

# HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

**PROPOSED K33/ K52 ROAD UPGRADE AND INTERSECTION DEVELOPMENT, CITY OF  
JOHANNESBURG METROPOLITAN MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG**

**Type of development:**

Road Upgrade

**Client:**

Prism EMS

**Client info:**

Armand Fourie

**E – mail:** armand@prismems.co.za

**Applicant:**

Gauteng Department of Roads and Transport



**HCAC - Heritage Consultants**

Private Bag X 1049

Suite 34

Modimolle

0510

Tel: 082 373 8491

Fax: 086 691 6461

E-Mail: [jaco.heritage@gmail.com](mailto:jaco.heritage@gmail.com)

Report Author:

Mr. J. van der Walt

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HCAC Project number 218406

Report date:

Mei 2018

**APPROVAL PAGE**

<b>Project Name</b>	K33/ K52 Road Upgrade and Intersection Development, City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng
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	<b>Name</b>	<b>Qualifications and Certifications</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Archaeologist</b>	Jaco van der Walt	MA Archaeology PhD Candidate ASAPA #159 APHP # 114	April 2018
<b>Archaeologist</b>	Marko Hutton	BA Hons Archaeology	April 2018
<b>Archival Specialist</b>	Liesl Bester	BHCS Honours	April 2018

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## REPORT OUTLINE

Appendix 6 of the GNR 982 EIA Regulations, 2014 [as amended] 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 GNR 982 EIA Regulations, 2014 [as amended]	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 and 7.1.
(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 a site plan identifying site alternatives;	Section 8 and 9
(g) Identification of any areas to be avoided, including buffers	Section 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 <b>including identified alternatives on the environment</b> or activities;	Section 9
(k) Mitigation measures for inclusion in the EMPr	Section 9 and 10
(l) Conditions for inclusion in the environmental authorisation	Section 9 and 10
(m) Monitoring requirements for inclusion in the EMPr or environmental authorisation	Section 9 and 10
(n) Reasoned opinion - (i) as to whether the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised; (iA) regarding the acceptability of the proposed activity or activities; and (ii) if the opinion is that the proposed activity, activities or portions thereof should be authorised, any avoidance, management and mitigation measures that should be included in the EMPr, and where applicable, the closure plan	Section 10.2
(o) Description of any consultation process that was undertaken during the course of preparing the specialist report	Section 6
(p) A summary and copies of any comments received during any consultation process and where applicable all responses thereto; and	Refer to BA report
(q) Any other information requested by the competent authority	Section 10

## Executive Summary

Prism EMS was appointed to conduct a Basic Assessment for the proposed development of the K33/ K52 road upgrade and intersection development. The project is located within various portions of the farm Nietgedacht 535JQ, City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province. HCAC was appointed to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed project to determine the presence of cultural heritage sites and the impact of the proposed development on these non-renewable resources. The study area was assessed both on desktop level and by a field survey. The field survey was conducted as a non-intrusive pedestrian survey to cover the extent of the study area as development plans were not yet available at the time of the survey.

No archaeological sites or material was recorded during the survey and based on the SAHRIS Paleontological Sensitivity Map, the area is of insignificance paleontological sensitivity. Therefore, no further mitigation prior to construction is recommended in terms of Section 35 for the proposed development to proceed. In terms of the built environment, a Farmstead (**K33 4**) was recorded during the survey that is located 70 m to the West of the proposed road and will not be directly impacted on.

In terms of Section 36 of the Act three cemeteries were recorded (**K33 1-3**). It is recommended that these cemeteries should be retained *in situ* and demarcated with an access gate. If any additional graves are identified they should ideally be preserved *in-situ* or alternatively relocated according to existing legislation. No public monuments are located within or close to the study area. The study area is surrounded by industrial and residential developments and road infrastructure developments and the proposed road development will not impact negatively on significant cultural landscapes or views. During the public participation process conducted for the project no heritage concerns were raised.

The impact of the proposed project on heritage resources is considered low and impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level. It is therefore recommended that the proposed project can commence on the condition that the following recommendations are implemented as part of the EMPr together with site specific recommendations in Table 2 and based on approval from SAHRA:


- Implementation of a chance find procedure;

**Table 2. Recorded sites and proposed mitigation measures.**

Feature No	Description	Longitude	Latitude	Distance from road reserve	Significance	Mitigation Measures
K33 1	Cemetery	27° 56' 54.5677" E	25° 58' 34.4765" S	22 m	High Social significance	Demarcate and preserve. Implementation of management plan that includes monitoring of site.
K33 2	Cemetery	27° 56' 57.0001" E	25° 58' 43.4001" S	96 m	High Social significance	Flag on development plans and preserve
K33 3	Cemetery	27° 57' 02.9648" E	25° 58' 44.4864" S	13 m	High Social significance	Demarcate and preserve. Implementation of management plan that includes monitoring of site.
K33 4	Ruin	27° 57' 09.3999" E	25° 58' 42.0000" S	70 m	Low significance	No direct impact. No mitigation recommended.



## 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>	2/05/2018

### 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 he Northern and Eastern Cape Provinces in South Africa.

Jaco has worked on various international projects in Zimbabwe, Botswana, Mozambique, Lesotho, DRC Zambia 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**

AIA: Archaeological Impact Assessment
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
EMP: 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
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:**

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC) has been contracted by Prism to conduct a heritage impact assessment of the proposed infrastructure for a road upgrade. The report forms part of the Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR) for the development located within various portions of the farm Nietgedacht 535JQ, City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality.

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, 4 features 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. As such the Environmental Impact Report and its appendices must be submitted to the case officer 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).

**Table 3: Project Description**

<b>Size of farm and portions</b>	Located within various portions (Portions 10, 22, 23 and 71) of the farm Nietgedacht 535JQ, City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
<b>Magisterial District</b>	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
<b>1: 50 000 map sheet number</b>	2527DD
<b>Central co-ordinate of the development</b>	Latitude: 25°58'32.40"S Longitude: 27°56'50.68"E

**Table 4: Infrastructure and project activities**

<b>Type of development</b>	Road Upgrade
<b>Project Components</b>	A new road linked to the K33/K52 intersection. The new intersection will include the development of a new road section

