

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

FOR THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF A RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AND RELATED
INFRASTRUCTURE: DERDEPOORTPARK EXTENSION 44 ON PORTIONS 426 AND 679 OF THE
FARM DERDEPOORT 326-JR, PORTION 426 AND 679 OF DERDEPOORT, CITY OF TSHWANE
(COT) METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY.

Type of development:

Residential Township Development

Client:

Exigent Engineering Consultants cc

Applicant:

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APPROVAL PAGE

Project Name	Derdepoort Residential Development Project
Report Title	Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Construction of a Residential Development and Related Infrastructure: Derdepoortpark Extension 44 on Portions 426 and 679 of the Farm Derdepoort 326-Jr, Portion 426 and 679 Of Derdepoort, City Of Tshwane (COT) Metropolitan Municipality.
Authority Reference Number	TBC
Report Status	Draft Report
Applicant Name	Zotec Developments (Pty) Ltd

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Date	Report Reference Number	Description of Amendment

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REPORT OUTLINE

Appendix 6 of the GNR 326 Environmental Impact Assessment (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 Section 12
(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, 7 and 8.
(cB) a description of existing impacts on the site, cumulative impacts of the proposed development and levels of acceptable change;	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
(I) 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
(l) Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation	Section 10. 1.
(m) Monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 10. 5.
(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 10.3
(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 BAR report
(q) Any other information requested by the competent authority	N.A

Executive Summary

Exigent Engineering Consultants cc was appointed as the Environmental Assessment Practitioner (EAP) by Zotec Developments (Pty) Ltd to undertake the required Environmental Authorisation Process for the development of Derdepoort X44 Residential Township Development. Beyond Heritage was appointed to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the project and the study area was assessed on a desktop level and by a non-intrusive pedestrian field survey. Key findings of the assessment include:


- The study area was previously assessed by van der Walt (2007) who recorded an Early Iron Age site. The study area was again assessed by Pelsner (2022) who did not record any heritage features but who did comment on the altered and disturbed character of the study area that would have destroyed surface evidence of heritage sites;
- This was confirmed during the current survey whereby no heritage sites or artefacts of significance were noted;
- The demolished remains of modern ruins are present in the project area but are not older than 60 years and are thus not considered heritage resources;
- The palaeontological sensitivity of the study area is zero/insignificant and no further palaeontological studies are required.

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

Recommendations:

- Implementation of the Chance Find Procedure for the project as outlined under Section 10.2
- Archaeological monitoring of earthworks during the construction phase at the Early Iron Age Location identified in the Van der Walt (2007) report.

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 (NEMA) (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. of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.
Signature	
Date	26/01/2023

a) Expertise of the specialist

Jaco van der Walt has been practising as a Cultural Resource Management (CRM) archaeologist for 15 years. Jaco is an accredited member of the Association of South African Professional Archaeologists (ASAPA) (#159) and APHP #114 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

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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 recently, 100 years ago)

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 HIA for the proposed development of the Derdepoort X44 Residential Township Development on approximately 8 hectares of land. The proposed site is situated on the south east corner of the crossing between the R513 and M15 about 1km east of the N1 in Derdepoort, Pretoria (Figure 1.1 to 1.3). The report forms part of the Basic Assessment (BA) and Environmental Management Programme Report (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 heritage resources 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 the following report. SAHRA as a commenting authority under section 38(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) 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 project are outlined under Table 2 and 3.

Table 2: Project Description

Project area	The project site is on Portions 426 and 679 of the Farm Derdepoort 326-JR.
Magisterial District	City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality
Central co-ordinate of the development	S25°41'16.77", E28°17'39.81"
Topographic Map Number	2528CB

Table 3: Infrastructure and project activities

Type of development	Residential Township Development
Size of development	8 hectares
Project Components	The proposed construction of the residential development and related infrastructure consists of around 560 units with a density of 65 units/hectare on Portion 426 and 679 on the Farm Derdepoort 362-JR

1.3 Alternatives

No alternatives were provided, but the area assessed allows for siting of the development to avoid impacts to heritage resources.



