

# HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

(REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 38(1) OF THE NHRA (No. 25 OF 1999))

## FOR THE PROPOSED CROWTHORNE EXT 27 TOWNSHIP CITY OF JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY

**Type of development:**

Township

**Client:**

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Project Reference:

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June 2022

## APPROVAL PAGE

<b>Project Name</b>	Crowthorne X 27
<b>Report Title</b>	Heritage Impact Assessment for the Crowthorne X 27 Township Development, Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province
<b>Authority Reference Number</b>	Gaut 001/17-18/1135
<b>Report Status</b>	Draft Report
<b>Applicant Name</b>	Zotec Developments (Pty) Ltd

<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Qualifications and Certifications</b>	<b>Date</b>
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**Amendments on Document**

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;	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	NA
(p) A summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and	NA
(q) Any other information requested by the competent authority	NA

## Executive Summary

Isquare Information Systems CC was appointed to facilitate the required heritage studies for the proposed Crowthorne X27 Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province. The proposed development is not listed in terms of listing Notice 1, 2 and 3 of Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014 published under the National Environmental Management Act (NEMA), 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998, as amended) and therefore does not legally require Environmental Authorisation from the Department (Reference: Gaut 001/17-18/1135). Beyond Heritage was appointed to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the project under Section 38(1) of the NHRA (No. 25 OF 1999) and the study area was assessed on desktop level and by a non-intrusive pedestrian field survey. Key findings of the assessment include:


- The project entails a 3,8-hectare township development located on two agricultural holdings that are partially developed with two residential dwellings and outbuildings;
- These buildings are not older than 60 years according to archival maps of the area (Figure 6.5 & 6.5) and only built after 1975 and are not protected by the NHRA Act 25 of 1999;
- According to the SAHRA Paleontological sensitivity map the study area is of insignificant paleontological significance, and no further studies are required;
- The area is therefore considered to be of low heritage potential and confirmed during the survey where no heritage features of significance were recorded.

The impact of the project 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 a Chance Find Procedure for the project.
- Monitoring of earthworks during construction by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO).

**Declaration of Independence**

<b>Specialist Name</b>	Jaco van der Walt
<b>Declaration of Independence</b>	<p>I declare, as a specialist appointed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 108 of 1998) and the associated 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, that I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I act as the independent specialist in this application;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation;</li> <li>• I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and</li> <li>• I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.</li> </ul>
<b>Signature</b>	
<b>Date</b>	25 June 2022

**a) Expertise of the specialist**

Jaco van der Walt has been practising as a 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 ASAPA (#159) and have conducted more than 500 impact assessments in Limpopo, Mpumalanga, North West, Free State, Gauteng, 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, DRC Zambia, Guinea and Tanzania. Through this, he has a sound understanding of the 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
BIA: Basic Impact Assessment
CFPs: Chance Find Procedures
CMP: Conservation Management Plan
CRR: Comments and Response Report
CRM: Cultural Resource Management
DEA: Department of Environmental Affairs
EA: Environmental Authorisation
EAP: Environmental Assessment Practitioner
ECO: Environmental Control Officer
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment*
EIA: Early Iron Age*
EIA Practitioner: Environmental Impact 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 Crowthorne X27 township development on Holdings 2 & 3 of the Crowthorne Agricultural Holdings, Gauteng (Figure 1.1 to 1.3). 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 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 to be submitted to SAHRA for commenting. Upon submission to SAHRA the project will be automatically given a case number as reference.

### 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

The proposed township development is located in the Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality. Project components and the location is outlined under Table 2 and 3.

**Table 2: Project Description**

<b>Property Details</b>	Holdings 2 and 3 Crowthorne Agricultural Holdings
<b>Magisterial District</b>	Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
<b>Central co-ordinate of the development</b>	25°58'3.92"S and 28° 4'53.96"E
<b>Topographic Map Number</b>	2528 DD

**Table 3: Infrastructure and project activities**

<b>Type of development</b>	Township Development
<b>Size of development</b>	3,8 ha
<b>Project Components</b>	The proposed development includes high density residential development and associated infrastructure. Up to 90 residential units will be constructed.

## 1.3 Alternatives

No alternatives were provided to be assessed although the extent of the area assessed allows siting of the development to minimise impacts to heritage resources.

