

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 38(8) OF THE NHRA (No. 25 OF 1999))

FOR THE PROPOSED ENNERDALE EXTENSION 6 ON ERF 4625 GAUTENG
PROVINCE.

Type of development:

Township Development

Client:

Setala Environmental

Applicant:

City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality

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Applicant Name	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality

Responsibility	Name	Qualifications and Certifications	Date
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Date	Report Reference Number	Description of Amendment

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REPORT OUTLINE

Appendix 6 of the GNR 326 EIA Regulations published on 7 April 2017 provides the requirements for specialist reports undertaken as part of the environmental authorisation process. In line with this, Table 1 provides an overview of Appendix 6 together with information on how these requirements have been met.

Table 1. Specialist Report Requirements.

Requirement from Appendix 6 of GN 326 EIA Regulation 2017	Chapter
(a) Details of - (i) the specialist who prepared the report; and (ii) the expertise of that specialist to compile a specialist report including a curriculum vitae	Section a
(b) Declaration that the specialist is independent in a form as may be specified by the competent authority	<i>Declaration of Independence</i>
(c) Indication of the scope of, and the purpose for which, the report was prepared	Section 1
(cA) an indication of the quality and age of base data used for the specialist report	Section 3.4.
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	Section 9
(d) Duration, Date and season of the site investigation and the relevance of the season to the outcome of the assessment	Section 3.4
(e) Description of the methodology adopted in preparing the report or carrying out the specialised process inclusive of equipment and modelling used	Section 3
(f) details of an assessment of the specific identified sensitivity of the site related to the proposed activity or activities and its associated structures and infrastructure, inclusive of site plan identifying site alternatives;	Section 8 and 9
(g) Identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers	Section 8 and 9
(h) Map superimposing the activity including the associated structures and infrastructure on the environmental sensitivities of the site including areas to be avoided, including buffers	Section 8
(l) Description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge	Section 3.7
(j) a description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity including identified alternatives on the environment or activities;	Section 1.3
(k) Mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr	Section 10.1 and 10.5
(l) Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation	Section 10. 1 and 10.5
(m) Monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 10. 4.
(n) Reasoned opinion - (i) as to whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised; (iA) regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and (ii) if the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan	Section 10.2
(o) Description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report	Section 5
(p) A summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and	Refer to BA report
(q) Any other information requested by the competent authority	No other information requested at this time

Executive Summary

Setala Environmental (Pty) Ltd has been appointed as the independent environmental assessment practitioner (EAP) to apply for environmental authorization for a proposed Ennerdale Extension 6 Erf 4625 Township Development. Beyond Heritage was appointed to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the project and the study area was assessed through a desktop assessment and by a non-intrusive pedestrian field survey. Key findings of the assessment include:


- The Project area is characterised by an open area with short grass cover and shrubs, the majority of the site has been disturbed and is characterised by illegal dumping and disused infrastructure and is considered to be of low archaeological potential;
- This was confirmed during the field survey and no archaeological sites of significance were noted;
- According to the SAHRA Paleontological sensitivity map the study area is of moderate to high paleontological significance and an independent study was conducted for this aspect. Bamford (2022) concluded that the project can continue and that a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the Environmental Management Programme (EMPr).

The impact on heritage resources is considered to be low and the project can be authorised provided that the recommendations in this report are adhered to and based on the South African Heritage Resource Authority (SAHRA) 's approval.

Recommendations:

- Monitoring of the study area during construction and if chance finds are encountered, the implementation of a Chance Find Procedure (outlined under 10.2).

Declaration of Independence

Specialist Name	Jaco van der Walt
Declaration of Independence	<p>I declare, as a specialist appointed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 107 of 1998) and the associated 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations (as amended), that I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I act as an independent specialist in this application; • I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant; • I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work; • I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity; • I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation; • I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity; • I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority; • All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and • I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 49 A of the Act.
Signature	
Date	13/10/2022

a) Expertise of the specialist

Jaco van der Walt has been practising as a Cultural Resource Management (CRM) archaeologist for 15 years. He obtained an MA degree in Archaeology from the University of the Witwatersrand focussing on the Iron Age in 2012 and is a PhD candidate at the University of Johannesburg focussing on Stone Age Archaeology with specific interest in the Middle Stone Age (MSA) and Later Stone Age (LSA). Jaco is an accredited member of the Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) (#159) and have conducted more than 500 impact assessments in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Free State, Gauteng, Kwa Zulu Natal (KZN) as well as the Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces in South Africa.

Jaco has worked on various international projects in Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Zambia, Guinea, Afghanistan, Nigeria and Tanzania. Through this, he has a sound understanding of the International Finance Corporations (IFC) Performance Standard requirements, with specific reference to Performance Standard 8 – Cultural Heritage

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT OUTLINE	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	5
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	6
A) EXPERTISE OF THE SPECIALIST	6
ABBREVIATIONS.....	10
GLOSSARY	10
1 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE:	11
1.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE	11
1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	12
1.3 ALTERNATIVES	12
2 LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS	16
3 METHODOLOGY	17
3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW	17
3.2 GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY AND GOOGLE EARTH MONUMENTS	17
3.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:	17
3.4 SITE INVESTIGATION	18
3.5 SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING	20
3.6 IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY	22
3.7 LIMITATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS OF THE STUDY	23
4 DESCRIPTION OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT.....	23
5 RESULTS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT:.....	23
6 LITERATURE / BACKGROUND STUDY:.....	24
6.1 LITERATURE REVIEW (SAHRIS).....	24
6.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	24
7 DESCRIPTION OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	26
8 FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY	28
8.1 HERITAGE RESOURCES	28
8.2 CULTURAL LANDSCAPE	30
8.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL HERITAGE	32
9 POTENTIAL IMPACT	33
10 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	35

BEYOND HERITAGE

10.1	RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CONDITION OF AUTHORISATION	35
10.2	CHANCE FIND PROCEDURES	36
10.3	REASONED OPINION	37
10.4	POTENTIAL RISK	37
10.5	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	38
10.6	MANAGEMENT MEASURES FOR INCLUSION IN THE EMPR	39
11	REFERENCES.....	40

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1.1.	REGIONAL SETTING OF THE PROJECT (1: 250 000 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP)	13
FIGURE 1.2.	LOCAL SETTING OF THE PROJECT (1: 50 000 TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP).....	14
FIGURE 1.3.	AERIAL IMAGE OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	15
FIGURE 3.1.	TRACKLOG OF THE SURVEY PATH IN GREEN.....	19
FIGURE 7.1.	GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS MARKED BY CLUSTERS OF TREES AND GRASS COVER.	27
FIGURE 7.2.	GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS OF THE EASTERN SECTIONS OF THE PROJECT AREA.	27
FIGURE 7.3.	GENERAL VIEW OF THE ROCKY SOIL SITUATED ON THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE PROJECT AREA.....	27
FIGURE 7.4.	GENERAL VIEW OF WITHERITE ROAD AND THE DON BOSCO EDUCATIONAL FACILITY.....	27
FIGURE 8.2.	EXISTING DEGRADED PIPELINES RUNNING TOWARDS THE GROUND DAMS SITUATED ON THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE PROJECT AREA.	29
FIGURE 8.3.	GENERAL VIEW OF THE MULTIPLE LARGE GROUND DAMS OR RESERVOIRS SITUATED ON THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE PROJECT AREA.	29
FIGURE 8.4	EXISTING SEWAGE LINES EMPTYING OUT INTO THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE PROJECT AREA CAUSING AN ARTIFICIAL WETLAND. .	29
FIGURE 8.5.	ILLEGAL DUMPING TAKING PLACE ALONG THE NORTHERN EDGE OF THE PROJECT AREA.	29
FIGURE 8.6.	1944 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE AREA SHOWING NO DEVELOPMENTS IN THE STUDY AREA.	30
FIGURE 8.7.	1956 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP INDICATING A ROAD AND POTENTIAL STRUCTURES IN THE NORTH OF THE STUDY AREA.....	31
FIGURE 8.8.	1976 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP INDICATING A ROAD AND POTENTIAL STRUCTURES IN THE NORTH OF THE STUDY AREA.	31
FIGURE 8.9.	PALEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY OF THE APPROXIMATE STUDY AREA (YELLOW POLYGON) AS INDICATED ON THE SAHRA PALAEONTOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY MAP.....	32

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1. SPECIALIST REPORT REQUIREMENTS. 4

TABLE 2: PROJECT DESCRIPTION 12

TABLE 3: INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROJECT ACTIVITIES 12

