



**PHASE 1 HIA REPORT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT  
PLOT 1763, 2372, AND 2363 KAKAMAS SOUTH,  
NORTHERN CAPE**

**PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT,  
PLOT 1763, 2372, AND 2363, KAKAMAS SOUTH SETTLEMENT,  
KAI !GARIB MUNICIPALITY,  
Z.F. MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALTY, NORTHERN CAPE.**

**PREPARED FOR:**  
ENVIROAFRICA

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**13 MARCH 2019**

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

**Declaration of independence:**

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

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



**Signed:**

**Date:** 2019-03-13

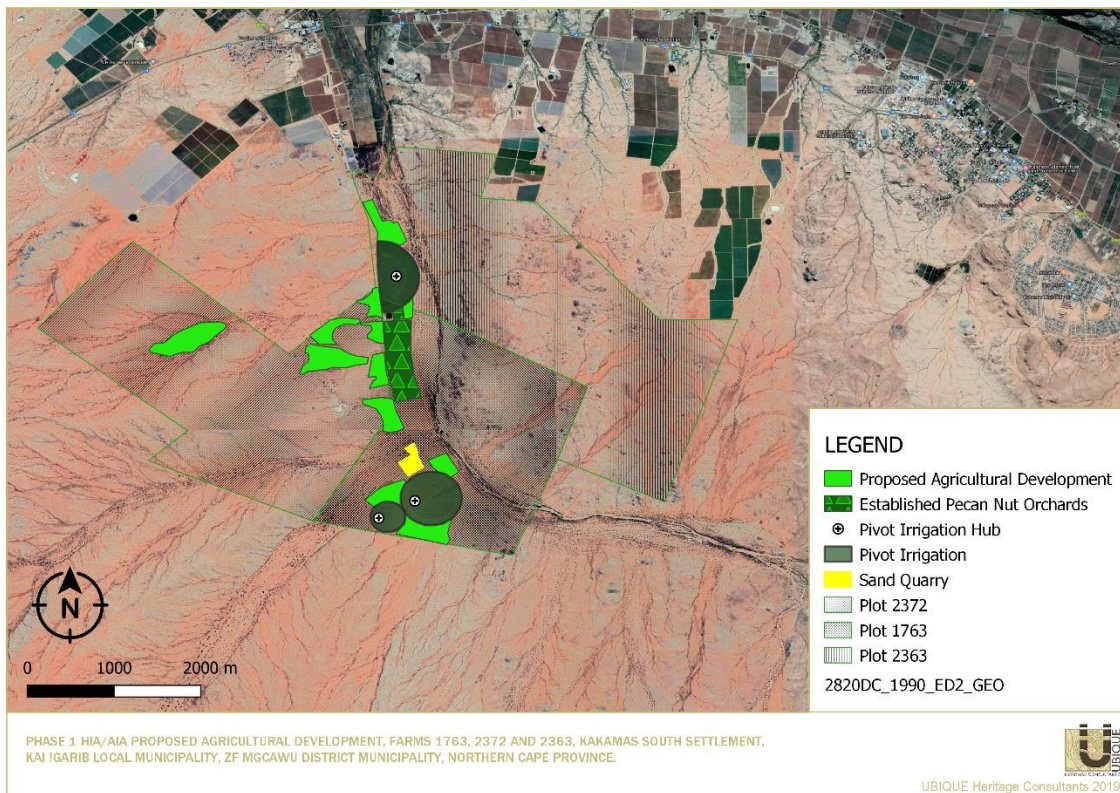
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UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Technical summary

Project description	
Project name	Proposed agricultural development, Plot 1763, 2372 AND 2363, Kakamas South Settlement.
Description	Irrigation, and associated infrastructure and cultivation development
Developer	
Verneujk Pan Trust	
Development type	Agriculture
Consultants	
Environmental	EnviroAfrica cc.
Heritage and archaeological	UBIQUE Heritage Consultants
Paleontological	Banzai Environmental
Property details	
Province	Northern Cape
District municipality	Z.F. Mgcawu
Local municipality	Kai !Garib
Topo-cadastral map	1:50 000 2820DC
Farm name	Plot 1763, Plot 2372, and Plot 2363
Closest town	Kakamas
GPS Co-ordinates	26° 47.071' S 20° 33.013' E
Development footprint size	250 ha



**Figure 1** Proposed agricultural development Plot 1763, 2372 and 2363, Kakamas South Settlement Kai !Garib Local Municipality.

## Project description

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by EnviroAfrica cc. as independent heritage specialists in accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA and the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine the impact of the proposed agricultural development of Plot 1763, 2372, and 2363, Kakamas South, on any sites, features, or objects of cultural heritage significance.

Approximately 250 ha of land is being considered for agricultural development which will include additional irrigation and the construction of associated infrastructure to irrigate the cultivation of various crops. Irrigation water will be sourced from the proposed new Kakamas Waste Water Treatment Works once constructed and operational. Twelve pockets of land, of varying sizes, have been earmarked for development across the three Plots. The sites are located within, and adjacent to the Hartbees River, approximately 8 km south-west of Kakamas South Settlement in the Kai !Garib Local Municipality, Northern Cape.

## Findings and Impact on Heritage Resources

Description	Development Impact		Mitigation	Field rating/ Significance
Archaeological				
1. No archaeological sites or material were identified within the development footprints situated on Plot 2363.	Nature	N/A	No mitigation required.	N/A
	Extent	N/A		
	Duration	N/A		
	Intensity	N/A		
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	N/A		
	Consequence	N/A		
	Probability of impact	N/A		
	Significance	N/A		
2. Three incidences of lithic material were recorded on Plot 2372, outside the development footprint. Only one occurrence of two dolerite chunks were recorded close to the development footprint.	Nature	Neutral	No mitigation required.	Field Rating IV C Low significance
	Extent	Low		
	Duration	Low		
	Intensity	Low		
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	Low		
	Consequence	Low		
	Probability of impact	Low		
	Significance	Low		
3. An isolated hole-in-cap tin lid was the only historical artefact recorded within a development footprint on Plot 2372. Cast-iron potsherds were recorded outside, but in close proximity to a development footprint.	Nature	Neutral	No mitigation required.	Field Rating IV C Low significance
	Extent	Low		
	Duration	Low		
	Intensity	Low		
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	Low		
	Consequence	Low		
	Probability of impact	Low		
	Significance	Low		
4. No archaeological sites or material were identified within the development footprints situated on Plot 1763. A melange of MSA, Early LSA, and LSA lithics, ceramics, a stone kraal, and historical material was recorded 600 m to the south, south-east outside the development footprint.	Nature	Neutral	No mitigation required for current development.	Field Rating IV A High/ medium significance
	Extent	Low		
	Duration	Low		
	Intensity	Low		
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	High		
	Consequence	Medium		
	Probability of impact	Low		
	Significance	Medium		



Graves				
5. No formal or informal graves were identified.	Nature	N/A	No mitigation required.	N/A
	Extent	N/A		
	Duration	N/A		
	Intensity	N/A		
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	N/A		
	Consequence	N/A		
	Probability of impact	N/A		
	Significance	N/A		
Paleontological				
6. Area of zero paleontological significance.	Nature	N/A	No mitigation required.	N/A
	Extent	N/A		
	Duration	N/A		
	Intensity	N/A		
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	N/A		
	Consequence	N/A		
	Probability of impact	N/A		
	Significance	N/A		

## Recommendations

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

1. No significant heritage sites or features were identified within the development footprint. No further mitigation is required. Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue.
2. The series of outcrops to the south-east of the development footprint are of medium to high significance. Currently no developments are planned for this area, therefore no mitigation is necessary at present. It should be noted that if any future developments are considered, mitigation of these sites should be undertaken. Mitigation should include comprehensive mapping and recording of the sites. Furthermore, these areas should be considered as archaeologically sensitive, and the owners and developers should be aware of the impact construction vehicles and recreational vehicles could have on these heritage resources.
3. Due to the zero palaeontological significance of the area, no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required. It is considered that the development of the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area as the igneous rocks underlying the site are not fossiliferous. It is therefore recommended that the project be exempt from a full Paleontological Impact Assessment (Butler 2019).

4. Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If during construction, any possible discovery of finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts, human remains, or fossils are made, the operations must be stopped, and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the find. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AIA:	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA:	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
BIA:	Basic Impact Assessment
CRM:	Cultural Resource Management
ECO:	Environmental Control Officer
EIA:	Environmental Impact Assessment*
EIA:	Early Iron Age*
EMP:	Environmental Management Plan
ESA:	Earlier Stone Age
GPS:	Global Positioning System
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA:	Late Iron Age
LSA:	Later Stone Age
MEC:	Member of the Executive Council
MIA:	Middle Iron Age
MPRDA:	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act
MSA:	Middle Stone Age
NEMA:	National Environmental Management Act
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act
OWC:	Orange River Wine Cellars
PRHA:	Provincial Heritage Resource Agency
SADC:	Southern African Development Community
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resources Agency

*\*Although EIA refers to both Environmental Impact Assessment and the Early Iron Age both are internationally accepted abbreviations it must be read and interpreted in the context it is used.*

## GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of study

The project involves the proposed agricultural development on Plot 1763, 2372, and 2363, Kakamas South Settlement, in the Kai !Garib Local Municipality, Northern Cape. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by EnviroAfrica cc as independent heritage specialists in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), and in compliance with Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA), to conduct a cultural heritage assessment (AIA/HIA) of the development area.

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.2 Assumptions and limitations

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

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

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

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

An HIA/ AIA must address the following key aspects:

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

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

## 2.1. Statutory Requirements

### 2.1.1 General

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

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

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

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

### 2.1.2 National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999

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

- co-ordinate and promote the management of heritage resources at national level;
- set norms and maintain essential national standards for the management of heritage resources in the Republic and to protect heritage resources of national significance;
- control the export of nationally significant heritage objects and the import into the Republic of cultural property illegally exported from foreign countries;
- enable the provinces to establish heritage authorities which must adopt powers to protect and manage certain categories of heritage resources; and
- provide for the protection and management of conservation-worthy places and areas by local authorities.