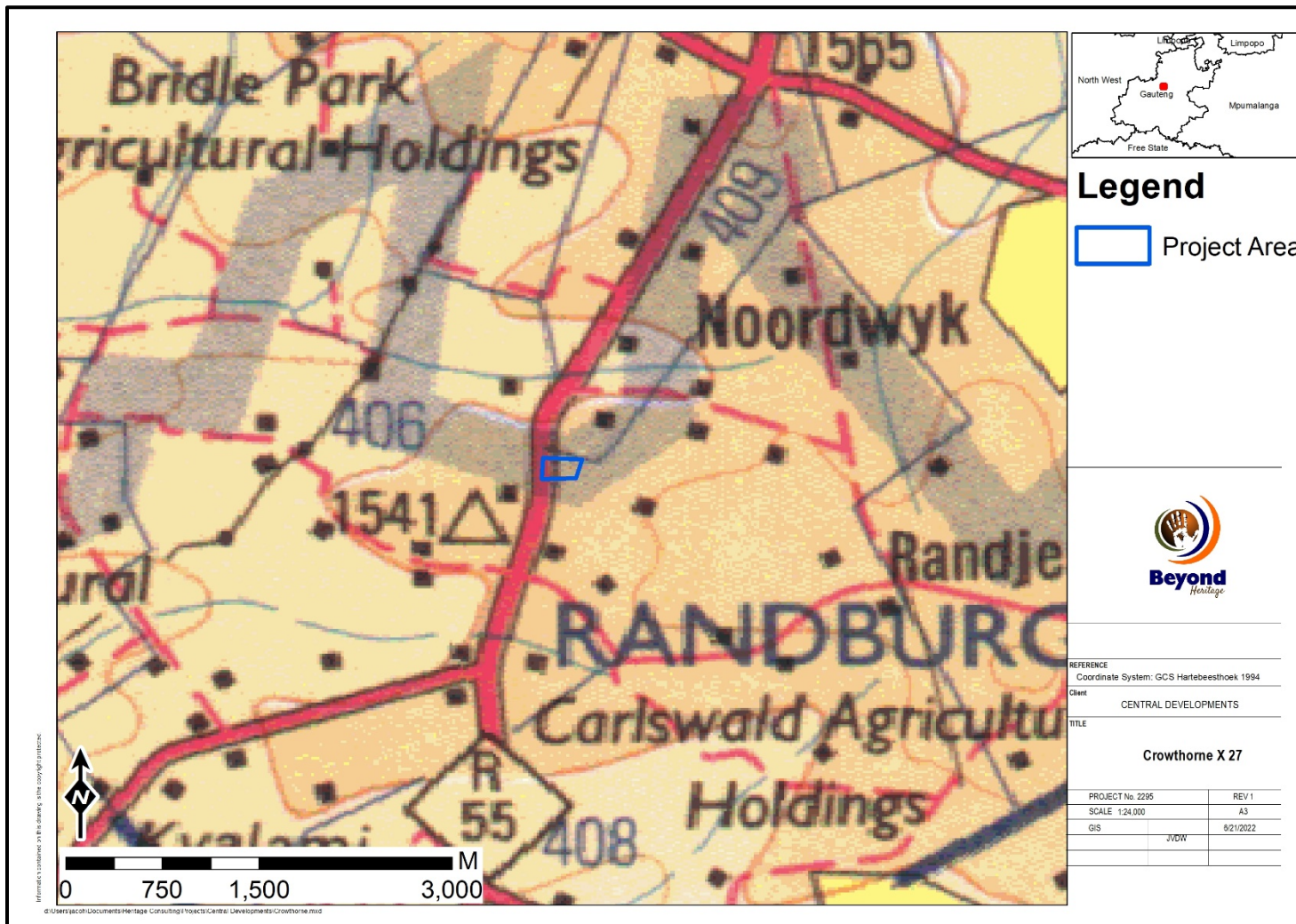


Figure 1.1. Regional setting (1: 250 000 topographical map) of the project.

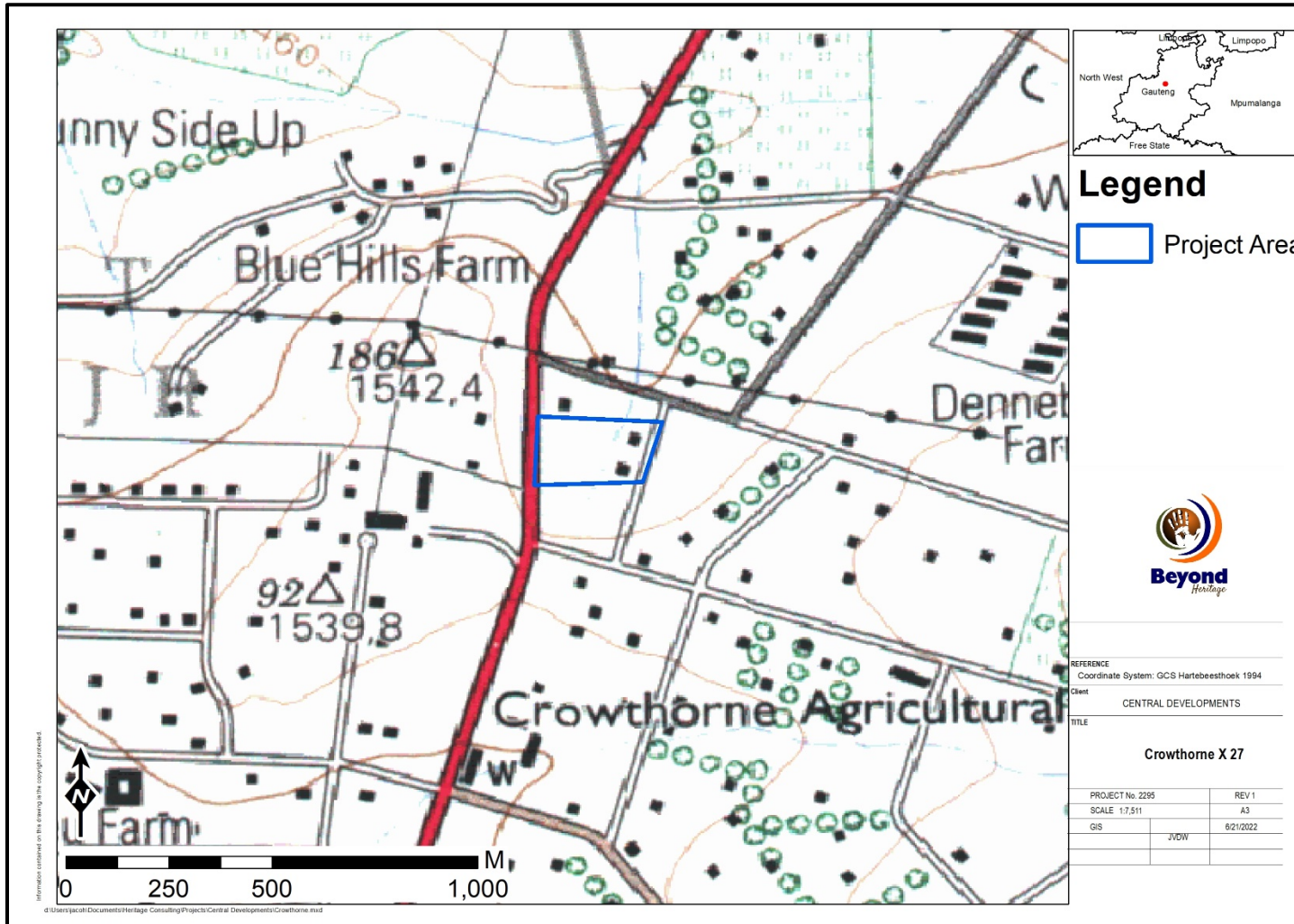


Figure 1.2. Local Setting (1: 50 000 topographical map) of the project.

