

Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:

PROPOSED PARYS UP TO 200 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) AND BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE SYSTEM (BESS) HYBRID PROJECT NEAR THE TOWN OF PARYS, FREE STATE PROVINCE

Prepared for:

Nemai Consulting: Ms J Davis

- Postal Address: P O Box 1673, Sunninghill, 2157; Tel: 011 781 1730; E-mail: JacquiD@nemai.co.za

Prepared by:

J A van Schalkwyk (D Litt et Phil),

- Heritage Consultant: ASAPA Registration No.: 164 - Principal Investigator: Iron Age, Colonial Period, Industrial Heritage.
- Postal Address: 62 Coetzer Avenue, Monument Park, 0181; Tel: 076 790 6777; E-mail: jvschalkwyk@mweb.co.za

Report No: 2022/JvS/055

- Status: Final
- Date: October 2022
- Revision No:
- Date: -

Submission of the report:

It remains the responsibility of the client to submit the report to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (PHRA) by means of the online SAHRIS System.



Copyright:

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

The copyright of all photographs used for background illustration purposes, unless otherwise indicated, is retained by the author of this report. This does not include photographs that resulted as a direct consequence of the project, which is available for use by the client, but only in relation to the current project.

Specialist competency:

Johan A van Schalkwyk, D Litt et Phil, heritage consultant, has been working in the field of heritage management for more than 40 years. Originally based at the National Museum of Cultural History, Pretoria, he has actively done research in the fields of anthropology, archaeology, museology, tourism and impact assessment. This work was done in Limpopo Province, Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West Province, Eastern Cape Province, Northern Cape Province, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Lesotho and Swaziland. Based on this work, he has curated various exhibitions at different museums and has published more than 70 papers, most in scientifically accredited journals. During this period, he has done more than 2000 impact assessments (archaeological, anthropological, historical and social) for various government departments and developers. Projects include environmental management frameworks, roads, pipeline-, and power line developments, dams, mining, water purification works, historical landscapes, refuse dumps and urban developments.



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
October 2022



SPECIALIST DECLARATION

I, J A van Schalkwyk, as the appointed independent specialist, in terms of the 2014 EIA Regulations (as amended), hereby declare that I:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I 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;
- regard the information contained in this report as it relates to my specialist input/study to be true and correct, and do not have and will not have any financial interest in the undertaking of the activity, other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the NEMA, the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 (as amended) and any specific environmental management Act;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity;
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
- I have no vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding;
- 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 have ensured that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the specialist input/study was distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties was facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties were provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on the specialist input/study;
- I have ensured that the comments of all interested and affected parties on the specialist input/study were considered, recorded and submitted to the competent authority in respect of the application;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this specialist input/study are true and correct; and
- I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.

Signature of the specialist



J A van Schalkwyk
October 2022

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:
PROPOSED PARYS UP TO 200 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) AND BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE
SYSTEM (BESS) HYBRID PROJECT NEAR THE TOWN OF PARYS, FREE STATE PROVINCE**

Genesis Eco-Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd (the Applicant) has proposed the development of the Parys up to 200MW Solar PV and BESS Hybrid Project near the town of Parys, in the Free State Province (the "Project"). The electricity generated by the Project will be injected into the existing Eskom 132 kV distribution system. The Applicant intends to bid for the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) bid windows and /or other renewable energy markets within SA, such as the Corporate and Industrial (C&I) sector.

Nemai Green was appointed to conduct the basic assessment process for the development of the Parys up to 200MW Solar PV and BESS Hybrid Project near the town of Parys, in the Free State Province.

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by *Nemai Green* to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine if the development of the solar power plant, associated infrastructure and power line corridor would have an impact on any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance.

This report describes the methodology used, the limitations encountered, the heritage features that were identified and the recommendations and mitigation measures proposed relevant to this. The investigation consisted of a desktop study (archival sources, database survey, maps and aerial imagery) and a physical survey that also included the interviewing of relevant people. It should be noted that the implementation of the mitigation measures is subject to SAHRA/PHRA's approval.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region are made up of a pre-colonial element consisting of very limited Stone Age and Iron Age occupation, as well as a much later colonial (farmer) component, which also gave rise to an urban component.

Identified sites

During the survey the following sites, features and objects of cultural significance were identified.

- 7.2.1: A small, elongated hill, on the older maps referred to as 'Leeuwkop', on which a number of circular stone walls were identified. More significantly there are many located on the eastern side at the foot of the hill. It is at present not clear if this walling dates to the Late Iron Age, or early historic period. Unfortunately, the site has been impacted on by large amounts of plastic bottles, computer circuit boards and pieces of glass. No traditional pottery could be identified.

The site is provisionally classified as belonging to the Late Iron Age as the layout is typical of that period. Larger enclosures to hold cattle, as well as a number of smaller ones for small-stock (goats, pigs, etc. It is in all probability a cattle outpost for Setswana-speaking people who were living in large numbers a few kilometres to the north, although some Late Iron Age sites also occur to the west.

- 7.3.1: A farmhouse probably dating to the 1930s. Although abandoned, it is still in good condition. It shows a Cape-Dutch revival gable at the front door. A number of outbuildings, all built in similar style, are spread over the larger farmstead.
- 7.3.2: Informal burial site with at least 30 graves, most of which are only marked with stone cairns. Death dated that could be identified range between 1963 and 1984. The site is unfenced and many

of the headstone have been pushed over, probably by cattle rubbing themselves against the stones. No recent signs of maintenance or visitation could be seen

- 7.3.3.1 – 7.3.3.4: A number of homesteads, all probably occupied by former farm labourers, occur scattered across the western part of the project area. A homestead typically consists of the ruins (foundations) of a house, a kitchen midden, small-stock midden (dung heaps) and limited garden development – mostly trees that were plants adjacent to the house.

It is not possible to date these features correctly. However, some are depicted on the 1944 version of the 1:50 000 topographic map and can also be seen on the 1944 aerial photograph. There might also be a link between these sites and the burial site 7.3.2 above. Although some of the graves might be much older, the death dates that could be identified range 1964 and 1983. This gives an approximate date for at least some of the sites.

Impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, is based on the present understanding of the development:

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.2.1	Archaeological resources	Section 35	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Medium (36)
				Low (14)
Mitigation: (1) Avoidance/Preserve: A minimum buffer of 100m must be established around the burial site for the duration of the mining operations. If not possible, then: (2) Archaeological investigation: This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.				

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.1	Structures older than 60 years	Section 34	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Low (14)
				Low (14)
Mitigation: (5) No further action required.				

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.2	Graves, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	Section 36	Generally protected 4A: High/medium significance.	Medium (48)
				Low (14)

Mitigation: (1) Avoidance/Preserve: A minimum buffer of 100m must be established around the burial site for the duration of the mining operations. If not possible, then:
(2) Archaeological investigation: This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.3.1	Structures older than 60 years	Section 34	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Medium (40)
7.3.3.4				Low (14)

Mitigation: (2) Archaeological investigation: it is recommended that a watching brief should be instituted. This implies that an archaeologist should be present on site when construction work takes place to recover any significant material that might be exposed.

Legal requirements

The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report.

- The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report. For this proposed project, the assessment has determined that sites, features and objects of heritage significance occur in the project area therefore various permits are required from SAHRA or the PHRA if they are to be impacted upon.

- If heritage features are identified during construction, as stated in the management recommendation, these finds would have to be assessed by a specialist, after which a decision will be made regarding the application for relevant permits.

Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should be authorised:

- From a heritage point of view, it is recommended that the Proposed Project be allowed to continue on acceptance of the mitigation measures presented above and the conditions proposed below.

Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation:

- The Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo>) indicate that the project area has an insignificant to zero sensitivity of fossil remains to be found and therefore a palaeontological assessment is required. It is only in the far southern part, where development is not going to take place, where there is a high possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore a desktop assessment is required for that portion.
- Should archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. The appropriate steps to take are indicated in Section 9 of the report, as well as in the **Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites**, in the Addendum, Section 12.4.



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
October 2022

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Project description	
Description	Development of a solar power plant and associated infrastructure
Project name	Parys Solar PPV Project

Applicant
Genesis Eco-Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd

Environmental assessment practitioner
Ms J Davis
Nemai Green

Property details						
Province	Free State					
Magisterial district	Parys					
Local Municipality	Ngwathe					
Topo-cadastral map	2627CD & 2626DC					
Farm name	Leeuwkuil 76					
Closest town	Parys					
Coordinates	Centre point (approximate)					
	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude
	1	S 26,96869	E 27,50161			
	.kml files ¹					

Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) of the NHR Act	Yes/No
Construction of 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
Development exceeding 5000 sq m	Yes
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions	No
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 sq m	No
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	No

Land use	
Previous land use	Farming
Current land use	Farming

¹ Left click on the coloured icon to open the file in Google Earth, if installed on the computer. Alternatively, right click on the icon. In dialog box, select "Save Embedded File to Disk" and save to folder of choice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SPECIALIST DECLARATION	II
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	III
TECHNICAL SUMMARY	VI
GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	IX
COMPLIANCE WITH APPENDIX 6 OF THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS (AS AMENDED)	XI
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK.....	2
3. HERITAGE RESOURCES.....	3
4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	5
5. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	7
6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.....	10
7. SURVEY RESULTS	20
8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT RATINGS AND MITIGATION MEASURES	24
9. MANAGEMENT MEASURES	29
10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	31
11. REFERENCES	34
12. ADDENDUM.....	36
1. Indemnity and terms of use of this report.....	36
2. Assessing the significance of heritage resources and potential impacts	37
3. Mitigation measures	40
4. Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites	42
5. Defining next of kin	47
6. Chance find procedures	48
7. Curriculum vitae.....	49

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 1. Location of the project area in regional context	5
Figure 2. Layout of the proposed project.....	6
Figure 3. Location of known heritage sites and features in relation to the project area	8
Figure 4. Possible sites and features identified during the desktop assessment of the project area	9
Figure 5. Map indicating the track log of the field survey	10
Figure 6. Views over the project area	11
Figure 7. The Palaeontological sensitivity of the project area	12
Figure 8. Rock engravings dating to the Later Stone Age, located west of Parys	13
Figure 9. Typical Late Iron Age stone walling, east of Parys.....	15
Figure 10. Part of the remains of the old Parys hydro-electricity station	16
Figure 11. Copy of the Title Deed for the farm Leeuwkuil	17
Figure 12. Early, undated map (c.1910) Kroonstad, showing the project area	18
Figure 13. Aerial view of the project area dating to 1944.....	18
Figure 14. The project area indicated on the 1944/1945 versions of the 1:50 000 topographic maps	19
Figure 15. Aerial view of the project area dating to 2022	19
Figure 16. Location of heritage sites in the project area.....	20
Figure 17. View of the stone walled site and some of the walling	21
Figure 18. The hill known as Leeuwkop, showing some of the stone walling	21
Figure 19. Views of the farmhouse and outbuildings.....	22
Figure 20. Views of the burial site and some graves	23
Figure 21. Some views of the homesteads.....	24

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table 1: Pre-Feasibility Assessment	8
Table 2: Existing and planned alternative energy generation facilities in the larger region	24
Table 3: Impact assessment	25
Table 4A: Construction Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project	30
Table 4B: Operation Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project.....	30

GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TERMS

Bioturbation: The burrowing by small mammals, insects and termites that disturb archaeological deposits.

Cumulative impacts: 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 in itself may not be significant, but may become significant when added to existing and reasonably foreseeable impacts eventuating from similar or diverse activities.

Debitage: Stone chips discarded during the manufacture of stone tools.

Factory site: A specialised archaeological site where a specific set of technological activities has taken place – usually used to describe a place where stone tools were made.

Historic Period: Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1830 - in this part of the country.

Holocene: The most recent time period, which commenced c. 10 000 years ago.

Iron Age (also referred to as **Early Farming Communities**): Period covering the last 1800 years, when new people 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, 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 1830

Midden: The accumulated debris resulting from human occupation of a site.

Mitigation, means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.

National Estate: The collective heritage assets of the Nation.

Pleistocene: Geological time period of 3 000 000 to 20 000 years ago.

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.

Early Stone Age	2 500 000 - 250 000 Before Present
Middle Stone Age	250 000 - 40-25 000 BP
Later Stone Age	40-25 000 - until c. AD 200

Tradition: As used in archaeology, it is a seriated sequence of artefact assemblages, particularly ceramics.

ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Anno Domini (the year 0)
ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists

BC	Before the Birth of Christ (the year 0)
BCE	Before the Common Era (the year 0)
BP	Before Present (calculated from 1950 when radio-carbon dating was established)
CE	Common Era (the year 0)
CRM	Cultural Resources Management
CS-G	Chief Surveyor-General
DMRE	Department of Mineral Resources and Energy
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
EIA	Early Iron Age
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMPr	Environmental Management Programme
ESA	Early Stone Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
I & AP's	Interested and Affected Parties
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Later Stone Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998
NGI	National Geospatial Information
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
WUL	Water Use Licence

COMPLIANCE WITH APPENDIX 6 OF THE 2014 EIA REGULATIONS (AS AMENDED)

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R982	Addressed in the Specialist Report
1. (1) A specialist report prepared in terms of these Regulations must contain-	
a) details of-	
i. the specialist who prepared the report; and	Front page
ii. the expertise of that specialist to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae;	Page i Addendum Section 7
b) a declaration that the specialist is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority;	Page ii
c) an indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared;	Section 1
(cA) an indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report;	Section 4
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Section 8
d) the duration, date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment;	Section 4
e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used;	Section 4
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 7; Figure 16
g) an identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Section 8
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;	Figure 16 Section 7 & 8
i) a description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 2
j) a description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity or activities;	Section 7
k) any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr;	Section 8 & 11
l) any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation;	Section 11
m) any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation;	Section 9
n) a reasoned opinion-	
i. whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised;	Section 11
(iiA) regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and	
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 8, 9 & 11
o) a description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report;	-
p) a summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and	-
q) any other information requested by the competent authority.	-
(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.	-

**Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment:
PROPOSED PARYS UP TO 200 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC (PV) AND BATTERY ENERGY STORAGE
SYSTEM (BESS) HYBRID PROJECT NEAR THE TOWN OF PARYS, FREE STATE PROVINCE**

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Genesis Eco-Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd (the Applicant) has proposed the development of the Parys up to 200MW Solar PV and BESS Hybrid Project near the town of Parys, in the Free State Province (the "Project"). The electricity generated by the Project will be injected into the existing Eskom 132 kV distribution system. The Applicant intends to bid for the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) bid windows and /or other renewable energy markets within SA, such as the Corporate and Industrial (C&I) sector.

Nemai Green was appointed to conduct the basic assessment process for the development of the Parys up to 200MW Solar PV and BESS Hybrid Project near the town of Parys, in the Free State Province.

South Africa's heritage resources, also described as the 'national estate', comprise a wide range of sites, features, objects and beliefs. However, according to Section 27(18) of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999 (NHRA), no person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site.

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by *Nemai Green* to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine if the development of the solar power plant, associated infrastructure and power line corridor would have an impact on any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance.

This report forms part of the Basic Assessment as required by the EIA Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) as amended and is intended for submission to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

1.2 Terms and references

The aim of a full heritage impact assessment (HIA) investigation is to provide an informed heritage-related opinion about the proposed development by an appropriate heritage specialist. The objectives are to identify heritage resources (involving site inspections, existing heritage data and additional heritage specialists if necessary); assess their significances; assess alternatives in order to promote heritage conservation issues; and to assess the acceptability of the proposed development from a heritage perspective.

The result of this investigation is a HIA report indicating the presence/ absence of heritage resources and how to manage them in the context of the proposed development.

Depending on SAHRA's acceptance of this report, the developer may receive permission to proceed with the proposed development, on condition of successful implementation of proposed mitigation measures.

1.2.1 Scope of work

The aim of this study is to determine the cultural heritage significance of the area where the solar power plant, associated infrastructure will be located, is to take place. This included:

- Conducting a desk-top investigation of the total project area; and
- A visit to the proposed project area.

The project area includes the following properties:

- RE of the Farm Leeuwkuil 76, Portion 4 of the Farm Leeuwkuil 76, RE of the Farm Leeuwkuil 76.

The objectives were to:

- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources;
- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance; and
- Provide guideline measures to manage any impacts that might occur during the proposed project's construction and implementation phases.