TABLE 4: SITE INVESTIGATION DETAILS..... 18

TABLE 5: HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATINGS 21

TABLE 6. STUDIES CONSULTED FOR THIS PROJECT. 24

TABLE 7. IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROJECT. 33

TABLE 8. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT..... 38

TABLE 9. HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR EMPR IMPLEMENTATION 39

ABBREVIATIONS

ASAPA: Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
BGG Burial Ground and Graves
CFPs: Chance Find Procedures
CMP: Conservation Management Plan
CRR: Comments and Response Report
CRM: Cultural Resource Management
DFFE: Department of Fisheries, Forestry and Environment,
EA: Environmental Authorisation
EAP: Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO: Environmental Control Officer
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment*
EIA: Early Iron Age*
EAP Environmental Assessment Practitioner
EMPr: Environmental Management Programme
ESA: Early Stone Age
ESIA: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
GIS Geographical Information System
GPS: Global Positioning System
GRP Grave Relocation Plan
HIA: Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA: Late Iron Age
LSA: Late Stone Age
MEC: Member of the Executive Council
MIA: Middle Iron Age
MPRDA: Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act, 2002 (Act No. 28 of 2002)
MSA: Middle Stone Age
NEMA National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NHRA National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
NID Notification of Intent to Develop
NoK Next-of-Kin
PRHA: Provincial Heritage Resource Agency
SADC: Southern African Development Community
SAHRA: South African Heritage Resources Agency

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

GLOSSARY

Archaeological site (remains of human activity over 100 years old)

Early Stone Age (~ 2.6 million to 250 000 years ago)

Middle Stone Age (~ 250 000 to 40-25 000 years ago)

Later Stone Age (~ 40-25 000, to the historic period)

The Iron Age (~ AD 400 to 1840)

Historic (~ AD 1840 to 1950)

Historic building (over 60 years old)

1 Introduction and Terms of Reference:

Beyond Heritage was appointed to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed Ennerdale Extension 6 Erf 4625 Township development. The proposed project is located on Erf 4625 Ennerdale Extension 6 within the jurisdiction of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province. The title deed number is T2366/2014 and the Surveyor-general reference number is T0IQ01040000462500000. The site is located south of Lenasia and directly north of Grasmere, approximately 2,3 km west of the Grasmere Toll Plaza (Figure 1.1 to 1.3). The report forms part of the Basic Assessment (BA) and Environmental Management Programme (EMPr) for the development.

The aim of the study is to survey the proposed development footprint to identify cultural heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within local, provincial, and national context. It serves to assess the impact of the proposed project on non-renewable heritage resources, and to submit appropriate recommendations with regard to the responsible cultural resources management measures that might be required to assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner. It is also conducted to protect, preserve, and develop such resources within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999). The report outlines the approach and methodology utilized before and during the survey, which includes Phase 1, review of relevant literature; Phase 2, the physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle; Phase 3, reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey, no sites of significance were recorded. General site conditions and features on sites were recorded by means of photographs, GPS locations and site descriptions. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in this report. The South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) as a commenting authority under section 38(8) of NHRA require all environmental documents, compiled in support of an Environmental Authorisation application as defined by NEMA EIA Regulations section 40 (1) and (2), to be submitted to SAHRA for commenting. Upon submission to SAHRA the project will be automatically given a case number as reference. As such the EIA report and its appendices must be submitted to the case as well as the EMPr, once it's completed by the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP).

1.1 Terms of Reference

Field study

Conduct a field study to: (a) locate, identify, record, photograph and describe sites of archaeological, historical or cultural interest; b) record GPS points of sites/areas identified as significant areas; c) determine the levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources affected by the proposed development.

Reporting

Report on the identification of anticipated and cumulative impacts the operational units of the proposed project activity may have on the identified heritage resources for all 3 phases of the project; i.e., construction, operation and decommissioning phases. Consider alternatives, should any significant sites be impacted adversely by the proposed project. Ensure that all studies and results comply with the relevant legislation, SAHRA minimum standards and the code of ethics and guidelines of ASAPA.

To assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, and to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999).

1.2 Project Description

Project components and the location of the proposed Bailie Park Ext 64 and 65 Township is outlined under Table 2 and 3.

Table 2: Project Description

Farm and Magisterial District	The proposed project is located on Erf 4625 Ennerdale Extension 6 within the jurisdiction of the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province.
Central co-ordinate of the development	26°25'22.46" South; 27°51'30.72" East.
Topographic Map Number	2627BD

Table 3: Infrastructure and project activities

Type of development	Township
Size of development	7,6883 hectares
Project Details	
The project includes the construction of Erf 4625 Ennerdale Extension 6. The development of the mentioned property into an integrated human settlement mixed development is planned on approximately 7.6883 hectares. The Gauteng Provincial Department of Human Settlements and the Housing Development Agency wishes to develop the subject property with approximately 231 Residential 1 single-storey units. The subject property is still vacant.	

1.3 Alternatives

The extent of the area assessed allows for siting of the development within this area to minimize impacts to heritage resources.

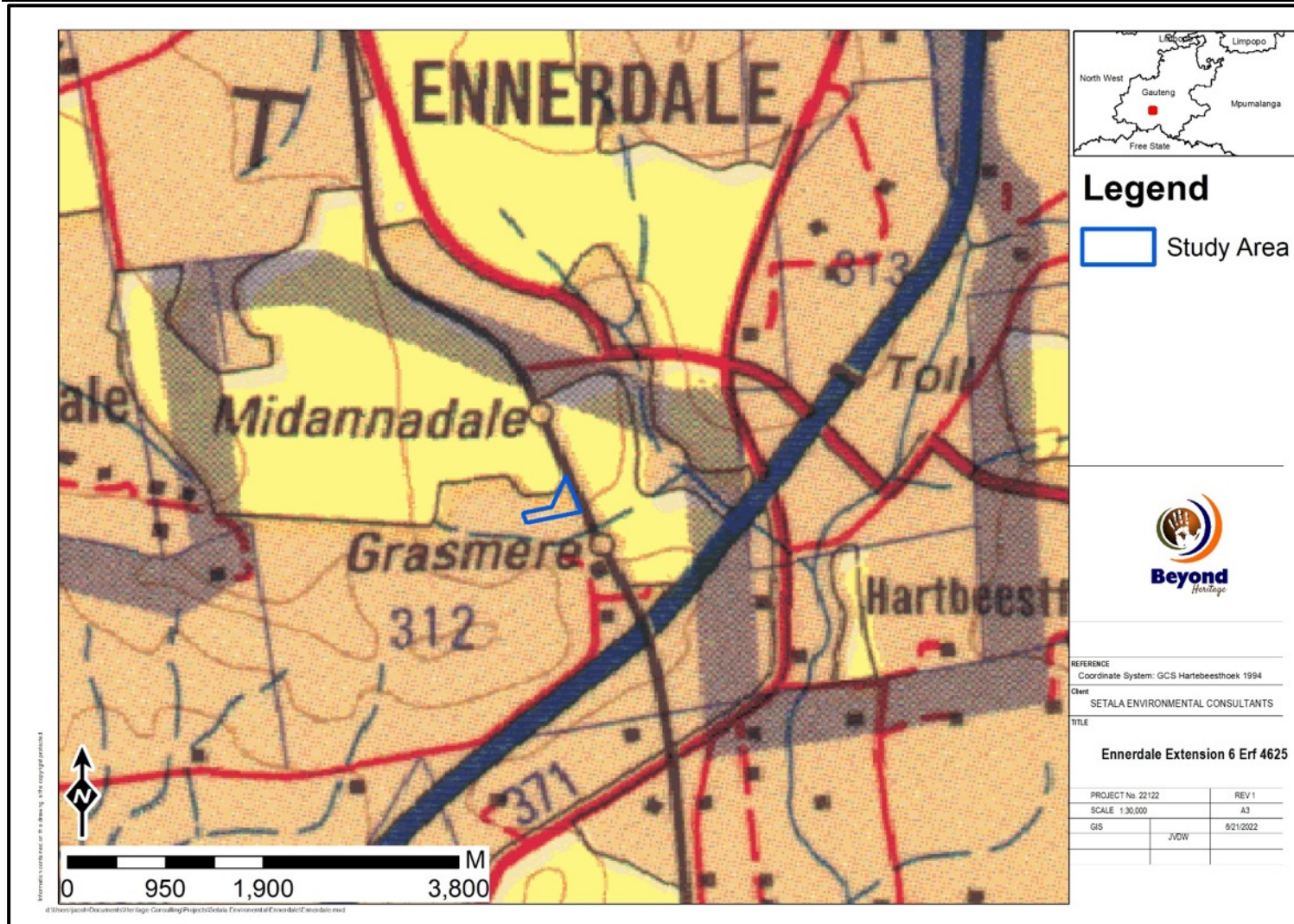


Figure 1.1. Regional setting of the Project (1: 250 000 topographical map).