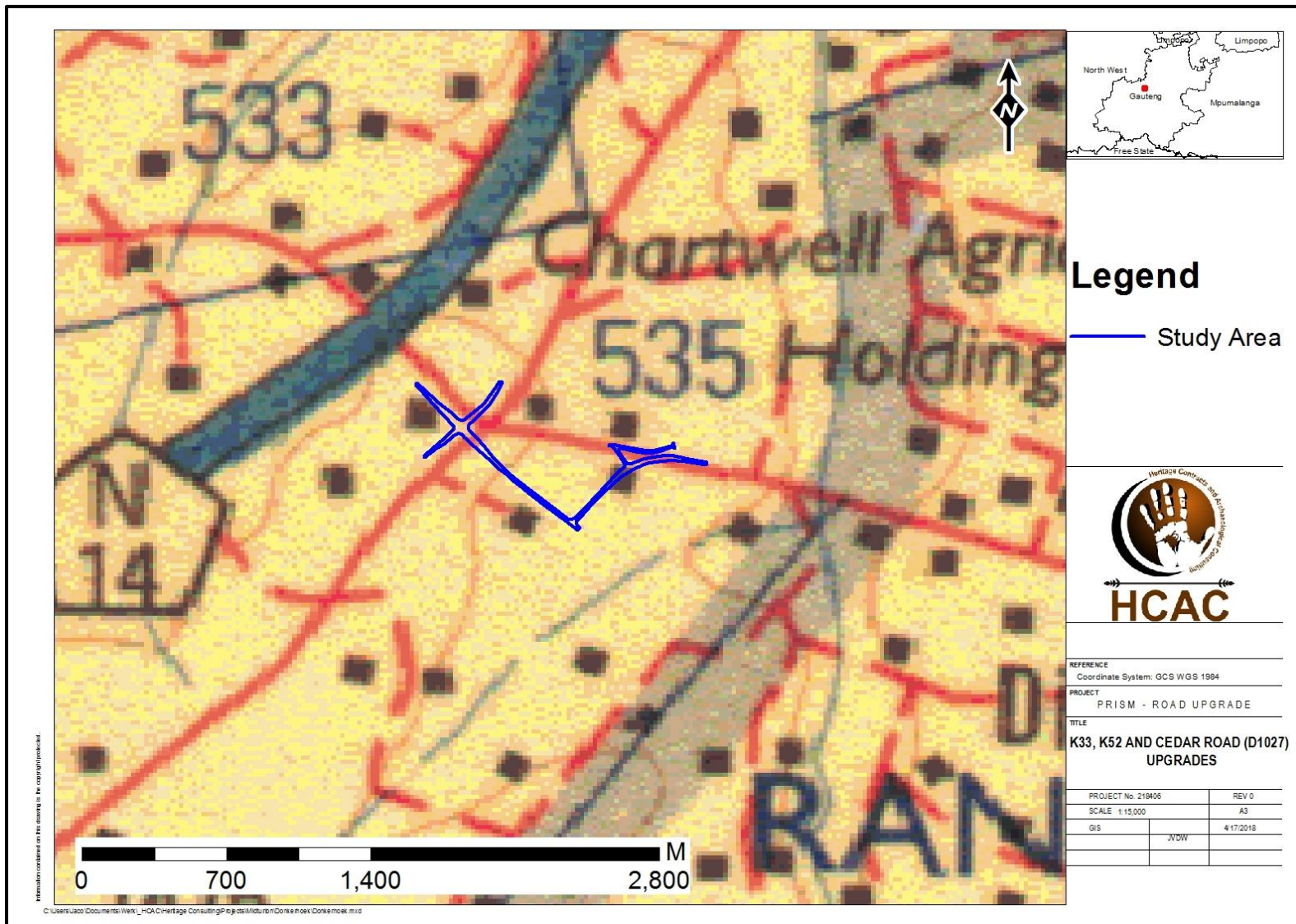


Figure 1. Provincial locality map (1: 250 000 topographical map)

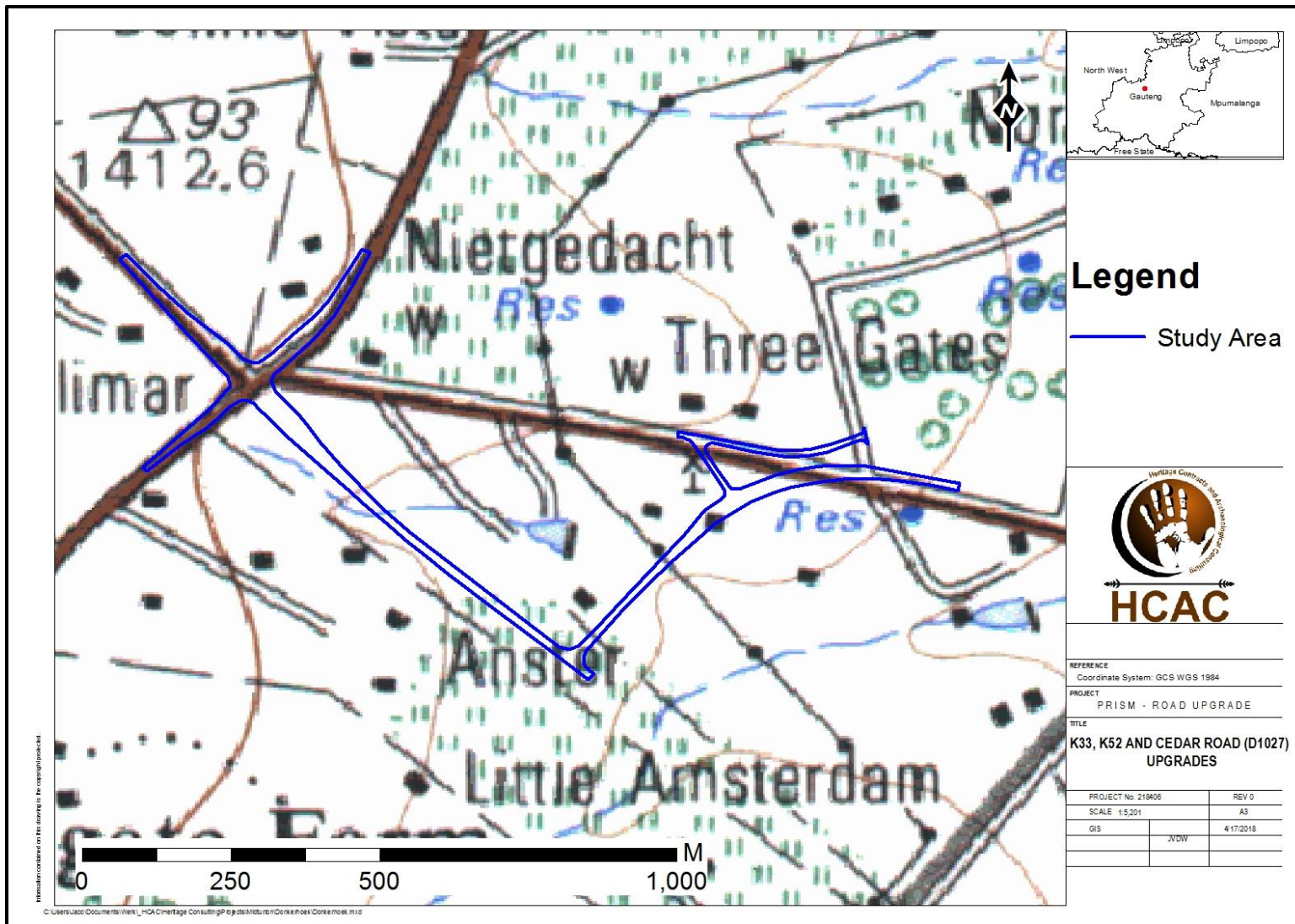


Figure 2: Regional locality map (1:50 000 topographical map).



Figure 3. Satellite image indicating the study area in blue (Google Earth 2018).

## 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, as part of the impact assessment report or EMP, to the PHRA if established in the province or to SAHRA. SAHRA will ultimately be responsible for the professional evaluation of Phase 1 reports upon which review comments will be issued. 'Best practice' requires Phase 1 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 AIA 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 AIA'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 field work phase. The database of the Genealogical Society was consulted to collect data on any known graves in the area.

### 3.3 Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement:

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

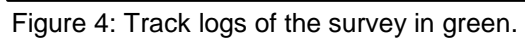
- Placement of advertisements and site notices;
- Stakeholder notification (through the dissemination of information and meeting invitations);
- Stakeholder meetings undertaken with I&APs;
- Authority Consultation;
- The compilation of a Scoping report and Environmental Impact Report and opportunity for I&APs to comment on the draft reports.
- The compilation of a Comments and Response Report (CRR).