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

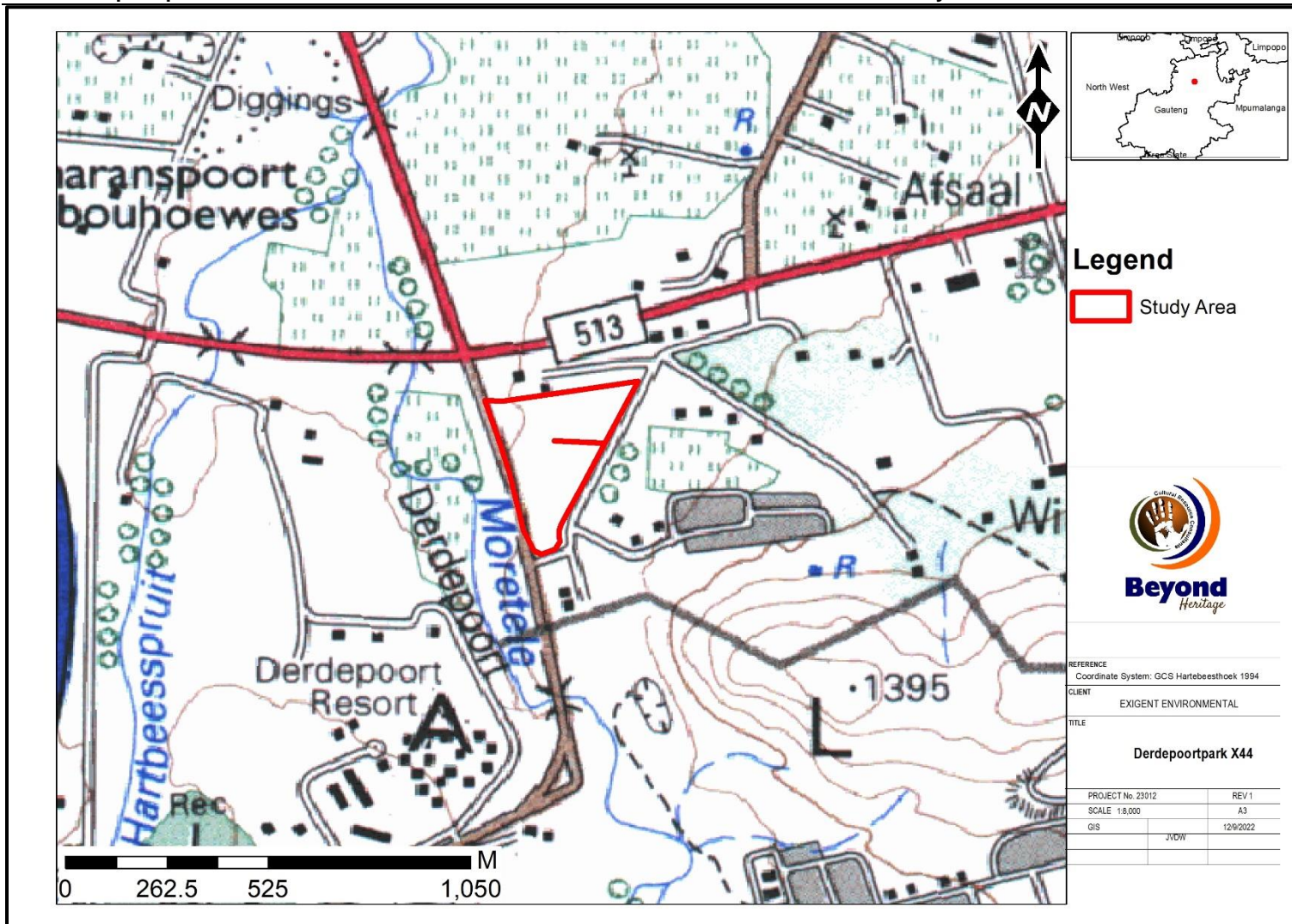


Figure 1.2. Local setting of the project (1: 50 000 topographical map).



Figure 1.3. Aerial image of the study 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 EMP, to the Provincial Heritage Resource Agency (PHRA) 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 EMP, 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 Southern African Development Community (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 include (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 and GNR 548 as well as the SAHRA BGG Policy 2020. Graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years fall under Section 36 of Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA), as well as the National Health Act of 2003 and are under 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) re-instituted by Proclamation 109 of 17 June 1994 and implemented by CoGHSTA as well as the National Health Act of 2003 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. . 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 the National Health Act of 2003.

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 EA 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 (conducted by the EAP) process was to capture and address any issues raised by community members and other stakeholders during key stakeholder and public meetings.

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 development footprint;
- 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	9 December 2022
Season	Summer – The time of year did influence the survey since the area is extremely overgrown with dense vegetation after the summer rains. The development footprint was however sufficiently covered to understand the heritage character of the area (Figure 3.1).

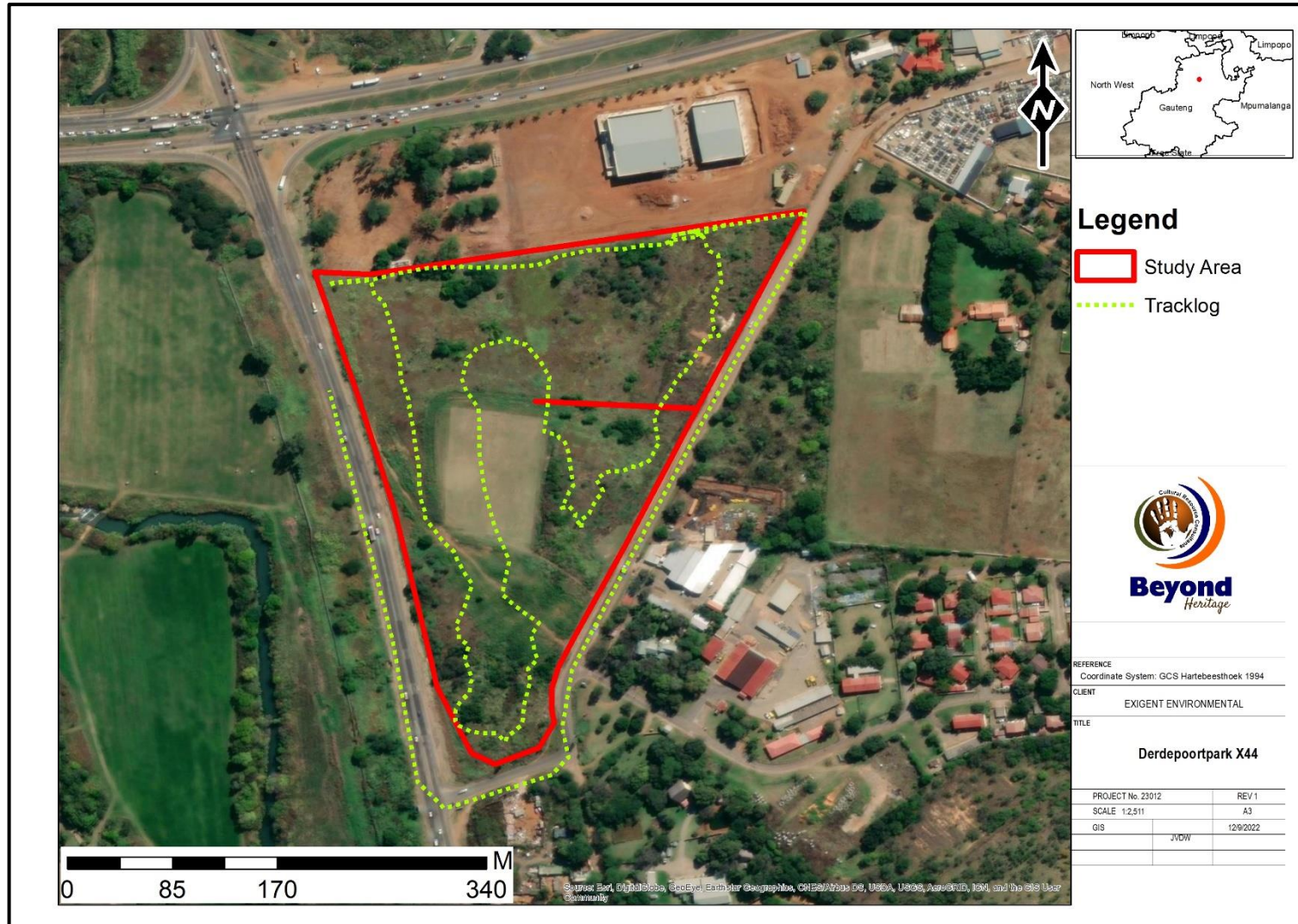


Figure 3.1. Tracklog of the survey path in green.