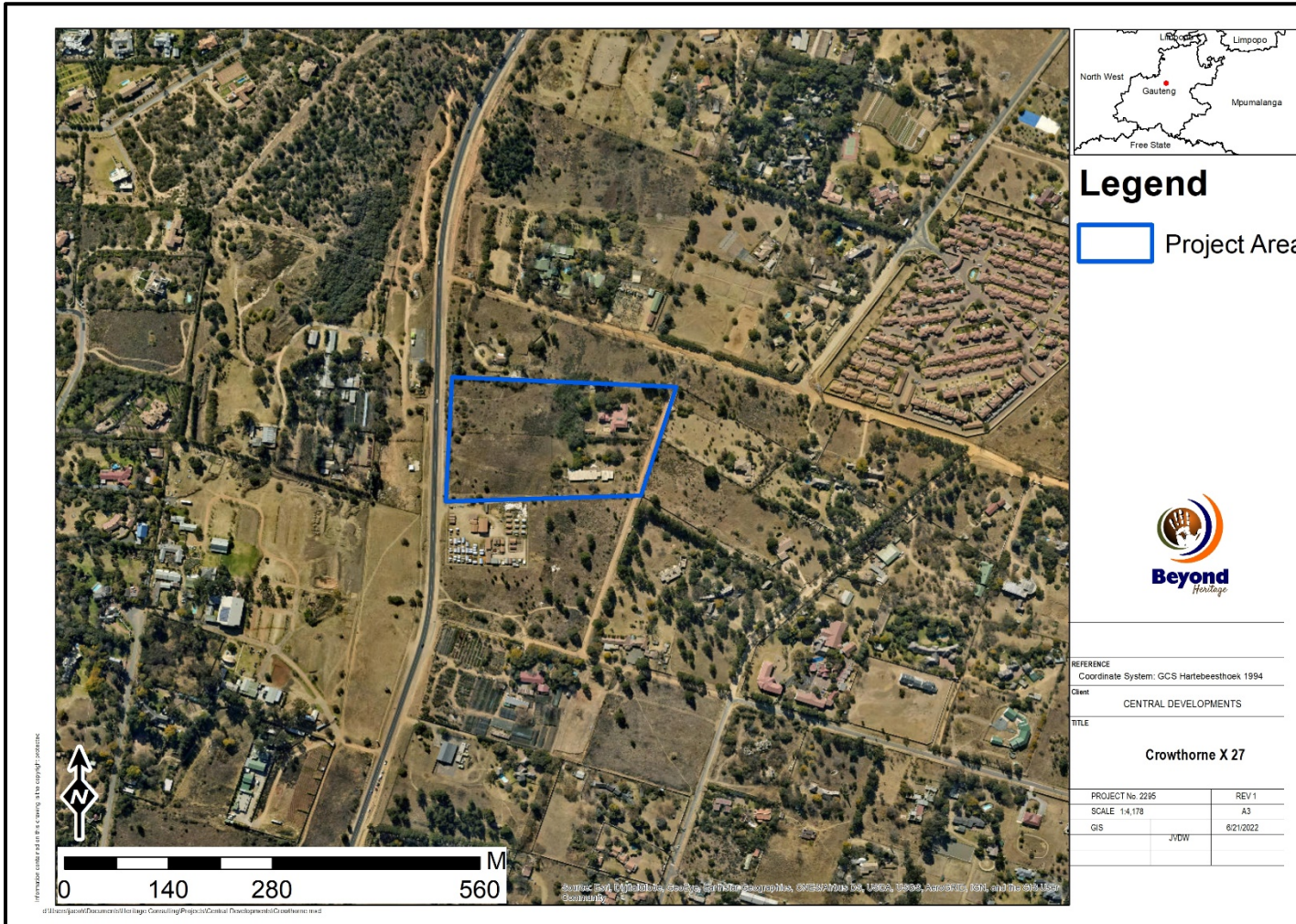


Figure 1.3. Aerial image of the development footprint.

## 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)
- Mineral and Petroleum Resources Development Act (MPRDA), Act No. 28 of 2002 - Section 39(3)(b)(iii)

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 of these impacts.

The HIA should be submitted 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 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:

No public consultation was conducted by the author of this report.

#### 3.4 Site Investigation

The aim of the site visit was to:

- a) survey the proposed project area to 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 recorded in the project area.

**Table 4: Site Investigation Details**

	Site Investigation
Date	22 June 2022
Season	Winter - The grass cover is dense and slightly hindered archaeological visibility. The project area was however sufficiently covered to understand the heritage character of the area. (Figure 3.1).