### 3.4 Site Investigation

Conduct a field study to: a) systematically 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 5: Site Investigation Details**

	Site Investigation
Date	18 April 2018
Season	Autumn- vegetation in the study area is high and archaeological visibility is low. The impact area was however sufficiently covered (Figure 4) to adequately record the presence of heritage resources.



### 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 (2006), 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.

<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

### 3.6 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 archaeological artefacts, the possibility exists that some features or artefacts may not have been discovered/recorded during the survey and the possible occurrence of unmarked graves and other cultural material cannot be excluded. Similarly, the depth of the deposit of heritage sites cannot be accurately determined due its subsurface nature. 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 SÁ 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 Description of the Physical Environment:

The proposed K33 Road development and associated infrastructure will be situated across Portions 10, 22, 23 and 71 of the Farm Nietgedacht 535. These properties are situated on the northern fringes of Region A in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality within the Gauteng Province.

The farm Nietgedacht and surrounding properties were at first commercial farms with their main focus on the production of crops and the raising of live-stock. Most of these farms were later sub-divided into small holdings which supported a wide range of businesses and activities. The previous farming activities are still evident as most of the properties are still devoid of trees as it was cleared for fields to be ploughed and planted. These old fields are now covered with a lush presence of various grass types. The properties involved are currently still being used for the keeping of small stock such as sheep and rabbits.

The prevailing vegetation type and landscape features of the area form part of the Egoli Granite Grassland. It is described as moderately undulating plains and low hills supporting tall, usually *Hyparrhenia hirta*-grassland (Thatching grass), with some woody species on rocky outcrops or rock sheets. The rocky habitats show a high diversity of woody species, which occur in the form of scattered shrub groups or solitary small trees (Mucina & Rutherford, 2006). The site shows some signs of the original prevailing vegetation types, but it has been disturbed over most of the site.

The proposed road development will be approximately 1,5km in length across these properties, but it will include crossing several open fields, transferring through wooded areas and crossing a gully to end up at the planned intersection with the R552 or the “Fourways Road”.

The proposed road development will start at the intersection of the R114 and the road to Lanseria Airport. Several improvements will be made at this existing intersection. It will then cross straight over to the south-east within investigated properties down to an intermittent stream which is a tributary to the Jukskei River.

The proposed road will cross several paddocks or camps (with fences), which are used for the keeping of small stock and other animals. It will also cross a gully along its route. It will slope down to just before an intermittent stream further to the south. From here it will turn north-east and will join up with the existing R552 road to Fourways. An existing and seemingly old (from the pylon construction) power line will cross this section of the proposed road.

## 6 Results of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement:

Adjacent landowners and the public at large were informed of the proposed activity as part of the BA process. Site notices and advertisements notifying interested and affected parties were placed at strategic points and in local newspapers as part of the process.

## 7 Literature / Background Study:

### 7.1 Literature Review

Twenty-four sites are on record for the larger geographical area at the Wits database. These sites consist of Stone Age (ESA & LSA), Late Iron Age, engraving sites and cemeteries. None of these sites are located within or close to the project area but provide a background of to the sites that can be expected.

The following CRM reports were consulted:

Author	Year	Project	Findings
Kusel, U.	2007	Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment of Portion 29 Of the Farm Lindley 528 JQ Lanseria Gauteng	No Sites were recorded
Pelser, A.	2011	A Report on A Heritage Impact Assessment for The Proposed Lanseria Commercial Crossing Development on Various Portions of Bultfontein 533 JQ, Nooitgedacht 534 JQ And Nietgedacht 535 JQ, Near Lanseria Gauteng	Informal cemeteries were identified
Kitto, J.	2013	Proposed Establishment of a New Industrial Township on Portions 38 And 39 Of the Farm Bultfontein No. 533-JQ, Lanseria, City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality, Gauteng Province Heritage Impact Assessment Report.	Modern Structures and graves were recorded
Van Schalkwyk	2013	Basic Cultural Heritage Assessment for The Proposed Bulk Water Supply Pipeline Between Lanseria And Cosmos City, Gauteng Province. Unpublished Report.	No Sites were recorded
Van der Walt, J.	2015 a	Archaeological Impact Assessment for The Proposed Kya Sand Extension 104 Township Development, Gauteng	No Sites were recorded
Van der Walt, J.	2015b	Archaeological Impact Assessment for The Proposed Township Development on Portion 96 Of the Farm Lindley 528 J.Q. Lanseria, Gauteng Province.	No Sites were recorded
Van der Walt, J.	2016	Archaeological impact assessment for the proposed Nietgedacht building waste storage, handling and distribution facility, Gauteng Province	No Sites recorded
Van der Walt, J.	2017	Heritage Impact Assessment HeronBridge Sports Field Development, Gauteng Province.	No Sites were recorded.
Van der Walt, J.	2018	Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed Cedar Road Development. Gauteng Province.	No sites were recorded

#### 7.1.1 Genealogical Society and Google Earth Monuments

No known grave sites are on record close to the study area.

## 7.2 General History of the area

### 7.2.1 Archaeology of the area

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

#### 7.2.1.1 *The Stone Age*

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. He identified 7 occupational layers in his excavations that can be broadly divided into Stone Age, Iron Age and historical occupations.

The Stone Age can be divided in three main phases 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.

Remains dating to all three of these phases were identified by Mason at the Boulders shopping Centre site, MSA and LSA material was also recorded at Glenn Ferness cave.

#### 7.2.1.2 *Iron Age*

The Iron Age of the region consists of Tswana speaking people who settled in the area from the early 16th century. Interestingly, it seems that the study area is located about 32 km north of the Melville Koppies, which is a Middle Stone-Age site. (Bergh 1999: 4) This area was also important to Iron Age communities, since these people had smelted and worked iron ore at the Melville Koppies site since the year 1060, by approximation. (Bergh 1999: 7, 87)

Regarding the Iron Age, the Smelting Site at Melville Koppies requires further mention. The site was excavated by Professor Mason from the Department of Archaeology of WITS in the 1980's. Extensive Stone walled sites are also recorded 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).

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).

#### **7.2.1.3 Battles close 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).

### **7.3 Cultural Landscape**

The study area is located near the R512, about five kilometres south east of Lanseria Airport.

