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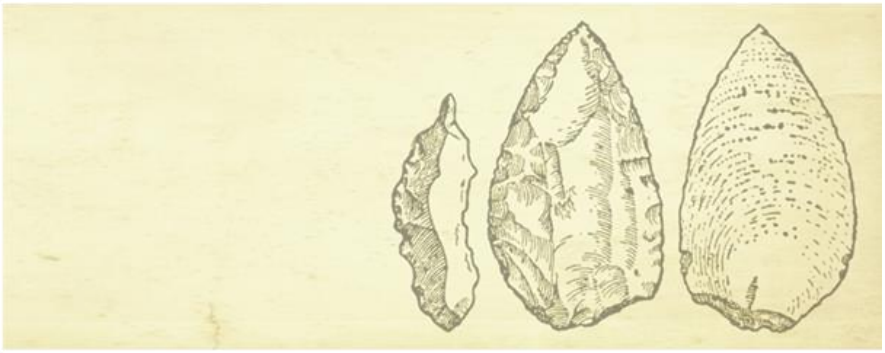

PHASE 1 HIA RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AND EXPANSION, ERF 141, AND ERF 102, GROBLERSHOOP

PROPOSED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT OF ERF 141, AND A PORTION OF ERF 102 GROBLERSHOOP, !KHEIS LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, ZF MGCAWU DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY, NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE.

PREPARED FOR:

ENVIROAFRICA CC

PREPARED BY:

SKY-LEE FAIRHURST & JAN ENGELBRECHT
HEIDI FIVAZ & ELIZE BUTLER
UBIQUE HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

17 MAY 2024

REVISED

Web: www.ubiquecrm.com **Mail**: info@ubiquecrm.com
CSD Supplier Number MAAA0586123

CLIENT:	**EnviroAfrica CC** www.enviroafrica.co.za
CONTACT PERSON:	**Clinton Geyser** E-mail: clinton@enviroafrica.co.za
HERITAGE CONSULTANT:	**UBIQUE Heritage Consultants** www.ubiquecrm.com info@ubiquecrm.com
CONTACT PERSON:	**Sky-Lee Fairhurst** (archaeologist) Member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists: Member number: 541 Email: sky@ubiquecrm.com **Heidi Fivaz** (archaeologist) Member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists: Member number: 433 Email: heidi@ubiquecrm.com **Jan Engelbrecht** (archaeologist and lead CRM specialist) Member of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists: Member number: 297 Email: jan@ubiquecrm.com

Declaration of independence:

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: 2024-05-17**
J.A.C. Engelbrecht, H. Fivaz & S. Fairhurst
UBIQUE Heritage Consultants

SUMMARY OF SPECIALIST EXPERTISE

SKY-LEE FAIRHURST

ARCHAEOLOGIST

Sky-Lee Fairhurst has been part of UBIQUE Heritage Consultants since 2019. She is responsible for research, desktop studies, report compilation and surveys. Miss Fairhurst obtained her BA in Archaeology and Biblical archaeology in 2016 and her BA Hons in Archaeology (*cum laude*) at the University of South Africa (UNISA) in 2018, focussing on research themes such as gender, households and Late Iron Age settlements. She is currently pursuing her interest in southern African agropastoral societies as an MA Archaeology student at the University of South Africa (UNISA). She is skilled at artefacts and archaeological illustrations. Over the past nine years, she has obtained considerable excavation and survey experience and worked on various sites, including Historical, Iron Age, and Palaeontological sites.

HEIDI FIVAZ

CRM ARCHAEOLOGIST & OBJECT CONSERVATOR

Heidi Fivaz has been a part of UBIQUE Heritage Consultants since 2016 and took over ownership in 2018. She is responsible for project management, surveys, research and report compilation. She holds a B.Tech. Fine Arts degree (2000) from Tshwane University of Technology, a BA Culture and Arts Historical Studies degree (2012) from UNISA and received her BA (Hons) Archaeology in 2015 (UNISA). She has received extensive training in object conservation from the South African Institute of Object Conservation and specialises in glass and ceramics conservation. She is also a skilled artefact and archaeological illustrator. Ms Fivaz was awarded her MA in Archaeology (with distinction) in 2021 by the University of South Africa (UNISA), focusing on historical and industrial archaeology. She is a professional member of the Association of South African Archaeologists and has worked on numerous archaeological excavation and surveying projects over the past twelve years.

JAN ENGELBRECHT

CRM ARCHAEOLOGIST

Jan Engelbrecht is accredited by the Cultural Resources Management section of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) to undertake Phase1 AIAs and HIAs in South Africa. He is also a member of the Association for Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA). Mr Engelbrecht holds an honours degree in archaeology (specialising in the history of early farmers in southern Africa (Iron Age) and Colonial period) from the University of South Africa. He has 12 years of experience in heritage management. He has worked on projects as diverse as the Zulti South HIA of Richards Bay Minerals, research on the David Bruce heritage site at Ubombo in Kwa-Zulu Natal, and various archaeological excavations and historical, archaeological projects. He has worked with many rural communities to establish integrated heritage and land use plans and speaks Zulu fluently. Mr Engelbrecht established Ubique Heritage Consultants in 2012. The company moved from KZN to the Northern Cape and is currently based at Askham in the Northern Cape within the Mier local municipality in the Kgalagadi region. He had a significant military career as an officer, whereafter he qualified as an Animal Health Technician at Technikon RSA and UNISA. He is currently studying for his MA Degree in Archaeology.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project description

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by EnviroAfrica cc as independent heritage specialists in accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA and the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) to conduct a cultural heritage assessment to determine the impact of the proposed residential development of Erf 141 and a Portion of Erf 102 Groblershoop, !Kheis Local Municipality, Zf Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province, on any sites, features, or objects of cultural heritage significance.

Findings and Impact on Heritage Resources

No heritage resources were identified within or around the development footprint that would be negatively impacted by the proposed residential development of Erf 141 and a Portion of Erf 102.

The proposed development is underlain by sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) and Tertiary calcrete. According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Gordonia Formation is Moderate. At the same time, the Tertiary calcretes are Low (Almond and Pether 2008, SAHRIS website). Therefore, a Low Palaeontological Significance has been allocated to the proposed development area (Butler 2022 Appendix A).

Recommendations

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

1. No significant heritage sites or features were identified within the surveyed sections of the development footprint. From a heritage point of view, we recommend that the proposed residential development should continue.

2. Due to the low palaeontological significance of the area, it is considered that the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. It is, however, recommended that if fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations, the Chance Find Protocol must be implemented by the ECO or site manager in charge of these developments (Butler 2022).

3. Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If during construction, any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, SAHRA APM Unit (Natasha Higgitt/Phillip Hine 021 462 5402) must be alerted as per section 35(3) of the NHRA. If unmarked human burials are uncovered, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit (Thingahangwi Tshivhase/Mimi Seetelo 012 320 8490) must be alerted immediately as per section 36(6) of the NHRA. Depending on the nature of the finds, a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological or palaeontological significance, a Phase 2 rescue operation may be required, subject to permits issued by SAHRA. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or costs incurred due to such oversights.

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ABBREVIATIONS

AIA:	Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA:	Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
CRM:	Cultural Resource Management
EIA:	Early Iron Age
EMP:	Environmental Management Plan
ESA:	Earlier Stone Age
GPS:	Global Positioning System
HIA:	Heritage Impact Assessment
HWC:	Heritage Western Cape
IA:	Iron Age
IMP:	Integrated Management Plan
LSA:	Later Stone Age
MIA:	Middle Iron Age
MSA:	Middle Stone Age
NBKB:	Ngwao-Boswa Jwa Kapa Bokone (Northern Cape PHRA)
NHRA:	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA:	Provincial Heritage Resource Agency
SADC:	Southern African Development Community
SAHRA:	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS:	South African Heritage Resources Information System

GLOSSARY

Archaeological:	Material remains resulting from human activity in a state of disuse, older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures.
Historic building:	Structures 60 years and older.
Heritage:	That which is inherited and forms part of the National Estate (historic places, objects, fossils as defined by the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999).
Heritage resources:	Valuable, finite, non-renewable and irreplaceable resources that provide evidence of the origins of South African society
Mitigation:	Anticipating and preventing adverse impacts and risks, then to minimise them, rehabilitate or repair impacts to the extent feasible.
'Public monuments:	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 residential development of Erf 141, and a Portion of Erf 102 Groblershoop, !Kheis Local Municipality, Zf Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants were appointed by EnviroAfrica CC as independent heritage specialists in accordance with the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and in compliance with Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA) to conduct a cultural heritage assessment (AIA/HIA) of the development area.

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

South Africa's heritage resources are 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 on their aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic, economic or technological values; their representation of a time or group; their rarity; and sphere of influence.

Natural (e.g. erosion) and human (e.g. development) activities can jeopardise the integrity and significance of heritage resources. 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 managing 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, considering 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.

The comprehensive field survey and intensive desktop study have taken all possible care to identify sites of cultural importance within the development areas. However, it is essential to note that some heritage sites may have been missed due to their subterranean nature or dense vegetation cover. No subsurface investigation (i.e. excavations or sampling) was undertaken since a SAHRA permit 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 the heritage specialist has been able to assess the significance of the site (or material) in question.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Statutory Requirements

2.1.1 General

The principle is that the environment should be protected for present and future generations by preventing pollution, promoting conservation and practising ecologically sustainable development. With regard to spatial planning and related legislation at national and provincial levels, the following legislation may be relevant:

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

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

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

2.1.2 National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999

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

- coordinate and promote the management of heritage resources at the 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 local authorities' protection and management of conservation-worthy places and areas.

2.1.3 Heritage Impact Assessments/Archaeological Impact Assessments

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

- the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;

- the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
- any development or other activity that will change the character of a site—
    - exceeding 5000m² in extent; or
    - involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
    - involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
    - the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
- the rezoning of a site exceeding 10 000m² in extent; or
- any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority.

2.1.5 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 administrated by a local authority. Graves in the category located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority will also require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years over and above SAHRA authorisation.

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

> (3) *(a)* No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority—
>
> *(a)* destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
>
> *(b)* destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
>
> *(c)* bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph *(a)* or *(b)* any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.
>
> (4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)*(a)* unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

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

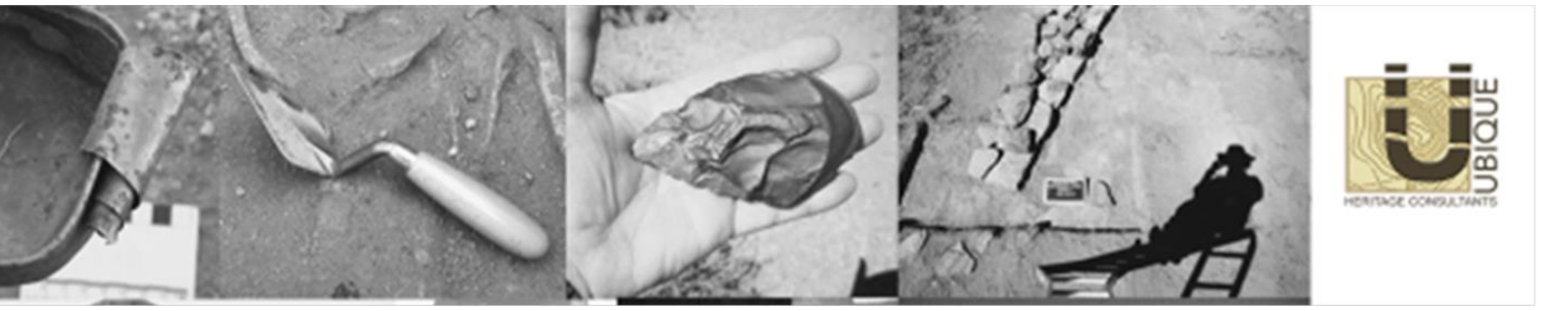
(a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and

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

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

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

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



3. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Desktop study

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

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

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

3.1.1 Literature review

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

3.2 Field study

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

3.2.1 Systematic survey

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

UBIQUE Heritage Consultants inspected the proposed development and surrounding areas on the 7th of July 2022 and completed a controlled-exclusive, pre-planned pedestrian and vehicular survey. We inspected the ground's surface, 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. In addition, cut banks and other exposures were fortuitously observed without looking beneath the surface beyond inspecting rodent burrows.

The survey was tracked with a handheld Garmin global positioning unit (Garmin eTrex 10).

3.2.2 Recording significant areas

GPS points of identified significant areas were recorded with a handheld Garmin global positioning unit (Garmin eTrex 10). Photographs were taken with a Canon IXUS 185 20-megapixel camera. Detailed field notes were taken to describe observations. The layout of the area and plotted GPS points, tracks and coordinates were transferred to Google Earth, and QGIS and maps were created.

3.2.3 Definitions of heritage resources

The NHRA defines a heritage resource as any place or object of cultural significance, i.e., 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.

3.3 Determining significance

Heritage resources are considered of value if the following criteria apply:

a.	It is important in the community or pattern of South Africa's history;
b.	It has uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
c.	It has the potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
d.	It is vital in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
e.	It exhibits particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;

f.	It is essential in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
g.	It has a strong or unique association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
h.	It has a strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa;
i.	It is of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

Levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources observed and recorded are determined by the following criteria:

CULTURAL & HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE	
LOW	A cultural object found out of context, not part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
MEDIUM	Any site, structure or feature is regarded as less important due to several factors, such as date, frequency and uniqueness. Likewise, any important object found out of context.
HIGH	Any site, structure or feature is regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorised as of a high importance. Likewise, any important object found within a specific context.

Field Ratings or Gradings are assigned to indicate the level of protection required and who is responsible for national, provincial, or local protection.

FIELD RATINGS & GRADINGS	
National Grade I	Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance and should therefore be managed as part of the national estate.
Provincial Grade II	Heritage resources with qualities provincial or regional importance, although it may form part of the national estate, it should be managed as part of the provincial estate.
Local Grade IIIA	Heritage resources are of local importance and worthy of conservation. Therefore, it should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance).
Local Grade IIIB	Heritage resources are of local importance and worthy of conservation. Therefore, it should be included in the heritage register and mitigated (high/ medium significance).
General Protection Grade IVA	The site/resource should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance).

FIELD RATINGS & GRADINGS	
General protection Grade IVB	The site/resource should be recorded before destruction (medium significance).
General protection Grade IVC	Phase 1 is considered as sufficient recording, and it may be demolished (low significance).

3.3.1 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. 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 out of character with the heritage resource and its setting.

Beneficial and adverse impacts can be direct or indirect and 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. Therefore, 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.

CRITERIA	RATING SCALES	NOTES
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	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.
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.

3.4 Report

The desktop research and field survey results are compiled in this report. The identified heritage resources and anticipated direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts of the proposed project's development on the identified heritage resources will be presented objectively. Alternatives are offered if any significant sites are impacted adversely by the proposed project. All efforts will be made to ensure that all studies, assessments, and results comply with the relevant legislation, 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 protecting, preserving, and developing 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 residential development of Erf 141 and a Portion of Erf 102 Groblershoop, !Kheis Local Municipality, Zf Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.

The proposed development will comprise higher income residential erven and associated infrastructure such as water, electricity, sewerage, solid waste removal, etc.

4.1 Technical information

PROJECT DESCRIPTION	
Project name	Phase 1 HIA Residential development and expansion Erf 141, and Erf 102 Groblershoop, Northern Cape.
Description	Proposed residential development of Erf 141, and a Portion of Erf 102 Groblershoop, !Kheis Local Municipality, Zf Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province
DEVELOPER	
!Kheis Local Municipality	
Contact information	Groblershoop Community !Kheis Local Municipality,
Development type	Residential
LANDOWNER	
!Kheis Local Municipality	
Contact information	054-332 3642 or 054- 833 9500
CONSULTANTS	
Environmental	EnviroAfrica CC
Heritage and archaeological	UBIQUE Heritage Consultants
Palaeontological	Banzai Environmental
PROPERTY DETAILS	
Province	Northern Cape
District municipality	Z.F. Mcgawu
Local municipality	!Kheis
Topo-cadastral map	1:50 000 2821DD
Farm name	Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102
Closest town	Groblershoop
GPS Co-ordinates	Erf 141: 28°53'47.72"S 21°58'44.44"E

	Erf 102: 28°53'52.33"S 21°58'42.85"E
PROPERTY SIZE	N/A
EIA FOOTPRINT SIZE	2,7ha
LAND USE	
Previous	Agriculture
Current	Agriculture
Rezoning required	Yes
Sub-division of land	Yes

DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA IN TERMS OF SECTION 38(1) NHRA	YES/NO
Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear forms of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length.	No
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.	No
Construction exceeding 5000m ².	Yes
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions.	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 ².	Yes
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds.	No