1.2.2 Assumptions and Limitations

The investigation has been influenced by the following:

- It is assumed that the description of the proposed project, provided by the client, is accurate;
- It is assumed that the public consultation process undertaken as part of the Basic Assessment is sufficient and that it does not have to be repeated as part of the HIA;
- It is assumed that the information contained in existing databases, reports and publications is correct;
- The unpredictability of buried archaeological remains;
- No subsurface investigation (i.e. excavations or sampling) were undertaken, since a permit from SAHRA is required for such activities;
- The vegetation cover encountered during a site visit can have serious limitations on ground visibility, obscuring features (artefacts, structures) that might be an indication of human settlement.

2. LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

2.1 Background

HIAs are governed by national legislation and standards and International Best Practise. These include:

- South African Legislation
 - National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA);
 - Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 22 of 2002) (MPRDA);
 - National Environmental Management Act 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) (NEMA); and
 - National Water Act, 1998 (Act No. 36 of 1998) (NWA).
- Standards and Regulations
 - South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) Minimum Standards;
 - Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) Constitution and Code of Ethics;
 - Anthropological Association of Southern Africa Constitution and Code of Ethics.
- International Best Practise and Guidelines
 - ICOMOS Standards (Guidance on Heritage Impact Assessments for Cultural World Heritage Properties); and
 - The UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972).

2.2 Heritage Impact Assessment Studies

South Africa's unique and non-renewable archaeological and palaeontological heritage sites are 'generally' protected in terms of the NHRA (Section 35) and may not be disturbed at all without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority, subject to the provisions of Section 38(8) of the NHRA.

The NHRA, Section 38, contains requirements for Cultural Resources Management and prospective developments:

"38 (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as:

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;*
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;*
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site:*
 - (i) exceeding 5 000 m² in extent; or*
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or*
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or*
 - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;*
- (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or*
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development."*

And:

"38 (3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:

- (a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;*
- (b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;*
- (c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;*
- (d) 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;*
- (e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;*
- (f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and*
- (g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development."*

3. HERITAGE RESOURCES

3.1 The National Estate

The NHRA defines the heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations that must be considered part of the national estate to include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;

- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, including-
 - ancestral graves;
 - royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - graves of victims of conflict;
 - graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, including-
 - objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - ethnographic art and objects;
 - military objects;
 - objects of decorative or fine art;
 - objects of scientific or technological interest; and
 - books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

3.2 Cultural significance

In the NHRA, Section 2 (vi), it is stated that “cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This is determined in relation to a site or feature’s uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential.

According to Section 3(3) of the NHRA, 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;
- 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
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

A matrix (see Section 2 of Addendum) was developed whereby the above criteria were applied for the determination of the significance of each identified site. This allowed some form of control over the application of similar values for similar identified sites.

4. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

4.1 Site location

The Project is located in the northern part of the Free State Province and falls within the Fezile Dabi District Municipality and Ngwathe Local Municipality. The site is located approximately 3,5 km to the south-east of the town of Parys and is crossed by the R723 (Fig 1). For more information, see the Technical Summary on p. VI above.

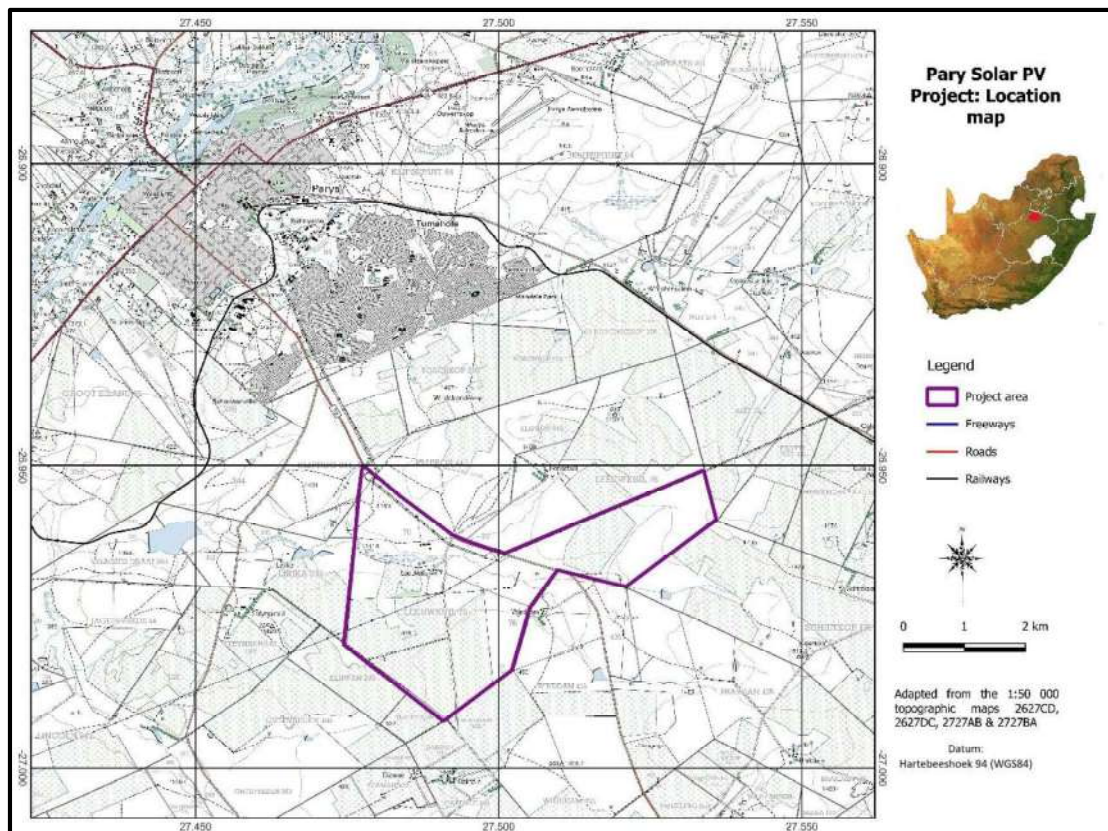


Figure 1. Location of the project area in regional context

4.2 Development proposal

The following information was supplied by Nemai Green Consulting:

The overall size of RE of Farm Leeuwkruil 76 is approximately 1234 ha, of which the combined buildable area determined by the project team, which is split over 3 areas, is approximately 335 ha (excluding linear components such as powerlines and access roads). The overall length of the proposed 132 kV power lines between the on-site substation and the grid connection point at Eskom's existing Parys Rural 132/11 kV Substation is approximately 0.57km.

Height of PV panels will be approximately 2m. Preferred option is single axis tracking system. Single-axis tracking systems tilt on one axis, tracking the sun as it moves from east to west during the day. The trackers are mounted on steel posts installed in the ground. Concrete bases are sometimes also used. The site would need to be cleared of all trees to prevent shading of the PV modules. The ground between the trackers will be left grassed.

Internal roads on the PV sites will have a 12m reserve with a 4m road width. Access roads from the PV sites to existing roads will have a 14m reserve and 8m road width.

Fencing of the facility may be up to 3m in height, details of the fencing will still be finalized.

Maximum capacity of BESS will be 45MW. The technology will be the commercially proven solid state battery systems comprising of the Lithium-Ion technology. There will be up to a maximum of 45 shipping containers, each with a battery storage capacity of 1 MW. The approximate dimensions of the containers will be up to a maximum of 20 m long, 3 m wide and 3 m high.

The Lithium in the technology is considered hazardous / dangerous goods. Used batteries will be removed by the suppliers for recycling off-site. Batteries containing chemicals that, when charged, are a fire risk and at the end of their life need to be recycled.

The electricity generated by the proposed Solar PV Plant will be transferred to the national Eskom grid. One power line route is under consideration and connects to the existing Eskom Parys 132/22 kV Substation located to the north of the site through a 0.57km single circuit twin conductor 132 kV line. The voltage of the electricity generated by the Project will be transformed on site via a step-up transformer in the on-site substation that will be constructed by the Applicant.

The Project’s proposed overhead power line will be aligned alongside property boundaries and existing power lines as far as possible.

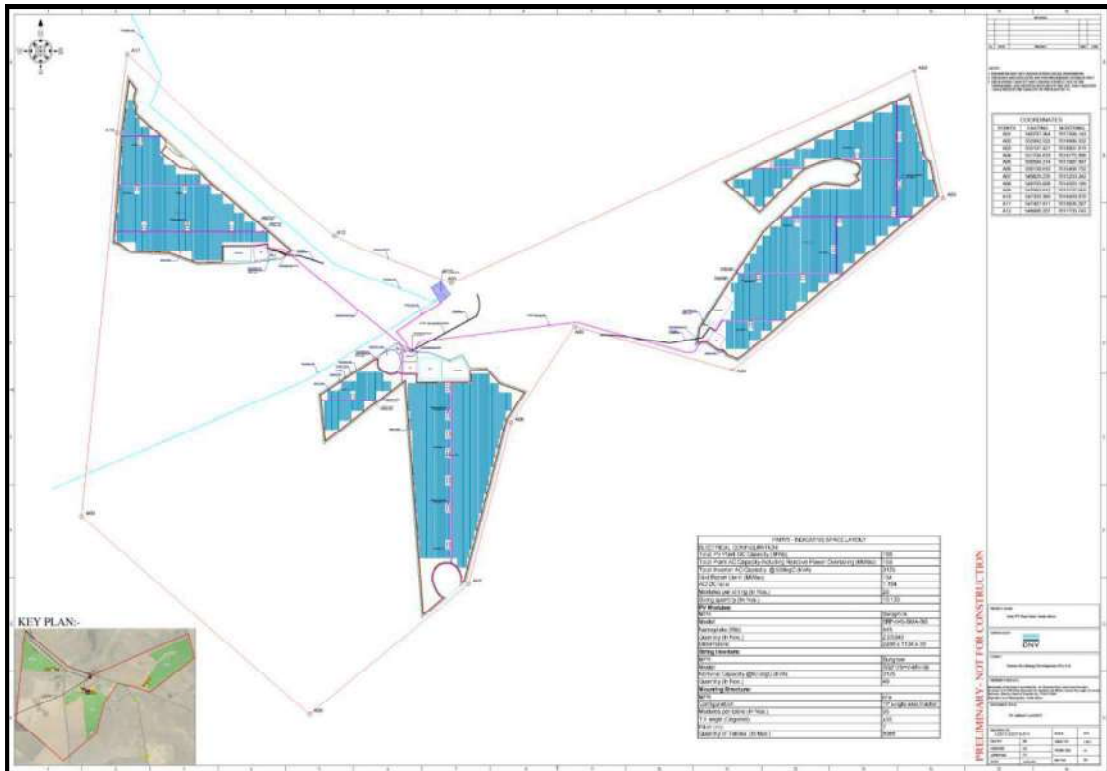


Figure 2. Layout of the proposed project (Map supplied by Nema)

5. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

5.1 Extent of the Study

This survey and impact assessment cover all facets of cultural heritage located in the project area, as presented in Section 4 above and illustrated in Figures 1 - 2.

5.2 Methodology

5.2.1 Pre-feasibility assessment

The objectives of this review were to:

- Gain an understanding of the cultural landscape within which the project is located;
- Inform the field survey.

5.2.1.1 Survey of the literature

A survey of the relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the area. In this regard, various anthropological, archaeological and historical sources were consulted – see list of references in Section 11.

- Information on events, sites and features in the larger region were obtained from these sources.

5.2.1.2 Survey of heritage impact assessments (HIAs)

A survey of HIAs done for projects in the region by various heritage consultants was conducted with the aim of determining the heritage potential of the area – see list of references in Section 11.

- Information on sites and features in the larger region were obtained from these sources.

5.2.1.3 Data bases

The *Heritage Atlas Database*, various SAHRA databases, the *Environmental Potential Atlas*, the *Chief Surveyor General* and the *National Archives of South Africa* were consulted.

- Database surveys produced a number of sites located in the larger region of the proposed development.

5.2.1.4 Other sources

Aerial photographs and topocadastral and other maps were also studied - see the list of references below.

- Information of a very general nature were obtained from these sources.

5.2.1.5 Results

The results of the above investigation are presented in Table 1 and Figure 4 below – see list of references in Section 11 – and can be summarised as follows:

- Reports indicate that Stone Age tools occur in very limited numbers sporadically across the larger region;
- Stone walled sites dating to the Late Iron Age occur some distance to the east and the north of the project area;
- Historic structures, inclusive of buildings, monuments and bridges, occur sporadically across the larger region;
- Formal and informal burial sites occur sporadically throughout the region.

Based on the above assessment, the probability of cultural heritage sites, features and objects occurring in the project area is predicted to be **low**, but **possible**.

Table 1: Pre-Feasibility Assessment

Category	Period	Probability	Reference
Landscapes			
Natural/Cultural		None	Aerial photographs; Historic maps; Reimold & Gibson (2005)
Early hominin	Pliocene – Lower Pleistocene		
	Early hominin	None	-
Stone Age	Lower Pleistocene – Holocene		
	Early Stone Age	Low	Breuil (1948); Partridge & Brink (1967); Van Riet-Lowe (1948, 1952)
	Middle Stone Age	Low	Heritage Atlas Database
	Later Stone Age	Low	Heritage Atlas Database
	Rock Art	Low	Heritage Atlas Database; Van Riet-Lowe (n.d.); Van Schalkwyk (2004)
Iron age	Holocene		
	Early Iron Age	None	-
	Middle Iron Age	None	-
	Late Iron Age	Medium	Heritage Atlas Database; Huffman (2007); Maggs (1976); Pelsaert (2000); Taylor (1979); Van Schalkwyk (2004)
Colonial period	Holocene		
	Contact period/Early historic	Yes	Praagh (1906); Van den Bergh (1996)
	Recent history	High	Heritage Atlas Database; Oberholster (1978); Van Loggerenberg (1973)
	Industrial heritage	Low	Heritage Atlas Database

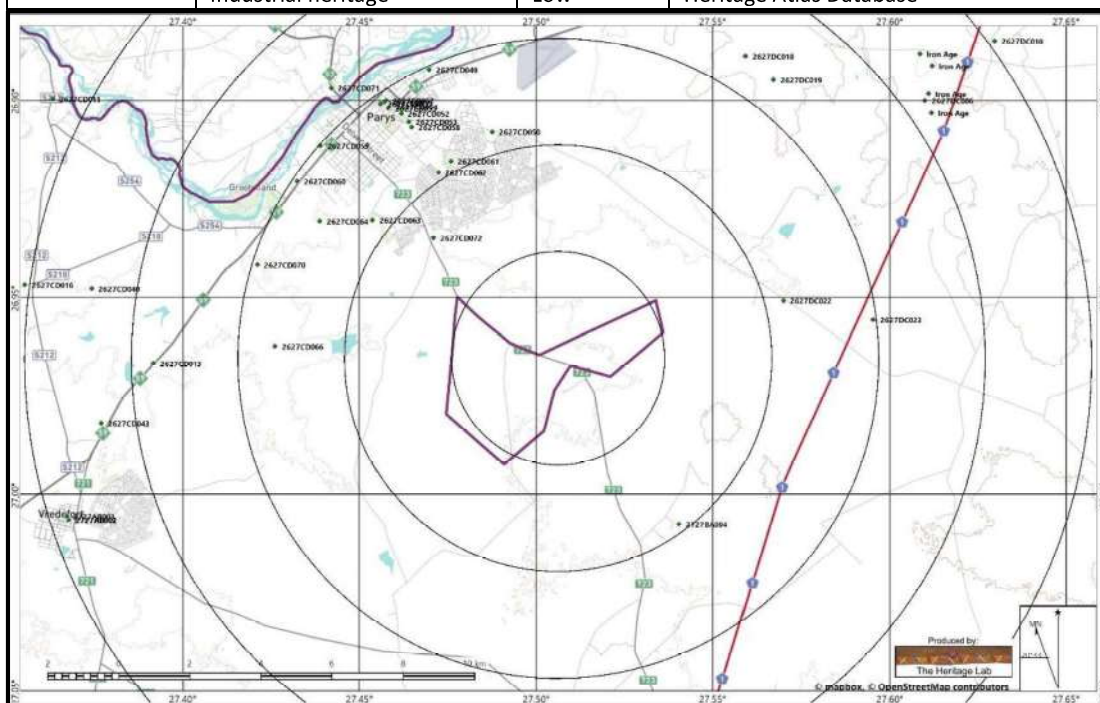


Figure 3. Location of known heritage sites and features in relation to the project area (Circles spaced at a distance of 3km: heritage sites = coded green dots)

