Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment –

Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape

- 29 July 2021 -

Report to:

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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 – **- 29 July 2021 -**

Executive Summary

Project Description –

Environmental Consultants International (Pty) Ltd (ECI) have been appointed as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by the project proponent, Corner House Developments, to apply for the Environmental Authorization (EA), including a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Report (S&EIR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) to the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) for the proposed *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape*. The study site is situated at general development co-ordinate S33°48'20.8"; E25°26'34.3" [1:50,000 Map Ref – 3325CD] and comprises an approximate 47ha area, being at present vacant land. The proposed *Despatch Park Mixed-use Development* will constitute a residential and commercial component. The residential component will include single residential units, a retirement village, town houses and flats, while the commercial component will house a shopping centre, a filling station, office space, a private school and a private hospital. The proposed development application includes all associated linear development; sewerage, roads and powerlines, as well as relevant consolidation / subdivision and rezoning applications.

The Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment –

Project Name & Locality: *Despatch Park Mixed-use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* [1:50,000 Map Ref – 3325CD].

Summary of Findings:

A low density of Stone Age artefacts is present at the site. Lithic artefacts were found in such low quantities that an artefact ratio (artefacts: m^2) description is not possible. Stone Age artefacts were produced from quartzite, available on-site, and comprise primarily of cores, chunks and a few flakes, mainly cortical flakes. The low-density Stone Age occurrence is assigned a Middle Stone Age (MSA) designation, based on flake size knapped from more formal cores; no *fossiles directeurs* or diagnostic artefacts were observed for purposes of industry level identification. Stone Age artefacts seem to be surface, or surface level restricted; no identifiable in-situ anthropogenic stratigraphic member was observed in exposed sections. The low-density Stone Ace occurrence at the site is, from a heritage point of view, insignificant.

- The proposed development poses no 'Fatal Flaws' with reference to archaeological and cultural heritage resources.
- From an archaeological and cultural heritage point of view consideration of a 'No Development' option is irrelevant.
- Development at the study site, being of no specific archaeological or cultural heritage significance, will by definition have no cumulative impact on such protected heritage resources.
- No management or mitigation measures, inclusive of an EC PHRA Site Destruction Permit, is necessary with reference to the identified low-density Stone Age occurrence, not during the 1) construction or 2) operation / implementation or use phases of the development proposal.
- [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.]

Recommendations –

With reference to archaeological and cultural heritage compliance, as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, it is recommended that the proposed *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape,* proceeds as applied for, without the developer having to comply with additional heritage compliance requirements (see Table on page iii).

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 Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

Heritage Compliance Summary Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, EC				
Map Code	**Site**	**Co-ordinates**	**Site Significance**	**Recommendations**
Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development				
General study site co-oordinate: S33°48'20.8"; E25°26'34.3"				
N/A	Low density (MSA) Stone Age occurrence	N/A	N/A	**Site / Occurrence Destruction:** Without the developer having to comply with additional management, mitigation, and including EC PHRA Site Destruction Permit requirements.
Significant finds encountered during the course of development should be reported according to the *Appendix B – Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase* procedure				
Other Sites				
15 x PHS	Situated between 5-10km from the Despatch Park Mixed-Use study site	N/A	PHS	N/A
1 x Site	Restored chimney of Brick Works (1882), situated to the north of Despatch	N/A	N/A	N/A

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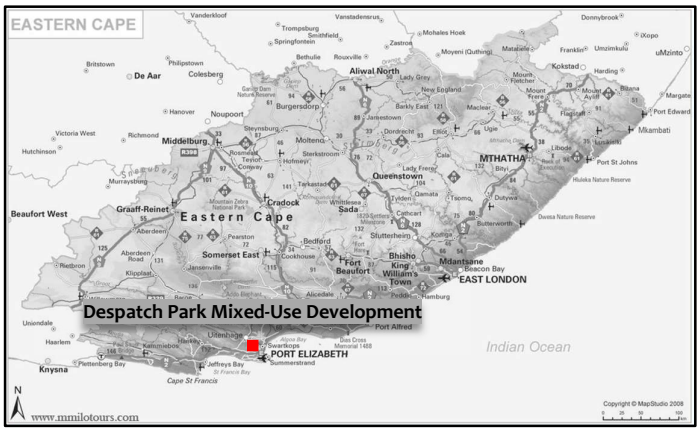
1 – Project Description & Terms of Reference