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 subsurface nature of heritage resources, the possibility of discovery of heritage resources (including burials) during the construction phase cannot be excluded. Also, dense grass cover hampered ground visibility and although unlikely informal graves could have been undetected during the field survey. This limitation is successfully mitigated with the implementation of a chance find procedure and monitoring of the study area by the 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 would have been 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

According to the 2011 Census data, the City of Tshwane is home to approximately 2,9 million people. Tshwane's population is predominantly black Africans representing 2,2 million people, followed by a White population of approximately 600 000 people, 59 166 Coloured individuals and 51 547 Asian individuals. About 37% of the population is classified as youth, making Tshwane one of the youngest cities in South Africa. Tshwane is home to different languages such as Afrikaans, English, Northern Sotho, Tsonga and Tswana. From an education perspective, as per the 2011 Census estimates, 25% of Tshwane's population are matriculants; whilst 3,7% of the population has no education. The City boasts a vibrant, diverse and growing economy which contributed 27% to Gauteng's GDP and 9 per cent to the national GDP in 2011. Of the 1 079 273 economically active people (employed and unemployed but looking for work), 24,2% are unemployed, 64095 are classified as discouraged work-seekers, and 612 750 are not economically active. Of the youth (aged 15 – 34), 32,6% 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)

The area under investigation was previously assessed (see van der Walt 2007 and Pelser 2022). Surveys in the surrounding areas found stone tools, Iron Age finds, an old canal, and modern structures. The following Cultural Resource Management (CRM) assessments (Table 6) were conducted in the area and consulted for this report:

Table 6. CRM reports consulted for the study.

Author	Year	Project	Findings
Van der Walt, J.	2007	Heritage Scoping Report: Proposed New Residential Development on Portions 429, 426 and 561 of the Farm Derdepoort 326 JR, Pretoria, Gauteng.	Ceramics, tuyère fragments, slag, modern structures.
Pelser, A.J.	2022	Phase 1 HIA Report for Proposed Township Development on Portion 426 of the Farm Derdepoort 326JR, City of Tshwane, Gauteng.	No Sites
Coetzee, F.P.	2008	Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Residential Development on Portion 257 and Portion 333 of the farm Derdepoort 326JR (Gaut 002/07-08/N0852), Tshwane Municipality.	Two modern houses
Van Schalkwyk, J.	2015	Cultural heritage assessment for the proposed Derdepoort Park Extension 15 Development, City of Tshwane, Gauteng Province.	No Sites
Küsel, U.	2007	Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment of Remainder 181 of the Farm Derdepoort 326 JR in Tshwane Gauteng.	An old canal, and a modern house.
Van Vollenhoven, A.C.	2012	A Report on a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Proposed Derdepoort Park X 24, 25 and X 28 to the North of Pretoria, Gauteng Province.	No Sites
Van Schalkwyk, J., Teichert, F., & Pelser, A.	2002	A Survey of Cultural Resources for Ext. 34, 36 & 38 of the Farm Hartebeesfontein 324 JR, Pretoria.	Stone tools, Iron Age pottery, and a rectangular stone structure

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

The archaeology of the area can be divided in three main periods namely the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical period.

6.2.1 Stone Age

South Africa has a long and complex Stone Age sequence of more than 2 million years. The broad sequence includes the Later Stone Age, the Middle Stone Age and the Earlier Stone Age. Each of these phases contains sub-phases or industrial complexes, and within these we can expect regional variation regarding characteristics and time ranges. For (CRM) purposes it is often only expected/ possible to identify the presence of the three main phases. Yet sometimes the recognition of cultural groups, affinities or trends in technology and/or subsistence practices, as represented by the sub-phases or industrial complexes, is achievable. The three main phases can be divided as follows;

- » Later Stone Age (LSA); associated with Khoi and San societies and their immediate predecessors. - Recently to ~30 thousand years ago.
- » Middle Stone Age (MSA); associated with Homo sapiens and archaic modern human - . 30-300 thousand years ago.
- » Earlier Stone Age (ESA); associated with early Homo groups such as Homo habilis and Homo erectus. - 400 000-> 2 million years ago.

Approximately 10km west of the study area, a significant Stone Age site is situated within the Wonderboom Nature Reserve. Stone tools found here are associated with being that of later Acheulean lithology which dates it to the Early Stone Age (Mason 1957). This site was favourable for early hominids due to the Wonderboompoort which would have been used as a game funnel in order to hunt animals with minimal efforts (Lombard et al 2021). This site also shows evidence of in situ raw material procurement of quartzite found within the Magaliesberg Mountain (Lombard et al 2021). Similar late Acheulean stone tool scatters have been found all along the Magaliesberg Mountain. The Magaliesberg Mountain attracted human occupation throughout the whole Stone Age. MSA and LSA scatters have also been identified throughout the Magaliesberg Mountain (Bergh 1999, van Vollenhoven 2000). MSA and LSA occupations typically occurred near river banks, and caves and rock shelters throughout the region. Stone tools found closer to the study area have been identified as out of context as they were not present in-situ.

6.2.2 Iron Age

Bantu-speaking people moved into Eastern and Southern Africa about 2,000 years ago (Mitchell 2002). These people cultivated sorghum and millets, herded cattle and small stock and manufactured iron tools and copper ornaments. Because metalworking represents a new technology, archaeologists call this period the Iron Age. Characteristic ceramic styles help archaeologists to separate the sites into different groups and time periods. The Iron Age as a whole represents the spread of Bantu speaking people and includes both the Pre-Historic and Historic periods. It can be divided into three distinct periods:

- » The Early Iron Age (EIA): Most of the first millennium AD.
- » The Middle Iron Age (MIA): 10th to 13th centuries AD.
- » The Late Iron Age (LSA): 14th century to colonial period.

The Iron Age is characterised by the ability of people to manipulate and work Iron ore into implements that assisted them in creating a favourable environment to make a better living. During the mid-17th century Europeans started to settle in modern-day Cape Town. During and after the conflict caused by the Mfecane (1820-1840), during the reign of king kaSenzangakhona Zulu, known as Shaka, Dutch-speaking farmers started to migrate to the interior regions of South Africa. A period that is marked by various skirmishes and battles between the local inhabitants, Dutch settlers and the British (Giliomee & Mbenga 2007).

During a building excavation, a small assemblage of EIA pottery was discovered at Derdepoort (Nienaber et al 1997). The decorative motifs on the pottery shared similarities to that of known EIA pottery found at Broederstroom and Matola pottery found in Mpumalanga (Nienaber et al 1997). Shell, soapstone, animal bones, iron slag, and tuyères were also found at this site, indicating metal smelting at the site. Around AD 1250 there was an influx of Late Iron Age communities who then occupied the region of the Magaliesberg (Horn 1996). During the period between AD 1600 and AD 1700, the Southern Ndebele inhabited the landscape, with Chief Msi taking occupation in the Pretoria area (Horn 1996). Thereafter, Chief Msi's three sons divided the Southern Ndebele into separate groups with the Manala occupying the north of Pretoria, the Ndzundza to the north and west of Pretoria, and the Hwaduba between the Apies and Pienaars Rivers (Bergh 1999). Remains of stonewalled settlements related to the Southern Ndebele can be found scattered across Pretoria. Two other LIA sites of occupied by the Manala Ndebele have been found in Silver Lakes and near Mamelodi have been identified (Bergh 1999). In the area of Sinoville, the Southern Ndebele were known to have inhabited the Magaliesberg but associated finds are rare due to urbanisation.