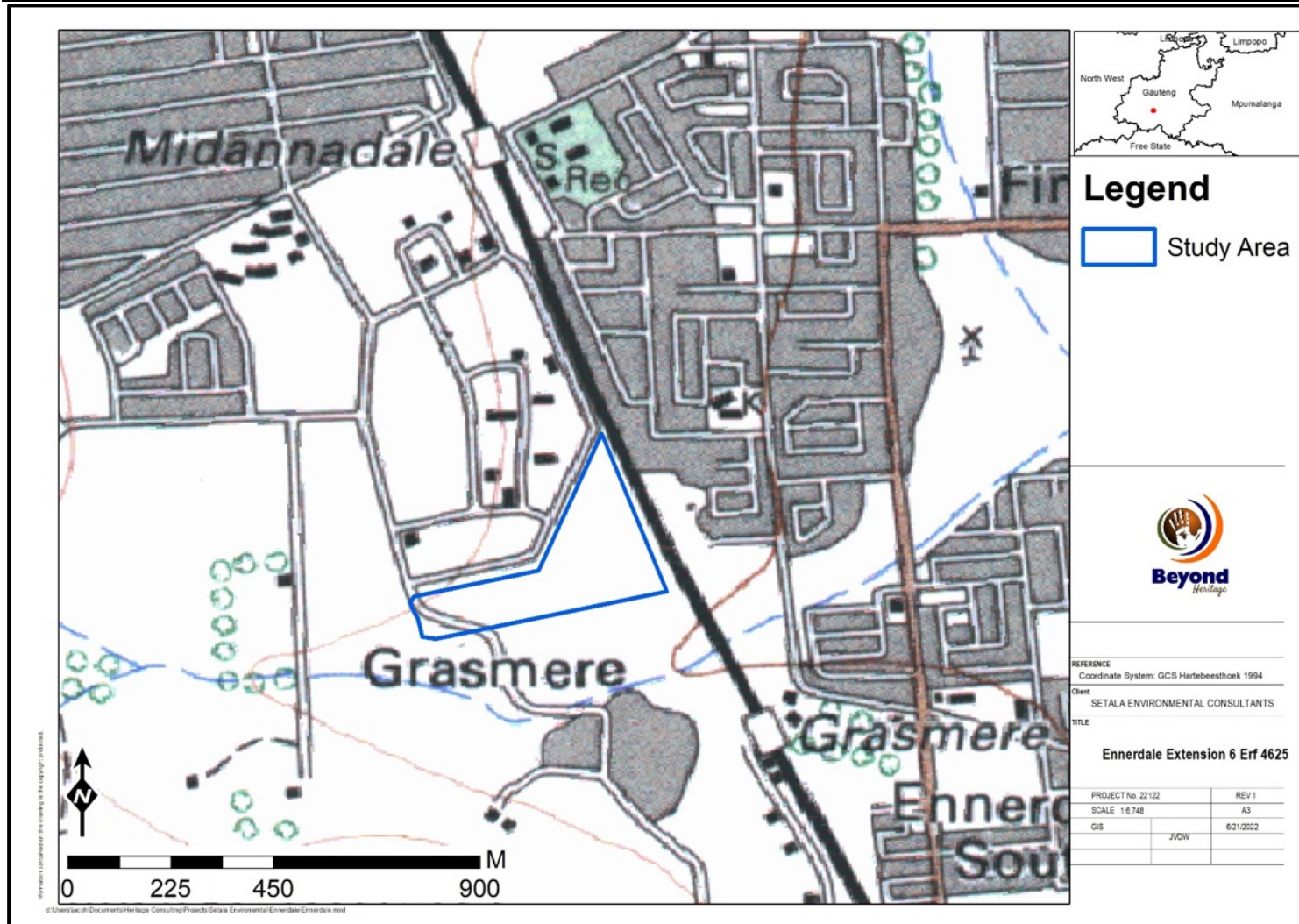


Figure 1.2. Local setting of the Project (1: 50 000 topographical map).



Figure 1.3. Aerial image of the Project area.

2 Legislative Requirements

The HIA, as a specialist sub-section of the EIA, is required under the following legislation:

- National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), Act No. 25 of 1999)
- National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), Act No. 107 of 1998 - Section 23(2)(b)

A Phase 1 HIA is a pre-requisite for development in South Africa as prescribed by SAHRA and stipulated by legislation. The overall purpose of heritage specialist input is to:

- Identify any heritage resources, which may be affected;
- Assess the nature and degree of significance of such resources;
- Establish heritage informants/constraints to guide the development process through establishing thresholds of impact significance;
- Assess the negative and positive impact of the development on these resources; and
- Make recommendations for the appropriate heritage management (or avoidance) of these impacts.

The HIA should be submitted, as part of the impact assessment report or EMPr, to the PHRA if established in the province or to SAHRA. SAHRA will ultimately be responsible for the evaluation of Phase 1 HIA reports upon which review comments will be issued. 'Best practice' requires Phase 1 HIA reports and additional development information, as per the impact assessment report and/or EMPr, to be submitted in duplicate to SAHRA after completion of the study. SAHRA accepts Phase 1 HIA reports authored by professional archaeologists, accredited with ASAPA or with a proven ability to do archaeological work.

Minimum accreditation requirements include an Honours degree in archaeology or related discipline and 3 years post-university CRM experience (field supervisor level). Minimum standards for reports, site documentation and descriptions are set by ASAPA in collaboration with SAHRA. ASAPA is based in South Africa, representing professional archaeology in the SADC region. ASAPA is primarily involved in the overseeing of ethical practice and standards regarding the archaeological profession. Membership is based on proposal and secondment by other professional members.

Phase 1 HIA's are primarily concerned with the location and identification of heritage sites situated within a proposed development area. Identified sites should be assessed according to their significance. Relevant conservation or Phase 2 mitigation recommendations should be made. Recommendations are subject to evaluation by SAHRA.

Conservation or Phase 2 mitigation recommendations, as approved by SAHRA, are to be used as guidelines in the developer's decision-making process.

Phase 2 archaeological projects are primarily based on salvage/mitigation excavations preceding development destruction or impact on a site. Phase 2 excavations can only be conducted with a permit, issued by SAHRA to the appointed archaeologist. Permit conditions are prescribed by SAHRA and includes (as minimum requirements) reporting back strategies to SAHRA and deposition of excavated material at an accredited repository.

In the event of a site conservation option being preferred by the developer, a site management plan, prepared by a professional archaeologist and approved by SAHRA, will suffice as minimum requirement.

After mitigation of a site, a destruction permit must be applied for with SAHRA by the applicant before development may proceed.

Human remains older than 60 years are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act, with reference to Section 36. Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (National Heritage Resources Act), as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of SAHRA. The procedure for Consultation Regarding Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36[5]) of Act 25 of 1999 is applicable to graves older than 60 years that are situated outside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority. Graves in this age category, located inside a formal cemetery administrated by a local authority, require the same authorisation as set out for graves younger than 60 years, in addition to SAHRA authorisation. If the grave is not situated inside a formal cemetery, but is to be relocated to one, permission from the local authority is required and all regulations, laws and by-laws, set by the cemetery authority, must be adhered to.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are protected under Section 2(1) of the Removal of Graves and Dead Bodies Ordinance (Ordinance No. 7 of 1925), as well as the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983) and are the jurisdiction of the National Department of Health and the relevant Provincial Department of Health and must be submitted for final approval to the office of the relevant Provincial Premier. This function is usually delegated to the Provincial MEC for Local Government and Planning; or in some cases, the MEC for Housing and Welfare. Authorisation for exhumation and reinternment must also be obtained from the relevant local or regional council where the grave is situated, as well as the relevant local or regional council to where the grave is being relocated. All local and regional provisions, laws and by-laws must also be adhered to. To handle and transport human remains, the institution conducting the relocation should be authorised under Section 24 of Act 65 of 1983 (Human Tissues Act).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Literature Review

A brief survey of available literature was conducted to extract data and information on the area in question to provide general heritage context into which the development would be set. This literature search included published material, unpublished commercial reports and online material, including reports sourced from the South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS).

3.2 Genealogical Society and Google Earth Monuments

Google Earth and 1:50 000 maps of the area were utilised to identify possible places where sites of heritage significance might be located; these locations were marked and visited during the fieldwork phase. The database of the Genealogical Society was consulted to collect data on any known graves in the area.