### 2.1.3 Heritage Impact Assessments/Archaeological Impact Assessments

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

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



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

#### 2.1.4 Definitions of heritage resources

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

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

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

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

#### 2.1.5 Management of Graves and Burial Grounds

- **Graves younger than 60 years** are protected in terms of Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance 7 of 1925 as well as the Human Tissues Act 65 of 1983.
- **Graves older than 60 years, situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local**

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

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

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

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

(b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority—

(a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and

(b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.

### 3. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Desktop study

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

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

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

##### 3.1.1 Literature review

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

#### 3.2 Field study

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

##### 3.2.1 Systematic survey

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

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants inspected the proposed development and surrounding areas on the 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> of February 2019, and completed a controlled-exclusive, pre-planned, pedestrian survey. We conducted an inspection of the surface of the ground, wherever the surface was visible. This was done with no substantial attempt to clear brush, sand, deadfall, leaves or other material that may cover the surface and with no attempt to look beneath the surface beyond the inspection of rodent burrows, cut banks and other exposures fortuitously observed.

The survey was tracked with a handheld Garmin global positioning unit (Garmin eTrex 10), and a Samsung Galaxy S9 with an Android navigation app- Locus Map.

### 3.2.2 Recording significant areas

GPS points of identified significant areas were recorded with a handheld Garmin global positioning unit (Garmin eTrex 10), and a Samsung Galaxy S9 with an Android navigation app- Locus Map. Photographs were taken with a Nikon Coolpix 10-megapixel camera. Detailed fieldnotes were taken to describe observations. The layout of the area and plotted GPS points, tracks and coordinates, were transferred to Google Earth and QGIS, and maps were created.

### 3.2.3 Determining significance

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

#### *Cultural significance:*

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

#### *Heritage significance:*

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

#### *Field ratings:*

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

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

*Heritage value, statement of significance:*

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

### 3.2.4 Assessment of development impacts

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

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

Beneficial and adverse impacts can be direct or indirect, as well as cumulative, as implied by the examples. Although indirect impacts may be more difficult to foresee, assess and quantify, they

must form part of the assessment process. The following assessment criteria have been used to assess the impacts of the proposed development on possible identified heritage resources:

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



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

### 3.3 Oral history

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

### 3.4 Report

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

## 4. PROJECT OVERVIEW

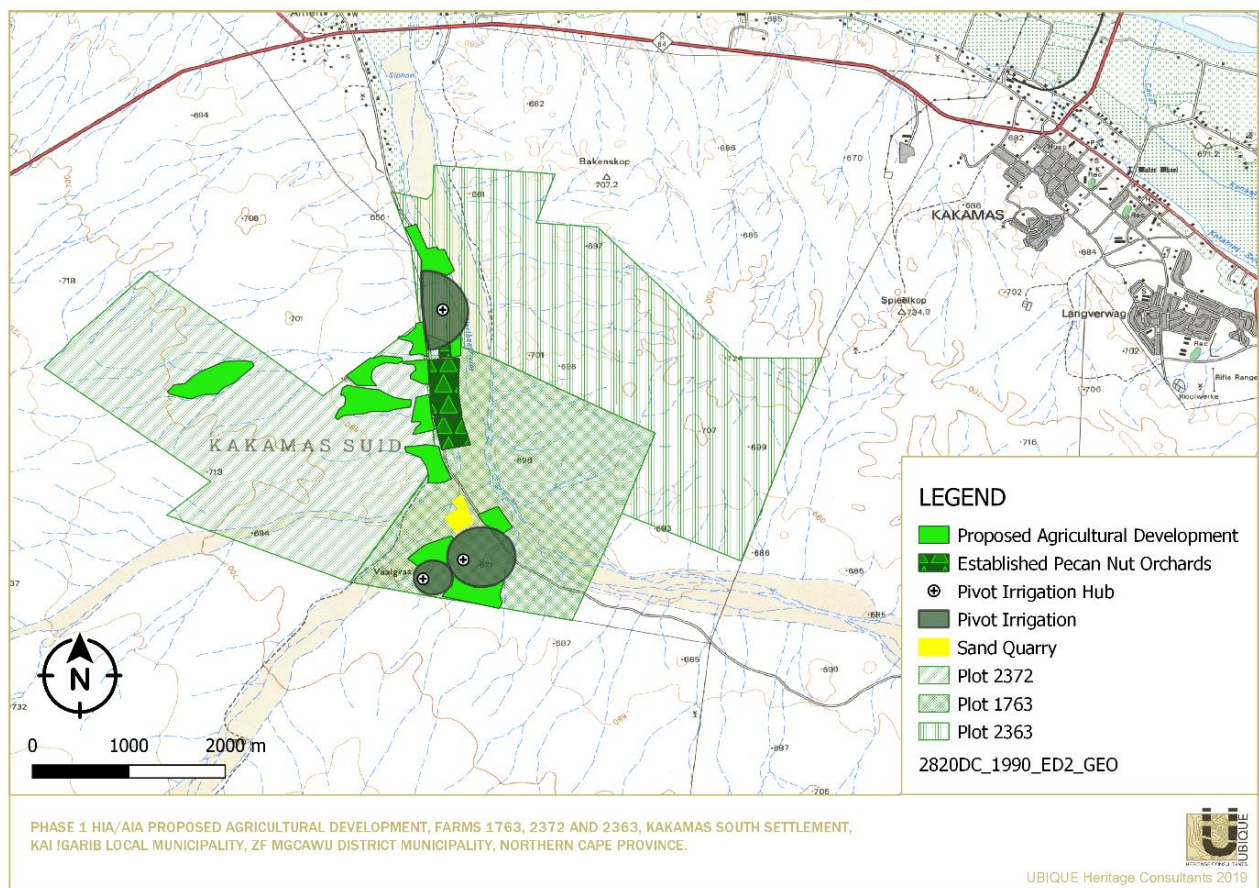
UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by EnviroAfrica cc. as independent heritage specialists in accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA and the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA), to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine the impact of the proposed agricultural development of Plot 1763, 2372, and 2363, Kakamas South, on any sites, features, or objects of cultural heritage significance. Approximately 250 ha of land is being considered for agricultural development which will include additional irrigation and the construction of associated infrastructure to irrigate the cultivation of various crops. Irrigation water will be sourced from the proposed new Kakamas Waste Water Treatment Works once constructed and operational.

Twelve pockets of land, of varying sizes, have been earmarked for development across the three Plots. The sites are located within, and adjacent to the Hartbees River, approximately 8 km south-west of Kakamas South Settlement in the Kai !Garib Local Municipality, Northern Cape.

### 4.1 Technical information

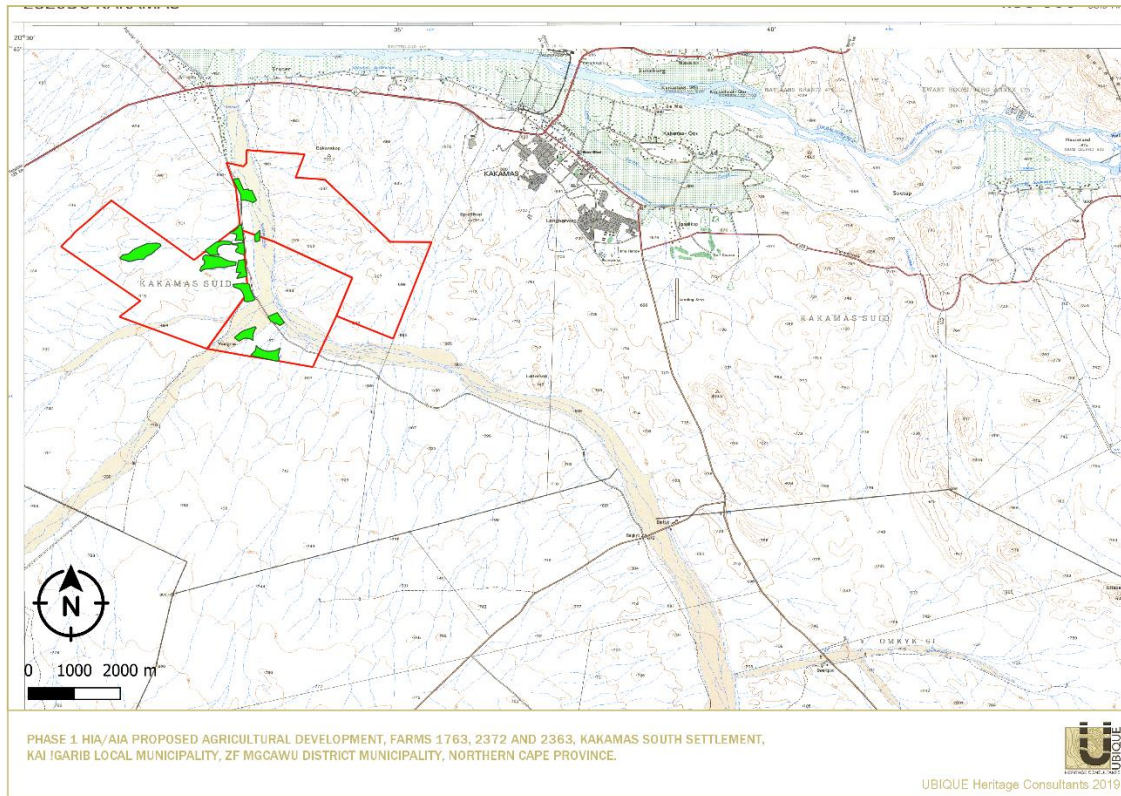
Project description	
Project name	Proposed agricultural development, Plot 1763, 2372 AND 2363, Kakamas South Settlement.
Description	Irrigation, and associated infrastructure and cultivar development
Developer	
Verneujk Pan Trust	
Contact information	Email: marie@isat.co.za
Development type	Agriculture
Land owner	
Verneujk Pan Trust	
Contact information	As above
Consultants	
Environmental	EnviroAfrica cc.
Heritage and archaeological	UBIQUE Heritage Consultants
Paleontological	Banzai Environmental
Property details	
Province	Northern Cape
District municipality	Z.F. Mgcawu
Local municipality	Kai !Garib
Topo-cadastral map	1:50 000 2820DC
Farm name	Plot 1763, Plot 2372, and Plot 2363
Closest town	Kakamas
GPS Co-ordinates	26° 47.071' S 20° 33.013' E
Property size	50 000 ha
Development footprint size	250 ha
Land use	
Previous	Agriculture