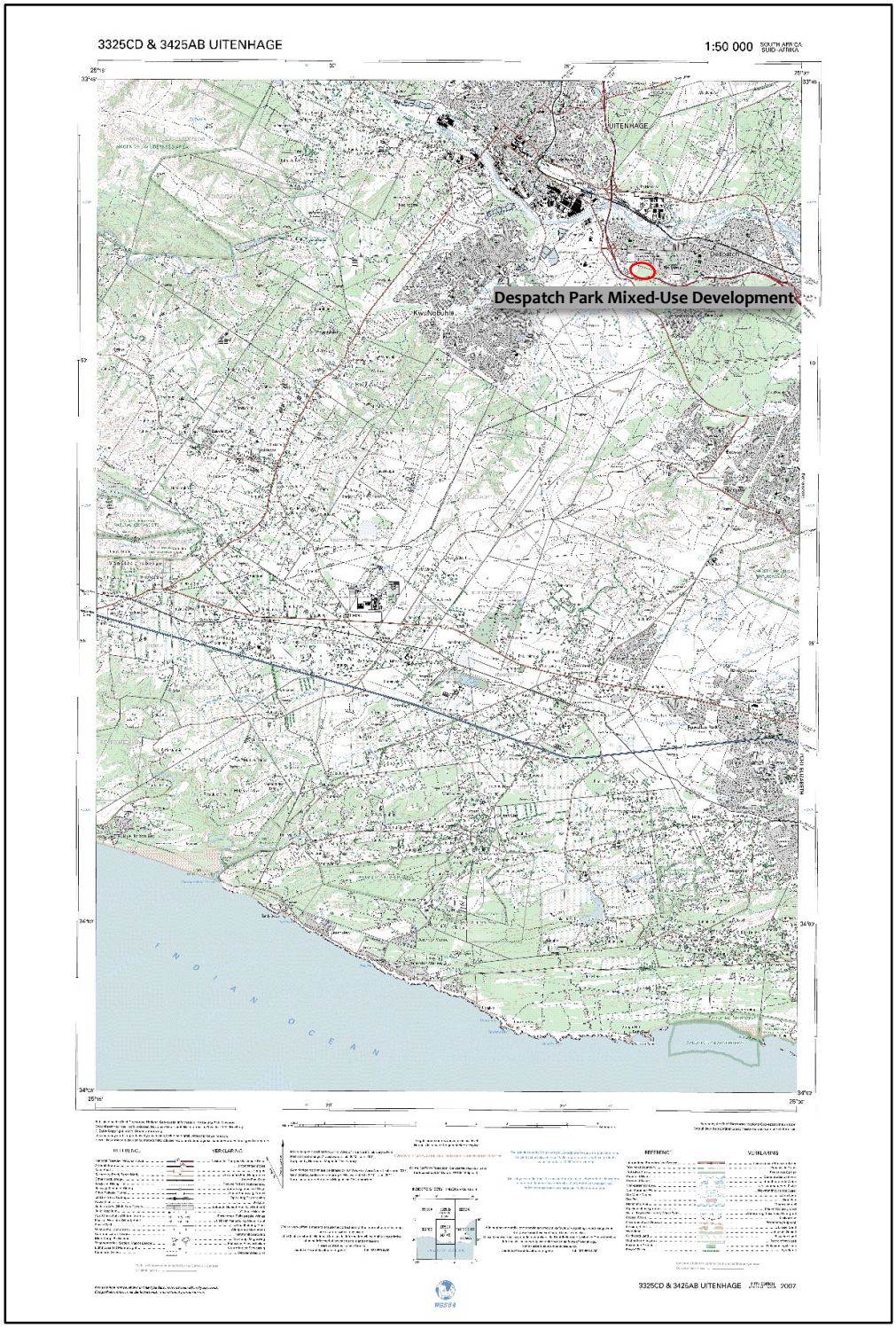
Environmental Consultants International (Pty) Ltd (ECI) have been appointed as independent Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by the project proponent, Corner House Developments, to apply for the Environmental Authorization (EA), including a Scoping and Environmental Impact Assessment Report (S&EIR) and Environmental Management Plan (EMPr) to the Eastern Cape Department of Economic Development, Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEDEAT) for the proposed *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape*. The study site is situated at general development co-ordinate S33°48'20.8"; E25°26'34.3" [1:50,000 Map Ref – 3325CD] and comprises an approximate 47ha area, being at present vacant land. The proposed *Despatch Park Mixed-use Development* will constitute a residential and commercial component. The residential component will include single residential units, a retirement village, town houses and flats, while the commercial component will house a shopping centre, a filling station, office space, a private school and a private hospital. The proposed development application includes all associated linear development; sewerage, roads and powerlines, as well as relevant consolidation / subdivision and rezoning applications.

ArchaeoMaps have been appointed by ECI to compile the Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (AIA) for the development, as specialist component to the application's Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), and with findings and recommendations thereof to be included in the S&EIR and EMPr. Terms of Reference (ToR) for the Phase 1 AIA are summarized as:

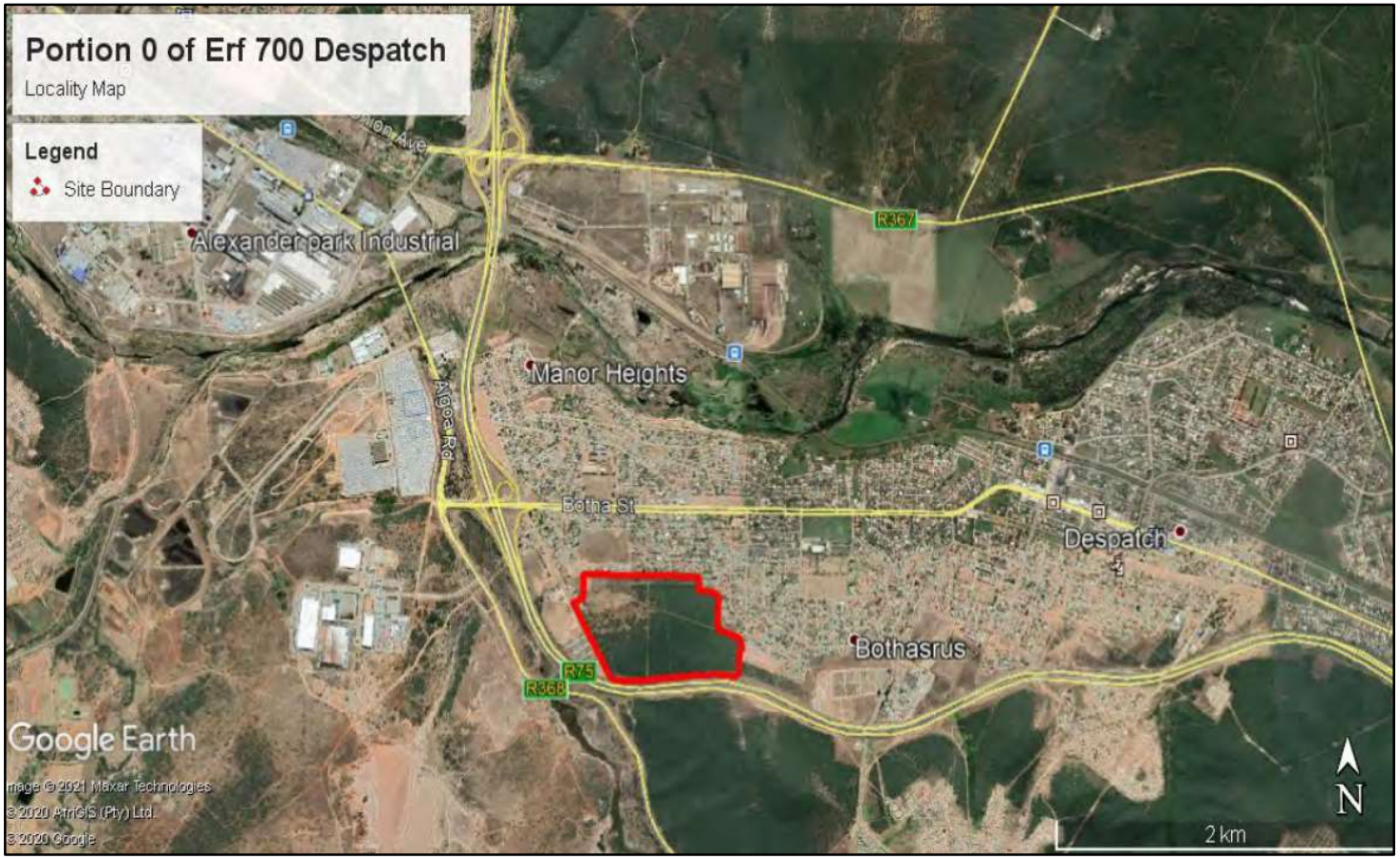
- Describe the existing area to be directly affected by the proposal in terms of its archaeological and cultural heritage characteristics as formally protected by the National Heritage Resources Act, No 25 of 1999 (NHRA 1999) and the general sensitivity of these components to change;
- Describe the likely 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 / implementation 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 / implementation 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 Development' option;
- Broadly comment on the cumulative impact (positive or negative) on archaeological or cultural heritage resources associated with the 1) construction and 2) operation / implementation 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 locality of the proposed *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* (Base Map – MapStudio, 2008)



