted iron for weapons and manufactured tools (Hall 1987). Iron Age people were often mixed farmers/agropastoralists. These agropastoralists generally chose to live in areas with sufficient water for domestic use along with arable soil that could be cultivated with an iron hoe. Most Iron Age (IA) settlements that were built by agropastoralists were permanent settlements, (with a few exceptions, of course), consisting of features such as houses, raised grain bins, storage pits and animal kraals/byres. This is in contrast to the temporary camps of pastoralists and hunter-gatherers (Huffman 2007). It is evident in the archaeological record that IA groups had migrated with their material culture (Huffman 2002).

The majority of the IA groups in southern Africa preferred to occupy the central and eastern parts of southern African from about 200 AD. The San and Khoi remained in the western and southern parts (Huffman 2007; Van Vollenhofen 2014), it is, thus, very rare, but not uncommon, to find IA sites in the Northern Cape.

The expansion of early farmers/agropastoralists occurred in this region between 400 AD and 1100 AD. These early farmers settled in semi-permanent settlements (De Jong 2010). According to De Jong (2010), there is some evidence that the EIA continued in the Lowveld until the 15th-century. However, on the escarpment, it ended by 1100 AD. From the 15th-century onwards the Highveld became active again, on account of the gradually warmer and wetter climate. This later phase (the LIA) was accompanied by extensive stone walled settlements, such as the Thlaping capital Dithakong, approximately 40 km north of Kuruman (De Jong 2010). The Sotho-Tswana and Nguni speaking societies, who are the descendants of the LIA mixed farming communities, had found that the region was already sparsely inhabited by LSA Khoisan groups (the "first people"). De Jong (2010) comments that many of them were eventually assimilated by LIA communities, and only a few had managed to survive. Some of the surviving groups included the Korana and the Griqua. It should be mentioned, however, that this contact period has often been referred to as the Ceramic LSA. It is often represented by sites such as the earlier mentioned Blinkklipkop specularite mine near Postmasburg and with archaeological material at the Kathu Pan (De Jong 2010).

IA sites have been recorded in the northeastern part of the province. However, according to Kruger (2018), environmental factors delegated that the spread of IA farming westwards from the 17th-century was constrained mainly to the areas east of the Langeberg Mountains. Nevertheless, there has been evidence of an IA presence as far as the Upington area in the 18th-century (Kruger 2018). LIA people had briefly utilised the area close to the Orange River, as they had mined copper in the Northern Cape (Van Vollenhoven 2014).

5.1.3 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 separate areas (Penn 2005).

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. Agriculturally, the windpump made the arid lands accessible and suitable for grazing since its introduction in the 1870s (Webley & Halkett 2012b). During the early part of the 19th century, Basters lived around the salt pans in Bushmanland. The term "Basters" characterises a group of people of mixed parentage (white and Khoekhoe or slave and Khoekhoe). The term also implies an economic category that, according to Van der Walt (2015), entails property possession and adoption of European culture. They were, however, driven away from the land as the farms were surveyed and made available to European farmers (Webley & Halkett 2012b). In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, with the introduction and implementation of the commando system, the Karoo 'Bushman' were eventually destroyed or indentured into farm labour (ACRM 2015). 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).

It was during the colonial frontier period that place-names started becoming fixed, specifically in a cadastral sense, on maps and in farm names. Numerous names have Khoekhoegowab origin, and, as Morris (2017) states, encapsulates vestiges of precolonial/indigenous social geography. Interestingly, Morris (2017) also states that genocide against the indigenous people is documented in the wider area. Certain mountainous areas (e.g., Gamsberg near Aggeneys and Namies) are likely to be settings of massacre sites (Morris 2017).

The region has been the backdrop to various incidents of conflict. Numerous factors such as population growth, increasing pressure on natural resources, the emergence of power blocs, attempts to control trade, and the emergence of the Griquas, and penetration of the Koranna and early white communities from the southwest resulted in a period of instability in the Northern Cape. With the introduction of loan farms, in the second half of the 18th century, an influx of newcomers such as trekboers, European game hunters and livestock thieves contributed to the volatility and sociocultural stress and transformation in the region (Mlilo 2019).

The *Difaqane/Mfecane*, which began in the late-18th century, affected the Northern Cape Province around 1820, which was much later than the rest of southern Africa (De Jong 2010; Mlilo 2019). During this time, there was an incursion of displaced refugees associated with the Fokeng, Tlokwa, Hlakwa and Phuting groups into the northeast (De Jong 2010). 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 Koranna and Griqua communities and the British government became involved. The Koranna wars took place during 1879-1880.

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. After the failed Tswana revolt in 1895, the British continued to divide the Tswana land up, and grant it to settling colonial farmers.

The Northern Cape was critical in the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902), and significant 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

The Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81 is situated adjacent to the Orange/Gariep River. The Gariep/Orange River was referred to by Portuguese sailors as the St Anthonio, and on the maps from 1685, Simon van der Stel marked it as the Vigiti Magna. In 1760, Jacobus Coetzee, the elephant hunter, named the river: “*de Grootte Rivier*” (the Great River). In 1761, land-surveyor Carel Brink noted that the river is known to the local island inhabitants as the *Tyen Gariep* (Our River). A missionary of the London Missionary Society (LMS) John Campbell spoke of the Gariep, Gareeb, and Garib, as the name the Korannas used. The river’s modern name (Orange River) can be accredited to Robert Gordon. Gordon took his rowboat out to the middle of the river, on the evening of 17 August 1779. He raised and toasted the Netherland’s flag and proclaimed the river in the name of the Prince van Oranje. From this day forward the river was known (and indicated on maps) as the Orange River; however, the river is still often referred to as the Gariep or Grootrivier (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2020).

De Jong (2010) classifies the cultural landscape along the Gariep/Orange River as predominantly historic farmland. Hunter-gatherers had shared the river’s resources (Morris 1992), and the beginning of irrigation systems from Orange/Gariep River has been attributed to the *Basters*. They were regarded as “primitive pastoral people” who had “crude” ways to divert the river to their “little gardens” (Van der Walt 2015). The construction and development of canal systems were vital for the irrigation of extensive vineyards and orchards and the expansion of major agricultural enterprises in the region (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2018).

Unfortunately, very little information exists regarding the history of the farm Styr-Kraal. Even though only one report exists on the SAHRA database for Styr-Kraal (see Beaumont 2008a), several AIAs

and HIAs have been done on surrounding farms. These include farms such as Onseepkans, Konkoonsies, Nous, Zwart Modder, Narries and Skuitdrift (e.g. Beaumont 2008b; De Kock 2012; Engelbrecht 2015; 2016; Gaigher 2012; Gardner 2011; Halkett & Robinson 2017; Kaplan 2013; Morris 2017a & b; Orton 2015 b & c; 2016; 2018 a & b; Orton & Webley 2012; Pelser 2011; Smith 2012). The Heritage Screening tool (<https://screening.environment.gov.za/>) was used to complement the assessment of the study area's heritage sensitivity (Figure 6).