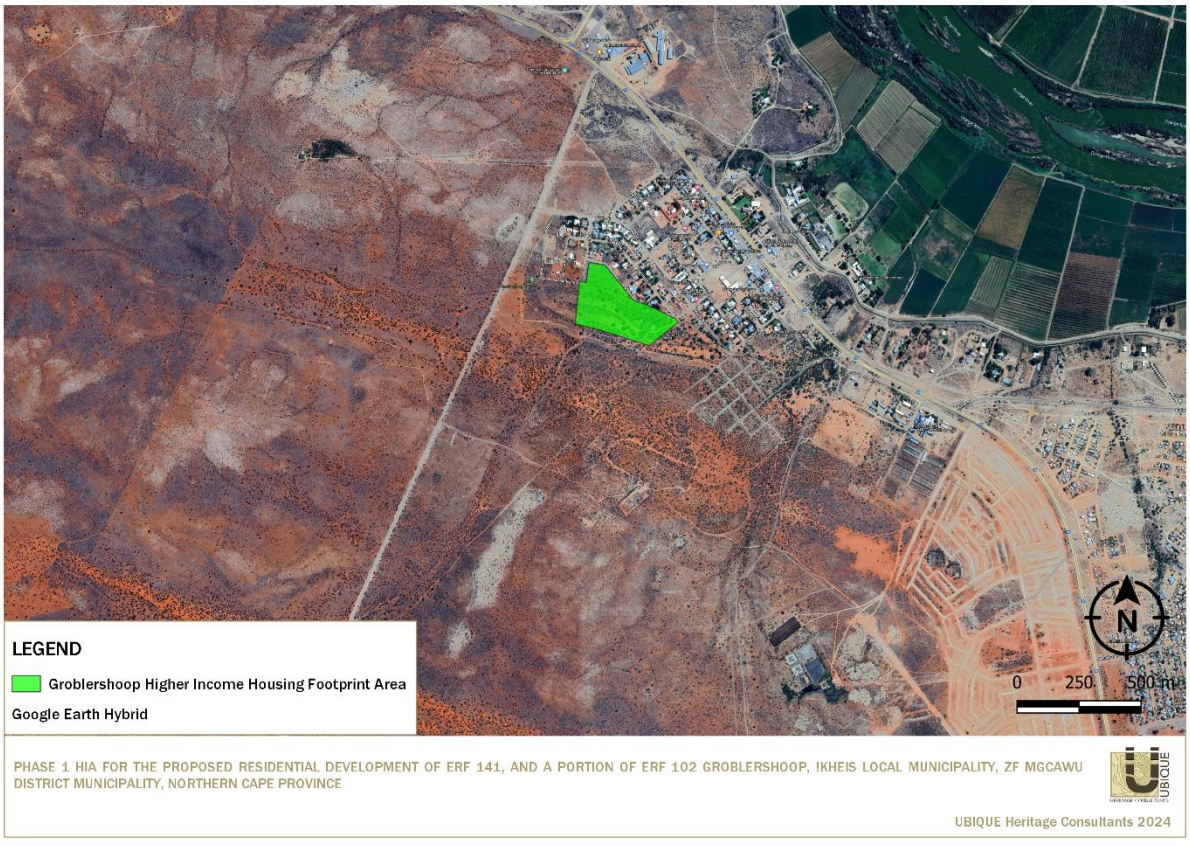


Figure 1 *Regional locality of the development footprint, indicated on Google Earth Satellite imagery.*

Figure 2 *Locality of the development footprint, indicated on 1: 50 000 2821DD map.*

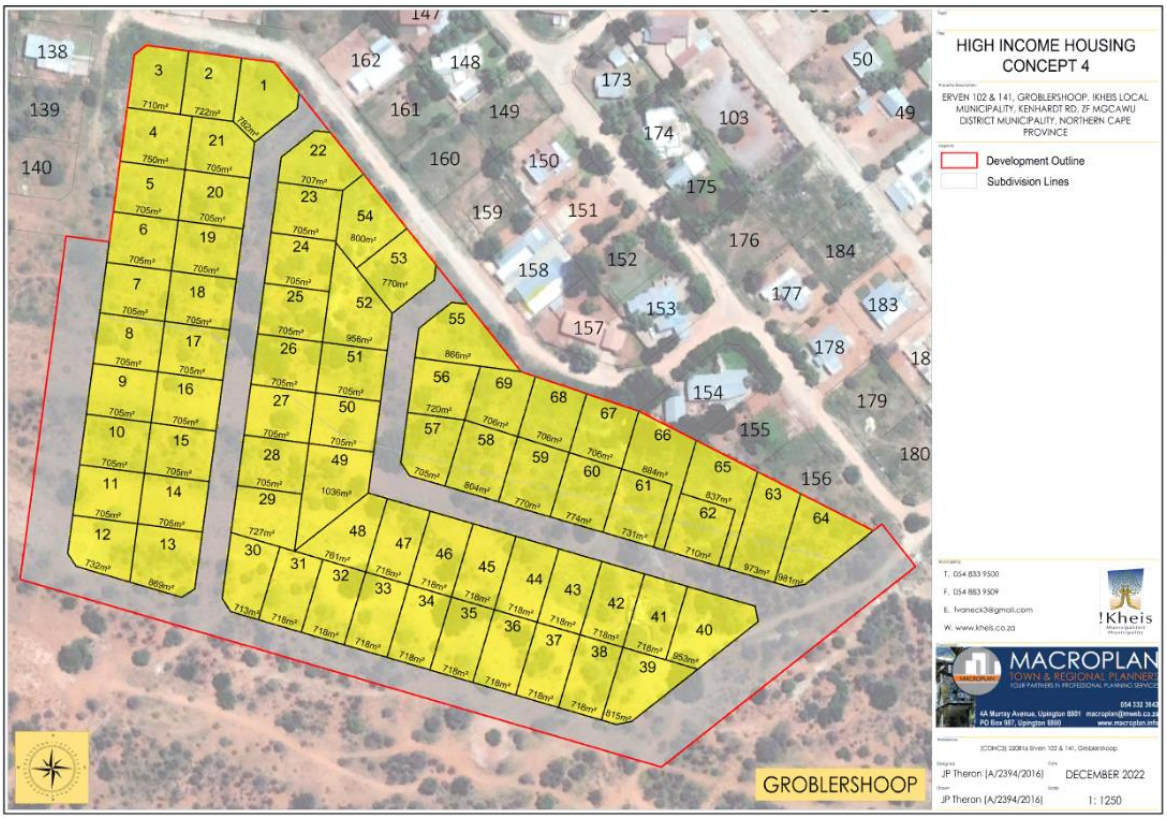


Figure 3 *Concept layout of the development area. Image provided by client.*

5. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Region: Northern Cape

South Africa has a long and varied history of human occupation (Deacon & Deacon 1999). This occupation dates to approximately 2mya (million years ago) (Mitchell 2002). Briefly, the archaeology of South Africa can be divided into three "major" periods: the Stone Age, the Iron Age and the Historical period. In addition, various archaeological and historical sites have been identified and documented throughout South Africa, including the Northern Cape province.

5.1.1 Stone Age

The history of the Northern Cape is reflected in a rich archaeological landscape, with a wealth of pre-colonial archaeological sites. Numerous sites have been identified and documented across the region. These sites have been dated to the Earlier, Middle and Later Stone Ages.

In southern Africa, the Stone Age can be divided into three periods. It is, however, critical 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 (ESA): >2 000 000 - >200 000 years ago
- Middle Stone Age (MSA): <300 000 - >20 000 years ago
- Later Stone Age (LSA): <40 000 - until the historical period

In short, the Stone Age refers to humans mainly utilising stone as a technological marker. Each sub-division is formed by industries where the assemblages share attributes or common traditions (Lombard et al. 2012). The ESA is characterised by flakes produced from pebbles, cobbles and percussive tools, as well as objects created later during this period, such as large hand axes, cleavers and other bifacial tools (Klein 2000). The MSA is associated with small flakes, blades and points. The aforementioned is generally suggested to have been made and utilised for hunting activities and had numerous functions (Wurz 2013).

Furthermore, the LSA is characterised by microlithic stone tools, scrapers and flakes (Binneman 1995; Lombard et al. 2012). The LSA is also associated with rock art. Numerous LSA rock art sites, mainly rock engravings and paintings, have been identified in the Northern Cape (Beaumont 2008; Kruger 2018; Morris 1988). These sites are commonly found on slopes, hilltops, rocky outcrops and occasionally in river beds (Kruger 2018). Banded ironstone occurs on several sites throughout the Northern Cape. It would appear to have been a favoured raw material for making stone tools due to its superior flaking qualities (Kaplan 2012b). Beaumont et al. (1995) state, regarding the LSA, that "virtually all the 'Bushmanland' sites so far located appear to be ephemeral occupation by small groups in the hinterland on both sides of the [Orange] river". This contrasts sharply with the substantial herder encampments along the Orange River floodplain (Morris 2013a, b, c, d, e,

& f). It has been noted by Beaumont et al. (1995:240-241) that a widespread low density of stone artefacts scatters from the Pleistocene age appears across areas of 'Bushmanland' to the south. Here, raw materials, mainly quartzite cobbles, were derived from the Dwyka glacial (Morris 2013a, b, c, d, e, & f). Morris (2013b & c) states that substantial MSA sites are relatively uncommon in Bushmanland. However, several sites have been recorded but yielded small samples.

Although the Northern Cape region seems sparsely populated by humans in the past (Kruger 2015a and b), the archaeological sites in this landscape are not scattered randomly (Kruger 2018). Previously conducted surveys have revealed signs of human occupation "mainly in the shelter of granite inselbergs (koppies) on red dunes which provided clean sand for sleeping, or around the seasonal pans" (Beaumont et al. 1995:264). Archaeological sites and MSA and LSA scatters and quarries frequently occur in low-lying areas on plains between dune straights and outcrops along the Orange River; in other words, near water. They can likewise be found close to local sources of highly-prized raw materials such as banded iron formations (BIF), jaspilite, and specularite (Morris 2012; Kruger 2015; 2018).

Beaumont et al. (1995) state that thousands of square kilometres of Bushmanland are covered by low-density lithic scatters. Most studies and surveys conducted throughout the Northern Cape have recorded Stone Age sites and surface scatters of Stone Age artefacts (ranging from the ESA, MSA and LSA) throughout the Northern Cape. These include the districts of Groblershoop, Griekwastad, Hotazel, Kenhardt, Pofadder, Marydale, and Upington (Dreyer 2006, 2008a, 2012; Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019; Kaplan 2008, 2012, 2013 a & b; Kruger 2015; Morris 2012, 2013; Rossouw 2013; Van Ryneveld 2007; Van Vollenhoven 2014 and Webley 2013). Large rubbing stones, Acheulean hand axes (with secondary retouch) and scatters of core flakes have been found during previous investigations throughout the broader region (Dreyer 2008b, 2013 Revised, 2014). Van Ryneveld (2007) documented low densities of MSA artefact scatters at several Quartz outcrops on the farm Boksputs 118. An ancient specularite working site was recorded on the eastern side of Postmasburg, Doornfontein (Van Vollenhoven 2014). Associated Ceramic Later Stone Age material and older transitional ESA/MSA Fauresmith sites were documented at Lyly Feld, King, Mashwening, Demaneng, Rus & Vrede, Gloucester, Paling and Mount Huxley (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019). Moreover, MSA and LSA tools, along with rock engraving, were found at Putsonderwater, Beeshoek and Bruce (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019). In addition, numerous Stone Age sites have been identified, documented and excavated in the surrounding areas near Kathu, the Doornlaagte ESA site, and the Wonderwerk Caves (Van Vollenhoven 2014; Dreyer 2015). The Stone Age sites and artefacts found and documented near the Kathu pans represent one of the most extended preserved Stone Age sequences in South Africa. They yield artefacts and sites from the ESA, MSA and LSA with evidence of 500 000-year-old hafted stone points (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019).

5.1.2 Iron Age

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

- Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D
- Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5.1.3 Historical period

The Historical/Colonial period generally refers to the last 500 years when European settlers and colonialism entered southern Africa (Binneman et al., 2011). During the colonial frontier period, place names started becoming fixed on maps and farm names, specifically in a cadastral sense. Numerous names have Khoekhoegowab origin and, as Morris (2017a) states, encapsulate vestiges of precolonial/indigenous social geography. Interestingly, Morris (2017a) also states that genocide against the indigenous people is documented in the wider area. Certain mountainous areas (e.g. Gamsberg near Aggeneys and Namies) are likely to be massacre sites (Morris 2017a).

The development of a rich colonial frontier can be seen in the archaeological record (Kruger 2018). This arid part of South Africa's interior was colonised until relatively recently (because of its distance from the Cape Colony). The Historical period of the Northern Cape coincides with the incursion of white traders, hunters, explorers, and missionaries into the interior of South Africa (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019). The historical period started with the first recorded oral histories (Van Vollenhoven 2014). The documented records of this region dating from the 18th- and 1- centuries mainly pertain to areas south of and along the Orange River (Morris 2018a, b & c). Hendrick Wikar and Robert Gordon, who, according to Morris (2018a, b & c) and Morris & Beaumont (1991), were two of the earliest travellers, had followed the river as far as and even beyond the region during the 1770s. Wikar and Gordon provided descriptions of the terrain and the communities living along the river (Morris 2018a, b & c; Morris & Beaumont 1991). Some other early travellers, traders, and missionaries who arrived in the region during the 19th century include PJ Truter, William Somerville, Cowan, Donovan, Burchell and Campbell (De Jong 2010). The London Mission Society (LMS) station near Kuruman was established in 1817 by James Read (De Jong 2010; Van Vollenhoven 2014). Various buildings and structures that have been documented and recorded can be associated with early travellers, traders, and missionaries. There is also evidence of the settlements of the first white farmers and towns in the Northern Cape. These historical buildings and structures have been captured on the SAHRIS database in areas such as Kakamas, Kenhardt, Keimoes and Upington.

The surveying, division and transference of Government-owned land to farmers mark the initial distribution of land to colonial farmers from the 1880s onward (De Jong 2010). It is believed that most farms were still government farms and were leased to farmers in 1875. The farms were only later sold to individuals (Van Vollenhoven 2014). During the late 1920s, more permanent and large-scale settlements and possibly some of the first farmsteads started to appear in the region.

The region has been the backdrop to various incidents of conflict. Numerous factors such as population growth, increasing pressure on natural resources, the emergence of power blocs,

attempts to control trade, the emergence of the Griquas, and penetration of the Korana and early white communities from the southwest resulted in a period of instability in South Africa. Furthermore, with the introduction of loan farms in the second half of the 18th century, an influx of newcomers such as trekboers, European game hunters and livestock thieves contributed to the volatility and sociocultural stress and transformation in the region (Mlilo 2019).

The period known as the Difaqane/Mfecane began in the late 18th century and effectively ended with the settlement of white farmers in the interior (De Jong 2010; Mlilo 2019). The Difaqane/Mfecane period also affected the Northern Cape Province around the 1820s, relatively later than the rest of southern Africa (De Jong 2010). This period was prompted by the incursion of displaced refugees associated with the Fokeng, Tlokwa, Hlakwana and Phuting groups (De Jong 2010).

Moreover, during the 1830s, the Voortrekkers started migrating northwards from the Cape Colony. This migration was due to their dissatisfaction with British rule (Eldredge 1987). The Voortrekkers' migration is known as the "Groot Trek" (Great Trek). The Voortrekkers had conflict with Tswana and missionary groups who had settled near Bechuanaland and Griqualand West (Van Vollenhoven 2014). A series of wars and battles between the Voortrekkers, Zulu and Sotho-Tswana communities eventually arose due to the migrations (De Bruyn 2019).

Between 1879-1880 the region was also caught up in the Koranna War. Further military activity in the area included the rise of the 'rebels' during the Anglo-Boer War and again in 1915 with the incursion of German troops (Morris 2018a, b & c). Numerous graves can be linked to the battles fought during the 1914 Rebellion (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019). It is believed that any military settlement related to the Koranna Wars would have been closer to the Orange River (Webley & Halkett 2014).

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

Bushmanland was one of the last regions of the Cape Province to be settled by early European farmers. This was because the region was very arid and situated quite far from Cape Town and the produce markets. Many of the farms in the Bushmanland area were only allocated after the introduction of the windpump to South Africa in the 1870s. In other words, the windpump made the arid lands accessible and suitable for grazing (Webley & Halkett 2012). Historical literature also confirms that San hunter-gatherers occupied Bushmanland during the early part of the 19th century. During the 19th century, Basters of mixed descent lived around the salt pans in Bushmanland. They were, however, driven away from the land as the farms were surveyed and made available to European farmers (Webley & Halkett 2012). In the late 18th and early 19th

centuries, with the introduction and implementation of the commando system, the Karoo 'Bushmen' were eventually destroyed or indentured into farm labour (ACRM 2015).

Several finds have been recorded at sites in the Northern Cape region. These include but are not limited to 20th-century glass bottles and a rusted enamel basin (Orton 2015a); some colonial-era stonewalling (Morris 2013b); glass and porcelain fragments (Beaumont 2007; Morris 2013a & b); colonial farmsteads (Morris 2013; Van Ryneveld 2017a and b); heavily soldered Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) food containers (Dreyer 2006; Beaumont 2007) and fired rifle cartridge shells (Dreyer 2014a; Beaumont 2007); and numerous man-moved and stacked boulders (possibly representative of Boer positions during the Siege of Kimberly (Beaumont 2007).

Apart from a few exceptions, archaeology along the Orange River has mainly focused on the Middle Orange River and the Richtersveld (Orton & Webley 2012). The Middle Orange River was densely inhabited pre- and proto-colonial times (Mlilo 2019). The area is made up of several islands. Herders often chose to live on these islands for their natural protection from stock thieves and wild animals. Small-stock farmers mainly occupied the vicinity along the Orange River. It was during the 1930s that the first great influx of people started. These people had developed an extensive network of irrigation channels that supplied water for the development of vineyards and other cash crops (e.g. grain crops), cultivated in a narrow band along the Orange River leading to the region known as the Green Kalahari. Van Schalkwyk (2019) comments that this had resulted in numerous smaller hamlets and villages. These hamlets/villages had churches, cemeteries and shops.

According to Ross (1975), the first descriptions of the population of the Middle Orange River can be credited to the Swedish traveller Hendrick Wikar. Wikar started his long journey from Cape Town and eventually reached the middle and lower reaches of the Orange River. Wikar is believed to have been a deserter from the service of the Dutch East India Company. Thus, Wikar remained within the area for several years and compiled a report of his experiences in exchange for a pardon (Ross 1975). He recorded his encounters with the Khoisan groups, who called themselves Einiqua or River People. The Einiqua were divided into three "kraals", namely the Namnykoa near the Augrabies Falls, the Aukokoa of Kanoneiland and the Kaukoa on islands west of Keimoes and other islands to the east (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2020). Their kraals consisted of numerous sheep and cattle. The Einiqua had also hunted game, gathered plants, and cultivated dagga, but according to Wikar, no other crops (Ross 1975). The Anoe eis people, whom Wikar characterised as "Bushmen", were among the pastoralist groups living on the islands. As they had no domestic stock, these people subsisted on fishing, game-trapping, hunting, and gathering plant foods (Morris & Beaumont 1991). However, Colonel Robert Jacob Gordon, who visited the region in 1779, remarked that they were Einiqua who had lost their cattle because of an argument with the Namneiqua village (Morris & Beaumont 1991). The region's San and Khoekhoe hunter-gatherers had reached stability by the early 18th century (Mlilo 2019). However, the area west of the Langeberg and east of Upington was occupied by IA groups such as the BaTlaping. Their influence had reached as far down the river as Upington (Morris 1992).