3.3 Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement:

Stakeholder engagement is a key component of any BA process, it involves stakeholders interested in, or affected by the proposed development. Stakeholders are provided with an opportunity to raise issues of concern (for the purposes of this report only heritage related issues will be included). The aim of the public consultation process undertaken by the EAP was to capture and address any issues raised by community members and other stakeholders.

3.4 Site Investigation

The aim of the site visit was to:

- a) survey the proposed project area to understand the heritage character of the area and to record, photograph and describe sites of archaeological, historical or cultural interest;
- b) record GPS points of sites/areas identified as significant areas;
- c) determine the levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources recorded in the project area.

Table 4: Site Investigation Details

	Site Investigation
Date	15 September 2022
Season	Summer – The time of year did not really influence the survey. A limiting factor was heritage visibility that was hindered by thickets of trees, illegal dumping and previous disturbances as well as security concerns due to loiterers and vagrants that is found throughout the study area. The Project area was however sufficiently covered to understand the heritage character of the area (Figure 3.1).

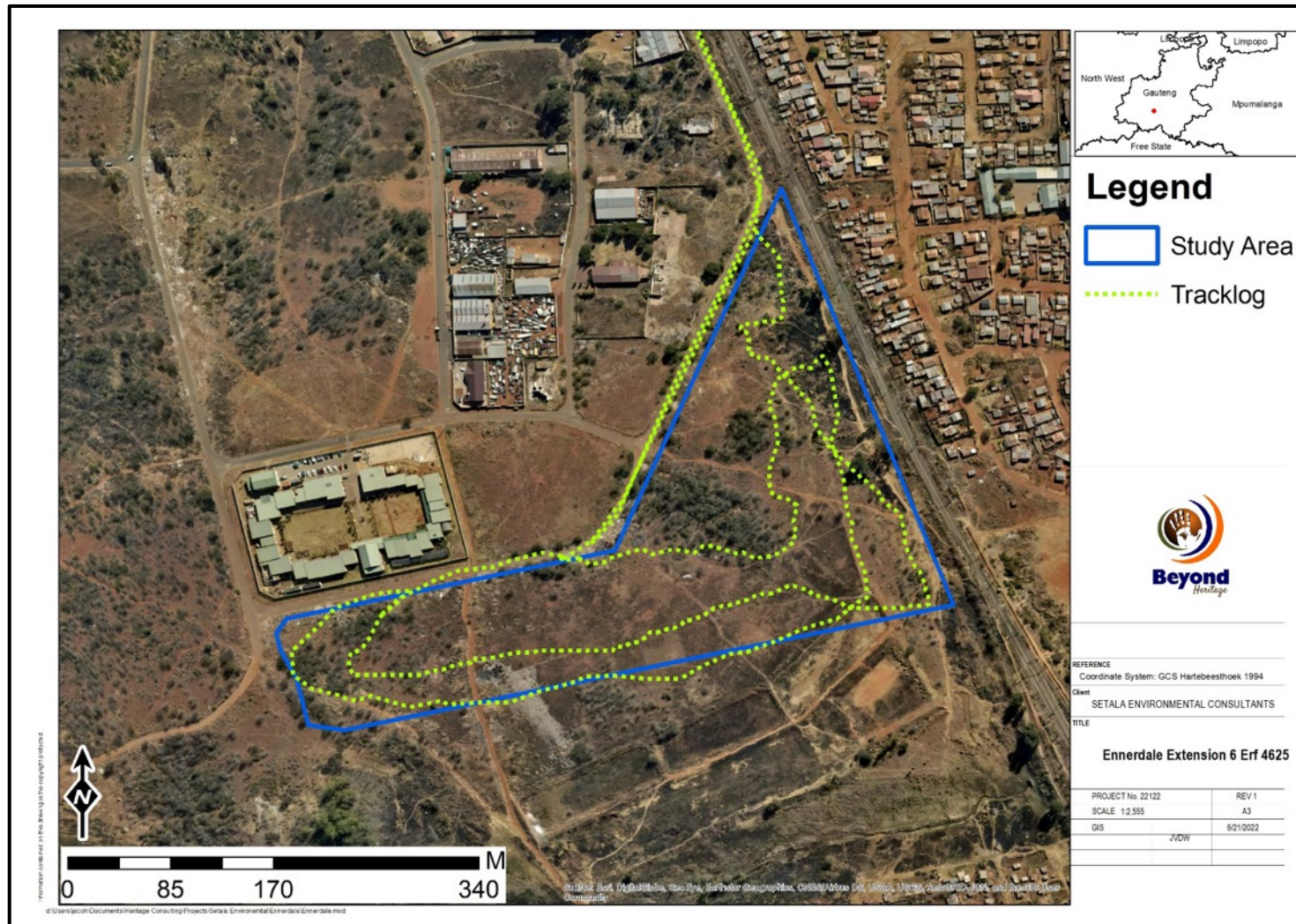


Figure 3.1. Tracklog of the survey path in green.

3.5 Site Significance and Field Rating

Section 3 of the NHRA distinguishes nine criteria for places and objects to qualify as ‘part of the national estate’ if they have cultural significance or other special value. These criteria are:

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

The presence and distribution of heritage resources define a ‘heritage landscape’. In this landscape, every site is relevant. In addition, because heritage resources are non-renewable, heritage surveys need to investigate an entire project area, or a representative sample, depending on the nature of the project. In the case of the proposed project the local extent of its impact necessitates a representative sample and only the footprint of the areas demarcated for development were surveyed. In all initial investigations, however, the specialists are responsible only for the identification of resources visible on the surface. This section describes the evaluation criteria used for determining the significance of archaeological and heritage sites. The following criteria were used to establish site significance with cognisance of Section 3 of the NHRA:

- The unique nature of a site;
- The integrity of the archaeological/cultural heritage deposits;
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site;
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features;
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined/is known);
- The preservation condition of the sites; and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

In addition to this criteria field ratings prescribed by SAHRA (2007), and acknowledged by ASAPA for the SADC region, were used for the purpose of this report. The recommendations for each site should be read in conjunction with section 10 of this report.

Table 5: Heritage significance and field ratings

<i>FIELD RATING</i>	<i>GRADE</i>	<i>SIGNIFICANCE</i>	<i>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</i>
National Significance (NS)	Grade 1	-	Conservation; national site nomination
Provincial Significance (PS)	Grade 2	-	Conservation; provincial site nomination
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3A	High significance	Conservation; mitigation not advised
Local Significance (LS)	Grade 3B	High significance	Mitigation (part of site should be retained)
Generally Protected A (GP. A)	-	High/medium significance	Mitigation before destruction
Generally Protected B (GP. B)	-	Medium significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.C)	-	Low significance	Destruction

3.6 Impact Assessment Methodology

The criteria below are used to establish the impact rating on sites:

- The **nature**, which shall include a description of what causes the effect, what will be affected and how it will be affected.
- The **extent**, wherein it will be indicated whether the impact will be local (limited to the immediate area or site of development) or regional, and a value between 1 and 5 will be assigned as appropriate (with 1 being low and 5 being high):
- The **duration**, wherein it will be indicated whether:
 - * the lifetime of the impact will be of a very short duration (0-1 years), assigned a score of 1;
 - * the lifetime of the impact will be of a short duration (2-5 years), assigned a score of 2;
 - * medium-term (5-15 years), assigned a score of 3;
 - * long term (> 15 years), assigned a score of 4; or
 - * permanent, assigned a score of 5;
- The **magnitude**, quantified on a scale from 0-10 where; 0 is small and will have no effect on the environment, 2 is minor and will not result in an impact on processes, 4 is low and will cause a slight impact on processes, 6 is moderate and will result in processes continuing but in a modified way, 8 is high (processes are altered to the extent that they temporarily cease), and 10 is very high and results in complete destruction of patterns and permanent cessation of processes.
- The **probability of occurrence**, which shall describe the likelihood of the impact actually occurring. Probability will be estimated on a scale of 1-5 where; 1 is very improbable (probably will not happen), 2 is improbable (some possibility, but low likelihood), 3 is probable (distinct possibility), 4 is highly probable (most likely) and 5 is definite (impact will occur regardless of any prevention measures).
- The **significance**, which shall be determined through a synthesis of the characteristics described above and can be assessed as low, medium or high; and
- the **status**, which will be described as either positive, negative or neutral.
- the degree to which the impact can be reversed.
- the degree to which the impact may cause irreplaceable loss of resources.
- the *degree* to which the impact can be mitigated.

The **significance** is calculated by combining the criteria in the following formula:

$$S=(E+D+M) P$$

S = Significance weighting

E = Extent

D = Duration

M = Magnitude

P = Probability

The **significance weightings** for each potential impact are as follows:

- < 30 points: Low (i.e., where this impact would not have a direct influence on the decision to develop in the area),
- 30-60 points: Medium (i.e., where the impact could influence the decision to develop in the area unless it is effectively mitigated),
- 60 points: High (i.e., where the impact must have an influence on the decision process to develop in the area).