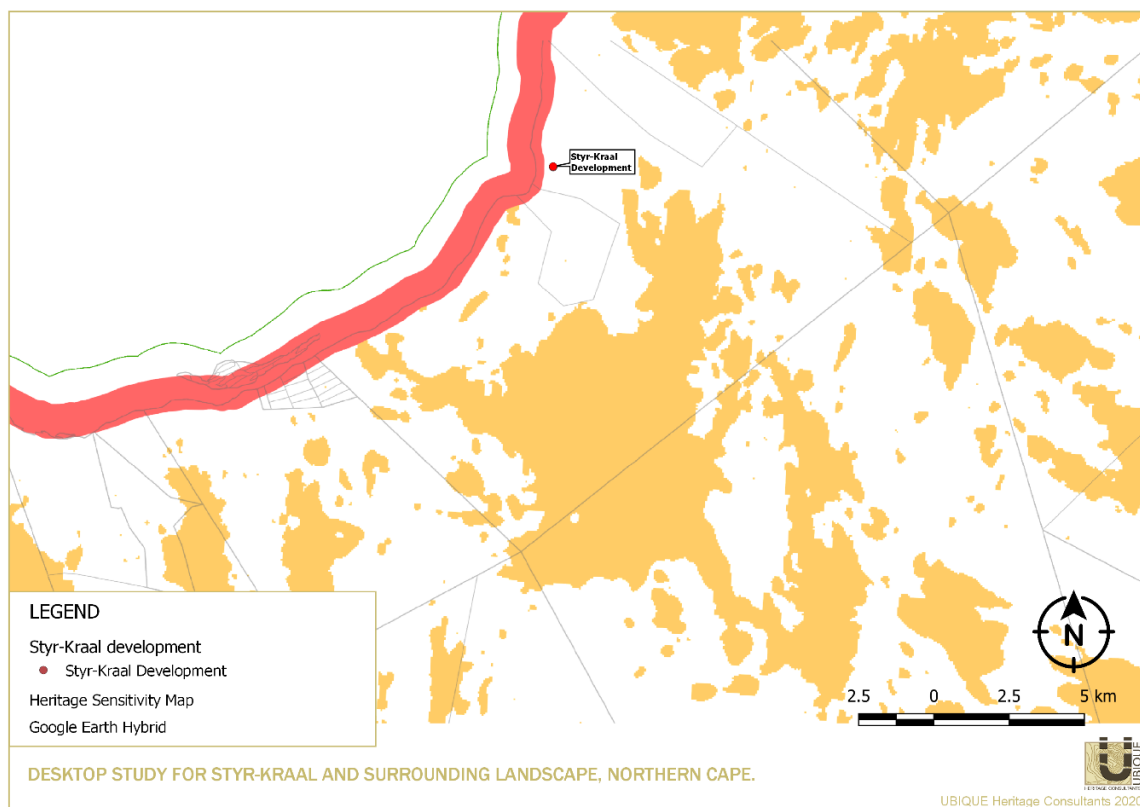


Figure 6 Heritage Screening tool (<https://screening.environment.gov.za/>) indicating projected heritage sensitivity around Styr-Kraal No. 81

5.2.1 Stone Age

On the Farm Styr-kraal RE/81, Beaumont (2008a) conducted a survey approximately 4.6 km south of the current development area and found no archaeological material. The surrounding farms do however have a few scatters of stone artefacts, mostly attributed to the MSA and LSA. Apart from a few exceptions (e.g. Orton 2016), the artefacts are widely distributed. The majority of the scatters have been recorded to have low to medium significance.

Several Borrow Pits were examined for archaeological and heritage potential during the study undertaken by Kaplan (2013) for the proposed repair and upgrade of the Onseepkans water supply and flood protection infrastructure. Some MSA and LSA stone tools were encountered during the survey, along with a rim sherd of a clay pot, and an elliptical grindstone. Kaplan (2013) noted that

these artefacts are graded as low significance. Engelbrecht (2015; 2016) recorded one stone tool during the survey undertaken by UBIQUE heritage consultants at Onseepkans. On the farm Skuitdrift 426, which lies northeast of Styr-Kraal, a survey for the proposed 10MW Solar Facility on a portion of the farm was conducted (De Kock 2012; Smith 2012). Several ESA, MSA and LSA artefacts were recorded here by prof. Andrew Smith (De Kock 2012; Smith 2012). During Morris' (2017a and b) surveys at Skuitdrift, he encountered low densities of MSA and LSA material occurring as isolated stone flakes. Morris (2017) notes that the findings were consistent with that of Smith (2012). On the farm, Narries 7 Gaigher (2012) encountered limited scatters of quartzite LSA tools. Gaigher (2012) remarks that these finds do not constitute a site but instead may be an indication of possible occurrences of such sites.

Pelser (2011) identified several Stone Age sites, features and objects during the assessment for the proposed solar energy plant on Konkoonsies 91. Site 1, he states, is of medium significance, with a scatter of MSA/LSA stone tools, flakes and cores. Site 2 is also of medium significance and contains scatters of ostrich eggshell (OES) fragments found near the foot of the hill in a small natural shelter and OES fragments near another shelter with stones packed in front of the shelter entrance, dating to the MSA/LSA. Site 3 contains a scatter of MSA/LSA tools (mainly on quartz), and concentrations of quartz (unused) are found throughout the area. At Site 4, Pelser (2011) encountered another scatter of stone tools and OES fragments in a small shelter/overhang. These MSA/LSA artefacts are of medium significance. Site 5 is situated near a small shelter/overhang and contains a reasonably large scatter of quartz in front of it as well as MSA/LSA tools, flakes, cores and OES fragments (medium significance). In Gardner's (2011) assessment of Konkoonsies for the proposed solar power station on a portion of Portion 6 of the farm, he noted that certain parts of the landscape were found to exhibit little evidence of archaeological artefacts, specifically the sandy areas. Other features, he notes, may have been a focal point for past human activities (e.g. outcrops, hillocks, excavations, drainage lines) and were thus sampled more systematically. Gardner does, however, state that due to the time constraints and the size of the feasibility area, they had not sampled every rocky outcrop nor hillside. Based on what was found at those that were sampled in detail, Gardner assumed that Stone Age artefacts (tools and ostrich shell fragments) exist at most of the outcrops and around the stony hillocks, mainly on the north-facing areas at the foot of outcrops and hillocks.

Another archaeological survey was undertaken on the farm Konkoonsies 91 for the proposed development of the Konkoonsies II Solar Energy Facility by Orton (2015b). Orton (2015b) remarks that the area contained a widespread of archaeological resources (and their significance ranged from very low, low-medium and medium) (Orton 2015b). While during an assessment conducted for the proposed 132 Kv power line and substation at the Konkoonsies II solar energy facility, Orton (2015c) noted that occasional isolated Stone Age artefacts are present but are of very low density.

In 2016 Orton (2016) excavated two archaeological sites as part of a Phase 2 mitigation. Both were LSA sites located alongside bedrock outcrops, one of which had a waterhole present. Both sites also had ground patches on the bedrock. The finds from these sites included numerous stone artefacts, pottery, OES fragments (including one flask mouth fragment), and OES beads. A

reasonably extensive scatter of quartz artefacts were also found close to these two excavated sites (Orton 2018b).