De Jong (2010) classifies the cultural landscape along the Gariep/Orange River as predominantly historic farmland. From the 1880s onwards, irrigation of the Orange River played a central role in the economy of the area in the vicinity of Upington (Legassick 1996). Hunter-gatherers shared the

river's resources (Morris 1992). The beginning of irrigation in this area has been attributed to the Basters. By the 18th century, the Basters had focused on the Orange River (and Namaqualand) as a sanctuary from colonial rule (Mlilo 2019; Van der Walt 2015). They were regarded as "primitive pastoral people" who had "crude" ways to divert the river to their "little gardens" (Van der Walt 2015). The term "Basters" characterises a group of people of mixed percentage (white and Khoekhoe or slave and Khoekhoe). According to Van der Walt (2015), the term also implies an economic category that implies possessing property and being culturally European.

The construction and development of canal systems were vital for the irrigation of extensive vineyards and orchards and the expansion of major agricultural enterprises in the region (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2018). The credit for formalising and extending the irrigation system belongs to Reverend C.H.W. Schröder, a Dutch Reformed Church (DRC) missionary and Special Magistrate for the Northern Border John H. Scott. By the time Schröder came to Upington in July 1883, there were people already living in the area of Keimoes who had planted fields and utilised irrigation. The irrigation scheme of the Basters can be attributed to Abraham September's innovation. Abraham September was born in slavery and became part of the Baster people of South Africa. It is interesting that Schröder and Scott had begun the canal from where Abraham September had selected. Legassick (1996) commented that "the small, white-painted, stone house where Abraham September lived when he undertook this work survives to this day, though the house and the land upon which it stands have long passed from the hands of the September family".

In 1882, the first 81 farms to be given out to the north of the Orange River from Kheis (opposite the present Groblershoop) to the Augrabies Falls were allocated almost exclusively to Basters (Morris 1992). The further division of these farms commenced when the irrigation canal was completed. These farms were divided into "water-erven" for irrigation and "dry-erven" for establishing buildings (Van der Walt 2015). More white settlers moved to the Gordonia region in the late 19th century. By the turn of the century, approximately 13 Afrikaner families had settled at Keimoes (De Beer 1992; Van der Walt 2015). Many farmers moved to new areas due to the aftermath of the scorched earth policy of the Anglo-Boer War. These farmers searched for greener pastures. Settlements next to the Gariep/Orange River provided adequate irrigation for crops (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2020).

Portuguese sailors referred to the Gariep/Orange River as the St Anthonio, and on the maps from 1685, Simon van der Stel marked it as the Vigiti Magna. In 1760, Jacobus Coetzee, the elephant hunter, named the river: "de Groote Rivier" (the Great River). In 1761, land surveyor Carel Brink noted that the river is known to the local island inhabitants as the Tyen Gariep (Our River). The London Missionary Society's (LMS) John Campbell spoke of the Gariep, Gareeb, and Garib as the names the Korannas used. The river's contemporary name (Orange River) can be accredited to Robert Gordon. Gordon took his rowboat out to the middle of the river on the evening of the 17th of August, 1779. He raised and toasted the Netherlands' flag and proclaimed the river in the name of Prince van Oranje. From this day forward, the river was known (and indicated on maps) as the Orange River. However, the river is often referred to as the Gariep or Grootrivier (Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020).

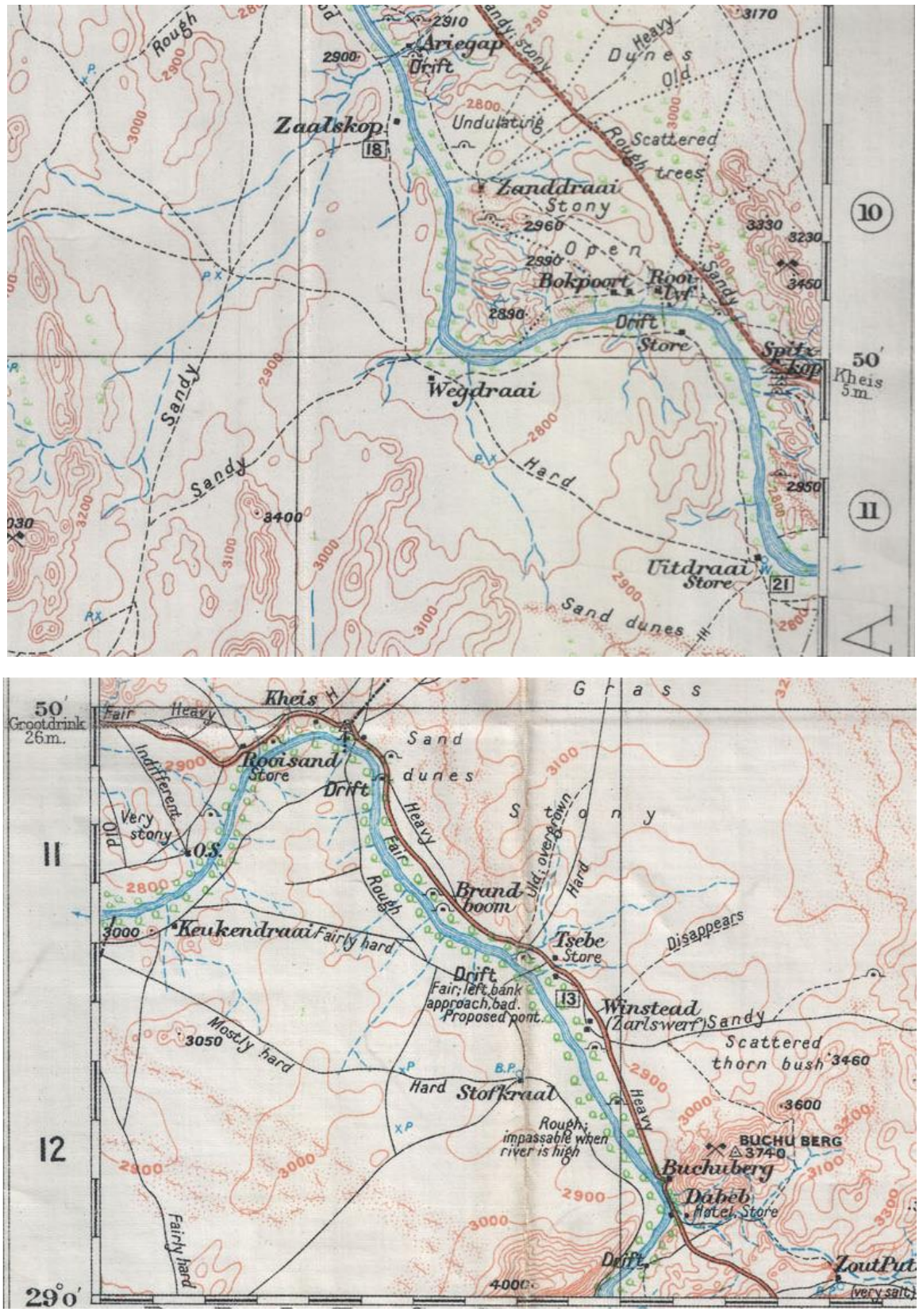


Figure 4 *Imperial Map of !Kheis and surrounds. Image from UCT digital collections, https://digitalcollections.lib.uct.ac.za/*

5.2 Local: Groblershoop

It was around 1870 that the first Colonial farmers settled in the Groblershoop area (Orton & Webley 2013). The town of Groblershoop originally developed on the farm Uitdraai (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019). Military topographic maps from 1908 and 1913 show a sparsely populated area with numerous tracks across the sandy plains. There were halts situated at Zaalskop, Wegdraai, Uitdraai, Winstead and a hotel at Dabep. Access to water at Wegdraai was via a steep and narrow approach. At Uitdraai, a large well and tank were situated underneath the house and a store where a supply of forage could be obtained. A weir was constructed across the Orange River at Buchuberg, with a historic water turbine driven by solid-oak gears on the Orange River on the Farm Winstead. This historic water turbine was built in 1913 (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019). All along the eastern shore of the Orange River, locations of “native huts and kraals” are indicated.

Groblershoop developed due to the development of the Boegoeberg Dam and water channels in 1929 (Van Schalkwyk 2019; 2020). The town was initially known as Sternham, with the first house dating to 1912. In 1935, the town was renamed Groblershoop, after a former Minister of Agriculture: Mr PGW Grobler. Mr Grobler assisted in developing the Boegoeberg Dam and the irrigation project in 1929. He played a substantial role in this development, creating employment for the poor-white community and boosting progress in the region (Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019). The idea for constructing the weir and irrigation canal was first considered in 1872. However, proposals for the project were rejected in 1896 and again in 1907 for being too expensive (Orton & Webley 2013). Finally, after about 20 years of preparatory work, the construction of the Boegoeberg Dam began in May 1929. The dam was completed in 1932, and the canal in 1934. Even children as young as nine years old were employed to work on the construction of the dam and irrigation canals. It is believed that about 50 people (39 children) died during the project's construction (Orton & Webley 2013). The Boegoeberg Dam is a significant heritage structure (Orton & Webley 2013).

6. HERITAGE SENSITIVITY

The Heritage Screening tool (https://screening.environment.gov.za/) shows low significance with locations of medium/high sensitivity to the north and northwest and southeast and southwest of the proposed project area.

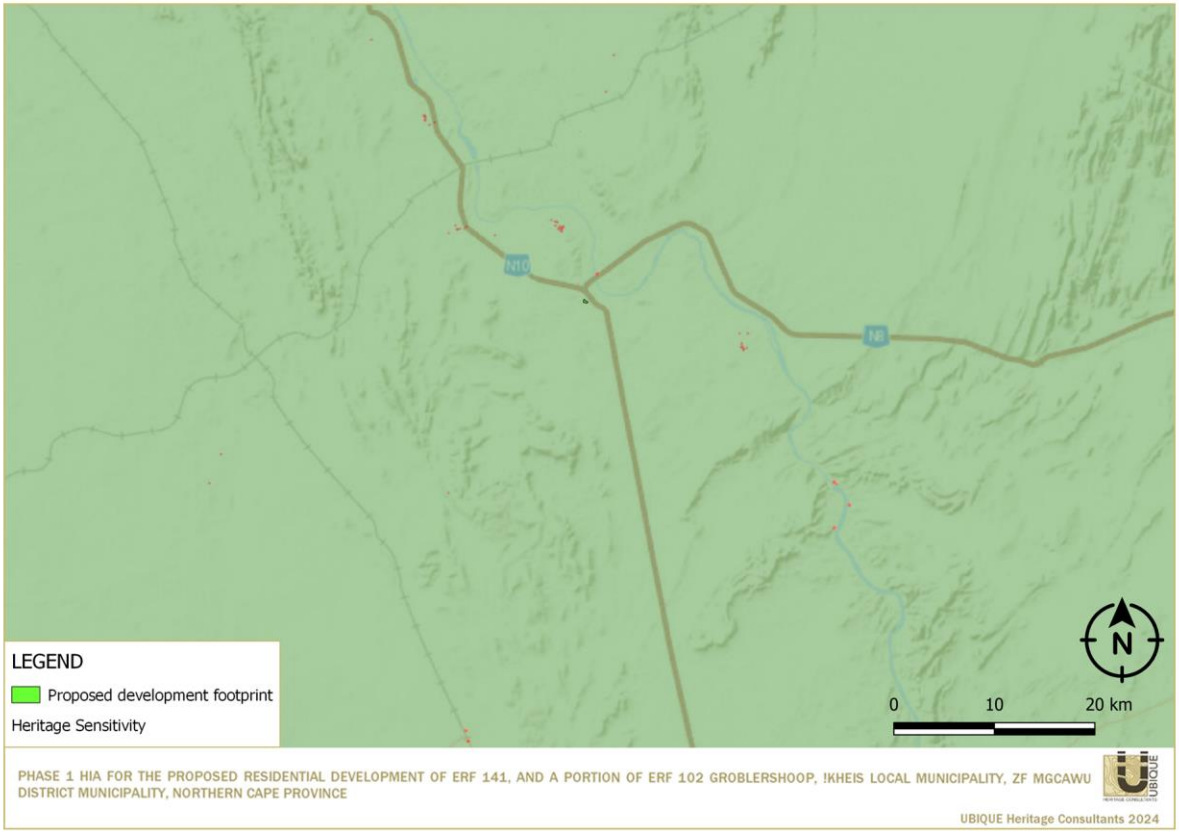


Figure 5 *The Project area indicated on the Heritage Screening tool (https://screening.environment.gov.za/)*

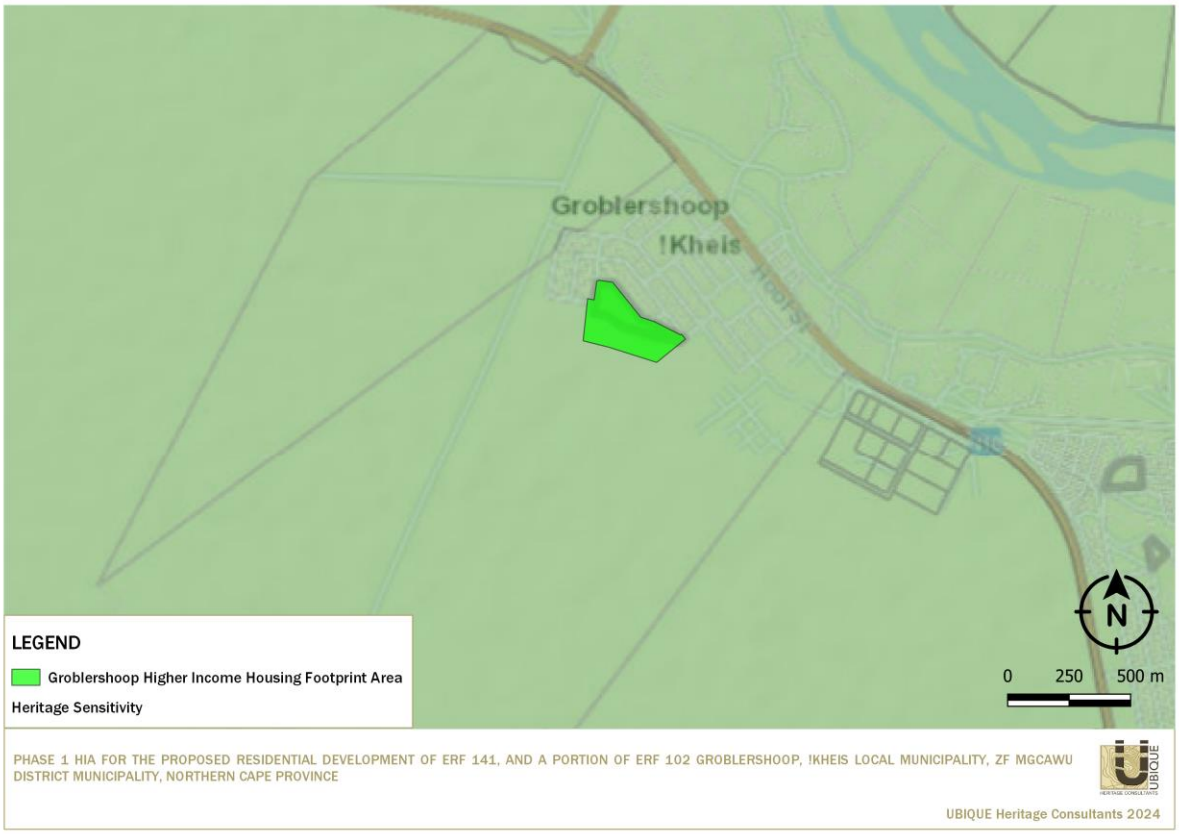


Figure 6 *The Project area indicated on the Heritage Screening tool (https://screening.environment.gov.za/)*

6.1 Summary of Local Heritage Resources: Spes Bona 2355 and surrounds

The desktop study revealed that Impact Assessments had been done in and around the Groblershoop area. Some of the assessments reported on cultural material and features relating to the Stone Age and the Historical/Colonial era (e.g. Beaumont 2008; Dreyer 2006, 2012, 2014, 2015; Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019; Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020; Morris 2012, 2014; Orton & Webley 2013; Van der Walt 2012; Van Ryneveld 2007; Van Schalkwyk 2020; Webley 2013).

6.1.1 Stone Age

Numerous reports in and around the current study area have reported on lithics, dating from the ESA, MSA and LSA.

STONE AGE RESOURCES RECORDED IN A 50 KM RADIUS			
HIA/AIA	SITE	COORDINATES PROXIMITY TO STUDY AREA	HERITAGE RESOURCES
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH001	28° 54' 52.2" S 21° 59' 56.5" E	ESA/MSA chunks and scraper.