3.7 Limitations and Constraints of the study

The authors acknowledge that the brief literature review is not exhaustive on the literature of the area. Due to the nature of heritage resources and pedestrian surveys, the possibility exists that some features or artefacts may not have been discovered/recorded and the possible occurrence of graves and other cultural material cannot be excluded. This limitation is successfully mitigated with the implementation of a Chance Find Procedure and monitoring of the study area by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO). This report only deals with the footprint area of the proposed development and consisted of non-intrusive surface surveys. This study did not assess the impact on medicinal plants and intangible heritage as it is assumed that these components will be highlighted through the public consultation process if relevant. It is possible that new information could come to light in future, which might change the results of this Impact Assessment.

4 Description of Socio-Economic Environment

As per StatsSA and the 2011 Census data the City of Johannesburg Local Municipality has a total population of 4,4 million of which 76,4% are black African, 12,3% are white people, 5,6% are coloured people, and 4,9% are Indian/Asian. Of those 20 years and older 3,4% have completed primary school, 32,4% have some secondary education, 34,9% have completed matric, 19,2% have some form of higher education, and 2,9% of those aged 20 years and older have no form of schooling.

There are 2 261 490 economically active (employed or unemployed but looking for work) people in the City of Johannesburg; of these 25,0% are unemployed. Of the 1 228 666 economically active youth (15–35 years) in the area, 31,5% are unemployed.

5 Results of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement:

5.1.1 Stakeholder Identification

Adjacent landowners and the public at large were informed of the proposed activity as part of the BA process by the EAP. Site notices and advertisements notifying interested and affected parties were placed at strategic points and in local newspapers as part of the process. No heritage concerns have been raised thus far.

6 Literature / Background Study:

6.1 Literature Review (SAHRIS)

Forty-two sites are on record for the 2627 BD topographic map at the Wits database. These sites consist of Earlier, Middle and Later Stone Age, Late Iron Age and several historical structures including blockhouses. None of these sites are in proximity of the study area and will not be affected by the proposed development. Several previous CRM projects were also conducted in the general vicinity of the study area, reports consulted is listed in Table 6.

Table 6. Studies consulted for this project.

Author	Year	Project	Finds
Van der Walt, J.	2016	Archaeological Impact Assessment Edna Trade route 88 kV power line and switching station	Ruins, stone cairns and Stone Age on ridges.
Van der Walt, J.	2016	Archaeological Impact Assessment for The Proposed Ennerdale X6 Residential Development, Gauteng Province	Historic structures
Pelser, A. J.	2015	Phase 1 HIA Report for Proposed Development on The Remaining Extent of Portion 4 Of Faraosfontein 372IQ, In Walkerville, Gauteng	Iron Age, Historical buildings and cemeteries/ graves.
Seliane, M	2014	Finetown Proper & Ennerdale South Phase I Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment	An Apostolic Church Building.
Huffman, T.N.	2008	Lenasia South Impact Assessment	Stone Age and Boer War Fortifications on ridge.
Huffman, T.N.	2008	Lenasia South Extension, Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment	No heritage features inside development footprint although a Stone Age site were recorded on ridge outside of the development.
Francois P Coetzee	2008	Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Mixed/Residential Development on Doornkuil 369 IQ, and Associated Infrastructure Upgrades, Sedibeng District Municipality	Graves and Historical structures
Huffman, T. N	1991	Rietfontein Housing Development AIA	Stone Age, Iron Age Sites and Historical Buildings

6.1.1 Google Earth and The Genealogical Society of South Africa (Graves and burial sites)

Google Earth and 1:50 000 maps of the area were utilised to identify possible places where archaeological and historical sites might be located. The database of the Genealogical Society of South Africa indicated no known grave sites within the study area

6.2 Archaeological Background

Although there are no well-known Stone Age sites located in or around the study area there is evidence of the use of the larger area by Stone Age communities, especially along ridges to the south of the current study area (Huffman 2008a & b).

Interestingly closer to Johannesburg, the Melville Koppies is a Middle Stone-Age site. (Bergh 1999: 4) This area was also important to Iron Age communities, since these people had smelted and worked iron ore at the Melville Koppies site since the year 1060, by approximation. (Bergh 1999: 7, 87). Regarding the Iron Age, the well-known Smelting Site at Melville Koppies requires further mention. The site was excavated by Professor Mason from the Department of Archaeology of WITS in the 1980's.

Extensive Stone walled sites are also recorded at Klipriviers Berg Nature reserve belonging to the Late Iron Age period. A large body of research is available on this area. These sites (Taylor's Type N, Mason's Class 2 & 5) are now collectively referred to as Klipriviersberg (Huffman 2007). These settlements are complex in that aggregated settlements are common, the outer wall sometimes includes scallops to mark back courtyards, there are more small stock kraals, and straight walls separate households in the residential zone. These sites date to the 18th and 19th centuries and was built by people in the Fokeng cluster. In this area the Klipriviersberg walling would have ended at about AD 1823, when Mzilikazi entered the area (Rasmussen 1978). This settlement type may have lasted longer in other areas because of the positive interaction between Fokeng and Mzilikazi.

6.2.1 Historical Background

The Difaqane (Sotho), or Mfekane ("the crushing" in Nguni) was a time of bloody upheavals in Natal and on the Highveld, which occurred around the early 1820's until the late 1830's. (Bergh 1999: 10) It came about in response to heightened competition for land and trade and caused population groups like gun-carrying Griquas and Shaka's Zulus to attack other tribes. (Bergh 1999: 14; 116-119) It seems that, in 1827, Mzilikazi's Ndebele started moving through the area where Johannesburg is located today. This group went on raids to various other areas in order to expand their area of influence. (Bergh 1999: 11). During the time of the Difaqane, a northwards migration of white settlers from the Cape was also taking place. Some travellers, missionaries and adventurers had gone on expeditions to the northern areas in South Africa, some already as early as the 1720's. One Bain travelled through, or close by the area in 1831. One Harris also travelled through this area in 1836. (Bergh 1999: 13)

It was however only by the late 1820's that a mass-movement of Dutch speaking people in the Cape Colony started advancing into the northern areas. This was due to feelings of mounting dissatisfaction caused by economical and other circumstances in the Cape. This movement later became known as the Great Trek. This migration resulted in a massive increase in the extent of that proportion of modern South Africa dominated by people of European descent. (Ross 2002: 39). By 1939 to 1940, farm boundaries were drawn up in an area that includes the present-day Johannesburg and Krugersdorp. (Bergh 1999: 15).

6.2.1.1 Johannesburg

The city of Johannesburg was formally established in 1886 with the discovery of gold and the Witwatersrand reef on the farm Langlaagte. This gold discovery set off an influx of people from all over the world into the settlement to find gold. The new settlement was named after two officials of the Zuid-Afrikaansche Republiek (ZAR), Christiaan Johannes Joubert and Johannes Rissik, who both worked in land surveying and mapping.

6.2.1.2 Ennerdale

The first home in the Ennerdale area was built by the Smith family in 1942. A school was established, and numerous churches were established, initially from homes of people residing in the area. An asbestos school was erected in 1958 (www.ennerdale.co.za).

6.2.2 Anglo-Boer War

The Anglo-Boer War, which took place between 1899 and 1902 in South Africa, was one of the most turbulent times in South Africa's history. An Anglo Boer War battle known as the Battle of Doornkop took place in the area on 29 May 1900. The British were advancing toward Johannesburg led by General John French. De La Rey and his men held the Klipriviersberg Ridge for the first two days but on the third day the Boers were outflanked by French's cavalry to the West, where General Sarel Oosthuizen's commando was forced to withdraw. This opened the road to Johannesburg and the British took the city peacefully on 30 May 1900. Huffman (2008) recorded several sangers dating to the Boer war close to the study area on a ridge.

6.2.3 Cultural Landscape

Long term impact on the cultural landscape is considered to be negligible as the surrounding area consists of a densely developed zone. Visual impacts to scenic routes and sense of place are also considered to be low.

7 Description of the Physical Environment

The proposed project area is situated on the southern end of Ennerdale near the Grassmere township about 1 km north of the N1 highway. The proposed project area is characterised by an open area with a fair ground cover of grass and multiple large thickets of small trees. Certain areas within the proposed project area contains rocky soil with large rocks scattered across the surface. This may be due to previous disturbance as a result of construction activities. The Don Bosco Educational facility is situated on the northern edge of the proposed project area along Witherite Road. General site conditions are illustrated in Figure 7.1 to 7.4.



