

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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

FOR THE PROPOSED FILLING STATION ON PORTION 71 NIETGEDACHT, GAUTENG
PROVINCE

Type of development:
FILLING STATION

Client:
BGH Ferndale PTY LTD

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Applicant:
BGH Ferndale (Pty) Ltd



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Project Reference:

HCAC Project number 2181004

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October 2018

APPROVAL PAGE

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Report Title	Heritage Impact Assessment Portion 71 of the Farm Nietgedacht 535JQ
Authority Reference Number	TBC
Report Status	Final report
Applicant Name	BGH Ferndale (Pty) Ltd

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Date	Report Reference Number	Description of Amendment

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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
(l) Description of any assumptions made and any uncertainties or gaps in knowledge	Section 3.7
(j) a description of the findings and potential implications of such findings on the impact of the proposed activity including identified alternatives on the environment or activities;	Section 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

Eco Assessments was appointed to conduct a Basic Assessment for the proposed development of a filling station by BGH Ferndale (Pty) Ltd, located on Portion 71 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.

The eastern section of the study area is used for sheep pastures and the western section has been extensively disturbed by historical earth moving activities and dumping of building rubble. In this area a feature (Feature1) was recorded that consist of the possible stone packed foundations of a structure, due to the amount of building rubble and vegetation in the area it is difficult to determine but this feature could be the possible remains of a structure dating to before 1943 (based on archival maps). In terms of Section 34 of the NHRA this feature's potential to contribute to aesthetic, historic, scientific and social aspects are non-existent and it is therefore of no heritage significance, however sites like these might contain unmarked graves and if impacted on these areas must be monitored during construction.


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 Section 36 of the Act no grave sites were identified in the study area although numerous graves have been recorded on the larger property. The presence of additional graves in the study area should also be confirmed during the social consultation process. 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. The public participation process will be conducted in January 2019 and all comments will be included in the BAR.

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 and based on approval from SAHRA:

- Implementation of a chance find procedure.

Declaration of Independence

Specialist Name	Jaco van der Walt
Declaration of Independence	<p>I declare, as a specialist appointed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act (Act No 108 of 1998) and the associated 2014 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulations, that I:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I act as the independent specialist in this application; • I will perform the work relating to the application in an objective manner, even if this results in views and findings that are not favourable to the applicant; • I declare that there are no circumstances that may compromise my objectivity in performing such work; • I have expertise in conducting the specialist report relevant to this application, including knowledge of the Act, Regulations and any guidelines that have relevance to the proposed activity; • I will comply with the Act, Regulations and all other applicable legislation; • I have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity; • I undertake to disclose to the applicant and the competent authority all material information in my possession that reasonably has or may have the potential of influencing - any decision to be taken with respect to the application by the competent authority; and - the objectivity of any report, plan or document to be prepared by myself for submission to the competent authority; • All the particulars furnished by me in this form are true and correct; and • I realise that a false declaration is an offence in terms of regulation 48 and is punishable in terms of section 24F of the Act.
Signature	
Date	29/10/2018

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 Eco Assessments to conduct a heritage impact assessment of the proposed filling station. The report forms part of the Basic Assessment Report and Environmental Management Programme Report (EMPR) for the development located on Portion 71 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, a single stone packed feature was 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 2: Project Description

Size of farm and portions	Located on Portion 71 of the farm Nietgedacht 535JQ, City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
Magisterial District	City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality
1: 50 000 map sheet number	2527DD
Central co-ordinate of the development	Latitude: 25°58'35.57"S Longitude: 27°56'50.24"E

Table 3: Infrastructure and project activities

Type of development	Filling Station
Project Components	<p>The development footprint totals approximately 0.500ha (or 5 000m²) that will include a forecourt with four (4) pump islands, associated offices, a convenience store, car wash and tank farm storing approximately 160 000 litres of fuel.</p> <p>The height will be restricted to one (1) storey, with a maximum building coverage of 40% (including the forecourt). The net floor area of the convenience shop shall not exceed 130m². Forty percent (40%) of the area shall be surfaced for parking.</p> <p>No service repairs or repairs to motor vehicles or any equivalent whatsoever shall be carried out on the property.</p> <p>The development requires clearing an area of approximately 1.0ha of historically farmed land as well as the construction of an access road and the installation of relevant ancillary services (i.e. borehole to supply potable water, Sewage Package Plant, Electrical mini-sub, and storm water attenuation tank and outlet pipe).</p>