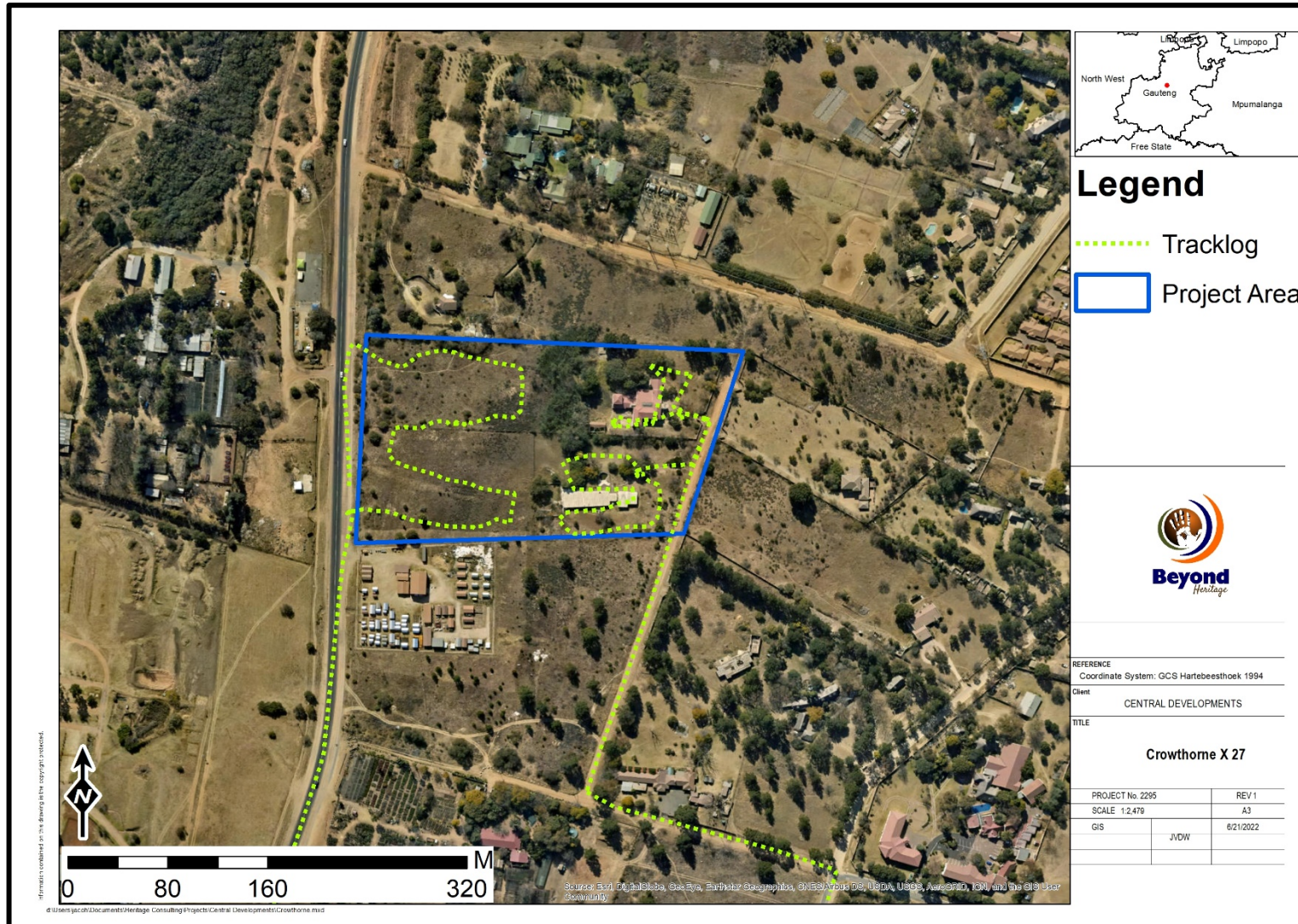


Figure 3.1: Tracklog of the survey path in green.

### 3.5 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).

### 3.6 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 (2006), and acknowledged by ASAPA for the SADC region, were used for the purpose of this report (Table 5). The recommendations for each site should be read in conjunction with section 10 of this report.

Table 5. Heritage significance and field ratings

<b>FIELD RATING</b>	<b>GRADE</b>	<b>SIGNIFICANCE</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED MITIGATION</b>
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

### 3.7 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 often-ephemeral nature of heritage resources and the limitations of a pedestrian survey, the possibility of discovery of heritage resources including graves during the construction phase cannot be excluded. This limitation is successfully mitigated with the implementation of a chance find procedure. 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

Stats SA provides the following information: According to 2011 census 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

No stakeholder engagement was conducted as part of this HIA.

## 6 Literature / Background Study:

### 6.1 Literature Review (SAHRIS)

Several previous studies are on record for the general study area (Mason 1997, van Schalkwyk 1998, Huffman 1999, Marais-Botes 2014, Van der Walt 2014 and 2016). Mason conducted excavations for the boulders shopping centre approximately 7 km east of the current study area and found occupation levels dating to the Stone Age, Iron Age and historic periods. Huffman conducted an AIA for a residential development at Blue Hills A.H to the northeast of the study area and recorded LSA and historic buildings. Marais-Botes conducted an HIA for a proposed new road the K56 (from Erling road to Main Road) and recorded structures older than 60 years. Van Schalkwyk (1998) recorded 51 sites of cultural significance in the Midrand Municipal area. Sites recorded in the Midrand Municipal survey include sites from the Stone Age, Iron Age, historical sites and cemeteries. Van der Walt (2014 and 2016) recorded no sites of significance.

### 6.2 Genealogical Society and Google Earth Monuments

No known grave sites are indicated in the study area.

### 6.3 Background to the general area

The archaeological record for the greater study area consists of the Stone Age, Iron Age and Historical Period.

#### 6.3.1 The 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 Cultural Resources Management (CRM) purposes it is often only expected/ possible to identify the presence of the three main phases.

The three main phases can be divided as follows:

- Later Stone Age: associated with Khoi and San societies and their immediate predecessors. Recently to ~30 thousand years ago
- Middle Stone Age: associated with Homo sapiens and archaic modern humans. 30-300 thousand years ago.
- Earlier Stone Age: associated with early Homo groups such as Homo habilis and Homo erectus. 400 000-> 2 million years ago.

Excavations by Mason (1997) at the Boulders shopping centre (approximately 20 km to the east of the current study area) was aimed at interpreting the cultural layering of the Midrand area and provides a good platform for understanding the cultural use of the wider landscape. Remains dating to all three Stone Age Phases were identified by Mason at the Boulders shopping Centre site, MSA and LSA material was also recorded at Glenn Ferness cave. The study area is also located about 32 km north of the Melville Koppies, which is a Middle Stone-Age site. (Bergh 1999: 4).

### 6.3.2 The Iron Age

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: Most of the first millennium AD.
- The Middle Iron Age: 10th to 13th centuries AD
- The Late Iron Age: 14th century to colonial period.

The Iron Age is characterised by the ability of these early people to manipulate and work Iron ore into implements that assisted them in creating a favourable environment to make a better living.

The Melville Koppies 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) 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 further South 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.

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).

### 6.3.3 Historical Overview

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. 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).

The first settlers moved in the Midrand area in the 1820s, this included hunters, traders, missionaries and other travellers. Voortrekker farmers such as Frederik Andries Strydom and Johannes Elardus Erasmus established the farms Olifantsfontein and Randjesfontein respectively around the 1840's and this indicated permanent occupation of the area by white settlers. These early white settlers and their descendants were



often buried on their farms and formal and informal graves and graveyards can be expected anywhere on the landscape (Van Schalkwyk 1998).

### 6.3.4 Battles and Battlefield sites in relation to the study area

The Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) had an impact on the Midrand area, and for a short period the area was a key focus of the British war effort, when the British forces under Lord Roberts advanced through Midrand from Johannesburg en route to Pretoria. Pretoria was occupied on 5 June 1900. Some British military units were stationed close to the study area this includes the Escom Training Centre as well as Bibury Grange. No major battles took place in Midrand. Conflict in the area was defined by the Boer attempts to sabotage the railway line as well as attacks on troop trains. A notable incident was the successful Boer demolition of the railway culvert near the Pinedene Station. The railway had to be completely rebuilt by the Imperial Military Railways in 1901 (Van Schalkwyk 1998).

## 6.4 Cultural Landscape

Historical land use and the cultural landscape are linked since the cultural landscape is shaped to some extent by the history of the area. The general area is associated with intense urban development starting from the 1960s and prior to this was rural in character with limited farming activities including some cultivation (Figures 6.1 to 6.5).