Figure 7.1. General site conditions marked by clusters of trees and grass cover.



Figure 7.2. General site conditions of the eastern sections of the project area.



Figure 7.3. General view of the rocky soil situated on the western edge of the project area.



Figure 7.4. General view of Witherite road and the Don Bosco Educational facility.

8 Findings of the Survey

8.1 Heritage Resources

An existing railway line runs along the eastern edge of the project area along with an artificial wetland that is caused by a sewage line that is currently draining into this area. A large series of settling ponds or ground-built reservoirs is situated on the southern edge of the area. Degraded pipelines along this area possibly indicating past water treatment activities. An Educational facility is situated on the northern edge of the project area along Witherite Road. Local community members were moving through the proposed project area during the survey that where hunting for small game with dogs. Illegal dumping takes place along Witherite Road and no focal points like pans that would have attracted human occupation in antiquity were noted. This was confirmed during the survey and no sites of heritage significance were recorded. General site conditions are illustrated in Figure 8.1 – 8.4.



Figure 8.1. Existing degraded pipelines running towards the ground dams situated on the southern edge of the project area.



Figure 8.2. General view of the multiple large ground dams or reservoirs situated on the southern edge of the project area.



Figure 8.3 Existing sewage lines emptying out into the eastern edge of the project area causing an artificial wetland.



Figure 8.4. Illegal dumping taking place along the northern edge of the project area.

8.2 Cultural Landscape

The study area is in a rural setting and seemed to have been fallow for a number of years with no developments in the study area. Railroads and dwellings do occur in the general area dating from prior to 1944 (Figure 8.6 to 8.7).

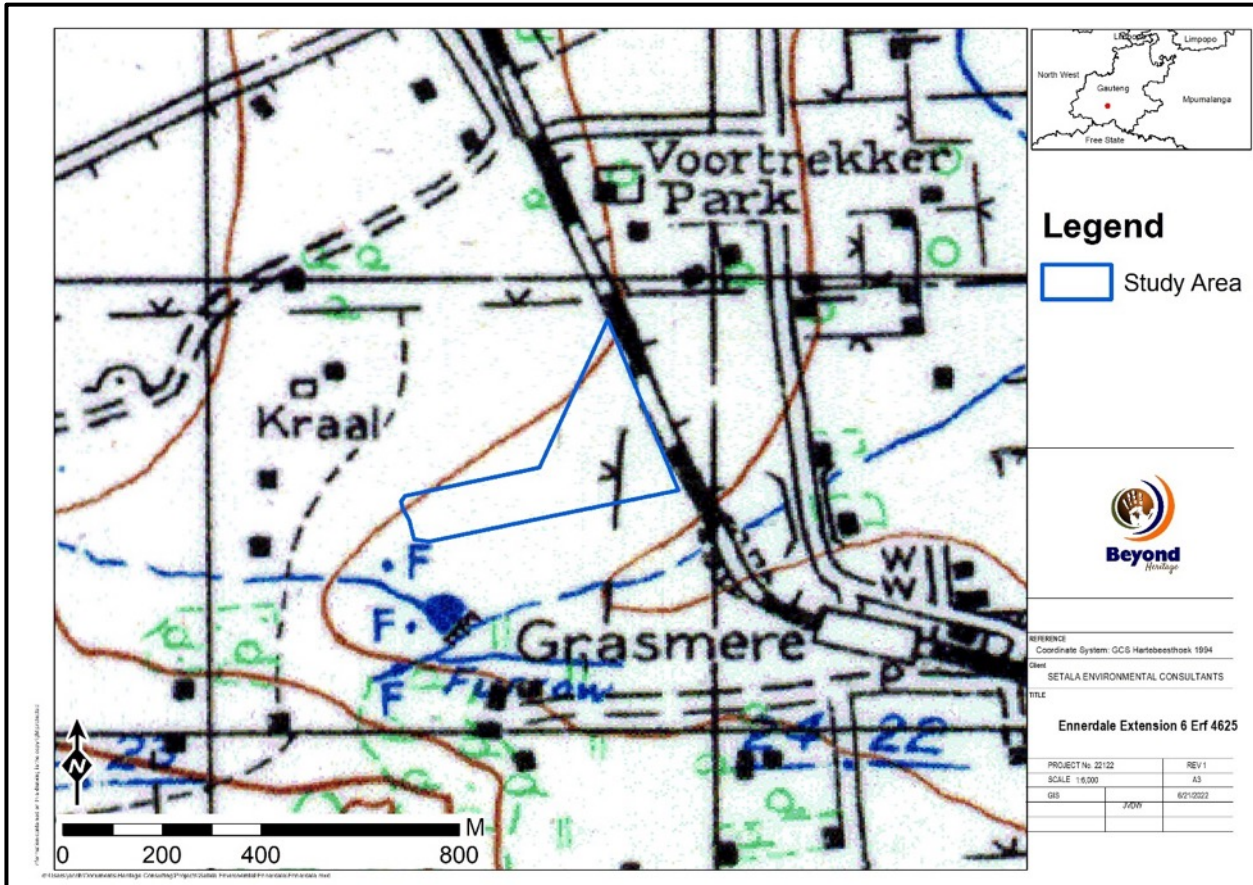


Figure 8.5. 1944 Topographic map of the area showing no developments in the study area.

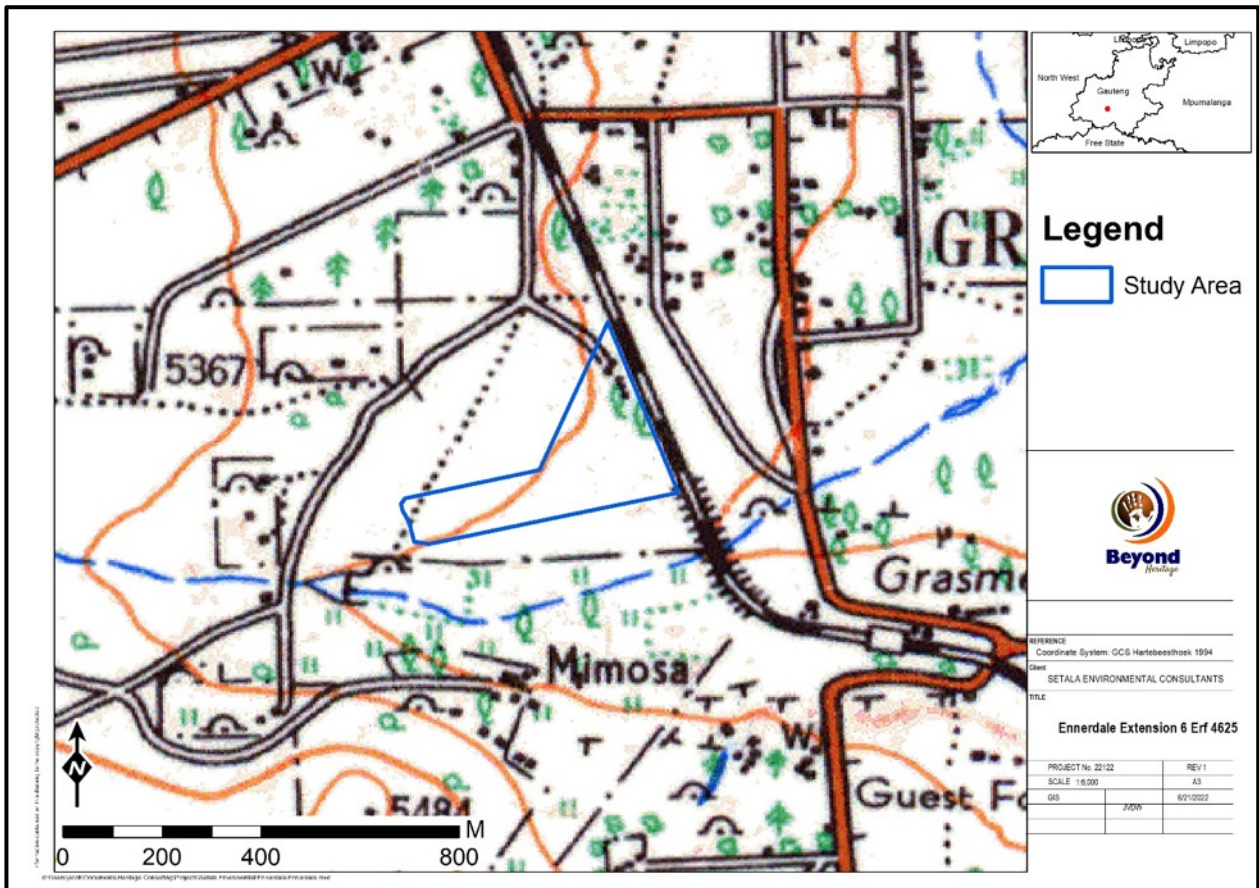


Figure 8.6. 1956 Topographic map indicating a road and potential structures in the north of the study area.