Current	Agriculture
Re- zoning required	No
Sub-division of land	No
Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) NHRA	
Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length.	No
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.	No
Construction exceeding 5000m <sup>2</sup> .	Yes
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions.	Yes
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within the past five years.	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000m <sup>2</sup> .	No
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds.	No

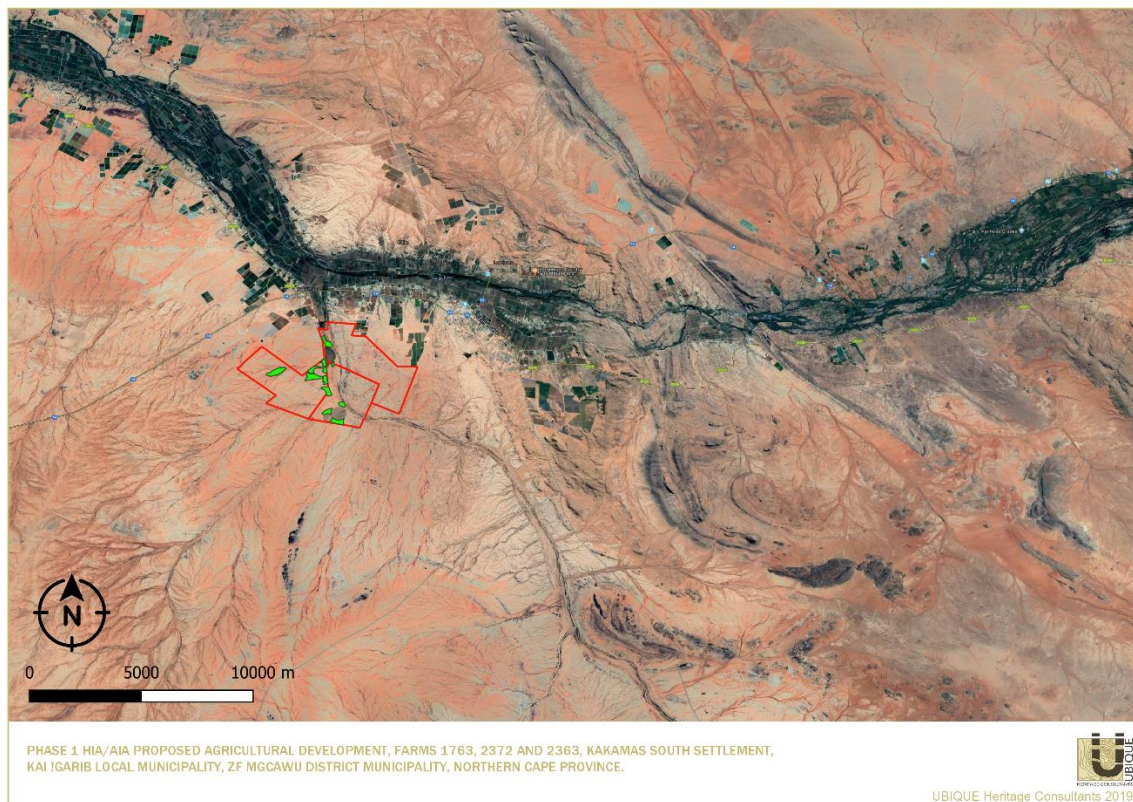


**Figure 2** Proposed development layout across the three properties, indicated on Topo-cadastral map WGS2820DC, Chief Surveyor General.





**Figure 3** Locality of proposed agricultural development, Plot 1763, 2372, and 2363, Kakamas South, 1:50 000 Topo-cadastral map WGS2820DC, Chief Surveyor General.



**Figure 4** Locality of proposed agricultural development, Plot 1763, 2372, and 2363, Kakamas South, Google Earth Satellite image.



## 4.2 Description of affected environment

The Kai !Garib Local Municipality falls predominantly within the Nama-Karoo biome (Mucina & Rutherford 2006), and most of the vegetation type in the study area is typical Kalahari Karroid Shrubland interspersed with Arid Bushmanland Grassland. The landscape is characterised by flat plains with dwarf shrubs (*Salsola* sp.) and white grasses (*Stipagrostis* spp.). Karoo-related elements (shrubs) meet with northern floristic elements, indicating a transition to the Kalahari region and sandy soils (Mucina & Rutherford 2006). Vegetation observed in the study area include Camelthorn (*Acacia erioloba*), Black thorn acacia (*Acacia mellifera*), Bushy three-hook thorn acacia (*Acacia Senegal*), Umbrella thorn (*Acacia tortilis*), Skaapbossie (*Aizoon schellenbergii*), Aloe argentea (*Aloe argentea*), Grootwitgatboom (*Boscia albitrunca*), Stinkwitgat (*Boscia foetida*), Vaalsuurgras (*Enneapogon cenchroides*), Black ebony (*Euclea pseudebenus*), Three-thorn (*Rhigozum trichotomum*), Tall bushman grass (*Stipagrostis ciliate*), River bushman grass (*Stipagrostis namaquensis*), Curly leaf (*Eragrostis chloromelas*). The landscape is characterised by flat sandy plains with intermittent rocky outcrops. The outcrops of dolerite, calcrete, sandstone and quartzite lie outside the development footprints. There are quartzite and quartz gravel scattered on the footprint surface.

Most of the proposed development areas are located adjacent to existing cultivated areas within the drainage basin and the floodplain of the Hartbees, and the confluence of the Hartbees and Putsies Rivers. The Putsies River feeds the Hartbees River, which flows into the Orange River as a tributary. Water is pumped from the Orange/Gariep River for irrigation. The entire area is well drained by numerous waterways (currently dry). The study sites are bounded to the east by the dry riverbed of the Hartbees River, are located on the western side of an unnamed secondary road. To the west, and to the far east of the sites are mountainous area where cultivation is not possible.

Minimal natural erosion occurs along the riverine but major anthropogenic disturbances can be found across the whole project area. Evidence of activities associated with vegetation clearance, subsurface pipeline installations, sand quarry and burrow pits, and road construction are visible. Soil testing pits have also been dug in various places to determine soil quality for future crop cultivation.





**Figure 5** Views of the affected development area.



## 5. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 5.1 Region

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

#### 5.1.1 Stone Age

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 5.1.2 Historical period

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 5.2 Local

During 1778, Swedish-born traveller and explorer Hendrik Wikar, reached the middle and lower reaches of the Orange River after a long land journey that started in Cape Town. As a deserter from the service of the Dutch East India Company, Wikar spent several years within the area, and compiled a report of his experiences in exchange for a pardon (Ross 1975). He documented his encounters with Khoisan communities who called themselves the *Einiqua*, or *River People*. The *Einiqua* were divided into three “kraals”: the *Namnykoa* near the Augrabies Falls, the *Kaukoa* on islands west of Keimoes, and the *Aukokoa* of Kanoneiland and other islands to the east. Their kraals consisted of considerable amount of sheep and cattle, they collected plants, hunted game, and cultivated dagga but no other crops according to Wikar (Ross 1975). Amongst the pastoralist communities living on the islands were the *Anoe eis* people who Wikar characterised as “Bushman”. They possessed no domesticated stock, subsisted by fishing, game-trapping, hunting and the gathering of plant foods (Morris & Beaumont 1991). Colonel Robert Jacob Gordon who visited the area in 1779, however remarked that they were actually *Einiqua* (i.e. Khoi) who had “lost their cattle as a result of an argument with the *Namneiqua* village (Morris & Beaumont 1991).

The name of the area originates with the *Einiqua* and there are several theories as to the meaning of the word Kakamas:

- *Bad Grazing*: Before canals and irrigation schemes were developed, the area was notorious for its poor grazing pastures.
- *Angry/Charging Cow/Chasing Cows*: This may derive from the Korana word *kagamas*, which could have become associated with the place because the river banks nearby had sloping banks making it an easy crossing place for cattle herds. Most herds were reluctant to enter the river and would apparently turn on their herdsman.
- *Thakemas*, meaning *drink place*. This would refer to the ease with which livestock could be herded to the area to drink
- *Swimming water*: Possibly the San word, given to the place because it was possible to swim across the river at this point. (De Jong 2010).

Numerous Heritage Impact Assessments have been conducted in the wider Kakamas landscape. These include, but are not limited to, studies involving agricultural developments at Steynmond Boerdery on Kakamas North Farm 339 (Beaumont 2007), and at the Cillie cemetery and township extensions (Dreyer 2013; Van Schalkwyk 2013). De Jong (2010) and Morris (2016; 2017) assessed areas for intended agricultural development to the north and south of the Orange River on Kakamas North and Kakamas South Settlements respectively. Engelbrecht & Fivaz (2018c) have done impact assessments on Plot 1763, for a sand quarry that is situated amongst the new agricultural development under study for this report, for agricultural and irrigation development on

adjacent property Plot 1178 (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2018b), and for Plot 1567, northwest of the study area, earmarked for an aggregate quarry (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2018a).

### 5.2.1 Stone Age

Scatters of stone artefacts around Kakamas have been reported by ACRM (2012), Beaumont (2008), Engelbrecht & Fivaz (2018b), Kaplan (2012; 2013; 2016; 2017), Morris (2011; 2012; 2017), and Van Schalkwyk (2010c; 2011; 2013), to name a few. The lithics documented are predominantly associated with the MSA, with a few localities attributed to the LSA. The incidences of lithics have little to no context and are largely described as of poor preservation and of low significance (Morris 2012). ACRM (2012) noted that 95% of the tools documented are made from locally available, fine-grained banded ironstone, which is a favoured raw material on many sites in the Northern Cape. The remainder are in indurated shale, chert, quartzite and quartz, and hornfels.

