

**Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809,
East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape**

- 11 February 2020 -

Report to:

Sello Mkhanya (Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency – EC PHRA, APM Unit)
E-mail: smkhanya@ecphra.org.za; Tel: 043 745 0888; Address: N/A

Brett Dustan (Imithi Services)
E-mail: bdustan@absamail.co.za; Tel: 043 740 5842; Address: P.O. Box 340, Gonubie, 5256



Prepared by:

Karen van Ryneveld (ArchaeoMaps)
E-mail: karen@archaeomaps.co.za; Tel: 084 871 1064; Address: Postnet Suite 239, Private Bag X3, Beacon Bay, 5205

Specialist Declaration of Interest

I, Karen van Ryneveld (Company – ArchaeoMaps; Qualification – MSc Archaeology), declare that:

- I act as independent specialist in this application;
- I do not have any financial or personal interest in the application, its' proponent or subsidiaries, aside from fair remuneration for specialist services rendered;
- I am suitably qualified, accredited and experienced to act as independent specialist in this application;
- That work conducted have been done in an objective manner – and that any circumstances that may have compromised objectivity have been reported on transparently;
- That all material information collected for purposes of this application, that may reasonably influence the decision of the competent authority, are transparently disclosed in the report; and
- That work conducted have been done in accordance with relevant heritage legislation, regulations and policy guidelines, and with cognisance to environmental legislation, regulations and policies, including the principle of Integrated Environmental Management (IEM).



Signature –

- 11 February 2020 -

Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape

Executive Summary

Project Description –

Imithi Services have been appointed as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by the developer, Wenah Trading (Pty) Ltd, to apply for the Environmental Authorization (EA), including a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) to the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) for the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape*. The proposed development is situated at general development co-ordinate S32°56'26.5"; E27°57'51.8" and comprises an approximate 8,7ha property. It is the intention of the developer to subdivide and rezone the property into zones for business, warehousing and residential development, with this land use proposal in compliance with the Land Use Restrictions as per the Buffalo City Zoning Scheme Regulations. Access to the property is via the Main Road, Gonubie.

[A full EIA report has been submitted on the property by BESC in 2006, however early project reports are not available on SAHRIS].

Desktop Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Study –

Project Name & Locality: *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape* [1:50,000 Map Ref – 3227DD].

Summary of Findings:

Based on the information provided in this Desktop study [D-AIA] for the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape*, it is not recommended that a Phase 1 AIA be done for the development.

- The proposed development poses no ‘fatal flaws’ with reference to known or aurally identified archaeological and cultural heritage resources.
- From an archaeological and cultural heritage point of view consideration of a ‘No-Go’ option is irrelevant.
- No archaeological or cultural heritage mitigation requirements need be complied with prior to development.
- [In the event of any incidental archaeological and cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, being identified during the course of development the process described in ‘Appendix B: Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase’ should be followed. The developer is advised to ensure a sufficient heritage contingency budget to address incidental finds during the course of development.]

Heritage Compliance Summary – Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape				
Map Code	Site	Co-ordinates	Site Significance	Recommendations
Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London				
-	Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London	S32°56'26.5"; E27°57'51.8"	NO-LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development to proceed without the developer having to comply with further archaeological & cultural heritage compliance requirements (including a Phase 1 AIA) prior to development. ○ Compliance with the Appendix B – Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase.

Recommendations –

With reference to archaeological and cultural heritage compliance, as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, it is recommended that the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape* development proceeds as applied for, without the developer having to comply with additional heritage compliance requirements prior to development, but provided compliance with Appendix B – Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase.

The EC PHRA-APM Unit HIA Comment will state legal requirements for development to proceed, or reasons why, from a heritage perspective, development may not be further considered.

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Resumé: Karen van Ryneveld

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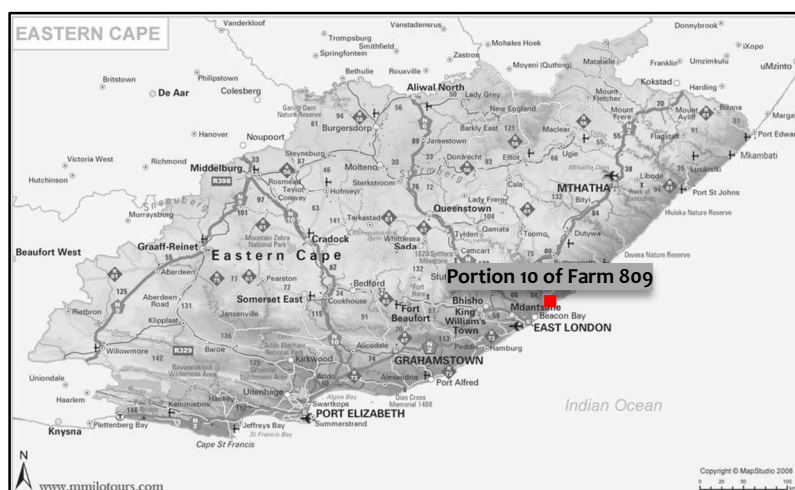
1 – Project Description & Terms of Reference

Imithi Services have been appointed as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by the developer, Wenah Trading (Pty) Ltd, to apply for the Environmental Authorization (EA), including a Basic Assessment Report (BAR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) to the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) for the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape*. The proposed development is situated at general development co-ordinate S32°56'26.5"; E27°57'51.8" [1:50,000 Map Ref – 3227DD] and comprises an approximate 8,7ha property. It is the intention of the developer to subdivide and rezone the property into zones for business, warehousing and residential development, with this land use proposal in compliance with the Land Use Restrictions as per the Buffalo City Zoning Scheme Regulations. Access to the property is via the Main Road, Gonubie (Dustan 2020).