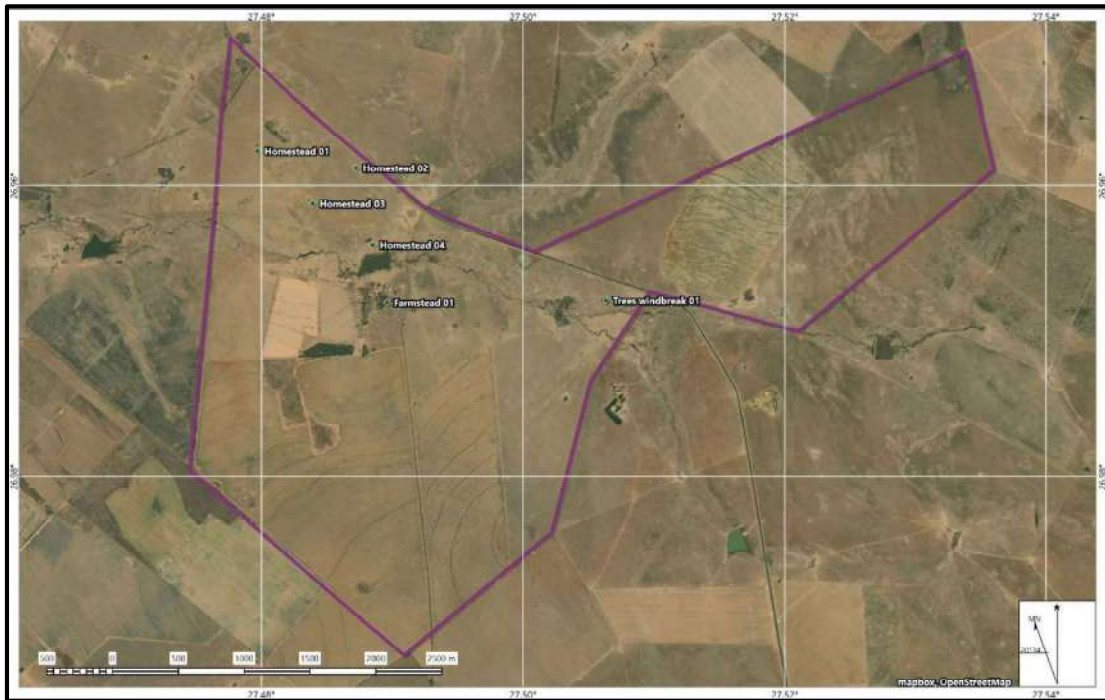


Figure 4. Possible sites and features identified during the desktop assessment of the project area

5.2.2 Field survey

The field survey was done according to generally accepted archaeological practices, and was aimed at locating all possible heritage sites, objects and structures. The area that had to be investigated was identified by *Nemai Green* by means of maps and .kml files indicating the project area. This was loaded onto a Samsung digital device and used in Google Earth during the field survey to access the project area.

The project area was visited on 25 May 2022 and was investigated by accessing it by means of the various farm tracks and then walking transects (Fig. 5). Special attention was given to possible sites and features identified during the desktop assessment – see Fig. 4 above.

During the site visit, Mr Seef Dannhauser, owner of the farm was interviewed as to the presence of sites and features of cultural heritage significance.

- According to Mr Danhauser, in whose family this farm has now been for three generations, there is only one burial site on the farm.

Large sections of the area have been turned into agricultural fields or have been planted over with grass as grazing for large herds of cattle. This would have destroyed any evidence of early settlement or used of the area. Consequently, these areas were not subjected to a pedestrian survey.

- In some sections the vegetation cover was very dense, seriously limiting ground visibility – see Fig. 6 below.

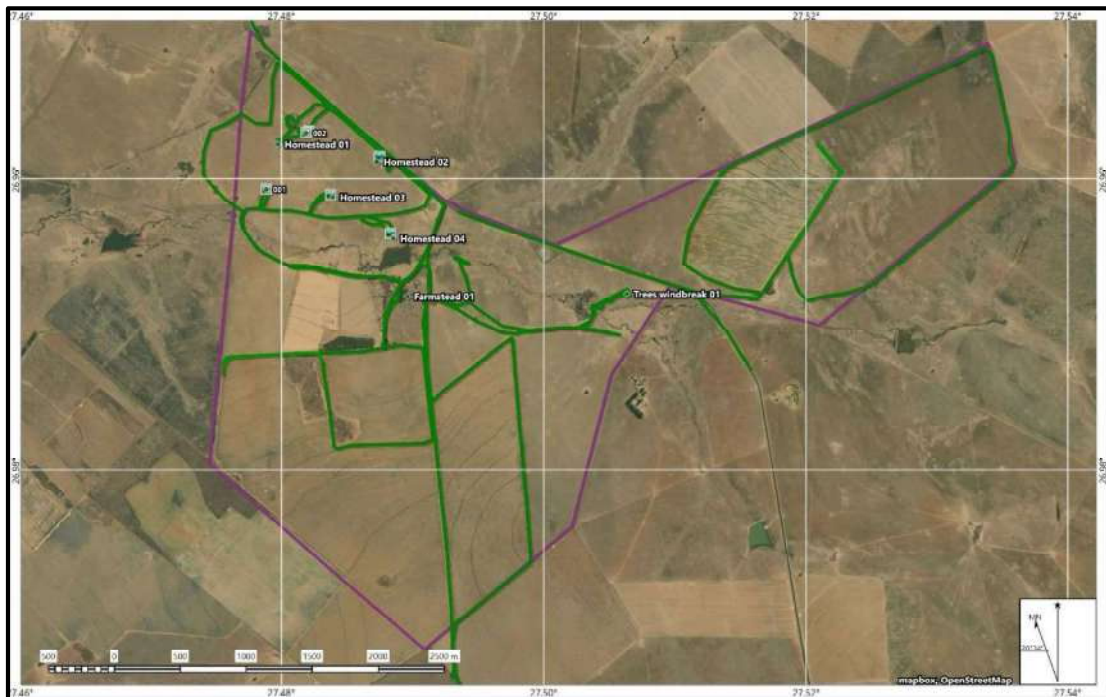


Figure 5. Map indicating the track log of the field survey (Site = purple polygon; track log = green line)

5.2.3 Documentation

All sites, objects and structures that were identified are documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the *Global Positioning System* (GPS) and plotted on a map. This information is added to the description to facilitate the identification of each locality. Map datum used: Hartebeeshoek 94 (WGS84).

The track log and identified sites were recorded by means of a Garmin Oregon 550 handheld GPS device. Photographic recording was done by means of a Canon EOS 550D digital camera. Geo-rectifying of the aerial photographs and historic maps was done by means of a professional software package: ExpertGPS.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Natural Environment

The original vegetation of the larger region is classified as Vredefort Dome Granite Grassland, a grassland biome forming part of the Dry Highveld Grassland Bioregion. However, this has been seriously impacted on by the making of agricultural field and the planting of grazing for cattle (Fig. 6).

The topography of the region is classified as plains and pans and only a few, small hills and outcrops are known to exist in the vicinity of the project area. The Jagkraalspruit crosses the project area, flowing from east to west.

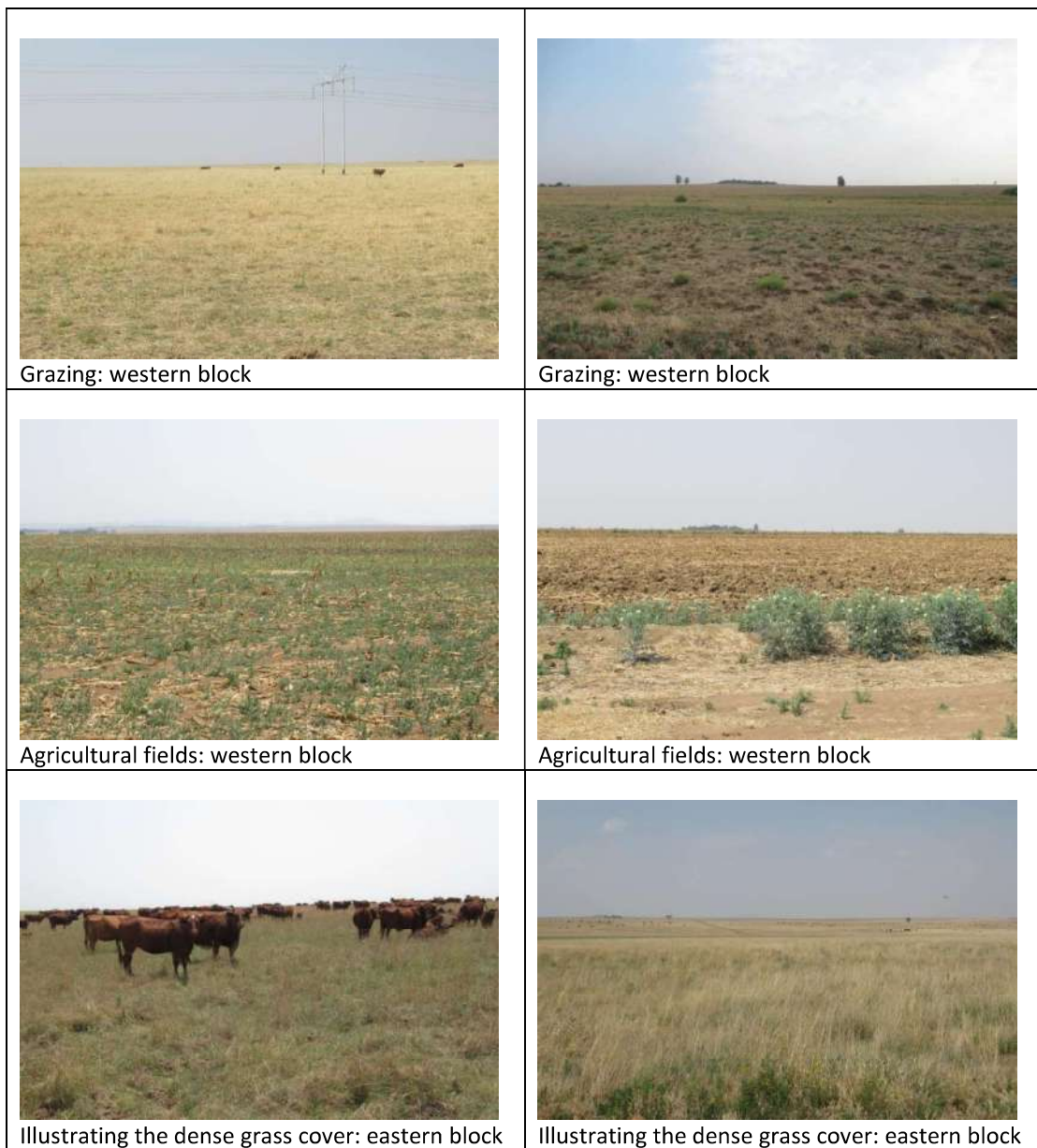


Figure 6. Views over the project area

The geology is said to consist of leucocratic quartzo-feldspathic gneiss. The Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo>) indicate that the project area (Fig. 7) has an insignificant to zero sensitivity of fossil remains to be found and therefore a palaeontological assessment is required. It is only in the far southern part, where development is not going to take place, where there is a high possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore a desktop assessment is required for that portion.

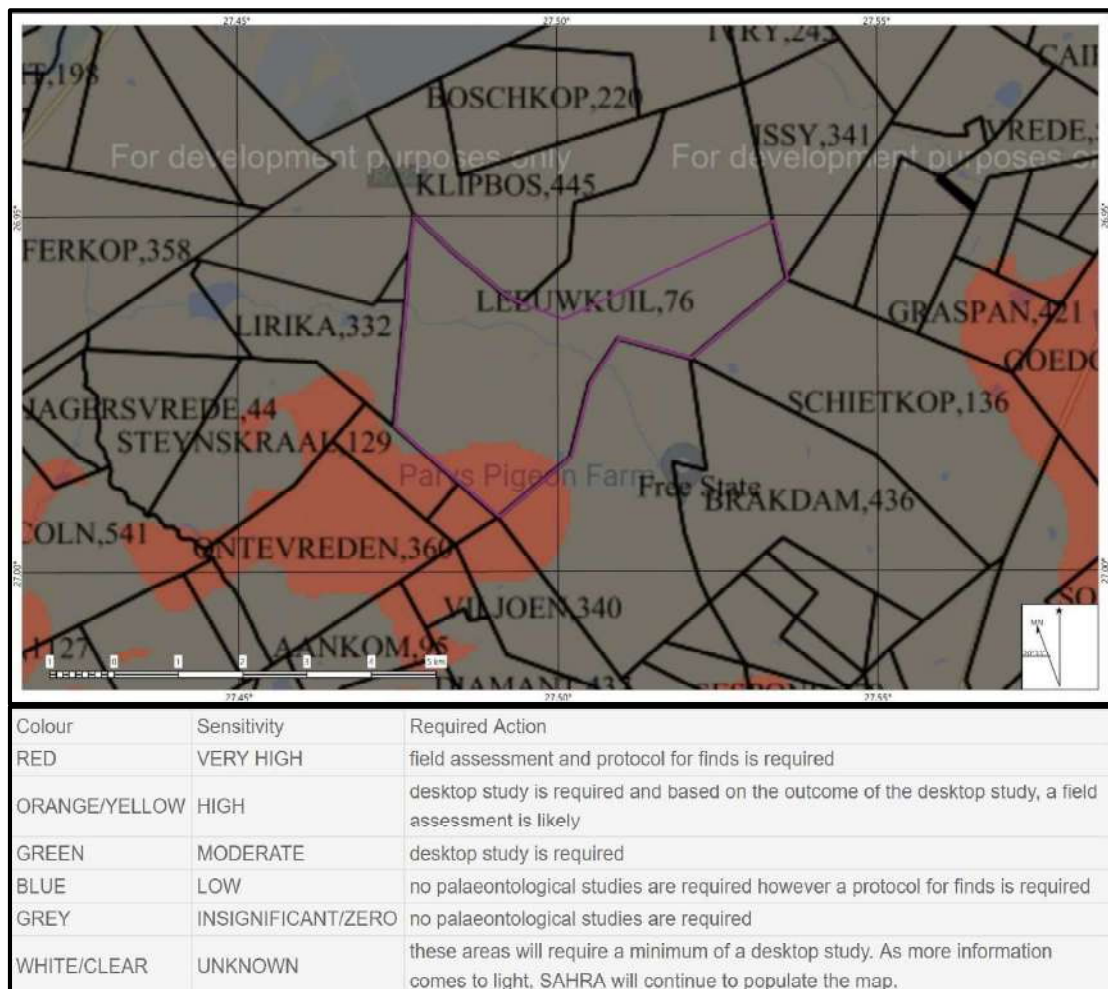


Figure 7. The Palaeontological sensitivity of the project area

6.2 Cultural Landscape

The aim of this section is to present an overview of the history of the larger region in order to eventually determine the significance of heritage sites identified in the project area, within the context of their historic, aesthetic, scientific and social value, rarity and representivity.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of two components. The first is a rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a pre-colonial (Stone Age and Iron Age) occupation and a much later colonial (farmer) component. The second component is an urban one, most of which developed during the last 150 years or less.

6.2.1 Stone Age

The Vredefort Dome area, in which the Parys area is located, has been inhabited since Early Stone Age (ESA) times. Tools dating to this period are mostly, although not exclusively, found in the vicinity of watercourses. The original dating and evolutionary scheme for the development of tools during this early period, was based on a study of the river terrace gravels of the Vaal River, referred to as the *Older*, the *Younger* and the *Youngest gravels* (Söhnge, Visser & Van Riet-Lowe 1937; Breuil 1948). However, on subsequent investigation, the findings derived from this proved to be unacceptable as it was based on incorrect interpretations of the river gravels. It was only with the excavation of similar material from

sealed, stratified sites, that it was realised that the material from the river gravels was not in its primary context, having been uncovered and washed about over many millennia. Consequently, artefacts derived from such surface collections are now seen to have little significance.

The oldest of these tools are known as choppers, crudely produced from large pebbles found in the river. Later, *Homo erectus* and early *Homo sapiens* people made tools shaped on both sides, called bifaces. Biface technology is known as the Acheulean tradition, from St Acheul in France, where bifaces were first identified in the mid-19th century. Biface technology is found over a large area of Africa, some parts of India, Arabia and the Near East, as well as parts of western Europe. This is one of the longest-lasting technologies the world has known, spanning a period of more than 1,5 million years.

Hand-axes and cleavers are found in a great variety of shapes and sizes. Some of the shapes occur so often that they might have been designed that way to perform a particular task, or to comply with a popular style, or even as a result of the method used to make them.