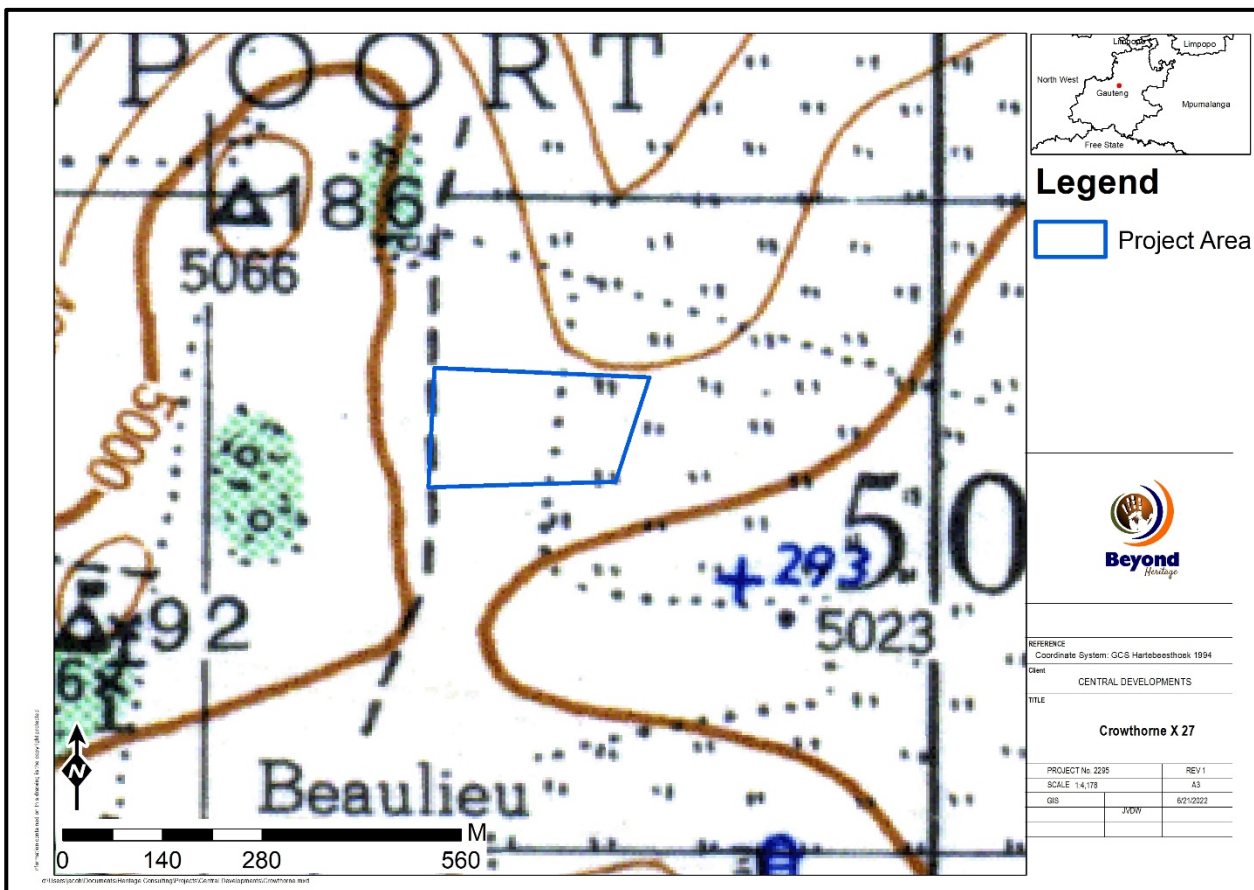


Figure 6.1. 1939 Topographic map of the area. No developments are indicated in the study area.

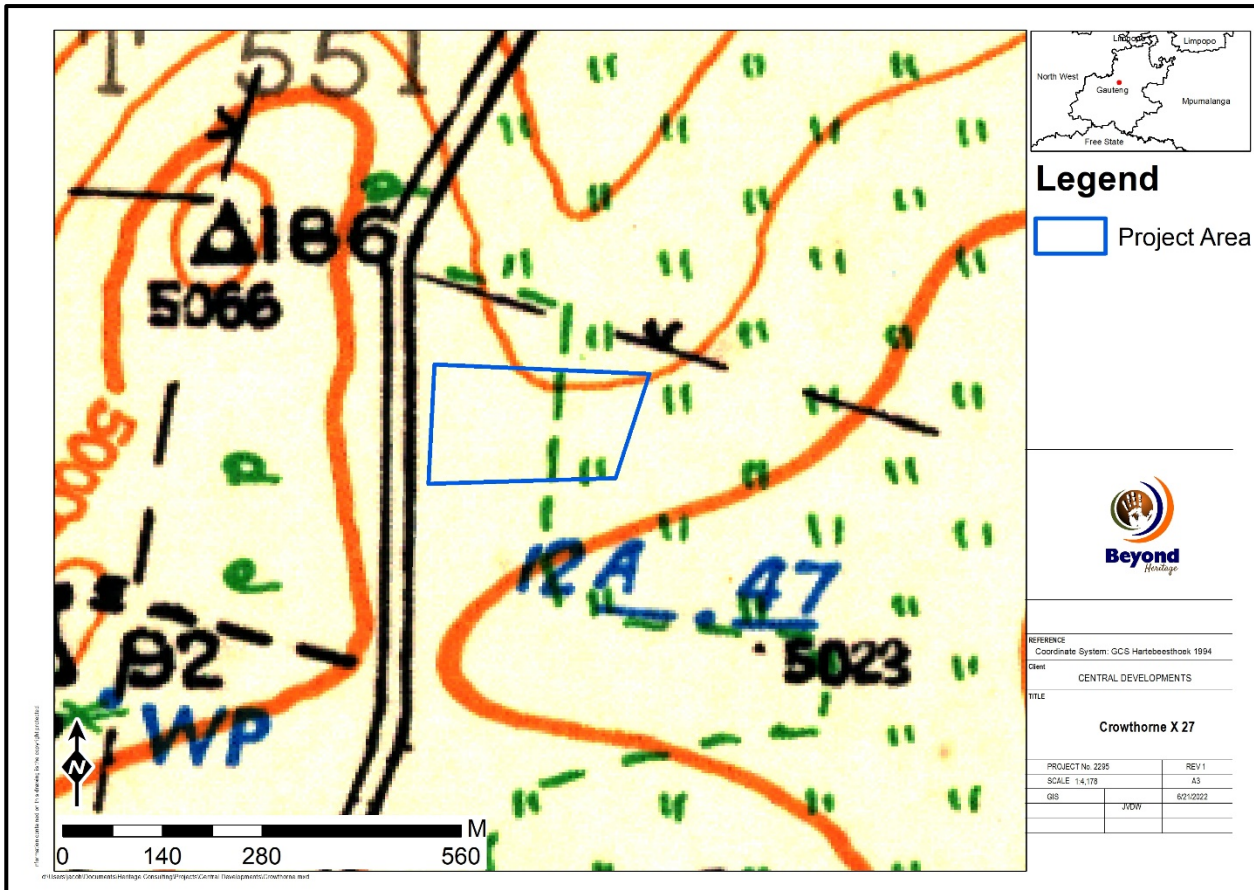


Figure 6.2. 1957 Topographic map of the study area. The larger area is indicated to be cultivated.