6.2.3. Historical Period

During the mid-17th century Europeans started to settle in modern-day Cape Town. During and after the conflict caused by the Mfecane (1820-1840), during the reign of king kaSenzangakhona Zulu, known as Shaka, Dutch-speaking farmers started to migrate to the interior regions of South Africa. A period that is marked by various skirmishes and battles between the local inhabitants, Dutch settlers and the British (Giliomee & Mbenga 2007).

In the early 1800s, the Kwena and Kgatla occupied areas to the north and west of Pretoria around prominent rivers such as the Apies, Crocodile and Pienaars rivers (Bergh 1999). By the 1820s, the Matabele leader Mzilikazi arrived in the area that is currently known as Pretoria (Horn 1996). The rising tensions caused the onset of the Difaqane whereby Mzilikazi killed men of other tribes and burnt their villages. Women and children would be forced into his own tribe. As a result, the tribes were forced to flee the area and would only return once Mzilikazi had left the area. In the 1930s, Mzilikazi was threatened by the arrival of Voortrekkers in the area which led Mzilikazi to launch a series of attacks on the Voortrekkers, led by General Hendrik Potgieter. This caused Potgieter to launch counter attacks in an attempt to retrieve their livestock. Eventually, Mzilikazi fled to Limpopo and Potgieter forced the remaining Matabele out of the area. The first white settlers entered the area thereafter in the early 1840s on the farms Elandspoort and Groenkloof.

The area in which the study area lies, only saw structures being developed from the 1960s and onward.

6.2.4. Anglo-Boer War

Situated in the Wonderboom Nature Reserve, Fort Wonderboompoort was built in 1897 to serve as a defense fort for Pretoria. The fort was fully equipped with electricity from a paraffin engine, a lightning conductor, an underground telegraph, as well as water which was pumped from the Apies River below. Once the fort was no longer under military control, it was then open for public access in 1904. During the Second World War, a roof for the fort was then built (www.sahistory.org.za).

7 Description of the Physical Environment

The vegetation and landscape fall under two vegetation types, namely the Marikana Thornveld and the Rand Highveld Grassland. Marikana Thornveld is described by Mucina and Rutherford (2006) as open *Acacia karroo* woodland, occurring in valleys and slightly undulating plains, and some lowland hills. Shrubs are more dense along drainage lines, on termitaria and rocky outcrops or in other habitat protected from fire.

The Rand Highveld Grassland is described as highly variable landscape with extensive sloping plains and a series of ridges slightly elevated over undulating surrounding plains. The vegetation is species-rich, wiry, sour grassland alternating with low, sour shrubland on rocky outcrops and steeper slopes. Most common grasses on the plains belong to the genera *Themeda*, *Eragrostis*, *Heteropogon* and *Elionurus*. High diversity of herbs, many of which belong to the Asteraceae, is also a typical feature. Rocky hills and ridges carry sparse (savannoid) woodlands with *Protea caffra* subsp. *caffra*, *P. welwitschii*, *Acacia caffra* and *Celtis africana*, accompanied by a rich suite of shrubs among which the genus *Rhus* (especially *R. magalisonata*) is most prominent. (Mucina and Rutherford 2006).

The project area is a highly disturbed property with extremely overgrown vegetation across the entire area. The vegetation includes thickets of trees and overgrown grass and weeds. An active construction site is situated on the northern edge of the proposed project area against the R513. The eastern edge consists of a small unnamed tar road. The western edge of the proposed project area runs along the M15. The project area shows signs of past construction and development that has since been broken down. Multiple modern ruins are scattered across the proposed project area. These ruins are marked DP001. Illegal dumping takes place within the project area along the major access routes. Currently, the proposed development area is vacant, save for an informal soccer field and a few isolated tents used as informal shelter. The site is not fenced and is accessible via Wonderboom Street. General site conditions are illustrated in Figure 7.1 and 7.8.

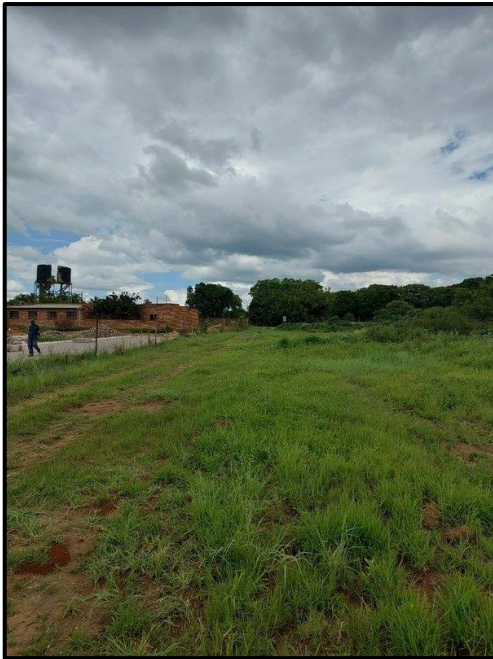


Figure 7.1. General view of the north west corner of the proposed project area showing the main access path into the project area.



Figure 7.2. General view of the proposed project area as seen from the northern boundary facing south.



Figure 7.3. General view along the northern boundary of the project area - Image taken facing west.



Figure 7.4. Active construction site on the northern boundary of the project area.



Figure 7.5. Illegal dumping taking place along the southern edge of the project area.

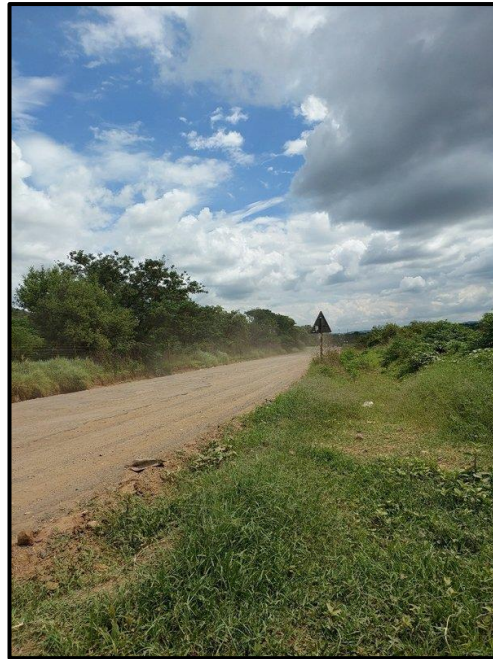


Figure 7.6. Degraded tar road running along the eastern edge of the project area.