Map 2: General locality of the proposed *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* [1:50,000 Map Ref – 3325CD]



Map 3: General locality of the proposed *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* (ECI 2021)

Map 4: Layout Plan of the proposed *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* (ECI 2021)

2.1) Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Legislative Compliance

The Phase 1 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (AIA) for the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape,* 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). This report is submitted in (partial) fulfilment of the NHRA 1999, Section 38(3) requirements, for purposes of a NHRA 1999, Section 38(4) / Section 38(8) Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) Comment by the EC PHRA.

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 Phase 1 AIA aimed to locate, identify and assess the significance of 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 viewscapes as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999, Section 2, 34, 35 and 36, that may be affected by the development.

This report comprises a Phase 1 AIA, including a basic pre-feasibility study and field assessment only. The report was prepared in accordance with the 'Minimum Standards' specifications for Phase 1 AIA reports, as stipulated by SAHRA (2007).

Additional relevant legislation pertaining to the Phase 1 AIA is listed as:

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

2.2) Methodology & Gap Analysis

The Phase 1 AIA includes a basic pre-feasibility study and field assessment:

- The pre-feasibility assessment is based on the Appendix A schematic outline of South Africa's Pre-colonial and Colonial past, associated with introductory archaeological as well as general and scientific literature available and relevant to the study site. Databases consulted include the SAHRA 2009 Mapping Project Database (MPD), the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) and SAHRA database(s) on declared Provincial Heritage Sites (PHS) pertaining to the study site. The study excludes consultation of museum and university databases.

- The field assessment was done over a 1 day period (26 July 2021) with fieldwork conducted by the author. The assessment was done by vehicle and foot and limited to a Phase 1 surface survey. GPS co-ordinates were taken with Garmin Montana 680 (Datum: WGS84) Photographic documentation was done with a Canon EOS 1300D camera. A combination of Garmap (Base Camp) and Google Earth software was used in the display of spatial information.

The Phase 1 AIA was done according to the system and 'Minimum Standards' prescribed for the 3-tiered Phase 1-3 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) process (SAHRA 2007):

- Phase 1 HIA – A Phase 1 HIA is compulsory for development types as stipulated in the NHRA 1999, Section 38(1) and Section 38(8), including any other development type or study site as required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (PHRA). A Phase 1 HIA comprises at minimum of an archaeological (AIA) and palaeontological (PIA) study, but aims to address all heritage types protected by the NHRA 1999 and to alert developers to additional heritage specialist study requirements, if and where relevant to a development. Phase 1 HIA studies focus on pre-feasibility / desktop studies, routinely coined with field assessments in order to locate, describe and assign heritage site significance ratings to identified resources that may be impacted by development. The aim of a Phase 1 AIA is to make site specific and general development recommendations regarding identified heritage resources for development planning and implementation purposes and may include recommendations for conservation, heritage site declaration, monitoring, Phase 2 mitigation (monitoring, excavation etc.), or destruction.

- Phase 2 HIA – Phase 2 HIAs are as a norm required where heritage resources of such significance have been identified during the Phase 1 HIA that mitigation (excavation) thereof is necessary for development purposes. Aside from large scale Phase 2 mitigation (routinely to precede development impact), lower keyed Phase 2 requirements may well include sampling, testing and monitoring during the construction or implementation phase of a development. Phase 2 HIA work is as a norm done under a compulsory heritage permit.

- Phase 3 HIA – As an extension to Phase 2 HIA work or cases where recommendations for heritage declaration formed part of a development's heritage compliance requirements, heritage resources of such scientific or heritage tourism significance, that their long-term conservation and continued research would be necessary within a development framework is proposed as a Phase 3 HIA.

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

2.1.1) Pre-feasibility Summary

Based on the Appendix A schematic outline of the Pre-colonial and Colonial Periods in South Africa and background literature and database information, the probability of archaeological and cultural heritage resources affected by, or situated in proximity to the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* study site can briefly be described as:

Archaeological and Basic Cultural Heritage Probability Assessment – Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, EC			
Primary Type / Period	**Sub-period**	**Sub-period type site**	**Probability**
EARLY HOMININ / HOMINID	-	-	None
	Graves / human remains: High scientific significance		
STONE AGE	Earlier Stone Age (ESA)		High
	Middle Stone Age (MSA)		Medium
	Later Stone Age (LSA)		Medium
		Rock Art	None
		Shel Middens	None
	Graves / human remains: ESA & MSA - High scientific significance; LSA – High scientific & social significance		
IRON AGE	Early Iron Age (EIA)		None
	Middle Iron Age (MIA)		None
	Later Iron Age (LIA)		Low-Medium
	Graves / human remains: EIA – High scientific significance; MIA & LIA – High scientific & social significance		
COLONIAL PERIOD	Colonial Period		High
		LSA – Colonial Period Contact	Low-Medium
		LIA – Colonial Period Contact	Low-Medium
		Industrial Revolution	Medium
		Apartheid & Struggle	Low
	Graves / human remains: Medium-high scientific & high social significance		