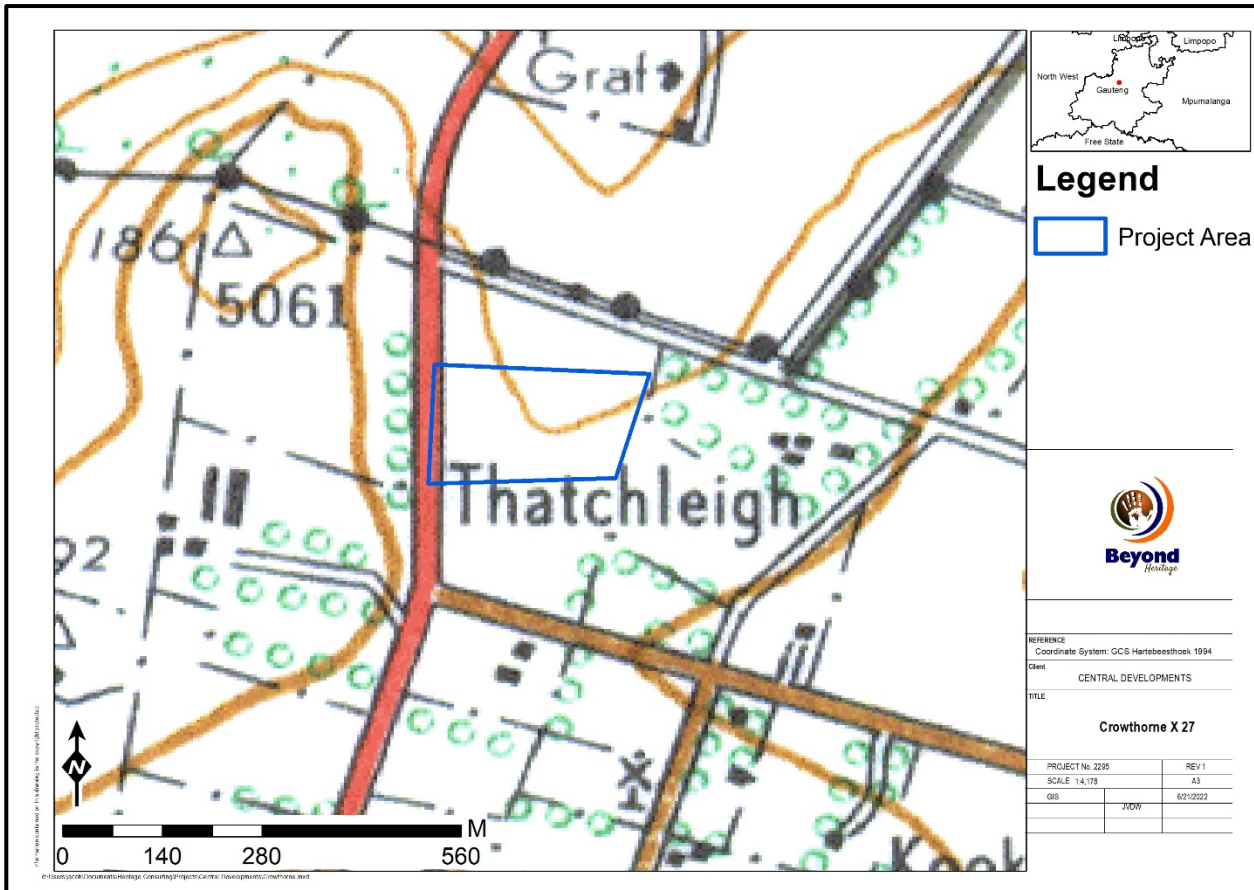


Figure 6.3. 1964 topographic map of the study area. Surrounding developments include roads.