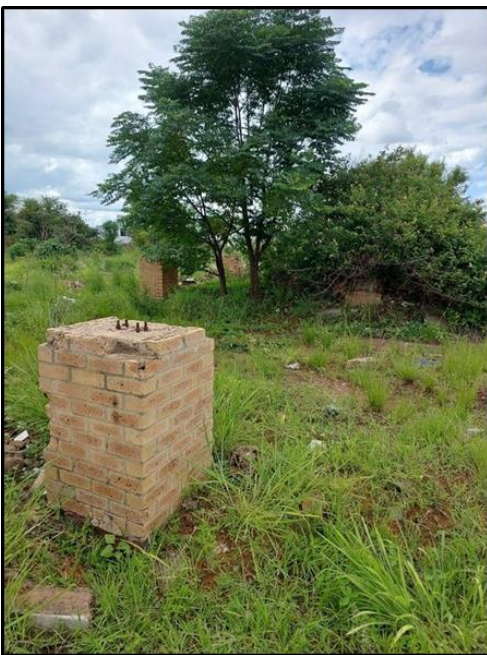


Figure 7.7. Various modern ruins are scattered across the project area - Image taken near the eastern edge of the d project area at DP001.



Figure 7.8. Modern foundations of demolished ruins scattered across the eastern edge of the project area. - Image shows the foundation marked DP001

8 Findings of the Survey

8.1 Heritage Resources

The project area has been completely altered and disturbed in the recent past and the ephemeral evidence of the Early Iron Age ceramics recorded during the van der Walt (2007) assessment have been destroyed and no trace of these could be found during the Pelser (2022) and the current assessment. These were located at S 25°41.199 E 28°17.733 (Figure 8.5). From Google imagery between 2007 and 2015 the area was subjected to earthworks and extensive mechanical clearing, with a development to the east of the site being constructed and demolished during this time (Figure 8.1 – 8.4). These activities would have obliterated any indicators of heritage resources.

No other heritage observations were made in the project area. The observation point DP001 (Figure 8.5) relates to modern ruins found on the eastern border of the project area. Based on topographic maps (Figure 8.6 to 8.9) and Google Earth images (Figure 8.1 – 8.4) these ruins are not older than 60 years and are thus not considered a heritage resource. The modern ruins were recorded and spatially illustrated in Figure 8.1.



Figure 8.1. 2005 Google image - Previously recorded Early Iron Age Feature in an open area with cleared areas in the study area visible adjacent to the recorded Early Iron Age site.

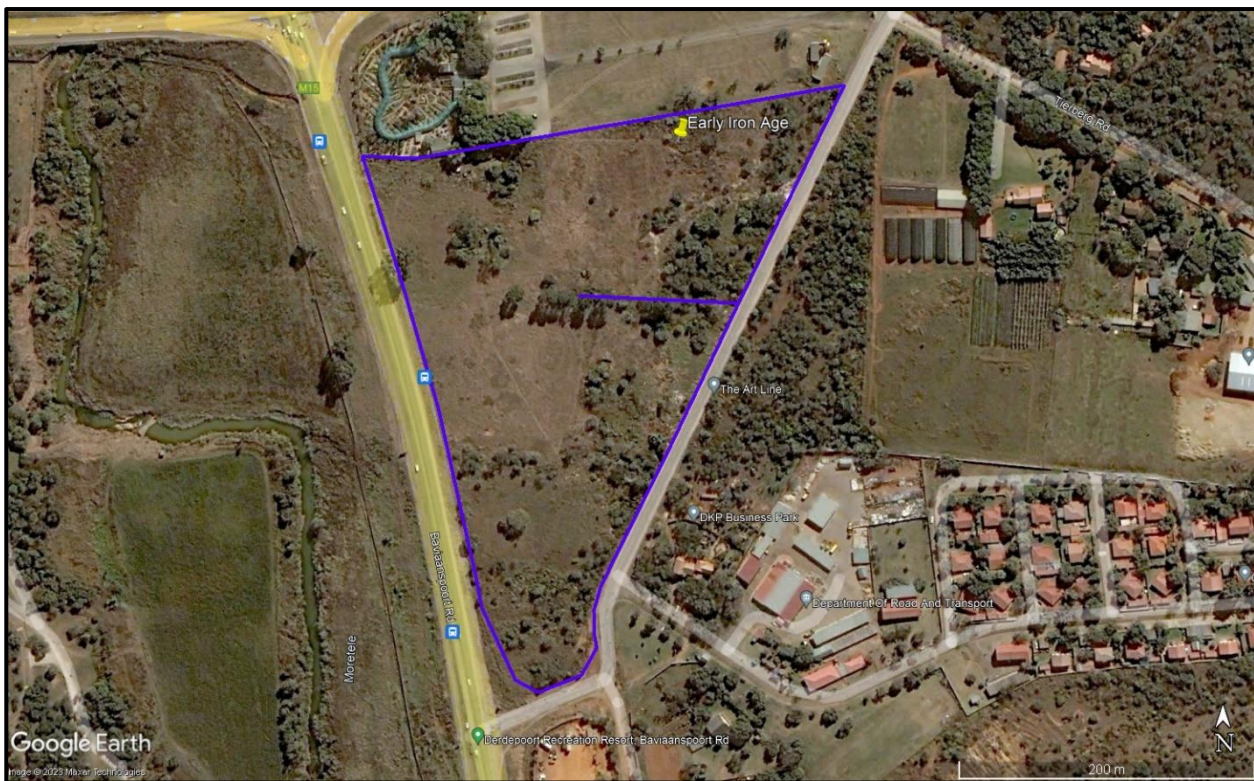


Figure 8.2. 2008 Google image of the study area – the previous development is no longer visible.



Figure 8.3. 2011 Google image indicated the study area to be cleared, with extensive earthworks = with a development to the east of the Early Iron Age site.



Figure 8.4. 2015 Google image – the area is overgrown and the development to the east is demolished.