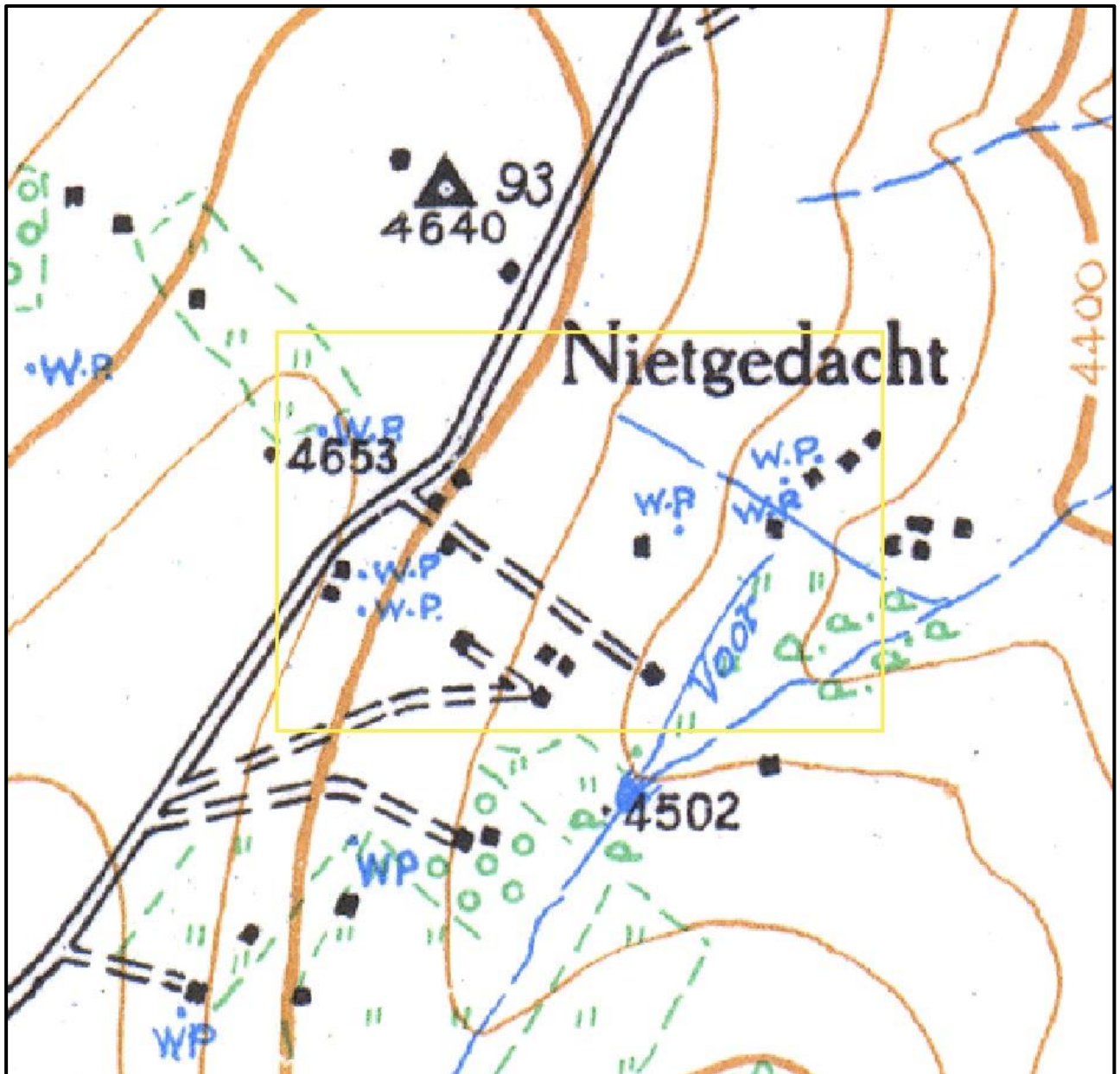


Figure 5. 1943 Topographical map of the study area. The approximate study area is indicated with a yellow border. One can see a number of minor roads going through this area. A number of furrows and water pipe lines can be seen in the study area. Two cultivated lands can be seen in this area, and several buildings are visible. (Topographical Map 1943)

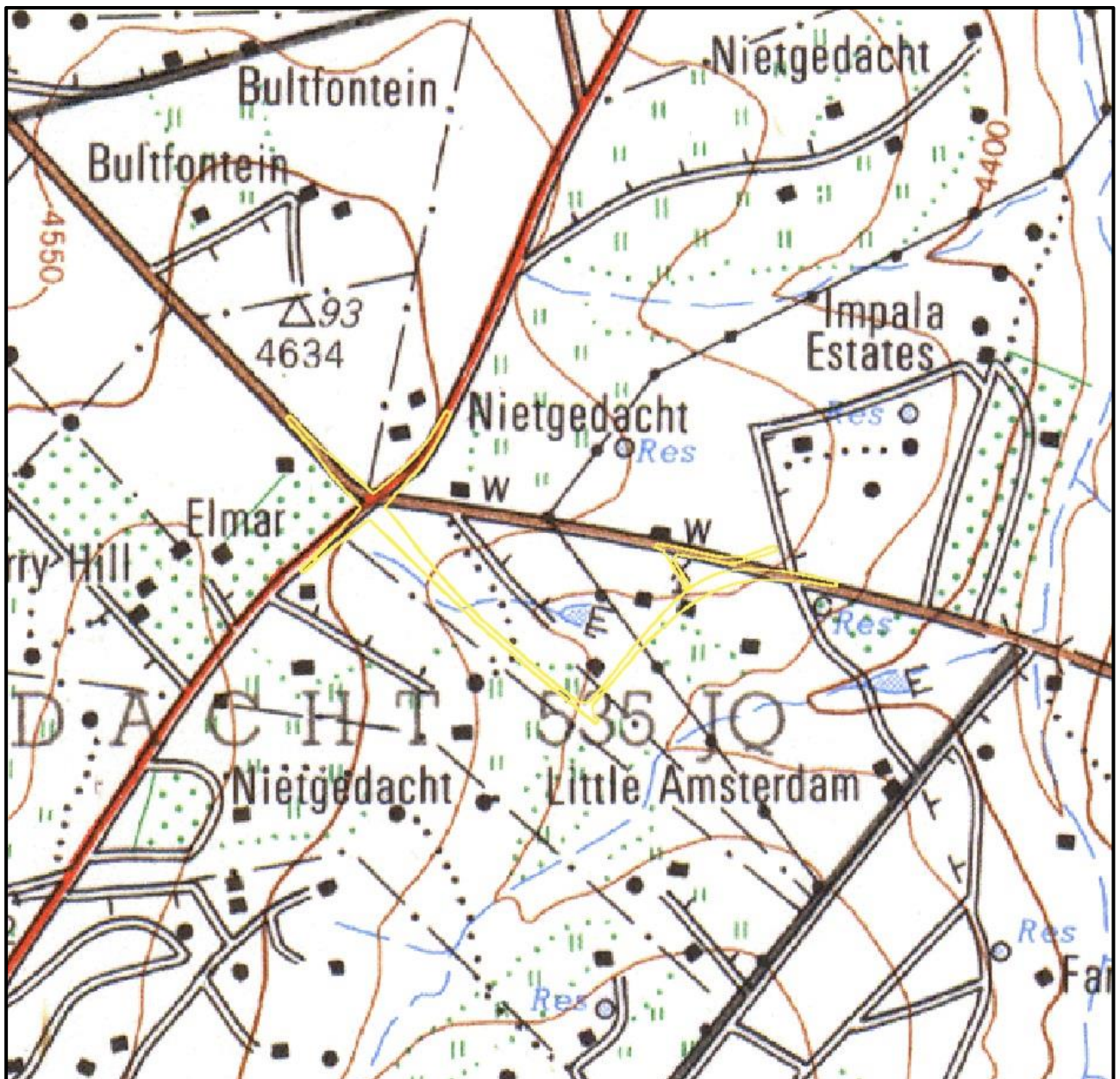


Figure 6. 1969 Topographical map. The approximate study area is indicated with a yellow border. The study area runs along a main and a secondary road at four places. Other sections of the study area went through cultivated lands. On the eastern side of the area under investigation, a building and a wind mill can be seen. (Topographical Map 1969)