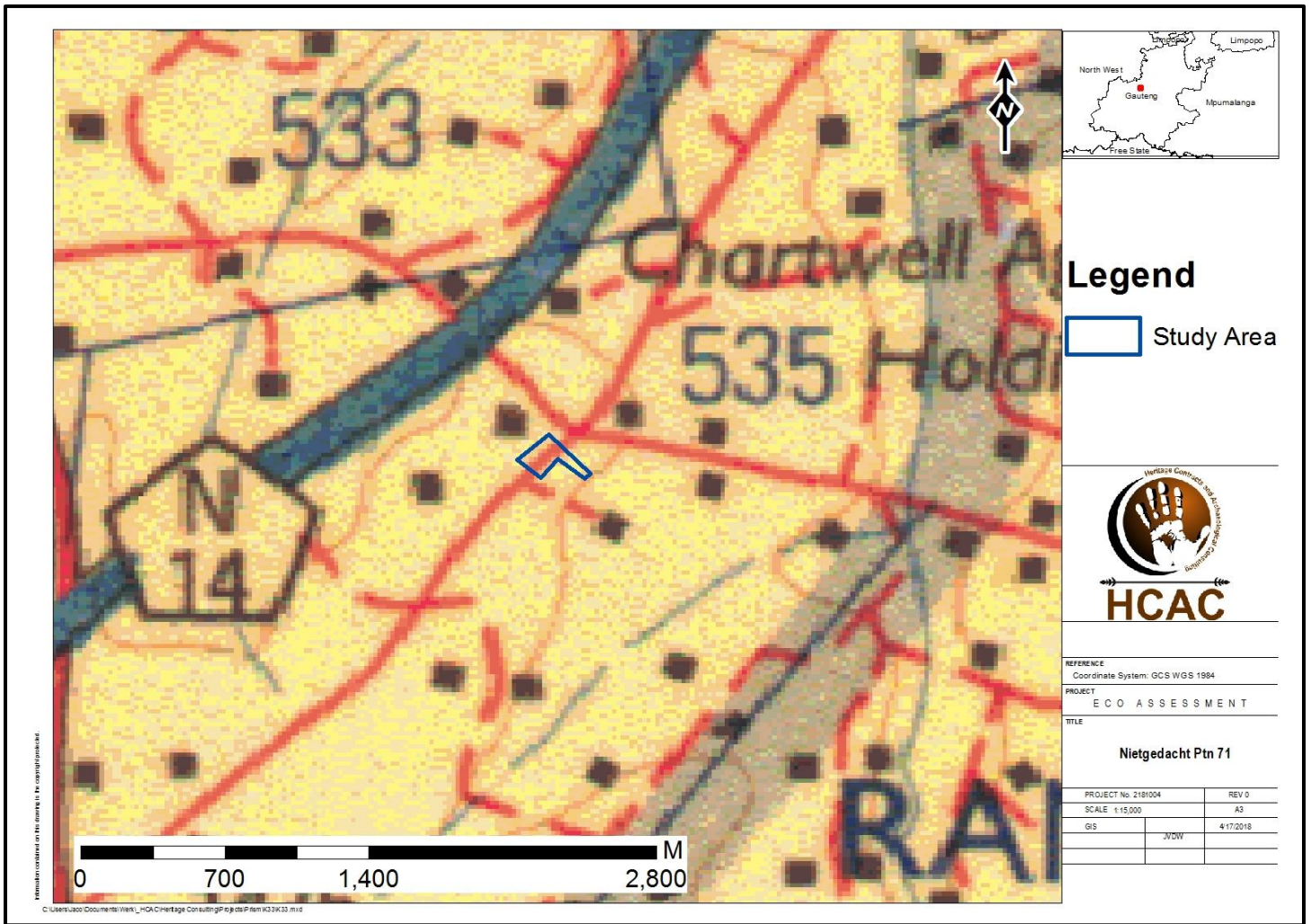


Figure 1. Provincial locality map (1: 250 000 topographical map)

