

APPENDIX D(2)

SPECIALIST REPORTS

D2: Archaeological Assessment

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

NAMAQUALAND REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME – UPGRADE OF THE WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE FROM OKIEP TO CONCORDIA AND CAROLUSBERG NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

**Concordia commonage (Rem Farm 21), Prt. 1 of Farm 132, Prt.
23 of Farm 132, Rem Farm 133, Prt. 9 of Farm 133, Re Farm
635, Springbok**

**Assessment conducted under Section 38 (3) of the National Heritage Resource
Act (No. 25 of 1999)**

Prepared for:

ENVIROAFRICA

Att: Mr Peet Botes

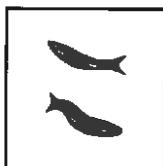
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By



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**JULY
2016**

**Heritage Impact Assessment, Namaqualand Regional Water Supply Scheme – Okiep to
Carolusberg**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

ACRM was appointed by EnviroAfrica to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed upgrading of the bulk water pipeline from Okiep to Concordia and Carolusberg, near Springbok in the Northern Cape Province.

The HIA forms part of a Basic Assessment process that is being conducted by EnviroAfrica cc.

The project entails the upgrading of the existing bulk water supply pipeline from the existing Okiep Reservoir, to the existing Concordia and Carolusberg Reservoirs. The proposed project will evaluate a number of different route options. Depending on which option is the most suitable, the project can be regarded as an expansion (i. e. replacing existing pipelines within the same footprint), or a new development if the preferred route does not follow the existing route.

The project is regarded as a high priority infrastructure upgrade by Sedibeng Water (the applicant), who is responsible for the management and maintenance of the whole of the Namaqualand regional water supply scheme.

Five route alternatives were investigated during the heritage field assessment; namely

- Concordia to Okiep (existing pipeline to be replaced)
- Carolusberg A1
- Carolusberg A2
- Carolusberg A3
- Carolusberg A4 (existing pipeline)

Carolusberg A1 is the preferred alternative.

Aim of the HIA

The overall purpose of the HIA is to assess the sensitivity of archaeological and other heritage resources in the alternative route options, to determine the potential impacts on such resources, and to avoid and/or minimize such impacts by means of management and/or mitigation measures.

Heritage resources identified

A field assessment of the five pipeline routes took place in September 2015 and in May 2016, in which the following observations were made:

Concordia to Okiep

No heritage resources were identified in the proposed (existing) route.

Carolusberg A1 (preferred route)

Two stone cairns/graves, a stone farm boundary, and a kraal were recorded close to the proposed route.

Carolusberg A2

An abandoned farm house, a few isolated stone tools, a stone kraal, a probable pre-colonial Khoekhoen kraal with associated scatters of Later Stone Age implements, a 'Christian' grave, and the remains of a dwelling were recorded close to the proposed route.

Carolusberg A3

Two graves and two possible graves/alternatively stone cairns marking old copper prospecting sites were recorded close to the proposed route.

Carolusberg A4

No heritage resources were identified in the proposed (existing) route.

Anticipated Impacts

Overall, as long as the recommendations made in this report are adhered too, no significant impacts to heritage resources are anticipated. In Carolusberg A1 (the preferred route) for example, no heritage resources will be impacted by the proposed construction of the water pipeline.

According to the SAHRIS fossil sensitivity map, the Springbok area is rated as having, a low (i. e. insignificant/zero) fossil sensitivity.

Conclusion

The HIA has identified no significant impacts to heritage resources that will need to be mitigated prior to, proposed activities commencing.

Therefore, there are no objections to the authorization of the proposed project.

From a heritage perspective, Carolusberg A1 (i. e. the preferred route) is an acceptable alternative.

Recommendations

Concordia to Okiep

No mitigation is required.

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Carolusberg A1 (preferred route option)

1. Construction of the water pipeline must avoid a stone kraal (Site 339) which is located about 15m from the proposed route.

Carolusberg A2

1. Construction of the water pipeline must avoid a possible Khoekhoen herder kraal (Site 661) which is located about 15m from the proposed route. The site has been graded as having *moderate-high* (Grade IIIb) significance. A 15m protective buffer is recommended.

2. Should any (unmarked) human remains or buried ostrich eggshell caches for example, be uncovered during excavations for the water pipeline, all work must cease and the remains and finds must be immediately reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (Ms Natasha Higgitt 021 462 4502), or Jonathan Kaplan (082 321 0172).

3. The above recommendations must be included in the Environmental Management (EMP) Plan for the proposed project.

Carolusberg A3

1. No mitigation is required.

Carolusberg A4

1. No mitigation is required.

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1. INTRODUCTION

ACRM was appointed by EnviroAfrica, on behalf of Sedibeng Water to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed upgrade of the bulk water supply pipeline from Okiep to Concordia and Carolusberg, near Springbok (Nama Khoi Municipality) in the Namaqualand region of the Northern Cape Province (Figures 1 & 2).

The HIA forms part of a Basic Assessment process that is being conducted by independent environmental consultants EnviroAfrica cc.

2. THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

The project entails upgrading of the existing bulk water supply pipeline from the existing Okiep Reservoir to the existing Concordia and Carolusberg Reservoirs.

The project will evaluate a number of alternative route options. Depending on which option is the most suitable the project can be regarded as an expansion (i. e. replacing existing pipelines within the same footprint), or a new development if the preferred pipeline route does not follow the existing route.

The project is regarded as a high priority infrastructure upgrade by the applicant (i. e. Sedibeng Water) who is responsible for the management and maintenance of the whole of the Namaqualand regional water supply scheme.

Five route alternatives were investigated during the heritage assessment (Figure 3); namely

- Concordia to Okiep (existing pipeline to be replaced)
- Carolusberg A1
- Carolusberg A2
- Carolusberg A3
- Carolusberg A4 (existing line)

Carolusberg A1 is the preferred route.

The overall purpose of the HIA is to assess the sensitivity of heritage resources in the alternative route options, to determine the potential impacts on heritage resources, and to avoid and/or minimize such impacts by means of management and/or mitigation measures.

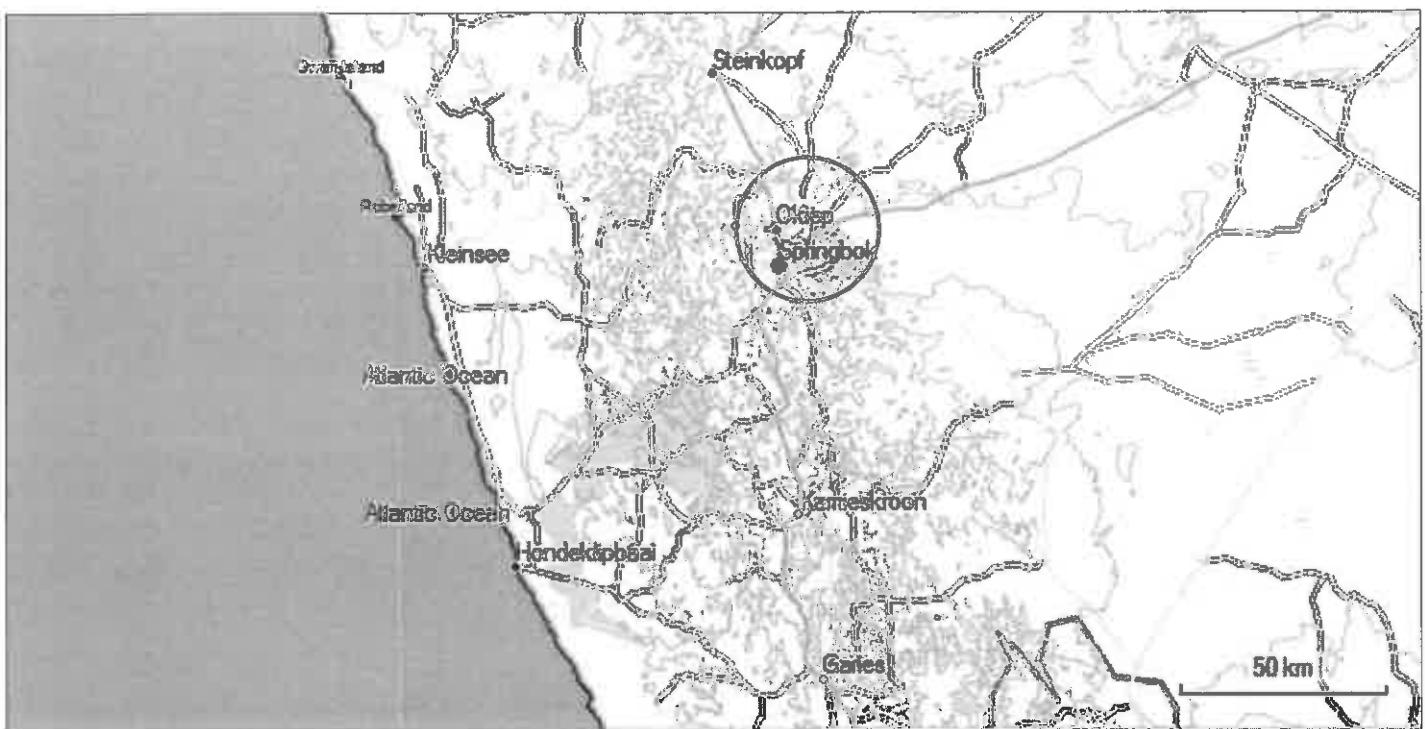


Figure 1. Locality map in a regional context. Red polygon indicates the study area