Table 3: Archaeological and basic cultural heritage probability assessment

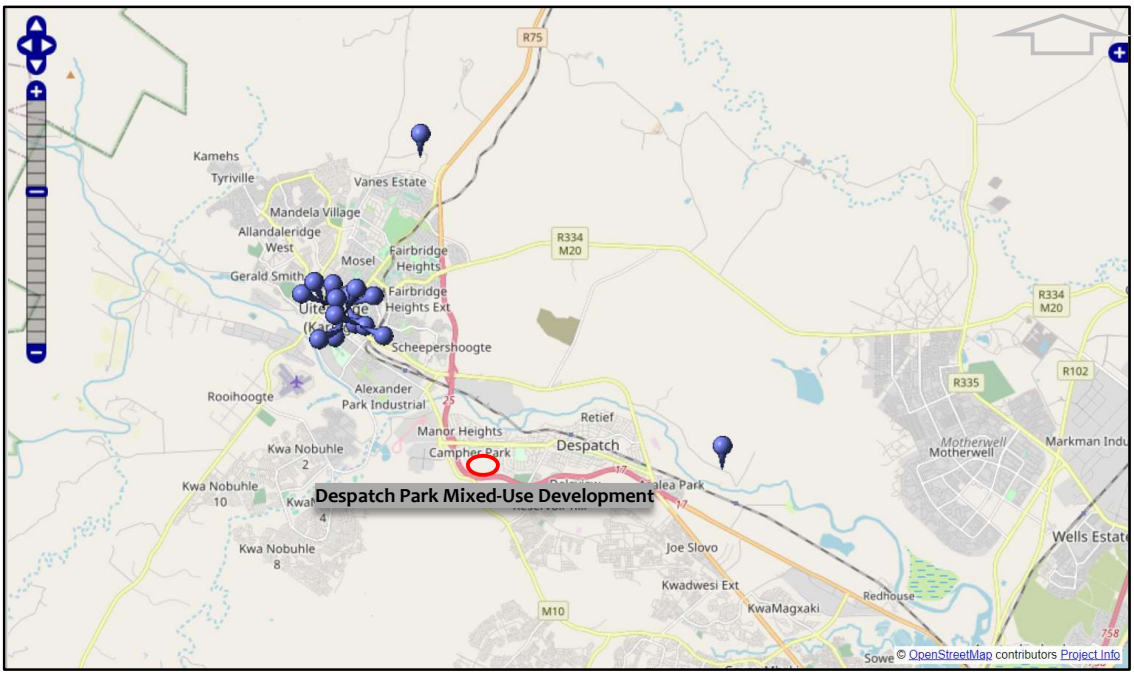
2.1.2) The SAHRA 2009 MPD & SAHRIS

Seventeen SAHRIS cases have been recorded with project study sites situated within an approximate 15km radius from the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* study site. Of the SAHRIS cases recorded, a total of seven (7/17) SAHRIS cases, - a notably high number, are recorded as 'For Noting' only, being SAHRIS CaseIDs 1034, 1908, 2164, 2310, 2397, 2400 and 2452. SAHRIS CaseID 13814 is ongoing, and recorded as 'Studies Pending,' whilst the SAHRIS Case MapID 02138 listing comprises a Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) only, not relevant to this report. Eight (8/17) of the recorded SAHRIS cases are associated with Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments (AIA), with the relevant reports listed as:

- Nilssen, P. (CARM). 2019. Phase1a Archaeological Impact Assessment. Basic Assessment Report in terms of NEMA. Proposed Grid Connection for the Impofu Wind Farms; from Kouga area to Sans Souci and Chatty Substations near Port Elizabeth, Eastern cape province. Conducted in terms of Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (No 25 of 1999) (SAHRIS CaseID 13744).
- Van Ryneveld, K. (ArchaeoMaps). 2007. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – The Hopewell Conservation Project, Greenbushes, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, South Africa (MapID 01230).
- Van Ryneveld, K. (ArchaeoMaps). 2010. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Development of the Koedoeskloof Landfill Site, Uitenhage, Eastern Cape, South Africa (SAHRIS CaseID 878).
- Van Ryneveld, K. (ArchaeoMaps). 2012. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment – Utilization of Existing Gravel Borrow Pits, Cacadu District, Eastern Cape, South Africa (SAHRIS CaseID 299).
- Van Ryneveld, K. (ArchaeoMaps). 2015. Letter of Recommendation for Exemption from a Heritage Impact Assessment – Extension to the Existing Volkswagen Body Shop Project, Volkswagen Plant, Uitenhage, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape (SAHRIS CaseID 7916).
- Van Schalkwyk, L. (eThembeni). 2007. Heritage Impact Assessment of Gamma Grassridge Power Line Corridors and Substation, Eastern, Western and Northern Cape Provinces, South Africa (MapID 01425).

- Webley, L. (Albany Museum). 2006. Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Housing Development at Winterhoek Park, Uitenhage (MapID 02413).
- Webley, L. (ACO). 2008. Heritage Impact Assessment for the Farm 294 Amanzi Estate, Portion 4 of the Farm 296 Amanzi Mooi Water, Erf 296 Portion 3 of Rietheuvel and Erf 296 Rietheuvel, in the Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality (MapID 02977).

2.1.3) SAHRA Provincial Heritage Site Database – Eastern Cape



Map 5: Spatial distribution of geo-referenced PHSs in the SAHRA – Eastern Cape database in relation to the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* study site (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heritage_sites_in _Eastern_Cape)

Fifteen geo-referenced declared Provincial Heritage Sites (PHSs) are recorded in the SAHRA – Eastern Cape database and situated within a 10km radius from the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* study site. However, none of the PHSs are situated within roughly 5km from the study site, - all of the PHSs are located at a distance of more or less 5-10km from the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development* site, and clustered in Uitenhage towards the north-west of Despatch. No recorded PHS will be negatively impacted by development: Based on proximity from the study site, mitigation or management measures are not necessary to ensure conservation of any of the recorded PHSs during the construction or operation / implementation or use phases of the development. Recorded PHSs are listed as (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_heritage_sites_in_Eastern_Cape):

- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0024 – Farmstead, Totteridge Park, near Perseverance, Uitenhage District – PHS – S33°48'24"; E25°31'00".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0010 – Site of Anglo-Boer War Concentration Camp, Uitenhage District (Used from April to October 1902, and one of the last of about 50 concentration camps established. Mainly women and children from the Orange Free State were housed here) – PHS – S33°43'35"; E25°25'23".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0002 – Park Centre, 17 Upper Church Street, Uitenhage (Formerly Riebeeck College, and amongst the oldest school buildings in Uitenhage) – Registered Site – S33°45'53"; E25°24'04".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0004 – Dutch Reformed Church Hall, 11 Caledon Street, Uitenhage (Designed in 1818, but only completed in 1843. Was the Dutch Reformed Church until it became the Church Hall in 1827) – PHS – S33°45'59"; E25°23'59".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0005 – Muir College Boy's Primary School, Park Avenue, Uitenhage – PHS – S33°45'46"; E25°23'58".

- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0006 – Old Magistrate's Court, Caledon Street, Uitenhage – PHS – S33°45'59"; E25°23'59".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0007 – Scheepers House, 11 / 13 Cuyler Street, Uitenhage – PHS – S33°45'51"; E25°23'38".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0008 – 34 Cuyler Street, Uitenhage – PHS – S33°45'55"; E25°23'33".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0011 – Old Drostdy, 50 Caledon Street, Uitenhage (Designer: M.L. Thibault. Construction started in 1804 and was completed in 1810) – PHS – S33°46'10"; E25°24'15".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0012 – Townhall, 25 Market Street, Uitenhage – PHS – S33°46'08"; E25°24'00".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0013 – Old Railway Station, Market Street, Uitenhage (Construction completed in 1875) – PHS – S33°46'13"; E25°23'56".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0014 – Blenheim House, 4 Baird Street, Uitenhage (Converted into a double-storeyed house in 1903, originally constructed in 1815 as the residence of the Government surveyor Mr. Knobel) – PHS – S33°46'00"; E25°23'54".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0015 – 23 Cuyler Street, Uitenhage – PHS – S33°45'52"; E25°23'36".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0016 – 21 Cuyler Street, Uitenhage – PHS – S33°45'52"; E25°23'36".
- SAHRA Identifier 9/2/095/0017 – Cuyler Manor, Uitenhage (Cape Dutch style house erected by Colonel Jacob Glen Cuyler, closely associated with the settlement of the 1820 British Settlers) – PHS – S33°48'24"; E25°31'00".

2.1.4) General Discussion

Despite the limited number of Archaeological Impact Assessments (AIAs) conducted within the immediate, rough 15km radius from the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* study site, recorded sites point towards a rich and varied heritage record: -

The Earlier Stone Age (ESA) is represented by important excavations conducted in the 1960s at the Amanzi Estate study site (Webley 2008). However, Middle Stone Age (MSA) deposits seem to dominate AIA surface recordings of sites / occurrences; with one MSA site recorded from the Koedoeskloof Landfill study site (Van Ryneveld 2010), two MSA sites were identified during the Cacadu District Borrow Pits Project (Van Ryneveld 2012) and a further MSA occurrence was recorded by Webley (2006) from the Winterhoek Park study site. Closely following identified MSA sites / occurrences are MSA combined Later Stone Age (LSA) deposits: One such MSA / LSA surface deposit was identified at the Hopewell Conservation Project study site (Van Ryneveld 2007) and another from the Cacadu District Borrow Pits Project area (Van Ryneveld 2012). In addition significant known LSA sites, the Kabaljous Rock River Shelters, are situated along the Impofu Wind Farms Grid Connections corridor (Nilssen 2019). Undescript Stone Age deposits, in lack of identifiable *fossiles directeurs* or diagnostic artefacts, were also reported on; Webley (2006) recorded no less than 11 such occurrences from the Winterhoek Park study site, whilst van Schalkwyk (2007) made mention of numerous Stone Age deposits and sites situated along the Gamma Grassridge Power Line Corridors, but not directly affected by the proposed development.

The Iron Age is poorly represented, - and expectedly so, with the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development* study site being situated well south of the Earlier (EIA) and Middle Iron Age (MIA) geo-spatial distribution reach. Later Iron Age (LIA) presence is insinuated, but conflated with reasonably inferred reference to remains of LSA peoples in more recent times, and primarily recorded on as workers' residences and cemeteries: One such contemporary cemetery is reported on from the Hopewell Conservation Project study site (Van Ryneveld 2007) and two farm workers' cemeteries are situated on the Amanzi Estate (Webley 2008). During the Koedoeskloof Landfill assessment locals reported on a cemetery; the general vicinity of the cemetery could be indicated, but thick vegetation and possible degradation of grave markers over time prohibited verification of the site (Van Ryneveld 2010). In addition old workers' villages are situated on the Amanzi Estate (Webley 2008), while van Schalkwyk (2007) reported on the general presence of old structures, which may well include workers' residences and villages, as well as graves, in the general vicinity of the Gamma Grassridge Power Line Corridors, but again not directly affected by the development.

Colonial Period resources are well represented in AIA documentation, the most prominent type site being historic farmsteads: A historical farmstead with outbuildings was so recorded from the Koedoeskloof Landfill study site (Van Ryneveld 2010). Another historical farmstead was identified during the Cacadu District Borrow Pits Project assessment (Van Ryneveld 2012), and yet another is situated along the Impofu Wind Farms Grid Connections corridor (Nilssen 2019).

No less than four historical farmsteads, some with, and some without outbuildings, are conserved within the Hopewell Conservation Project development (Van Ryneveld 2007). The Amanzi Estate proved notably rich in Colonial Period remains; - including a farmstead, dating to 1909, which became the home of Sir Percy Fitzpatrick, well-known author of the book '*Jock of the Bushveld,*' who purchased the estate in 1913 and lived there until his death in 1931. During the 19th Century the estate was associated with General Nixon, of the Uitenhage Constituency of the Cape Legislature, who constructed a residence after the fashion of a miniature castle, - known as the Balmoral Castle, on the estate. The Amanzi Estate houses a number of other Colonial Period sites and structures, including amongst others a 19th Century Victorian spa and a citrus pack-shed, constructed in 1920 (Webley 2009). Further identified Colonial Period type sites include the Baroe Railway station, constructed between 1875 and 1879, from the Cacadu District Borrow Pits Project study site (Van Ryneveld 2012), and the narrow-gauge railway line, trailing through the Impofu Wind Farms Grid Connections corridor study site for a significant stretch (Nilssen 2019). Nilssen (2019) furthermore identified the remains of an old cottage associated with a dipping kraal and stone walled kraal ruins, as well as fenced and unfenced graves associated with an old Dutch Reformed Church during the Impofu Wind Farms Grid Connections assessment. Van Ryneveld (2007) also reported on two additional historical ruins, both inferred to be related to farming activities / infrastructure from the Hopewell Conservation Project study site. In addition to the above mentioned sites, van Schalkwyk (2007) made mention of a number of historical structures, as well as probable grave sites, situated in the general vicinity of, and scattered along the broad corridors of the Gamma Grassridge Power Line study site.