During Middle Stone Age (MSA) times (c. 150 000 – 30 000 BP), people became more mobile, occupying areas formerly avoided. According to Thakeray (1992) the MSA is a period that still remains somewhat murky, as much of the MSA lies beyond the limits of conventional radiocarbon dating. However, the concept of the MSA remains useful as a means of identifying a technological stage characterized by flakes and flake-blades with faceted platforms, produced from prepared cores, as distinct from the core tool-based ESA technology. Open sites were still preferred near watercourses. These people were adept at exploiting the huge herds of animals that passed through the area, on their seasonal migration. As a result, tools belonging to this period also mostly occur in the open or in erosion dongas. Similar to the ESA material, artefacts from these surface collections are viewed not to be in a primary context and have little or no significance.

Late Stone Age (LSA) people had even more advanced technology than the MSA people and therefore succeeded in occupying even more diverse habitats. Also, for the first time we now get evidence of people's activities derived from material other than stone tools. Ostrich eggshell beads, ground bone arrowheads, small, bored stones and wood fragments with incised markings are traditionally linked with the LSA. LSA people preferred, though not exclusively, to occupy rock shelters and caves and it is this type of sealed context that make it possible for us to learn much more about them than is the case with earlier periods. In the case of the LSA people, they have also left us with a rich legacy of rock art, which is an expression of their complex social and spiritual beliefs.



Figure 8. Rock engravings dating to the Later Stone Age, located west of Parys

6.2.2 Iron Age

Iron Age people started to settle in southern Africa c. AD 300, with one of the oldest known sites at Broederstroom south of Hartebeespoort Dam dating to AD 470. Having only had cereals (sorghum, millet) that need summer rainfall, Early Iron Age (EIA) people did not move outside this rainfall zone, and neither did they occupy the central interior highveld area. Because of their specific technology and economy, Iron Age people preferred to settle on the alluvial soils near rivers for agricultural purposes, but also for firewood and water.

The occupation of the larger geographical area (including the Dome area) did not start much before the 1500s. To understand all of this, we have to take a look at the broader picture. Towards the end of the first millennium AD, Early Iron Age communities underwent a drastic change, brought on by increasing trade on the East African coast. This led to the rise of powerful ruling elites, for example at Mapungubwe. The abandonment of Mapungubwe (c. 1270) and other contemporaneous settlements show that widespread drought conditions led to the decline and eventual disintegration of this state.

By the 16th century things changed again, with the climate becoming warmer and wetter, creating condition that allowed Late Iron Age (LIA) farmers to occupy areas previously unsuitable, for example the Witwatersrand and the treeless, wind-swept plains of the Free State.

This period of consistently high rainfall started in about AD 1780. At the same time, maize was introduced from Maputo and grown extensively. Given good rains, maize crops yield far more than sorghum and millets. This increase in food production probably led to increased populations in coastal area as well as the central highveld interior by the beginning of the 19th century.

This wet period came to a sudden end sometime between 1800 and 1820 by a major drought lasting 3 to 5 years. The drought must have caused an agricultural collapse on a large, subcontinent scale.

This was also a period of great military tension. Armed Qriqua and Korana raiders on horseback were active in the northern Cape and Orange Free State by about 1790. The Xhosa were raiding across the Orange River about 1805. Military pressure from Zululand spilled onto the highveld by at least 1821. Various marauding groups of displaced Sotho-Tswana moved across the plateau in the 1820s. Mzilikazi raided the plateau extensively between 1825 and 1837. The Boers trekked into this area in the 1830s. And throughout this time settled communities of Tswana people also attacked each other.

As a result of this troubled period, Sotho-Tswana people concentrated into large towns for defensive purposes. Because of the lack of trees they built their settlements in stone. These stone-walled villages were almost always located near cultivatable soil and a source of water.

From the air, these homesteads and towns are easily recognised, and it is also possible to determine variations in smaller detail. In its simplest form they resemble a 'fried eggs': that is, the central cattle kraal formed an inner circle and the smooth outer wall the second. In others the layout consists of a group of large primary stone walled enclosures, with associated dwellings linked to it. The latter usually occur in groups of four to five units, facing the associated livestock pens to the centre of the settlement.

It was this feature, settlement layout, that was used by different researchers, e.g. Mason (1968), Maggs (1976) and Taylor (1979), to make sense out of this complex situation. Although each came up with his own system of classification (e.g., Mason 11 classes; Maggs 4 types and Taylor 3 groups), are all variations of the same theme, reflecting group identity as well social structure and political power. It is also possible to group the sites historically into different categories:

- The original settlers who lived in small homesteads, out in the open and most some cases quite widespread from each other.
- Larger settlements, such as Askoppies, when people congregated together for protection.

- Small hidden homesteads, occupied for short periods of time, where people tried to avoid attacks from outsiders.

Arrival of the Iron Age agro-pastoralists did not completely drove out the previous Khoisan inhabitants. There is sufficient evidence to confirm that they lived together in some sort of relation that was beneficial to all. This, for example is reflected in the rock paintings found in the area.



Figure 9. Typical Late Iron Age stone walling, east of Parys

6.2.3 Historic period

White settlers moved into the area during the first half of the 19th century. They were largely self-sufficient, basing their survival on cattle/sheep farming and hunting. Few towns were established, and it remained an undeveloped area until the discovery of coal and later gold. Potchefstroom was established in 1838, with Parys following a bit later in 1876, and Fochville much later in 1920.

During the Second South African War (1899-1902), a number of skirmishes occurred in the larger area. Most of these had to do with the British using the Vaal River as a border to catch the elusive Boer commandos. One such event took place in early August 1900, when Lord Methuen, coming from the south, forced Gen De Wet across the Vaal River at Venterskroon, forcing the latter to retreat in the direction of what later was to become Fochville (Cloete 2000). What became known as the Battle of Modderfontein took place on 31 January 1901 in the area now known as Hillshaven, where Gen Smuts soundly defeated Brig-Gen. Cunningham (Van den Bergh 1996:112).

The 1876 the town of Parys was laid out on the fam Klipspruit. In 1882 it was proclaimed a town and it became a municipality in 1887. The reason for its original establishment was the fact that the nearest church was in Kroonstad and the local farmers wanted a church closer to home. A committee approached the owner of the farm with the idea of establishing a town, as well as a church, here, but

they were not amenable to this. However, the farm-owner some distance to the south agreed to this proposal and in this manner the town of Vredefort was established in 1876. Jealousy soon arose and the owners of Klipspruit changed their mind, laying out the town that was to become Parys in the same year (Oberholster 1978, Raper 2004).

Due to its location adjacent to the Vaal River, abundant use was made of the water, stimulating farming activities, which in turn powered the economic growth of the town. One such feature, which is still in use today, are the numerous water furrow that were developed on both banks of the river.



Figure 10. Part of the remains of the old Parys hydro-electricity station

6.3 Site specific review

Although landscapes with cultural significance are not explicitly described in the NHRA, they are protected under the broad definition of the National Estate (Section 3): Section 3(2)(c) and (d) list "historical settlements and townscapes" and "landscapes and natural features of cultural significance" as part of the National Estate.

The examination of historical maps and aerial photographs help us to reconstruct how the cultural landscape has changed over time as is show how humans have used the land.

From the Deeds of Transfer (Fig. 11), it can be seen that the farm Leeuwkuil was transferred to a certain Philip Lodewyk Petrus van Coller on 15 December 1860. Subsequent to that a number of subdivisions were made and much later electricity servitudes were implemented.

From a review of the available old maps and aerial photographs (Fig. 12 - 15) it can be seen that the project area has always been open space, with the main activity being agricultural fields. The only built structure development visible is the farmstead, some roads, dams and, on later maps, a number of homesteads which presumably house former farm labourers.

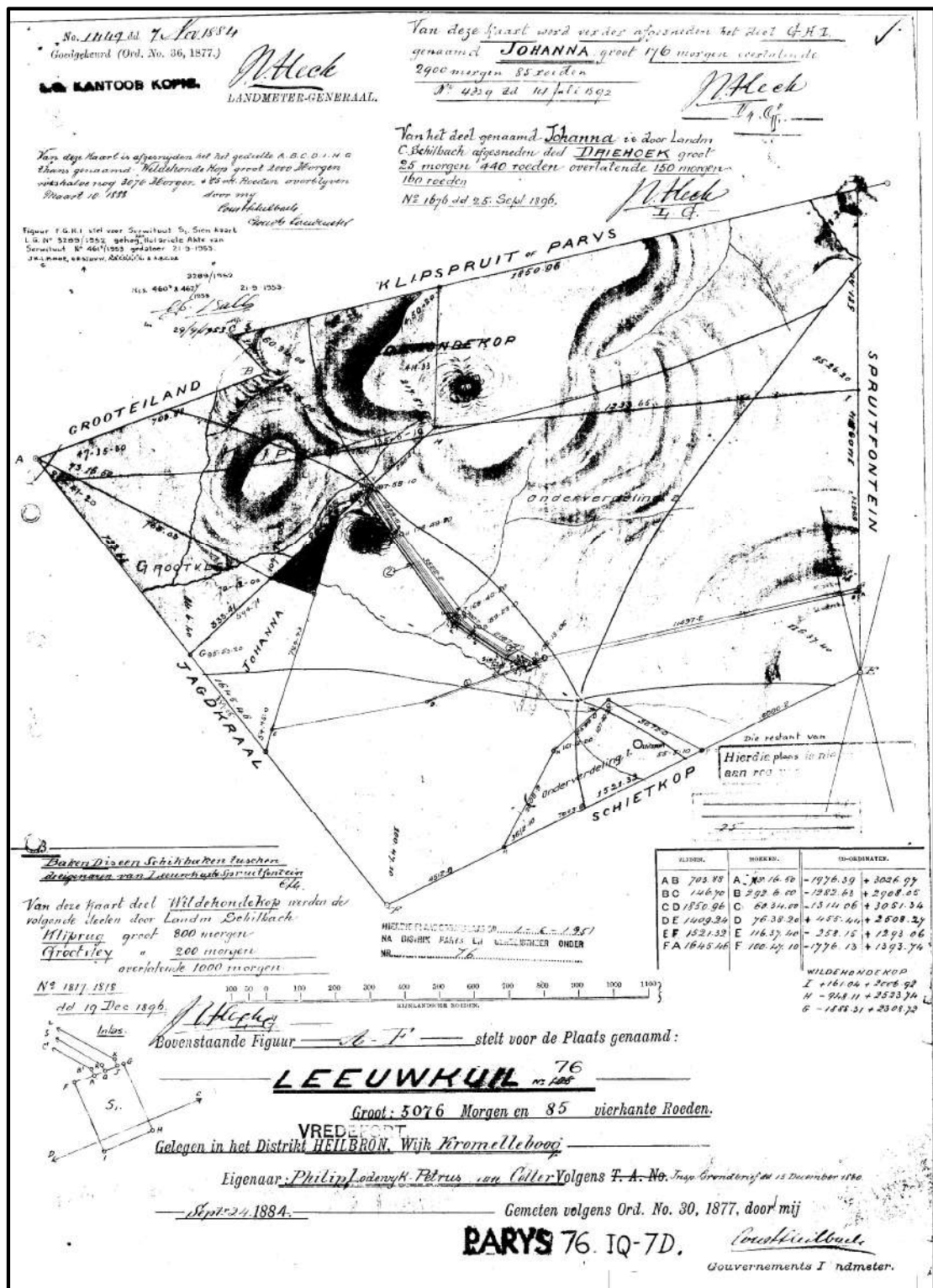


Figure 11. Copy of the Title Deed for the farm Leeuwkuil (CS-G map: 1449188A)

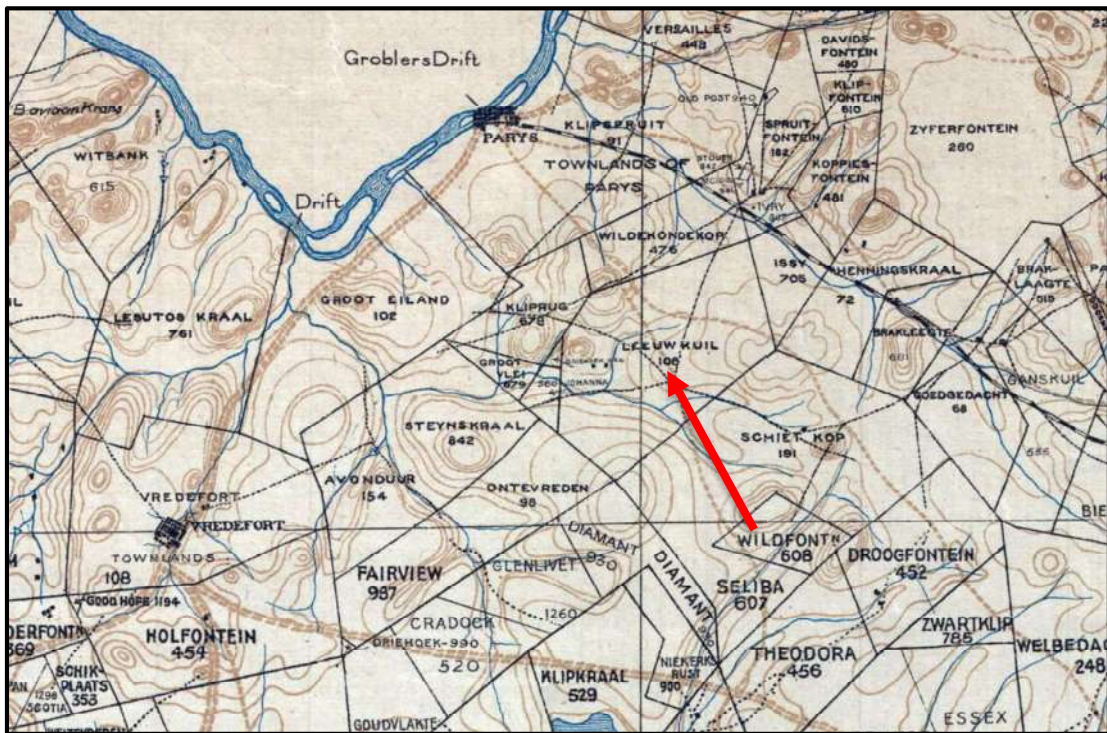


Figure 12. Early, undated map (c.1910) Kroonstad, showing the project area

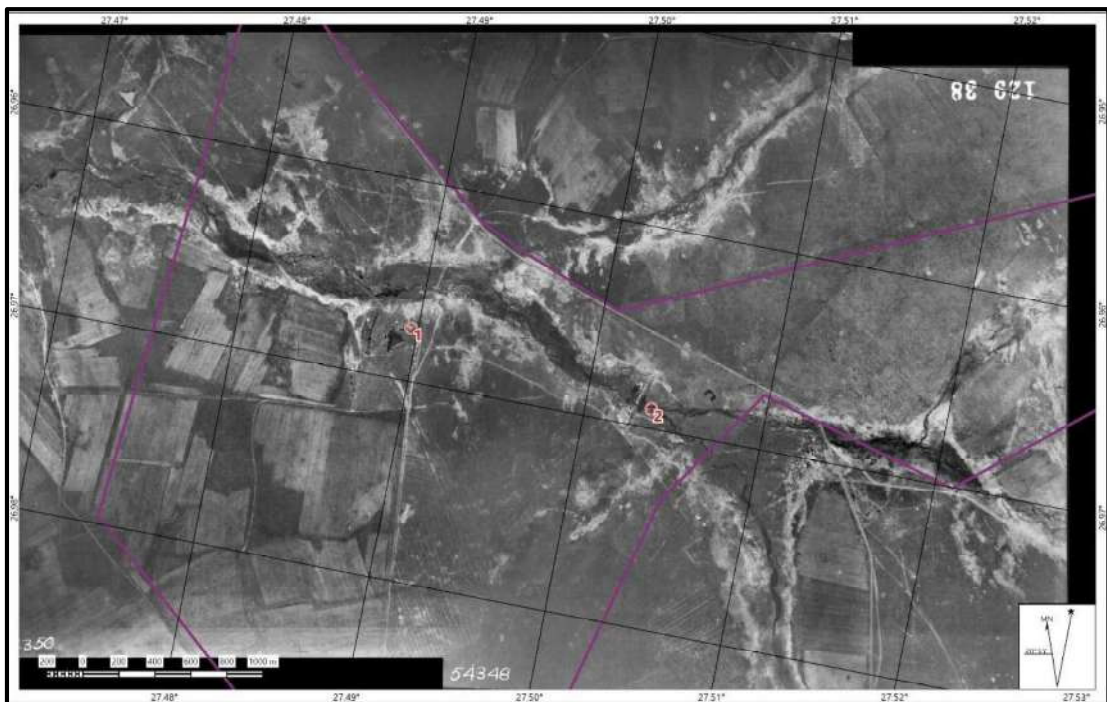


Figure 13. Aerial view of the project area dating to 1944 (NGI photographs: 129_075_54350; 129_075_54349; 129_075_54348) (red wheel-crosses = calibration points)