STONE AGE RESOURCES RECORDED IN A 50 KM RADIUS

HIA/AIA	SITE	COORDINATES PROXIMITY TO STUDY AREA	HERITAGE RESOURCES
		2.7km SE	
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH002	28° 54' 44.4" S 21° 59' 46.3" E 2.4km SE	ESA/MSA core, chunks and flake.
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH003	28° 54' 46.4" S 21° 59' 48.9" E 2.4km SE	ESA/MSA flakes, chunks and scraper.
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH004	28° 54' 37.6" S 21° 59' 46.6" E 2.2km SE	ESA/MSA flakes, scraper and chunks.
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH005	28° 54' 33.3" S 21° 59' 45.8" E 2km SE	MSA/LSA flakes, chunks and core.
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH006	28° 54' 48.9" S 21° 59' 53.8" E 2.6km SE	ESA/MSA flakes, scraper and chunks.
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH007	28° 54' 39.2" S 21° 59' 37.0" E 2.1km SE	ESA/MSA chunks and flakes.
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH008	28° 54' 25.6" S 21° 59' 46.7" E 1.9km SE	ESA/MSA Flakes, unfinished handaxe, chunks and blade.
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH009	28° 54' 20.5" S 21° 59' 49.7" E 1.9km SE	ESA/MSA Scraper, flakes and chunks.
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH010	28° 54' 22.1" S 21° 59' 47.6" E 1.9km SE	ESA/MSA flakes and chunk.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	1	28° 50' 47.2" S 22° 00' 09.6" E 5.8km NNE	MSA/LSA Two isolated LSA/MSA stone cores. Retouched. No context.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	2	28° 51' 07.2" S 22° 00' 18.4" E 5.4km NE	MSA/LSA open scatter.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	3	28° 51' 08.5" S 22° 00' 19.1" E 5.4km NE	LSA/MSA isolated stone core. No context.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	4	28° 52' 08.4" S 21° 59' 13.8" E 3km N	High-density LSA open lithic scatter with local ceramics. Surface scatter of flakes, scrapers, cores, and microliths. Probable hunter/herder site.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	5	28° 52' 08.5" S 21° 59' 13.7" E 3km N	High-density LSA/MSA open lithic scatter without local ceramics. Surface scatter of flakes, scrapers, cores, and microliths.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	6	28° 52' 08.0" S 21° 59' 23.5" E 3.1km NNE	LSA/MSA open scatter of flakes, scrapers, cores and microliths. Moderate density, frequency.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	7	28° 52' 08.4" S 21° 59' 23.9" E 3.1km NNE	LSA upper grindstone. No context.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	8	28° 52' 08.6" S	

STONE AGE RESOURCES RECORDED IN A 50 KM RADIUS

HIA/AIA	SITE	COORDINATES PROXIMITY TO STUDY AREA	HERITAGE RESOURCES
		21° 59' 24.0" E 3.1km NNE	LSA/MSA open scatter of flakes and scrapers.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	9	28° 52' 12.9" S 21° 59' 15.0" E 3km N	High-density LSA/MSA open lithic scatter. Surface scatter of flakes, scrapers, cores, and microliths.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	10	28° 52' 13.4" S 21° 59' 15.9" E 3km N	High-density LSA open lithic scatters with local ceramics. Surface scatter of flakes, scrapers, cores, and microliths. Probable hunter/herder site.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	11	28° 52' 06.0" S 21° 59' 34.5" E 3.4km NNE	High-density LSA open lithic scatter without local ceramics. Surface scatter of microliths.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	12	28° 52' 16.4" S 21° 59' 16.1" E 2.8km N	LSA/MSA open scatter of flakes and scrapers.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	13	28° 52' 10.7" S 21° 59' 27.0" E 3.1km NNE	High-density LSA/MSA open lithic scatter. Surface scatter of flakes, scrapers, cores, and microliths. Probable knapping site.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	14	28° 52' 16.5" S 21° 59' 16.6" E 2.9km N	High-density LSA/MSA open lithic scatter. Surface scatter of flakes, scrapers, cores, and microliths. Probable knapping site.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	15	28° 52' 08.7" S 21° 59' 35.6" E 3.3km NNE	LSA/MSA upper grindstone.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	16	28° 52' 08.1" S 21° 59' 38.8" E 3.4km NNE	High-density LSA/MSA open lithic scatter. Surface scatter of flakes, scrapers, cores, and microliths. Probable knapping site.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	17	28° 52' 11.0" S 21° 59' 43.7" E 3.3km NNE	LSA/MSA isolated scraper. No context.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	18	28° 52' 25.6" S 21° 59' 21.7" E 2.6km N	LSA/MSA open scatter of flakes and scrapers.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	19	28° 52' 12.3" S 21° 59' 48.4" E 3.4km NNE	High-density LSA/MSA open lithic scatter. Surface scatter of flakes, scrapers, cores, and microliths. Probable knapping site.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	20	28° 52' 27.7" S 21° 59' 22.1" E 2.6km NNE	High-density LSA/MSA open lithic scatter. Surface scatter of flakes, scrapers, cores, and microliths. Probable knapping site.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	21	28° 52' 30.3" S 21° 59' 19.9" E 2.5km N	Extremely disturbed ground and with possible Stone Age sites destroyed.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	22	28° 52' 19.1" S 21° 59' 42.6" E 3.1km NNE	LSA/MSA open scatter of flakes and scrapers. Dune site.
Orton & Webley 2013	ZKB2013/001	S29 02 22.5 E22 12 15.9; S29 02 23.4	Two grindstones and a wide spread of banded ironstone artefacts, probably MSA. A few with retouch.

STONE AGE RESOURCES RECORDED IN A 50 KM RADIUS

HIA/AIA	SITE	COORDINATES PROXIMITY TO STUDY AREA	HERITAGE RESOURCES
		E22 12 14.4; S29 02 23.4 E22 12 11.8	Very dense distribution of artefacts, all banded ironstone.
		26.9km SE	More of the same MSA on banded ironstone, all along the escarpment overlooking the river. MSA flake/blade with facetted platform.
Orton & Webley 2013	018 (n/a)	S29 02 15.7 E22 12 06.1	Very light background scatter of banded ironstone artefacts on the slopes of the hill.
		26.5km SE	
Orton & Webley 2013	ZKB2013/005	S29 03 59.0 E22 12 52.4	Possibly background scatter but fairly high density and located on a little koppie.
		29.5km SE	
Orton & Webley 2013	021 (N/A)	S29 16 52.6 E22 11 08.7	Near the road a background scatter of artefacts, very weathered.
		46.9km SE	
Orton & Webley 2013	BFT2013/003	S29 16 53.7 E22 11 06.4	Scatter of fresh quartz artefacts.
		46.9km SE	
Orton & Webley 2013	050 (N/A)	S29 14 45.3 E22 11 26.9	Ephemeral background scatter of quartz and quartzite on red sand.
		43.5km SE	
Orton & Webley 2013	051 (N/A)	S29 13 44.5 E22 11 44.3	Unlikely cairn and ephemeral background scatter of quartzite on a hill.
		42.4km SE	
Orton & Webley 2013	076 (N/A)	S29 04 24.9 E22 12 12.9	Background scatter of banded ironstone and some quartzite including a radial core. MSA.
		29km SE	
Morris 2012	B	28.78203 ° S 21.91159 ° E	Widely dispersed artefacts on jaspilite
		13.9km NW	
Morris 2012	C and D	28.74627 ° S 21.97560 ° E; 28.74742 ° S 21.97112 ° E.	Isolates quartzite flakes, probably MSA; and an isolated quartz flake, probably LSA,
		16.2km N	
Van der Walt 2012	Find Spot 1	S28 58 03.4 E22 10 55.4	MSA flake from quartzite
		21.2km ESE	
Van der Walt 2012	Find Spot 2	S28 58 02.6 E22 10 51.8	MSA blade from banded iron stone.
		21.2km ESE	
Van der Walt 2012	Find Spot 3	S28 58 02.8 E22 10 45.6	MSA flake from quartzite.
		20.9km ESE	
Van der Walt 2012	Find Spot 4	S28 58 07.6 E22 10 47.0	MSA flakes from chalcedony.
		21km ESE	
Webley 2013	2642/2013/01	S28 52.979 E21 58.326	MSA/LSA: a single large quartzite core and a broken thumbnail scraper made on banded ironstone (silcrete?).
		1.6km NW	
Webley 2013	2642/2013/02	S28 52.975 E21 58.348	

STONE AGE RESOURCES RECORDED IN A 50 KM RADIUS

HIA/AIA	SITE	COORDINATES PROXIMITY TO STUDY AREA	HERITAGE RESOURCES
		1.6km NW	MSA: a small bifacially worked ironstone artefact. Scatter of quartzite discoid cores and flakes on ironstone.
Webley 2013	2642/2013/03	S28 52.994 E21 58.384 1.6km NW	MSA spread of at least 4 cores and flakes made on banded ironstone.
Webley 2013	RSD/2013/01	S28 52.539 E21 59.372 2.5km N	On east banks of River. Flaked hornfels cobble and some flakes cores on banded ironstone. Possibly a mixed LSA/MSA site.
Webley 2013	RSD/2013/02	S28 52.484 E21 59.387 2.6km N	LSA: a quartz flake and a flaked hornfels cobble on the loose sands of the Orange River.
Webley 2013	RSD/2013/03	S28 52.453 E21 59.418 2.7km NNE	MSA: a dense concentration of quartz, hornfels and banded ironstone artefacts on a small quartz koppie.
Webley 2013	RLF/2013/01	S28 46.484 E21 58.158 13.5km N	A single banded ironstone flake in the red sand dunes on the edge of the ridge.
Webley 2013	2642/2013/04	S28 50.269 E21 56.417 7.6km NW	MSA: Quartzite and banded ironstone flakes and cores on a small koppie to the west of the river.
Webley 2013	2642/2013/05	S28 52.625 E21 57.535 2.9km NW	MSA: Banded ironstone flakes and cores, a number of short, grey quartzite flakes and a single quartz blade core overlooking a drainage channel.
Van Ryneveld 2007	BKS2	S29.01672° E21.65360° 34.5km SW	MSA low density scatter
Beaumont 2008	Farm 292	28° 52' 22.0" S, 22° 01' 57.5" E 5.8km NE	Low density of lithics clearly reflecting the occasional use of this high - grade raw material source.
Dreyer 2006	Site 3	Approx. 28°48'38" S 022°09'25"E 19.6km NE	A collection of stone flakes. A single potsherd was also found.
Dreyer 2006	Site 2	Approx. 28°44'23" S 021°59'48"E 17.5km N	A collection of stone flakes. Some of the flakes showed convergent flaking characteristic of the MSA industry. Some lydianite cores were also found.
Van Schalkwyk 2020		In general area of: -28.73309 22.00469; -28.67546 22.02122 18.2km N	Stone tools and flakes
Dreyer 2012		General area: 28°44'24" S 021°59'44"E 17.6km N	Collection of stone flakes and cores.
Dreyer 2015	Point E	28°44'16" S 022°00'03" E 17.8km N	A single scatter of worked chalcedony, banded ironstone, quartz and meta-quartzite artefacts.
Dreyer 2014b	S1, S2, S3 and S4	28°46'50" S 021°53'20" E; 28°46'59" S 021°53'34" E; 28°46'54" S 021°53'51" E; 28°46'43" S	Flakes cores and core flakes.

STONE AGE RESOURCES RECORDED IN A 50 KM RADIUS

HIA/AIA	SITE	COORDINATES PROXIMITY TO STUDY AREA	HERITAGE RESOURCES
		021°54'12" E 15.6km NW	
Morris 2014	333	Approx. 28°48'23.41"S 21°53'11.98"E 13.5kn NW	Artefacts on jaspilite immediately upslope from the riverbank and within a zone of agricultural disturbance.
Morris 2014	335	Approx. 28°47'39.65"S 21°54'5.79"E 13.7km NNW	Isolated artefacts from an area of greater than 10 x 10 m.
Morris 2014	340	Approx. 28°47'8.64"S 21°54'32.56"E 14.2km NNW	Lithic artefacts.
Orton & Webley 2013	ZKB2013/06	S29 02 16.7 E22 12 05.6 26.5km SE	Scatter of rocks (possible hut base). One banded ironstone flake and one OES fragment here and a quartz flake a few metres away.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 26.8 E22 12 04.5 29.2km SE	Stone-packed L-shaped wall on top of a bedrock ridge.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 26.3 E22 12 04.4	Short, straight section of stonewalling.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 26.0 E22 12 04.3	A semi-circle of walling in open area.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 25.4 E22 12 04.8	Section of walling.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 23.1 E22 12 05.9 29km SE	Semi-circle of walling.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 23.2 E22 12 06.1 29km SE	Semi-circle of walling.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 23.2 E22 12 06.5 29km SE	Semi-circle of walling but with one end extended.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 23.0 E22 12 06.8 29km SE	L-shaped stone wall.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 23.7 E22 12 06.3	Stone mound.

STONE AGE RESOURCES RECORDED IN A 50 KM RADIUS			
HIA/AIA	SITE	COORDINATES PROXIMITY TO STUDY AREA	HERITAGE RESOURCES
		29km SE	
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 23.9 E22 12 06.4 29km SE	Stone mound.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 27.1 E22 12 05.3 29km SE	L-shaped stone wall but with top end slightly extended out. c. 10 m long.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/001	S29 04 26.8 E22 12 06.8 29.1km SE	Semi-circle of roughly packed unformed stones, against the side of a rocky koppie, making use of the natural rock which projects out. A single-banded ironstone flake in the middle.

6.1.2 Rock Art

Several rock art sites have been documented on the SAHRA Database in the wider Northern Cape region. However, no sites have been recorded in and around Groblershoop.

6.1.3 Iron Age

No Iron Age Sites were reported in the consulted HIA/AIAs.

6.1.4 Historical/Colonial Period

Very few impact assessments were reported on cultural material and sites associated with the Historical/Colonial Period.

HISTORICAL PERIOD RESOURCES RECORDED IN 50 KM RADIUS			
HIA/AIA	SITE	COORDINATES PROXIMITY TO STUDY AREA	HERITAGE RESOURCES
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	23	28° 52' 25.4" S 21° 59' 21.1" E 2.3km NNE	1975-1980: Location of previous settlements and cement foundations of labourer structures from 1975 to 1980s who assisted with the building of the new Orange River Bridge. Between old foundations and the general area, there are surface scatters of lithics and several upper and lower grinders. The area is very disturbed.
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	24	28° 52' 31.8" S 21° 59' 29.3" E 2.3km NNE	1975-1980: Part of the previous 1975-80s site with cement foundations. Only the foundations are left, no houses or settlements such as rondavels, etc. Highly disturbed.
Orton & Webley 2013	BFT2013/001	S29 16 46.9 E22 10 56.2 46.8km SE	A little stone kraal attached to a small structure.
Orton & Webley 2013	BFT2013/002	S29 11 42.8 E22 11 43.0 39.1km SE	Ruins of an old, demolished mud brick house but with cement pointing and a date of 1956.
Orton & Webley 2013	BDW2013/002	S29 04 23.0 E22 12 13.0 29.2km SE	Multitude of small piles of rocks. Possibly collected up for later collection for lining fences?
Morris 2012	A	28.78568° S 21.89133° E. 14.7km NW	Stone structure
Webley 2013	RLF/2013/02	S28 45.885 E21 58.494 14.7km N	A stone reservoir (25m x 25m) lined with plaster and with a stone gutter running around the margins to collect water. Various rusted farm implements are nearby. At least 200 m west of the line.
Dreyer 2014b	S9	28°41'57" S 021°58'37" E 22km N	Farmyard consisting of a residential house and a well-built kraal with a solar installation and water supply equipment. Date of the buildings could not be ascertained.

The Groblershoop area has numerous heritage sites, ranging from buildings, stonewalling, living and heritage sites and archaeological sites, all of which are listed in this table below, which can also be found on the SAHRA Database:

HERITAGE SITES IN AND AROUND GROBLERSHOOP DOCUMENTED ON THE SAHRA DATABASE:				
Site/Object Name	Coordinates	Site type	Site Reference	Site ID
Groblershoop 008	-28.764750, 21.974900	Archaeological	GROB008	54531
Boegoeberg Hydropower Station 004	-29.038139, 22.201500	Stone walling	BOEG0004	85345
Boegoeberg Hydropower Station 008	-29.066389, 22.214556	Archaeological	BOEG0008	85349
Boegoeberg Hydropower Station 011	-29.279694, 22.182278	Structures	BOEG0011	85352

HERITAGE SITES IN AND AROUND GROBLERSHOOP DOCUMENTED ON THE SAHRA DATABASE:				
Site/Object Name	**Coordinates**	**Site type**	**Site Reference**	**Site ID**
Boegoeberg Hydropower Station 012	-29.195222, 22.195278	Building	BOEGO012	85353
Boegoeberg Hydropower Station 016	-29.074111, 22.201250	Stone walling	BOEGO016	85357
Hydropower Station 017	-29.073972, 22.201222	Stonewalling	BOEGO017	85358
Hydropower Station 018	-29.073889, 22.201194	Stone walling	BOEGO018	85359
Hydropower Station 019	-29.073722, 22.201333	Stonewalling	BOEGO019	85360
Hydropower Station 020	-29.073083, 22.201639	Stone walling	BOEGO020	85361
Hydropower Station 021	-29.073111, 22.201694	Stonewalling	BOEGO021	85362
Hydropower Station 022	-29.073111, 22.201806	Stone walling	BOEGO022	85363
Hydropower Station 023	-29.073056, 22.201889	Stonewalling	BOEGO023	85364
Hydropower Station 024	-29.073250, 22.201750	Stone walling	BOEGO024	85365
Hydropower Station 025	-29.073306, 22.201778	Stonewalling	BOEGO025	85366
Hydropower Station 026	-29.074194, 22.201472	Stone walling	BOEGO026	85367
Hydropower Station 027	-29.074111, 22.201889	Stonewalling	BOEGO027	85368
Hydropower Station 028	-29.073056, 22.203611	Stone walling	BOEGO028	85369
Karoshoek 002	-28.439990, 21.557570	Living Heritage/Sacred sites	KARO002	45991
Remaining Extent of the Farm Bokpoort 390	-32.654407, 25.416870	Archaeological	Bokpoort II	35820

6.1.5 Graves/Burials

Several graves were recorded in the area around the development footprint.