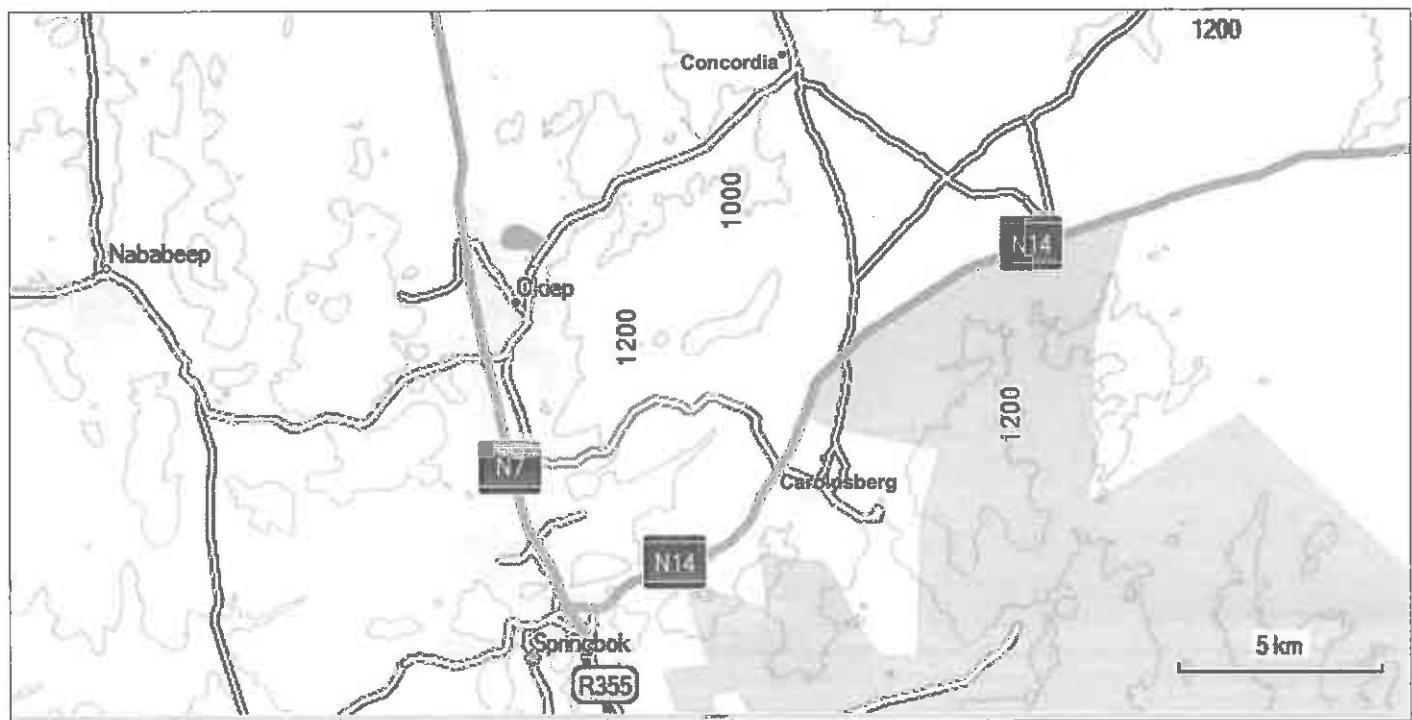


Figure 2. Locality map. The study area in a local context

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Figure 3. Google satellite map indicating the proposed alternative route options. The red and purple routes are existing lines

3. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999) makes provision for a compulsory Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) when an area exceeding 5000 m² is being developed. This is to determine if the area contains heritage sites and to take the necessary steps to ensure that they are not damaged or destroyed during development.

The NHRA provides protection for the following categories of heritage resources:

- Landscapes, cultural or natural (Section 3 (3))
- Buildings or structures older than 60 years (Section 34);
- Archaeological sites, palaeontological material and meteorites (Section 35);
- Burial grounds and graves (Section 36);
- Public monuments and memorials (Section 37);
- Living heritage (defined in the Act as including cultural tradition, oral history, performance, ritual, popular memory, skills and techniques, indigenous knowledge)

systems and the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships) (Section 2 (d) (xii)).

Section 38 (1) (a) of the Act also stipulates that any person constructing a powerline, pipeline or road, or similar linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length is required to notify the responsible heritage resources authority, who will in turn advise whether an impact assessment report is needed before development can take place.

4. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference for the study were to:

- Determine whether there are likely to be any important archaeological and other heritage resources in the proposed route options that may potentially be impacted by the project, and
- Recommend mitigation action to minimise the impact of the project on heritage resources

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

Springbok (the study area) is located in the arid Namaqualand region of the Northern Cape Province, 550 kms north of Cape Town, on the N7 to Namibia. Okiep, Concordia and Carolusberg owe their origins primarily to the 19th century copper mining industry, and preserve extensive mining and Anglo-Boer War heritage (Smallberger 1995).

Okiep lies to the east of the N7 about 5kms north of Springbok. Concordia was originally established as a Rhenish mission station in 1852 before copper mining began there in 1853. During the Anglo Boer War, the Boers used Concordia as their headquarters whilst Okiep (some 10 kms away) was under siege. Carolusberg is located about 8kms northeast of Springbok, off the N14. The town was visited by Governor Simon van der Stel on his expedition to Namaqualand in 1685 (Waterhouse 1932).

In general, the study area is characterised by extensive, exposed bedrock granite rocks of various sizes, huge granite and gneiss domes, mountains, steep rocky slopes, and open veld with shallow soils colonized by shrubs and dwarf vegetation (succulents). The dry Eselfontein River and several ephemeral water courses originating from the surrounding high mountains intersect and drain the study area. There are no known pans or springs. Surrounding land use is agriculture (mainly sheep & goat grazing), with some local granite mining operations in the hills surrounding Okiep, Concordia and Carolusberg.

Figures 4-35 illustrate the nature of the receiving environment surrounding the proposed route options.

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Figure 4. Pipeline from Okiep to Concordia (existing route)



Figure 6. Okiep to Concordia alongside the tar road (existing route)



Figure 5 Pipeline from Okiep to Concordia (existing route)

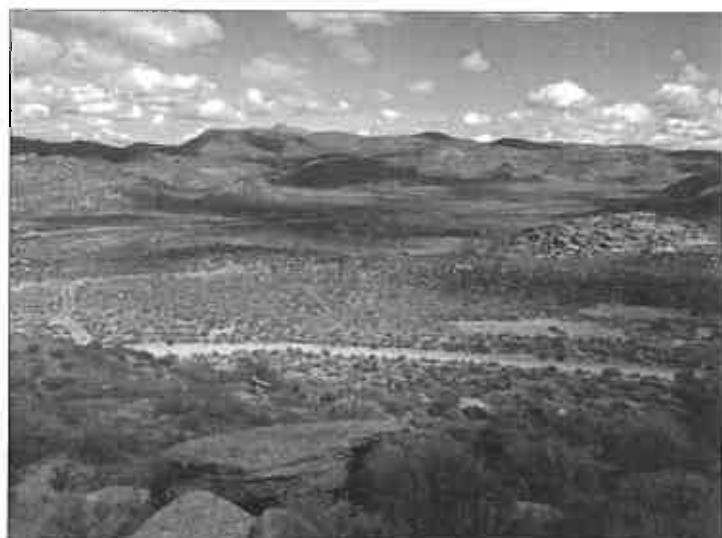


Figure 7. Concordia to Okiep (existing route), from below the existing Concordia Reservoir. View facing south west



Figure 8. Alternative A1 (the preferred route). View facing south east from the Concordia/Okiep tar road



Figure 10. Alternative A1 (the preferred route). View facing east.



Figure 9. Alternative A1 (the preferred route). View facing west. The Concordia/Okiep tar road can be seen in the distance



Figure 11. Alternative A1 (the preferred route). View facing east.

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Figure 12. Alternative A1 (the preferred route). View facing east.



Figure 14. Alternative A1 (the preferred route). Carolusberg to the N14. View facing north east



Figure 13. Alternative A1 (the preferred route). View facing east to the Concordia/Carolusberg road. Thereafter, the route will be aligned directly alongside the gravel road to Carolusberg



Figure 15. Alternative A1 (the preferred route). View facing south to the existing Carolusberg reservoir



Figure 16. Alternative A2. Gravel farm road from Concordia to Carolusberg. View facing south



Figure 17. Alternative A2. Gravel farm road from Concordia to Carolusberg. View facing north



Figure 18. Alternative A2. Valley between Carolusberg and Concordia. View facing north to Concordia



Figure 19. Alternative A2. Route to Concordia. View facing north

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Figure 20. Alternative A2. Gravel farm road to Okiep 'Private' tar road View facing north west.



Figure 22. Alternative A2. Route to Concordia. View facing north east



Figure 21. Alternative A2. Gravel farm road to Concordia. View facing north east



Figure 23. Alternative A2. View facing northeast

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Figure 24. Alternative A3. N14 from Carolusberg to Springbok. View facing south west



Figure 27. Alternative A3. View facing north to Okiep



Figure 25. Alternative A3. N14 from Carolusberg to Springbok. View facing south west



Figure 28. Alternative A3. View from Bergsig facing north to Okiep



Figure 26. Alternative A3. Dam wall to N14 tar road. View facing south



Figure 29. Alternative A3. Arrow indicates road to Okiep

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Figure 30. Alternative A4. 'Private' road from Carolusberg to Okiep. View facing north



Figure 32. Alternative 4. Private road from Carolusberg to Okiep. View facing east



Figure 31. Alternative A4. 'Private' road from Carolusberg to Okiep. View facing north



Figure 33. Alternative A4. Existing pipeline from Carolusberg to Okiep. View facing north



Figure 34. Alternative A4. View facing north over the mountains to Okiep



Figure 35. Alternative A4. Existing pipeline from Okiep to Carolusberg. View facing south

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6. STUDY APPROACH

6.1 Method

The overall purpose of the HIA is to assess the sensitivity of archaeological and other heritage resources that may occur in the 5 proposed pipeline routes, to determine the potential impacts on such resources, and to avoid and/or minimize such impacts by means of management and/or mitigation measures.

A field assessment took place on the 1st and 2nd September, 2015 and on the 20th April 2016 (Carolusberg A1).