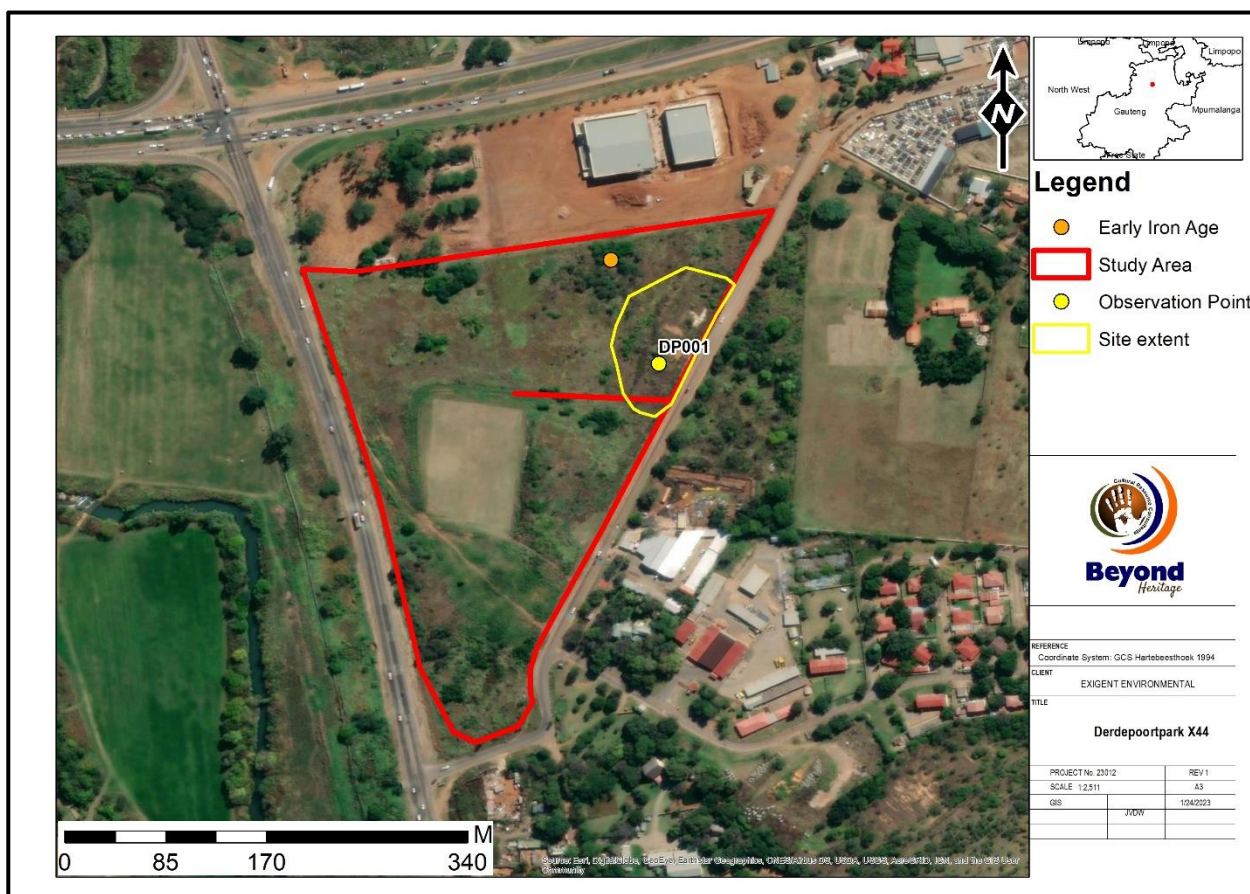


Figure 8.5. Recorded observation and previously recorded site in relation to the study area.

8.2 Cultural Landscape

The cultural landscape of the area is generally flat without topographical features such as rock outcrops and pans (Figure 8.2 to 8.5). The project area is a fallow area which had multiple structures present until 1995 when all structures were demolished, therefore there are no existing structures in the project area which are older than 60 years.

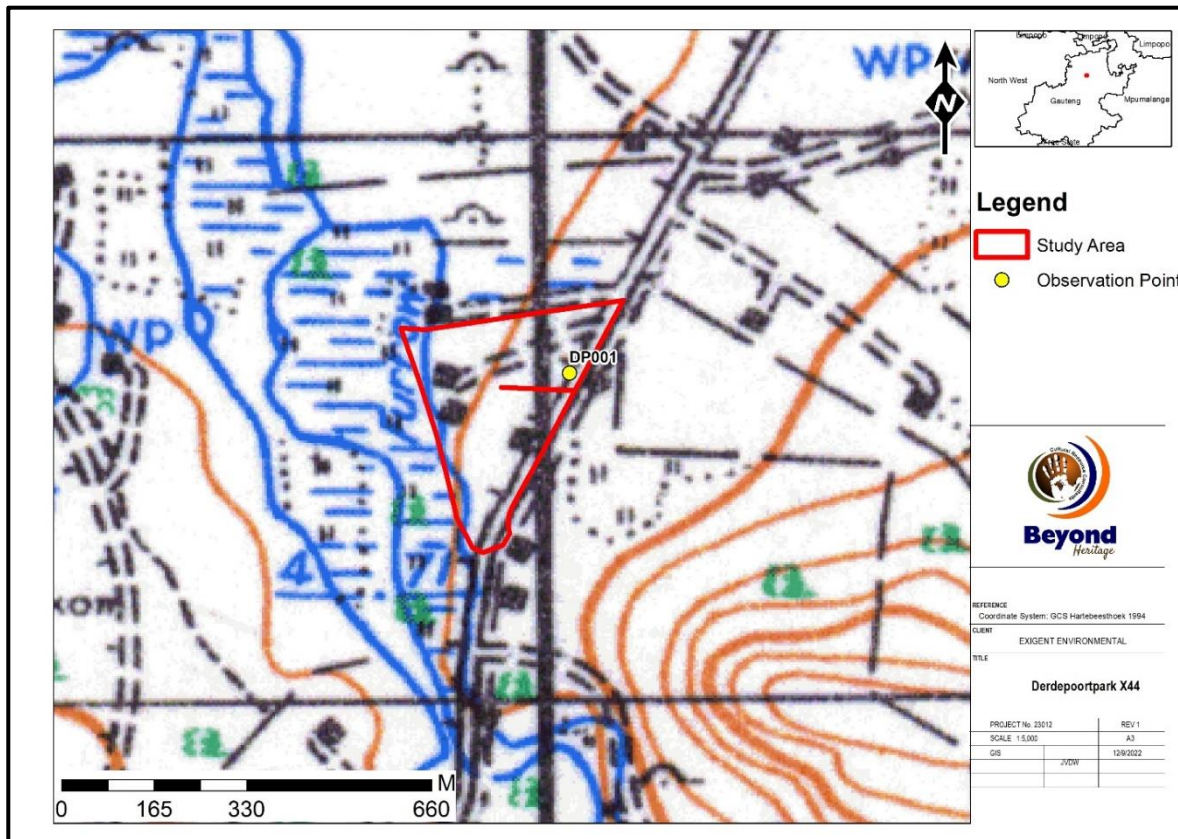


Figure 8.6. 1943 Topographic map indicating three structures within the project area. Huts are also indicated north of the project area.



Figure 8.7. 1965 Topographic map of the project area indicating the development of another structure as well as agricultural activities on the western portion of the project area.