A contemporary memorial structure, not formally protected by the NHRA 1999, but classed as culturally sensitive, have been identified during the Cacadu District Borrow Pits Project assessment (Van Ryneveld 2012).

Uitenhage was founded in 1804 by J.A. Uitenhage de Mist, a Dutch government official who was sent to the Cape Colony by the Batavian Government of Holland (www.britannica.com/place/Uitenhage). Despatch started in the late 1800s, initially as a Bricks Works, from where bricks with the words '*Despatched*' imprinted on the top and bottom of the manufactured bricks were despatched, importantly so to Uitenhage and Port Elizabeth, where many a building had been constructed with these bricks. The only reminder of the town's early Brick Works is a now restored chimney, originally constructed in 1882, situated in a field on the outskirts of the town, towards the north thereof, next to the railway lines. The town, Despatch, received municipal status in 1942 (en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Despatch,_Eastern_Cape).

Plate 1: The restored Brick Works chimney located to the north of the town of Despatch (www.nmbt.co.za/despatch.html)

2.2 – Field Assessment

Surface visibility of the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* study site can be described as fair, restricted to the north-western quarter of the site, with the remainder of the study site inaccessible due to thick vegetation, aside from very limited access tracks.

The north-western quarter of the site is typified by large scale disturbance, including de-vegetation, quarrying and dumping. On-site dump material includes both household and industrial / construction debris, mainly of recent origin, but not excluding limited historical remains, - selected porcelain and glass pieces may be assigned a historical origin, as well as some building rubble, including bricks and casted cement pieces, scattered in low-density, infrequent intervals amongst the more recent rubble. Past quarrying or earth-works seems to have been associated with on-site sorting of material, as evidenced by fairly prominent pebble mounds and ridges, designating the site also as a possible contender for historical clay quarrying in brick manufacturing. On-site quarrying has exposed sections of up to 2m in depth, though quarrying in places reached greater levels. In-situ sections so exposed yielded no significant stratigraphy, mainly being a single Hutton sand section, overlain by an approximate 25cm surface level, - and by implication did not expose any identifiable anthropogenic member. A low density of Stone Age artefacts was observed amongst the surface disturbed material, but with artefacts in too low quantities to assign an artefact ratio (artefacts: m^2) thereto. Stone Age artefacts were produced from quartzite, available on-site. No industry can with surety be assigned to these lithics; they are roughly classed as Middle Stone Age (MSA), and comprise primarily of cores, chunks and a few flakes, mainly cortical flakes, with the MSA classification mainly based on flake size knapped from more formal cores. Artefacts are not associated with any observable in-situ sub-surface context; giving the impression of surface raw material having had been randomly sourced for purposes of sporadic and possibly opportunistic use. In summary, the Stone Age artefacts present at the site constitute a low density, nondescript surface disturbed deposit / occurrence, without suitable *fossiles directeurs* or diagnostic artefacts for purposes of industry level identification, and preliminary assigned an MSA designation. The low-density Stone Ace occurrence at the site is, from a heritage point of view, insignificant and does not warrant a SAHRA Site Significance assignation. Development will have an inevitable impact on the low-density Stone Age occurrence, reasonably inferred to extend across the study site, but such impact will be similarly insignificant: It is not recommended that any management or mitigation measures be undertaken by the developer regarding the low-density Stone Age occurrence, and there is no need for an EC PHRA Site Destruction Permit prior to impact on the identified Stone Age occurrence. Should high quantities of Stone Age artefacts be identified, with artefact ratios (artefacts: m^2) in excess of ~30:1 / 15cm spit, in other words about 30 Stone Age artefacts per square meter of a 15cm in depth section, during vegetation clearing or construction work, the find should be reported and the process described in *Appendix B – Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase*, be followed.

The larger part of the study site was effectively not accessed, due to thick, impenetrable vegetation, - save very limited access tracks that could be traversed. Access tracks indicated a mainly surface anthropogenic sterile terrain with limited concentrations of pebbles in the pathways, within which infrequent Stone Age artefacts, as described above, were found. Based on the admittedly limited assessment of the tracks, a general anthropogenic sterility, intercepted only at intervals by the infrequent Stone Age artefact, can reasonably be inferred to extend across the study site: No archaeological monitoring during vegetation clearing is recommended, based on the unlikelihood of possible significant finds, provided that in the event of significant deposits being encountered, as described above, - artefact ratios (artefacts: m^2) in excess of ~30:1 / 15cm spit, the find be reported and the process described in *Appendix B – Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase*, be followed.

It is recommended that the developer ensures sufficient finances available in a contingency budget to allow, at minimum, for an archaeological site inspection in the event of incidental significant finds being encountered during vegetation clearing or construction excavation / trenching.

[No CSG Record could be obtained for Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, for purposes of this study].

Plate 2: General view of the north-western quarter of the *Despatch Park Mized-Use Development* study site [1]

Plate 3: General view of the north-western quarter of the *Despatch Park Mized-Use Development* study site [2]

Plate 4: General view of the north-western quarter of the *Despatch Park Mized-Use Development* study site [3]

Plate 5: General view of the north-western quarter of the *Despatch Park Mized-Use Development* study site [4]

Plate 6: General view of the north-western quarter of the *Despatch Park Mized-Use Development* study site [5]

Plate 7: General view of the north-western quarter of the *Despatch Park Mized-Use Development* study site [6]

Plate 8: Hutton sand sections of about 2m in height at the disturbed quarry area, north-western quarter of the study site

Plate 9: General view of the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development* study site; vicinity near the disturbance [1]

Plate 10: General view of the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development* study site; vicinity near the disturbance [2]

Plate 11: A cluster of typical building rubble from the disturbed north-western quarter of the study site

Plate 12: Pebble ridges, indicative of former on-site sorting of material at the study site

Plate 13: An access track traversing the thickly vegetated remainder of the study site [1]

Plate 14: An access track traversing the thickly vegetated remainder of the study site [2]

Plate 15: An access track traversing the thickly vegetated remainder of the study site [2]

Plate 16: General view along the southern boundary of the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development* study site [1]

Plate 17: General view along the southern boundary of the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development* study site [2]

Plate 18: General view of the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development* study site from the southern boundary

Plate 19: A Stone Age artefact (core) amidst a pebble exposure in an access track (scale bar: 10cm)

Plate 20: Stone Age artefacts: Cores and chunks (scale bar: 10cm)

Plate 21: A Stone Age artefact (core) with clear MSA sized flake scars (scale bar: 10cm)

Map 6: Phase 1 AIA field assessment results for the *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape* study site

3 – Environmental Impact Assessment Rating

Identified archaeological and cultural heritage resources are ascribed an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) rating, based on the outline presented below to provide a significance rating of development impact on resources, both during the 1) construction and 2) operation / implementation or use phases of development (in accordance with NEMA 1998, Regulations 2014 and 2017):

Overall Nature:
1) **Negative** (negative impact on affected biophysical or human environment), or
2) **Positive** (benefit to the affected biophysical or human environment).