A Track path of the survey was created. Most of the survey was done on foot, but sections of the different routes were driven by vehicle; for example, between Okiep and Concordia (A4 existing route), between Concordia and Carolusberg (A1 preferred route), and between Springbok and Carolusberg (A3), where the proposed routes are located in the existing road reserve.

Heritage resources located during the study were recorded using a hand held GPS device set on the map datum wgs 84.

A desktop study was also carried out to assess the heritage context surrounding the study area.

It should be noted that a large part of the surrounding landscape (i. e. Okiep, Bergsig & Concordia), and the high granite mountainous areas surrounding Okiep and Springbok, were ground truthed during a HIA for the proposed Springbok Wind Energy Farm, which included the location positions of some 40 wind turbines, internal access roads, laydown areas, electricity substations and powerline routes (Kaplan 2010).

6.2 Constraints and limitations

There were no constraints or limitations associated with the study. Overall, ground visibility was very good.

A portion of the proposed (existing) pipeline between Okiep and Carolusberg (A4) was not searched due to the rugged nature of the receiving environment (refer to Figures 33-35).

6.3 Identification of potential risks

- There are no potential risks or fatal flaws associated with the proposed project.
- According to the SAHRIS fossil sensitivity map, the area is considered to have a very low (insignificant/zero) sensitivity.

6.4 Archaeological background

Historically, the interior of Namaqualand was occupied by the Little Namaqua, a Khoekhoe pastoralist group who herded sheep and cattle and lived in temporary

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encampments of mat/grass huts. The Little Namaqua are known to have moved seasonally with their livestock and historical reports indicate that they may have followed a transhumance cycle between the Kamiesberg in the summer months and the Sandveld in the winter months (Webley 1992). Since the Little Namaqua had no clearly defined territorial boundaries, it was easy for the colonial Trekboers to settle in the area, when loan farms were granted after 1750. The Little Namaqua eventually retreated to so-called 'reserves' such as Leliefontein, Steinkopf, Kommaggas, Carolusberg, Concordia and the Richtersveld (Webley & Halkett 2010).

Until recently, little archaeological work had taken place in the Springbok area, where most of the current studies have been surveys undertaken as part of the EIA process. Most of the archaeological research in the western part of the Northern Cape has tended to be concentrated on the Namaqualand coast, in the Richtersveld and the Kamiesberg area.

Archaeological surveys around Springbok have generated mixed results. For example, only three stone flakes were recorded during an HIA for a proposed Wind Energy Farm near Springbok, Okiep and Concordia, where some faded rock was also recorded (Kaplan 2010). A few stone flakes were also encountered in a powerline route between Springbok and Nababeep during scoping for the same project.

A low density scatter of Later Stone Age (LSA) flakes, chunks, cores and utilized pieces, in quartz and silcrete were recorded near Bulletrap (north of Springbok) during an assessment of several borrow pits (Kaplan (2008)).

No pre-colonial resources were documented during a heritage scoping assessment for a proposed water pipeline between Rooiwinkel and Nababeep (Kaplan 2011a), and between Okiep and Bulletrap alongside the N7 (Kaplan 2011b), projects which are part of the current Namaqualand regional water supply scheme being administered by the applicant.

A few stone tools and a possible grave/grave marker were recorded by Smith (2013a) during a HIA for a proposed solar energy farm near Carolusberg, and dispersed scatters of stone tools, a stone kraal, colonial-era artefacts and a possible grave were also encountered by Smith (2013b) during a HIA for a proposed solar energy farm near Nababeep.

No archaeological heritage was encountered by Gaigher (2012) during a HIA for a proposed solar energy farm south of Springbok and no pre-colonial archaeological traces were encountered by Morris during a survey of the proposed upgrading of the Goegap Nature Reserve facilities a few kilometers outside Springbok.

Heritage resources relating to the historic copper railway line, and possible grave markers/alternatively copper prospecting pits covered with rocks, were identified by Webley (2014) during a HIA for the upgrading of the N7 between Okiep and Steinkopf, but no pre-colonial archaeological heritage was recorded during the study.

The majority of the work so far done appears to indicate a paucity of archaeological traces in the Springbok area of the Northern Cape.

7. FINDINGS

A range of heritage resources were documented during the heritage field assessment (Figure 36 & Table 1).



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dung was found within, or outside the kraal. The surrounding area and granite outcropping was also searched for archaeological remains and rock shelters. No rock art was found.

Grading: low to moderate (IIIc)

Two graves/stone cairns (Site 340) were recorded at the top of the steep kloof below a rocky ridge, some 40m south of the proposed route (Figure 39). The two cairns, built about 25m apart, are stacked with granite slabs about 1.5m high. No artefactual remains were found in the surrounding area. The distance from the proposed pipeline means that the graves will not be impacted by proposed construction activities.

Grading: high (IIIA)

A stone farm boundary (Site 341) measuring about 150m long and 1.5m wide, built with loose granite slabs, was encountered 60m from the proposed pipeline route (Figure 40), and will therefore not be impacted by proposed construction activities.

Grading: moderate to high (IIIB)

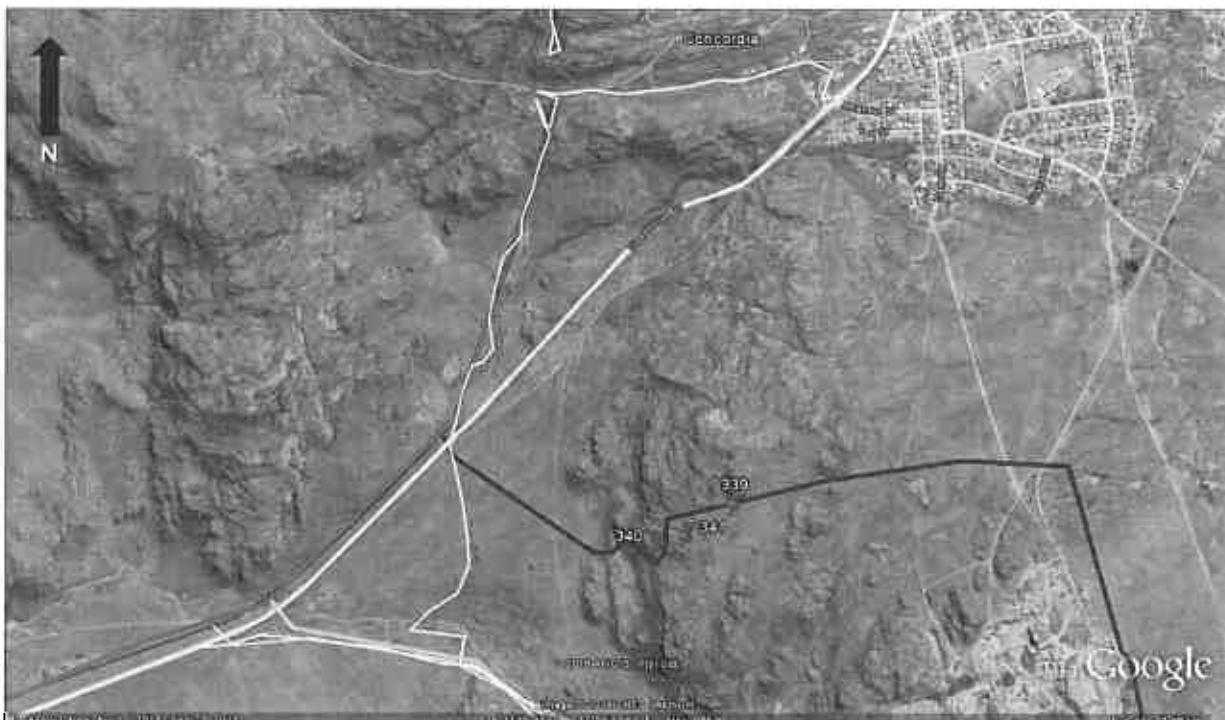


Figure 37. Google satellite map indicating location of heritage sites in Route Option A1 (the preferred alternative).



Figure 38. Remains of kraal (Site 349). View facing north



Figure 39. Graves (Site 340). View facing south



Figure 40. Stone farm boundary line (Site 341). View west

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7.3 Carolusberg A2

An abandoned farm house (Site 640), and a cluster of associated features including a drinking trough, water channel, concrete reservoir and concrete/raw stone-lined pit (Site 641) were recorded about 60m from the proposed pipeline route between Concordia and Carolusberg (Figures 41-43). The farm house is about 1km from some faded Bushman paintings and a farm laborer's grave recorded during the HIA for the Springbok wind energy farm (Kaplan 2010). The distance of the farmhouse and associated features from the proposed route, means they will not be impacted by proposed construction activities.

Grading: *moderate to low* (Grade IIIc)

One MSA quartzite flake (Site 664) was recorded in a large wind eroded patch of sand near the proposed route between Carolusberg and Concordia, while a silcrete flake (Site 655) was found in an old farm track in the proposed route leading over the mountain to Concordia.

Grading of the resources: *low* (Grade IIIc)

A probable Khoekhoen kraal (Site 661) was recorded 15m from the proposed pipeline route, 25m above a small, dry river bed running down the shallow valley. Comprising a large (13 x 8m) circular stone enclosure, alongside a much smaller secondary enclosure, the collapsed kraal has been constructed on top of a hard, flat rock surface on the south bank of the unnamed river (Figures 44 & 45). No artefactual or organic remains such as pottery, bone or ostrich eggshell were found inside the kraal, or in the surrounding area, but a dispersed/low density scatter of LSA flakes, chips and chunks in vein and milky white quartz, silcrete and quartzite, including a quartz bipolar core, and an anvil, were recorded on the shallow sandy soils on the northern bank of the river (Figures 46 & 47). No pottery or ostrich eggshell was found on the weathered soils, suggesting the scatter of tools, and the remains of the herder kraal may be contemporaneous.