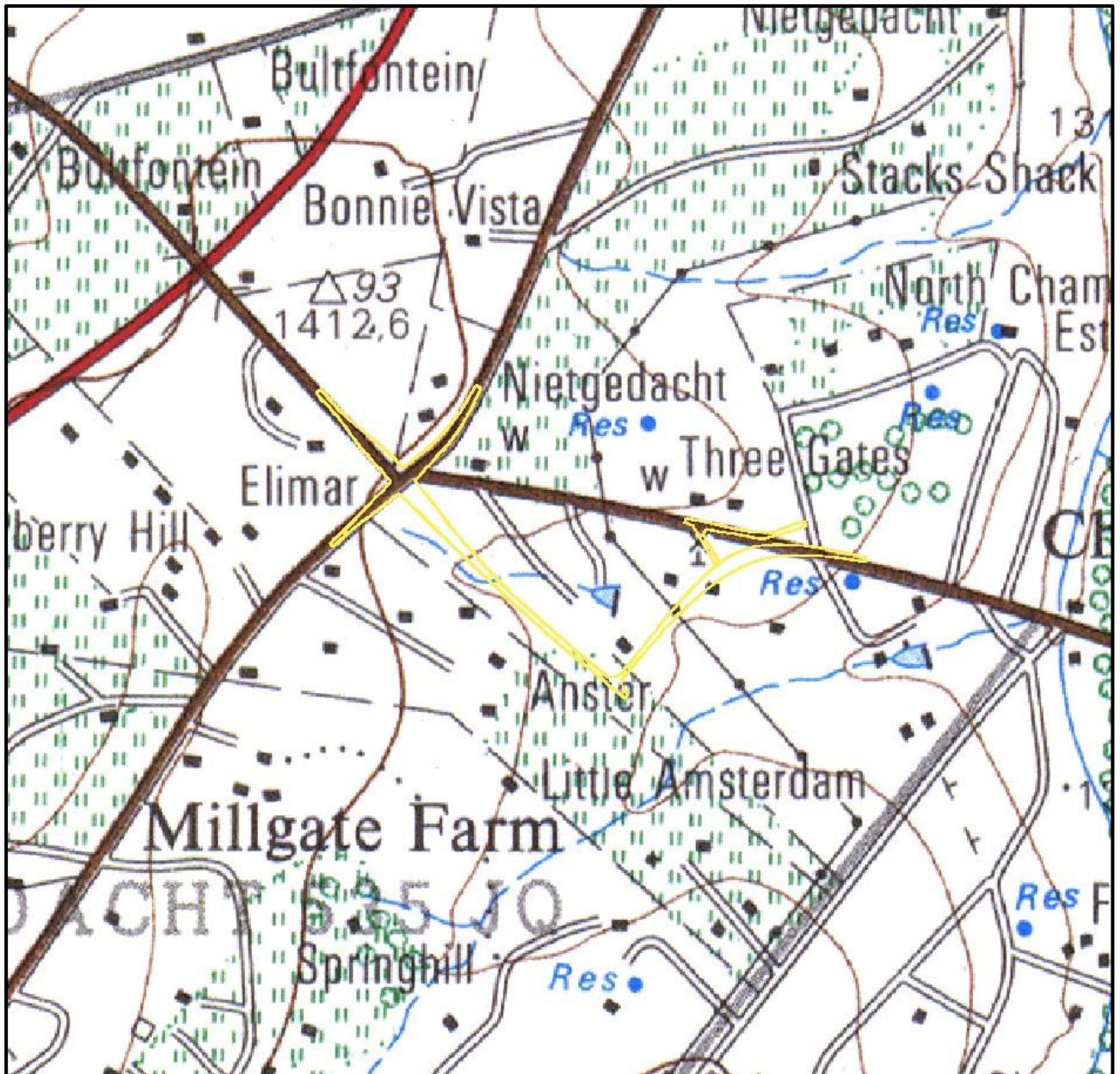


Figure 7. 1985 Topographical map. The approximate study area is indicated with a yellow border. The study area runs along secondary roads at four places. A southern section of the study area went through cultivated fields. On the western side, a building and a wind mill can be seen in the area under investigation. (Topographical Map 1985)

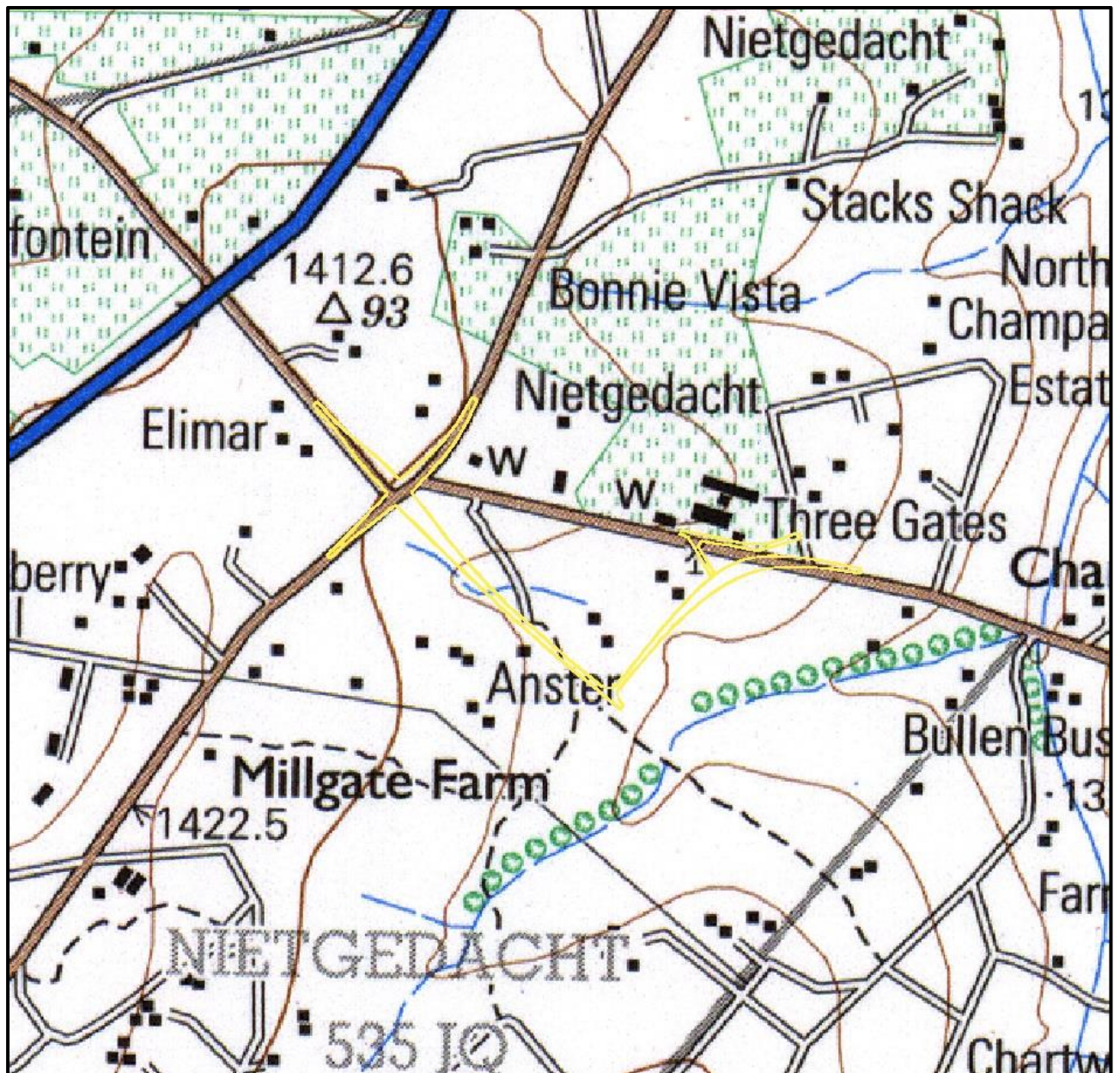
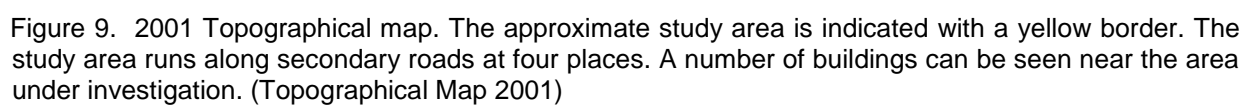