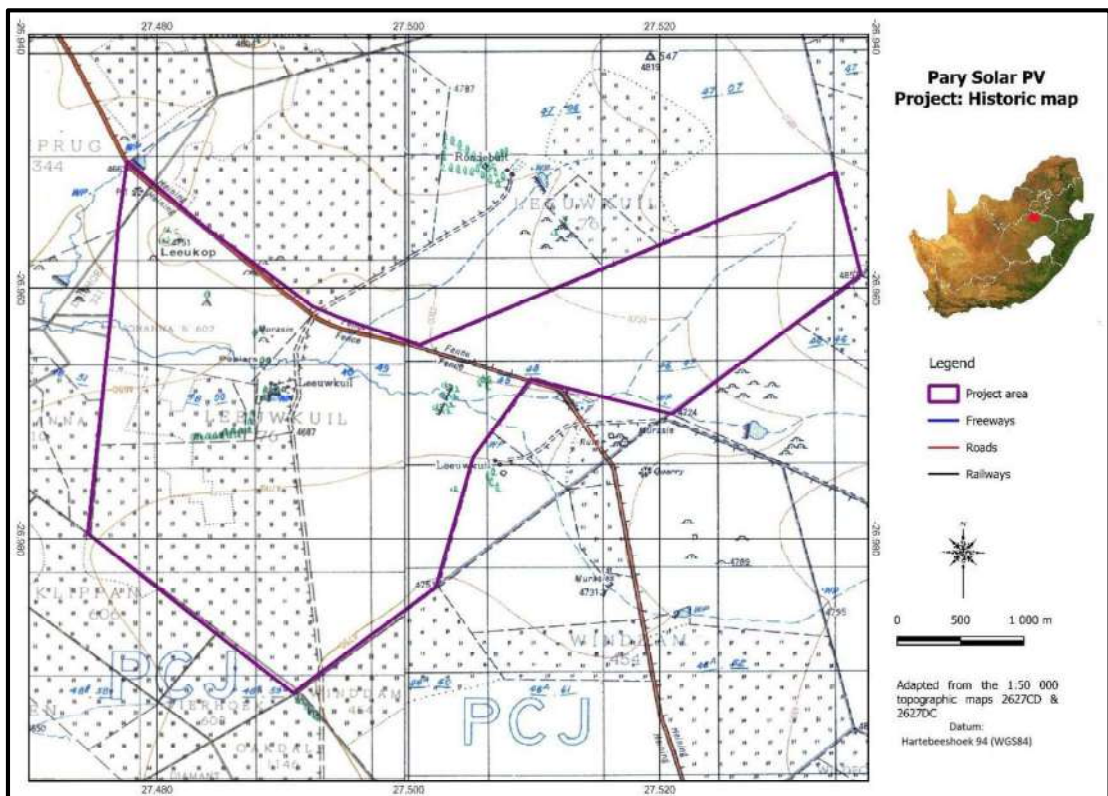


Figure 14. The project area indicated on the 1944/1945 versions of the 1:50 000 topographic maps



Figure 15. Aerial view of the project area dating to 2022 (Image: Google Earth)

7. SURVEY RESULTS

During the survey, the following sites, features and objects of cultural significance were identified in the project area (Fig. 16).

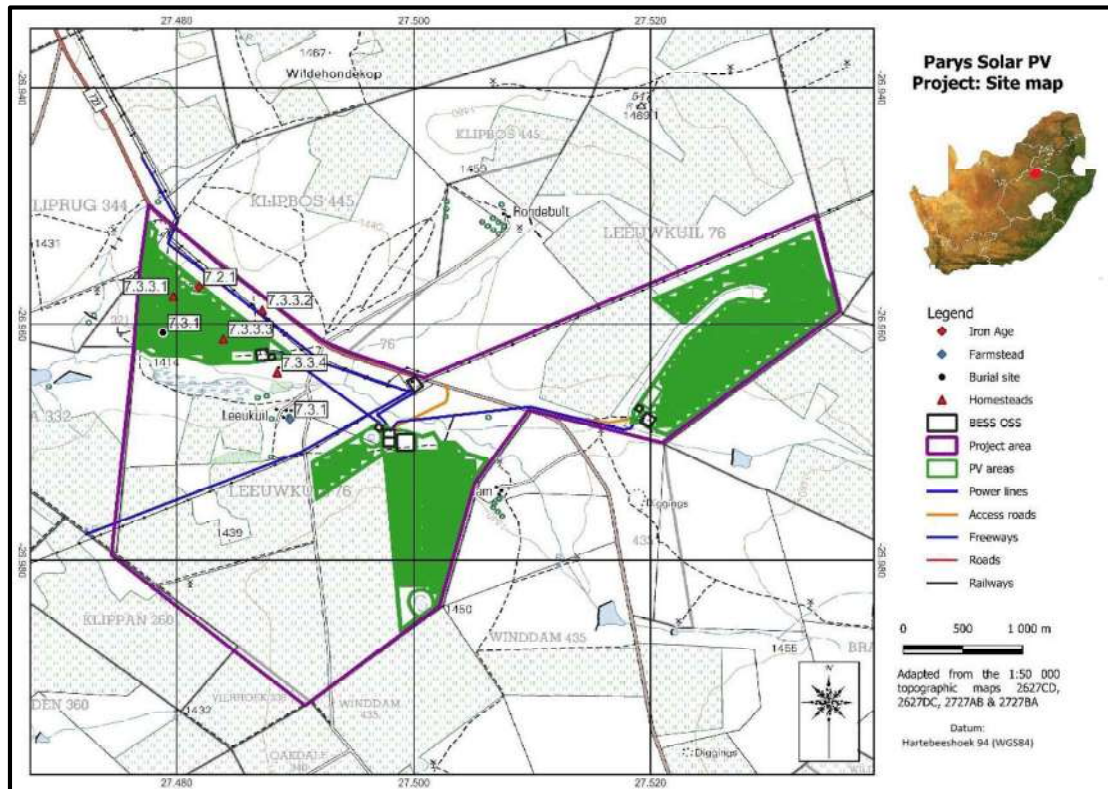


Figure 16. Location of heritage sites in the project area

7.1 Stone Age

- No sites, features or objects of cultural significance dating to the Stone Age were identified in the project area.

7.2 Iron Age

NHRA Category	Archaeological Resources – Section 35
7.2.1 Type: Iron Age. Farm: Leeuwikiil 76. Coordinates: S 26,95621; E 27,48127	
Description: A small, elongated hill, on the older maps referred to as ‘Leeuwikiil’, on which a number of circular stone walls were identified. More significantly there are many located on the eastern side at the foot of the hill.	
It is at present not clear if this walling dates to the Late Iron Age, or early historic period. Unfortunately, the site has been impacted on by large amounts of plastic bottles, computer circuit boards and pieces of glass. No traditional pottery could be identified.	
The site is provisionally classified as belonging to the Late Iron Age as the layout is typical of that period. Larger enclosures to hold cattle, as well as a number of smaller ones for small-stock (goats, pigs, etc). It is in all probability a cattle outpost for Setswana-speaking people who were living in large numbers a few kilometres to the north, although some Late Iron Age sites also occur to the west.	

Significance of site/feature	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance
Reasoned opinion: This material is rated to have medium significance due to the limited number of occurrences in the immediate region.	
References:	

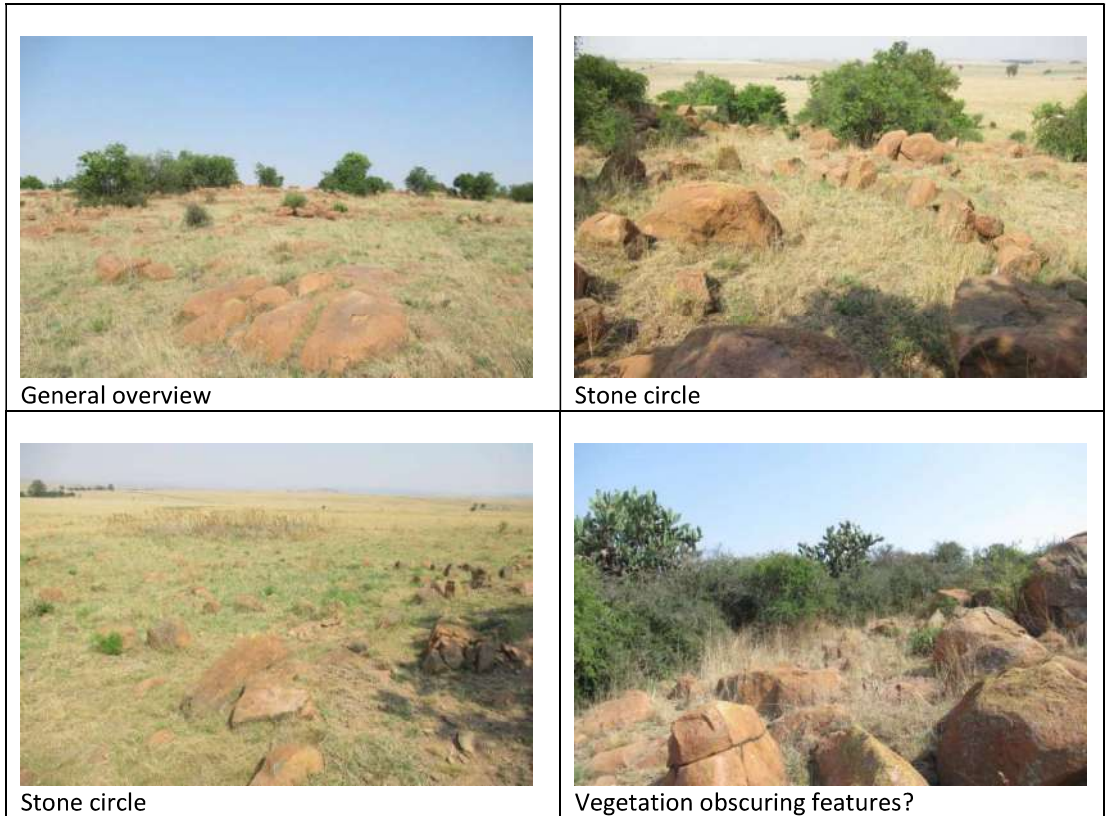


Figure 17. View of the stone walled site and some of the walling

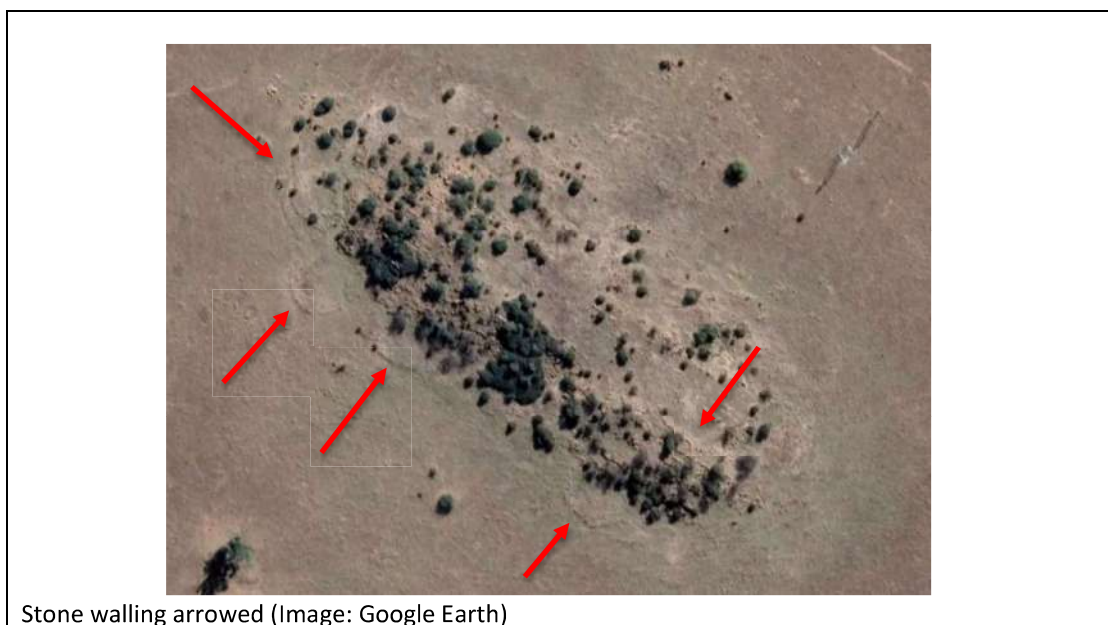


Figure 18. The hill known as Leeuwkop, showing some of the stone walling

7.3 Historic period

NHRA Category	Structures older than 60 years - Section 34
7.3.1. Type: Farmstead Farm: Leeuwkuil 76. Coordinates: S 26,96738; E 27,48962	
Description: A farmhouse probably dating to the 1930s. Although abandoned, it is still in good condition. It shows a Cape-Dutch revival gable at the front door. A number of outbuildings, all built in similar style, are spread over the larger farmstead.	
Significance of site/feature	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance.
Reasoned opinion: It represents the remains of a way of life that is becoming rare as farming areas are increasingly being abandoned and people moving to settle in adjacent towns.	
References: Mr S Dannhauser, grandson of the person who originally built the house and some outbuildings	



Figure 19. Views of the farmhouse and outbuildings

NHRA Category	Graves, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds - Section 36
7.3.2. Type: Burial site. Farm: Leeuwkuil 76. Coordinates: S 26,96078; E 27,47881	
Description: Informal burial site with at least 30 graves, most of which are only marked with stone cairns. Death dated that could be identified range between 1963 and 1984. The site is unfenced and many of the headstone have been pushed over, probably by cattle rubbing themselves against the stones. No recent signs of maintenance or visitation could be seen.	
Significance of site/feature	Generally protected 4A: High/medium significance.
Reasoned opinion: Burial sites are viewed as having high emotional and sentimental value. However, mitigation is possible if proper procedures have been followed.	
References: -	

--	--

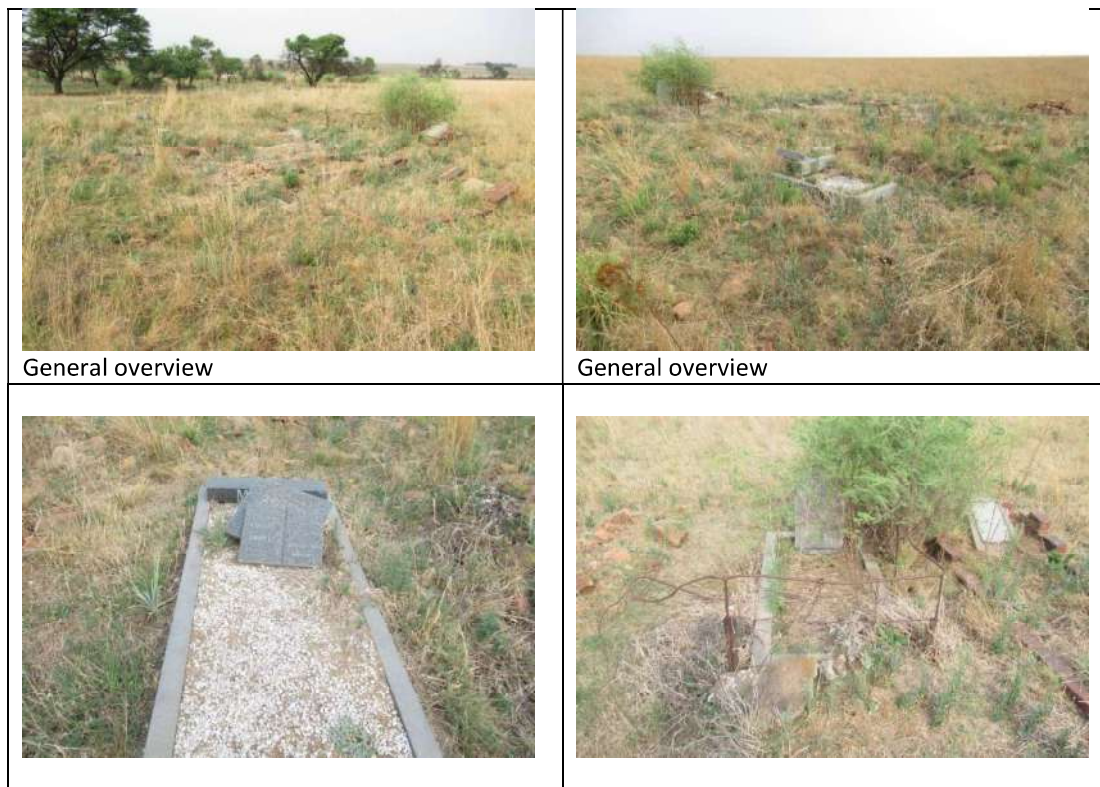


Figure 20. Views of the burial site and some graves

NHRA Category	Structures older than 60 years - Section 34
<p>7.3.3.1 – 7.3.3.4 Type: Homesteads Farm: Leeuwkuil 76. Coordinates: 7.3.3.1: S 26,95765, E 27,47971; 7.3.3.2: S 26,95882, E 27,48723; 7.3.3.3: S 26,96127, E 27,48393; 7.3.3.4: S 26,96411, E 27,48849</p>	
<p>Description: A number of homesteads, all probably occupied by former farm labourers, occur scattered across the western part of the project area.</p> <p>A homestead typically consists of the ruins (foundations) of a house, a kitchen midden, small-stock midden (dung heaps) and limited garden development – mostly trees that were plants adjacent to the house.</p> <p>It is not possible to date these features correctly. However, some are depicted on the 1944 version of the 1:50 000 topographic map and can also be seen on the 1944 aerial photograph. There might also be a link between these sites and the burial site 7.3.2 above. Although some of the graves might be much older, the death dates that could be identified range 1964 and 1983. This gives an approximate date for at least some of the sites.</p>	
Significance of site/feature	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance.
<p>Reasoned opinion: Not all the homesteads would be impacted upon by the proposed development. In addition, little has remained of the individual homesteads. Lastly, many more such features are found on neighbouring farms in the larger region</p>	
<p>References: -</p>	