Grading: *moderate to high* (Grade IIIb)

Site 342: A single grave was recorded 50m south of the proposed pipeline route (Figure 48). The grave comprises a small mound of packed stone, which has been disturbed. No grave goods or items were found. The grave is assumed to be a 'Christian' burial as it is located about 60m east of the remains of a dwelling (Site 345). The distance of the grave from the proposed pipeline means that it will not be impacted by proposed construction activities.

Grading: *high* (Grade IIIa)

A few isolated stone implements (Site 343) of *low* (Grade IIIc) significance were found about 50m south of the proposed route.

A well preserved stone kraal (Site 344) was recorded alongside a gravel farm road, 20m north of the proposed pipeline route (Figure 49 & 50). The single entrance kraal will not be impacted by proposed construction activities. No artefactual remains (pre-colonial or historic) were found inside or outside the feature, or in the surrounding landscape.

Grading: *moderate to low* (Grade IIIb)

The remains of a dwelling (Site 345 & Figure 51), were recorded 50m south of the proposed pipeline route, and 60m from the grave (Site 342). It is assumed that the two features are contemporaneous. The remains will not be impacted by proposed construction activities.

Grading: *low* (Grade IIIC)

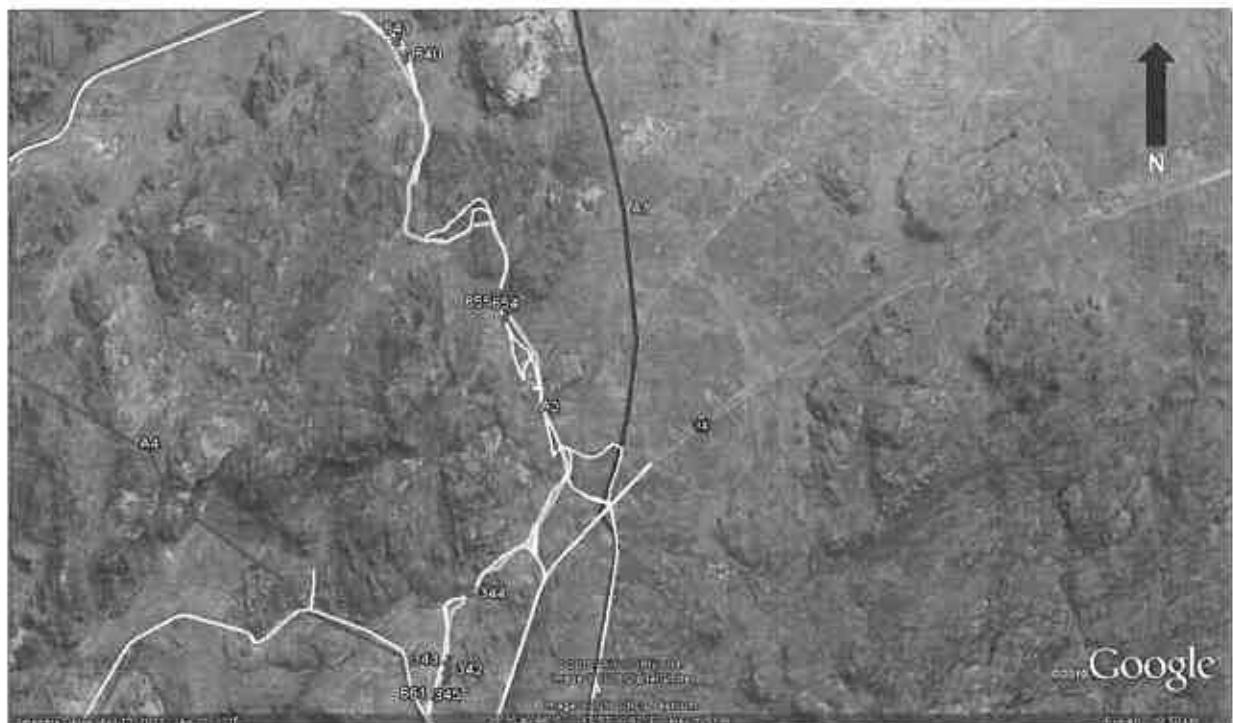


Figure 41. Google satellite map indicating location of heritage site in Alternative A2



Figure 42. Site 640. View facing south east



Figure 43. Site 641. View facing south east

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Figure 44. Stone kraal (Site 661) View facing south
Figure 45



Figure 45. Stone kraal (Site 661). View facing north



Figure 46. Site 661. Scale is in cm



Figure 47. Site 661. Scale is in cm



Figure 48. Grave (Site 342). View facing north east



Figure 49. Stone kraal (Site 344). View facing north



Figure 50. Stone kraal (Site 344). View facing west



Figure 51. Remains of dwelling (Site 345). View facing south

7.3 Carolusberg A3

Two graves (Site 648) were recorded 40m east of the proposed pipeline route (Figure 52). The graves, whose location was shown to the heritage practitioner by a local farmer, are located 20m east from the complete ruins of a farmhouse (Site 647). The graves have not been looked after for many years and no grave goods or items were found lying around.

Two graves/alternatively stone cairns marking old copper prospecting pits (Site 646) were recorded 60m east of the proposed route and some 300m from the N14 (Figures 53 & 54). According to Webley (2014), old prospecting pits covered with stones are fairly common in the Springbok area, which was the centre of the historical copper mining industry. No grave goods or items were found lying about.

Grading: *moderate to high* (Grade IIIa & IIIb)



Figure 52. Graves (Site 648)



Figure 53. Site 646 Graves/alternatively cairns marking old copper prospecting pits. View facing south to the N14

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Figure 54. Google satellite map indicating location of heritage site in Alternative A3

7.4 Carolusberg A4

No archaeological or any other heritage remains were recorded in the proposed route.

Site	Name of farm	Lat/long	Description of finds	Grading	Suggested mitigation
A1 Preferred					
339		S29 33.303 E17 56.258	Kraal	IIla	Pipeline to avoid
340		S29 33.344 E17 56.162	Graves	IIIa	None required, will not be impacted by proposed construction activities
341		S29 33.334 E17 56.198	Stone farm boundary (historical)	IIIb	None required, will not be impacted by proposed construction activities
A2					
640		S29 34.021 E17 56.191	Abandoned stone farm house	IIIc	None required, will not be impacted by propose construction activities.
641		S29 33.937 E17 56.139	Concrete drinking trough, water channel & storage pit	IIIc	None required, Features will not be impacted by proposed construction activities.
654		S29 35.405 E17 56.805	MSA quartzite flake in large wind exposed patch of ground	IIIc	None required

655		S29 35.180 E17 56.467	Silcrete flake	IIIc	None required
661		S29 37.256 E17 56.225	Khoekhoe kraal, with associated scatter of LSA tools on the north of bank unnamed stream. Tools comprise quartz, silcrete and quartzite flakes, quartz bipolar core, and pecked anvil. No pottery, bone or ostrich eggshell	IIIb/potential IIIa	Pipeline to avoid kraal. A 15m protective buffer is recommended.
342		S29 37.181 E17 56.269	Grave	IIIa	None required. Grave will not be impacted by proposed construction activities
343		S29 37.147 E17 56.270	Stone implements	IIIc	None required
344		S29 36.524 E17 56.353	Stone kraal alongside road (historical)	IIIa/b	None required, will not be impacted by proposed construction activities
345		S29 37.203 E17 56.269	Remains of dwelling floor	IIIc	None required, will not be impacted by proposed construction activities
A3					
646		S29 39.113 E 1754.322	Grave/alternatively stone cairns marking old prospecting site	IIIb	None required, will not be impacted by proposed construction activities
647		S29 38.852 E17 54.358	Ruins and rubble of farm house	IIIc	None required
648		S29 38.847 E17 54.370	X 2 graves	IIIb	None required, will not be impacted by proposed construction activities

Table 1. Spreadsheet of waypoints and description of archaeological finds

8. ANTICIPATED IMPACTS

Overall, as long as the recommendations contained in this report are adhered to, no significant impacts to heritage resources are anticipated.

In Carolusberg A1 (i. e. the preferred route) for example, no heritage resources will be directly impacted by proposed construction activities.

9. CONCLUSION

The HIA for the proposed upgrading of the bulk water supply pipeline from the existing Okiep Reservoir, to the existing Concordia and Carolusberg Reservoirs near Springbok has identified no significant impacts to heritage resources that will need to be mitigated prior to construction work commencing.

From a heritage perspective, Carolusberg A1 (i. e. the preferred route), is an acceptable alternative.

Therefore, there are no objections to the authorization of the proposed project.

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Carolusberg**

10. RECOMMENDATIONS

With regard to the proposed upgrading of the bulk water supply pipeline from Okiel to Concordia and Carolusberg near Springbok, the following recommendations are made:

10.1 Concordia to Okiel

1. No mitigation is required.

10.2 Alternative A1

1. Construction of the water pipeline must avoid the stone kraal (Site 339).

10.3 Alternative A2 (preferred route option)

1. Construction of the pipeline must avoid the possible Khoekhoen herder kraal (Site 661). The site has been graded as having *moderate-high* (Grade IIIb) significance. A 15m protective buffer is recommended.
2. Should any (unmarked) human remains or buried ostrich eggshell caches for example, be uncovered during excavations for the water pipeline, all work must cease and the remains and finds must be immediately reported to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (Ms Natasha Higgit 021 462 4502), or Jonathan Kaplan (082 321 0172).
3. The recommendations must be included in the Environmental Management (EMP) Plan for the proposed project.