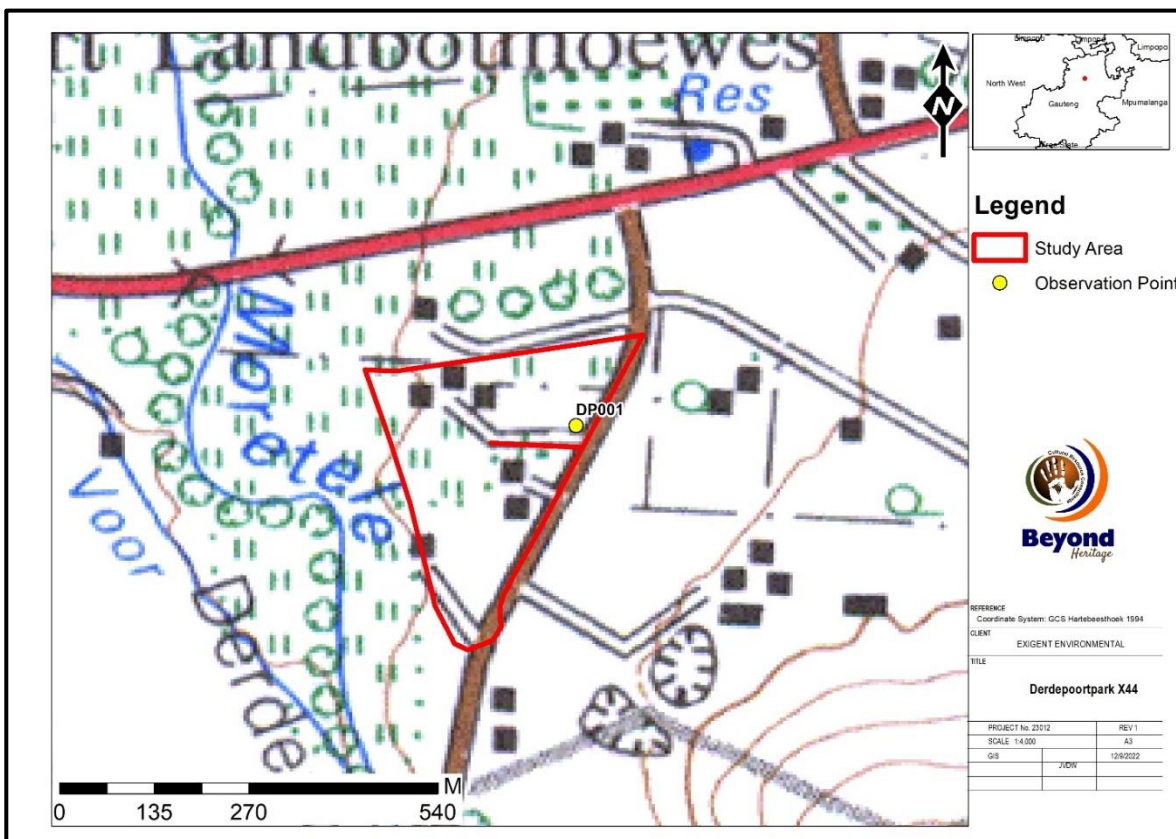


Figure 8.8. 1975 Topographic map indicating the development of more structures within the project area. The whole project area also indicates agricultural activities.

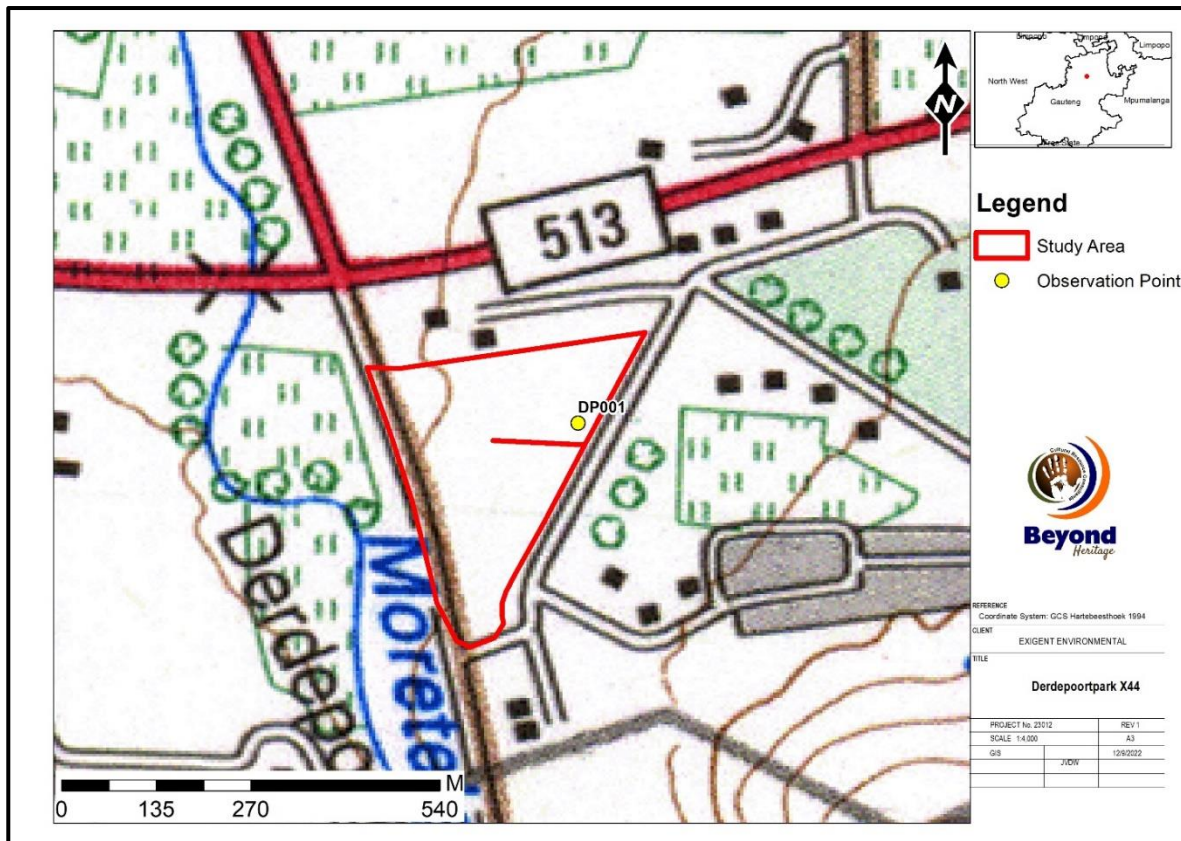
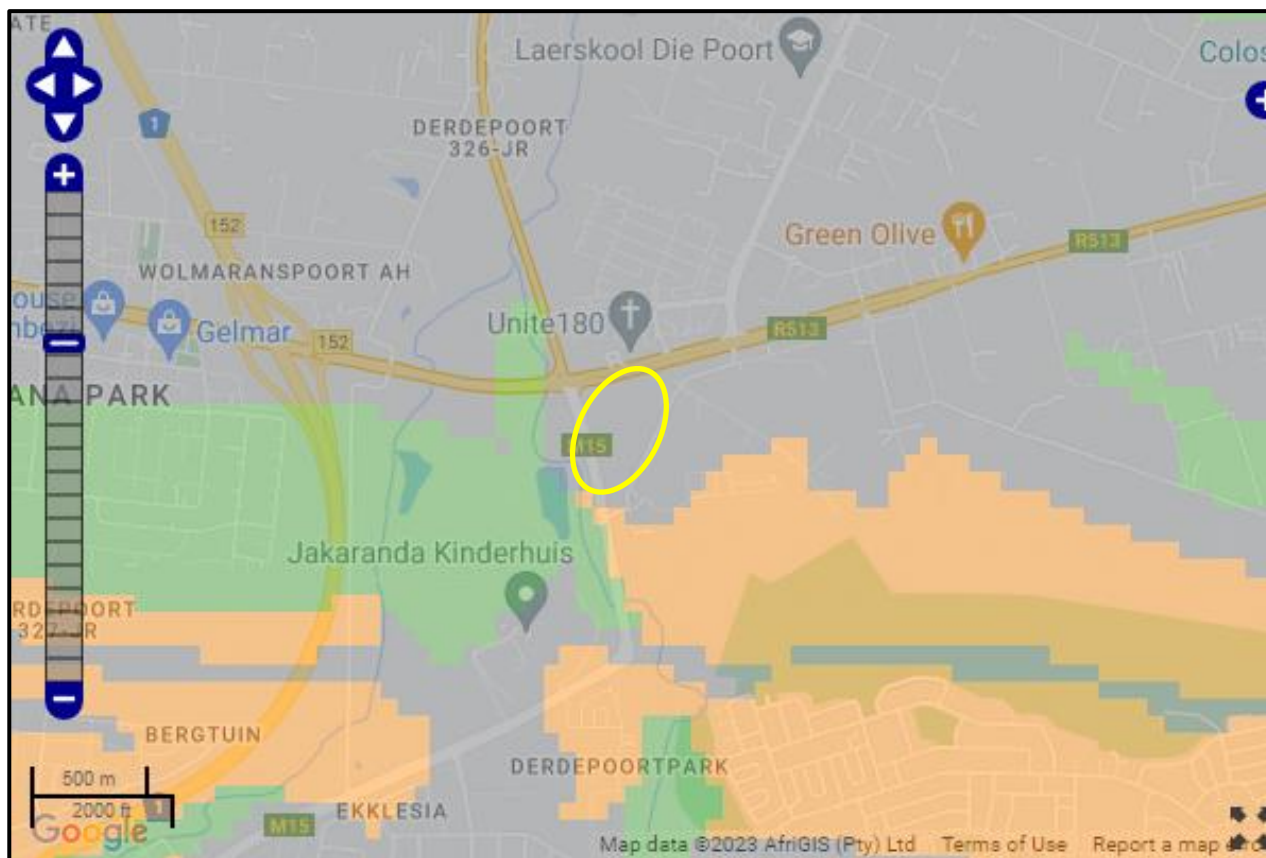