Type:
1) **Direct** (caused by the action and occur at the same time and place),
2) **Indirect or secondary** (caused by the action and are later in time or father removed in distance but reasonably foreseeable), or
3) **Cumulative** (impact which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions; can result from individually minor, but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time).

Spatial Extent:
1) **Site** (immediate area of activity, incorporating a 5m zone from the edge of the affected area),
2) **Local** (area up to and/or within 10km from the 'site' as defined above),
3) **Regional** (entire community, basin or landscape), or
4) **National** (South Africa).

Duration:
1) **Short-term** (impact would last for the duration of activities; quickly reversible),
2) **Medium-term** (impact would affect project activity; reversible over time),
3) **Long-term** (impact would continue beyond project activity), or
4) **Permanent** (impact would continue beyond decommissioning).

Severity:
1) **Low**, 2) **Medium**, or 3) **High**, being +) **Positive**, or -) **Negative** (based on separately described categories examining whether the impact is destructive or benign, whether it destroys the impacted environment, alters its functionality or slightly alters the environment itself).

Reversibility:
1) **Completely reversible** (completely reversible impact with implementation of correct mitigation measures),
2) **Partly reversible** (partly reversible impact with implementation of correct mitigation measures), or
3) **Irreversible** (impact cannot be reversed, regardless of mitigation or rehabilitation measures).

Replaceability:
1) **Resource will not be lost** (resource will not be lost provided mitigation measures are implemented),
2) **Resource will be partly lost** (partial loss or destruction of the resource will occur even though management and mitigation measures are implemented), or
3) **Resource cannot be replaced** (resource is irreplaceable no matter which management or mitigation measures are implemented).

Probability:
1) **Unlikely** (<40% probability),
2) **Possible** (40% probability),
3) **Probable** (>70% probability), or
4) **Definite** (>90% probability).

Mitigation potential:
1) **High or completely mitigatable** (relatively easy and cost effective to manage. Specialist expertize and equipment generally not required. Nature of impact easily understood and may be mitigated through implementation of a management plan or 'good housekeeping', including regular monitoring and reporting regimes. Significance of the impact after mitigation is likely to be low or negligible),
2) **Moderate or partially mitigatable** (management requires higher level of expertise and resources to maintain impacts with acceptable levels. Mitigation can be tied up in the design of the project. Significance of the impacts after mitigation is likely to be low to moderate. It may not be possible to mitigate the impact entirely, with residual impacts resulting), or
3) **Low or un-mitigatable** (will not be possible to mitigate the impact entirely, regardless of expertise and resources. Potential to manage the impacts may be beyond the scope of the project. Management of the impact is not likely to result in a measurable change in the level of significance).

Impact significance:
1) **Negligible**,
2) **Low** (largely of HIGH mitigation potential, after consideration of other criteria),
3) **Moderate** (largely of MODERATE or partial mitigation potential, after consideration of other criteria), or
4) **Substantial** (largely of LOW mitigation potential, after consideration of other criteria).

Environmental Impact Assessment Rating: Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, EC												
Potential Impacts	**Overall nature**	**Type**	**Spatial extent**	**Duration**	**Severity**	**Reversibility**	**Replaceability**	**Probability**	**MITIGATION POTENTIAL**	**IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE**		**MITIGATION MEASURES**
										Without mitigation	**With mitigation**	
SITES: Low density (MSA) Stone Age occurrence												
Construction phase	Negative	Direct	Site	Short-term	Low (-)	*Completely reversable	*Resource will not be lost	Definite	*High or completely mitigatable	Negligible	Negligible	N/A
Operational phase	Positive	Direct	Site	Permanent	High (+)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Negligible	Negligible	N/A
Mitigation details: *The loss of the identified low density (MSA) Stone Age occurrence is, from a heritage point of view, insignificant. Destruction thereof for purposes of development, without additional management, mitigation, and including EC PHRA Permit requirements, is recommended.												

Table 4: Environmental Impact Assessment Rating: *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, EC*

4 – Recommendations

With reference to archaeological and cultural heritage compliance, as per the requirements of the NHRA 1999, it is recommended that the proposed *Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape,* proceeds as applied for, without the developer having to comply with additional heritage compliance requirements.

A low density of Stone Age artefacts is present at the site. Lithic artefacts were found in such low quantities that an artefact ratio (artefacts: m^2) description is not possible. Stone Age artefacts were produced from quartzite, available on-site, and comprise primarily of cores, chunks and a few flakes, mainly cortical flakes. The low-density Stone Age occurrence is assigned a Middle Stone Age (MSA) designation, based on flake size knapped from more formal cores; no *fossiles directeurs* or diagnostic artefacts were observed for purposes of industry level identification. Stone Age artefacts seem to be surface, or surface level restricted; no identifiable in-situ anthropogenic stratigraphic member was observed in exposed sections. The low-density Stone Ace occurrence at the site is, from a heritage point of view, insignificant.

- The proposed development poses no 'Fatal Flaws' with reference to archaeological and cultural heritage resources.
- From an archaeological and cultural heritage point of view consideration of a 'No Development' option is irrelevant.
- Development at the study site, being of no specific archaeological or cultural heritage significance, will by definition have no cumulative impact on such protected heritage resources.
- No management or mitigation measures, inclusive of an EC PHRA Site Destruction Permit, is necessary with reference to the identified low-density Stone Age occurrence, not during the 1) construction or 2) operation / implementation or use phases of the development proposal.
- [In the event of any incidental archaeological and cultural heritage resources, as defined and protected by the NHRA 1999[1], 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.]

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 Impact Assessment (EIA) 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.