--	--

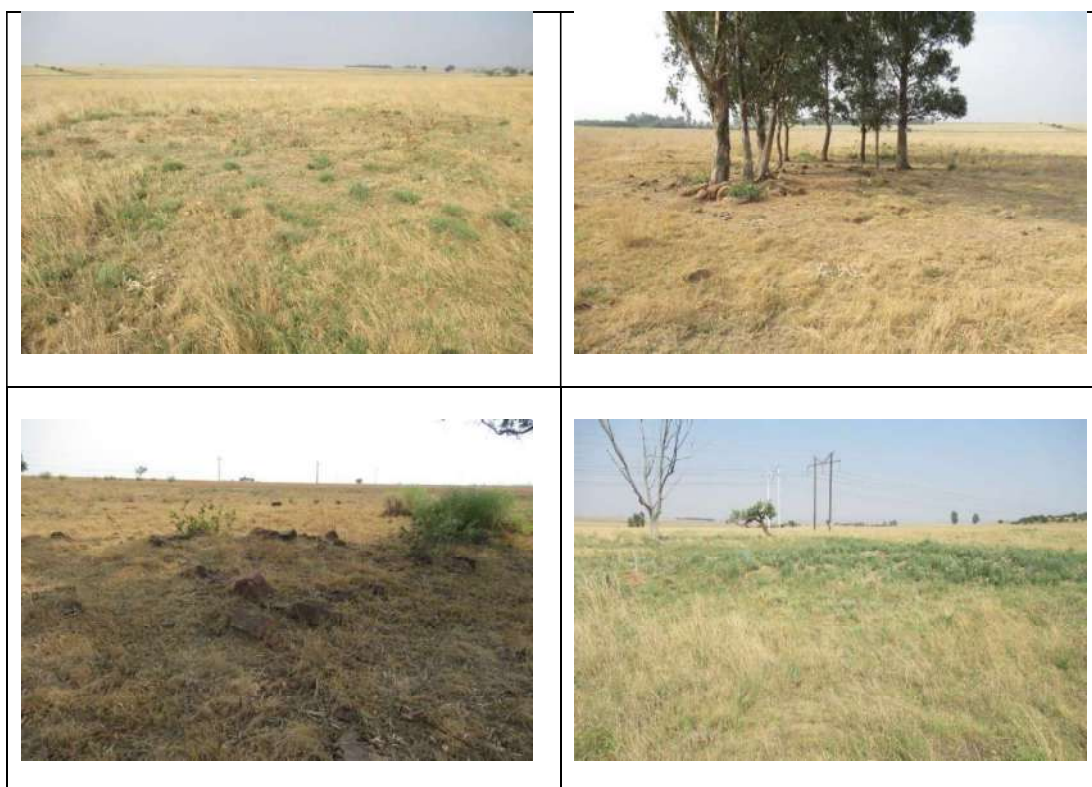


Figure 21. Some views of the homesteads

8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT RATINGS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

8.1 Impact assessment

Heritage impacts are categorised as:

- Direct or physical impacts, implying alteration or destruction of heritage features within the project boundaries;
- Indirect impacts, e.g. restriction of access or visual intrusion concerning the broader environment;
- Cumulative impacts that are combinations of the above.

The cumulative impact of the proposed Parys project is to be assessed by adding impacts from this proposed development to existing and other proposed developments with similar impacts within a 30 km radius. The existing and proposed developments that were taken into consideration for cumulative impacts include a total of 10 other plants and are listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Existing and planned alternative energy generation facilities in the larger region

Site name	Distance from study area	Proposed generating capacity	DEFF reference	EIA process	Project status
Sediba PV	1.0km	150 MW	-	Scoping and EIA	-

However, meaningful assessment of cumulative impacts requires a comprehensive review of all developments in the larger region of the project area and not only those involving renewable energy.

From a review of available databases, publications, as well as available² heritage impact assessments done for the purpose of developments in the region, see list of references in Section 12.2 below, it was determined that the Parys PV Project is located in an area with a low presence of heritage sites and features.

- The cultural heritage profile of the larger region is low. Most frequently found are farmsteads, formal and informal burial sites. For this review, heritage sites located in urban areas have been excluded.

Heritage resources are sparsely distributed on the wider landscape with highly significant (Grade 1) sites being rare. Because of the low likelihood of finding further significant heritage resources in the area of the proposed for development and the generally low density of sites in the wider landscape the overall impacts to heritage are expected to be of generally low significance before mitigation.

For the project area, the impacts to heritage sites are expected to be of medium significance. However, this can be ameliorated by implementing mitigation measures, include isolating sites, relocating sites (e.g. burials) and excavating or sampling any significant archaeological material found to occur within the project area. The chances of further such material being found, however, are negligible. After mitigation, the overall impact significance would therefore be low.

- The potential impact that the proposed development might have, has been calculated and is presented for each individual site in Table 3 below (this also include the cumulative impact assessment).

Table 3: Impact assessment

7.2.1 Type: Iron Age site		
Impact assessment		
This site is located inside the project area. Due to its location on the and adjacent to the hill, it might not be impacted on by the proposed development activities.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Intensity (Magnitude)	Moderate (6)	Low (1)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium (36)	Low (14)
Status (positive or negative)	Neutral	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Cumulative impact: Loss of a singular feature in the larger landscape.		

7.3.1 Type: Farmstead		
Impact assessment		
This site is located outside the project area and consequently there is little possibility of it being impacted upon by the development activities.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation

² Only reports that were available on the SAHRIS database were consulted.

Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Intensity (Magnitude)	Low (1)	Low (1)
Probability	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Low (14)	Low (14)
Status (positive or negative)	Neutral	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Cumulative impact: None		

7.3.2 Type: Burial site		
Impact assessment		
This site is located inside the project area. Due to its location, it might be impacted on by the proposed development activities.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Intensity (Magnitude)	Moderate (6)	Low (1)
Probability	Highly probable (4)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Medium (48)	Low (14)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Cumulative impact: Loss of a limited number of similar features in the larger landscape.		

7.3.3.1 – 7.3.3.4 Type: Homesteads		
Impact assessment		
These sites are located inside the project area. Due to their location, they might be impacted on by the proposed development activities.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Extent	Site (1)	Site (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Intensity (Magnitude)	Low (4)	Low (1)
Probability	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
Significance	Low (30)	Low (14)
Status (positive or negative)	Neutral	Neutral
Reversibility	Non-reversible	Non-reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	No
Can impacts be mitigated	Yes	
Cumulative impact: Limited loss of similar features in the larger landscape.		

8.3 Mitigation measures

Mitigation: means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.

- For the current study, sites, features and objects of cultural heritage significance were identified in the project area, and therefore various mitigation measures are proposed.

7.2.1 Type: Iron Age site**Mitigation**

(1) Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation and applies where any type of development occurs within a formally protected or significant or sensitive heritage context and is likely to have a high negative impact. This measure often includes the change / alteration of development planning and therefore buffer zones are implemented in order not to impact on resources.

- It is recommended that a buffer zone is established around the hill. This should be at least 50m from the base of the hill / outer limit of identifiable features, e.g. stone walling (see Fig. 22 below). These buffer zones can only finally be determined in the field after the vegetation has been cleared away to give a true extent of the size of the site.

(2) Archaeological investigation: This is appropriate where development occurs in a context of heritage significance and where the impact is such that it can be mitigated. Mitigation is to document the site (map and photograph) and analyse the recovered material to acceptable standards.

- This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.

Requirements: In the event of an impact occurring on the identified site or feature, a permit for mitigation and/or destruction must be obtained from SAHRA/PHRA prior to any work being carried out.

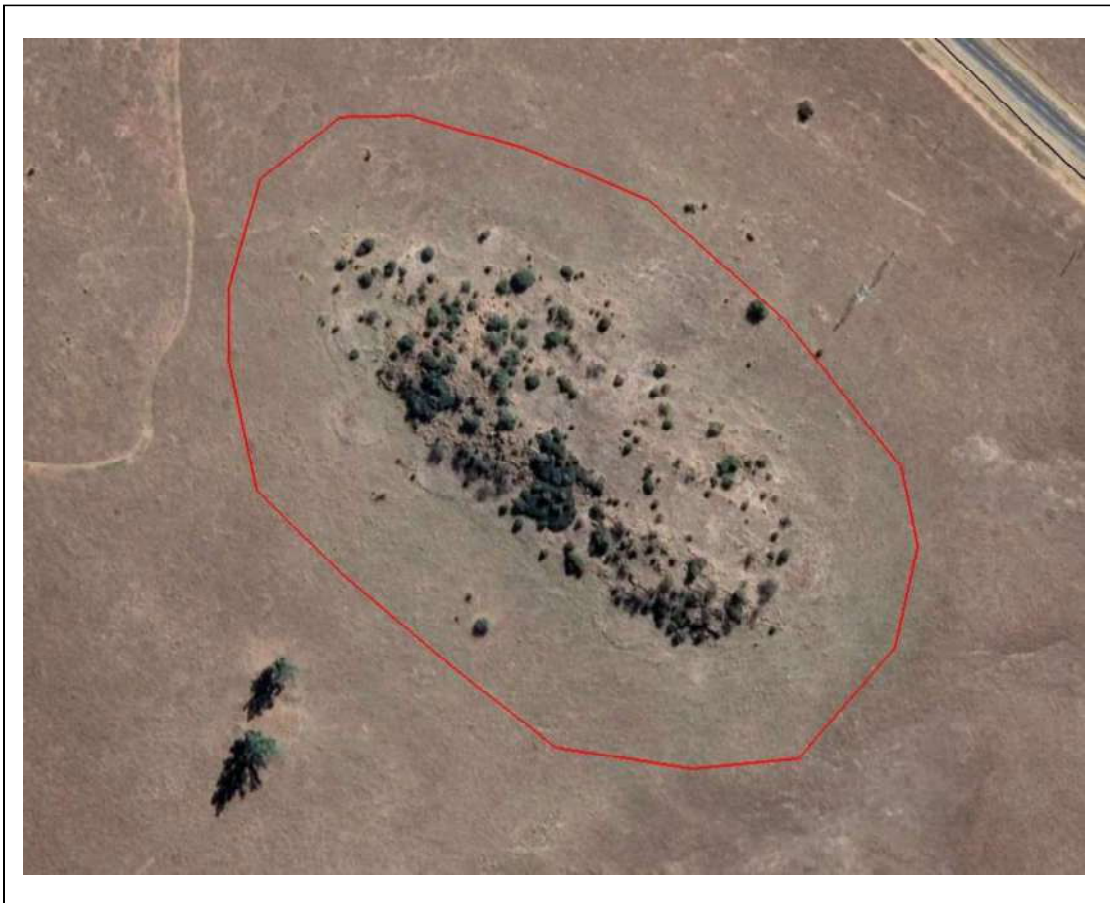


Figure 22. Proposed buffer zone³ around Leeuwkop – 50m from the base of the hill or stone walling

³ These buffer zones are only indications and can only finally be determined in the field after the vegetation has been cleared away to give a true extent of the size of the site.

7.3.1 Type: Farmstead
Mitigation
(5) No further action required, as this site is located outside the development areas.
Requirements: In the event of an impact occurring on the identified site or feature, a permit for mitigation and/or destruction must be obtained from SAHRA/PHRA prior to any work being carried out.

7.3.2 Type: Burial site
Mitigation
(1) Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation and applies where any type of development occurs within a formally protected or significant or sensitive heritage context and is likely to have a high negative impact. This measure often includes the change / alteration of development planning and therefore buffer zones are implemented in order not to impact on resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If it is decided to retain the burial site, it should be fenced off permanently by means of a wire fence or brick wall, with a buffer zone of at least 20m – see Fig. 23 below. These buffer zones can only finally be determined in the field after the vegetation has been cleared away to give a true extent of the size of the site.
(2) Relocation: This is appropriate where development occurs in a context of heritage significance and where the impact is such that it can be mitigated. Mitigation is to document the site (map and photograph) and analyse the recovered material to acceptable standards. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.
Requirements: In the event of an impact occurring on the identified burial site, a permit for mitigation and/or destruction must be obtained from SAHRA/PHRA prior to any work being carried out. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The appropriate steps to take are indicated in Section 9 of the report, as well as in the Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites, in the Addendum, Section 13.5.



Figure 23. Proposed buffer zone around the burial site – 20m from the outer edge of the graves

7.3.3.1 – 7.3.3.4 Type: Homesteads
Mitigation
<p>Not all the homesteads would be impacted upon by the proposed development. In addition, little has remained of the individual homesteads. Lastly, many more such features are found on neighbouring farms in the larger region. Therefore, the following is recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideally these sites should be avoided. However, this might cause problems for the layout of the larger development. Therefore, it is recommended that a watching brief should be instituted. This implies that an archaeologist should be present on site when construction work takes place to recover any significant material that might be exposed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is anticipated that not much significant material would be exposed. However, it is known that still-born babies and even very young children were sometimes buried inside the house or in the courtyard. This material should be recovered by an archaeologist and by following proper procedures, it should be reburied in a mutually agreed upon place, e.g. the existing burial site on the farm.
Requirements: In the event of an impact occurring on the identified site or feature, a permit for mitigation and/or destruction must be obtained from SAHRA/PHRA prior to any work being carried out.

9. MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment, occurring within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon them is permanent and non-reversible. Those resources that cannot be avoided and are directly impacted by the proposed development can be excavated/recorded and a management plan can be developed for future action. Those sites that are not impacted on can be written into the management plan, whence they can be avoided or cared for in the future.

Sources of risk were considered with regards to development activities defined in Section 2(viii) of the NHRA that may be triggered and are summarised in Table 4A and 4B below. These issues formed the basis of the impact assessment described. The potential risks are discussed according to the various phases of the project below.

9.1 Objectives

- Protection of archaeological, historical and any other site or land considered being of cultural value within the Project Area against vandalism, destruction and theft.
- The preservation and appropriate management of new discoveries in accordance with the NHRA, should these be discovered during construction activities.

The following shall apply:

- Known sites should be clearly marked, so that they can be avoided during construction activities;
- The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction activities;
- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer (ECO) shall be notified as soon as possible;
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the ECO will advise the necessary actions to be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and

- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the NHRA, Section 51(1).

9.2 Control

In order to achieve this, the following should be in place:

- A person or entity, e.g. the ECO, should be tasked to take responsibility for the maintenance heritage sites.
- In areas where the vegetation is threatening the heritage sites, e.g. growing trees pushing walls over, it should be removed, but only after permission for the methods proposed has been granted by SAHRA. A heritage official should be part of the team executing these measures.