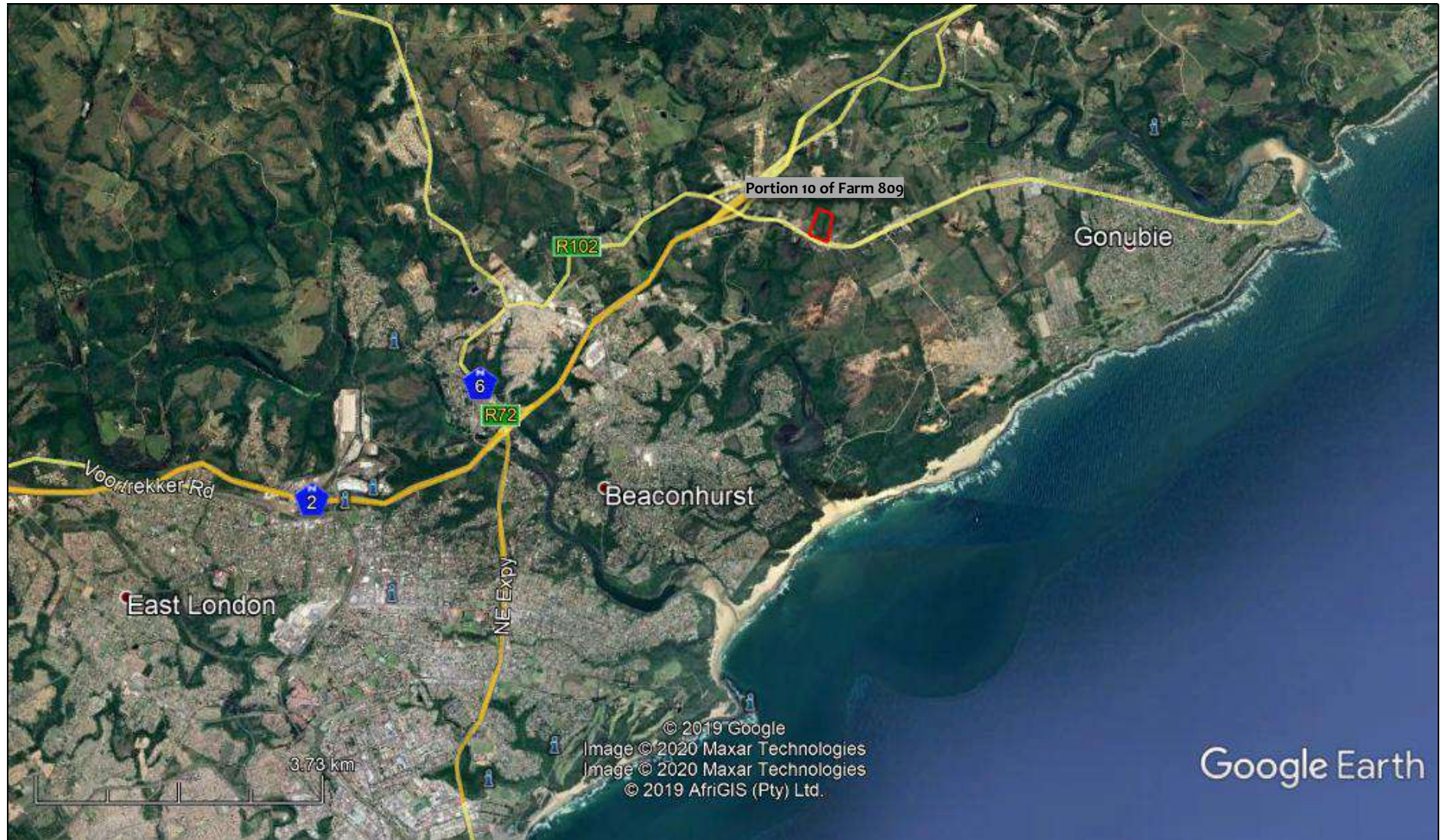
[A full EIA report has been submitted on the property by BESC in 2006, however early project reports are not available on SAHRIS].

ArchaeoMaps have been appointed by Imithi Services to compile a Desktop Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Study (D-AIA) for the development, with findings and recommendations thereof to be included in the BAR and EMPr. Terms of Reference (ToR) for the D-AIA are summarized as:

- Describe the existing area to be directly affected by the proposal in terms of its archaeological and cultural heritage characteristics as formally protected by the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999) and the general sensitivity of these components to change;
- Describe the likely scope, scale and significance of impacts (positive and negative) on the archaeological and cultural heritage resources of the area associated with the 1) construction and 2) operation or use phases of the proposal;
- Make recommendations on the scope of any mitigation measures that may be applied during the 1) construction and 2) operation or use phases to reduce / avoid the significance of identified related impacts. Mitigation measures could be design recommendations as well as operational controls, monitoring programmes, Phase 2 mitigation, management procedures and the like;
- Broadly describe the implication of a 'No-Go' option;
- Broadly comment on the cumulative impact (positive or negative) on archaeological or cultural heritage resources associated with the 1) construction and 2) operation or use phases of the proposal; and
- Confirm if there are any outright 'fatal flaws' to the proposal at its current location from an archaeological and cultural heritage perspective.