To the north west of the study area on agricultural lot 2371 Kakamas South Settlement, Morris (2017b) reports the unexpected occurrence of a rock gong on a rocky granite-gneiss outcrop. Rock gongs (or lithophones) are rocks that ring when struck and are characterised by beating marks that reflect ancient use (Morris 2017b). According to Morris (2017b), the find is significant as it is the first rock gong to be identified from this part of the Northern Cape and on granite-gneiss. Often found in association with rock art, they are a feature of the LSA, with alleged ritual connotations (Morris 2017b).

Another interesting prehistoric find in the greater vicinity is the discovery of two kite-like features 22km north of Keimoes (Van der Walt & Lombard 2018). The large funnel-shaped features of undetermined age were constructed and shaped by organising local dolerite stones, sometimes incorporating in-situ dolerite outcrops/boulders. Kites are widely accepted as being utilised as hunting traps (Holzer *et al.* 2010 in Van der Walt & Lombard 2018). The ethno-historical records documented various kinds of hunting traps used by San hunter-gatherers, but the use of these funnel-shaped stone features by Stone Age herding communities (who also hunted) cannot be conclusively discounted (Van der Walt & Lombard 2018).

Furthermore, Morris (2014; Morris & Beaumont 1991) hypothesizes that the archaeological footprint of substantial herder and short-term hunter-gatherer encampments along the floodplain of the Orange River, have been disrupted and destroyed by intensive farming alongside the river since colonial settlement.

### 5.2.2 Historical period

The town of Kakamas grew out of an irrigation scheme that was established in 1898 by the community. The town was laid out in 1931 and attained full municipal status in 1964 (Van Schalkwyk 2013).

The historic irrigation scheme set up by the Dutch Reformed Mission Church community in Kakamas was developed to alleviate the need of farmers left destitute by the severe drought and

rinderpest epidemic of 1895-1897. Led by Rev. Schroder, the irrigation scheme included canals dug by hand, beginning at the upper end of Neus Island (Hopkins 1978; Van Vuuren 2011). Four historic water wheels situated along the *Noordvoor*, or northern furrow on Erven 103, 1057, 268 and 1467 Kakamas South Settlement, have been designated as provincial heritage sites (<http://sahra.org.za/sahris/sites>). The development of canal systems played an important role in irrigating extensive vineyards and orchards within the region and the development of substantial agricultural initiatives within the area.

The Kakamas settlement is also known for its pioneering development of a hydro-electric power generator, brought into operation in 1924 (Hopkins 1978). The building which housed the old transformer in Voortrekker Street has been ear-marked as a museum (Morris 2010; 2017; <http://sahra.org.za/sahris/sites>).

De Jong (2010) classifies the cultural landscape of Kakamas as predominantly historic farmland. The affected area consists of working (operating) irrigation and grazing farms located in a typical Lower Orange River environment. These farms display heritage features that typically occur in the district, such as their large size, irrigation furrows and pipelines, fences, tracks, farmsteads, and irrigated fields. Farmsteads are clustered close to rivers and main roads (De Jong 2010). According to De Jong (2010) this class of landscape is of relatively low heritage sensitivity because it can absorb adverse effects of new development through some mitigation.

Just outside the town of Kakamas North on Lot 189 is a monument that commemorates First World War German troops killed in a battle against South African Union forces on the 4<sup>th</sup> of February 1915 on this site. Union troops assembled near Upington to launch an attack on German South West Africa, while the German forces prepared an attack on Kakamas. A heavy battle ensued between two unevenly matched forces at Kakamas that resulted in seven dead, six wounded and sixteen prisoners of war amongst the Germans. The memorial was erected by the '*Volksbund Deutschen Kriegs-graberflrsorge*' (<http://sahra.org.za/sahris/sites/>).

### 5.2.3 Oral history

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

## 6. IDENTIFIED RESOURCES AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

### 6.1 Surveyed area

The area surveyed for the impact assessment was dictated by the Google Earth map of the development footprint provided by the client. The development footprint consists of 12 plots of land of varying sizes.

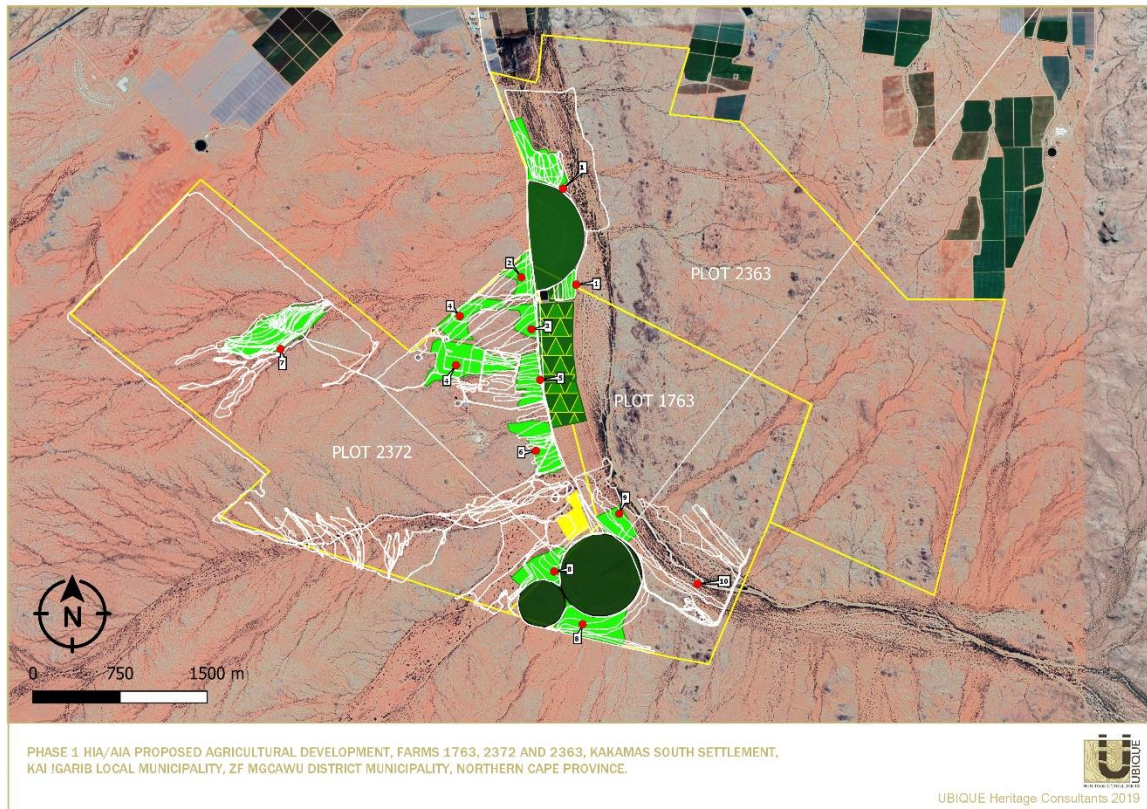
These were divided into 10 survey areas:

- Survey area 1 is located at the northern most section of the development footprint, and consists of two pockets of land, 11.8 ha and 2.5 ha each, the perimeter of a 36-ha pivot irrigation field, and surrounds;
- Survey area 2 is located adjacent to the west of the pivot irrigation point in area 1, and consist of area of 5.78 ha and surrounds;
- Survey area 3 consists of a 4.5 ha area adjacent to established pecan nut orchards and surrounds;
- Survey area 4 comprises of two areas, 8.4 ha and 17.13 ha in size, located on the north western boundary of Plot 2372, and surrounds;
- Survey area 5 consists of a 7.5 ha area adjacent to established pecan nut orchards and surrounds;
- Survey area 6 lies to the south west of established pecan nut orchards and is an area of 10.8 ha and surrounds;
- Survey area 7 is situated in the western most section of Plot 2372, and consists of an area of 19.8 ha and surrounds;
- Survey area 8 is the southernmost development footprint and consist of two development pockets to the northwest (8.4 ha) and south (12.4 ha) of the pair of pivot irrigation areas in Plot 1763 and surrounds;
- Survey area 9 lies to the southeast of the sand quarry and north east of the pivot irrigation points and consists of 6 ha development area and surrounds;
- Survey area 10 lies outside the development footprint towards the south of Plot 1763 and is concentrated on the river banks of the Hartbees River and a rocky outcrop in the southeast of the property.

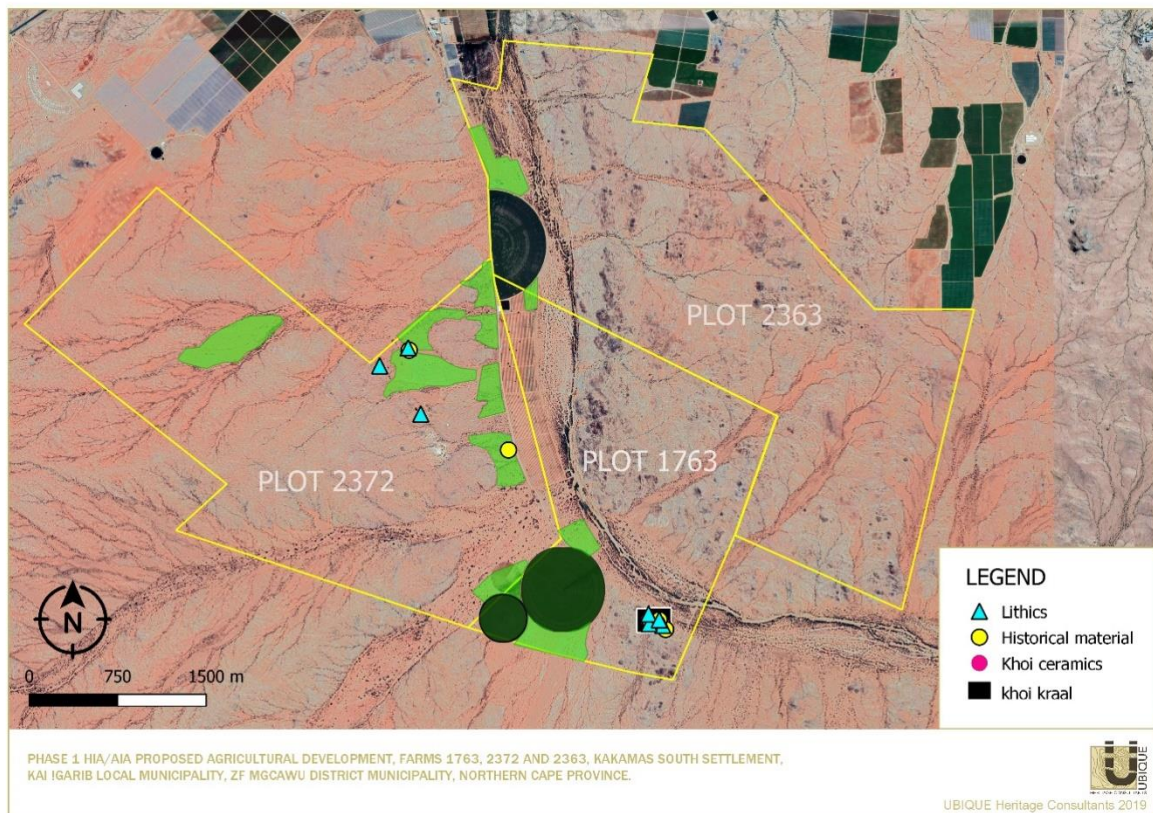
The pedestrian survey was conducted in predominantly 30 m transects. Areas that have been heavily disturbed were surveyed in wider transects or only scoped. The survey extended beyond the development footprints to take into consideration the full impact of the development by investigating probable areas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

Survey was conducted by a two-person team, over three days.