Table 4A: Construction Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project

Action required	Protection of heritage sites, features and objects		
Potential Impact	The identified risk is damage or changes to resources that are generally protected in terms of Sections 27, 28, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36 and 37 of the NHRA that may occur in the Project Area.		
Risk if impact is not mitigated	Loss or damage to sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance		
Activity / issue	Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
1. Removal of Vegetation 2. Construction of required infrastructure, e.g. access roads, water pipelines	See discussion in Section 9.1 above	Environmental Control Officer and the Contractor	During construction only
Monitoring	See discussion in Section 9.2 above		

Table 4B: Operation Phase: Environmental Management Programme for the project

Action required	Protection of heritage sites, features and objects		
Potential Impact	It is unlikely that the negative impacts identified for pre-mitigation will occur if the recommendations are followed.		
Risk if impact is not mitigated	Loss or damage to sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance		
Activity / issue	Mitigation: Action/control	Responsibility	Timeframe
1. Additional construction / development of required infrastructure, e.g. access roads, water pipelines, etc.	See discussion in Section 9.1 above	Environmental Control Officer	During construction only
Monitoring	See discussion in Section 9.2 above		

9.3 Legal requirements

- The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report. For this proposed project, the assessment has determined that sites, features and objects of heritage significance occur in the project area therefore various permits are required from SAHRA or the PHRA if they are to be impacted upon.

- If heritage features are identified during construction, as stated in the management recommendation, these finds would have to be assessed by a specialist, after which a decision will be made regarding the application for relevant permits.

10. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Genesis Eco-Energy Developments (Pty) Ltd (the Applicant) has proposed the development of the Parys up to 200MW Solar PV and BESS Hybrid Project near the town of Parys, in the Free State Province (the "Project"). The electricity generated by the Project will be injected into the existing Eskom 132 kV distribution system. The Applicant intends to bid for the Renewable Energy Independent Power Producer Procurement Programme (REIPPPP) bid windows and /or other renewable energy markets within SA, such as the Corporate and Industrial (C&I) sector.

This report describes the methodology used, the limitations encountered, the heritage features that were identified and the recommendations and mitigation measures proposed relevant to this. The investigation consisted of a desktop study (archival sources, database survey, maps and aerial imagery) and a physical survey that also included the interviewing of relevant people. It should be noted that the implementation of the mitigation measures is subject to SAHRA/PHRA's approval.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region are made up of a pre-colonial element consisting of very limited Stone Age and Iron Age occupation, as well as a much later colonial (farmer) component, which also gave rise to an urban component.

Identified sites

During the survey the following sites, features and objects of cultural significance were identified.

- 7.2.1: A small, elongated hill, on the older maps referred to as 'Leeuwkop', on which a number of circular stone walls were identified. More significantly there are many located on the eastern side at the foot of the hill. It is at present not clear if this walling dates to the Late Iron Age, or early historic period. Unfortunately, the site has been impacted on by large amounts of plastic bottles, computer circuit boards and pieces of glass. No traditional pottery could be identified.
The site is provisionally classified as belonging to the Late Iron Age as the layout is typical of that period. Larger enclosures to hold cattle, as well as a number of smaller ones for small-stock (goats, pigs, etc. It is in all probability a cattle outpost for Setswana-speaking people who were living in large numbers a few kilometres to the north, although some Late Iron Age sites also occur to the west.
- 7.3.1: A farmhouse probably dating to the 1930s. Although abandoned, it is still in good condition. It shows a Cape-Dutch revival gable at the front door. A number of outbuildings, all built in similar style, are spread over the larger farmstead.
- 7.3.2: Informal burial site with at least 30 graves, most of which are only marked with stone cairns. Death dated that could be identified range between 1963 and 1984. The site is unfenced and many of the headstone have been pushed over, probably by cattle rubbing themselves against the stones. No recent signs of maintenance of visitation could be seen
- 7.3.3.1 – 7.3.3.4: A number of homesteads, all probably occupied by former farm labourers, occur scattered across the western part of the project area. A homestead typically consists of the ruins (foundations) of a house, a kitchen midden, small-stock midden (dung heaps) and limited garden development – mostly trees that were plants adjacent to the house.
It is not possible to date these features correctly. However, some are depicted on the 1944 version of the 1:50 000 topographic map and can also be seen on the 1944 aerial photograph. There might also be a link between these sites and the burial site 7.3.2 above. Although some of

the graves might be much older, the death dates that could be identified range 1964 and 1983. This gives an approximate date for at least some of the sites.

Impact assessment and proposed mitigation measures

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, is based on the present understanding of the development:

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.2.1	Archaeological resources	Section 35	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Medium (36)
				Low (14)
Mitigation: (1) Avoidance/Preserve: A minimum buffer of 100m must be established around the burial site for the duration of the mining operations. If not possible, then: (2) Archaeological investigation: This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.				

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.1	Structures older than 60 years	Section 34	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Low (14)
				Low (14)
Mitigation: (5) No further action required.				

Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.2	Graves, Cemeteries and Burial Grounds	Section 36	Generally protected 4A: High/medium significance.	Medium (48)
				Low (14)
Mitigation: (1) Avoidance/Preserve: A minimum buffer of 100m must be established around the burial site for the duration of the mining operations. If not possible, then: (2) Archaeological investigation: This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.				
Site No.	Site type	NHRA category	Field rating	Impact rating: Before/After mitigation
7.3.3.1	Structures older than 60 years	Section 34	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance	Medium (40)
7.3.3.4				Low (14)
Mitigation: (2) Archaeological investigation: it is recommended that a watching brief should be instituted. This implies that an archaeologist should be present on site when construction work takes place to recover any significant material that might be exposed.				

Legal requirements

The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report.

- The legal requirements related to heritage specifically are specified in Section 3 of this report. For this proposed project, the assessment has determined that sites, features and objects of heritage significance occur in the project area therefore various permits are required from SAHRA or the PHRA if they are to be impacted upon.
- If heritage features are identified during construction, as stated in the management recommendation, these finds would have to be assessed by a specialist, after which a decision will be made regarding the application for relevant permits.

Reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity should be authorised:

- From a heritage point of view, it is recommended that the Proposed Project be allowed to continue on acceptance of the mitigation measures presented above and the conditions proposed below.

Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation:

- The Palaeontological Sensitivity Map (<http://www.sahra.org.za/sahris/map/palaeo>) indicate that the project area has an insignificant to zero sensitivity of fossil remains to be found and therefore a palaeontological assessment is required. It is only in the far southern part, where development is not going to take place, where there is a high possibility of fossil remains to be found and therefore a desktop assessment is required for that portion.
- Should archaeological sites or graves be exposed during construction work, it must immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. The appropriate steps to take are indicated in Section 9 of the report, as well as in the **Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites**, in the Addendum, Section 12.4.

11. REFERENCES

11.1 Data bases

Chief Surveyor General
Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.
Heritage Atlas Database, Pretoria
National Archives of South Africa
SAHRA Archaeology and Palaeontology Report Mapping Project (2009)
SAHRIS Database

11.2 Literature

Breuil, H. 1948. The Earlier Stone Age or Old Palaeolithic Industries in the Vaal River Basin. *Archaeological Survey. Archaeological Series No. VI:8-18.*

Cloete, P.G. 2000. *The Anglo-Boer War: a Chronology.* Pretoria: JP van der Walt.

Environamics 2021. *Project Description Document: Proposed Sediba Solar Power Plant near Parys, Free State Province.*

Huffman, T.N. 2007. *Handbook to the Iron Age.* Scottsville: University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.

Maggs, T.M.O'C. 1976. *Iron Age communities of the southern Highveld.* Pietermaritzburg: Natal Museum.

Mason, R.J. 1969. *The Prehistory of the Transvaal.* Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University Press.

Muncina, L. & Rutherford, M.C. 2006. *The Vegetation Map of South Africa, Lesotho and Swaziland.* Pretoria: SANBI.

Oberholster, A.G. 1978. Parys on the Vaal. *Contree* 3: 10-12.

Partridge, T.C. & Brink, A.B.A. 1967. Gravels and terraces of the Lower Vaal River Basin. *South African Geographical Journal* 49:21-38.

Pelser, A.J. 2002. *Askoppies: Late Iron Age Sotho-Tswana settlement on the Vredefort Dome.* Unpublished MA thesis. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand.

Praagh, L.V. (ed.) 1906. *The Transvaal and its mines.* London: Praagh & Lloyd.

Raper, P.E. 2004. *South African place names.* Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball Publishers.

Reimold, W.U. & Gibson, R.L. (eds.) 2005. *Meteorite Impact! The Danger from Space and South Africa's Mega-Impact.* Johannesburg: Chris van Rensburg Publications (Pty) Ltd.

SESA, 1973. *Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa.* Cape Town: Nasou Limited.

Söhnge, P.G., Visser, D.J.L. & Van Riet Lowe, C. 1937. The Geology and Archaeology of the Vaal River Basin. Geological Survey Memoir No. 35. Pretoria: Government Printer.

Taylor, M.O.V. 1979. *Late Iron Age settlements on the northern edge of the Vredefort Dome.* Unpublished MA thesis. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand.

Van den Bergh, G. 1996. *24 Battles and Battle Fields of the North-West Province*. Potchefstroom: The North West Tourism Association.

Van Loggerenberg, E. 1973. *'n Geografiese studie van die stedelike gebied van Parys, O.V.S.* MA Thesis. Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education.

Van Riet Lowe, C. 1948. The Older Gravels on the Vaal. *Archaeological Survey. Archaeological Series No. VI:19-30.*

Van Riet Lowe, C. 1952. The Vaal River chronology. An up-to-date summary. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 7:135-149.

Van Riet Lowe, C. n.d. *The distribution of Prehistoric rock engravings and paintings in South Africa*. Archaeological Survey, Archaeological Series No. 7.

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2004. *A survey of archaeological heritage resources in the area proposed as the Vredefort Dome World Heritage Site, South Africa*. Pretoria: Unpublished report 2004KH038.

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2020. *Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: the proposed Parys Estate (Rietpoort) establishment on Portions 95 and 96 of the Farm Rietpoort 518-IQ, Tlokwe City Local Municipality, North West Province*. Pretoria: Unpublished report 2020/JvS/046.

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2021. *Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: The proposed Sediba Solar Power Plant near Parys, Free State Province*. Pretoria: Unpublished report 2021/JvS/026.

11.3 Archival sources, maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topographic maps

Google Earth

Aerial Photographs: Chief Surveyor-General

<http://artefacts.co.za>

<http://vmus.adu.org.za>

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

12. ADDENDUM

1. Indemnity and terms of use of this report

The findings, results, conclusions and recommendations given in this report are based on the author's best scientific and professional knowledge as well as available information. The report is based on survey and assessment techniques which are limited by time and budgetary constraints relevant to the type and level of investigation undertaken and the author reserve the right to modify aspects of the report including the recommendations if and when new information may become available from ongoing research or further work in this field, or pertaining to this investigation.

Although all possible care is taken to identify all 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 study. The author of this report will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.

Although the author exercises due care and diligence in rendering services and preparing documents, he accepts no liability and the client, by receiving this document, indemnifies the author against all actions, claims, demands, losses, liabilities, costs, damages and expenses arising from or in connection with services rendered, directly or indirectly by the author and by the use of the information contained in this document.

This report must not be altered or added to without the prior written consent of the author. This also refers to electronic copies of this report which are supplied for the purposes of inclusion as part of other reports, including main reports. Similarly, any recommendations, statements or conclusions drawn from or based on this report must make reference to this report. If these form part of a main report relating to this investigation or report, this report must be included in its entirety as an appendix or separate section to the main report.

2. Assessing the significance of heritage resources and potential impacts

A system for site grading was established by the NHRA and further developed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA 2007) and has been approved by ASAPA for use in southern Africa and was utilised during this assessment.

2.1 Significance of the identified heritage resources

According to the NHRA, Section 2(vi) the **significance** of a heritage sites and artefacts is determined by it aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technical value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

Matrix used for assessing the significance of each identified site/feature

1. SITE EVALUATION				
1.1 Historic value				
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history				
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history				
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery				
1.2 Aesthetic value				
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group				
1.3 Scientific value				
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage				
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period				
1.4 Social value				
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons				
1.5 Rarity				
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage				
1.6 Representivity				
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects				
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class				
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province, region or locality.				
2. Sphere of Significance		High	Medium	Low
International				
National				
Provincial				
Regional				
Local				
Specific community				
3. Field Register Rating				
1.	National/Grade 1: High significance - No alteration whatsoever without permit from SAHRA			
2.	Provincial/Grade 2: High significance - No alteration whatsoever without permit from provincial heritage authority.			
3.	Local/Grade 3A: High significance - Mitigation as part of development process not advised.			

4.	Local/Grade 3B: High significance - Could be mitigated and (part) retained as heritage register site	
5.	Generally protected 4A: High/medium significance - Should be mitigated before destruction	
6.	Generally protected 4B: Medium significance - Should be recorded before destruction	
7.	Generally protected 4C: Low significance - Requires no further recording before destruction	

2.2 Significance of the anticipated impact on heritage resources

All impacts identified during the HIA stage of the study will be classified in terms of their significance. Issues would be assessed in terms of the following criteria:

Nature of the impact

A description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.

Extent

The physical **extent**, wherein it is indicated whether:

- 1 - The impact will be limited to the site;
- 2 - The impact will be limited to the local area;
- 3 - The impact will be limited to the region;
- 4 - The impact will be national; or
- 5 - The impact will be international.

Duration

Here it should be indicated whether the lifespan of the impact will be:

- 1 - Of a very short duration (0–1 years);
- 2 - Of a short duration (2–5 years);
- 3 - Medium-term (5–15 years);
- 4 - Long term (where the impact will persist possibly beyond the operational life of the activity); or
- 5 - Permanent (where the impact will persist indefinitely).

Magnitude (Intensity)

The magnitude of impact, quantified on a scale from 0-10, where a score is assigned:

- 0 - Small and will have no effect;
- 2 - Minor and will not result in an impact;
- 4 - Low and will cause a slight impact;
- 6 - Moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way;
- 8 - High, (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease); or
- 10 - Very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.

Probability

This describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring and is estimated on a scale where:

- 1 - Very improbable (probably will not happen);
- 2 - Improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood);
- 3 - Probable (distinct possibility);
- 4 - Highly probable (most likely); or
- 5 - Definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).

Significance

The significance is determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above (refer to the formula below) and can be assessed as low, medium or high:

$S = (E+D+M) \times P$; where

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent
 D = Duration
 M = Magnitude
 P = Probability

Significance of impact		
Points	Significant Weighting	Discussion
< 30 points	Low	Where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area.
31-60 points	Medium	Where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated.
> 60 points	High	Where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area.

Confidence

This should relate to the level of confidence that the specialist has in establishing the nature and degree of impacts. It relates to the level and reliability of information, the nature and degree of consultation with I&AP's and the dynamic of the broader socio-political context.

- High, where the information is comprehensive and accurate, where there has been a high degree of consultation and the socio-political context is relatively stable.
- Medium, where the information is sufficient but is based mainly on secondary sources, where there has been a limited targeted consultation and socio-political context is fluid.
- Low, where the information is poor, a high degree of contestation is evident and there is a state of socio-political flux.

Status

- The status, which is described as either positive, negative or neutral.

Reversibility

- The degree to which the impact can be reversed.

Mitigation

- The degree to which the impact can be mitigated.

Nature:		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation
Construction Phase		
Probability		
Duration		
Extent		
Magnitude		
Significance		
Status (positive or negative)		
Operation Phase		
Probability		
Duration		
Extent		
Magnitude		
Significance		
Status (positive or negative)		
Reversibility		
Irreplaceable loss of resources?		
Can impacts be mitigated		

3. Mitigation measures

- *Mitigation: means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.*

Impacts can be managed through one or a combination of the following mitigation measures:

- Avoidance
- Investigation (archaeological)
- Rehabilitation
- Interpretation
- Memorialisation
- Enhancement (positive impacts)

For the current study, the following mitigation measures are proposed, to be implemented only if any of the identified sites or features are to be impacted on by the proposed development activities:

- (1) Avoidance/Preserve: This is viewed to be the primary form of mitigation and applies where any type of development occurs within a formally protected or significant or sensitive heritage context and is likely to have a high negative impact. This measure often includes the change / alteration of development planning and therefore impact zones in order not to impact on resources. The site should be retained *in situ* and a buffer zone should be created around it, either temporary (by means of danger tape) or permanently (wire fence or built wall). Depending on the type of site, the buffer zone can vary from
 - 10 metres for a single grave, or a built structure, to
 - 50 metres where the boundaries are less obvious, e.g. a Late Iron Age site.
- (2) Archaeological investigation/Relocation of graves: This option can be implemented with additional design and construction inputs. This is appropriate where development occurs in a context of heritage significance and where the impact is such that it can be mitigated. Mitigation is to excavate the site by archaeological techniques, document the site (map and photograph) and analyse the recovered material to acceptable standards. This can only be done by a suitably qualified archaeologist.
 - This option should be implemented when it is impossible to avoid impacting on an identified site or feature.
 - This also applies for graves older than 60 years that are to be relocated. For graves younger than 60 years a permit from SAHRA is not required. However, all other legal requirements must be adhered to.
 - Impacts can be beneficial – e.g. mitigation contribute to knowledge
- (3) Rehabilitation: When features, e.g. buildings or other structures are to be re-used. Rehabilitation is considered in heritage management terms as an intervention typically involving the adding of a new heritage layer to enable a new sustainable use.
 - The heritage resource is degraded or in the process of degradation and would benefit from rehabilitation.
 - Where rehabilitation implies appropriate conservation interventions, i.e. adaptive reuse, repair and maintenance, consolidation and minimal loss of historical fabric.
 - Conservation measures would be to record the buildings/structures as they are (at a particular point in time). The records and recordings would then become the ‘artefacts’ to be preserved and managed as heritage features or (movable) objects.
 - This approach automatically also leads to the enhancement of the sites or features that are re-used.