GRAVES/BURIALS RECORDED IN 50 KM RADIUS			
HIA/AIA	SITE	COORDINATES PROXIMITY TO STUDY AREA	HERITAGE RESOURCES
Fivaz & Engelbrecht 2020	GBH011	28° 54' 29.56" S 21° 59' 41.24" E 2km SE	1950s-1970s four marble headstones, other predominantly fieldstone headstones and cairns
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	25	28° 52' 24.6" S 21° 59' 25.9" E 2.6km NNE	Unmarked grave (Freeman graves)
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	26	28° 52' 24.7" S 21° 59' 25.9" E 2.6km NNE	Unmarked grave (Freeman graves)
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	27	28° 52' 24.8" S 21° 59' 25.9" E 2.8km NNE	Unmarked grave (Freeman graves)

GRAVES/BURIALS RECORDED IN 50 KM RADIUS

HIA/AIA	SITE	COORDINATES PROXIMITY TO STUDY AREA	HERITAGE RESOURCES
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	28	28° 52' 07.7" S 21° 59' 14.3" E 3.1km N	Possible grave. Not confirmed and unmarked
Engelbrecht & Fivaz 2019	29	28° 52' 07.9" S 21° 59' 14.2" E 3.1km N	Possible grave. Not confirmed and unmarked
Orton & Webley 2013	ZKB2013/002	S29 02 17.3 E22 12 05.4 26.6km SE	A stone cairn, about 1.5m in diameter, roughly round, no headstone.
Orton & Webley 2013	ZKB2013/003	S29 02 18.8 E22 12 06.5 26.6km SE	A headstone in the loose river sand which reads: “Rus in vrede Gert Peters oorlede die 10 April 1953, 62 jaar, die seun van die mens …”. According to Mr Fourie, this was someone who had died/drowned upriver and whose body had washed down the river. He was buried where found on the river banks.
Orton & Webley 2013	ZKB2013/004	S29 03 23.0 E22 12 55.1 29km SE	There are at least eight graves right next to the road on the way to Susara Geldenhuys's home. They are clearly graves, arranged in a row, the closest about 1m from the road. Susara says that as long as she can remember, they have been there. Her grandfather bought the farm, and her father and mother have been there for at least 50 years.

7. IDENTIFIED RESOURCES AND HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

7.1 Surveyed area

The area surveyed for the impact assessment was dictated by the Google Earth map of the development footprints provided by the client. The proposed development area was surveyed by vehicle and on foot. The pedestrian survey was conducted in predominantly 30-50 m transects.

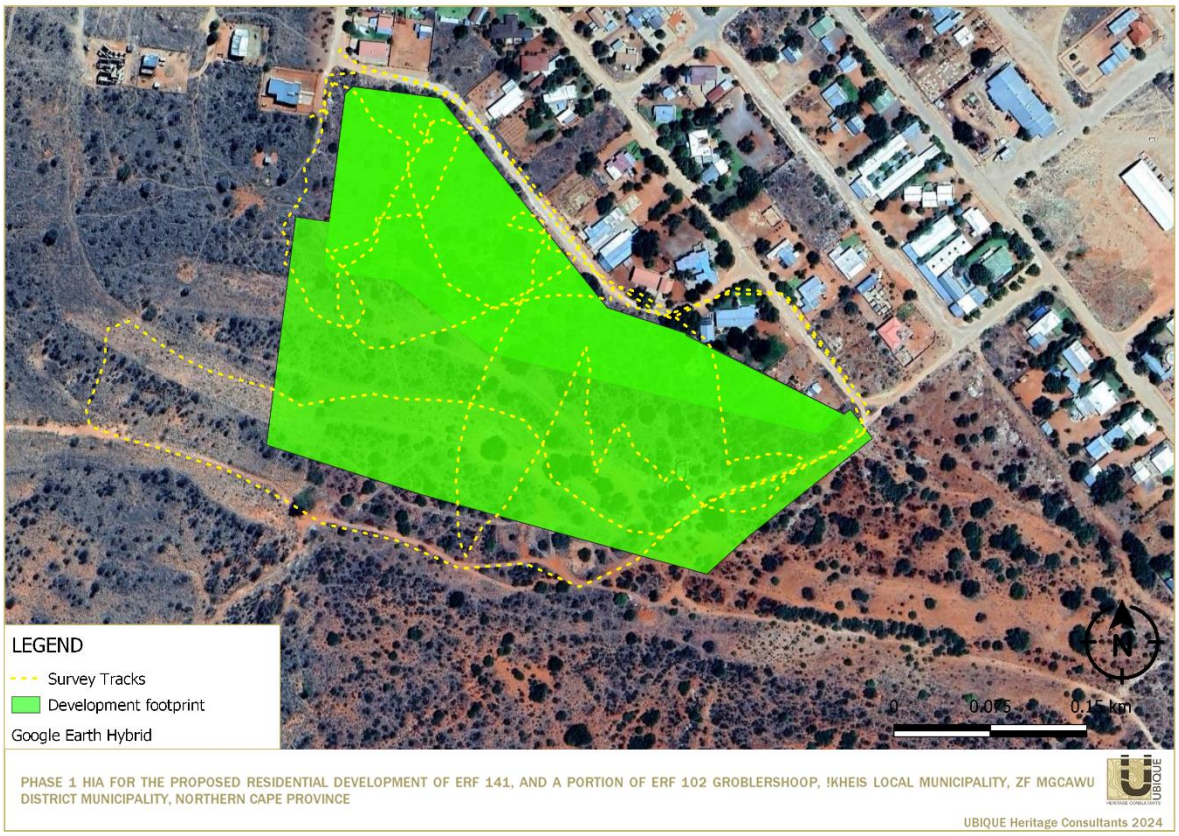


Figure 7 *Survey tracks across the development footprint.*

7.2 Description of the affected environment

The development area falls mainly within the Bushmanland Arid Grassland vegetation type, with Lower Gariep Broken Veld, Gordonia Duneveld and Lower Gariep Alluvial Vegetation. Irregular plains characterise the Bushmanland Arid Grassland on a slightly sloping plateau that is sparsely vegetated by grassland dominated by white grasses (*Stipagrostis* species). This gives the vegetation type the appearance of a semidesert steppe. The vegetation structure is also often altered in places where low shrubs of Salsola are present (Mucina & Rutherford 2006).

According to Mucina and Rutherford (2006), Bushmanland Aris Grassland's soils are mainly red-yellow apedal soils, and the geology is characterised by recent (quaternary) Alluvium and calcrete, which makes up a third of the area. Superficial deposits of the Kalahari Group can also be found in the east. The terrain is characterised as a flat sandy terrain with minor rocky areas.

Unfortunately, the area is polluted and disturbed due to illegal dumping of refuse, varying from household rubbish to industrial and construction rubble. The vegetation noted includes *Acacia erioloba* (Camelthorn), *Acacia mellifera* (Black thorn acacia), *Aizoon schellenbergii* (Skaapbossie), *Aloe argenticauda*, *Boscia albitrunca* (Grootwitgatboom), *Boscia foetida* (Stinkwitgat), *Enneapogon cenchroides* (Vaalsuurgras), *Rhigozum trichotomum* (Three-thorn), *Stipagrostis ciliate* (Tall bushman grass), *Stipagrostis namaquensis* (River bushman grass), *Eragrostis chloromelas* (Curly leaf), *Berkheya chamaepeuce* (Disseldoring), *Prosopis glandulosa* (Suidwesdoring).

Due to construction machinery, there is some minor natural erosion, human-made furrows and disturbed areas. The site is also overgrown by dense vegetation. To the north, east and west are existing residential areas. There are also two-track sand roads in the east, and to the west is a piece of an open field. In the south is an open field/farmland.

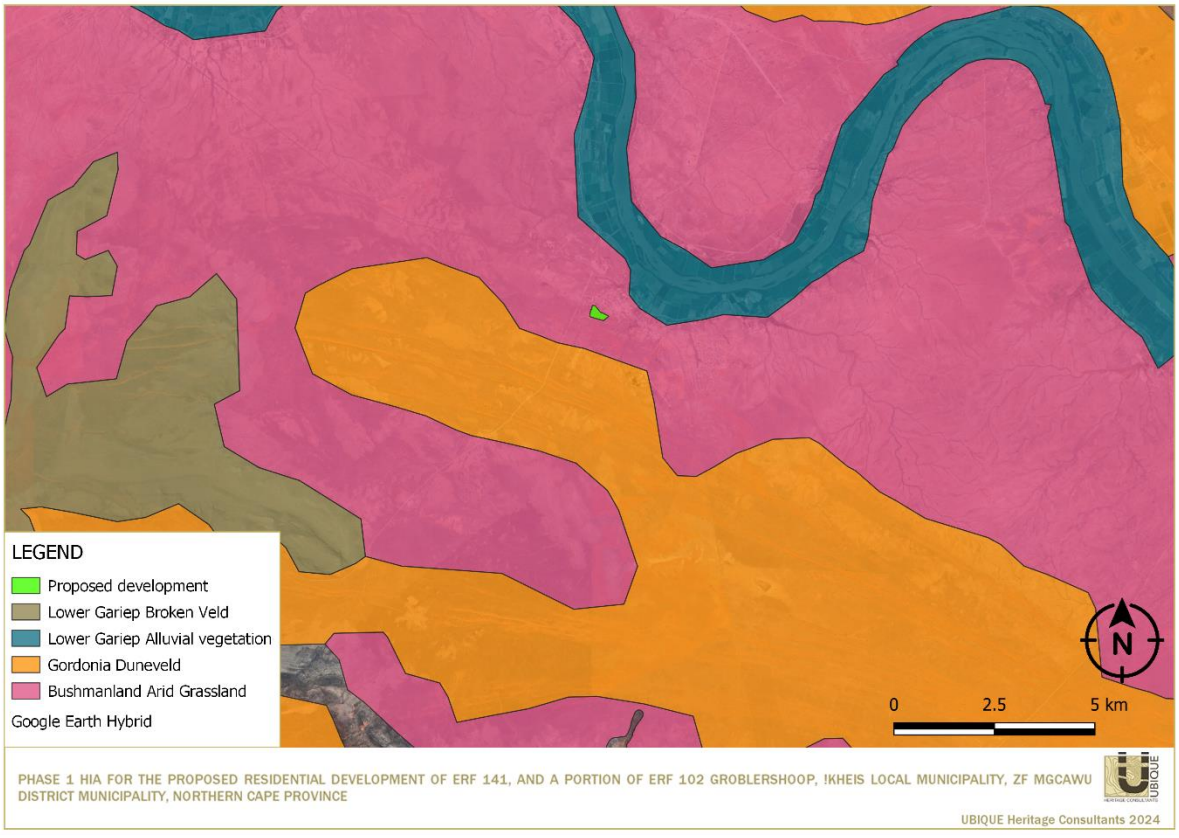


Figure 8 *Indication of the vegetation types in and around the study area (namely Lower Gariep Broken Veld, Lower Gariep Alluvial Vegetation, Gordonia Duneveld, and Bushmanland arid Grassland).*


07/07/2022


07/07/2022


07/07/2022


07/07/2022


07/07/2022


07/07/2022

Figure 9 *Views of the affected development area.*

7.3 Identified heritage resources

7.3.1. Stone Age Identified

No Stone Age Resources like isolated or scattered lithic material or knapping sites were recorded within the development footprint.

7.3.2. Historical/Recent resources Identified

No cultural material, features or structures dating from the colonial or historical period was recorded within the development footprint.

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1. Archaeological features

7.4.1.1. Prehistorical

No Stone Age Resources like isolated or scattered lithic material or knapping sites were recorded within the development footprint.

7.4.1.2. Historical

No cultural material, features or structures dating from the colonial or historical period was recorded within the development footprint.

7.4.2. Palaeontological resources

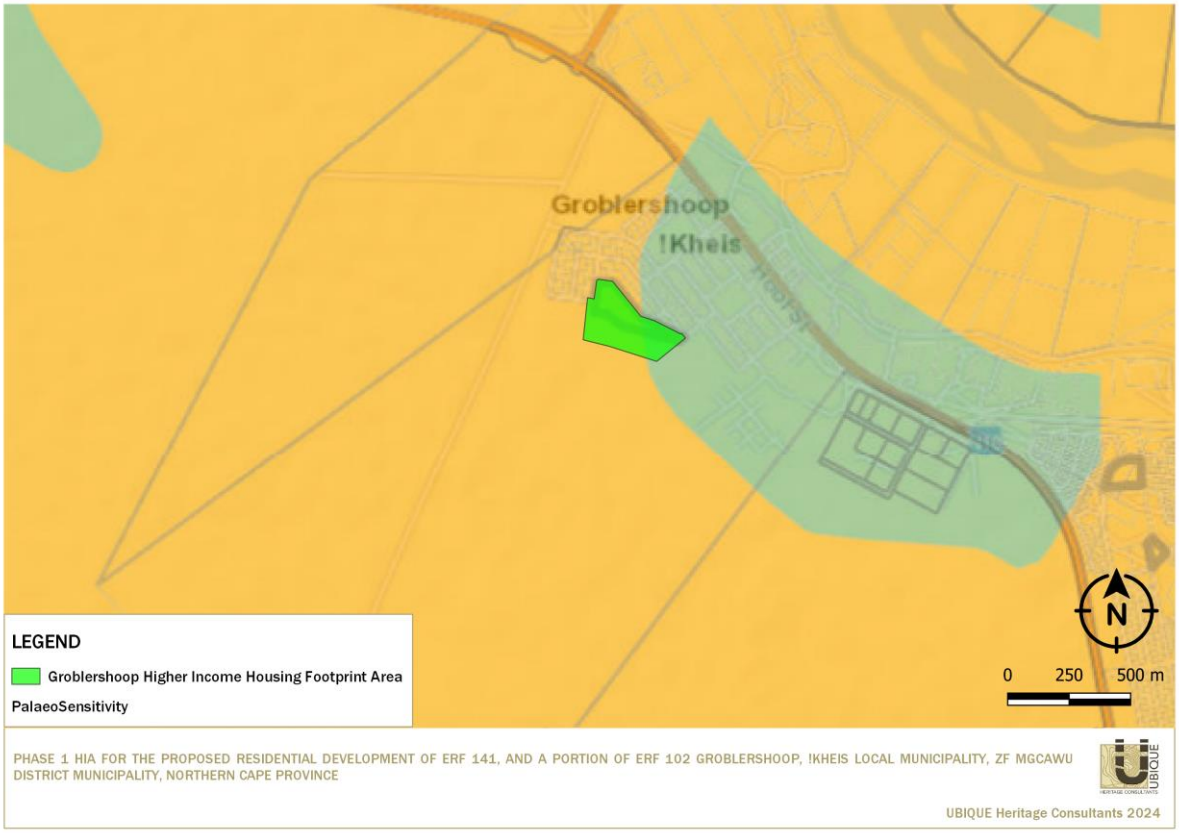


Figure 10 *The Heritage Paleo screening tool and SAHRIS PalaeoSensitivity Map, indicating Medium (yellow), and Low (green) palaeontological significance in the study area, (https://screening.environment.gov.za/; https://sahris.sahra.org.za/map/palaeo).*

Elize Butler from Banzai Environmental conducted a palaeontological field assessment for the development footprint (see Appendix A). The proposed development area is underlain by sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) and Tertiary calcrete (Butler 2022 Appendix A).

8. ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF THE DEVELOPMENT

Description	Development Impact		Mitigation	Field rating/ Significance
Archaeological				
1. No heritage resources were recorded on Erf 141, and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop.	Nature	Neutral	No mitigation required.	N/A
	Extent	Low		
	Duration	Low		
	Intensity	Low		
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	Low		
	Consequence	Low		
	Probability of impact	Low		
	Significance	Low		
Palaeontological				
2. The Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) and Tertiary calcrete. An overall low palaeontological sensitivity is allocated to the development footprint.	Nature	Neutral	No mitigation required.	N/A
	Extent	Low		
	Duration	Low		
	Intensity	Low		
	Potential of impact on irreplaceable resource	Low		
	Consequence	Low		
	Probability of impact	Low		
	Significance	Low		

There will not be any impact on heritage resources during the development and expansion of the residential area.

Regarding the impact on palaeontological resources, the proposed development is underlain by sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) and Tertiary calcrete. According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Gordonia Formation is Moderate. At the same time, the Tertiary calcretes are Low (Almond and Pether 2008, SAHRIS website). Therefore, a Low Palaeontological Significance has been allocated to the proposed development area (Butler 2022).

9. 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 surveyed sections of the development footprint. From a heritage point of view, we recommend that the proposed residential development should continue.

2. Due to the low palaeontological significance of the area, it is considered that the proposed development is deemed appropriate and feasible and will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. It is, however, recommended that if fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations, the Chance Find Protocol must be implemented by the ECO or site manager in charge of these developments (Butler 2022).

3. Although all possible care has been taken to identify sites of cultural importance during the investigation of study areas, it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the assessment. If during construction, any evidence of archaeological sites or remains (e.g. remnants of stone-made structures, indigenous ceramics, bones, stone artefacts, ostrich eggshell fragments, charcoal and ash concentrations), fossils or other categories of heritage resources are found during the proposed development, SAHRA APM Unit (Natasha Higgitt/Phillip Hine 021 462 5402) must be alerted as per section 35(3) of the NHRA. If unmarked human burials are uncovered, the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves (BGG) Unit (Thingahangwi Tshivhase/Mimi Seetelo 012 320 8490) must be alerted immediately as per section 36(6) of the NHRA. Depending on the nature of the finds, a professional archaeologist or palaeontologist must be contacted as soon as possible to inspect the findings. If the newly discovered heritage resources prove to be of archaeological or palaeontological significance, a Phase 2 rescue operation may be required, subject to permits issued by SAHRA. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants and its personnel will not be held liable for such oversights or costs incurred due to such oversights.

10. CONCLUSION

This HIA has identified no significant heritage resources on Erf 141, and a Portion of Erf 102. that will be impacted negatively by the proposed development. The proposed residential development of on Erf 141, and a Portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop, !Kheis Local Municipality, Zf Mgcawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province, may continue, provided the recommendations stipulated within this report and the subsequent SAHRA decision are followed.