**Figure 6** Google Earth image showing survey tracks and survey areas for Plot 1763, 2372, and 2363 Kakamas South.



**Figure 7** Distribution of identified heritage resources across Plot 1763, 2372, and 2363 Kakamas South.

## 6.2 Identified heritage resources

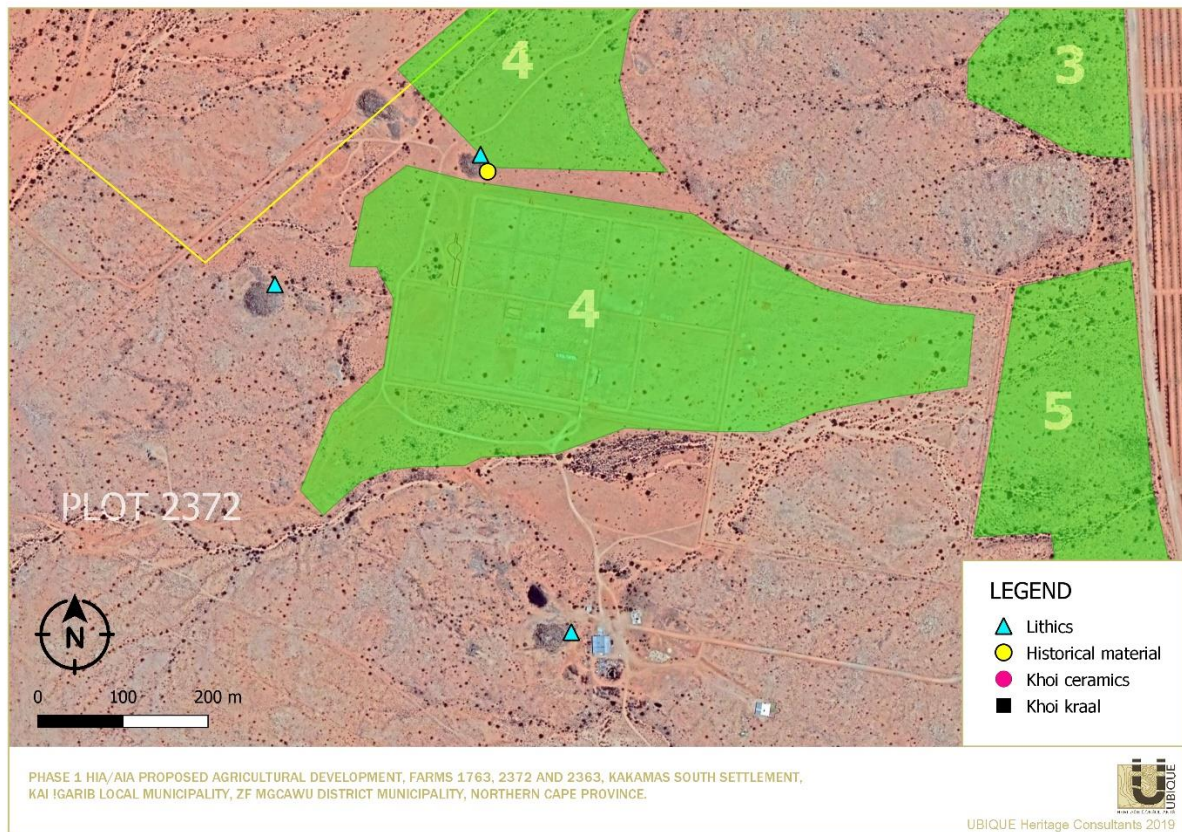
No heritage resources were identified on the surveyed section of Plot 2363 (survey area 1), but stone age and historical material were recorded on Plot 2372 on survey areas 4 and 6 (Fig. 7-11), and on Plot 1763, survey area 10 (Fig. 7 & 12-13).

Heritage identified on Plot 2372:

Description			Period	Location	Field rating/ Significance
Stone Age					
1	Type lithic/s	Chunks	ESA/MSA	28° 47.770' S 20° 32.435' E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
	Raw material	Dolerite			
	N in m².	2 chunks in 1 m² in 10 m² area			
	Context	None. Possibly washed down from outcrop. Possible aggregation site.			
	Additional	Outside development footprint, located between the two development footprints in survey area 4.			
2	Type lithic/s	Flake and chunk	ESA/MSA	28° 47.852' S 20° 32.286' E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
	Raw material	Banded Ironstone Formation			
	N in m².	2 chunks in 1 m² in 5 m² area			
	Context	None. Possibly washed down from outcrop. Possible aggregation site.			
	Additional	To the west, outside development footprint, in survey area 4.			
3	Type lithic/s	Chunk	ESA/MSA	28° 48.072' S 20° 32.500' E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
	Raw material	Dolerite			
	N in m².	1 in 1 m² in a 10 m² area			
	Context	None. Possibly washed down from outcrop. Possible aggregation site.			
	Additional	To the south, outside development footprint, in survey area 4.			
Historical					
4	Type of feature	Surface scatter	1850 - 1920	28° 48.236' S 20° 32.957' E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
	Material	Hole-in-cap tin lid with lead solder			
	N in m².	1 in 1 m² in a 10 m² area			
	Context	None. Isolated find.			
	Additional	Recorded within development footprint in survey area 6.			
5	Type of feature	Surface scatter	1850 - 1920	28° 47.781' S 20° 32.440' E	Field Rating IV C Low significance
	Material	Tin can with folded/ crimped hand soldered seam (1850-1880s) and cast-iron pot sherds, one piece with leg.			
	N in m².	Tin can n=1 per m² Cast iron n=3 per m²			
	Context	None. Near outcrop.			
	Additional	Recorded outside development footprint, located between the two			



		development footprints in survey area 4.			
<b>Graves</b>					
	Grave markers	No graves/ grave features were identified.			N/A
	Inscription				
	Orientation				



**Figure 8** Detail of recorded locations of heritage resources in Survey area 4.





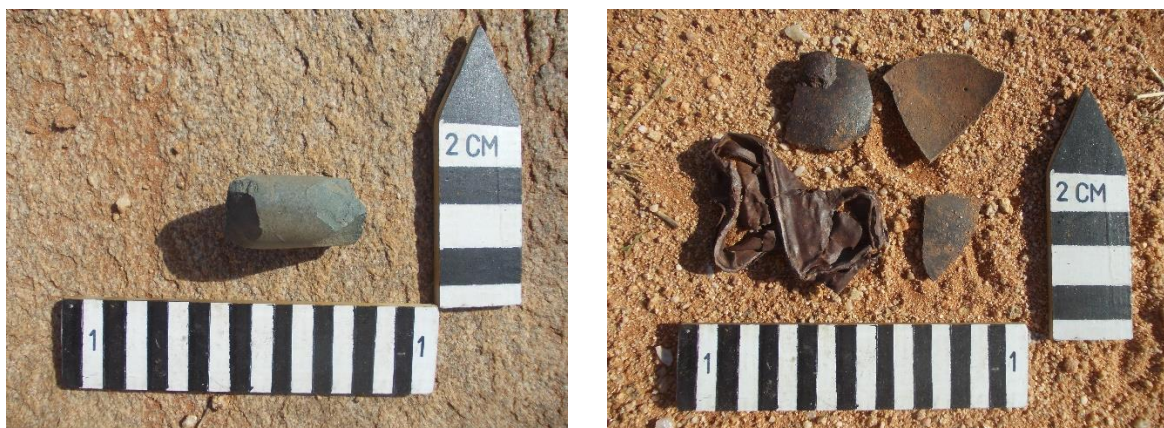


Figure 9 Archaeological material recorded in survey area 4.



Figure 10 Detail of recorded locations of heritage resources in Survey area 6.



Figure 11 Archaeological material recorded in survey area 6.