Orton (2018a & b) further conducted HIAs for the proposed grid connection infrastructure on Konkoonsies 91/2/RE, 91/5, 91/6 and Scuit Klip 92/1 as well as Konkoonsies 91/2/RE and 91/5. During the surveys, Orton (2018 a & b) recorded numerous Stone Age artefacts and sites. These include ephemeral artefact scatters with quartz and ostrich eggshell (OES) fragments, granite and quartz outcrops (some with evidence of being flaked), lower grindstones (one is portable), potsherds and lithics. He also recorded a piece of cast iron pot recorded around a deep water hole in a granite outcrop, and stone clusters.

In the HIA/AIA for the proposed Nous West Ivory Granite mine on a Portion of the Farm Nous West 76 (± 26 km east from Styr-kraal), Halkett & Robinson (2017) noted that Orton and Webley recorded several MSA and LSA artefact scatters, bedrock grinding grooves and a rock shelter. Halkett & Robinson (2017) further found a total of fifteen archaeological sites and occurrences. These range from the MSA to LSA.

It can be mentioned that while the reports for this area are few in number, numerous reports have been done in the Pella-Aggeney's-Pofadder areas and near the Orange River. The majority of these reports revealed that quartz constitutes the primary raw materials used to produce artefacts in the vicinity of the study area. However, several samples of quartzite, as well as other materials, have been noted, including local dolerite as well as microliths knapped from siliceous material. Some of the finds include quartz flakes, cores and chunks and a few formal scrapers. A wide range of ESA, MSA and LSA artefacts scatters and MSA/LSA sites have been recorded (Halkett 2010; Morris 2013; Orton 2015; Orton & Webley 2013; Smith 2012; Van Ryneveld 2017; Webley & Halkett 2012a, 2017).

5.2.1.1 Rock Art

None of the AIA/HIAs done in the vicinity of Styr-Kraal reported any rock art/engravings on the sites that were inspected. Rock art in the region is somewhat scarce, but it is not unheard of (Kaplan 2013). Kaplan (2013) (through personal observations) and Morris (1998) have reported that rock engravings occur along the Orange River. This coincides with De Kock (2012) who remarks that rock engravings may generally be located on flat rocky outcrops along the river.

There are several known rock art sites near Kenhardt, Pella, Aggeney's, and Pofadder such as Papkuilsfontein (281 km from Pella and 260 km from Aggeney's 271km from Pofadder), Gifberg (286 km from Aggeney's) and Keurfontein (222 km from Kenhardt).

5.2.2 Iron Age

CRM reports near the study area have recorded no IA artefacts/structures.

5.2.3 Historical/Colonial period

Beaumont (2008a) found no archaeological material/features relating to the colonial period at Stry-Kraal. Furthermore, few of the reviewed reports encountered archaeological resources relating to the historical/colonial period at the farms surrounding Stry-Kraal. The colonial material recorded during Orton's (2016) excavations includes a glass bead and an unusual backed artefact made on green bottle glass. The glass items date to the colonial era and very likely would have meant after about 1700. Orton (2018a & b) recorded a light scatter of likely mid-20th century rubbish including glass and metal artefacts. He also recorded a small stone structure. He notes that there was a sheet of corrugated iron lying nearby. The only other historical material was a small white glass cosmetic bottle (Orton 2018 a & b). At PV3, he recorded two historical cans next to an old tree (one was a large can that may have been modified for reuse) (Orton 2018a).

East-northeast of the current study area, near Riemvasmaak, Orton and Webley (2012) found several of heritage sites and features in the study area such as but not limited to building foundations made of granite blocks, dumps (middens) with glass, ceramics, tin and iron (some of the material dates to the 20th century), remnants of a historic rectangular stone kraal, building rubble, rectangular and adjoining stone basins, several mud-brick building ruins, a historic house (demolished), as well as several historic structures and kraals.

In the Pella-Aggeney's-Pofadder regions and near the Orange River numerous colonial artefacts have been recorded dating to the colonial period items such as ceramic, glass bottles and a rusted enamel basin, colonial-era stonewalling, a colonial period farmstead (with the principal residence, related outbuildings, stone-built rectangular dam and associated windpump) (e.g. Morris 2013b; Orton 2015; Orton & Webley 2013; Van Ryneveld 2017). Interestingly, Webley & Halkett (2017a, b & c) recorded a base of a bowl with the inscription: "*Société Ceramique, Maestricht, Made in Holland*".

Heritage sites listed on the SAHRA database around Kenhardt, Aggeney's, Pella, and Pofadder

Site/Object Name	Location	Coordinates	Archive Status	Declaration Type	Site type	Site Reference	Site ID
Dumortierite Occurrence	N'Rougas North, Kenhardt District	-29.077014; 21.087194	National monument	Provincial Heritage Site	Geological	9/2/048/0004	28458
Old Library Building,	Park Street, Kenhardt	-29.348528; 21.152564	National monument	Provincial Heritage Site	Building	9/2/048/0005	28454
Roman Catholic Mission Station	Pella, Namaqualand District	-29.031538; 19.153933	National monument	Provincial Heritage Site	Building	9/2/066/0018	28121
Dutch Reformed Church Hall	Church Street, Pofadder	-29.127308; 19.394859	National monument	Provincial Heritage Site	Building	9/2/048/0007	28455

5.2.4 Graves/Burials

Kaplan (2013) identified several graves during his survey of the borrow pits at Onseepkans. He also noted that there is a large (relocated) cemetery alongside the R58. According to Halkett and Robinson (2017) during a survey undertaken by Orton and Webley in 2012, they found a historic grave/stone cairn. Although Dreyer (2008a) did not encounter any archaeological material during his survey for the proposed upgrading of the R358 road and borrow pit sites between Pofadder and Onseepkans, he did encounter numerous stone covered graves (located at the side of the road just outside Onseepkans). Dreyer (2008a) speculates that the graves belong to relatives of people from the area. Furthermore, according to Morris (2017), Dunn refers to conflict at Zwart Modder, a farm southeast of Styr-kraal, where an isolated grave of a member of the Northern Border Police was recorded (Morris 2017).

Numerous graves and cemeteries in the Kenhardt District have been recorded on the eGGSA online database (<https://graves-at-egggsa.org/main.php>).