Map 1: General location of the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, BCMM, EC* (Base Map – MapStudio, 2008)



Map 2: General location of the Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, BCMM, EL study site

2 – The Desktop Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Study

2.1) Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Legislative & Standard Compliance

The Desktop Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Study (D-AIA) for the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 6 of Farm 743, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape* development was requested to meet the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Authority's (EC PHRA) requirements with reference to archaeological and basic cultural heritage resources in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999), with specific reference to Sections 38(1)(a), 38(1)(c)(i) and 38(1)(d).

NHRA 1999, Section 38	
1)	Subject to the provisions of subsections 7), 8) and 9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorized as –
a)	The construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
b)	The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length;
c)	Any development or other activity which will change the character of a site –
i.	Exceeding 5,000m² in extent; or
ii.	Involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
iii.	Involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
iv.	The costs which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
d)	The rezoning of a site exceeding 10,000m² in extent;
e)	Any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority,
	Must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

Table 1: Extract from the NHRA 1999, Section 38

The D-AIA aimed to report on and describe relevant archaeological and cultural heritage resources, inclusive of archaeological deposits / sites (Stone Age, Iron Age and Colonial Period), rock art and shipwreck sites, built structures older than 60 years, sites of military history older than 75 years, certain categories of burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, basic living heritage and cultural landscapes and views as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, Section 2, 34, 35 and 36, that may be affected by the development.

The D-AIA comprises a heritage database study, supplemented by identified resources in proximity to the study site only.

Archaeological and cultural heritage site significance assessment and associated mitigation recommendations are done according to the combined NHRA 1999, Section 7(1) and SAHRA (2007) system.

SAHRA Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Site Significance System			
Site Significance	Field Rating	Grade	Recommended Mitigation
High Significance	National Significance	Grade I	Heritage site conservation / Heritage site development
High Significance	Provincial Significance	Grade II	Heritage site conservation / Heritage site development
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade III-A	Heritage site conservation or extensive mitigation prior to development / destruction
High Significance	Local Significance	Grade III-B	Heritage site conservation or extensive mitigation prior to development / destruction
High / Medium Significance	Generally Protected A	Grade IV-A	Heritage site conservation or mitigation prior to development / destruction
Medium Significance	Generally Protected B	Grade IV-B	Heritage site conservation or mitigation / test excavation / systematic sampling / monitoring prior to or during development / destruction
Low Significance	Generally Protected C	Grade IV-C	On-site sampling, monitoring or no heritage mitigation required prior to or during development / destruction

Table 2: SAHRA archaeological and cultural heritage site significance assessment ratings and associated mitigation recommendations

Additional relevant legislation pertaining to the D-AIA is listed as:

- National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998 (NEMA 1998) and associated Regulations (2017).

2.2) The SAHRA 2009 MPD & SAHRIS

Eleven SAHRIS cases are recorded with study sites situated within an approximate 5km radius from the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape* study site, with one additional study done in the area, but with only the report listed and without a SAHRIS CaseID. Of the 11 recorded SAHRIS Cases, 2 are recorded as 'For Noting' only [SAHRIS CaseIDs – 2028 and 842]. Archaeological and cultural heritage reports for the other 9 SAHRIS Cases and the additional SAHRIS report are referenced as:

- Binneman, J. 2002. (Albany Museum). Chapter 6. *Archaeological Heritage Sensitivity Survey. N2 Wild Coast Toll Road between East London and Durban. Environmental Impact Assessment Report* [SAHRIS CaseID 219].
- Booth, C. 2015. (Albany Museum). *Addendum: Archaeological and Heritage Investigation of Proposed Deviations and Repeater Sites for an Environmental Authorization Amendment for Fibreco Route 4 (George to Port Elizabeth) and 5 (Port Elizabeth to Durban)* [SAHRIS CaseID 7631].
- Heritage Screener. 2017. *Proposed Sand Mining on Portion 6 of Farm 808, Gonubie, East London* [SAHRIS CaseID 1174].
- Heritage Screener. 2018a. *Proposed Riverbend Retirement Village Development, East London* [SAHRIS CaseID 12320].
- Heritage Screener. 2018b. *Proposed Establishment of a 25m Mast at Edcon Trust, East London* [SAHRIS CaseID 2717].
- Mahlasela, M. & Minkley, G. 2006. (Private). *Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed Gqunube Valley Golf Resort* [SAHRIS MapID 00733].
- Meyer, A. 2012. (Private). *Heritage Impact Assessment. N2 Wild Coast Toll Highway. Supplementary Archaeological Survey. Field Survey Conducted from 24-28 October 2011. Final report – December 2012* [SAHRIS CaseID 219].
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2008a. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Retail and Residential Development, Portions 3 and 5 of Farm 1234, Gonubie, East London, Eastern Cape, South Africa* [SAHRIS MapID 02052].
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2008b. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Riverleigh Township Development, Farm 817/53, East London, Eastern Cape, South Africa* [SAHRIS MapID 02222].
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2008c. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Residential development, Portion 3, 4 and 18 of Farm 807, Quenera, East London, Eastern Cape* [SAHRIS report only, no SAHRIS Case ID].
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2015. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Residential Development, Farm RE/1234, Gonubie, East London, Eastern Cape* [SAHRIS CaseID 8213].
- Van Schalkwyk, L. 2008. (eThembeni). *Appendix 7. Cultural and Historical Heritage. Final Draft report. Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed N2 Wild Coast Toll Highway* [SAHRIS CaseID 219].