Heritage identified on Plot 1763:

Description			Period	Location	Field rating/ Significance
Stone Age					
6	Type lithic/s	Chunk/debris	MSA/Early LSA/LSA	28° 49.037' S 20° 33.761' E	Field Rating IV A High/Medium significance
	Raw material	Dolerite			
	N in m².	N=2 in 1 m² in a 10 m² area			
	Context	Surface scatter. Lithics found in association with low-fired earthenware sherds.			
	Additional	Possible temporary occupation with Khoi provenance.			
7	Type	Local ceramic sherd.	LSA	28° 49.026' S 20° 33.699' E	Field Rating IV A High/Medium significance
	Raw material	Clay: thin-walled undecorated, low-fired earthenware.			
	N in m².	N=1 in area of 50 m²			
	Context	Surface scatter. Low-fired earthenware sherd found in association with E/LSA-LSA lithics.			
	Additional	Probable Khoi provenance.			
8	Type lithic/s	Debris, scraper, chunks, cores, chips and flakes.	ESA to early LSA	28° 49.029' S 20° 33.690' E	Field Rating IV A High/Medium significance
	Raw material	Dolerite, BIF, quartzite			
	N in m².	N=1/ m² in a 10 m² area			
	Context	Low-density open scatter on surface around outcrop.			
	Additional	Vicinity of recorded ceramics.			
9	Type	Stone kraal feature.	LSA/Historical	28° 49.015' S 20° 33.688' E	Field Rating IV A High/Medium significance
	Raw material	Gneiss based quartzite.			
	Size	Diameter of approximately 5 m.			
	Context	Located on top of outcrop.			
	Additional	Probable small stock kraal with monolith at entrance.			
10	Type	Scrapers, cores, blades, chips and flakes.	MSA/ Early LSA	28° 48.985' S 20° 33.687' E	Field Rating IV A High/Medium significance
	Raw material	Mostly BIF and dolerite			
	N in m².	N=/> 30 per m² in an area of 25 m²			
	Context	Knapping site			
	Additional	Large concentration of ESA/LSA debris on top of outcrop. Approximately 30 m north of kraal.			
11	Type	Local ceramic sherd.	LSA	28° 49.011' S 20° 33.743' E	Field Rating IV A High/Medium significance
	Raw material	Clay: thin-walled undecorated, low-fired earthenware.			
	N in m².	N=1 in area of 100 m²			
	Context	Surface scatter. Low-fired earthenware sherd found in association with E/LSA-LSA lithics.			
	Additional	Probable Khoi provenance.			
Historical					



12	Type of feature	Surface scatter	Historical	28° 49.031' S 20° 33.759' E	Field Rating IV A High/Medium significance
	Material	Cast iron pot sherd.			
	N in m².	N=1/ 1 m²			
	Context	Spatial association with lithics.			
	Additional				
13	Type of feature	Surface scatter	Historical	28° 49.026' S 20° 33.699' E	Field Rating IV A High/Medium significance
	Material	Broken horse shoe, green and weathered clear glass, white ware ceramics, tin can with folded/ crimped hand soldered seam (1850-1880s).			
	N in m².	Material in 10 m² area.			
	Context	Surface scatter.			
	Additional				
14	Type of feature	High density surface scatter.	Undetermined	28° 49.055' S 20° 33.776' E	Field Rating IV A Low significance
	Material	Glass, green and weathered clear			
	N in m².	N=30/m² in 2 m² area			
	Context	Surface scatter,			
	Additional				
Graves					
	Grave markers	No graves were located or identified on this property or on the development footprint.			N/A
	Inscription				
	Orientation				

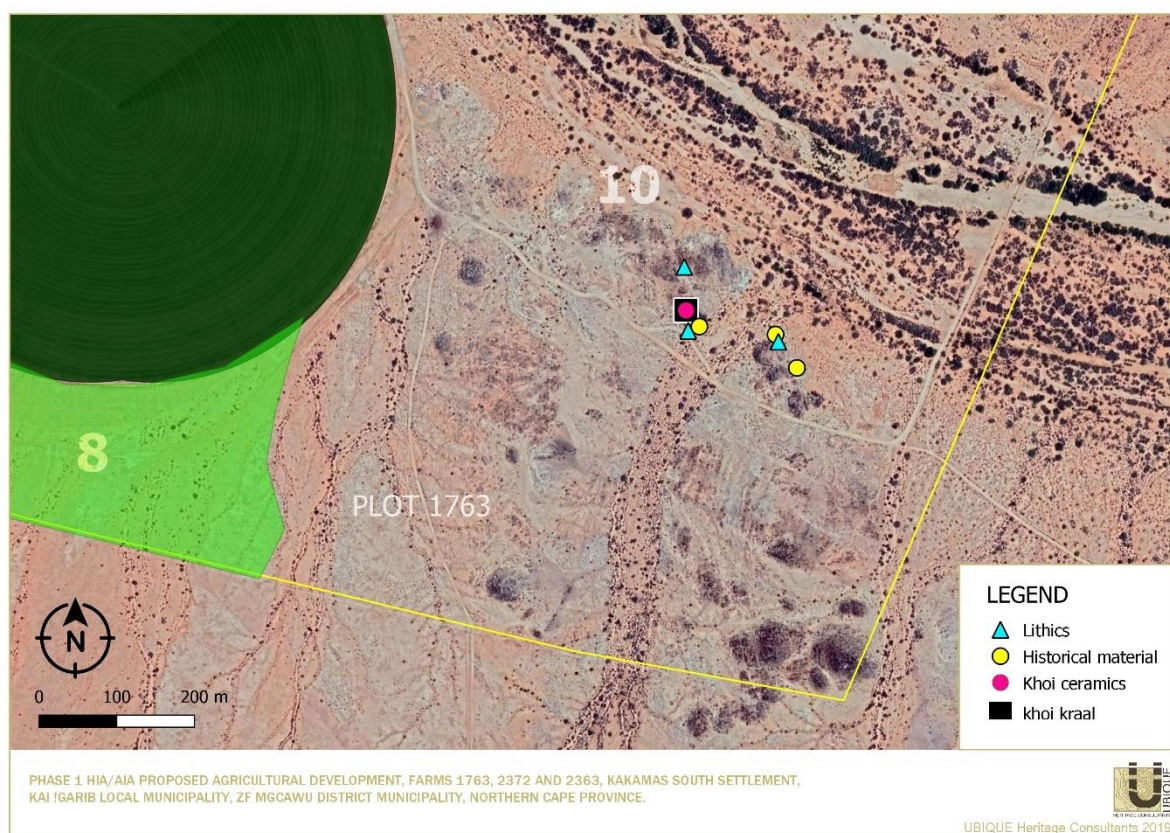
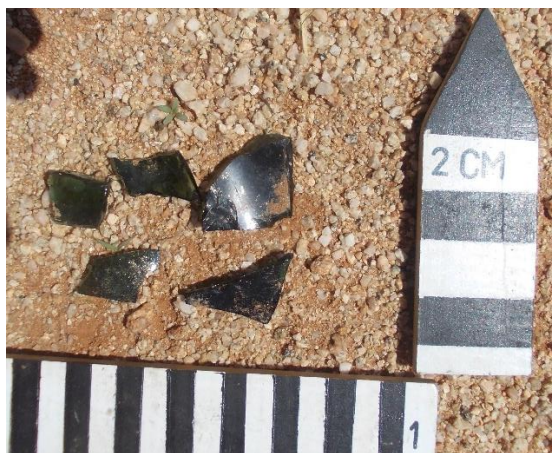


Figure 12 Detail of recorded locations of heritage resources in Survey area 10.









**Figure 13** Archaeological material and site recorded in survey area 10.

## 6.3 Discussion

### 6.3.1 Archaeological features

Three occurrences of lithic material were recorded across the surveyed area of Plot 2372, None of the lithic locations is situated within a development footprint, and only one recorded lithic assemblage was near areas earmarked for agricultural development, and which may be negatively impacted upon by the development. The lithics recorded at the three locations on Plot 2372 are however without archaeological context and are deemed of minor importance, and impact from the development will be inconsequential.

Two occurrences of colonial period material were recorded on Plot 2372. An isolated hole-in-cap tin lid with a date range of the 1850s- 1920s was found on a development footprint, while a collection of cast-iron potsherds and a tin can with folded/ crimped hand soldered seam (dated 1850-1880s) were recorded in proximity of a development footprint. Although the material could be useful in determining occupation dates and are located within, and borders development footprints, the material sample is small and without archaeological context. The development impact on these resources is therefore inconsequential.

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

Approximately 600m to the east of the southernmost development footprint on Plot 1763, a palimpsest of surface scatters associated with various time periods were recorded in a small area of outcrops. The remains of what may be a stone-walled small live-stock kraal are also situated on top of the largest of these outcrops. Three incidents of lithics were recorded, one high-density scatter situated 30 m north of the stone kraal remains at the top of the larger outcrop, and two low-density scatters to the south-east, amongst smaller outcrops. The lithic assemblages consist of surface scatters of very few formal tools, predominantly untrimmed flakes, cores, stone working debris, and few scrapers made from dolerite, banded ironstone formation, and quartzite. The type of lithics present points to the utilisation of the area as a probable knapping site by prehistoric people. The cultural material shows various degrees of weathering and is a combination of LSA and MSA artefacts, either representative the Early Later Stone Age, or of long-term usage spanning both the LSA and MSA (Lombard 2011). A few sherds of indigenous low fired, thin-walled, mineral tempered ceramics associated with hunters-with-livestock/herders (Mitchell 2002; Lombard & Parsons 2008) were also recorded. The presence of the stone tools and ceramics might indicate an association between the stone kraal and Khoi groups inhabiting the area or be coincidental as historical cultural material was also recorded in the area. A dateable tin can with folded/ crimped hand soldered seam (1850-1880s), were found with undiagnostic glass, sherds of cast-iron pot, a horseshoe, and piece of whiteware ceramic.

This area is deemed medium to high significance due to the density and range of artefacts on the surface and the repeated utilisation of the landscape through consequent periods. It lies outside the current development footprint, and even though the proximity to the development does raise some concern, it is not in any immediate danger from the development.

**The area is of high/medium significance and receives a 'General' Protection A (Field Rating IVA). These sites should be avoided or mitigated before any future development are planned and might take place in this area.**

### 6.3.3 Graves

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

### 6.3.4 Palaeontological resources

The proposed development is underlain by the Riemvasmaak Gneiss and Vyfbeker Metamorphic Rocks of the Namaqua-Natal Province and a very small portion in the north of the proposed development is underlain by the Riemvasmaak Gneiss. The Riemvasmaak Gneiss and Vyfbeker Metamorphic Rocks is igneous rocks and the potential for any fossil materials occurring within this rock unit is thus zero (Butler 2019). Elize Butler from Banzai Environmental proposes exemption from doing a full paleontological study for this project (see Appendix 1).