10.4 Alternative A3

1. No mitigation is required.

10.5 Alternative A4

2. No mitigation is required.

11. REFERENCES

- Kaplan, 2011a Archaeological scoping the proposed construction of a new water pipeline between Rooiwinkel and Nababeep, Northern Cape. Report prepared for EnviroAfrica. ACRM Cape Town.
- Kaplan, J. 2011b. Archaeological scoping the proposed construction of a new pipeline between Bulletrap and Okiep, Northern Cape. Report prepared for EnviroAfrica. ACRM Cape Town
- Kaplan, J. 2010. Archaeological Impact Assessment for a proposed wind energy facility near Springbok, Northern Cape. Report prepared for DJ Environmental Consultants. ACRM, Cape Town
- Kaplan, 2008. An archaeological assessment of three proposed borrow pits alongside DR2595 N7 to Bulletrap, Northern Cape Province. Report prepared for Irme van Zyl Environmental Consultants
- Morris, D. 2012. Archaeological Impact Assessment, Phase 1 for inclusion in Basic Assessment Report 25/2011. Proposed upgrading of the Goegap Nature Reserve near Springbok, Northern Cape. Report prepared for Van Zyl Environmental Consultants. McGregor Museum, Kimberly.
- Gaigher, S. 2012. Heritage Impact Assessment Report Basic Assessment, proposed establishment of the Brax Energy Photovoltaic Solar Park on a Portion of the Farm Voelklip near Springbok in the Northern Cape Province. Report prepared for Shawn Johnston Sustainable Future/Savannah Environmental
- Smallberger, J.M. 1995. A history of copper mining in Namaqualand. Scholtz Trust.
- Smith, A. B. 2013a. Proposed Solar PV Facility Melkboskuil Farm 132/6 Carolusberg: A Heritage Impact Assessment. Report prepared for Footprint Environmental Services.
- Smith, A. B. 2013b. Proposed Solar PV Facility Klipdam Farm 134/17 Springbok, Northern Cape: A Heritage Impact Assessment. Report prepared for Footprint Environmental Services.
- Waterhouse, G. 1932. Simon van der Stel's Journal of his Expedition to Namaqualand, 1685-6. Dublin: Hodges, Figgis
- Webley, L. 2014. Heritage Impact Assessment proposed rehabilitation of the N7 between Okiem (KM 7.0), and Steinkopf (KM 47.2), Northern Cape. Report prepared for SRK Consulting. ACO, Cape Town
- Webley, L. 1992. The history and archaeology of pastoralist and hunter-gatherer settlement in the north-western Cape, South Africa. Unpublished D.Phil. thesis: University of Cape Town

APPENDIX E

E1: 1ST ROUND PPP

E1 – PROOF OF PPP

E1(a): Proof of advert

E1(b): Proof of posters

E2 – Key Stakeholders

E2(a): Register of I&AP's

E2(b): Proof of notification of Registered I&AP's

E3 – Comments received

E3(a): Comments received on initial PPP

E3(b): Comments & Response report

E4 – Proof of notification to Organs of State

Refer to E2(b)

E5 – Register of I&AP's

Refer to E2(a)

E6 – Stakeholder correspondence

None

APPENDIX E1(a)

APPENDIX E1(b)



EnviroAfrica

Environmental Management and Impact Assessment
Omgewingsbeheer en Impakbeoordeling

PPP: POSTER & MAILDROP PLACEMENT REGISTER

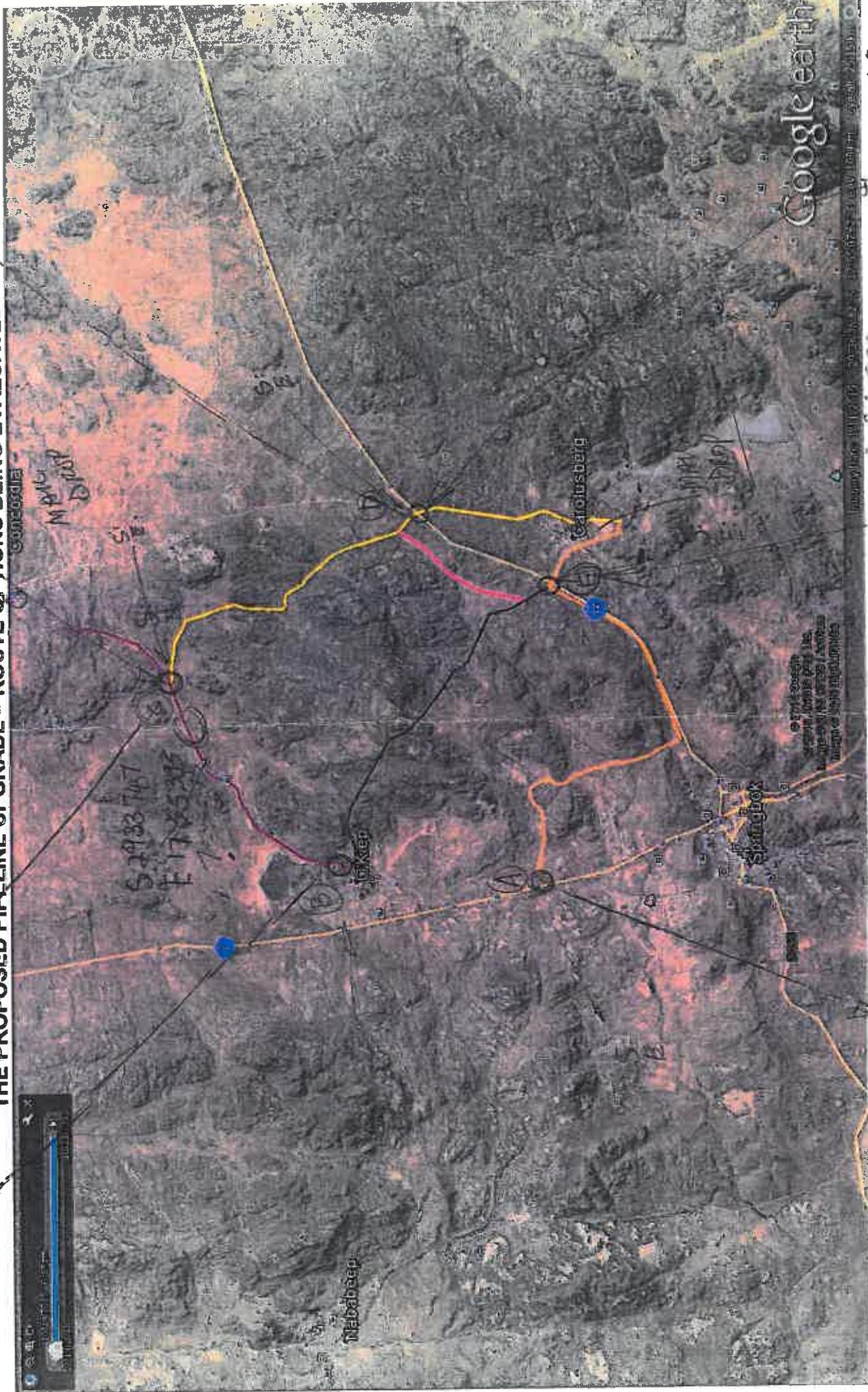
PROJECT:	Concordia / CAROLSBURG	AREA:	MANAQUILAND NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
ADDRESS:	WATER SUPPLY LINE		
CONTACT PERSON:	Peter Botha (EnviroAfrica)		
DATE	05/06 NOVEMBER 2015	DONE BY	Don Wilson

	STREET NAME & NUMBER	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
1.	CAROLSBURG N14 OFF RAMP (TURN OFF TO CAROLSBURG)	
2.	CONCORDIA N14 OFF RAMP (TURN OFF TO CONCORDIA)	
3.	CONCORDIA MUNICIPAL OFFICES NOTICE BOARD	
4.	CONCORDIA FENCE IN MAIN STREET BETWEEN TWO CAPE'S	
5.	CAROLSBURG STOP WHERE LOCAL MAIL IS COLLECTED	
6.	CONCORDIA / OKIEP ROAD AT PROPOSED BRANCH LINE CROSSING	
7.	OKIEP MAIN ROAD	
8.	OKIEP MUNICIPAL OFFICES NOTICE BOARDS	
	SPONGBOK MUNICIPAL OFFICES NOTICE BOARD	

	STREET NAME & NUMBER	DESCRIPTIVE NOTES
1.	CAROLSBURG. (THE SAFETY SPACER FOR BUS) DISTRIBUTED	
2.	MAIL DROPS TO SOME LOCAL HOUSES AND THE REMAINDER	
3.	OF THE MAIL DROPS WERE LEFT ON THE COUNTER OF	
4.	THE STOP THAT RECEIVES AND ACTS AS THE COLLECTION	
5.	POINT FOR MAIL	
6.	CONCORDIA AS PER CAROLSBURG CONCORDIA HAS NO MAIL	
7.	DELIVERY: OVER 800 RESIDENTS USE THE LOCAL POST	
8.	OFFICE TO COLLECT MAIL - THE POST OFFICE MANAGER	
9.	AGREED TO PUT SOME MAILBAGS INTO POSTBOXES AND	
10.	LEAVE SOME ON THE POST OFFICE COUNTER FOR HANDING	
11.	OUT.	
12.		

*John Botha
06 November 2015*

THE PROPOSED PIPELINE UPGRADE - ROUTE OPTIONS BEING EVALUATED



S: 41° 52' 991.
E: 117° 52' 991.

S: 41° 56' 350.
E: 117° 56' 350.

S: 41° 57' 438.
E: 117° 57' 438.

S: 41° 52' 882.
E: 117° 52' 512.

S: 41° 31' 718.
E: 117° 52' 189.

S: 41° 57' 495.
E: 117° 57' 350.



KEYNESIAN ECONOMICS

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मुख्यमंत्री



Engr. FOTOS





SMITH STRAAT
CAROLUS BERG



SWART STRAAT
CAROLUSBERG

INITIAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

NAMAQUALAND REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME (NRWSS) – UPGRADE OF THE WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE FROM OKIEP TO CONCORDIA AND CAROLUSBERG, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.