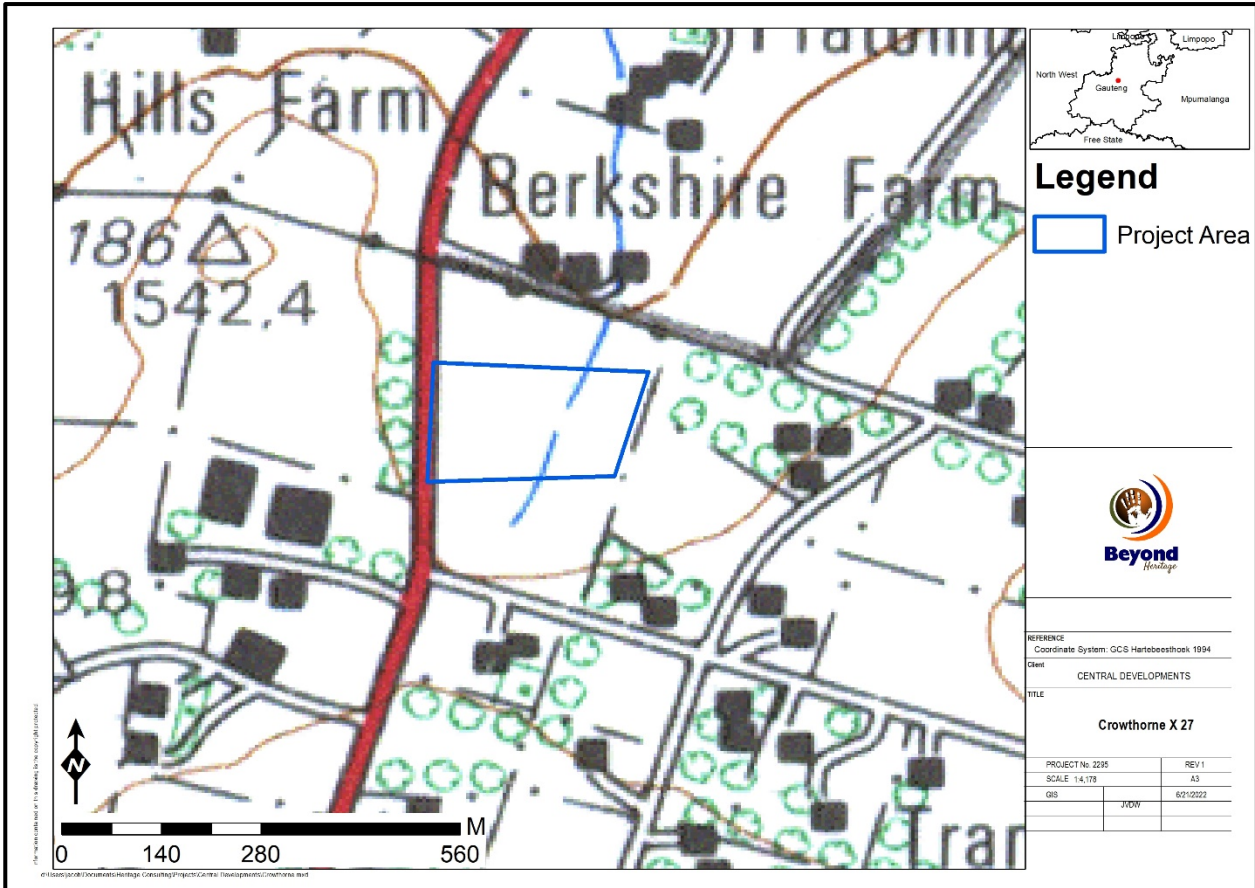


Figure 6.4. 1975 Topographic map of the study area. Structures and roads are indicated in the surrounding area.

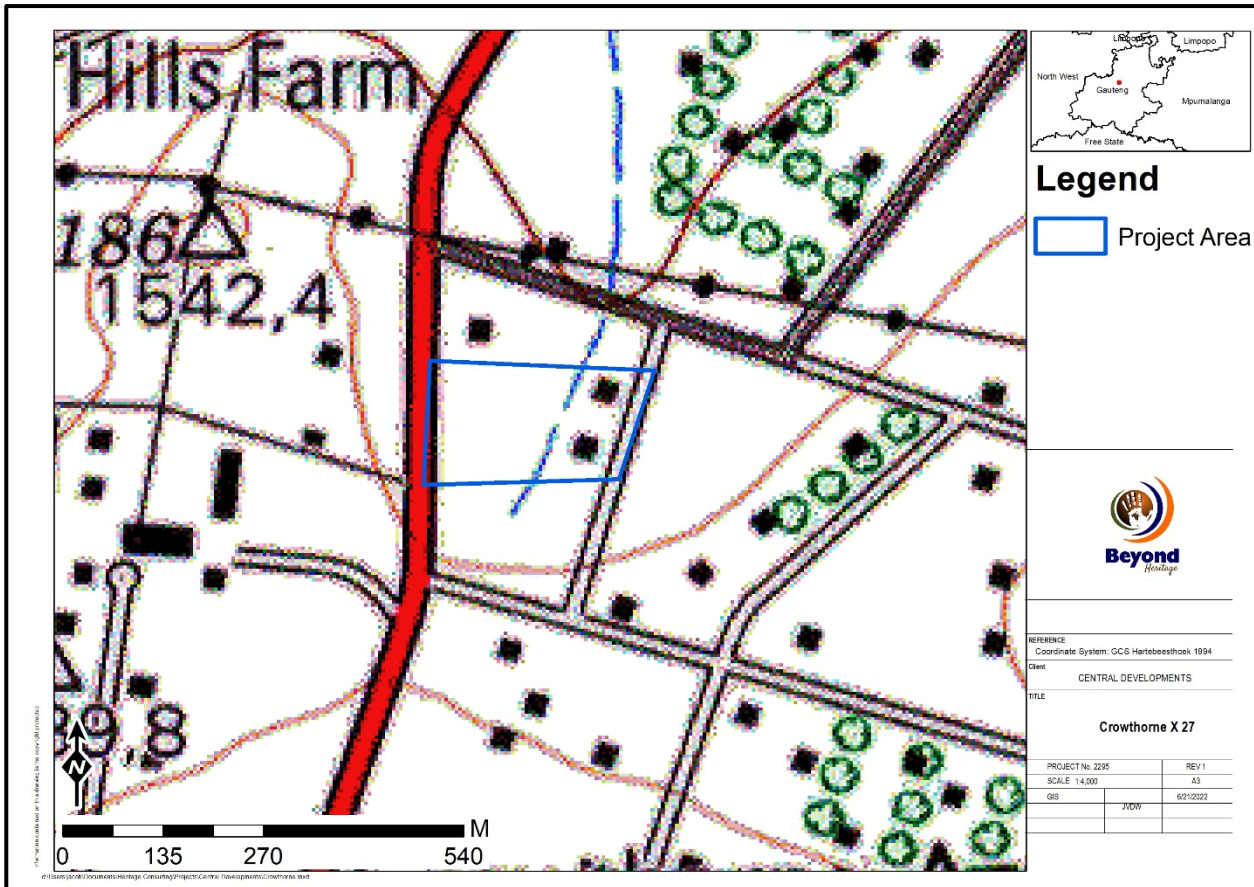


Figure 6.5. 1995 Topographic map of the area. Structures are indicated within the study area.

## 7 Description of the Physical Environment

The project area consist of two small holdings situated close to the R55 in the Crowthorne, Midrand area. The properties comprise of two small residential yards, each with houses and outbuildings, as well as a larger open field between the yards and the R55. The project area is overgrown limiting archaeological visibility. The open field next to the two small yards is covered in tall grass and small trees and seems to have been prepared for development at some stage in the past. The open field is divided into two separate portions along the fence line between the two yards. Access to the site was gained via Annfield road which has been blocked off from the R55. General site conditions are indicated in Figures 7.1 to 7.4.



Figure 7.1. Existing residential dwellings in the study area.



Figure 7.2. General view of the yard.



Figure 7.3. Existing residential dwellings in the study area.



