



National Heritage Council of Namibia

52 Robert Mugabe Avenue • Private Bag 12043, Ausspannplatz • Windhoek, Namibia
Tel: (061) 244 375 • Fax: (061) 246 872 • E-mail: finance@gmail.com

DEPARTMENT: FINANCE, HUMAN RESOURCES & ADMINISTRATION

Enquiries: S.Enkali

13 April 2023

INVOICE

TARO INVESTMENT CC
EPL NO:8788
Uis, Erongo Region
Namibia

Att: Mr Tarah Hainana
Cell: +264 81 333 2373
E-mail: rolandmushi@taroarchaelogy.com

Heritage Impact Assessment Consent field Inspection trip for EPL 8788, Uis, Erongo Region:

❖ Application Fees -non refundable 1 @ N\$ 150

N\$ 150.00

Thanks for your co-operation!

Fax deposit slip to: 061 -246872, Att: Mr S. Enkali

E-mail: senkali101@gmail.com/finance@nhc-nam.org

Kindly Pay this Invoice as soon as possible.

Use the Invoice number as the reference, when you make payment!

Sub Total	N\$ 150.00
VAT-15%	N\$ 00.00
Total	N\$ 150.00

Bank details: National Heritage Council, Standard Bank, Acc: 589057014;
Branch Code:082672, Saving Account, Swift Code: SBNMNX, Ausspannplatz,
Windhoek

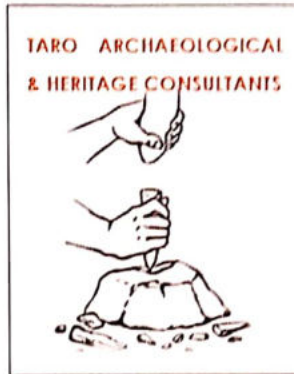


Council Members: Mr. Moses Moses, (Acting-Chairperson), Mrs. Helcke Mocke, (Deputy Chairperson), Ms. Sanet Steenkamp (Executive Director), Ms. Elizabeth Brown, (Treasurer), Mr. Herbert Karapo, Dr. Kennedy Kariseb, Ms. Una Ferreira.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT

FOR THE PROPOSED MINERAL EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES ON EXCLUSIVE PROSPECTING LICENCE (EPL) No. 8788 LOCATED WEST OF UIS SETTLEMENT IN THE ERONGO REGION, NAMIBIA.

Compiled by:



Trading as TARO INVESTMENTS CC, Reg. no: cc/2013/10742
P.O. Box 19730, Omuthiya, Namibia
Email: rolandmushi@taroarchaeology.com
Tel: +264 85 333 237 3



Prepared for:

Mr. Tarah Hainana

As required under Section 53 (7) and Section 54 (7) of the National Heritage Act (No. 27 of 2004).



Executive Summary

TARO Archaeological & Heritage Consultants (TARO AHC) was appointed by Serja Hydrogeo-Environmental Consultants CC on behalf of Tarah Hainana (*herein referred to as the Proponent*) to conduct an Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment (AHIA) for the proposed exploration project, and the study area was assessed on desktop level and by a non-intrusive pedestrian field survey. This study was conducted as part of the specialist input for the Environmental Authorization Application process i.e. Environmental Clearance Certificate (ECC) and thus, which will serve to inform the Environmental Scoping Assessment Report (ESA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for the proposed project.

Identification, mapping, classification and assessment of the significance of the archaeological, historical and cultural heritage resources in the area were conducted accordingly to the National Heritage Guidelines of 2021. The site surveys were undertaken on the 18th of March 2023. Key findings of the assessment include:

Grave sites (Indigenous graves): Two features were recorded close to where the reported stone circles have been observed, in an archaeological context stone cairns are recognized as cultural features that might signify grave sites. Stone cairns are not only just structures but their locations may be carefully chosen, and the use may be of culturally important. However, on closer inspection these two features were found to have some charcoal residues around them which also could signify them as cooking places rather than what is thought to be, regardless of what these two features could represent, proper protection and measures are recommended.

Hut/Stone circles: A substantial number of hut circles/ earlier settlements or herder encampments were identified and recorded, these features of earlier settlements are of heritage and cultural significance suggesting the temporary occupation of the landscapes by the nomadic pastoral people. The presence of game, raw materials for making tools, outcrops and isolated boulders can be attributed to the preference of occupation in the area, and it is evidently that, and if closer investigation and inspection is to be undertaken many of these circles will provide traces of human habitation including their deposits underneath. As suggested protection and preservation of these encampment remnants are paramount.

Rock shelters, Caves and Overhangs: These features are significant archaeologically and culturally, evidences show that it is easy to find well-preserved materials such as objects and other artefacts within areas of similar features. As it is culturally and archaeologically known that prehistoric humans often used them as living places, and to great extent left behind debris, tools, and other artefacts that can be further studied. Caves and rock shelters are regarded as special places in an archaeological landscape which have often survived and are still visible today.

Recommendations made herein include the avoidance of conducting exploration activities near caves, rock shelters or any places with similar characteristics and features (refer to Section 15.2).

In summary, all sites that have been identified to have at least significant sites or traces of archaeological and heritage resources should be avoided as recommended herein. Areas of potential sites have been made clear by mapping them out with their locality recorded in the forms of coordinates and points. This will enable the Project Proponent and exploration crews to know and understand how and where their operations should and should not take place. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that the proposed project should comply and adhere to the conditions that the recommended mitigation measures put forth herein (Section 15.2), and adoption of *Chance Find Procedures* are to be implemented as part of the general EMP, and based on approval from the Authority. The recommended mitigations contained herein are for Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment only, nonetheless authorization applies and the proposed exploration project may only proceed based on the review and ultimately the approval from the National Heritage Council of Namibia.

Mushk
13/04/2023