6. IDENTIFIED RESOURCES AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

6.1 Surveyed area

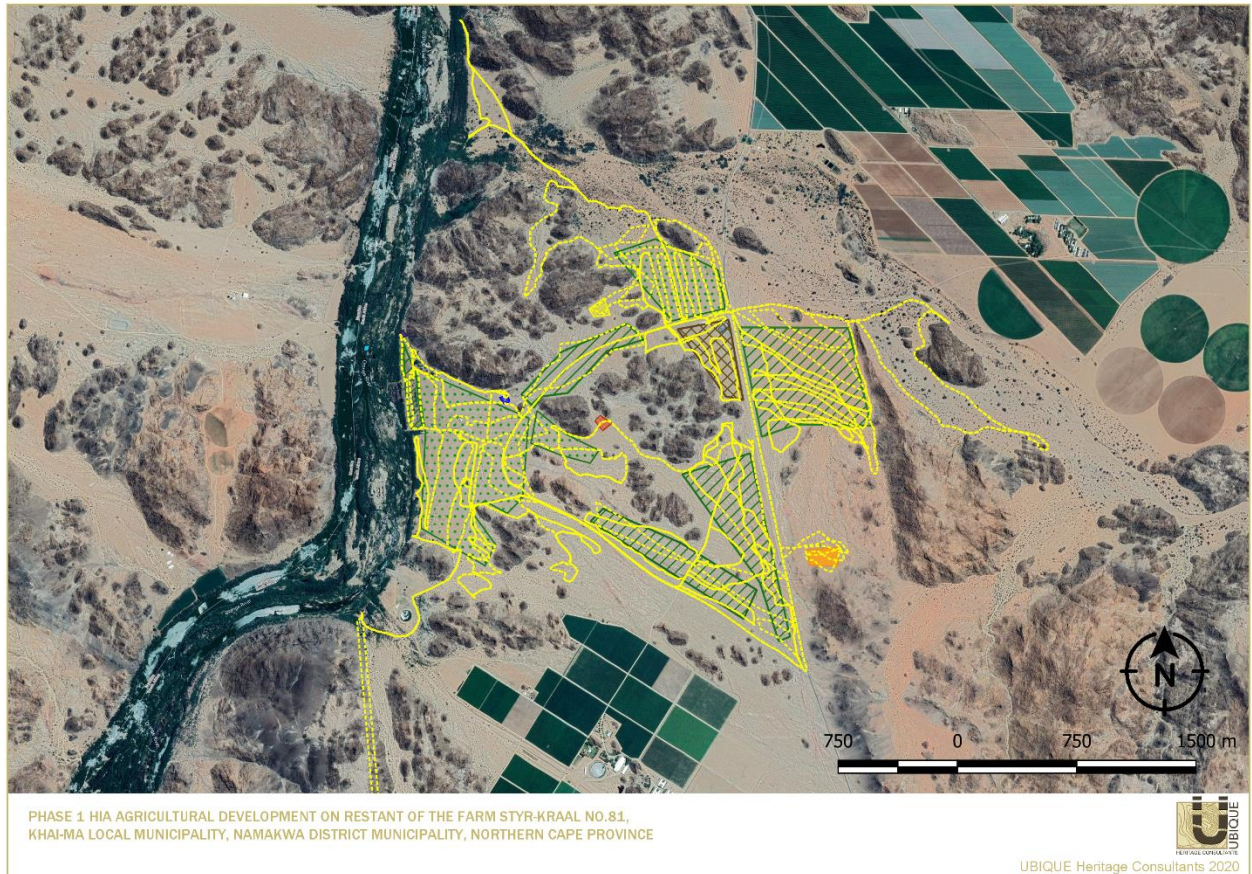


Figure 7 Survey tracks across the development footprint.

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 30-100 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.

6.2 Identified heritage resources

HERITAGE RESOURCES RECORDING

Graves Identified

Point ID & Site Name	Description	Period	Location	Field rating/ Significance/ Recommended Mitigation	
WP 001	Grave markers	Unknown	28° 40' 55.5" S 19° 29' 58.7" E	Field Rating of Local Grade IIIB High/medium significance No-go area: no mitigation recommended	
STYR001	Inscription				Stone headstones with stone cairns.
Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81	Graves' Orientation				None
	Dimensions/ Extent				East/West
	Additional				1,5m x 1m each packed with stones
			Dislodged stone cairns, minimal stones remain in-situ		

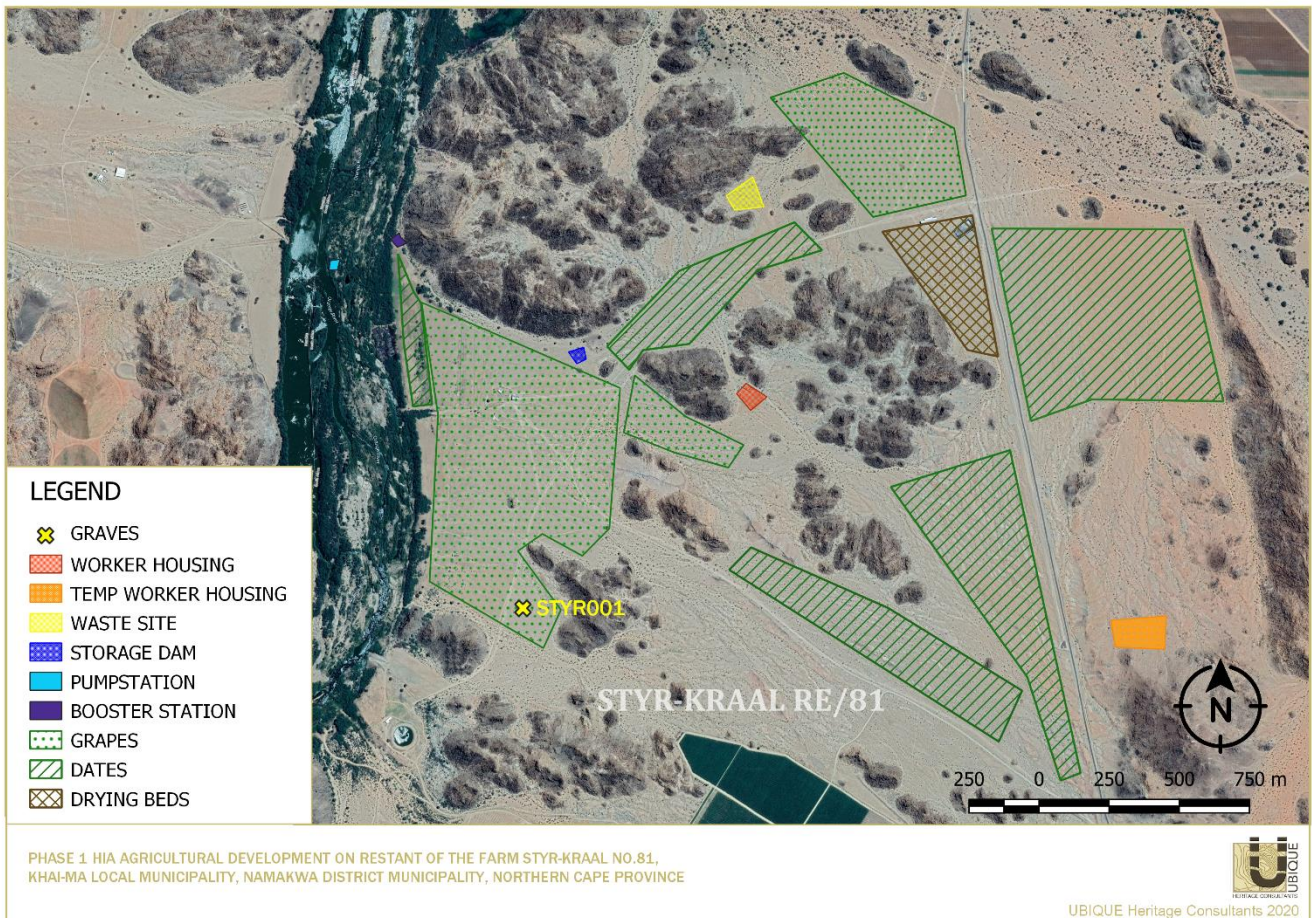


Figure 8 Distribution of identified heritage resources on the surveyed areas of the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81.

6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 Archaeological features

No archaeological sites, features or resources were identified within the surveyed sections of the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81.

6.3.2 Graves

Two graves were found on the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81. The graves are located in the western field allocated for grape cultivation. The graves are marked with stone cairns and uninscribed headstones. The cairns are somewhat dispersed, but the shapes of the graves are still visible. The age of the graves are undetermined. The two graves are currently unfenced and unprotected.