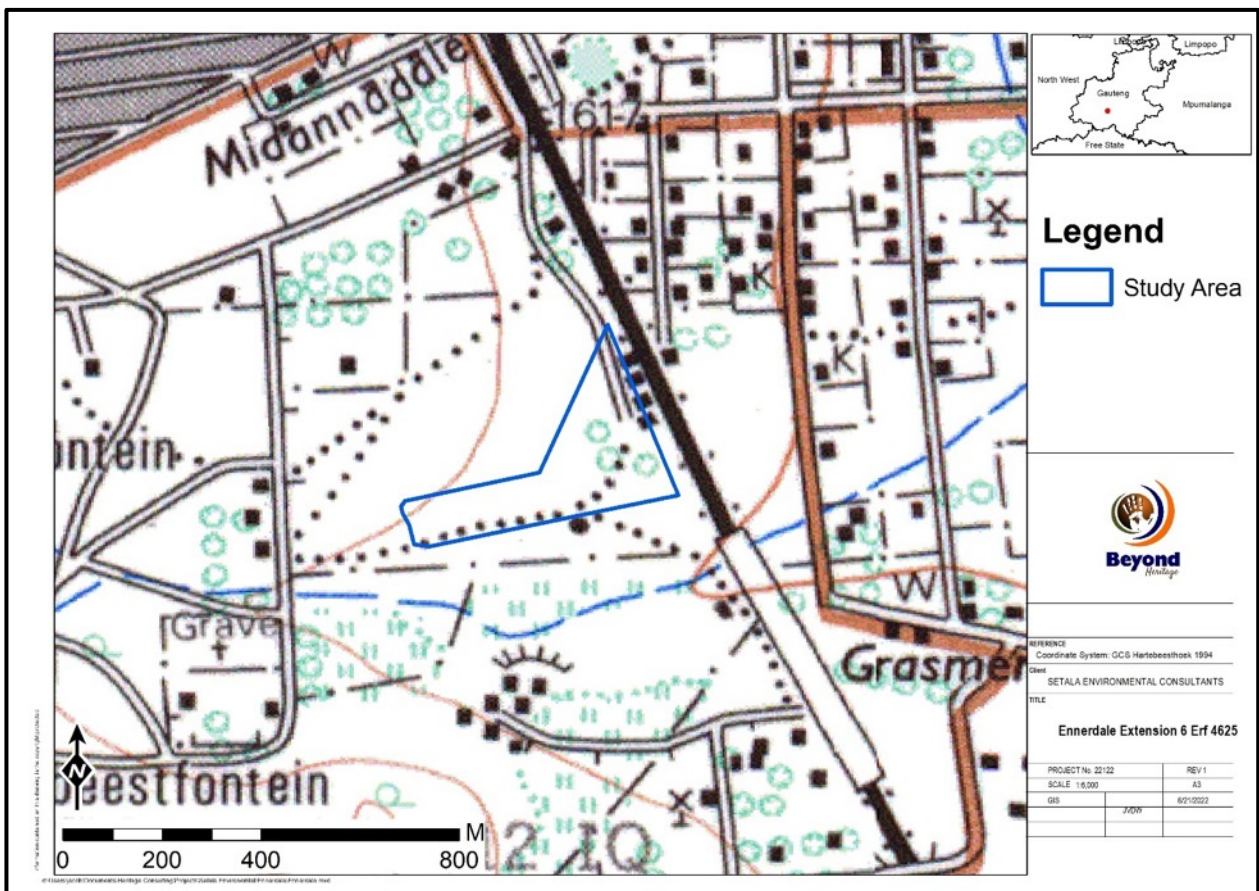
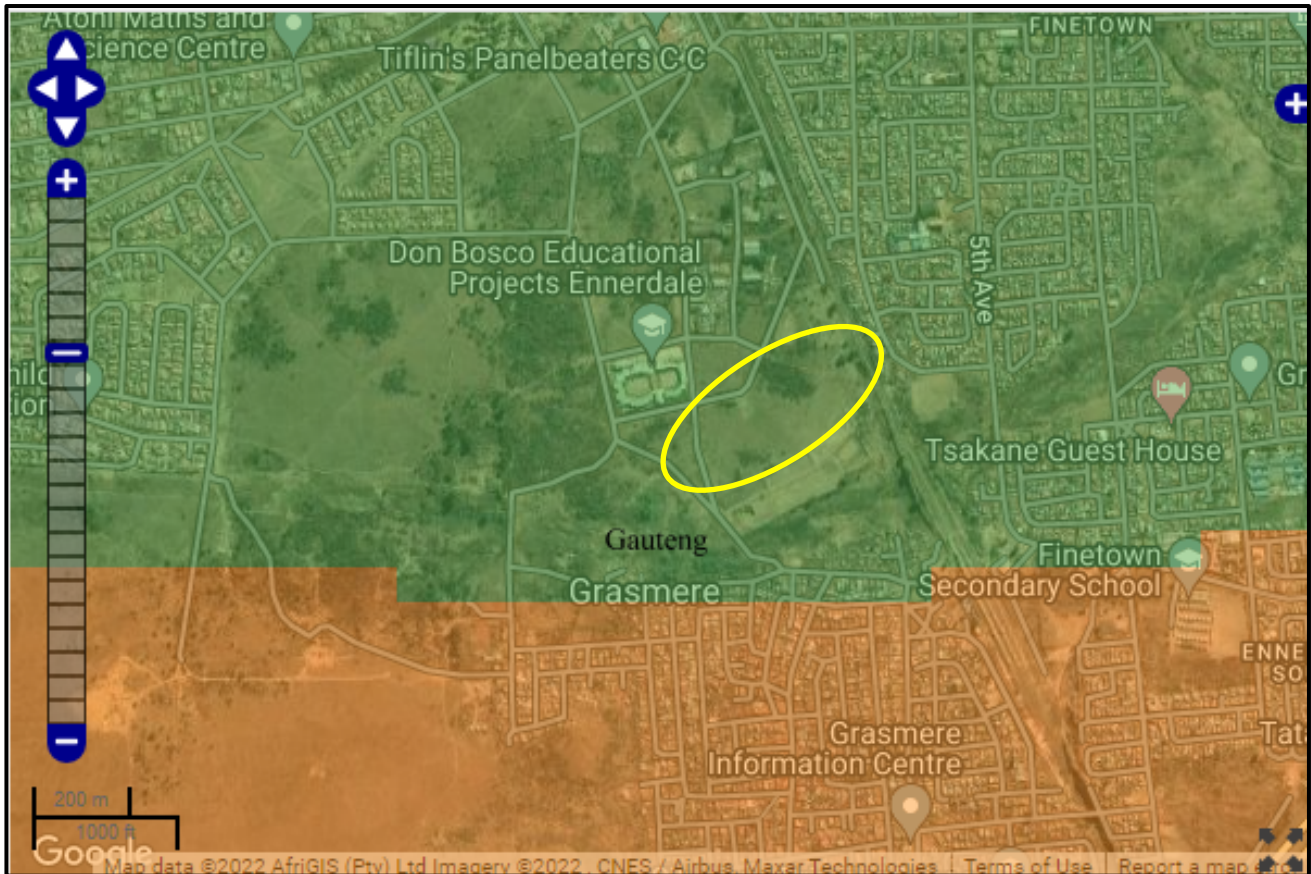


Figure 8.7. 1976 Topographic map indicating a road and potential structures in the north of the study area.

8.3 Paleontological Heritage

According to the SAHRA Paleontological map the study area is of moderate paleontological significance (Figure 8.9) and an independent study was conducted for this aspect. Prof Bamford (2022) concluded that it is extremely unlikely that any fossils would be preserved in the overlying soils and sands of the Quaternary. The Hekpoort Formation is predominantly volcanic so would not preserve any fossils. There is an extremely small chance that microfossils may occur in the overlying palaeosols of the Hekpoort Formation, if the palaeosol occurs here. It should be noted that the putative fossils are microscopic and can only be seen in thin section under a microscope. Nonetheless, a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the EMPr.