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APPENDIX A

PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT GROBLERSHOOP RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

BANZAI ENVIRONMENTAL

PALAEONTOLOGICAL DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

GROBLERSHOOP RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE

REVISED May 2024

COMPILED FOR:

UBIQUE HERITAGE CONSULTANTS

Declaration of Independence

I, Elize Butler, declare that –

General declaration:

- I act as the independent palaeontological specialist in this application
- I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favorable to the applicant
- I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work.
- I have expertise in conducting palaeontological impact assessments, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity.
- I will comply with the Act, Regulations, and all other applicable legislation.
- I will consider, to the extent possible, the matters listed in section 38 of the NHRA when preparing the application and any report relating to the application.
- I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity.
- I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority.
- I will ensure that information containing all relevant facts in respect of the application is distributed or made available to interested and affected parties and the public and that participation by interested and affected parties is facilitated in such a manner that all interested and affected parties will be provided with a reasonable opportunity to participate and to provide comments on documents that are produced to support the application.
- I will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not
- All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct.
- I will perform all other obligations as expected a palaeontological specialist in terms of the Act and the constitutions of my affiliated professional bodies; and
- I realize that a false declaration is an offense in terms of regulation 71 of the Regulations and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the NEMA.

Disclosure of Vested Interest

I do not have and will not have any vested interest (either business, financial, personal or other) in the proposed activity proceeding other than remuneration for work performed in terms of the Regulations.

PALAEONTOLOGICAL CONSULTANT: Banzai Environmental (Pty) Ltd

CONTACT PERSON: Elize Butler

Tel: +27 844478759

Email: info@banzai-group.com

SIGNATURE: 

This Palaeontological Impact Assessment report has been compiled considering the National Environmental Management Act 1998 (NEMA) and Environmental Impact Regulations 2014 as amended, requirements for specialist reports, Appendix 6, as indicated in the table below.

Table 1: NEMA Table

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	**Relevant section in report**
1.(1) (a) (i) Details of the specialist who prepared the report	Page ii and Section 2 of Report – Contact details and company and Appendix A
(ii) The expertise of that person to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae	Section 2 – refer to **Appendix A**
(b) A declaration that the person is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority	Page ii of the report
(c) An indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared	Section 4 – Objective
(cA) An indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report	Section 5 – Geological and Palaeontological history
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Section 9
(d) The duration, date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment	Desktop Assessment
(e) a description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used	Section 7 Approach and Methodology
(f) details of an assessment of the specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the proposed activity or activities and its associated structures and infrastructure, inclusive of a site plan identifying site alternative;	Section 1 and 10
(g) An identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers	Section 5 No buffers or areas of sensitivity identified
(h) A map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers;	Section 5 – Geological and Palaeontological history
(i) A description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge;	Section 7.1 – Assumptions and Limitation
(j) A description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity, including identified alternatives, on the environment	Section 11

Requirements of Appendix 6 – GN R326 EIA Regulations of 7 April 2017	Relevant section in report
(k) Any mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr	Section 11
(l) Any conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation	Section 11
(m) Any monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 1 and 10
(n)(i) A reasoned opinion as to whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised and	Section 1 and 10
(n)(iA) A reasoned opinion regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and	
(n)(ii) If the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan	Section 1 and 10
(o) A description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of carrying out the study	N/A
(p) A summary and copies if any comments that were received during any consultation process	N/A
(q) Any other information requested by the competent authority.	N/A
(2) Where a government notice by the Minister provides for any protocol or minimum information requirement to be applied to a specialist report, the requirements as indicated in such notice will apply.	Section 3 compliance with SAHRA guidelines

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Banzai Environmental was appointed by UBIQUE Heritage Consultants to conduct the Palaeontological Desktop Assessment (PDA) to assess the proposed Higher Income Residential development on Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop, Park Road, Groblershoop, Northern Cape Province. In accordance with the National Environmental Management Act 107 of 1998 (NEMA) and to comply with the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999, section 38) (NHRA), this PIA is necessary to confirm if fossil material could potentially be present in the planned development area, to evaluate the potential impact of the proposed development on the Palaeontological Heritage and to mitigate possible damage to fossil resources.

The proposed development is underlain by sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) as well as Tertiary calcrete. According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Gordonia Formation is Moderate, while that of the Tertiary calcretes are Low (Almond and Pether 2008, SAHRIS website). A Low Palaeontological Significance has been allocated to the proposed development and it is therefore considered that the proposed development will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. The construction and operation of the project may be authorised, as the whole extent of the development footprint is not considered sensitive in terms of palaeontological heritage.

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations, the Chance Find Protocol must be implemented by the ECO or site manager in charge of these developments. Fossil discoveries ought to be protected and the ECO/site manager must report to SAHRA (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za) so that suitable mitigation (recording and collection) can be carried out It is consequently recommended that no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils.

IMPACT SUMMARY

Environmental parameter	Issues	Rating prior to mitigation	Average	Rating post mitigation	Average
Construction of the residential development Loss of fossil heritage	Destroy or permanently seal-in fossils at or below the surface that are then no longer available for scientific study	30	Negative Medium impact	15	Negative Low impact

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Appendix A: CV

1 INTRODUCTION

!Kheis Local Municipality plans to develop the higher income residential development on Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop, Park Road, Groblershoop, !Kheis Local Municipality, in the Northern Cape (Figure 1). EnviroAfrica cc has been appointed to manage the process of applying for Environmental Authorisation for the proposed residential development. UBIQUE Heritage Consultants was appointed to conduct the Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) while Banzai Environmental was employed to conduct the Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) as part of the Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA).

The proposed residential development is situated on Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop, Park Road, Groblershoop in the Northern Cape. The development will comprise of higher income residential erven and associated infrastructure that will include electricity, water, sewerage, solid waste removal etc. The development will be about 2,7 ha in extent (Figure 1-3).

1.1 Project Information

Table 2: Technical Information

PROJECT PARTICULARS

Technical information

Project description	
Project name	Proposed development and expansion of a residential area on Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop Groblershoop in the Northern Cape
Description	Phase 1 HIA for a 2,7ha site for a proposed expansion and development of a residential area creating 30 erven on Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop Groblershoop in the Z.F. McGawu District Municipality and within the !Kheis Local Municipality.
Developer	
!Kheis Local Municipality	
Contact information	Groblershoop Community, !KHEIS Local Municipality, ZF MgCawu District Municipality, Northern Cape Province.
Development type	Expansion of residential area
Landowner	
!Kheis Local Municipality	
Contact information	054-332 3642 or 054- 833 9500
Consultants	
Environmental	Enviroafrica cc.
Heritage and archaeological	UBIQUE Heritage Consultants
Paleontological	Banzai Environmental
Property details	
Province	Northern Cape
District municipality	Z.F. McGawu
Local municipality	!Kheis

Topo-cadastral map	1:50 000
Farm name	Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop/Plot 141 Groblershoop
Closest town	Groblershoop
GPS Co-ordinates	**28° 53′ 48″ S** **21° 58′ 46″ E**
Property size	Unknown
Development footprint size	2,7ha
Land use	
Previous	Agriculture
Current	Agriculture
Rezoning required	Yes
Sub-division of land	Yes

Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) NHRA	Yes/No
Construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear forms of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length.	Yes
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.	No
Construction exceeding 5000m ².	Yes
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions.	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 ².	Yes
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds.	No

1.2 Legal Mandate

The following listed activities with special reference to the proposed development is triggered:

Government Notice R327 (Listing Notice 1): Activity No. 9; 10; 12; 19; 24; 27
Government Notice R324 (Listing Notice 3): Activity No. 4, 12, 14

A Water Use Licence Application (WULA) in terms of the National Water Act, 1998 (Act 36 of 1998) may also need to be applied for.

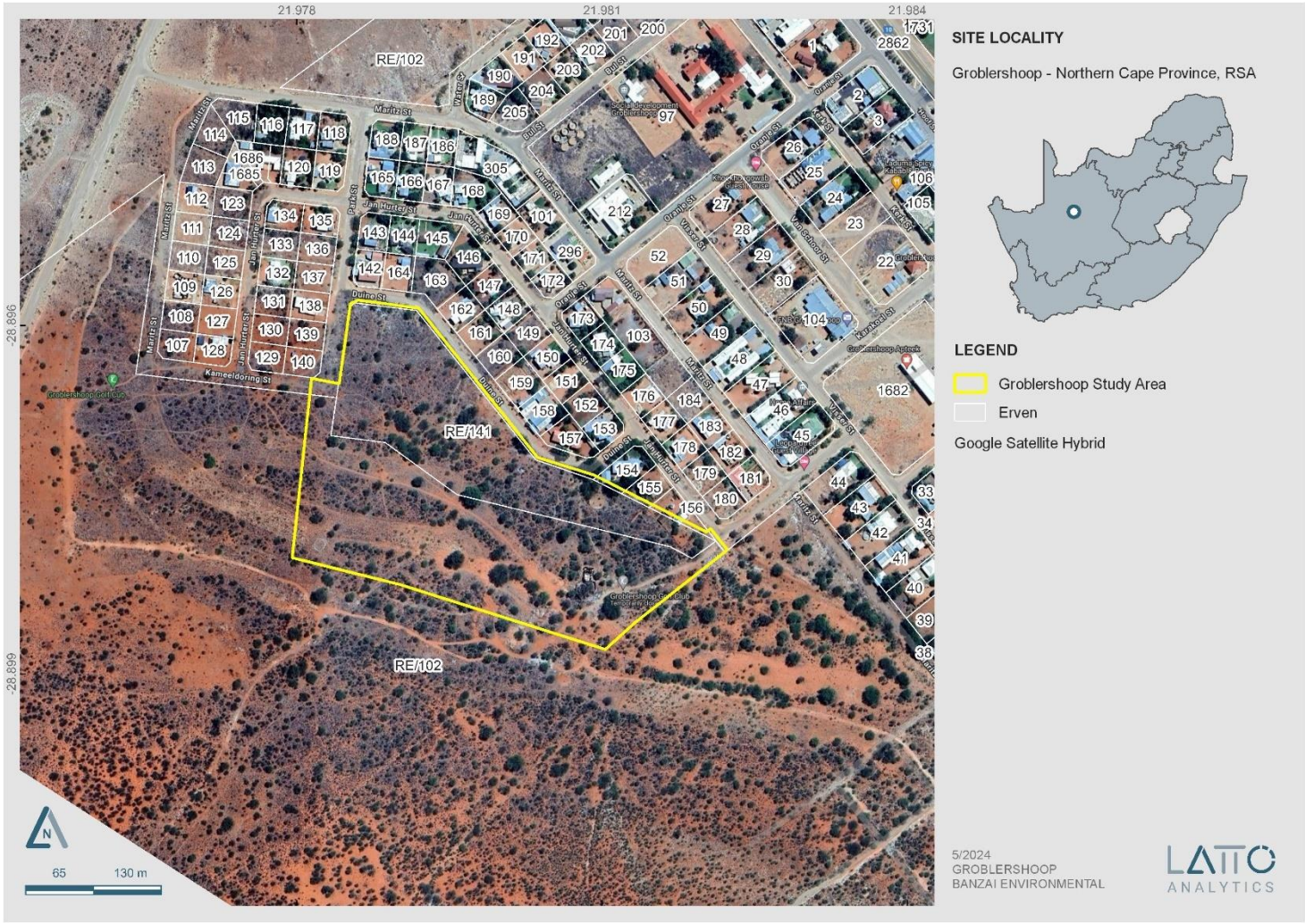


Figure 1:Proposed residential development on Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop, Park Road, Groblershoop in the Northern Cape.

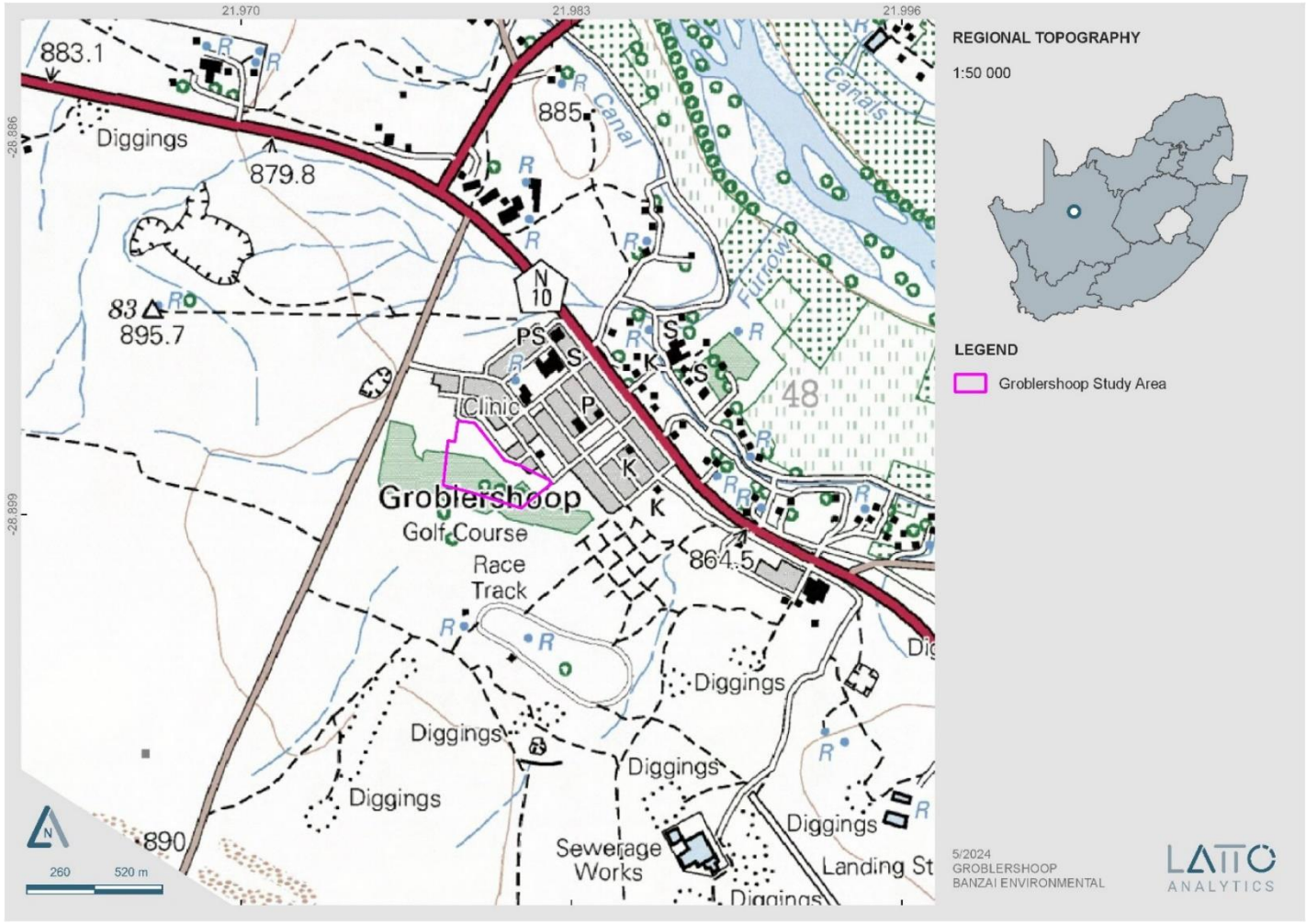


Figure 2: Locality Map of the proposed residential development on Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop, Park Road, Groblershoop in the Northern Cape.

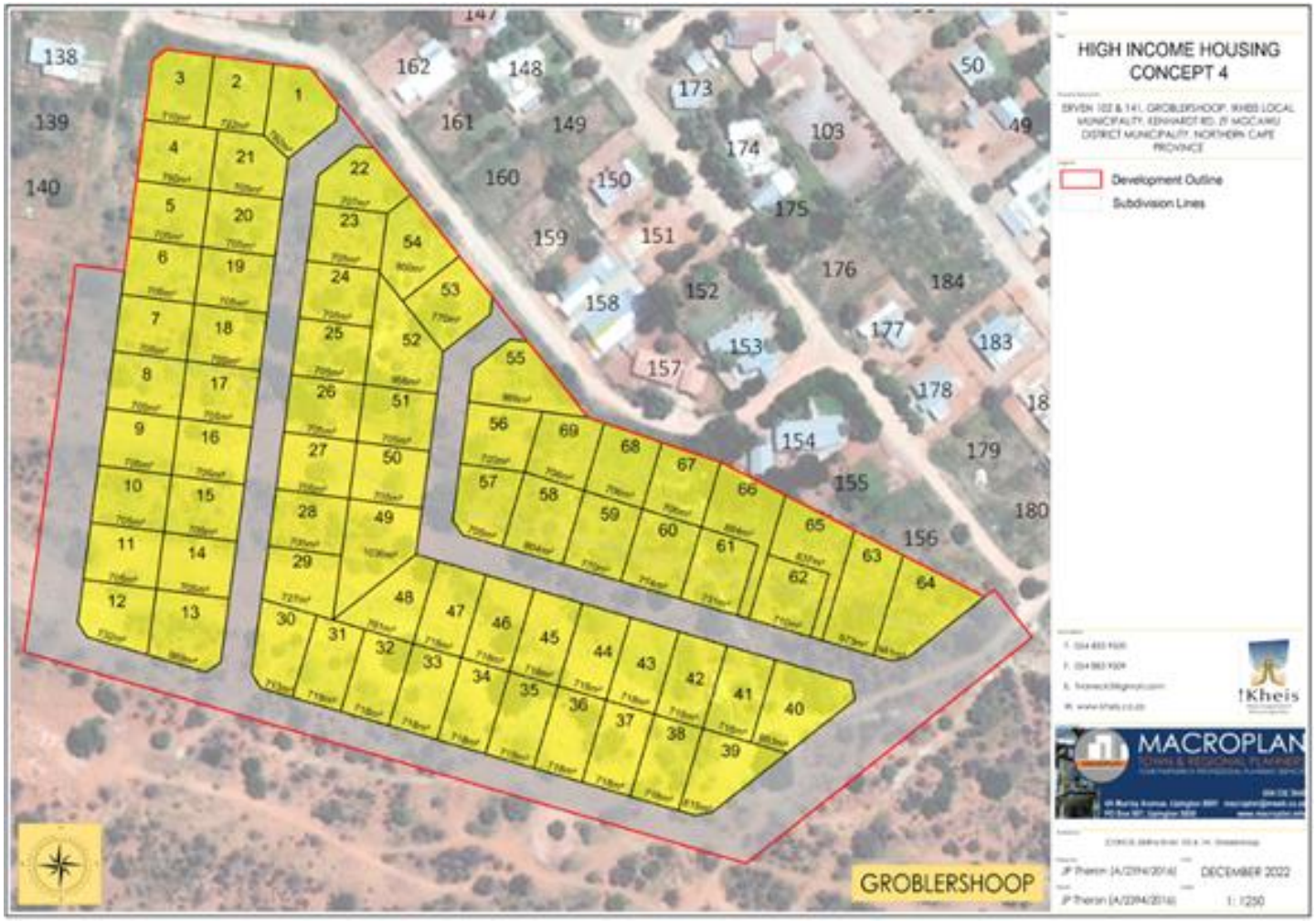


Figure 3: Proposed residential development on Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop, Park Road, Groblershoop in the Northern Cape.