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).



STYR001



Figure 9 Selected photographs of the graves development footprint.

6.3.3 Palaeontological resources

The development footprint is underlain by Quaternary to Recent sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) as well as Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss of the Namaqua Natal Metamorphic Province. According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Kalahari Group is moderate while that of the Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss is zero as these rocks are igneous in origin (Butler 2020). Elize Butler from Banzai Environmental conducted a full paleontological desktop study for this project (see Appendix 1).

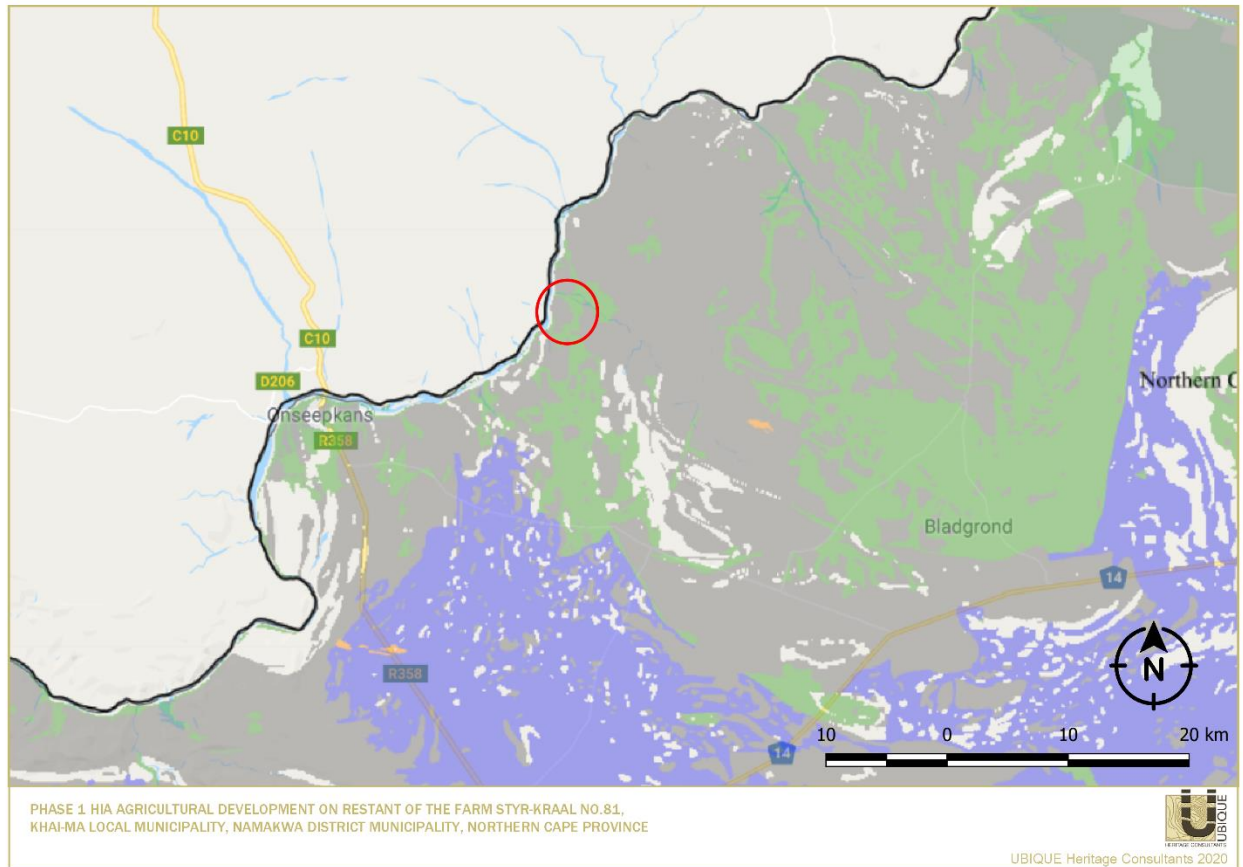


Figure 10 SAHRIS PalaeoSensitivity Map, indicating Moderate (green), Low (blue), Insignificant/Zero (grey) palaeontological significance in the study area, (<https://sahris.sahra.org.za/map/palaeo>).

7. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

Description	Development Impact		Mitigation	Field rating/ Significance
Graves				
1. Two graves (STYR001) situated on earmarked grape cultivation area.	Nature	Negative	Sites should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated. Buffer zone recommended.	Field Rating of Local Grade IIIB High significance
	Extent	Medium		
	Duration	High		
	Intensity	Medium		
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	High		
	Consequence	High		
	Probability of impact	High		
	Significance	High		
Paleontological				
2. The Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Kalahari Group is moderate while that of the Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss is zero	Nature	Neutral	No mitigation required. Chance Finds Protocol provided.	N/A
	Extent	Low		
	Duration	High		
	Intensity	Low		
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	Low		
	Consequence	Low		
	Probability of impact	Low		
	Significance	Low		

The proposed agricultural development will impact negatively on the graves recorded on the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No. 81. Crop cultivation is a continued activity and therefore the duration of impact exceeds the initial development. A safety/buffer zone is essential to negate the negative impact on the heritage resources.

With regards to palaeontological resources, the expected duration of the impact is assessed as potentially permanent to long term. In the absence of mitigation procedures (should fossil material be present within the affected area) the damage or destruction of any palaeontological materials will be permanent. Impacts on palaeontological heritage during the construction phase could potentially occur but are regarded as having a low probability. The significance of the impact will be low (Butler 2020).

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 archaeological sites or features were identified within the surveyed sections of the agricultural development, and the project can continue from a heritage perspective.
2. The graveyard site (STYR001) is situated within a proposed grape cultivation 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.
3. Should it be impossible to avoid the graveyard site during the cultivation of the plot of land in which the graves are situated, 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. Due to the low 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). If fossil remains or trace fossils are discovered during any

phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the Chance Find Protocol (Appendix A/11) must be implemented by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) in charge of these developments. These discoveries ought to be protected, and the ECO must report to SAHRA (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za) so that mitigation can be carried out by a palaeontologist (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 significant heritage resources, two graves, that may be impacted negatively by the proposed development, without the strict adherence to a buffer/safety zone. The proposed proposed agricultural development on the Remainder of the Farm Styr-Kraal No, 81, Khai-Ma Local Municipality, Namakwa District Municipality, Northern Cape, may continue, provided the recommendations stipulated within this report, and the subsequent decision by SAHRA, are followed.