Figure 8. 1996 Topographical map. The approximate study area is indicated with a yellow border. The study area runs along secondary roads at four places. A number of buildings can be seen near the area under investigation. (Topographical Map 1996)



## 8 Findings of the Survey

The proposed alignment of the road is situated across small holdings/farms which have been managed and controlled by farming activities the last few decades. The succession of the previous agricultural/farming activities most probably resulted that most of the proposed site is disturbed and damaged from a heritage point of view. However three cemeteries (K33 1-3) and an abandoned farmstead were identified (K33 4) (Table 2 & Figure 10) none of these will be directly impacted by the proposed development. The three identified cemeteries were not damaged or impacted during these farming activities. The cemeteries were also not maintained during the last few years. The abandoned farm house complex with its associated structures was identified at the southern turning point of the proposed route. The farmstead was abandoned, but the buildings all seemed of a recent nature. A security guard on site asked us to leave before we could investigate the buildings and associated features. These structures and features did not seem to have any heritage value or significance.

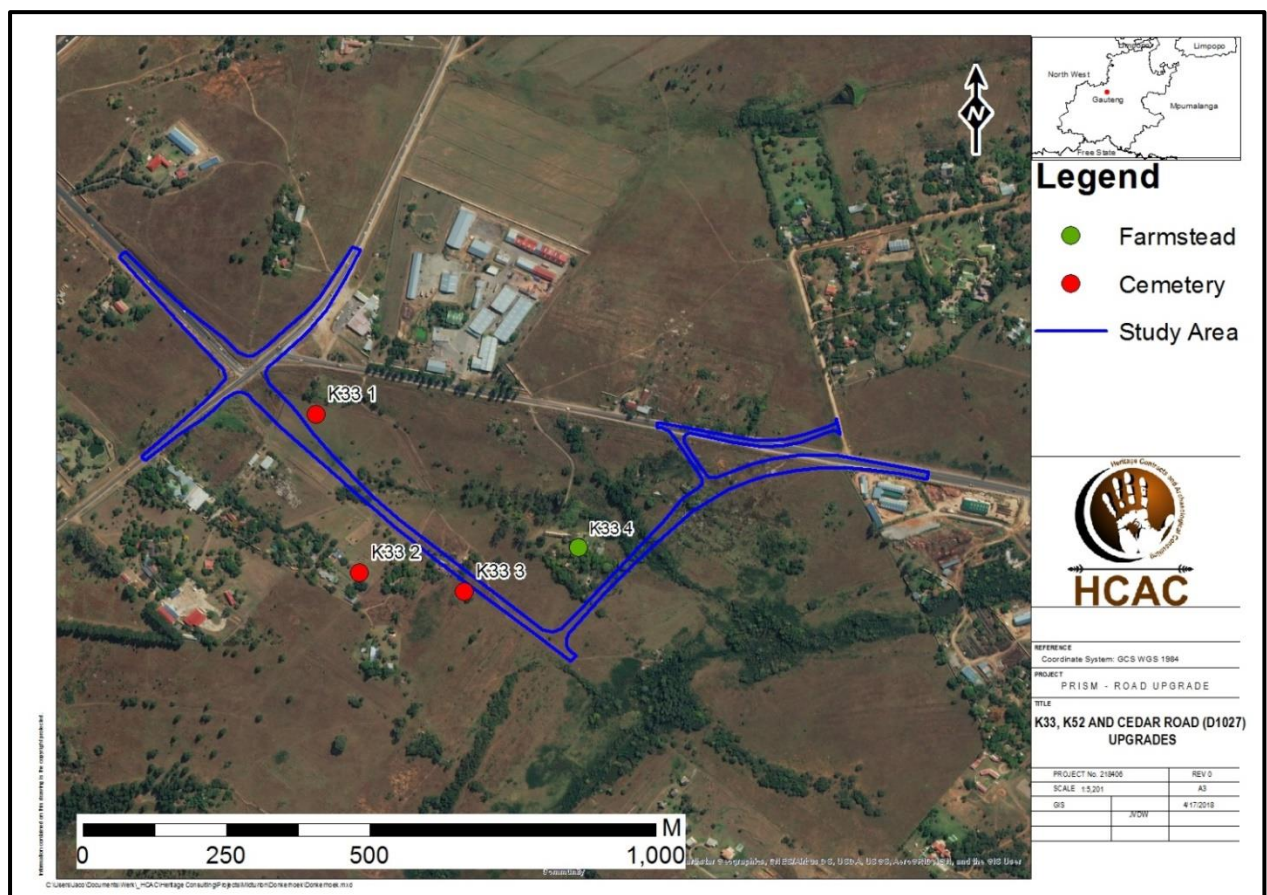


Figure 10. Sites in relation to the development.



Figure 11. General Site conditions – fencing



Figure 12. General site conditions - gully



Figure 13. General site conditions



Figure 14. General site conditions – informal settlements.

## 9 Description of Identified Heritage Resources (NHRA Section 34 - 36):

### 9.1 Built Environment (Section 34 of the NHRA)

An abandoned farmstead with its associated structures was identified at this location (K33 4). It is situated approximately 50m to the west of the proposed route of the road development. Most of the structures seemed to be in a dilapidated state and are overgrown with trees and grass. The structures will not be impacted on by the development as it is located 70 m to the west of the road reserve. The structures' potential to contribute to aesthetic, historic, scientific and social aspects are non-existent and it is therefore of low heritage significance. No further actions are recommended based on approval from SAHRA.



Figure 15. Structures in study area



Figure 16. Structures in study area.



Figure 17.Existing structures



Figure 18. Existing structures in study area.

Field Rating: GP C - Low significance

## 9.2 Archaeological and paleontological resources (Section 35 of the NHRA)

No archaeological sites or material was recorded during the survey and based on the SAHRIS Paleontological Sensitivity Map (Figure 19) the area is of insignificant paleontological significance. Therefore, no further mitigation prior to construction is recommended in terms of Section 35 for the proposed development to proceed.



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 19. SAHRA Paleontological Sensitivity map indicating the approximate location of the study area (blue polygon) as of insignificant paleontological sensitivity.

### 9.3 Burial Grounds and Graves (Section 36 of the NHRA)

#### Site K33 01:

##### Site Description:

A cluster of informal graves was identified at this location. The graves are situated within and around a cluster of trees near the western parts of the road development. The graves are approximately 15m to the north of the proposed route of the road. The graves are not fenced off.

The small cemetery has 17 informal graves which were placed in three unequal lines next to each other. The graves have oval shaped mounds of packed rocks as dressings and not one grave had a headstone. The graves varied in size and all of them are orientated from west to east.

The graves are overgrown with grass and bushes within the cluster of trees. This complicated the identification of the graves. 17 Graves were identified, but there can be more. It looks like some of the graves are slightly damaged as well.

The graves could not be dated and they could not be identified to which family they belong. The graves are not maintained and are overgrown with grass and other vegetation.

Site size: Approximately 30m x 20m in size.

Field Rating: GP A - High Social significance
-----------------------------------------------



Figure 20. General site conditions



Figure 21. General site conditions



Figure 22. Stone packed graves



Figure 23. Stone packed grave

**Site K33 02:**

## Site Description:

Another small informal cemetery was identified at this location. This cemetery is also situated within and around a cluster of trees near the central parts of the proposed road development. The graves are approximately 80m to the south of the proposed route of the road. These graves will most probably not be affected by the proposed development.