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

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

1. No significant heritage sites or features were identified within the development footprint. No further mitigation is required. Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue.
2. The series of outcrops to the south-east of the development footprint are of medium to high significance. Currently no developments are planned for this area, therefore no mitigation is necessary at present. It should be noted that if any future developments are considered, mitigation of these sites should be undertaken. Mitigation should include comprehensive mapping and recording of the sites. Furthermore, these areas should be considered as archaeologically sensitive, and the owners and developers should be aware of the impact construction vehicles and recreational vehicles could have on these heritage resources.
3. Due to the zero palaeontological significance of the area, no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required. It is considered that the development of the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area as the igneous rocks underlying the site are not fossiliferous. It is therefore recommended that the project be exempt from a full Paleontological Impact Assessment (Butler 2019).
4. Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If during construction, any possible discovery of finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts, human remains, or fossils are made, the operations must be stopped, and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the find. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result of such oversights.

## 8. CONCLUSION

This HIA has identified no heritage resources on Plot 1763, 2372, and 2363 Kakamas South Settlement, Kai !Garib Municipality, Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape that will be impacted on negatively by the proposed development.

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## WEB

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

# APPENDIX A

RECOMMENDED EXEMPTION FROM FURTHER PALAEOLOGICAL STUDIES FOR THE PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ON FARMS 1763, 2372 AND 2363, KAKAMAS SOUTH SETTLEMENT, KAI! GARIB MUNICIPALITY, MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.

**RECOMMENDED EXEMPTION FROM FURTHER PALAEOLOGICAL STUDIES FOR THE  
PROPOSED AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ON FARMS 1763, 2372 AND 2363, KAKAMAS  
SOUTH SETTLEMENT, KAI! GARIB MUNICIPALITY, MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN  
CAPE PROVINCE**

Prepared by  
**BANZAI ENVIRONMENTAL (PTY) LTD**

**9 March 2019**



## BACKGROUND

The Verneujk Pan Trust plans to develop approximately 250 hectares of land for irrigation on Farms 1763, 2372 and 2363, situated in the Kakamas South Settlement, Kai! Garib Municipality, Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province (Figure 1-3). The development will include the construction of associated infrastructure for irrigation purposes. Irrigation water will be obtained from the proposed new Kakamas WWTW after it has been constructed and is operational.

EnviroAfrica CC has been appointed by the Verneujk Pan Trust to undertake the NEMA Application for Environmental Authorisation process.

This report is a **recommended exemption** from further Palaeontological studies as the proposed development site is underlain by the Riemvasmaak Gneiss and Vyfbeker Metamorphic rocks of the Namaqua-Natal Province. These rocks are from igneous nature and thus **unfossiliferous**.

## LEGISLATION

### NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT (ACT 25 OF 1999)

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

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

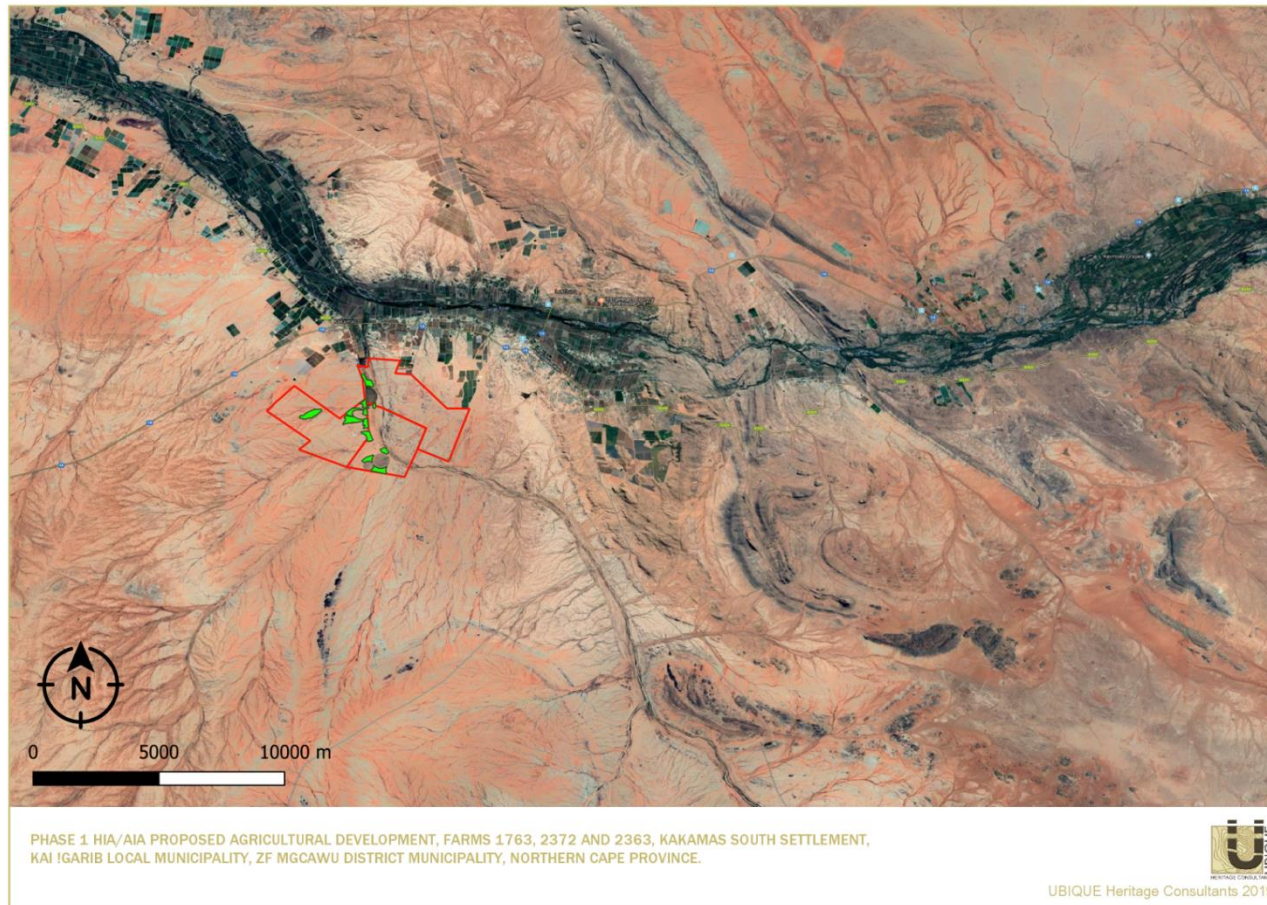
This Palaeontological Desktop Assessment forms part of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and adhere to the conditions of the Act. According to **Section 38 (1)**, an HIA is required to assess any potential impacts to palaeontological heritage within the development footprint where:

- the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
- the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
- any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—  
(exceeding 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or
- involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
- involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or

- the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority
- the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent;

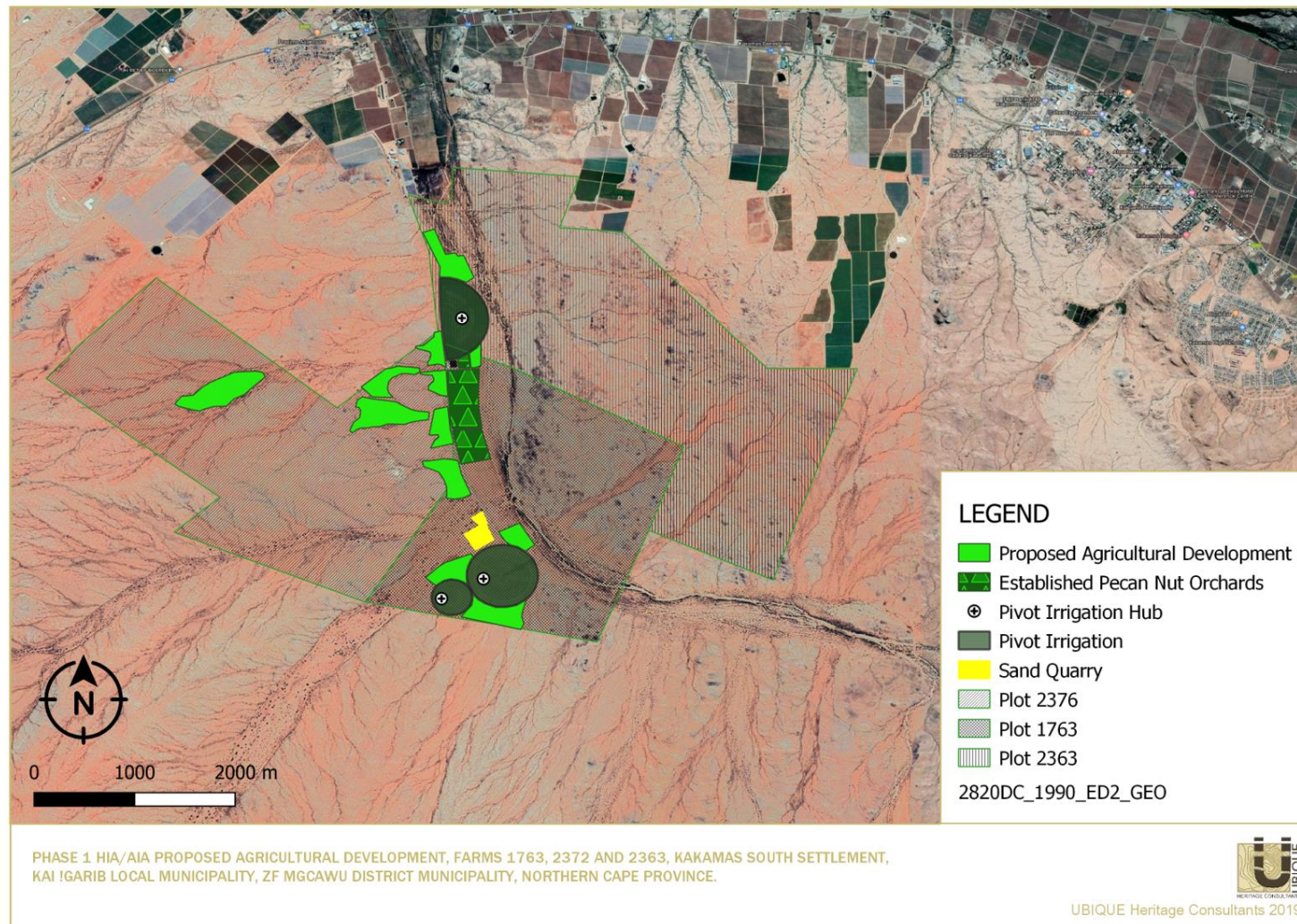
or any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial heritage resources authority.

## GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE SITE



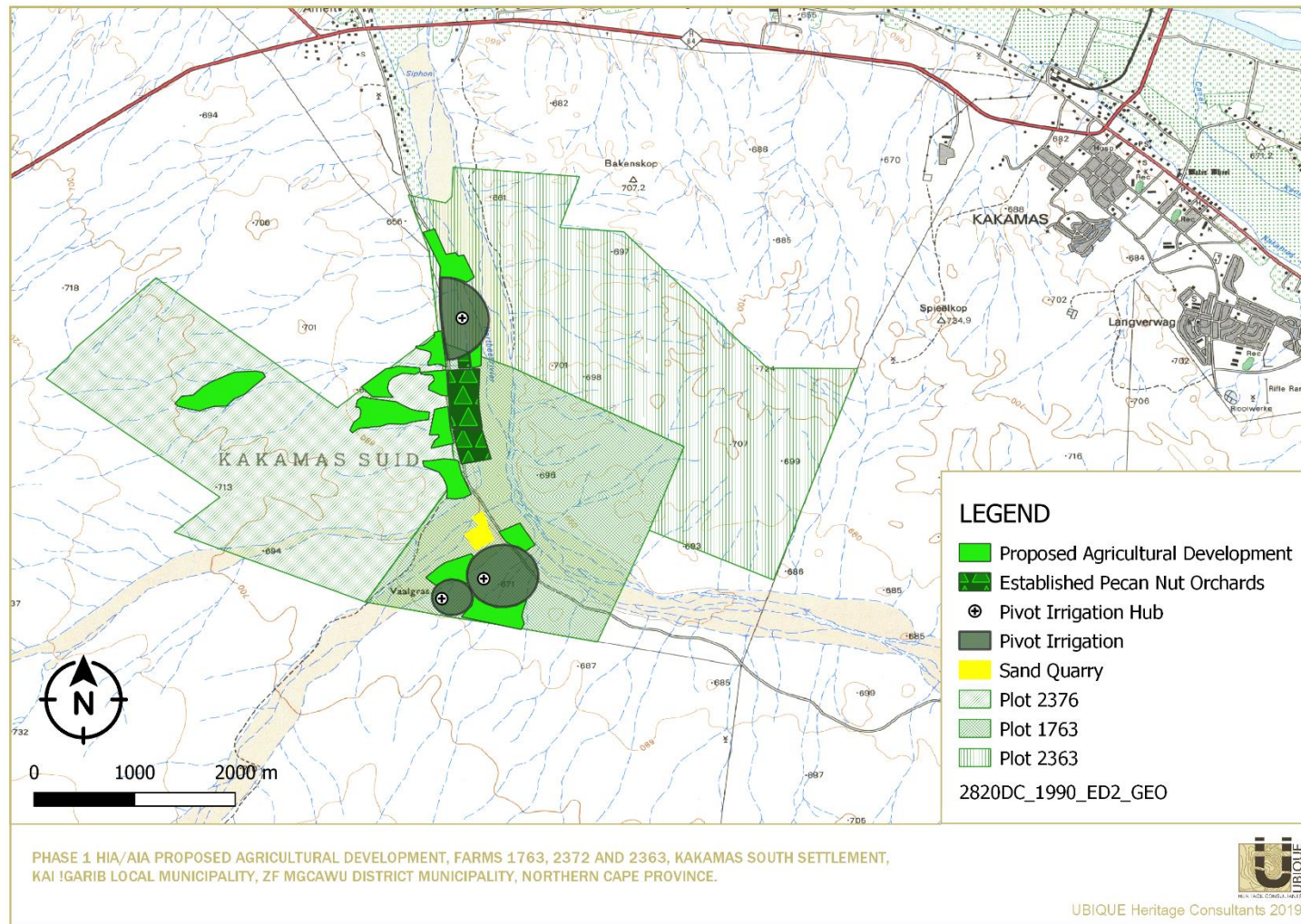
**Figure 1:** Google Earth Image indicating the location of the proposed agricultural development on farms 1763, 2372 and 2363, situated in the Kakamas South Settlement, Kai! Garib Municipality, Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province. Map provided by Ubique Heritage Consultants.





**Figure 2:** Detailed Google Earth Image of the proposed agricultural development on farms 1763, 2372 and 2363, situated in the Kakamas South Settlement, Kai! Garib Municipality, Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province. Map provided by Ubique Heritage Consultants.

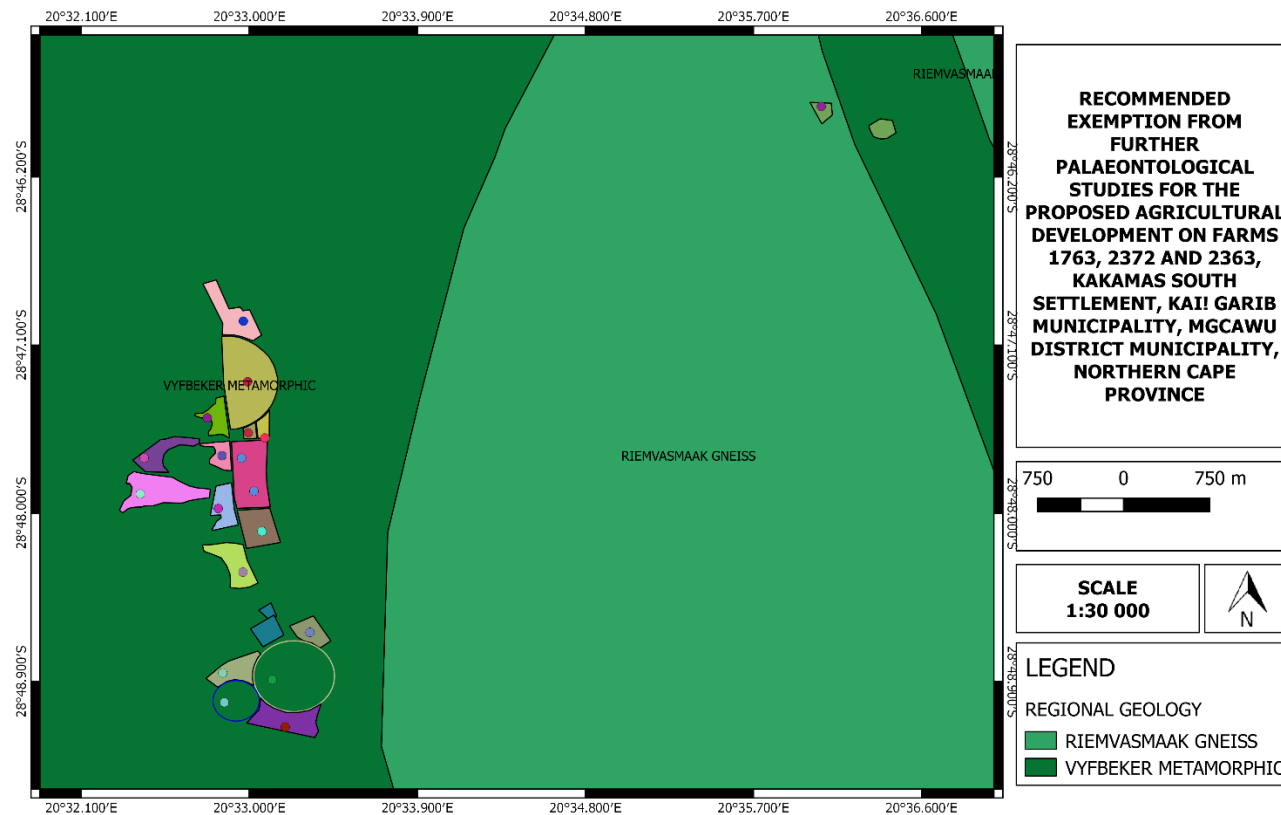




**Figure 3:** Location of the proposed agricultural development on farms 1763, 2372 and 2363, situated in the Kakamas South Settlement, Kai! Garib Municipality, Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province. Map provided by Ubique Heritage Consultants.



## GEOLOGICAL AND PALAEOONTOLOGICAL HERITAGE



**Figure 4:** The surface geology of the proposed agricultural development on farms 1763, 2372 and 2363, situated in the Kakamas South Settlement, Kai! Garib Municipality, Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province. The proposed development is underlain by the Riemvasmaak Gneiss and Vyfbeker Metamorphic Rocks of the Namaqua-Natal Province. Map drawn by QGIS Desktop 2.18.14.

The proposed development is underlain by the Riemvasmaak Gneiss and Vyfbeker Metamorphic Rocks of the Namaqua-Natal Province (Figure 4). A very small portion in the north of the proposed development is underlain by the Riemvasmaak Gneiss, while the greater portion of the development is underlain by the Vyfbeker Metamorphic rocks. These rocks are commonly found in KwaZulu-Natal and the Northern Cape and consists of igneous and metamorphic rocks formed during the Namaqua Orogeny approximately 1200 to 1000 million years ago. The Riemvasmaak Gneiss consists of pink-weathering granular or augen quartz-feldspar gneiss. A gneiss is formed by high-temperature and high –pressure metamorphic processes. The Vyfbeker Metomorphic rocks comprise of a heterogeneous, biotite-rich succession known as the Kenhardt Migmatite.

The Riemvasmaak Gneiss and Vyfbeker Metamorphic Rocks is **igneous rocks** and the potential for any fossil materials occurring within this rock unit is thus zero.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed irrigation development: proposed agricultural development on farms 1763, 2372 and 2363, situated in the Kakamas South Settlement, Kai! Garib Municipality, Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province is of NO significance in terms of local palaeontological heritage since the igneous rocks underlying the site are unfossiliferous.

**It is therefore recommended that exemption from further specialist palaeontological studies and mitigation be granted for this development.**

#### 5. REFERENCES

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