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- <https://sahris.sahra.org.za/allsitesfinder>

APPENDIX A

PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED STYR-KRAAL AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ON 81 STYR-KRAAL, NAMAKWA DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, WITHIN THE KHAI-MA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE



**PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED STYR-KRAAL
AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ON 81 STYR-KRAAL, NAMAKWA DISTRICT
MUNICIPALITY, WITHIN THE KHAI-MA LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE
PROVINCE**

**Compiled for:
UBIQUE Heritage Consultants**

Prepared by
Banzai Environmental
13 December 2020

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

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	Relevant section in report	Comment where not applicable.
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 vitae	Section 2 – refer to Appendix A	-
(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;	Section 1 and 10	
(g) An identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers	Section 5	No buffers or areas of sensitivity identified

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	Relevant section in report	Comment where not applicable.
(h) A map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Section 5 – Geological and 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	Section 11	
(l) Any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation		None required
(m) Any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 11	
(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 1 and 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 will be conducted as part of the EIA and EMPr process.
(p) A summary and copies of any comments that were received during any consultation process	N/A	

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	Relevant section in report	Comment where not applicable.
(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

Banzai Environmental was appointed by **UBIQUE Heritage Consultants** to conduct the Palaeontological Desktop Assessment (PDA) to assess the proposed Styr-Kraal agricultural Development in the Namakwa District Municipality and within the Khai-Ma Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province. The National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999, section 38) (NHRA), states that a Palaeontological Assessment (PA) is necessary to determine if fossils are present in the proposed development. This desktop study is thus necessary to evaluate the effect of the construction on the palaeontological resources.

The development footprint is underlain by Quaternary to Recent sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) as well as Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss of the Namaqua Natal Metamorphic Province. According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Kalahari Group is moderate while that of the Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss is zero as these rocks are igneous in origin.

If fossil remains or trace fossils are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the **Chance Find Protocol** must be implemented by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) in charge of these developments. These discoveries ought to be protected, and the ECO must report to SAHRA (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za) so that mitigation can be carried out by a palaeontologist.

It is consequently recommended that no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground-truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils.

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1 INTRODUCTION

The proposed project comprises of an irrigation development of approximately 200ha for crop cultivation along the Orange River on Styr-Kraal farm in the Namakwa District Municipality and within the Khai-Ma Local Municipality in the Northern Cape Province.

The Schamboua Trust is responsible for the agricultural development of Styr-Kraal farm. This includes the development of agricultural land with irrigation from the bordering Orange River. The land will mainly be used for the establishment of crops such as vineyards. The application is thus for agricultural development on the remainder of farm 81 Styr-Kraal Upington RD.



Figure 11: Location of the proposed Styr-Kraal agricultural development in relation to other farming land in the area. Map modified from Ubuque Consultants.



Figure 12: Layout of the proposed Styr-Kraal agricultural development. Map obtained from Ubiqune Consultants.

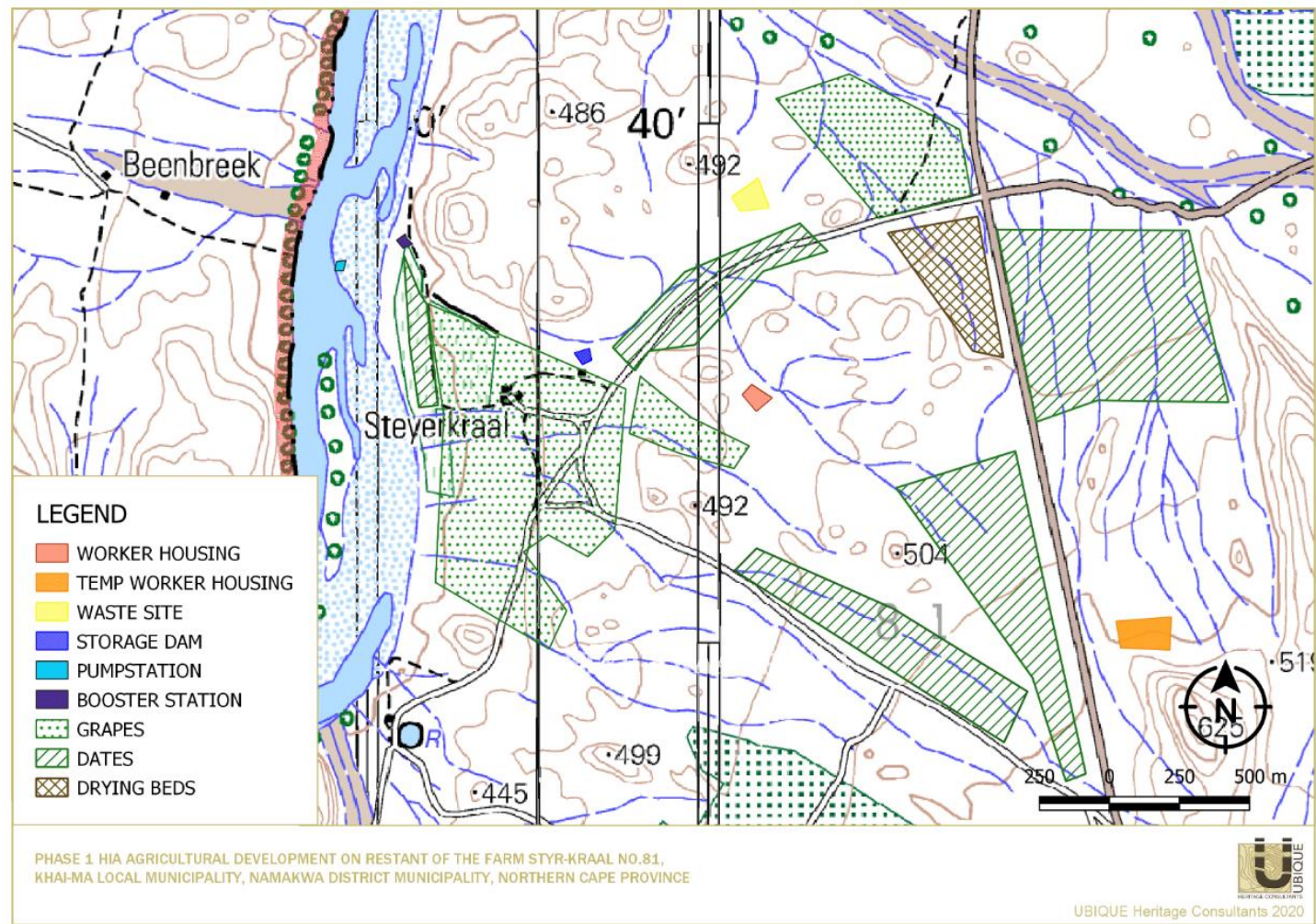


Figure 13: Topographical map indicating the locality of the proposed Styr-Kraal agricultural development. Map drawn by Ubique Consultants.

2 QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF THE AUTHOR

This present study has been conducted by Mrs Elize Butler. She has conducted approximately 300 palaeontological impact assessments for developments in the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern, Central, and Northern Cape, Northwest, Gauteng, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga. She has an MSc (*cum laude*) in Zoology (specialising in Palaeontology) from the University of the Free State, South Africa and has been working in Palaeontology for more than twenty-five years. She has 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 (PSSA) since 2006 and has been conducting PIAs since 2014.

3 LEGISLATION

3.1 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 adheres 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 forms 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 m² 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 m² in extent;

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

4 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.).

5 GEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOLOGICAL HISTORY

The proposed Styr-Kraal agricultural Development is underlain by Quaternary to Recent sediments [Gordonia Formation, Kalahari Group] as well as the Schuitdrift Gneiss and Daberas Granodiorite. This development lies in the Kakamas Terrane of the Namaqua Natal Province and is approximately between 1200 and 1000 My (Million years old) (Cornell *et al.*, 2006). These metamorphic rocks have been intruded by pre-tectonic invasive syn- to late-tectonic granitoids, for example, Eendoorn Suite and Daberas Granodiorite, and the Friersdale Charnokite as well as orthogneisses. These rocks are all igneous in origin and thus unfossiliferous.