(Concordia commonage (Rem Farm 21), Prt. 1 of Farm 132, Rem Farm 133, Prt. 9 of Farm 133, Re Farm 635, Springbok)

Notice is hereby given of a public participation process in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) ("NEMA") and the EIA Regulations (2014); for the application for environmental authorisation to undertake the following activities:

Indicate the number and date of the relevant notice:	Activity No	
GN. R. 983 (2014) Listing Notice 1	9 16 19 45	Bulk transportation of water exceeding 1 km in length. The widening of a road by >6m or lengthening of a road by >1km. Moving of >5m ³ within a watercourse (Seasonal ephemeral streams) Expanding bulk water transportation infrastructure capacity by >10%.
GN. R. 985 (2014) Listing Notice 2	N/a	
GN. R. 986 (2014) Listing Notice 3	4 12 14 23	Development of a road wider than 4m. Clearance of >300m ² of indigenous vegetation within a CBA. Development of infrastructure larger than 10m ² within a watercourse. Expansion of infrastructure larger than 10m ² within a watercourse

EnviroAfrica cc has been appointed by the Sedibeng Water, to undertake the **Basic Assessment process** for the proposed project.

Project Description & Location (28° 27' 11"E 18° 09' 01.09"E)

This project proposes the upgrading of the existing bulk water transfer pipelines from the existing Okiep Reservoir to the existing Concordia- and Carolusberg Reservoirs. The proposed project (expansion) evaluates a number of different route options (in order to minimise long term pump costs by using gravitation where possible). Depending on which option is the most suitable (the preferred option) the project can be regarded as expansion (replacing existing pipelines with larger pipelines within the same footprint) or a new development if the preferred pipeline route does not follow the existing route (e.g. towards Carolusberg). This project is regarded as a high priority infrastructure upgrade by Sedibeng Water, who is responsible for the management and maintenance of the whole of the Namaqualand regional water supply scheme.

Description of Alternatives:

Alternatives will be addressed in the BAR process and will include the option of not proceeding with the proposed development (the No-Go option).

Public Participation:

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby notified of the application and invited to register (in writing) and/or provide initial comments and identify any issues, concerns or opportunities relating to this project to the contact details provided below, on or before **10 December 2015**. In order to register or submit comment, I&APs should refer to the project name, and provide their name, address & contact details (*indicating your preferred method of notification*) and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal, or other interest which they have in the application. Please note that future correspondence will only be sent to registered Interested and Affected Parties.

For more information - Consultant: EnviroAfrica (Concordia/Carolusberg Upgrade); P.O. Box 5367, HELDERBERG, 7135
Fax: 086 512 0154 / Tel 021 851 1616 / E-mail: admin@enviroafrica.co.za

THE PROPOSED PIPELINE UPGRADE – ROUTE OPTIONS BEING EVALUATED



APPENDIX E2(a)

EnviroAfrica

Environmental Planning and Impact Assessment Consultants
Omgewingsbeplanning en Impakbeoordeeling Konsultante

Invitation to comment

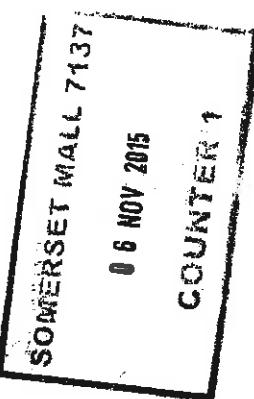
I&AP List for: Namakwa Water
Pipeline NC/B/NAM/STE/2012
DENC Ref: NCP/EIA/0000141/2012
Advert Placed: Date:

(d)

Namakwa Water

No Title Initials/Name Surname Affiliation Postal Address Town/City Code Telephone Fax E-mail

Project Applicant	1. Mr Ian Haenjager	Sedibeng Water Board	Private bag x 5 balkfontein	Bothaville	9660	056 5150382	056 5150378	ihasenjager@sedibengwater.co.za
Property Owner	2. The Municipal Manager M Brandt	Nama Khoi Municipality	PO Box 17	Springbok	8240	027 7188100		mbrandt@namakhoi.org.za
Municipality	3. The Municipal Manager M Brandt	Nama Khoi Municipality	PO Box 17	Springbok	8240	027 7188100	027 7121635	mbrandt@namakhoi.org.za
Municipal Ward Councillor	4. The Mayor & Councillors	Nama Khoi Municipality	P.O.Box 17	Springbok	8240	027 7188100		
Municipality with jurisdiction in area:								
5. the Municipal Manager	Manager	Nama Khoi Municipality	P.O.Box 17	Springbok	8240	027 7188100	027 7121635	springbok@namakhoi.org.za
6. the Municipal Manager	Manager	Namakwa District Municipality	P O Box 5	Springbok	8240	027 720 8000	027 712 8040	info@namakwa-dm.gov.za
Ratespayers Organisation:								
State organisations:								
7. Mr Wessel Jacobs	Manager	D ENC - Northern Cape SAHRA-Nape	Private Bag X6102	Kimberley	8300	0538674825	0538321035	wjacobs@half.ncape.gov.za
8. The Provincial Head of	Department	NC Dept. Agriculture & Land reform	PO Box 1930	Kimberley	8300	053-8312337	053-8331345	ksofleleng@nc.sahra.org.za
9. The Head of	Snyders	Dept of Water Affairs- Northern Cape	162 George Street	Kimberley	8300	053-8389100	053-8324228	enquiries@agric.gov.za
10. Mr Lj Carsten	Lucille	Dept. Environment and Nature Conservation	Private Bag X6101	Kimberley	8300	053 831 4534		snydersl@dwarf.gov.za
11. Ms		Dept of Energy	Private Bag X16	Springbok	8240	027 7188800		
12. Neighbours	Please refer to maildrop list							
13. Other								



APPENDIX E2(b)

02 September 2015

Dear Interested and Affected Party

INITIAL PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

NAMAQUALAND REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME (NRWSS) – UPGRADE OF THE WATER SUPPLY PIPELINE FROM OKIEP TO CONCORDIA AND CAROLUSBERG, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.

(Concordia commonage (Rem Farm 21), Prt. 1 of Farm 132, Prt. 23 of Farm 132, Rem Farm 133, Prt. 9 of Farm 133, Re Farm 635, Springbok)

Notice is hereby given of a public participation process in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act 107 of 1998) ("NEMA") and the EIA Regulations (2014); for the application for environmental authorisation to undertake the following activities:

Indicate the number and date of the relevant notice:	Activity No	
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GN. R. 985 (2014) Listing Notice 2	N/a	
GN. R. 986 (2014) Listing Notice 3	4 12 14 23	Development of a road wider than 4m. Clearance of >300m ² of indigenous vegetation within a CBA. Development of infrastructure larger than 10m ² within a watercourse. Expansion of infrastructure larger than 10m ² within a watercourse

EnviroAfrica cc has been appointed by the Sedibeng Water, to undertake the Basic Assessment process for the proposed project.

Project Description & Location (28° 54' 27.11"S 18° 09' 01.09"E)

This project proposes the upgrading of the existing bulk water transfer pipelines from the existing Okiep Reservoir to the existing Concordia- and Carolusberg Reservoirs. The proposed project (expansion) evaluates a number of different route options (in order to minimise long term pump costs by using gravitation where possible). Depending on which option is the most suitable (the preferred option) the project can be regarded as expansion (replacing existing pipelines with larger pipelines within the same footprint) or a new development if the preferred pipeline route does not follow the existing route (e.g. towards Carolusberg). This project is regarded as a high priority infrastructure upgrade by Sedibeng Water, who is responsible for the management and maintenance of the whole of the Namaqualand regional water supply scheme.

Description of Alternatives:

Alternatives will be addressed in the BAR process and will include the option of not proceeding with the proposed development (the No-Go option).

Public Participation:

Interested and Affected Parties (I&APs) are hereby notified of the application and invited to register (in writing) and/or provide initial comments and identify any issues, concerns or opportunities relating to this project to the contact details provided below, on or before 10 December 2015. In order to register or submit comment, I&APs should refer to the project name, and provide their name, address & contact details (*indicating your preferred method of notification*) and an indication of any direct business, financial, personal, or other interest which they have in the application. Please note that future correspondence will only be sent to registered Interested and Affected Parties.

For more information - Consultant: EnviroAfrica (Concordia/Carolusberg Upgrade); P.O. Box 5367, HELDERBERG 7135
 Fax: 086 512 0154 / Tel 021 8511616 / E-mail: admin@enviroafrica.co.za
 mail: admin@enviroafrica.co.za

Yours sincerely,

P.J.J. Botes (Pri Sci Nat)
 EnviroAfrica



EnviroAfrica

Environmental Planning and Impact Assessment Consultants

Omgewingsbeplanning en Impakbeoordeling Konsultante

Invitation to comment

Namakwa Water Pipeline

I&AP List for: NC/BA/NAM/STE/2012

NCP/EIA/0000141/2012

DENC Ref: NC/BA/NAM/STE/2012

Date:

Advertiser:

Advertiser:

No	Title	Initials/Name	Surname	Affiliation	Postal Address	Town/City	Code	Telephone	Fax	E-mail
Project Applicant	1. Mr Ian	Hasenjager	Sedibeng Water Board	Private bag x 5 balkfontein	Bothaville	9660	056 5150282	056 5150378		ihasenjager@sedibengwater.co.za
Property Owner	2 The Municipal	Manager M Brandt	Nama Khoi Municipality	PO Box 17	Springbok	8240	027 7188100			mbrandt@namakhoi.org.za
Municipality	3 The Municipal	Manager M Brandt	Nama Khoi Municipality	PO Box 17	Springbok	8240	027 7188100	027 712 1635		mbrandt@namakhoi.org.za
Municipal Ward Councillor	4 The Mayor	& Councillors	Nama Khoi Municipality	P.O.Box 17	Springbok	8240	027 7188100			
Municipality with jurisdiction in area:	5 the Municipal	Manager	Nama Khoi Municipality	P.O.Box 17	Springbok	8240	027 7188100	027 712 1635		springbok@namakhoi.org.za
	6 the Municipal	Manager	Namakwa District Municipality	P O Box 5	Springbok	8240	027 720 8000	027 712 8040		info@namakwa-dm.gov.za
Ratepayer Organisation:										
State organisations:	7 Mr Wessel	Jacobs	D E N C - Northern Cape	Private Bag X6102	Kimberley	8300	053 807 4625	053 892 21035		wjacobs@half.ncape.gov.za
	8 The Provincial	Manager	SAHRA-Ncape	PO Box 1930	Kimberley	8300	053-8312537	053-8391435		ksofelen@nc.sahra.org.za
	9 The Head of	Department	NC Dept. Agriculture & Land reform	162 George Street	Kimberley	8300	053-8389100	053-8324928		enquiries@agriinc.gov.za
	10 Mr LJ Lucille	Snyders	Dept. of Water Affairs-Northern Cape	Private Bag X101	Kimberley	8300	053 831 4534	053 831 4534		snydersl@gdwaf.gov.za
	11 Ms Carsten	Carsten	Dept. Environment and Nature Conservation	Private Bag X16	Springbok	8240	027 7188800			
12. Neighbours										
13 Other										