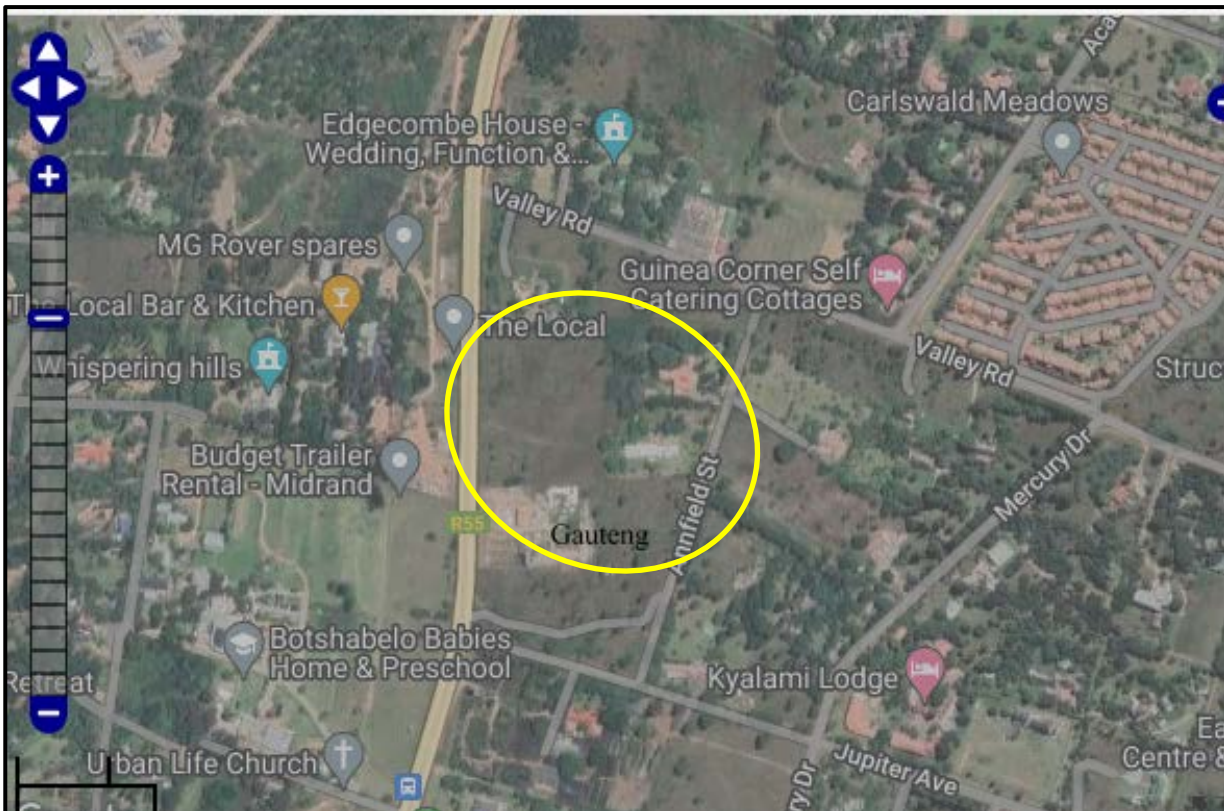
Figure 7.4. General view of the site between the yards showing current vegetation cover.

## 8 Findings of the Survey

It is important to note that only the footprint of the proposed township development was surveyed over one day by an archaeologist. The study area is partially developed with two residential dwellings and outbuildings. These buildings are not older than 60 years according to archival maps of the area (Figure 6.5 & 6.5) and only built after 1975 and are not protected by the NHRA Act 25 of 1999. The area is considered to be of low heritage potential, and this was confirmed during the survey with no sites of significance noted during the site visit.

### 8.1 Paleontological Heritage

Based on the SAHRA Paleontological map the study area is of insignificant sensitivity (Figure 8.3) and no further 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 8.3. 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 heritage resources in the study area the impact of the project on heritage resources is expected to be low (Table 7). Any additional impacts to subsurface heritage resources can be successfully mitigated by implementing a Chance Find Procedure.

### 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 this phase.



### 9.1.4 Impact Assessment for the Project

Table 6. Impact assessment of the proposed project on heritage resources.

<b>Nature:</b> 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.		
	<b>Without mitigation</b>	<b>With mitigation (Preservation/excavation of site)</b>
<b>Extent</b>	Local (2)	Local (2)
<b>Duration</b>	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
<b>Magnitude</b>	Minor (2)	Minor (2)
<b>Probability</b>	Probable (3)	Improbable (2)
<b>Significance</b>	<b>27 (Low)</b>	<b>18 (Low)</b>
<b>Status (positive or negative)</b>	Negative	Negative
<b>Reversibility</b>	Not reversible	Not reversible
<b>Irreplaceable loss of resources?</b>	Yes	Yes
<b>Can impacts be mitigated?</b>	NA	NA
<b>Mitigation:</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of a chance find procedure for the project.</li> <li>• Monitoring of the project during construction.</li> </ul>		
<b>Cumulative impacts:</b>		
The proposed project will have a low cumulative impact since no sites will be directly impacted and due to the disturbed nature of the of the study area and surrounds the impact area is considered to be of low heritage potential.		
<b>Residual Impacts:</b>		
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 study area is partially developed with two residential dwellings and outbuildings. These buildings are not older than 60 years according to archival maps of the area (Figure 6.5 & 6.5) and only built after 1975 and are not protected by the NHRA Act 25 of 1999. According to the SAHRA Paleontological sensitivity map the study area is of insignificant paleontological significance, and no further studies are required.

The area is therefore considered to be of low heritage potential as confirmed during the survey and no adverse impact on heritage resources is expected by the project. It is recommended that the project can commence on the condition that the following recommendations (Section 10.1) are implemented as part of the EMPr and based on approval from SAHRA.

### 10.1 Recommendations for condition of authorisation

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

#### Recommendations:

- Implementation of a Chance Find Procedure for the project.
- Monitoring of earthworks during construction by the Environmental Control Officer (ECO).

## 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.

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 EO of the chance find and its immediate impact on operations. The EO 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 with the correct implementation of the mitigation measures in this report is considered to be low and the project can commence with the 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 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

Ideally, site monitoring should be conducted by an experienced archaeologist or heritage specialist. Monitoring can be conducted by the Environmental Control Officers (ECO). The EO 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 the initial soil removal and subsequent earthworks during construction. The EO should monitor all such activities daily. If any heritage resources are found, the chance finds procedure must be followed as outlined above.

Monitoring requirements for the project is outlined in Table 8.

Table 7. Heritage monitoring required for the project.

Heritage Monitoring					
Aspect	Area	Responsible for monitoring and measuring	Frequency	Proactive or reactive measurement	Method
Clearing activities and construction	Entire project area	EO	Weekly (Pre construction and construction phase)	Proactively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If risks are manifested (accidental discovery of heritage resources) the chance find procedure should be implemented:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cease all works immediately;</li> <li>2. Report incident to the Sustainability Manager;</li> <li>3. Contact an archaeologist/ palaeontologist to inspect the site;</li> <li>4. Report incident to the competent authority; and</li> <li>5. Employ reasonable mitigation measures in accordance with the requirements of the relevant authorities.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Only recommence operations once impacts have been mitigated.</li> </ul>

### 10.6 Management Measures for the project.

Table 8. Heritage Management Plan for the project

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

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