Overlying the Namaqua Natal Province is the Quaternary to Recent Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group). According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Kalahari Group is moderate while that of the Namaqua Natal Province is zero as it is igneous in origin.

The Cenozoic Kalahari Group is the most widespread body of terrestrial sediments in southern Africa. The Cenozoic sands and calcretes of the Kalahari Group range in thickness from a few metres to more than 180m (Partridge *et al.*, 2006). The youngest formation of the Kalahari group is the Gordonia Formation which is generally termed Kalahari sand and comprises of red aeolian sands that cover most of the Kalahari Group sediments. The pan sediments of the area originated from the Gordonia Formation and contain 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. Quaternary alluvium, aeolian sands, surface limestone, silcrete, and terrace gravels are also included in the Kalahari Group (Kent 1980). Partridge *et al.*, (2006) describe numerous types of superficial deposits of Late Cenozoic (Miocene to Pliocene to Recent) age throughout the Karoo Basin. Sands and gravel have a possible fluvial origin.

The fossil assemblages of the Kalahari are generally low in diversity and occur over a wide range. These fossils represent terrestrial plants and animals with a close resemblance to living forms. Fossil assemblages include bivalves, diatoms, gastropod shells, ostracods, and trace fossils. The palaeontology of the Quaternary superficial deposits has been relatively neglected in the past. 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 include termite and insect's burrows and mammalian trackways. Amphibian and crocodile remains have been uncovered where the depositional settings in the past were wetter.

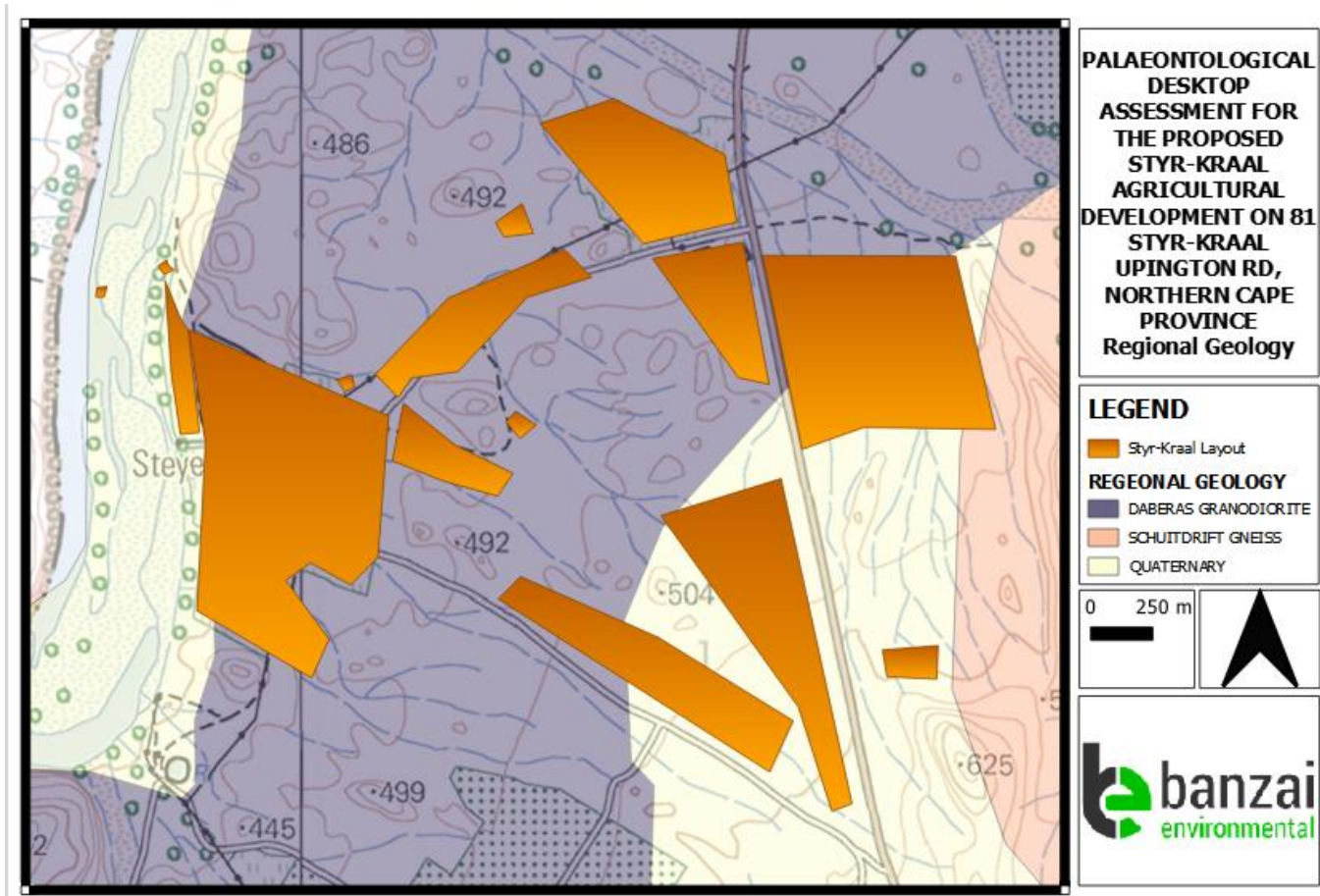


Figure 14: Surface geology of the proposed Styr-Kraal agricultural development. The proposed development is underlain by Quaternary to Recent sediments [Quaternary Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group)] as well as igneous rocks of the Namaqua Natal Province (Map drawn with shapefiles by QGIS Desktop 2.18.18).