Heritage Compliance Summary Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, EC				
Map Code	**Site**	**Co-ordinates**	**Site Significance**	**Recommendations**
Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development				
General study site co-oordinate: S33°48'20.8"; E25°26'34.3"				
N/A	Low density (MSA) Stone Age occurrence	N/A	N/A	**Site / Occurrence Destruction:** Without the developer having to comply with additional management, mitigation, and including EC PHRA Site Destruction Permit requirements.
Significant finds encountered during the course of development should be reported according to the *Appendix B – Heritage Protocol for Incidental Finds during the Construction Phase* procedure				
Other Sites				
15 x PHS	Situated between 5-10km from the Despatch Park Mixed-Use study site	N/A	PHS	N/A
1 x Site	Restored chimney of Brick Works (1882), situated to the north of Despatch	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 5: Heritage Compliance Summary

5 – Acronyms & Abbreviations

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations	
AD	Anno Domini (the year 0)
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 0)
BCE	Before the Common Era (the year 0)
BID	Background Information Document
BP	Before the Present (the year 0)
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 6: List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

6 – References

1. ECI. 2021. Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development on Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape. Draft Scoping Report (for Commenting). February 2021.

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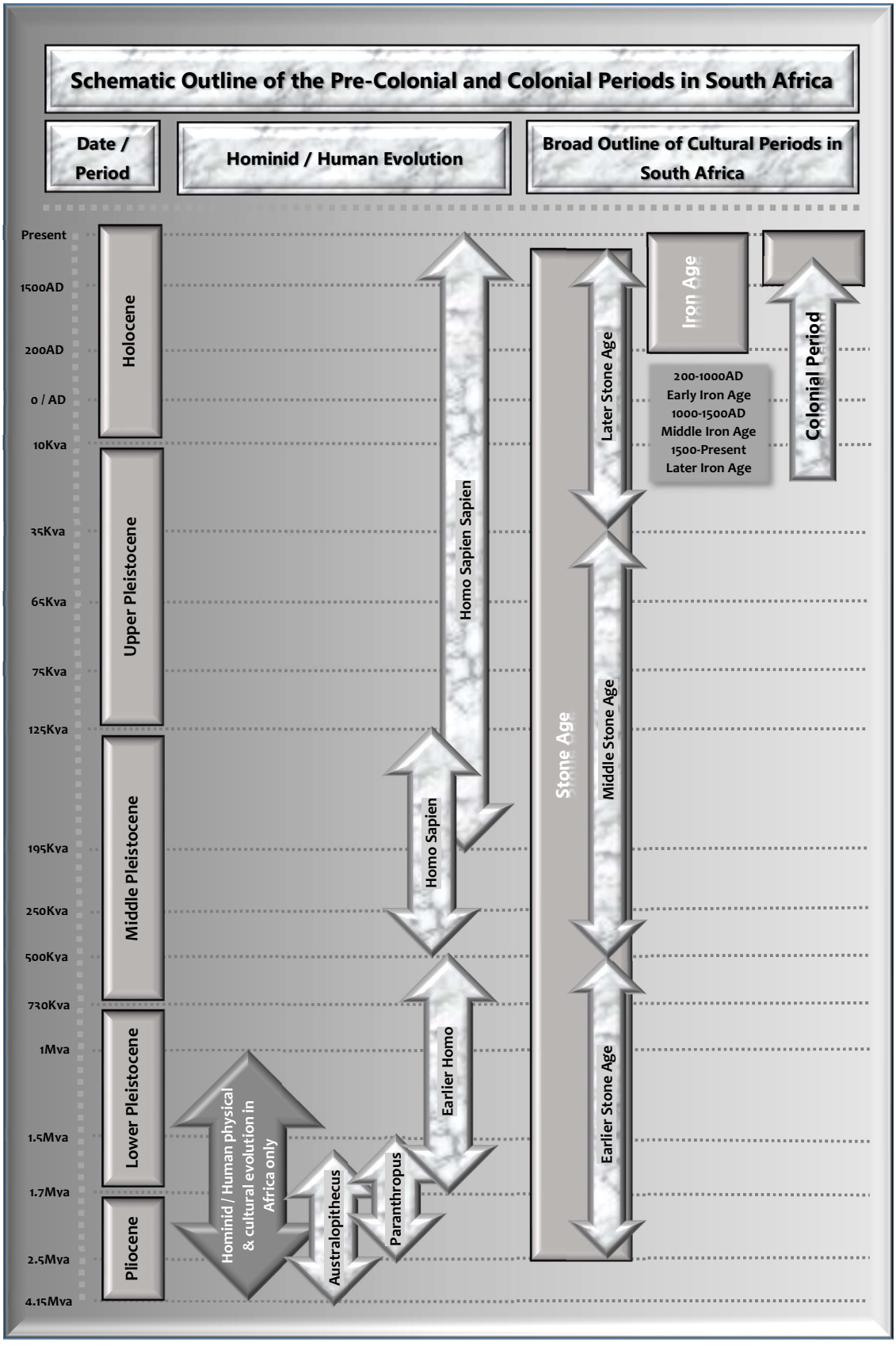
14. www.britannica.com/place/Uitenhage [Accessed: July 2021].

15. www.nmbt.co.za/despatch.html [Accessed: July 2021].

Appendix A:


Schematic Outline of the Pre-Colonial and Colonial Periods in South Africa
Date / Period
Hominid / Human Evolution
Broad Outline of Cultural Periods in South Africa
Present
1500AD
200AD
0 / AD
10Kya
35Kya
65Kya
75Kya
125Kya
195Kya
250Kya
500Kya
730Kya
1Mya
1.5Mya
1.7Mya
2.5Mya
4.15Mya
Holocene
Upper Pleistocene
Middle Pleistocene
Lower Pleistocene
Pliocene
Homo Sapien Sapien
Homo Sapien
Earlier Homo
Hominid / Human physical & cultural evolution in Africa only
Australopithecus
Paranthropus
Stone Age
Later Stone Age
Middle Stone Age
Earlier Stone Age
Iron Age
200-1000AD
Early Iron Age
1000-1500AD
Middle Iron Age
1500-Present
Later Iron Age
Colonial Period

Appendix B:

Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) – Despatch Park Mixed-Use Development, Portion 0 of Erf 700, Despatch, Nelson Mandela Bay 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-internment / 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.

Appendix C:

Resumé
Karen van Ryneveld
2021

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)