(d)

SOMERSET MALL 7137		
06 NOV 2015		
COUNTER 1		

APPENDIX E3(a)

APPENDIX E3(b)

APPENDIX E4

APPENDIX E5

APPENDIX E6

APPENDIX F

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Impact assessment in terms of the NEMA Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014,

Table 1: Categories used for rating significance (adapted from the Integrated Environmental Management Information Series 5, DEAT, 2002)

RATING	DESCRIPTION
Negligible	An impact barely noticeable in scale or magnitude as a result of low sensitivity to change or low intrinsic value of the site, or will be of very short-term or is unlikely to occur. Impact is unlikely to have any real effect and no mitigation is required. These impacts will result in either positive or negative short term effects on the social and/or natural environment.
Low	Impact is of a low order and therefore likely to have little real effect. In the case of adverse impacts, mitigation is either easily achieved or little will be required, or both. Social, cultural and economic activities of communities can continue unchanged. In the case of beneficial impacts, alternative means of achieving this benefit are likely to be easier, cheaper, more effective and less time-consuming. These impacts will result in either positive or negative medium to short term effects on the social and/or natural environment within site boundaries.
Medium	Impact is real, but not substantial in relation to other impacts that might take effect within the bounds of those that could occur. In the case of adverse impacts, mitigation is both feasible and fairly easily possible. Social, cultural and economic activities of communities are changed, but can be continued (albeit in a different form). Modification of the project design or alternative action may be required. In the case of beneficial impacts, other means of achieving this benefit are about equal in time, cost and effort. These impacts will usually result in either a positive or negative medium to long-term effect on the social and/or natural environment, beyond site boundary within local area.
High	An impact of high order within the bounds of impacts that could occur. In the case of adverse impacts, mitigation is difficult, expensive, time-consuming or some combination of these. Social, cultural and economic activities of communities are disrupted to such an extent that these come to a halt. In the case of beneficial impacts, the impact is of a substantial order within the bounds of impacts that could occur. A serious impact, if not mitigated, may prevent the implementation of the project (if it is a negative impact). These impacts would be considered by society as constituting a major and usually a long-term change to the (natural &/or social) environment and result in severe effects or beneficial effects, beyond site boundaries, regional or widespread.
Very High	Of the highest order possible within the bounds of impacts that could occur. In the case of adverse impacts, there is no possible mitigation that could offset the impact. Social, cultural and economic activities of communities are disrupted to such an extent that these come to a halt. In the case of beneficial impacts, the impact is of a substantial order within the bounds of impacts that could occur. A very serious impact which, if negative, may be sufficient by itself to prevent implementation of the project. The impact will result in permanent change. Very often these impacts are un-mitigatable and usually result in very severe effects, or very beneficial effects, beyond site boundaries, national or international.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

Two construction methods are proposed: Along rocky mountain sections, the proposed new pipelines will be placed above ground (just as it has been done for many sections of the existing pipelines). Direct physical impact will be very low, and only associated with the placement of the concrete pedicels on which the pipeline will be placed. No excavation and minimum vegetation clearing will be needed. Temporary access and lay-down areas will be needed.

In the sandy areas the pipeline is proposed to be placed underground for better protection. This will entail vegetation and topsoil removal, excavation of trenched, placement of the new pipeline, backfilling and rehabilitation of the footprint. Laydown areas are very likely to be needed.

Please note that it is expected that much of the old pipeline will be asbestos cement pipelines, which is considered hazardous and have very specific disposal options (making it very expensive to dispose).

CONCORDIA A1

Placement of the new pipeline will be adjacent to existing pipeline (in order to maintain water supply during construction period). It is also proposes that, after construction of the new pipeline, the old pipeline is left *in situ* and that only the sections in sandy soil and those above ground is removed.

CAROLUSBERG A1

The new pipeline will be placed along a new route (away from the existing route), mainly within the road reserve of the main road between Concordia and Carolusberg. However, a section will impact on natural veld, and will cross (above ground) over a small kopje just south of Concordia.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	CONCORDIA A1	CAROLUSBERG A1	CAROLUSBERG A2	CAROLUSBERG A3	CAROLUSBERG A4
Nature of impact per pipeline.	Temporary impact on natural veld, old agricultural land and small seasonal drainage lines (within the same footprint as the original pipeline). It will not impact on any CBA area.	Almost all of the pipeline will be located within a road reserve or an urban area. It will have temporary impacts on small sections of natural veld and is likely to cross small seasonal drainage lines within the road reserve – already impacted by the road placement). It will not impact on any CBA area.	Almost the whole of the pipeline will be located in natural veld. It will also cross a seasonal stream and various small drainage lines. It will not impact on any CBA area.	Large sections of the pipeline will be within a natural veld designated CBA status. Approximately one third will also be within a road reserve. It is also expected to cross a number of small seasonal drainage lines.	Almost the whole of the pipeline are located within natural veld in excellent condition. It crosses two CBA areas and a number of small seasonal drainage lines.

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	CONCORDIA A1	CAROLUSBERG A1	CAROLUSBERG A2	CAROLUSBERG A3	CAROLUSBERG A4
POTENTIAL IMPACT ON GEOGRAPHICAL AND PHYSICAL FEATURES					
Extent	Relative local (8.2 km) and within existing footprint	Relatively local (12.7 km), mostly within road reserve.	Relatively local (12.4 km), mostly undisturbed land.	Second shortest route (10.8 km), passes private land.	Shortest route 9.4 km, but difficult to access.
Duration	Short term/temporary	Short term / temporary	Short term / temporary	Short term / temporary	Short term / temporary
Probability	Certain (if not approved, maintenance will have similar or worse impacts).	Certain if approved	Certain if approved	Certain if approved	Certain if approved
Degree of reversibility	95% short term 100% long term	95% short term 100% long term	90% short term 95% long term (new road)	95% short term 100% long term	80% short term (roads etc.) 90% long term (roads etc.)
Significance prior to mitigation	Medium for reason off: Indiscriminate use of heavy machinery; Indiscriminate waste management (old asbestos pipes included); No rehab or environmental accountability.	Medium Same reasons as Concordia A1	Medium Same reasons as for Concordia A1	Medium to high Same reasons as for Concordia A1, and route passing through CBA areas.	Medium to high Same reasons as for Concordia A1, and route passing through CBA areas.
Proposed mitigation	Implement EMP; Minimise footprint; ECO monitoring;	Implement EMP; Minimise footprint; ECO monitoring;	Implement EMP; Minimise footprint; ECO monitoring;	Implement EMP; Minimise footprint; ECO monitoring;	Implement EMP; Minimise footprint; ECO monitoring;
Significance after mitigation	Low negative	Low negative	Low negative	Low/medium (CBA) negative	Low/medium (CBA) negative

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	CONCORDIA A1	CAROLUSBERG A1	CAROLUSBERG A2	CAROLUSBERG A3	CAROLUSBERG A4
POTENTIAL IMPACT ON BIOLOGICAL (LOSS OF VEGETATION) FEATURES					
Extent	Relative local (8.2 km) and within existing footprint	Relatively local (12.7 km), mostly within road reserve.	Relatively local (12.4 km), mostly undisturbed veld.	Second shortest route (10.8 km), passes private land.	Shortest route 9.4 km, but difficult to access.
Duration	Short term/temporary	Short term / temporary	Short term / temporary	Short term / temporary	Short term / temporary
Probability	Likely	Likely	Likely if approved	Likely if approved	Likely
Degree of reversibility	Total over long term	Total over long term	Total over long term	Total over long term	Total over long term
Significance prior to mitigation	Medium / Low Pipeline follows the same footprint as the original line	Medium / Low Although natural veld the pipeline will be placed mostly within the road reserve.	Medium Mostly natural veld in excellent condition	Medium to high Mostly natural veld within CBA.	Medium to high Mostly natural veld within CBA.
Proposed mitigation	Implement EMP; Minimise footprint; ECO monitoring; Topsoil removal (seed store); No protected trees to be disturbed;	Implement EMP; Minimise footprint; ECO monitoring; Topsoil removal (seed store); No protected trees to be disturbed;	Implement EMP; Minimise footprint; ECO monitoring; Topsoil removal (seed store); No protected trees to be disturbed;	Implement EMP; Minimise footprint; ECO monitoring; Topsoil removal (seed store); No protected trees to be disturbed;	Implement EMP; Minimise footprint; ECO monitoring; Topsoil removal (seed store); No protected trees to be disturbed;
Significance after mitigation	Overall Low negative Threatened or protected ecosystems (low) Special habitat (low) Corridors or conservancy networks (low) Protected species (low) Direct impacts (low)	Overall Low negative Threatened or protected ecosystems (low) Special habitat (low) Corridors or conservancy networks (low) Protected species (low) Direct impacts (low)	Low negative Threatened or protected ecosystems (low) Special habitat (low) Corridors or conservancy networks (low) Protected species (low) Direct impacts (low)	Low/medium (CBA) negative Threatened or protected ecosystems (low) Special habitat (medium)/low Corridors or conservancy networks (medium)/low Protected species (low) Direct impacts (low)	Low/medium (CBA) negative Threatened or protected ecosystems (low) Special habitat (medium)/low Corridors or conservancy networks (medium)/low Protected species (low) Direct impacts (low)