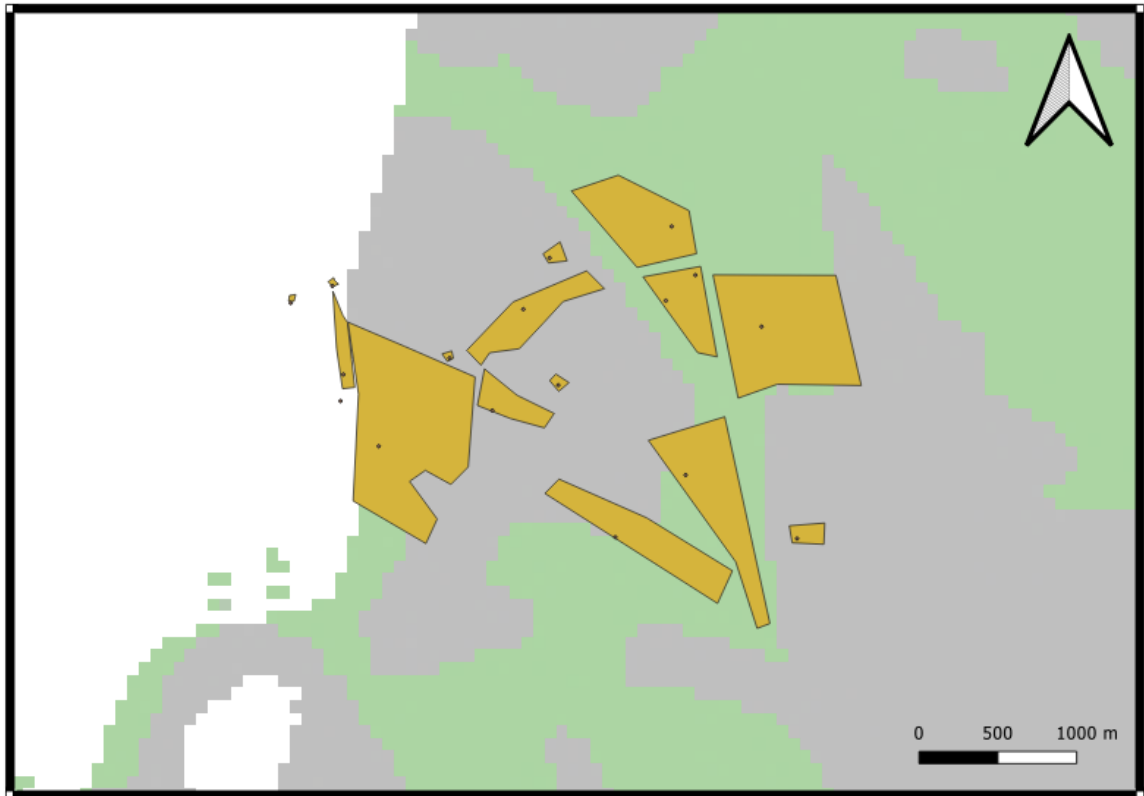


Figure 15: Extract of the 1 in 250 000 SAHRIS PalaeoMap map (Council of Geosciences).
Approximate location of the proposed development is indicated in yellow.

Colour	Sensitivity	Required Action
RED	VERY HIGH	Field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	Desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN	MODERATE	Desktop study is required
BLUE	LOW	No palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required
GREY	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO	No palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	These areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map.

According to the SAHRIS PalaeoSensitivity map (Figure 4) there is moderate chance of finding fossils in the green area and a zero chance in the grey area.

6 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE SITE

The proposed development is located on Styr-Kraal 81 in the Namakwa District Municipality and within the Khai-Ma Local Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

7 METHODS

The aim of a desktop study is to evaluate the risk to palaeontological heritage in the proposed development. This includes 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.

7.1 Assumptions and Limitations

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 never been reviewed by palaeontologists and data is generally based on aerial photographs alone. 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 sourced to provide information on the existence of fossils in an area which was not documented in the past. When using similar Assemblage Zones and geological formations for Desktop studies, it is generally **assumed** that exposed fossil heritage is present within the footprint. **A field-assessment will thus improve the accuracy of the desktop assessment.**

8 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONSULTED

In compiling this report, the following sources were consulted:

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

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

9 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; and
- 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 are used:

Table 2: The rating system

NATURE		
The Nature of the Impact is the possible destruction of fossil heritage		
GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT		
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.
PROBABILITY		
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).
DURATION		
This describes the duration of the impacts. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity.		

PHASE 1 HIA REPORT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT STYR-KRAAL NORTHERN CAPE

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.

INTENSITY/ MAGNITUDE

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.

REVERSIBILITY

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.

IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES

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.

CUMULATIVE EFFECT

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

SIGNIFICANCE

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

(Extent (1) + probability(2) + reversibility(4) + irreplaceability(4) + duration(4) + cumulative effect)(2) x magnitude/intensity(1)=17.

9.1 Summary of Impact Tables

The development footprint is underlain by Quaternary to Recent sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) as well as Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss of the Namaqua Natal Metamorphic Province. The Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Gordonia Formation is moderate, and that of the Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss is zero as these rocks are igneous in origin.

The expected duration of the impact is assessed as potentially permanent to long term. In the absence of mitigation procedures (should fossil material be present within the affected area) the damage or destruction of any palaeontological materials will be permanent. Impacts on palaeontological heritage during the construction phase could potentially occur but are regarded as having a low probability. The significance of the impact will be low.

10 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The development footprint is underlain by Quaternary to Recent sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) as well as Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss of the Namaqua Natal Metamorphic Province. According to the PalaeoMap of South African Heritage Resources Information System, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Kalahari Group is moderate while that of the Daberas Granodiorite and Schuitdrift Gneiss is zero as these rocks are igneous in origin.

If fossil remains or trace fossils are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations the **Chance Find Protocol** must be implemented by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) in charge of these developments. These discoveries ought to be protected, and the ECO must report to SAHRA (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za) so that mitigation can be carried out by a palaeontologist.

It is consequently recommended that no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground-truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils.

11 CHANCE FINDS PROTOCOL

The following procedure will only be followed if fossils are uncovered during excavation.

11.1 Legislation

Cultural Heritage in South Africa (includes all heritage resources) is protected by the **National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) (NHRA)**. According to Section 3 of the Act, all Heritage resources 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 and are the property of the State. It is thus the responsibility of the State to manage and conserve fossils on behalf of the citizens of South Africa. Palaeontological resources may not be excavated, broken, moved, 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.

11.2 Background

A fossil is the naturally preserved remains (or traces) of plants or animals embedded in rock. These plants and animals lived in the geologic past millions of years ago. Fossils are extremely rare and irreplaceable. By studying fossils, it is possible to determine the environmental conditions that existed in a specific geographical area millions of years ago.

11.3 Introduction

This informational document is intended for workmen and foremen on construction sites. It describes the actions to be taken when mining or construction activities accidentally uncover fossil material.

It is the responsibility of the Environmental Site Officer (ESO) or site manager of the project to train the workmen and foremen in the procedure to follow when a fossil is accidentally uncovered. In the absence of the ESO, a member of the staff must be appointed to be responsible for the proper implementation of the chance find protocol as not to compromise the conservation of fossil material.

11.4 Chance Find Procedure

- If a chance find is made the person responsible for the find must immediately **stop working** and all work that could impact that finding must cease in the immediate vicinity of the find.
- The person who made the find must immediately **report** the find to his/her direct supervisor, which in turn must report the find to his/her manager and the ESO or site manager. The ESO or site manager must report the find to the relevant Heritage Agency (South African Heritage Research Agency, SAHRA). (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za). The information to the Heritage Agency must include photographs of the find, from various angles, as well as the GPS coordinates.
- A preliminary report must be submitted to the Heritage Agency within **24 hours** of the find and must include the following: 1) date of the find; 2) a description of the discovery and a 3) description of the fossil and its context (depth and position of the fossil), GPS coordinates.
- Photographs (the more, the better) of the discovery must be of high quality, in focus, accompanied by a scale. It is also important to have photographs of the vertical section (side) where the fossil was found.

Upon receipt of the preliminary report, the Heritage Agency will inform the ESO (or site manager) whether a rescue excavation or rescue collection by a palaeontologist is necessary.

- The site must be secured to protect it from any further damage. **No attempt** should be made to remove material from their environment. The exposed finds must be stabilised and covered by a plastic sheet or sandbags. The Heritage agency will also be able to advise on the most suitable method of protection of the find.
- In the event that the fossil cannot be stabilised the fossil may be collected with extreme care by the ESO (site manager). Fossils finds must be stored in tissue paper and in an appropriate box while due care must be taken to remove all fossil material from the rescue site.

- Once Heritage Agency has issued the written authorisation, the developer may continue with the development of the affected area.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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INTERNATIONAL VISITS

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