Colour	Sensitivity	Required Action
RED	VERY HIGH	Field assessment and protocol for finds is required
ORANGE/YELLOW	HIGH	Desktop study is required and based on the outcome of the desktop study, a field assessment is likely
GREEN	MODERATE	Desktop study is required
BLUE	LOW	No palaeontological studies are required however a protocol for finds is required
GREY	INSIGNIFICANT/ZERO	No palaeontological studies are required
WHITE/CLEAR	UNKNOWN	These areas will require a minimum of a desktop study. As more information comes to light, SAHRA will continue to populate the map

Figure 8.8. Paleontological sensitivity of the approximate study area (yellow polygon) as indicated on the SAHRA Palaeontological sensitivity map.

9 Potential Impact

Impacts to heritage resources is low as no sites of significance are noted in the study area. Any potential impacts to subsurface finds or unrecorded cultural resources will occur during the pre-construction and construction activities and any additional effects to subsurface heritage resources can be successfully mitigated by implementing a chance find procedure. With the implementation of the recommended mitigation measures impacts of the project on heritage resources is low during all phases of the project (Table 7).

Cumulative impacts considered as an effect caused by the proposed action that results from the incremental impact of an action when added to other past, present, or reasonably foreseeable future actions. (Cornell Law School Information Institute, 2020). Cumulative impacts occur from the combination of effects of various impacts on heritage resources. The importance of identifying and assessing cumulative impacts is that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. In the case of this project, impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level. However, this and other projects in the area can have a negative impact on heritage sites in the area where these sites have been destroyed unknowingly.

9.1.1 Pre-Construction phase

It is assumed that the pre-construction phase involves the removal of topsoil and vegetation as well as the establishment of infrastructure. These activities can have a negative and irreversible impact on heritage features if any occur. Impacts include destruction or partial destruction of non-renewable heritage resources.

9.1.2 Construction Phase

During this phase, the impacts and effects are similar in nature but more extensive than the pre-construction phase. Potential impacts include destruction or partial destruction of non-renewable heritage resources.

9.1.3 Operation Phase

No impacts are expected during the operation phase.

9.1.4 Impact Assessment for the Project

Table 7. Impact assessment for the project.

	Without mitigation	With mitigation (Preservation/ excavation of site)
Nature: During the construction phase activities resulting in disturbance of surfaces and/or sub-surfaces may destroy, damage, alter, or remove from its original position archaeological and paleontological material or objects.		
Extent	Local (2)	Local (2)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Minor (2)
Probability	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)
Significance	18 (Low)	18 (Low)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Not reversible	Not reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	Yes
Can impacts be mitigated?	NA	NA
Mitigation:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of the study area by the ECO to implement a chance find procedure in the case of chance finds 		
Cumulative impacts:		

The proposed project will have a low cumulative impact as no known heritage resources will be adversely affected.

Residual Impacts:

Although surface sites can be avoided or mitigated, there is a chance that completely buried sites would still be impacted on, but this cannot be quantified.

10 Conclusion and recommendations

The Project area is characterised by an open area with short grass cover and shrubs with extensive disturbance attributed to surrounding and previous developments in the area and is considered to be of low archaeological potential. This was confirmed during the field survey and no heritage sites of significance were noted

According to the SAHRA Paleontological sensitivity map the study area is of moderate paleontological significance (Figure 8.9) and an independent study was conducted for this aspect and a Fossil Chance Find Protocol should be added to the EMPr:

The impact to heritage resources is expected to be low provided that the recommendations in this report are adhered to, based on the South African Heritage Resource Authority (SAHRA) 's approval

10.1 Recommendations for condition of authorisation

The following recommendations for Environmental Authorisation apply and the project may only proceed based on approval from SAHRA:

Recommendations:

- Monitoring of the study area during construction and if chance finds are encountered, the implementation of a Chance Find Procedure (outlined under 10.2).

10.2 Chance Find Procedures

10.2.1 Heritage Resources

The possibility of the occurrence of subsurface finds or unrecorded finds cannot be excluded. Therefore, if during construction any possible finds such as stone tool scatters, artefacts or bone and fossil remains are made, the operations must be stopped, and a qualified archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the find and therefor chance find procedures should be put in place as part of the EMP. A short summary of chance find procedures is discussed below and monitoring guidelines for this procedure are provided in Section 10.5.

This procedure applies to the developer's permanent employees, its subsidiaries, contractors and subcontractors, and service providers. The aim of this procedure is to establish monitoring and reporting procedures to ensure compliance with this policy and its associated procedures. Construction crews must be properly inducted to ensure they are fully aware of the procedures regarding chance finds as discussed below.

- If during the pre-construction phase, construction, operations or closure phases of this project, any person employed by the developer, one of its subsidiaries, contractors and subcontractors, or service provider, finds any artefact of cultural significance or heritage site, this person must cease work at the site of the find and report this find to their immediate supervisor, and through their supervisor to the senior on-site manager.
- It is the responsibility of the senior on-site Manager to make an initial assessment of the extent of the find and confirm the extent of the work stoppage in that area.
- The senior on-site Manager will inform the ECO of the chance find and its immediate impact on operations. The ECO will then contact a professional archaeologist for an assessment of the finds who will notify the SAHRA.

10.2.2 Monitoring Program for Paleontology – to commence once the excavations / drilling activities begin.

1. The following procedure is only required if fossils are seen on the surface and when drilling/excavations commence.
2. When excavations begin the rocks and must be given a cursory inspection by the environmental officer or designated person. Any fossiliferous material (trace fossils, fossils of plants, insects, bone or coalified material) should be put aside in a suitably protected place. This way the project activities will not be interrupted.
3. Photographs of similar fossils must be provided to the developer to assist in recognizing the fossil plants, vertebrates, invertebrates or trace fossils in the shales and mudstones. This information will be built into the EMP's training and awareness plan and procedures.
4. Photographs of the putative fossils can be sent to the palaeontologist for a preliminary assessment.
5. If there is any possible fossil material found by the developer/environmental officer then the qualified palaeontologist sub-contracted for this project, should visit the site to inspect the selected material and check the dumps where feasible.
6. Fossil plants or vertebrates that are considered to be of good quality or scientific interest by the palaeontologist must be removed, catalogued and housed in a suitable institution where they can be made available for further study. Before the fossils are removed from the site a SAHRA permit must be obtained. Annual reports must be submitted to SAHRA as required by the relevant permits.
7. If no good fossil material is recovered, then no site inspections by the palaeontologist will be necessary. A final report by the palaeontologist must be sent to SAHRA once the project has been completed and only if there are fossils.

8. If no fossils are found and the excavations have finished then no further monitoring is required.

10.3 Reasoned Opinion

The overall impact of the project is considered to be low and residual impacts can be managed to an acceptable level through implementation of the recommendations made in this report. The socio-economic benefits also outweigh the possible impacts of the development if the correct mitigation measures are implemented for the project.

10.4 Potential risk

Potential risks to the proposed project are the occurrence of intangible features and unrecorded cultural resources (of which graves and subsurface cultural material are the highest risk). This can cause delays during construction, as well as additional costs involved in mitigation and possible layout changes.

10.5 Monitoring Requirements

Day to day monitoring can be conducted by the Environmental Control Officers (ECO). The ECO or other responsible persons should be trained along the following lines:

- *Induction training:* Responsible staff identified by the developer should attend a short course on heritage management and identification of heritage resources.
- *Site monitoring and watching brief:* As most heritage resources occur below surface, all earth-moving activities need to be routinely monitored in case of accidental discoveries. The greatest potential impacts are from pre-construction and construction activities. The ECO should monitor all such activities. If any heritage resources are found, the chance finds procedure must be followed as outlined above.

Table 8. Monitoring requirements for the project

Heritage Monitoring					
Aspect	Area	Responsible for monitoring and measuring	Frequency	Proactive or reactive measurement	Method
Cultural Heritage Resources chance finds	Entire project area	EO & ECO	Weekly (Pre construction and construction phase)	Proactively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If risks are manifested (accidental discovery of heritage resources) the chance find procedure should be implemented: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cease all works immediately; 2. Report incident to Site Manager 3. EPC (Engineering Procurement and Construction) Contractor to contact an archaeologist/ palaeontologist to inspect the site; 4. Report incident to SAHRA; as advised by specialist and 5. Employ site specific mitigation measures recommended by the specialist after assessment in accordance with the requirements of the relevant authorities. • Only recommence operations once impacts have been mitigated.

10.6 Management Measures for inclusion in the EMPr

Table 9. Heritage Management Plan for EMPr implementation

Area	Mitigation measures	Phase	Timeframe	Responsible party for implementation	Target	Performance indicators (Monitoring tool)
General project area	Implement chance find procedures in case possible heritage finds are uncovered	Construction	Throughout the project	Applicant EPC Contractor	Ensure compliance with relevant legislation and recommendations from SAHRA under Section 35, 36 and 38 of NHRA	ECO Checklist/Report

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