No Stone Age or confirmed Iron Age or Colonial Period sites have been recorded in listed archaeological and cultural heritage specialist studies. At the Gqunube valley study site Mahlasela & Minkley (2006) recorded 3 homestead sites, but without confirmed cultural association / approximate dates, i.e. older or younger than 60 years and as such not possible to tell if these sites are formally protected by the NHRA 1999 or not. Mahlasela & Minkley (2006) makes mention of a cemetery, inferred to be outside the study site boundaries, while 4 informal graves situated within the study site were recorded. Additional contemporary structures were recorded by Van Ryneveld (2008c) at the Portion 3, 4 and 18 of Farm 807 study site, while a vast array of sites, including Stone Age, Iron Age and Colonial Period resources were reported on for the N2 Toll Highway development (Binneman 2002; Meyer 2012; Van Schalkwyk 2008), but with no sites situated within an approximate 5km radius from the Portion 10 of Farm 809 study site. Similarly, Booth (2015) recorded a number of known Colonial Period and aerially identifiable sites during the Fibreco assessment, but again with no recorded sites situated within the approximate 5km radius from the Portion 10 of Farm 809 study site.

Desktop assessments by Heritage Screener (2017, 2018a & 2018b) are of significance for the desktop data contained therein, in parts overlapping information reported on in this report. However, despite recommendations for further studies (2017 & 2018b) such studies have not to date been submitted on SAHRIS.

The Portion 10 of Farm 809 study site is situated within the 5km sensitive zone for Shell Midden sites, being located approximately 3,7km from the shoreline, but well outside the 800m-1km highly sensitive zone within which Shell Midden Sites are most often located.

The general *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 807, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape* area can thus be described as of a NO-LOW SIGNIFICANCE, with the primary identified sites within an approximate 5km radius from the study site being contemporary structures and graves.

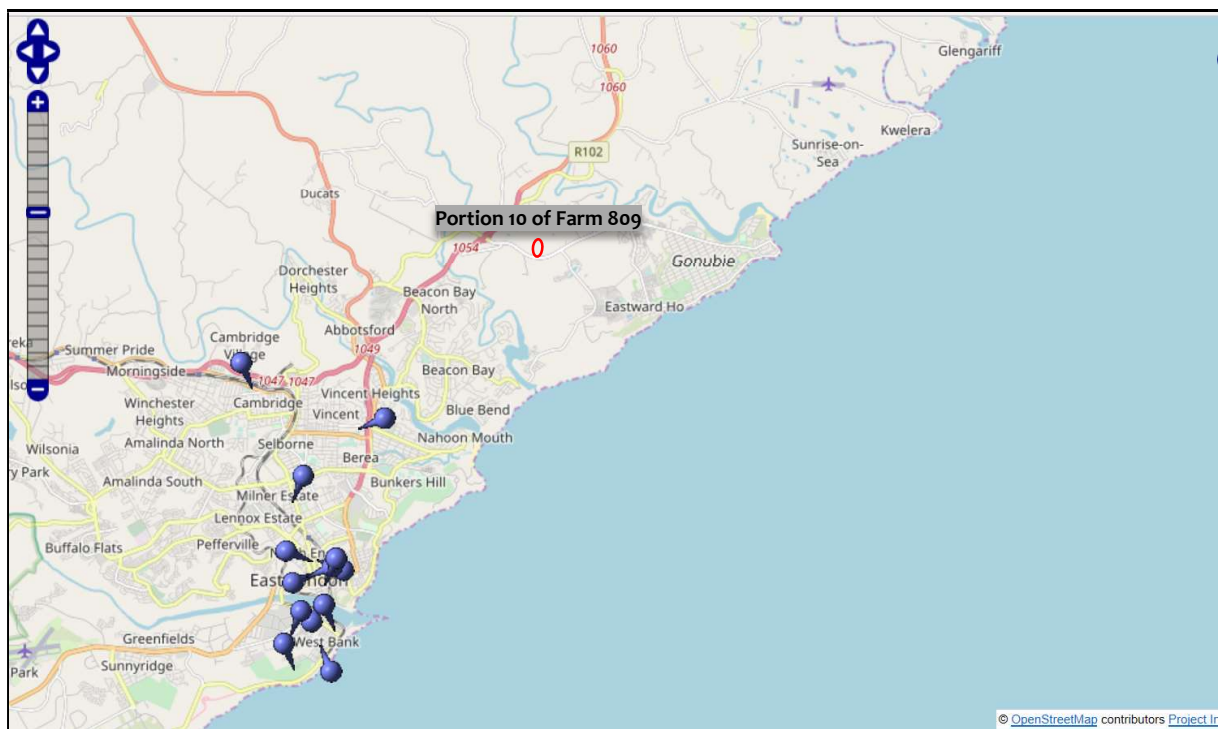
No known protected structures or graves are situated on the Portion 10 of Farm 809 study site. [The absence of the BESC 2006 Environmental Impact Assessment and associated specialist heritage studies on SAHRIS is particularly regrettable in this case, however it is recommended that this Desktop Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Study (D-AIA) suffices for purposes of development].

2.3) SAHRA Provincial Heritage Site Database – Eastern Cape

No geo-referenced declared Provincial Heritage Sites (PHS) are recorded in the SAHRA – Eastern Cape database (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heritage_sites_in_Eastern_Cape) and situated within a 5km radius from the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape* study site.