The small cemetery has approximately 20 informal graves which were placed in three unequal lines next to each other. An electric fence divided the small cemetery into two sections. The fence was most probably erected after the graves were placed there. All of the graves have oval shaped mounds of packed rocks as dressings and not one grave had a headstone. The graves varied in size and all of them are orientated from west to east.

The graves are overgrown with grass and bushes within the cluster of trees. This complicated the identification of the graves. 20 Graves were identified, but there can be more. It looks like some of the graves are slightly damaged as well.

The graves could not be dated and they could not be identified to which family they belong. The graves are not maintained and are overgrown with grass and other vegetation.

Site size: Approximately 40m x 20m in size.

Field Rating: GP A - High Social significance
-----------------------------------------------



Figure 24. General site conditions



Figure 25. Stone packed grave



Figure 26. General site conditions



Figure 27. Stone packed graves

**Site K33 03:****Site Description:**

An informal cemetery was identified at this location. The cemetery is situated approximately 15m south of the proposed route of the road near the eastern parts of the proposed development, before it turns north to meet up with the existing Fourways Road. The cemetery is not fenced off.

The cemetery has 46 graves which were placed in five unequal lines next to each other. Twelve of the graves have formal granite headstones and dressings. These headstones are all inscribed. The rest of the graves have informal oval shaped mounds of packed rocks as dressings. Some of them have rocks placed upright to serve as headstones. The graves vary in size, but all of them are orientated from west to east. A lot of the graves have pots or jars on top of their dressings. These served as pots for flowers which were placed on the graves.

The inscribed headstones have the names and surnames of the buried individuals as well as their date of death on them. Some of the buried people belonged to the Sutherland, Botha and Brits families. The oldest date of a burial was from 1914 and the latest burial dated from 1984. The graves are overgrown with grass and other vegetation and the cemetery is not maintained.

Site size: Approximately 40m x 30m in size.

Field Rating: GP A - High Social significance
-----------------------------------------------



Figure 28. General site conditions



Figure 29. General site conditions



Figure 30. Stone packed grave



Figure 31. Formal headstone



Figure 32. Stone packed grave



Figure 33. Grave dressing.

If any additional graves are located in future they should ideally be preserved *in-situ* or alternatively relocated according to existing legislation.

#### **9.4 Cultural Landscapes, Intangible and Living Heritage.**

Long term impact on the cultural landscape is considered to be negligible as the surrounding area consists of a developed area that has been developed from prior to 1943 (Figure 6). Visual impacts to scenic routes and sense of place are also considered to be low due to the extensive developments in the area.

#### **9.5 Battlefields and Concentration Camps**

There are no battlefields or related concentration camp sites located in the study area.

#### **9.6 Potential Impact**

The chances of impacting unknown archaeological sites in the study area is considered to be negligible. If the correct mitigation measures are implemented, impacts on the cemeteries (K33 1 -3) can be avoided. The Farmstead (K33 4) is located 70 m to the west of the road reserve and will not be impacted on. Any direct impacts that did occur would be during the construction phase only. Cumulative impacts occur from the combination of effects of various impacts on heritage resources. The importance of identifying and assessing cumulative impacts is that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts. In the case of the development, it will, with the recommended mitigation measures and management actions, not impact any heritage resources directly. However, this and other projects in the area could have an indirect impact on the heritage landscape. The lack of any heritage resources in the immediate area minimises additional impact on the landscape.

##### **9.6.1 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 needed for the construction phase. These activities can have a negative and irreversible impact on heritage sites. Impacts include destruction or partial destruction of non-renewable heritage resources.

It is unclear whether the structures would be demolished or incorporated within the proposed development. However, the assessment assumes total demolition. It has very low heritage significance which means that the extent of the impact can be regarded as site-specific. The impact significance is low but if the structure is retained and incorporated in the development then it would be very low.

##### **9.6.2 Construction Phase**

During this phase, the impacts and effects are similar in nature but more extensive than the pre-construction phase. These activities can have a negative and irreversible impact on heritage sites. Impacts include destruction or partial destruction of non-renewable heritage resources.

##### **9.6.3 Operation Phase**

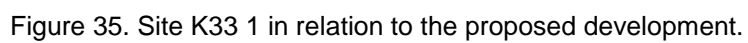
No impact is envisaged for the recorded heritage resources during this phase.

**Table 6. Impact Assessment of the 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 material or objects.		
	<b>Without mitigation</b>	<b>With mitigation (Preservation/ excavation of site)</b>
<b>Extent</b>	Local (3)	Local (3)
<b>Duration</b>	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
<b>Magnitude</b>	Low (2)	Low (2)
<b>Probability</b>	Probable (3)	Not probable (2)
<b>Significance</b>	<b>30 (Medium)</b>	<b>20 (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>	Yes	Yes
<b>Mitigation:</b> Graves and cemeteries are of high social significance, it is recommended that the cemeteries should be demarcated and preserved <i>in situ</i> . Site K33 1 and 3 are located closer (Figure 34 and 35) to the road reserve and it is recommended that a management plan including monitoring should be implemented during construction for both sites. A chance find procedure should be implemented for the project.		
<b>Cumulative impacts:</b> Since the surrounding area is densely developed and due to the lack of significant heritage resources that will be impacted on in the study area cumulative impacts are considered to be low.		
<b>Residual Impacts:</b> If sites are destroyed this results in the depletion of archaeological record of the area. However, if sites are recorded and preserved or mitigated this adds to the record of the area.		



Figure 34. Site K33 3 in relation to the development.



## 10 Recommendations and conclusion

HCAC was appointed to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed road development. The proposed alignment of the road will traverse small holdings/farms which have been managed and controlled by farming activities the last few decades. The succession of the previous agricultural/farming activities most probably resulted that most of the proposed site is disturbed and damaged from a heritage point of view. All of these activities would have impacted on surface indicators of heritage features and no archaeological sites or material was recorded during the survey and according to the SAHRIS Paleontological Sensitivity Map the area is of insignificant paleontological significance. Therefore, no further mitigation prior to construction is recommended in terms of Section 35 for the proposed development to proceed.

In terms of the built environment, numerous structures occur in the wider study area. A farmstead (K33 4) was identified in the area but is located 70 m to the West of the proposed road reserve and the structure will not be impacted on by the development.

In terms of Section 36 of the Act three cemeteries (K33 1 -3) were recorded. If any additional graves are located in future they should ideally be preserved *in-situ* or alternatively relocated according to existing legislation. No public monuments are located within or close to the study area. The study area is surrounded by industrial and residential developments and road infrastructure developments and the proposed road development will not impact negatively on significant cultural landscapes or views. During the public participation process conducted for the project no heritage concerns were raised.

The impact of the proposed project on heritage resources is considered low and impacts can be mitigated to an acceptable level. It is therefore recommended that the proposed project can commence on the condition that the following recommendations are implemented as part of the EMP based on approval from SAHRA:

- K33 1 - Demarcate and preserve. Implementation of management plan that includes monitoring of site.
- K33 2 - Flag on development plans and preserve
- K33 3 - Demarcate and preserve. Implementation of management plan that includes monitoring of site.
- K33 4 - No direct impact. No mitigation recommended.
- Implementation of a chance find procedure as detailed under Section 10.1

### 10.1 Chance Find Procedures

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 therefor 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 ECO of the chance find and its immediate impact on operations. The ECO will then contact a professional archaeologist for an assessment of the finds who will notify the SAHRA.