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	CONCORDIA A1	CAROLUSBERG A1	CAROLUSBERG A2	CAROLUSBERG A3	CAROLUSBERG A4
POTENTIAL IMPACT ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC					
Extent	Local, temporary job creation.	Local, temporary job creation	Local, temporary job creation.	Local, temporary job creation.	Local, temporary job creation.
Duration	Short term/temporary	Short term / temporary			
Probability	Likely	Likely	Likely if approved	Likely if approved	Likely
Degree of reversibility	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Significance prior to mitigation	Medium/low Positive				
Proposed mitigation	Appoint a local representative to assist with the sourcing and appointment of suitable LOCAL people, wherever possible during the construction and operational phase.	Appoint a local representative to assist with the sourcing and appointment of suitable LOCAL people, wherever possible during the construction and operational phase.	Appoint a local representative to assist with the sourcing and appointment of suitable LOCAL people, wherever possible during the construction and operational phase.	Appoint a local representative to assist with the sourcing and appointment of suitable LOCAL people, wherever possible during the construction and operational phase.	Appoint a local representative to assist with the sourcing and appointment of suitable LOCAL people, wherever possible during the construction and operational phase.
Significance after mitigation	Medium/low Positive				

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	CONCORDIA A1	CAROLUSBERG A1	CAROLUSBERG A2	CAROLUSBERG A3	CAROLUSBERG A4
POTENTIAL IMPACT ON CULTURAL HISTORICAL ASPECTS					
Extent	No heritage features identified.	3 heritage sites identified, two of which are of high significant – To be avoided.	9 sites identified; 2 of high significance, 2 of medium Sig. and 2 of low Sig. Remainder not significant	3 sites identified: 2 of High Sig. and 1 of low Significance.	No heritage features identified
Duration	N/a	Short term / temporary	Short term / temporary	Short term / temporary	N/a
Probability	N/a	Possible	Possible	Possible	N/a
Degree of reversibility	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Significance prior to mitigation	N/a	High (Possible burial sites)	High (Possible Burial sites, Who know)	High (Possible burial sites)	High (Possible burial sites)
Proposed mitigation	Contact SAHRA should be any unmarked human remains, or any bones, be exposed or uncovered during construction.	Demarcate as No-Go areas with a buffer zone of >20m and avoid. Burial sites may not be disturbed or removed.	Demarcate as No-Go areas with a buffer zone of >20m and avoid. Burial sites may not be disturbed or removed.	Demarcate as No-Go areas with a buffer zone of >20m and avoid. Burial sites may not be disturbed or removed.	Contact SAHRA should be any unmarked human remains, or any bones, be exposed or uncovered during construction.
Significance after mitigation	N/a	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible	N/a

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	CONCORDIA A1	CAROLUSBERG A1	CAROLUSBERG A2	CAROLUSBERG A3	CAROLUSBERG A4
POTENTIAL NOISE IMPACT					
<i>Potential noise impact resulting from the use of heavy machinery during construction phase.</i>					
Extent	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
Duration	Short term / temporary	N/a			
Probability	Certain (maintenance will have similar impacts).	Certain if approved.	Certain if approved	Certain if approved	Certain if approved
Degree of reversibility	High	High	High	High	High
Significance prior to mitigation	Medium / Low negative				
Proposed mitigation	Implementation of the EMP; Keeping reasonable working hours near urban areas; Ensure vehicles are well maintained and equipped with silencers; ECO monitoring.	Implementation of the EMP; Keeping reasonable working hours near urban areas; Ensure vehicles are well maintained and equipped with silencers; ECO monitoring.	Implementation of the EMP; Keeping reasonable working hours near urban areas; Ensure vehicles are well maintained and equipped with silencers; ECO monitoring.	Implementation of the EMP; Keeping reasonable working hours near urban areas; Ensure vehicles are well maintained and equipped with silencers; ECO monitoring.	Implementation of the EMP; Keeping reasonable working hours near urban areas; Ensure vehicles are well maintained and equipped with silencers; ECO monitoring.
Significance after mitigation	Low negative				

ASSESSMENT CRITERIA	CONCORDIA A1	CAROLUSBERG A1	CAROLUSBERG A2	CAROLUSBERG A3	CAROLUSBERG A4
POTENTIAL VISUAL IMPACT					
<i>Unsightly views as a result of bad housekeeping, waste management or features constructed.</i>					
Extent	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
Duration	Permanent where pipeline will be above ground. Only for short sections, but along main access road.	Permanent where pipeline will be above ground. Only for very short sections, but along main access road.	Permanent where pipeline will be above ground. Only for short sections, but off, the beaten track.	Permanent where pipeline will be above ground. Only for short sections, but likely to be very visible.	Permanent where pipeline will be above ground. Existing, very visible in portions.
Probability	Highly likely	Highly likely	Highly likely	Highly likely	Highly likely
Degree of reversibility	100% but only with decommissioning.	100% but only with decommissioning.	100% but only with decommissioning.	100% but only with decommissioning.	100% but only with decommissioning.
Significance prior to mitigation	Medium Main road to Concordia	Medium / Low Very short section, but along main road to Concordia	Low Off the beaten track.	Medium Very visible along Carolusberg backroad.	Medium Very visible along Carolusberg backroad.
Proposed mitigation	There is no mitigation apart from painting the pipeline a colour that will blend in with the surroundings.	There is no mitigation apart from painting the pipeline a colour that will blend in with the surroundings.	There is no mitigation apart from painting the pipeline a colour that will blend in with the surroundings.	There is no mitigation apart from painting the pipeline a colour that will blend in with the surroundings.	There is no mitigation apart from painting the pipeline a colour that will blend in with the surroundings.
Significance after mitigation	Medium Main road to Concordia	Medium / Low Very short section, but along main road to Concordia	Low Off the beaten track.	Medium Very visible along Carolusberg backroad.	Medium Very visible along Carolusberg backroad.

APPENDIX I

SPECIALIST DECLARATION OF INTEREST

I1: Declaration from Biodiversity Specialist

I2: Declaration from Archaeological Specialist



the denc

Department:
Environment & Nature Conservation
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X6102, Kimberley, 8900, Metlife Towers, T-Floor, Tel: 053 807 7300, Fax: 053 807 7328

DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

File Reference Number:
NEAS Reference Number:
Date Received:

For official use only	
12/12/20/ or 12/9/11/L	
DEA/EIA	

Application for integrated environmental authorisation and waste management licence in terms of the-

- (1) National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014; and
- (2) National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) and Government Notice 921, 2013

PROJECT TITLE

NAMAQUALAND REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PRIORITY INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE:
THE WATER SUPPLY PIPELINES & ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE FROM OKIEP TO CONCORDIA AND
CAROLUSBERG

Specialist:
Contact person:
Postal address:
Postal code:
Telephone:
E-mail:
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)

PB Consult		
Peet Botes		
22 Buitekant Street, Bredasdorp		
7280	Cell:	082 – 921 5949
	Fax:	086 – 611 0726
pbcconsult@vodamail.co.za		
Registered Professional Environmental and Ecological Scientists at SACNASP (South African Council for Natural Scientific Professions).		

Project Consultant:
Contact person:
Postal address:
Postal code:
Telephone:
E-mail:

EnviroAfrica		
Bernard de Witt		
P.O. Box 5367, Helderberg		
7135	Cell:	
021 – 851 1616	Fax:	086 – 512 0154
admin@enviroafrica.co.za		

4.2 The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations_

I, Peet Botes, declare that --

General declaration:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting 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 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;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form 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:

P.B. Consult

Name of company (if applicable):

23 June 2016

Date:



the denc

Department:
Environment & Nature Conservation
NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Private Bag X6102, Kimberley, 8300, Medlife Towers, T-Floor, Tel: 053 807 7300, Fax: 053 807 7328

DETAILS OF SPECIALIST AND DECLARATION OF INTEREST

File Reference Number:	Ref: DENC/2020/0000
NEAS Reference Number:	12/12/20/ or 12/9/11/L
Date Received:	DEA/EIA

Application for integrated environmental authorisation and waste management licence in terms of the-

- (1) National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), as amended and the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014; and
- (2) National Environmental Management Act: Waste Act, 2008 (Act No. 59 of 2008) and Government Notice 921, 2013

PROJECT TITLE

NAMAQUALAND REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY SCHEME PRIORITY INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADE:
THE WATER SUPPLY PIPELINES & ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE FROM OKIEP TO CONCORDIA AND
CAROLUSBERG

Specialist:	Heritage	
Contact person:	Jonathan Kaplan	
Postal address:	5 Stuart Road, Rondebosch	
Postal code:	7700	Cell:
Telephone:	021 685 7589	Fax:
E-mail:	acrm@wcaccess.co.za	
Professional affiliation(s) (if any)	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists. Registered with the South African Heritage Resources Agency	

Project Consultant:	Enviro Africa	
Contact person:	Bernard de Wit	
Postal address:	P.O. Box 5367, Helderberg	
Postal code:	7135	Cell:
Telephone:	021-851 1616	Fax:
E-mail:	admin@enviroafrica.co.za	

4.2 The specialist appointed in terms of the Regulations

I, Jonathan Kaplan declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent specialist in this application;
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant;
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;
- I have expertise in conducting 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 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;
- all the particulars furnished by me in this form 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

Agency for Cultural Resource Management

Name of company (if applicable):

23 June, 2016

Date:

APPENDIX J

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

None

APPENDIX G

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

Draft Environmental Management Plan