- (4) Mitigation is also possible with additional design and construction inputs. Although linked to the previous measure (rehabilitation) a secondary though 'indirect' conservation measure would be to use the existing architectural 'vocabulary' of the structure as guideline for any new designs.
 - The following principle should be considered: **heritage informs design**.
 - This approach automatically also leads to the enhancement of the sites or features that are re-used.

- (5) No further action required: This is applicable only where sites or features have been rated to be of such low significance that it does not warrant further documentation, as it is viewed to be fully documented after inclusion in this report.
 - Site monitoring during development, by an ECO or the heritage specialist are often added to this recommendation to ensure that no undetected heritage/remains are destroyed.

4. Management Plan: Burial Grounds and Graves, with reference to general heritage sites

1. Background

Burial grounds and graves are viewed as having high emotional and sentimental value and accordingly always carry a high cultural heritage significance rating. Best practice principles dictate that they should preferably be preserved *in situ*. It is only when it is unavoidable and the site cannot be retained, that the graves should be exhumed and relocated after all due processes had been successfully implemented.

For retaining the burial sites and graves, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) unit requires a detailed Heritage Management Plan (HMP) clearly outlining a grave management plan that provides details of grave management and access protocols. In addition, the HMP should also provide detailed change finds protocol or procedures in the case of the identification human remains.

The primary aim of the Burial Grounds and Graves Management Plan therefore is to assist in the implementation of mitigation measures to reduce potential negative impacts through the modification of the proposed project development design.

2. Legal Implications

South Africa's unique and non-renewable archaeological and palaeontological heritage sites, inclusive of burial grounds and graves, are 'generally' protected in terms various laws and by-laws:

- Nationally: National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999;

In addition, the following also refer specifically to burial grounds and graves:

- Human Tissue Act, No. 65 of 1983;
- Section 46 of the National Health Act, No. 61 of 2003;
- Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925)
- By-laws:
 - R363 of 2013: Regulations Relating to the Management of Human Remains
 - Local Authorities Notice 34 of 2017, Cemeteries, Crematoria and Funeral Undertakers By-Laws as per Provincial Gazette of 7 April 2017 No. 2800.

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No. 25 of 1999, graves and burial grounds are divided into the following categories:

- Ancestral graves;
- Royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
- Graves of victims of conflict;
- Graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
- Historical graves and cemeteries; and
- Other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant heritage resources authority:

- 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;
- Destroy, damage, alter, exhume or 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

- Bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Marked graves younger than 60 years do not fall under the protection of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) with the result that exhumation, relocation and reburial can be conducted by a register undertaker. This will include logistical aspects such as social consultation, purchasing of plots in cemeteries, procurement of coffins, etc.

Marked graves older than 60 years are protected by the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) and as a result an archaeologist must be in attendance to assist with the exhumation and documentation of the graves. Unmarked graves are by default regarded as older than 60 years and therefore also falls under the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999, Section 36).

3. Management Plan

3.1 Definitions

Heritage Site Management: Heritage site management is the control of the elements that make up physical and social environment of a site, its physical condition, land use, human visitors, interpretation, etc. Management may be aimed at preservation or, if necessary, at minimizing damage or destruction or at presentation of the site to the public. A site management plan is designed to retain the significance of the place. It ensures that the preservation, enhancement, presentation and maintenance of the place/site is deliberately and thoughtfully designed to protect the heritage values of the place (from: SAHRA Site management plans: guidelines for the development of plans for the management of heritage sites or places).

Mitigation: means to anticipate and prevent negative impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.

3.2 Heritage management plan (HMP)

3.2.1 Phase 1: Site identification and verification

This part of the process usually take place during the Phase 1 heritage impact assessment and is discussed in Section 7 of the main body of the HIA.

Locality and identification:

- The location of the identified site (e.g. farm name, GPS coordinates) is given;
- Determination of the number of graves and the date range of the burials.

The physical condition of the site is also described in terms of:

- The condition of the burial grounds and graves, e.g. has the headstones been pushed over;
- The approximate number of graves and the date range of the graves;
- Is the site fenced off;
- Is there access to the site, in the case it is fenced off;
- Has the site recently been visited by next of kin or other individuals;
- The status of the vegetation cover on the site.

3.2.2 Phase 2: Determination of the potential impact on the identified sites

Identified impacts on the graves and burial sites are calculated and discussed in Section 8.1 of the main body of the HIA.

The second phase consists of information that should be collected in order to develop the conservation management plan. This includes:

- The needs of the client;
- External needs, i.e. the next of kin;
- Requirements for the maintenance of the cultural significance.

From the above an evaluation is made of the impact of the proposed development project on the status of each of the identified burial grounds and graves.

3.2.3 Phase 3: Mitigation measures

Proposed mitigation measures for each identified burial ground or graves are developed and is discussed in the main body of the HIA (Section 8.2).

The main aim of the mitigation measures, as far as is feasible, is to remove any physical, direct impacts on the burial grounds and graves.

- A minimum buffer of 20m must be established around known burial grounds and graves for the duration of the construction phase. This is relevant where the burial site has been static for a considerable period of time and has already been fenced off;
- In cases the burial site is still in use and might expand in the future and is not fenced off, a minimum buffer of 100m should be implemented;
- In the case where blasting takes place during mining activities, the buffers should increase correspondingly to 200m;
- The buffers must be clearly demarcated, and signage placed during the construction/mining period;
- Access to the graves should be allowed to the descendants. However, they should adhere to the managing authorities' conditions regarding permissions, appointments, health, environment and safety.
- The areas with graves should be kept clean and the grass short so that visitors may enter it without any concerns.
 - However, this might create problems as in many cases not all graves are well-marked, carrying the possibility that they might inadvertently be damaged and therefore contractors/land-owners might not be will to accept this responsibility. The descendants should therefore be held responsible for the maintenance of the site.
- Sites that are located close to access/haul roads might need additional mitigation. All personnel and especially drivers of heavy haul vehicles should be informed where these sites are, and they should keep to the speed limits (usually 30km/h on mining sites);
- Any change in the development layout, future development plans, condition of the grave sites and individual graves should immediately be reported to the heritage inspector/SAHRA for guidance;
- Relevant strategies should be put in place for the managing of the burial grounds and graves after the closure of the mine or the completion of the project. It needs to be stated that the land-owner or developer always will be responsible for the preservation of the site. Therefore, measures should be put in place to ensure that the site is handled appropriately after closure, which, in essence would entail the continuation measures already put in place;

3.3 Management strategy

A general approach to this is set out in Section 9 of the main body of the HIA report and is equally applicable to general heritage sites and feature as well as to burial grounds and graves.

A strategy for the implementation of the conservation plan is developed:

- A heritage practitioner should be appointed to develop a heritage induction program and conduct training for the ECO, as well as team leaders, in the identification of heritage resources and artefacts;
- Known sites must be demarcated and fenced off and signage placed during the construction/mining period;
- This management strategy should be applicable to the construction, operation as well as the post operation phases of the development/mining activities.
- Relevant strategies should be put in place for the managing of the burial grounds and graves after the completion of the project. It needs to be stated that the land-owner or developer always will be responsible for the preservation of the site. Therefore, measures should be put in place to ensure that the site is handled appropriately after closure, which, in essence would entail the continuation measures already put in place;
- The managing authority should be able to regularly inspect the sites in order to ensure that construction and other such activities do not damage the graves;
 - SAHRA and the relevant PHRA are the competent authorities responsible for the regulation of the HMP in terms of the national legislative framework. The NHRA states:
36(1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make the necessary arrangement for their conservation as they see fit.

4. Relocation of graves

Once it has been decided to relocate particular graves, the following steps should be taken:

- Notices of the intention to relocate the graves need to be put up at the burial site for a period of 60 days. This should contain information where communities and family members can contact the developer/archaeologist/public-relations officer/undertaker. All information pertaining to the identification of the graves needs to be documented for the application of a SAHRA permit. The notices need to be in at least 3 languages, English, and two other languages. This is a requirement by law.
- Notices of the intention needs to be placed in at least two local newspapers and have the same information as the above point. This is a requirement by law.
- Local radio stations can also be used to try contact family members. This is not required by law, but is helpful in trying to contact family members.
- During this time (60 days) a suitable cemetery need to be identified close to the development area or otherwise one specified by the family of the deceased.
- An open day for family members should be arranged after the period of 60 days so that they can gather to discuss the way forward, and to sort out any problems. The developer needs to take the families requirements into account. This is a requirement by law.
- Once the 60 days has passed and all the information from the family members have been received, a permit can be requested from SAHRA. This is a requirement by law.
- Once the permit has been received, the graves may be exhumed and relocated.
- All headstones must be relocated with the graves as well as any items found in the grave.

Information needed for the SAHRA permit application:

- The permit application needs to be done by an archaeologist.
- A map of the area where the graves have been located.
- A survey report of the area prepared by an archaeologist.
- All the information on the families that have identified graves.
- If graves have not been identified and there are no headstones to indicate the grave, these are then unknown graves and should be handled as if they are older than 60 years. This information also needs to be given to SAHRA.
- A letter from the landowner giving permission to the developer to exhume and relocate the graves.
- A letter from the new cemetery confirming that the graves will be reburied there.
- Details of the farm name and number, magisterial district and GPS coordinates of the gravesite.

5. Defining next of kin

An extensive Burial Grounds and Graves Consultation process must be implemented in accordance with NHRA Regulations to identify bona fide next of kin and reach agreement regarding relocation of graves.

Anthropologically speaking three type of kin are distinguished: patrilineal (called *agnates*), maternal (*uterine* kin) and kin by marriage (*affines*). All three categories have their important part to play in social life.

In terminologies used in the west the close-knit group of family members is clearly marked off from other kin - family terms, such as 'father', 'mother', 'brother' and 'sister' are never used for aunts, uncles and cousins.

In many non-western societies this is not the case and the family is merged with the wider group of kin and the family terms are applied much more widely. Next of kin for the Southern Bantu-language speakers is based on a classificatory system where a man uses a term to refer to three significant relatives – his father, his father's brother and his mother's brother.

For example, a man (A) may call his father's brother (i.e. uncle) also a father. All of that latter person's children will then also be called his (A) brothers and sisters, prohibiting him from marrying any of them (however, *vide* preferred marriages). In Anthropology this system is referred to as the Iroquois system (with reference to the North American Indian tribe where it was first described). When a man calls his father's brother 'father' a suffix is usually added to indicate whether he is an elder or junior brother (e.g. *(ra)mogolo* = elder brother; *(ra)ngwane* = junior brother; also *(ra)kgadi* = younger sister; *(ma)lome* = mother's brother)(SePedi terminology is used).

Consultants having to relocate graves might find it confusing if they do not have insight into this complex system of kinship, where, for example a single individual can have more than one father or mother.

6. Chance find procedures

A general approach to this is set out in Section 9 of the main body of the HIA report and is equally applicable to general heritage sites and features as to burial grounds and graves.

- A heritage practitioner should be appointed to develop a heritage induction program and conduct training for the ECO, as well as team leaders, in the identification of heritage resources and artefacts;
- An appropriately qualified heritage consultant should be identified to be called upon if any possible heritage resources or artefacts are identified;
- Should an archaeological site or cultural material be discovered during construction (or operation), the area should be demarcated, and construction activities be halted;
- The qualified archaeologist will then need to come out to the site and evaluate the extent and importance of the heritage resources and make the necessary recommendations for mitigating the find and impact on the heritage resource;
- The contractor therefore should have some sort of contingency plan so that operations could move elsewhere temporarily while the material and data are recovered;
- Should the heritage consultant conclude that the find is a heritage resource protected in terms of the NHRA (1999) Sections 34, 35, 37 and NHRA (1999) Regulations (Regulation 38, 39, 40), he or she should notify SAHRA and/or the relevant PHRA;
- Based on the comments received from SAHRA and/or the PHRA, the heritage consultant would present the relevant terms of reference to the client for implementation;
- Construction/Operational activities can commence as soon as the site has been cleared and signed off by the archaeologist.

7. Curriculum vitae

Johan Abraham van Schalkwyk

Personal particulars

Date of birth: 14 April 1952
Identity number: 520414 5099 08 4
Marital status: Married; one daughter
Nationality: South African

Current address: home

62 Coetzer Ave, Monument Park, Pretoria, 0181
Mobile: 076 790 6777; E-mail: jvschalkwyk@mweb.co.za

Qualifications

1995 DLitt et Phil (Anthropology), University of South Africa
1985 MA (Anthropology), University of Pretoria
1981 BA (Hons), Anthropology, University of Pretoria
1979 Post Graduate Diploma in Museology, University of Pretoria
1978 BA (Hons), Archaeology, University of Pretoria
1976 BA, University of Pretoria

Non-academic qualifications

12th HSRC-School in Research Methodology - July 1990
Dept. of Education and Training Management Course - June 1992
Social Assessment Professional Development Course - 1994
Integrated Environmental Management Course, UCT - 1994

Professional experience

Private Practice
2017 - current: Professional Heritage Consultant

National Museum of Cultural History

1992 - 2017: Senior researcher: Head of Department of Research. Manage an average of seven researchers in this department and supervise them in their research projects. Did various projects relating to Anthropology and Archaeology in Limpopo Province, Mpumalanga, North West Province and Gauteng. Headed the Museum's Section for Heritage Impact Assessments.
1978 - 1991: Curator of the Anthropological Department of the Museum. Carried out extensive fieldwork in both anthropology and archaeology

Department of Archaeology, University of Pretoria

1976 - 1977: Assistant researcher responsible for excavations at various sites in Limpopo Province and Mpumalanga.

Awards and grants

1. Hanisch Book Prize for the best final year Archaeology student, University of Pretoria - 1976.
2. Special merit award, National Cultural History Museum - 1986.
3. Special merit award, National Cultural History Museum - 1991.
4. Grant by the Department of Arts, Culture, Science and Technology, to visit the various African countries to study museums, sites and cultural programmes - 1993.
5. Grant by the USA National Parks Service, to visit the United States of America to study museums, sites, tourism development, cultural programmes and impact assessment programmes - 1998.
6. Grant by the USA embassy, Pretoria, under the Bi-national Commission Exchange Support Fund, to visit cultural institutions in the USA and to attend a conference in Charleston - 2000.
7. Grant by the National Research Foundation to develop a model for community-based tourism - 2001.

8. Grant by the National Research Foundation to develop a model for community-based tourism - 2013. In association with RARI, Wits University.

Publications

Published more than 70 papers, mostly in scientifically accredited journals, but also as chapters in books.

Conference Contributions

Regularly presented papers at conferences, locally as well as internationally, on various research topics, ranging in scope from archaeology, anthropological, historical, cultural historical and tourism development.

Heritage Impact Assessments

Since 1992, I have done more than 2000 Phase 1 and Phase 2 impact assessments (archaeological, anthropological, historical and social) for various government departments and developers. Projects include environmental management frameworks, roads, pipeline-, and power line developments, dams, mining, water purification works, historical landscapes, refuse dumps and urban developments.

Latest publications

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2020. A cognitive approach to ordering of the world: some case studies from the Sotho- and Tswana-speaking people of South Africa. In Whitley, D.S., Loubser, J.H.N. & Whitelaw, G. (eds.) *Cognitive Archaeology. Mind, Ethnography, and the Past in South African and Beyond*. London: Routledge. Pp. 184-200.

Namono, C. & Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2020. Appropriating colonial dress in the rock art of the Makgabeng plateau, South Africa. In Wingfield, C., Giblin, J. & King, R. (eds) *The pasts and presence of art in South Africa: Technologies, Ontologies and Agents*. University of Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research. Pp. 51-62.