2 QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF THE AUTHOR

This present study has been conducted by Mrs Elize Butler. She has conducted approximately 700 palaeontological impact assessments for developments in the Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern, Northern Cape, Northwest, Gauteng, Limpopo, and Mpumalanga. She has an MSc (*cum laude*) in Zoology (specializing in Palaeontology) from the University of the Free State, South Africa and has been working in Palaeontology for more than twenty-five years. She has experience in locating, collecting and curating fossils. She has been a member of the Palaeontological Society of South Africa (PSSA) since 2006 and has been conducting PIAs since 2014.

3 LEGISLATION

3.1 National Heritage Resources Act (25 of 1999)

Cultural Heritage in South Africa, including 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".

The identification, evaluation and assessment of any cultural heritage site, artefact or finds in the South African context is required and governed by the following legislation:

- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998
- National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999
- Notice 648 of the Government Gazette 45421- general requirements for undertaking an initial site sensitivity verification where no specific assessment protocol has been identified.

The next section in each Act is directly applicable to the identification, assessment, and evaluation of cultural heritage resources.

GNR 982 (Government Gazette 38282, 14 December 2014) promulgated under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA) Act 107 of 1998

- Basic Assessment Report (BAR) – Regulations 19 and 23
- Environmental Impacts Assessment (EIA) – Regulation 23
- Environmental Scoping Report (ESR) – Regulation 21
- Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) – Regulations 19 and 23

National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA) Act 25 of 1999

- Protection of Heritage Resources – Sections 34 to 36
- Heritage Resources Management – Section 38

The NEMA (No 107 of 1998) states that an integrated EMP should (23:2 (b)) "*…identify, predict and evaluate the actual and potential impact on the environment, socio-economic conditions and cultural heritage*".

In agreement with legislative requirements, EIA rating standards as well as SAHRA policies the following comprehensive and legally compatible PIA report have been compiled.

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

This Palaeontological Impact 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^2 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^2 in extent.
- or any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a Provincial heritage resources authority.

4 OBJECTIVE

The aim of a PDA is to decrease the effect of the development on potential fossils at the development site.

According to the "SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Guidelines: Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessment Reports" the purpose of the PIA is: 1) to identify the palaeontological importance of the rock formations in the footprint; 2) to evaluate the palaeontological magnitude of the formations; 3) to clarify the impact on fossil heritage, and 4) to suggest how the developer might protect and lessen possible damage to fossil heritage.

The palaeontological status of each rock section is calculated as well as the possible impact of the development on fossil heritage by a) the palaeontological importance of the rocks, b) the type of development and c) the quantity of bedrock removed.

When the development footprint has a moderate to high palaeontological sensitivity a field-based assessment is necessary. The desktop and the field survey of the exposed rock determine the impact significance of the planned development and recommendations for further studies or mitigation are made. Destructive impacts on palaeontological heritage usually only occur during the construction phase while the excavations will change the current topography and destruct or permanently seal-in fossils at or below the ground surface. Fossil Heritage will then no longer be accessible for scientific research.

Mitigation usually precede construction or may occur during construction when potentially fossiliferous bedrock is exposed. Mitigation comprises the collection and recording of fossils. Preceding excavation of any fossils a permit from SAHRA must be obtained and the material will have to be housed in a permitted institution. When mitigation is applied correctly, a positive impact as possible because our knowledge of local palaeontological heritage may be increased
The terms of reference of a PIA are as follows:

General Requirements:

- Adherence to the content requirements for specialist reports in accordance with Appendix 6 of the EIA Regulations 2014, as amended.
- Adherence to all applicable best practice recommendations, appropriate legislation and authority requirements.
- Submit a comprehensive overview of all appropriate legislation, guidelines.
- Description of the proposed project and provide information regarding the developer and consultant who commissioned the study.
- Description and location of the proposed development and provide geological and topographical maps.
- Provide Palaeontological and geological history of the affected area.

- Identification sensitive areas to be avoided (providing shapefiles/kml's) in the proposed development.
- Evaluation of the significance of the planned development during the Pre-construction, Construction, Operation, Decommissioning Phases and Cumulative impacts. Potential impacts should be rated in terms of the direct, indirect and cumulative:
    a. Direct impacts are impacts that are caused directly by the activity and generally occur at the same time and at the place of the activity.
    b. Indirect impacts of an activity are indirect or induced changes that may occur as a result of the activity.
    c. Cumulative impacts result from the incremental impact of the proposed activity on a common resource when added to the impacts of other past, present or reasonably foreseeable future activities.
- Fair assessment of alternatives (infrastructure alternatives have been provided):
- Recommend mitigation measures to minimise the impact of the proposed development; and
- Implications of specialist findings for the proposed development (such as permits, licenses etc).

5 GEOLOGICAL AND PALAEONTOLOGICAL HISTORY

The proposed residential development on Erf 141 and a portion of Erf 102, Groblershoop, Park Road, Groblershoop in the Northern Cape is depicted on the 1:250 000 Upington 2822 Geological map (1998) (Council of Geoscience, Pretoria) (Figure 4; Table 2). The development is underlain bythe Gordonia Formation of the Kalahari Group (Qg, white with yellow dashes) as well as Tertiary Calcrete (T, dark yellow). Updated geology of the area is depicted in Figure 5 and indicates that the proposed development in underlain by the Groblershoop Formation of the Brulpan Group. The PalaeoMap of the South African Heritage Resources Information System indicates that the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Gordonia Formations is moderate (green) while that of the Tertiary Calcrete is Low (blue) (Figure 6).

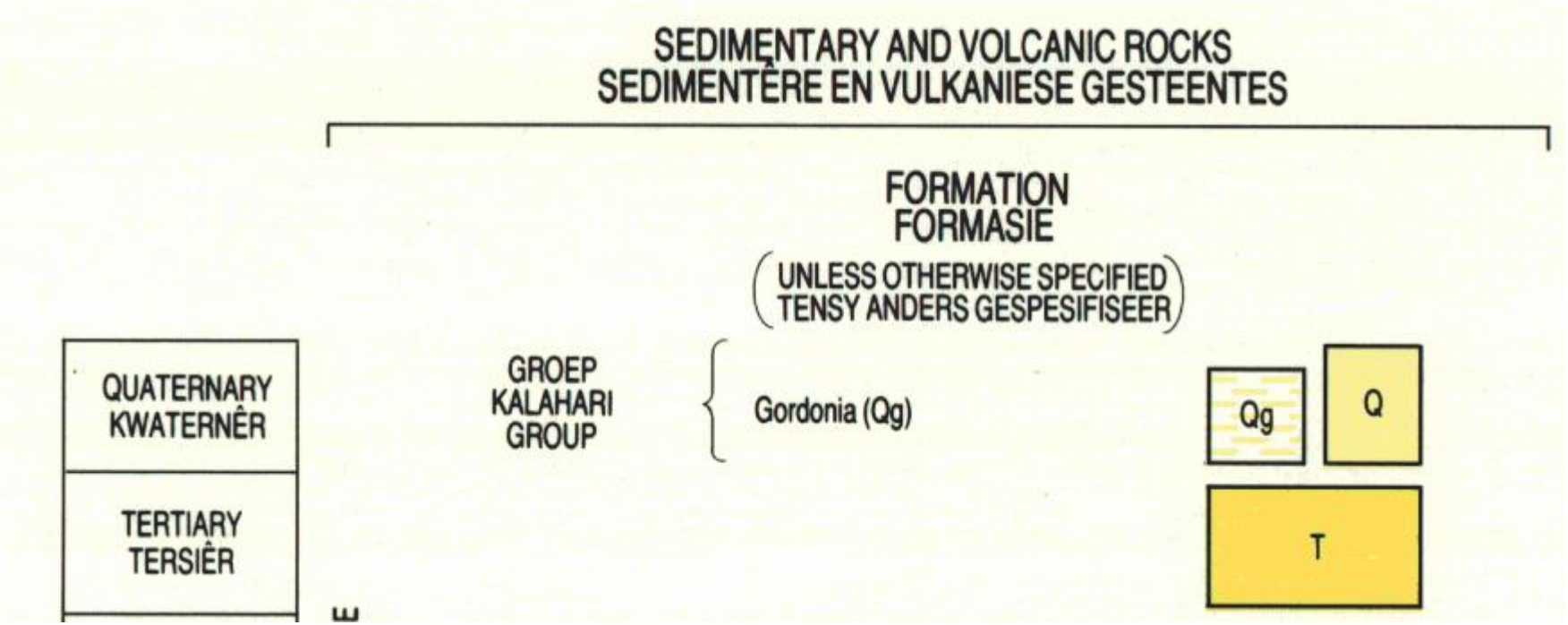
The late Cretaceous to Recent Kalahari Group has been reviewed by the following authors: Thomas (1981), Dingle *et al.* (1983), Thomas & Shaw 1991, Haddon (2000) and Partridge *et al.* 2006. The Quaternary Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) are dated as Late Pliocene/Early Pleistocene to Recent times by the Middle to Later Stone Age stone tools recovered from them (Dingle et al (1983). The fossil assemblages of the Quaternary are generally Low in diversity and occur over a wide range and mostly has a Moderate Paleontologically Sensitivity. These fossils represent terrestrial plants and animals with a close resemblance to living forms. Fossil assemblages include bivalves, diatoms, gastropod shells, ostracods, and trace fossils. The palaeontology of the Quaternary superficial deposits has been relatively neglected in the past. Late Cenozoic calcrete may comprise of bones,

horn corns as well as mammalian teeth. Tortoise remains have also been uncovered as well as trace fossils which includes termite and insect's burrows and mammalian trackways. Amphibian and crocodile skeletons have been uncovered where the depositional settings in the past were wetter.
The Quaternary deposits are very important because palaeoclimatic changes are reflected in the different geological formations (Hunter et al., 2006). During the climate fluctuations in the Cenozoic Era most geomorphologic features in southern Africa where formed (Maud, 2012). Barnosky (2005) indicated that various warming and cooling events occurred in the Cenozoic but states that climatic changes during the Quaternary Period, specifically the last 1.8 Ma, were the most drastic climate changes relative to all climate variations in the past. Climate variations that occurred in the Quaternary Period were both drier and wetter than the present and resulted in changes in river flow patterns, sedimentation processes and vegetation variation (Tooth et al., 2004).

The eastern portion of the proposed development is underlain by Late Tertiary to Quaternary calcretes (T). These calcretes is present on both sides of the river in the Groblershoop area and some of these sediments may be stratigraphically comparable to the Pleistocene or Late Pliocene Mokalanen Formation of the Kalahari Group (Figure 6), while others may be younger (Partridge et al. 2006, Moen 2007). These sediments include layers of nodular or structureless calcretes overlying the Namaqua-Natal Province basement rocks. The Groblershoop Formation (Mgh, brown) (Brulpan Group, Namaqua-Natal Province), comprises of schistose and quartzitic units that crops out to the north and east of the development and most probably also underlies the study area (Figure 5). These rocks are about two to one billion years old and are unfossiliferous (Almond and Pether, 2008). Quaternary alluvium is present closer to the Orange River and could contain fossils of Miocene age (Hendy 1984, Schneider & Marias 2004) but is not present in the proposed developent.

Figure 4: Extract of the 1:250 000 Upington 2820 (1988) and 2822 (1977) Postmasburg Geological map (Council of Geoscience, Pretoria) indicating the surface geology of the proposed development, underlain by the Gordonia Formation of the Kalahari Group (Qg, stippled yellow) as well as the Tertiary calcretes.

Table 3:Legend of the 1:250 000 Upington 2820 Geological map (1998) Geological map (1988) (Council of Geoscience, Pretoria)



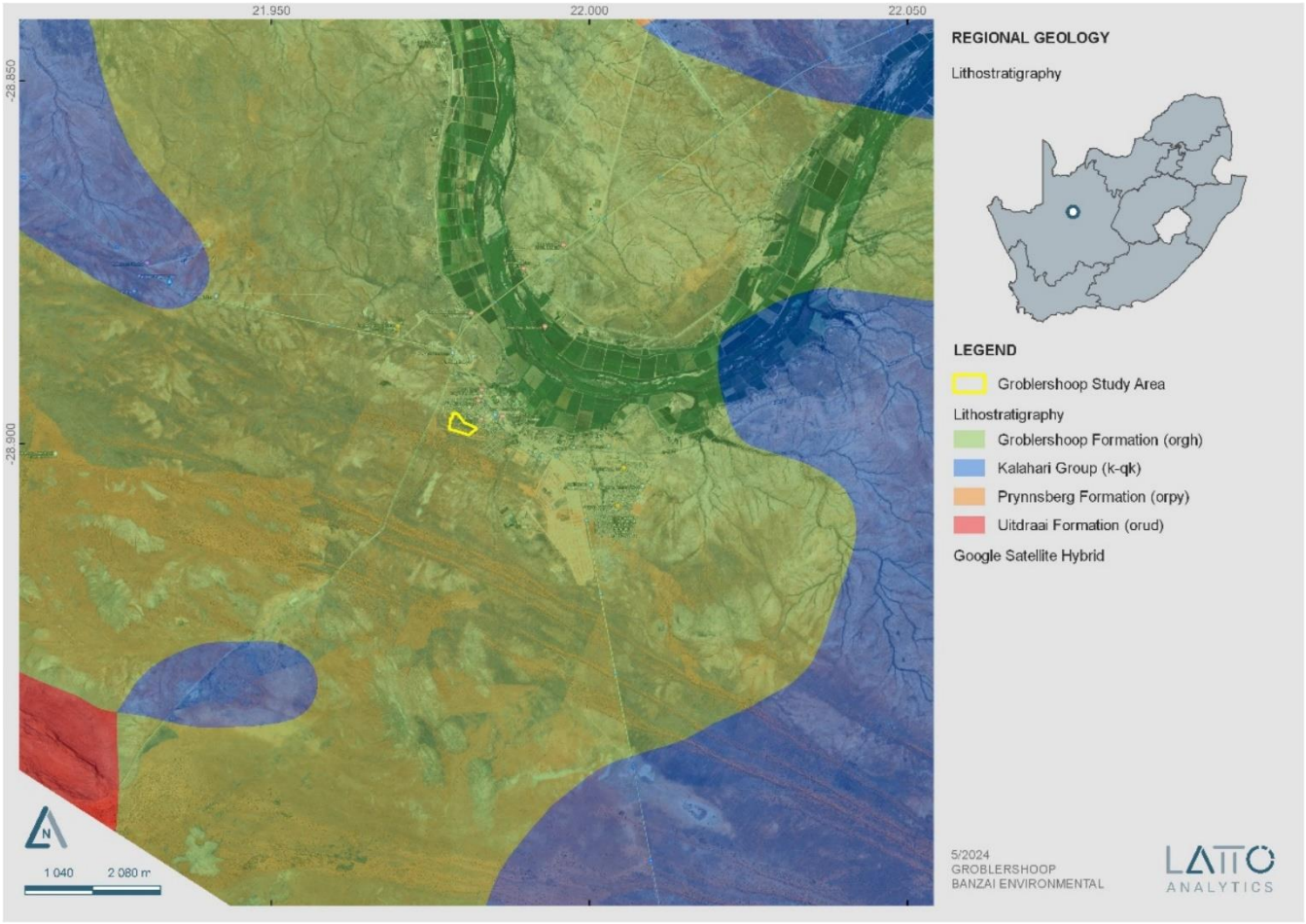


Figure 5: Updated geology of the proposed development indicated that the proposed development is underlain by the Groblergoop Formation of the Brulberg Group.