### 10.2 Reasoned Opinion

From a heritage perspective, the proposed project is acceptable. If the above recommendations are adhered to and based on approval from SAHRA, HCAC is of the opinion that the development can continue as the development will not impact negatively on the heritage record of the area.

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## MAPS

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## 12 Appendices:

### Curriculum Vitae of Specialist

Jaco van der Walt  
Archaeologist

jaco.heritage@gmail.com  
+27 82 373 8491  
+27 86 691 6461

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#### Education:

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##### Particulars of degrees/diplomas and/or other qualifications:

**Name of University or Institution:** University of Pretoria  
**Degree obtained** : BA Heritage Tourism & Archaeology  
**Year of graduation** : 2001

**Name of University or Institution:** University of the Witwatersrand  
**Degree obtained** : BA Hons Archaeology  
**Year of graduation** : 2002

**Name of University or Institution** : University of the Witwatersrand  
**Degree Obtained** : MA (Archaeology)  
**Year of Graduation** : 2012

**Name of University or Institution** : University of Johannesburg  
**Degree** : PhD  
**Year** : Currently Enrolled

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#### EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

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2011 – Present: **Owner – HCAC (Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC).**  
 2007 – 2010 : **CRM Archaeologist**, Managed the Heritage Contracts Unit at the University of the Witwatersrand.  
 2005 - 2007: **CRM Archaeologist**, Director of Matakoma Heritage Consultants  
 2004: **Technical Assistant**, Department of Anatomy University of Pretoria  
 2003: **Archaeologist**, Mapungubwe World Heritage Site  
 2001 - 2002: **CRM Archaeologists**, For R & R Cultural Resource Consultants, Polokwane  
 2000: **Museum Assistant**, Fort Klapperkop.

**Countries of work experience include:**

Republic of South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lesotho and Zambia.

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**SELECTED PROJECTS INCLUDE:**


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**Archaeological Impact Assessments (Phase 1)**

Heritage Impact Assessment Proposed Discharge Of Treated Mine Water Via The Wonderfontein Spruit Receiving Water Body Specialist as part of team conducting an Archaeological Assessment for the Mmamabula mining project and power supply, Botswana

Archaeological Impact Assessment Mmamethlake Landfill

Archaeological Impact Assessment Libangeni Landfill

**Linear Developments**

Archaeological Impact Assessment Link Northern Waterline Project At The Suikerbosrand Nature Reserve

Archaeological Impact Assessment Medupi – Spitskop Power Line,

Archaeological Impact Assessment Nelspruit Road Development

**Renewable Energy developments**

Archaeological Impact Assessment Karoshoek Solar Project

**Grave Relocation Projects**

Relocation of graves and site monitoring at Chloorkop as well as permit application and liaison with local authorities and social processes with local stakeholders, Gauteng Province.

Relocation of the grave of Rifle Man Maritz as well as permit application and liaison with local authorities and social processes with local stakeholders, Ndumo, Kwa Zulu Natal.

Relocation of the Magolwane graves for the office of the premier, Kwa Zulu Natal

Relocation of the OSuthu Royal Graves office of the premier, Kwa Zulu Natal

**Phase 2 Mitigation Projects**

Field Director for the Archaeological Mitigation For Booyssendal Platinum Mine, Steelpoort, Limpopo Province. Principle investigator Prof. T. Huffman

Monitoring of heritage sites affected by the ARUP Transnet Multipurpose Pipeline under directorship of Gavin Anderson.

Field Director for the Phase 2 mapping of a late Iron Age site located on the farm Kameelbult, Zeerust, North West Province. Under directorship of Prof T. Huffman.

Field Director for the Phase 2 surface sampling of Stone Age sites effected by the Medupi – Spitskop Power Line, Limpopo Province

**Heritage management projects**

Platreef Mitigation project – mitigation of heritage sites and compilation of conservation management plan.

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**MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:**


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- Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists. Member number 159
- Accreditation:
  - Field Director                      Iron Age Archaeology
  - Field Supervisor                  Colonial Period Archaeology, Stone Age Archaeology and Grave Relocation
- Accredited CRM Archaeologist with SAHRA
- Accredited CRM Archaeologist with AMAFA
- Co-opted council member for the CRM Section of the Association of Southern African Association Professional Archaeologists (2011 – 2012)

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**PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS**


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- A Culture Historical Interpretation, Aimed at Site Visitors, of the Exposed Eastern Profile of K8 on the Southern terrace at Mapungubwe.
  - J van der Walt, A Meyer, WC Nienaber
  - Poster presented at Faculty day, Faculty of Medicine University of Pretoria 2003
- 'n Reddingsondersoek na Anglo-Boereoorlog-ammunisie, gevind by Ifafi, Noordwes-Provinsie. South-African Journal for Cultural History 16(1) June 2002, with A. van Vollenhoven as co-writer.
- Fieldwork Report: Mapungubwe Stabilization Project.
  - WC Nienaber, M Hutten, S Gaigher, J van der Walt
  - Paper read at the Southern African Association of Archaeologists Biennial Conference 2004
- A War Uncovered: Human Remains from Thabantšho Hill (South Africa), 10 May 1864.
  - M. Steyn, WS Boshoff, WC Nienaber, J van der Walt
  - Paper read at the 12<sup>th</sup> Congress of the Pan-African Archaeological Association for Prehistory and Related Studies 2005
- Field Report on the mitigation measures conducted on the farm Bokfontein, Brits, North West Province .
  - J van der Walt, P Birkholtz, W. Fourie
  - Paper read at the Southern African Association of Archaeologists Biennial Conference 2007
- Field report on the mitigation measures employed at Early Farmer sites threatened by development in the Greater Sekhukhune area, Limpopo Province. J van der Walt
  - Paper read at the Southern African Association of Archaeologists Biennial Conference 2008
- Ceramic analysis of an Early Iron Age Site with vitrified dung, Limpopo Province South Africa.
  - J van der Walt. Poster presented at SAFA, Frankfurt Germany 2008

- Bantu Speaker Rock Engravings in the Schoemanskloof Valley, Lydenburg District, Mpumalanga (*In Prep*)
  - J van der Walt and J.P Celliers
- Sterkspruit: Micro-layout of late Iron Age stone walling, Lydenburg, Mpumalanga. W. Fourie and J van der Walt. A Poster presented at the Southern African Association of Archaeologists Biennial Conference 2011
- Detailed mapping of LIA stone-walled settlements' in Lydenburg, Mpumalanga. J van der Walt and J.P Celliers
  - Paper read at the Southern African Association of Archaeologists Biennial Conference 2011
- Bantu-Speaker Rock engravings in the Schoemanskloof Valley, Lydenburg District, Mpumalanga. J.P Celliers and J van der Walt
  - Paper read at the Southern African Association of Archaeologists Biennial Conference 2011
- Pleistocene hominin land use on the western trans-Vaal Highveld ecoregion, South Africa, Jaco van der Walt.
  - J van der Walt. Poster presented at SAFA, Toulouse, France. Biennial Conference 2016

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#### REFERENCES:

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1. Prof Marlize Lombard      Senior Lecturer, University of Johannesburg, South Africa  
E-mail: mlombard@uj.ac.za
2. Prof TN Huffman      Department of Archaeology Tel: (011) 717 6040  
University of the Witwatersrand
3. Alex Schoeman      University of the Witwatersrand  
E-mail: Alex.Schoeman@wits.ac.za