Two PHSs are situated just outside of the 5km radius, at approximately 7km from the study site, thus being the nearest thereto, and referenced as:

- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/026/0026 - Red House, Red House Avenue, East London
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/026.0032 - Cambridge Primary School, Brabant Street, East London



Map 4: Spatial distribution of geo-referenced PHSs in the SAHRA – Eastern Cape database in relation to the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, BCMM, EC* (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heritage_sites_in_Eastern_Cape)



Map 5: The Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, BCMM, EC study site

With reference to archaeological and cultural heritage compliance, as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, it is recommended that the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape* development proceeds as applied for, without the developer having to comply with additional heritage compliance requirements prior to development, but provided compliance with Appendix B – Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase.

Based on the information provided in this Desktop study [D-AIA] for the *Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape*, it is not recommended that a Phase 1 AIA be done for the development.

- The proposed development poses no ‘fatal flaws’ with reference to known or aerially identified archaeological and cultural heritage resources.
- From an archaeological and cultural heritage point of view consideration of a ‘No-Go’ option is irrelevant.
- No archaeological or cultural heritage mitigation requirements need be complied with prior to development.
- [In the event of any incidental archaeological and cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999¹, being identified during the course of development the process described in ‘Appendix B: Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase’ should be followed. The developer is advised to ensure a sufficient heritage contingency budget to address incidental finds during the course of development.]

Heritage Compliance Summary – Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development, Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape				
Map Code	Site	Co-ordinates	Site Significance	Recommendations
Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London				
-	Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London	S32°56'26.5"; E27°57'51.8"	NO-LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development to proceed without the developer having to comply with further archaeological & cultural heritage compliance requirements (including a Phase 1 AIA) prior to development. ○ Compliance with the Appendix B – Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase.

Table 3: Heritage compliance summary

The EC PHRA-APM Unit HIA Comment will state legal requirements for development to proceed, or reasons why, from a heritage perspective, development may not be further considered.

Notes: Should any registered Interested & Affected Party (I&AP) wish to be consulted in terms of Section 38(3)(e) of the NHRA 1999 (socio-cultural consultation / SAHRA SIA) it is recommended that the developer / EAP ensures that the consultation be prioritized within the timeframe of the environmental assessment process.

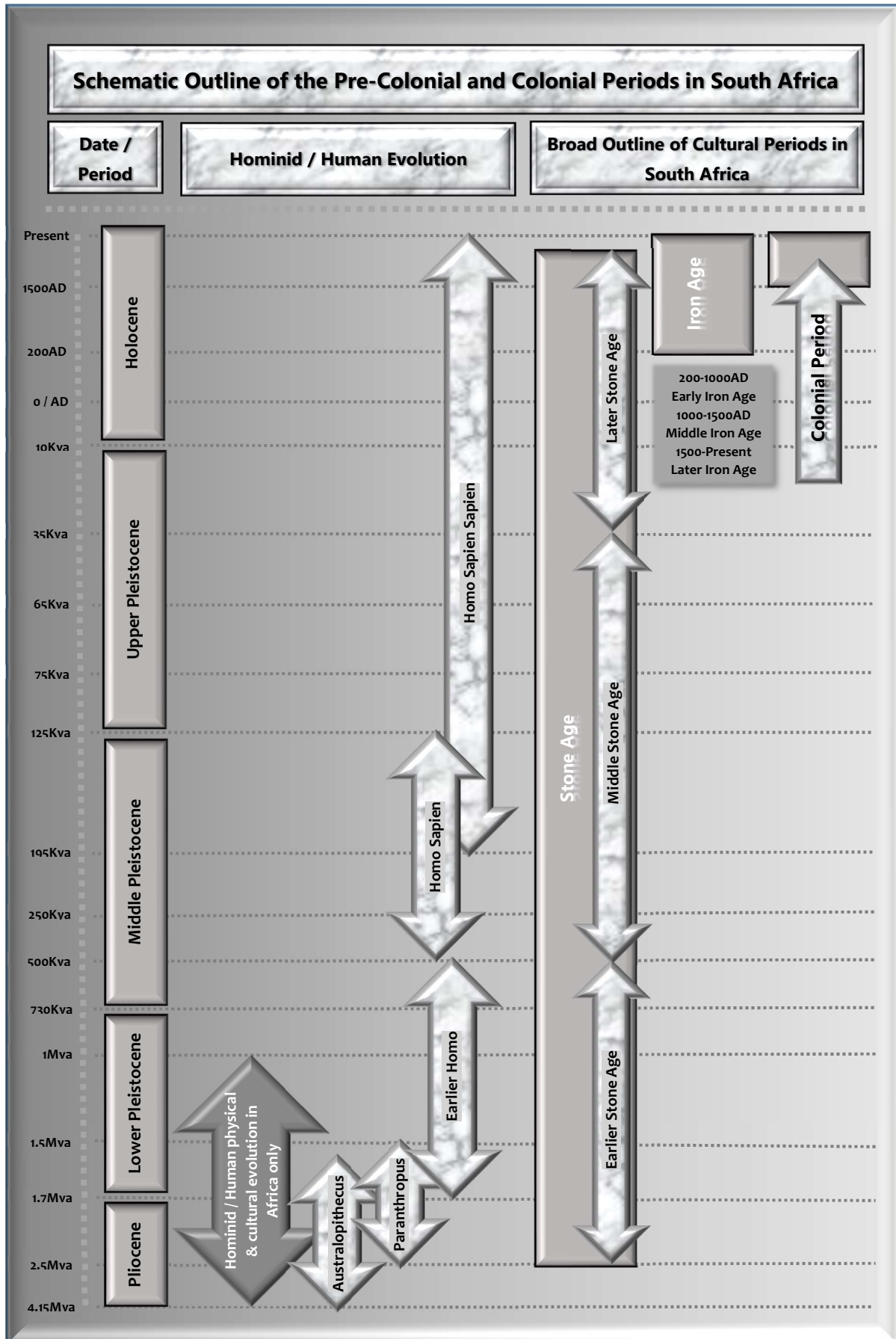
¹ Simplified Guide to the Identification of Archaeological Sites:

- ❖ **Stone Age** – Knapped stone display flakes and flake scars that appear unnatural and may result in similar type ‘shaped’ stones often concentrated in clusters or forming a distinct layer in the geological stratigraphy. ESA shapes may represent ‘pear’ or oval shaped stones, often in the region of 10cm or larger. Typical MSA types include blade-like or rough triangular shaped artefacts, often associated with randomly shaped lithics or flakes that display use- or edge-wear around the rim of the artefact. LSA types are similar to MSA types, but generally smaller (≤3cm in size), often informally shaped, and are frequently found in association with bone, pieces of charcoal, ceramic shards and food remains.
 - **Rock Art** – Includes both painted and engraved images.
 - **Shell Middens** – Include compact shell lenses that may be quite extensive in size or small ephemeral scatters of shell food remains, often associated with LSA artefact remains, but may also be of MSA and Iron Age cultural association.
- ❖ **Iron Age** – Iron Age sites are often characterized by stone features, i.e. the remains of former livestock enclosures or typical household remains; huts are identified by either mound or depression hollows. Typical artefacts include ceramic remains, farming equipment, beads and trade goods, metal artefacts (including jewellery) etc. Remains of the ‘Struggle’ – events, histories and landmarks associated therewith are often, based on cultural association, classed as part of the Iron Age heritage of South Africa.
- ❖ **Colonial Period** – Built environment remains, either urban or rural, are of a Western cultural affiliation with typical artefacts representing early Western culture, including typical household remains, trade and manufactured goods, such as old bottle, porcelain and metal artefacts. War memorial remains, including the vast array of associated graves and the history of the Industrial Revolution form important parts of South Africa’s Colonial Period heritage.
- ❖ **Grave and Cemetery Sites** – Marked grave and cemetery sites are routinely associated with the Iron Age and Colonial Period. Unmarked grave sites associated with the Stone Age, Iron Age and Colonial Period may be uncovered during the course of development.

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	
AD	Anno Domini (the year o)
AIA	Archaeological (and Cultural Heritage) Impact Assessment
AMAFA	Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali (Natal PHRA)
ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists
BAR	Basic Assessment Report
BC	Before the Birth of Christ (the year o)
BCE	Before the Common Era (the year o)
BID	Background Information Document
BP	Before the Present (the year o)
Cm	Centimetre
CMP	Conservation Management Plan
CRM	Cultural Resources Management
DAC	Department of Arts and Culture
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
EAP	Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO	Environmental Control Officer
ELO	Environmental Liaison Officer
EC PHRA	Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
EIA ₁	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIA ₂	Early Iron Age
EMPr	Environmental Management Plan / Programme Report
ESA	Earlier Stone Age
Ha	Hectare
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
HWC	Heritage Western Cape
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
Km	Kilometre
Kya	Thousands of years ago
LIA	Later Iron Age
LSA	Later Stone Age
M	Metre
m ²	Square metre
MIA	Middle Iron Age
Mm	Millimetre
MPRDA 2002	Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, No 28 of 2002
MSA	Middle Stone Age
Mya	Millions of years ago
NEMA 1998	National Environmental Management Act, No 107 of 1998
NHRA 1999	National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999
PIA	Palaeontological Impact Assessment
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
PSSA	Palaeontological Society of Southern Africa
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRIS	South African Heritage Resources Information System
SIA	Social Impact Assessment

Table 4: List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

1. Binneman, J. 2002. (Albany Museum). Chapter 6. *Archaeological Heritage Sensitivity Survey. N2 Wild Coast Toll Road between East London and Durban. Environmental Impact Assessment Report.*
2. Booth, C. 2015. (Albany Museum). *Addendum: Archaeological and Heritage Investigation of Proposed Deviations and Repeater Sites for an Environmental Authorization Amendment for Fibreco Route 4 (George to Port Elizabeth) and 5 (Port Elizabeth to Durban).*
3. Heritage Screener. 2017. *Proposed Sand Mining on Portion 6 of Farm 808, Gonubie, East London.*
4. Heritage Screener. 2018a. *Proposed Riverbend Retirement Village Development, East London.*
5. Heritage Screener. 2018b. *Proposed Establishment of a 25m Mast at Edcon Trust, East London.*
6. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heritage_sites_in_Eastern_Cape.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heritage_sites_in_Eastern_Cape)
7. Mahlasela, M. & Minkley, G. 2006. (Private). *Heritage Impact Assessment of the Proposed Gqunube Valley Golf Resort.*
8. Meyer, A. 2012. (Private). *Heritage Impact Assessment. N2 Wild Coast Toll Highway. Supplementary Archaeological Survey. Field Survey Conducted from 24-28 October 2011. Final report – December 2012.*
9. SAHRA. 2007. *Minimum Standards for the Archaeological and Palaeontological Components of Impact Assessments.*
10. South African Government. (No 107 of) 1998. *National Environmental Management Act.*
11. South African Government. (No 25 of) 1999. *National Heritage Resources Act.*
12. Van Ryneveld, K. 2008c. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Residential development, Portion 3, 4 and 18 of Farm 807, Quenera, East London, Eastern Cape.*
13. Van Ryneveld, K. 2015. (ArchaeoMaps). *Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Residential Development, Farm RE/1234, Gonubie, East London, Eastern Cape.*
14. Van Schalkwyk, L. 2008. (eThembeni). *Appendix 7. Cultural and Historical Heritage. Final Draft report. Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed N2 Wild Coast Toll Highway.*





**Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – Proposed Rezoning, Subdivision and Development,
Portion 10 of Farm 809, East London, Buffalo City Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape**

Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase

Should any palaeontological, archaeological or cultural heritage resources, including human remains / graves, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, be identified during the construction phase of development (including as a norm during vegetation clearing, surface scraping, trenching and excavation phases), it is recommended that the process described below be followed.

➤ **On-site Reporting Process:**

1. The identifier should immediately notify his / her supervisor of the find.
2. The identifier's supervisor should immediately (and within 24 hours after reporting by the identifier) report the incident to the on-site SHE / SHEQ officer.
3. The on-site SHE / SHEQ officer should immediately (and within 24 hours after reporting by the relevant supervisor) report the incident to the appointed ECO / ELO officer. [Should the find relate to human remains the SHE / SHEQ officer should immediately notify the nearest SAPS station informing them of the find].
4. The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the find is within 72 hours after the SHE / SHEQ officers report reported on SAHRIS and that a relevant heritage specialist is contacted to make arrangements for a heritage site inspection. [Should the find relate to human remains the ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the archaeological site inspection coincides with a SAPS site inspection, to verify if the find is of forensic, authentic (informal / older than 60 years), or archaeological (older than 100 years) origin].
5. The appointed heritage specialist should compile a 'heritage site inspection' report based on the site specific findings. The site inspection report should make recommendations for the destruction, conservation or mitigation of the find and prescribe a recommended way forward for development. The 'heritage site inspection' report should be submitted to the ECO / ELO, who should ensure submission thereof on SAHRIS.
6. SAHRA / the relevant PHRA will state legal requirements for development to proceed in the SAHRA / PHRA Comment on the 'heritage site inspection' report.
7. The developer should proceed with implementation of the SAHRA / PHRA Comment requirements. SAHRA / PHRA Comment requirements may well stipulate permit specifications for development to proceed.
 - Should permit specifications stipulate further Phase 2 archaeological investigation (including grave mitigation) a suitably accredited heritage specialist should be appointed to conduct the work according to the applicable SAHRA / PHRA process. The heritage specialist should apply for the permit. Upon issue of the SAHRA / PHRA permit the Phase 2 heritage mitigation program may commence.
 - Should permit specifications stipulate destruction of the find under a SAHRA / PHRA permit the developer should immediately proceed with the permit application. Upon the issue of the SAHRA / PHRA permit the developer may legally proceed with destruction of the palaeontological, archaeological or cultural heritage resource.
 - Upon completion of the Phase 2 heritage mitigation program the heritage specialist will submit a Phase 2 report to the ECO / ELO, who should in turn ensure submission thereof on SAHRIS. Report recommendations may include that the remainder of a heritage site be destroyed under a SAHRA / PHRA permit.
 - Should the find relate to human remains of forensic origin the matter will be directly addressed by the SAPS: A SAHRA / PHRA permit will not be applicable.

NOTE: Note that SAHRA / PHRA permit and process requirements relating to the mitigation of human remains requires suitable advertising of the find, a consultation, mitigation and re-interment / deposition process.

➤ **Duties of the Supervisor:**

1. The supervisor should immediately upon reporting by the identifier ensure that all work in the vicinity of the find is ceased.
2. The supervisor should ensure that the location of the find is immediately secured (and within 12 hours of reporting by the identifier), by means of a temporary conservation fence (construction netting) allowing for a 5-10m heritage conservation buffer zone around the find. The temporary conserved area should be sign-posted as a 'No Entry – Heritage Site' zone.
3. Where development has impacted on the resource, no attempt should be made to remove artefacts / objects / remains further from their context, and artefacts / objects / remains that have been removed should be collected and placed within the conservation area or kept for safekeeping with the SHE / SHEQ officer. It is imperative that where development has impacted on palaeontological, archaeological and cultural heritage resources the context of the find be preserved as good as possible for interpretive and sample testing purposes.
4. The supervisor should record the name, company and capacity of the identifier and compile a brief report describing the events surrounding the find. The report should be submitted to the SHE / SHEQ officer at the time of the incident report.

➤ **Duties of the SHE / SHEQ Officer:**

1. The SHE / SHEQ officer should ensure that the location of the find is recorded with a GPS. A photographic record of the find (including implementation of temporary conservation measures) should be compiled. Where relevant a scale bar or object that can indicate scale should be inserted in photographs for interpretive purposes.
2. The SHE / SHEQ officer should ensure that the supervisors report, GPS co-ordinate and photographic record of the find be submitted to the ECO / ELO officer. [Should the find relate to human remains the SHE / SHEQ officer should ensure that the mentioned reporting be made available to the SAPS at the time of the incident report].
3. Any retrieved artefacts / objects / remains should, in consultation with the ECO / ELO officer, be deposited in a safe place (preferably on-site) for safekeeping.