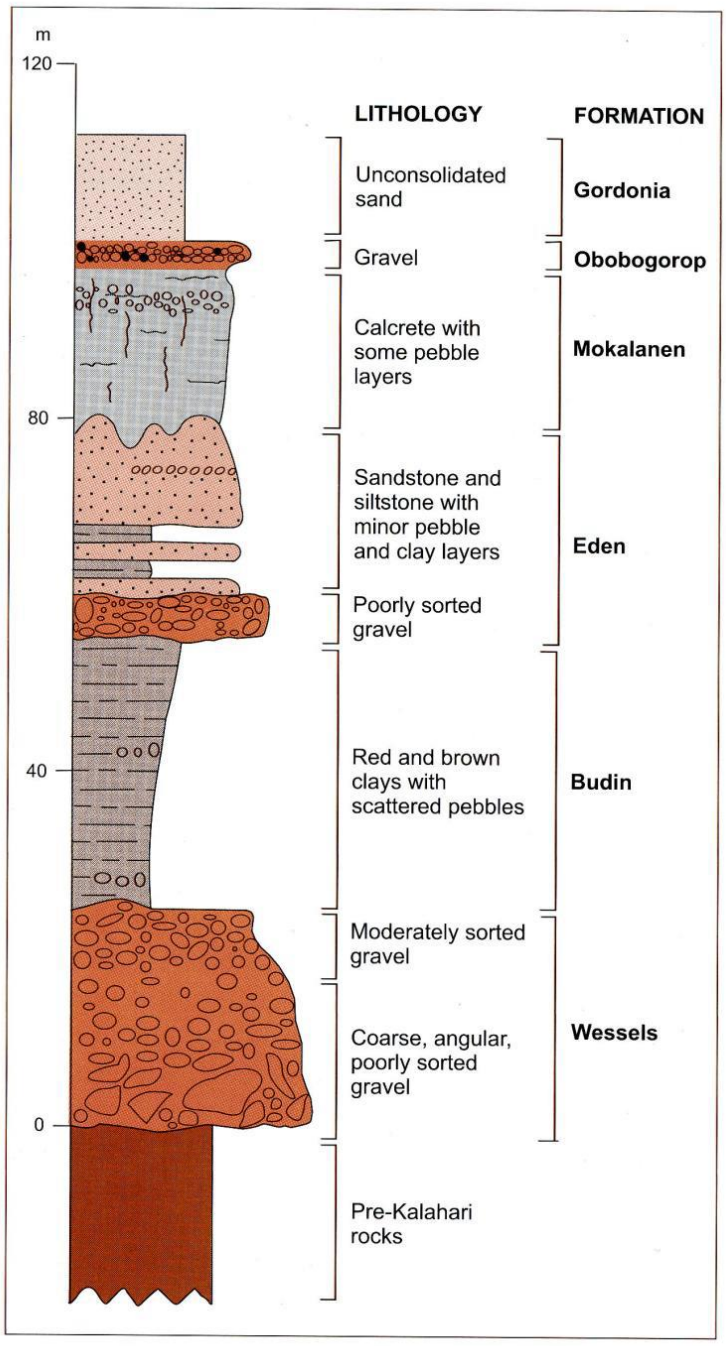


Figure 6: Stratigraphy of the Kalahari Group (Image taken from Partridge et al., 2006). Calcretes and aeolian sands of the Gordonia Formation possibly correspond to the Mokalanen Formation

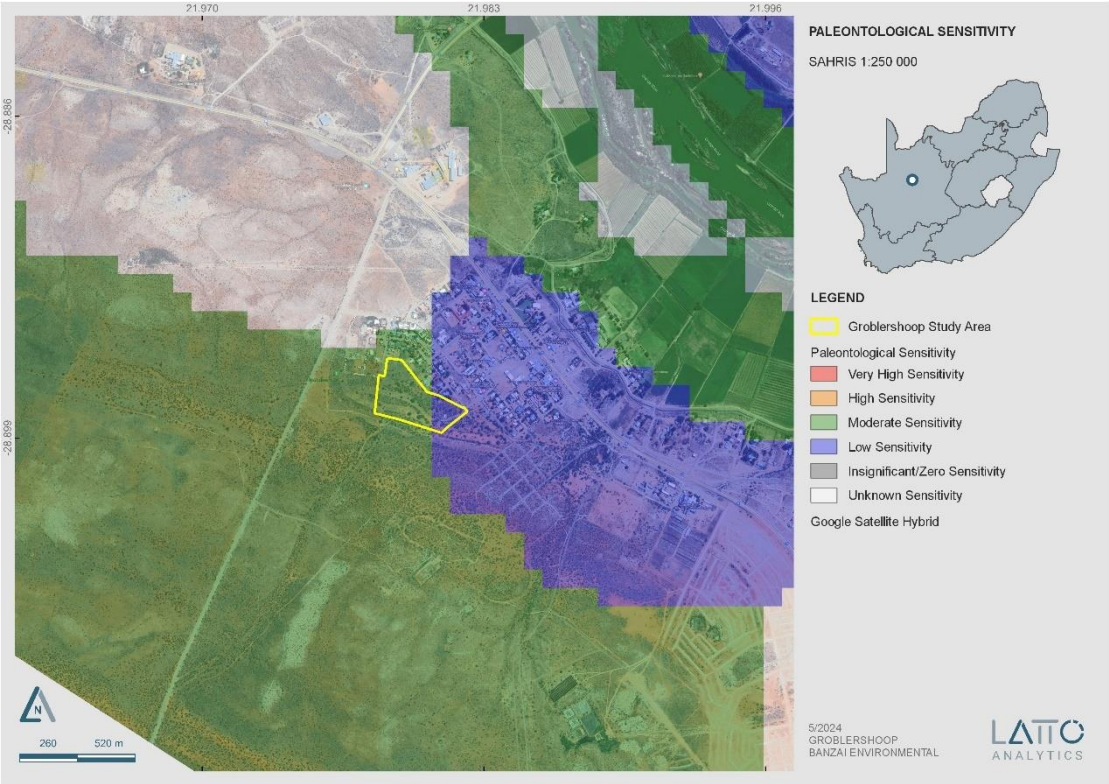


Figure 7: Extract of the 1 in 250 000 SAHRIS PalaeoMap map (Council of Geosciences) indicating the proposed development in yellow.

According to the SAHRIS Palaeosensitivity map (**Figure 7)** the proposed development is underlain by sediments with a Moderate (green) and Low (blue) Palaeontological Sensitivity.

Table 4: Palaeontological Sensitivity on SAHRIS

Colour	Sensitivity	Required Action
RED	VERY HIGH	Field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	Desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study; a field assessment is likely
GREEN	**MODERATE**	**Desktop study is required**
BLUE	**LOW**	**No palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required**

GREY	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO	No palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	These areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map.

The colours on the PalaeoMap indicate the following degrees of sensitivity: red = very highly sensitive; orange/yellow = high; green = moderate; blue = low; grey = insignificant/zero.

6 GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF THE SITE

It is proposed Groblershoop residential development be located south of the N10 on the western side of Groblershoop.

Table 5: GPS coordinates

Latitude	Longitude
28°53'45.05"S	21°58'42.68"E
28°53'45.29"S	21°58'44.94"E
28°53'49.83"S	21°58'49.14"E
28°53'52.21"S	21°58'55.12"E
28°53'52.65"S	21°58'54.56"E
28°53'50.76"S	21°58'46.27"E
28°53'49.25"S	21°58'43.87"E
28°53'48.96"S	21°58'42.14"E

7 METHODS

The aim of a desktop study is to evaluate the risk to palaeontological heritage in the proposed development. This includes all trace fossils and fossils. All available information is consulted to compile a desktop study and includes PIA reports in the same area, aerial photos, and Google Earth images, topographical as well as geological maps.

7.1 Assumptions and Limitations

When conducting a PIA several factors can affect the accuracy of the assessment. The focal point of geological maps is the geology of the area and the sheet explanations were not meant to focus on palaeontological heritage. Many inaccessible regions of South Africa have not been reviewed by palaeontologists and data is generally based on aerial photographs. Locality and geological information of museums and universities databases have not been kept up to date or data collected in the past have not always been accurately documented.

Comparable Assemblage Zones in other areas are used to provide information on the existence of fossils in an area which was not yet been documented. When similar Assemblage Zones and geological formations for Desktop studies is used it is generally **assumed** that exposed fossil heritage is present within the footprint.

8 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONSULTED

In compiling this report the following sources were consulted:

- Geological map 1:100 000, Geology of the Republic of South Africa (Visser 1984)
- 1: 250 000 Upington 2820 (1988 (Council of Geoscience, Pretoria)
- A Google Earth map with polygons of the proposed development was obtained from EnviroAfrica cc.

9 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

9.1 Impact Rating System

Impact assessment must take into account the nature, scale, and duration of impacts on the environment, whether such impacts are positive or negative. Each impact is also assessed according to the project phases:

- planning
- construction
- operation
- decommissioning

Where necessary, the proposal for mitigation or optimisation of an impact should be detailed. A brief discussion of the impact and the rationale behind the assessment of its significance should also be included. The rating system is applied to the potential impacts on the receiving environment and includes an objective evaluation of the mitigation of the impact. In assessing the significance of each impact, the following criteria is used:

Table 6:The rating system

NATURE
Include a brief description of the impact of environmental parameter being assessed in the context of the project. This criterion includes a brief written statement of the environmental aspect being impacted upon by a particular action or activity.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXTENT		
This is defined as the area over which the impact will be experienced.		
1	Site	The impact will only affect the site.
2	Local/district	Will affect the local area or district.
3	Province/region	Will affect the entire province or region.
4	International and National	Will affect the entire country.
PROBABILITY		
This describes the chance of occurrence of an impact.		
1	Unlikely	The chance of the impact occurring is extremely low (Less than a 25% chance of occurrence).
2	Possible	The impact may occur (Between a 25% to 50% chance of occurrence).
3	Probable	The impact will likely occur (Between a 50% to 75% chance of occurrence).
4	Definite	Impact will certainly occur (Greater than a 75% chance of occurrence).
DURATION		
This describes the duration of the impacts. Duration indicates the lifetime of the impact as a result of the proposed activity.		
1	Short term	The impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural processes in a span shorter than the construction phase (0 – 1 years), or the impact will last for the period of a relatively short construction period and a limited recovery time after construction, thereafter it will be entirely negated (0 – 2 years).
2	Medium term	The impact will continue or last for some time after the construction phase but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (2 – 10 years).
3	Long term	The impact and its effects will continue or last for the entire operational life of the development, but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter (10 – 30 years).
4	Permanent	The only class of impact that will be non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural process will not occur in such a way or such a time span that the impact can be considered indefinite.
INTENSITY/ MAGNITUDE		
Describes the severity of an impact.		
1	Low	Impact affects the quality, use and integrity of the system/component in a way that is barely perceptible.

2	Medium	Impact alters the quality, use and integrity of the system/component but system/component still continues to function in a moderately modified way and maintains general integrity (some impact on integrity).
3	High	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/ component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component is severely impaired and may temporarily cease. High costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
4	Very high	Impact affects the continued viability of the system/component and the quality, use, integrity and functionality of the system or component permanently ceases and is irreversibly impaired. Rehabilitation and remediation often impossible. If possible rehabilitation and remediation often unfeasible due to extremely high costs of rehabilitation and remediation.
REVERSIBILITY		
This describes the degree to which an impact can be successfully reversed upon completion of the proposed activity.		
1	Completely reversible	The impact is reversible with implementation of minor mitigation measures.
2	Partly reversible	The impact is partly reversible but more intense mitigation measures are required.
3	Barely reversible	The impact is unlikely to be reversed even with intense mitigation measures.
4	Irreversible	The impact is irreversible and no mitigation measures exist.
IRREPLACEABLE LOSS OF RESOURCES		
This describes the degree to which resources will be irreplaceably lost as a result of a proposed activity.		
1	No loss of resource	The impact will not result in the loss of any resources.
2	Marginal loss of resource	The impact will result in marginal loss of resources.
3	Significant loss of resources	The impact will result in significant loss of resources.
4	Complete loss of resources	The impact is result in a complete loss of all resources.
CUMULATIVE EFFECT		
This describes the cumulative effect of the impacts. A cumulative impact is an effect which in itself may not be significant but may become significant if added to other existing or potential impacts emanating from other similar or diverse activities as a result of the project activity in question.		
1	Negligible cumulative impact	The impact would result in negligible to no cumulative effects.
2	Low cumulative impact	The impact would result in insignificant cumulative effects.

3	Medium cumulative impact	The impact would result in minor cumulative effects.
4	High cumulative impact	The impact would result in significant cumulative effects

SIGNIFICANCE

Significance is determined through a synthesis of impact characteristics. Significance is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and, therefore, indicates the level of mitigation required. The calculation of the significance of an impact uses the following formula: (Extent + probability + reversibility + irreplaceability + duration + cumulative effect) x magnitude/intensity.

The summation of the different criteria will produce a non-weighted value. By multiplying this value with the magnitude/intensity, the resultant value acquires a weighted characteristic which can be measured and assigned a significance rating.

Points	Impact significance rating	Description
6 to 28	Negative low impact	The anticipated impact will have negligible negative effects and will require little to no mitigation.
6 to 28	Positive low impact	The anticipated impact will have minor positive effects.
29 to 50	Negative medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate negative effects and will require moderate mitigation measures.
29 to 50	Positive medium impact	The anticipated impact will have moderate positive effects.
51 to 73	Negative high impact	The anticipated impact will have significant effects and will require significant mitigation measures to achieve an acceptable level of impact.
51 to 73	Positive high impact	The anticipated impact will have significant positive effects.
74 to 96	Negative very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant effects and are unlikely to be able to be mitigated adequately. These impacts could be considered "fatal flaws".
74 to 96	Positive very high impact	The anticipated impact will have highly significant positive effects.

Impact of the development will be regional. The proposed development will have a negative impact on Fossil Heritage. The expected duration of the impact is assessed as potentially permanent to long term. The impact could occur. The significance of the impact occurring will be Very High. As fossil heritage will be destroyed the impact is irreversible. The impact on fossil heritage will be Medium pre-mitigation and Low post-mitigation.

Table 7: Impact Summary

Environmental parameter	Issues	Rating prior to mitigation	Average	Rating post mitigation	Average
Construction of the residential development Loss of fossil heritage	Destroy or permanently seal-in fossils at or below the surface that are then no longer available for scientific study	30	Negative Medium impact	15	Negative Low impact

10 FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The proposed development is underlain by sediments of the Gordonia Formation (Kalahari Group) as well as Tertiaryt calcrete. According to the PalaeoMap on the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) database, the Palaeontological Sensitivity of the Gordonia Formation is Moderate, while that of the Tertiary calcretes are Low (Almond and Pether 2008, SAHRIS website). A Low Palaeontological Significance has been allocated to the proposed development and it is therefore considered that the proposed development will not lead to detrimental impacts on the palaeontological resources of the area. The construction and operation of the project may be authorised, as the whole extent of the development footprint is not considered sensitive in terms of palaeontological heritage.

If fossil remains are discovered during any phase of construction, either on the surface or exposed by excavations, the Chance Find Protocol must be implemented by the ECO or site manager in charge of these developments. Fossil discoveries ought to be protected, and the ECO/site manager must report to SAHRA (Contact details: SAHRA, 111 Harrington Street, Cape Town. PO Box 4637, Cape Town 8000, South Africa. Tel: 021 462 4502. Fax: +27 (0)21 462 4509. Web: www.sahra.org.za) so that suitable mitigation (recording and collection) can be carried out It is consequently recommended that no further palaeontological heritage studies, ground truthing and/or specialist mitigation are required pending the discovery of newly discovered fossils.

11 CHANCE FINDS PROTOCOL

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

11.1 Legislation

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

Palaeontological heritage is unique and non-renewable and is protected by the NHRA and are the property of the State. It is thus the responsibility of the State to manage and conserve fossils on behalf of the citizens of South Africa. Palaeontological resources may not be excavated, broken, moved, or destroyed by any development without prior assessment and without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority as per section 35 of the NHRA.

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

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

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

11.2 Chance Find Procedure

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

- Upon receipt of the preliminary report, the Heritage Agency will inform the ESO (or site manager) whether a rescue excavation or rescue collection by a palaeontologist is necessary.
- The site must be secured to protect it from any further damage. No attempt should be made to remove material from their environment. The exposed finds must be stabilized and covered by a plastic sheet or sand bags. The Heritage agency will also be able to advise on the most suitable method of protection of the find.
- In the event that the fossil cannot be stabilized the fossil may be collected with extreme care by the ESO (site manager). Fossils finds must be stored in tissue paper and in an appropriate box while due care must be taken to remove all fossil material from the rescue site.
- Once Heritage Agency has issued the written authorization, the developer may continue with the development on the affected area.

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APPENDIX A – ELIZE BUTLER CV

PROFESSION:	Palaeontologist
YEARS' EXPERIENCE:	30 years in Palaeontology
EDUCATION:	B.Sc Botany and Zoology, 1988 University of the Orange Free State
	B. Sc (Hons) Zoology, 1991 University of the Orange Free State
	Management Course, 1991 University of the Orange Free State
	M. Sc. *Cum laude* (Zoology), 2009 University of the Free State

Dissertation title: The postcranial skeleton of the Early Triassic non-mammalian Cynodont *Galesaurus planiceps*: implications for biology and lifestyle

MEMBERSHIP
Palaeontological Society of South Africa (PSSA) 2006-currently

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

Part time Laboratory assistant	Department of Zoology & Entomology University of the Free State Zoology 1989-1992
Part time laboratory assistant	Department of Virology University of the Free State Zoology 1992
Research Assistant	National Museum, Bloemfontein 1993 – 1997
Principal Research Assistant and Collection Manager	National Museum, Bloemfontein 1998–2022

TECHNICAL REPORTS

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Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological Impact Assessment of the authorisation and amendment processes for Manangu mine near Delmas, Victor Khanye local municipality, Mpumalanga. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the proposed Mashishing township establishment in Mashishing (Lydenburg), Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the Proposed Mlonzi Estate Development near Lusikisiki, Ngquza Hill Local Municipality, Eastern Cape. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological Phase 1 Assessment of the proposed Swaziland-Mozambique border patrol road and Mozambique barrier structure. Bloemfontein.

Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the proposed electricity expansion project and Sekgame Switching Station at the Sishen Mine, Northern Cape Province. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological field assessment of the proposed construction of the Zonnebloem Switching Station (132/22kV) and two loop-in loop-out power lines (132kV) in the Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological Field Assessment for the proposed re-alignment and de-commissioning of the Firham-Platrand 88kv Powerline, near Standerton, Lekwa Local Municipality, Mpumalanga province. Bloemfontein.
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Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological desktop assessment of the proposed housing development on portion 237 of farm Hartebeestpoort 328. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological desktop assessment of the proposed New Age Chicken layer facility located on holding 75 Endicott near Springs in Gauteng. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018 Palaeontological Desktop Assessment for the development of the proposed Leslie 1 Mining Project near Leandra, Mpumalanga Province. Bloemfontein.
Butler, E. 2018. Palaeontological field assessment of the proposed development of the Wildealskloof mixed use development near Bloemfontein, Free State Province. Bloemfontein.
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