Figure 8.9. 1995 Topographic map of the project area indicating the destruction of all previous structures which were present within the project area.

8.3 Paleontological Heritage

The study area is indicated as of insignificant/zero paleontological significance on the SAHRA Paleontological map (Figure 8.6) and no further palaeontological studies are required.



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

9 Potential Impact

Due to the lack of any archaeological finds, there will be no impact to known heritage resources.

Any additional effects to subsurface heritage resources can be successfully mitigated by implementing a chance find procedure. Mitigation measures as recommended in this report should be implemented during all phases of the project. Impacts of the project on heritage resources is expected to be low during all phases of the development (Table 7).

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 of the project.

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.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation (Preservation/excavation of site)
Extent	Local (1)	Local (1)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Magnitude	Minor (2)	Minor (2)
Probability	Improbable (2)	Improbable (2)
Significance	16 (Low)	16 (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"> Implementation of a chance find procedure for the project 		
Cumulative impacts:		
The proposed project will have a low cumulative impact as no significant 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

Currently, the project area is vacant, save for an informal soccer field and a few isolated tents used as informal shelter. Although several structures were indicated on historical maps up to 1975 these were demolished by 1995. The demolished remains of ruins (DP001) are present within the project area but were constructed after 2008 and are not older than 60 years and are not considered heritage resources.

the Early Iron Age ceramics recorded during the van der Walt 2007 assessment have been destroyed and no trace of these could be found during the Pelser 2022 and the current assessment. It is possible that some subsurface material could remain but is unlikely due to the extent of earthworks in that area.

The palaeontological sensitivity of the study area is zero/insignificant and no further palaeontological studies are required and no other heritage features were noted.

The impact of the project on heritage resources are low and it is recommended that the project can commence on the condition that the following recommendations (Section 10) are implemented as part of the EMPr and based on approval from SAHRA.

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:

- Implementation of the Chance Find Procedure for the project as outlined under Section 10.2.
- Archaeological monitoring of earthworks during the construction phase at the Early Iron Age Location identified in the Van der Walt (2007) report.

10.2 Chance Find Procedures

10.2.1 Heritage Resources

The possibility of the occurrence of subsurface 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 therefore 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 applicable to the Chance Find procedure 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.

10.3 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, sub surface cultural material and unrecorded burial sites. This can cause delays during construction, as well as additional costs involved in mitigation, as well as 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 daily. 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 Resources Chance Finds	Entire project area	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 the Sustainability Manager; 3. Contact an archaeologist/ palaeontologist to inspect the site; 4. Report incident to the competent authority; and 5. Employ reasonable mitigation measures 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 EAP	Ensure compliance with relevant legislation and recommendations from SAHRA under Section 35, 36 and 38 of NHRA	ECO Checklist/Report
Early Iron age Location	Archaeological monitoring of earthworks during the construction phase at the Early Iron Age Location identified in the Van der Walt (2007) report.	Construction	Construction phase	Applicant EAP	Ensure compliance with relevant legislation and recommendations from SAHRA under Section 35, 36 and 38 of NHRA	ECO Checklist/Report
General Project area	Regular monitoring of the development footprint by the ECO	Construction	Construction phase	Applicant EAP	Ensure compliance with relevant legislation and recommendations from SAHRA under Section 35, 36 and 38 of NHRA	ECO Checklist/Report

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