➤ **Duties of the ECO / ELO officer:**

1. The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the incident is reported on SAHRIS. (The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that he / she is registered on the relevant SAHRIS case with SAHRIS authorship to the case at the time of appointment to enable heritage reporting].
2. The ECO / ELO officer should ensure that the incident report is forwarded to the heritage specialist for interpretive purposes at his / her soonest opportunity and prior to the heritage site inspection.
3. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate appointment of the heritage specialist by the developer / construction consultant for the heritage site inspection.
4. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate access by the heritage specialist to any retrieved artefacts / objects / remains that have been kept in safekeeping.
5. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate coordination of the heritage site inspection and the SAPS site inspection in the event of a human remains incident report.
6. The ECO / ELO officer should facilitate heritage reporting and heritage compliance requirements by SAHRA / the relevant PHRA, between the developer / construction consultant, the heritage specialist, the SHE / SHEQ officer (where relevant) and the SAPS (where relevant).

➤ **Duties of the Developer / Construction Consultant:**

The developer / construction consultant should ensure that an adequate heritage contingency budget is accommodated within the project budget to facilitate and streamline the heritage compliance process in the event of identification of incidental palaeontological, archaeological and cultural heritage resources during the course of development, including as a norm during vegetation clearing, surface scraping, trenching and excavation phases, when resources not visible at the time of the surface assessment may well be exposed.

Resumé
Karen van Ryneveld
2020

Name: Karen van Ryneveld

Contact Details:

- 1) Mobile – 084 871 1064
- 2) E-mail – karen@archaeomaps.co.za
- 3) Website – www.archaeomaps.co.za
- 4) Postal address – Postnet Suite 239, Private Bag X3, Beacon Bay, 5205

Company: ArchaeoMaps cc

Occupation: Archaeologist

Qualification: MSc Archaeology (WITS University – 2003)

Accreditation:

- 1) Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) accredited Cultural Resources Management CRM practitioner [member nr – 163]
 - o 2010 – ASAPA CRM Section: Principle Investigator – Stone Age
 - o 2005 – ASAPA CRM Section: Field Director – Iron Age & Colonial Period
- 2) SAHRA, AMAFA, EC PHRA and HWC listed ASAPA accredited CRM archaeologist

Tertiary Education

2010 **University of South Africa (UNISA), Pretoria** (Project Management 501)

2006 – 2007 **Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University (NMMU), Port Elizabeth** (Undergraduate Certificate in Geographical Information Systems – GIS)

2001 – 2003 **University of the Witwatersrand (WITS), Johannesburg** (MSc Archaeology)

1999 – 2000 **University of Pretoria (UP), Pretoria** (BA Hons. Archaeology)

1991 – 1993 **University of Pretoria (UP), Pretoria** (BA Archaeology & History of Art)

Courses

2016/01 SPA (Safety Passport Alliance) – Petrol Retail [SA Safety Management Training Services – SMST]

Employment – Professional Archaeology

2007/04 – Present ArchaeoMaps [Self-employed] (Archaeologist – CRM)

2006/06 – 2007/03 National Museum, Bloemfontein (Archaeologist – CRM, Dept. of Archaeology)

2005/04 – 2006/05 McGregor Museum, Kimberley (Archaeologist – CRM / Research, Dept. of Archaeology)

2004/04 – 2005/01 Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali (HoD: Archaeology, Palaeontology & Meteorites Unit – APM Unit)

2002/09 – 2004/03 McGregor Museum, Kimberley (Archaeologist – CRM / Research, Dept. of Archaeology)

Employment – Freelance: Ground Penetrating Radar

2015/10 – Present Terra Scan assistant (BCM area, EC) – GPR & underground utilities focussing on petrol retail (oil & gas) industry

Archaeology – Summary

Karen has been involved in CRM archaeology since 2003 and has been the author (including selected co-authored reports) of approximately 500 Phase 1 AIA studies. Phase 1 AIA work is centred in South Africa, focussing on the Northern and Eastern Cape provinces and the Free State. She has also conducted Phase 1 work in Botswana (2006 / 2007). In 2007 she started ArchaeoMaps, an independent archaeological and heritage consultancy. In 2010 she was awarded ASAPA CRM Principle Investigator (PI) status based on large scale Phase 2 Stone Age mitigation work (De Beers Consolidated Mines – Rooipoort, Northern Cape, 2008 / 2009) and has also been involved in a number of other Phase 2 projects including Stone Age, Shell Middens, Grave / Cemetery projects and Iron Age sites.

In addition to CRM archaeology she has been involved in research, including the international collaborations at Maloney's Kloof and Grootkloof, Ghaap Plateau, Northern Cape (2005 / 2006). Archaeological compliance experience includes her position as Head of the Archaeology, palaeontology and Meteorites (APM) Unit at AMAFA aKwaZulu-Natali (2004).

Company Profile

Company Name : ArchaeoMaps cc

Registration Number : 2005/180719/23

VAT Number : Not VAT Registered

Accountant : AZIMA Financial Services

Members / Shareholders : Karen van Ryneveld (100%)

BBBEE Status : Exempted Micro Enterprise (EME)