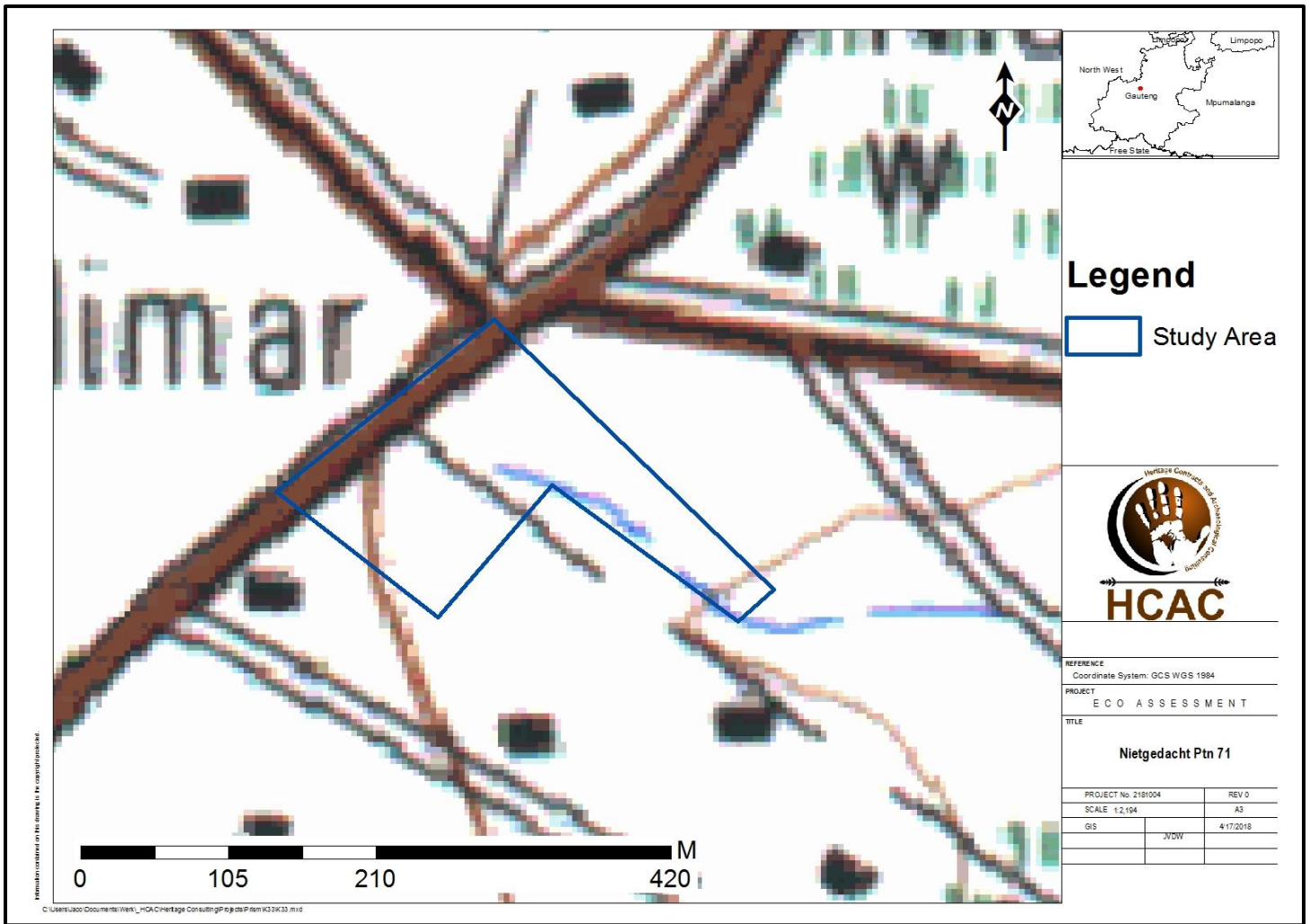


Figure 2: Regional locality map (1:50 000 topographical map).



Figure 3. 2018 Google Earth image showing the location of the study area. (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 EMPr, 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 EMPr, 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 is to capture and address any issues raised by community members and other stakeholders during key stakeholder and public meetings. The process will involve:

- 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 Basic Impact Assessment 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 4: Site Investigation Details

	Site Investigation
Date	26 October 2018
Season	Summer - vegetation in parts of the study area is low and archaeological visibility is high in these areas. Most of the study area is however highly overgrown, limiting archaeological visibility. The impact area was however sufficiently covered (Figure 4) to adequately record the presence of heritage resources.

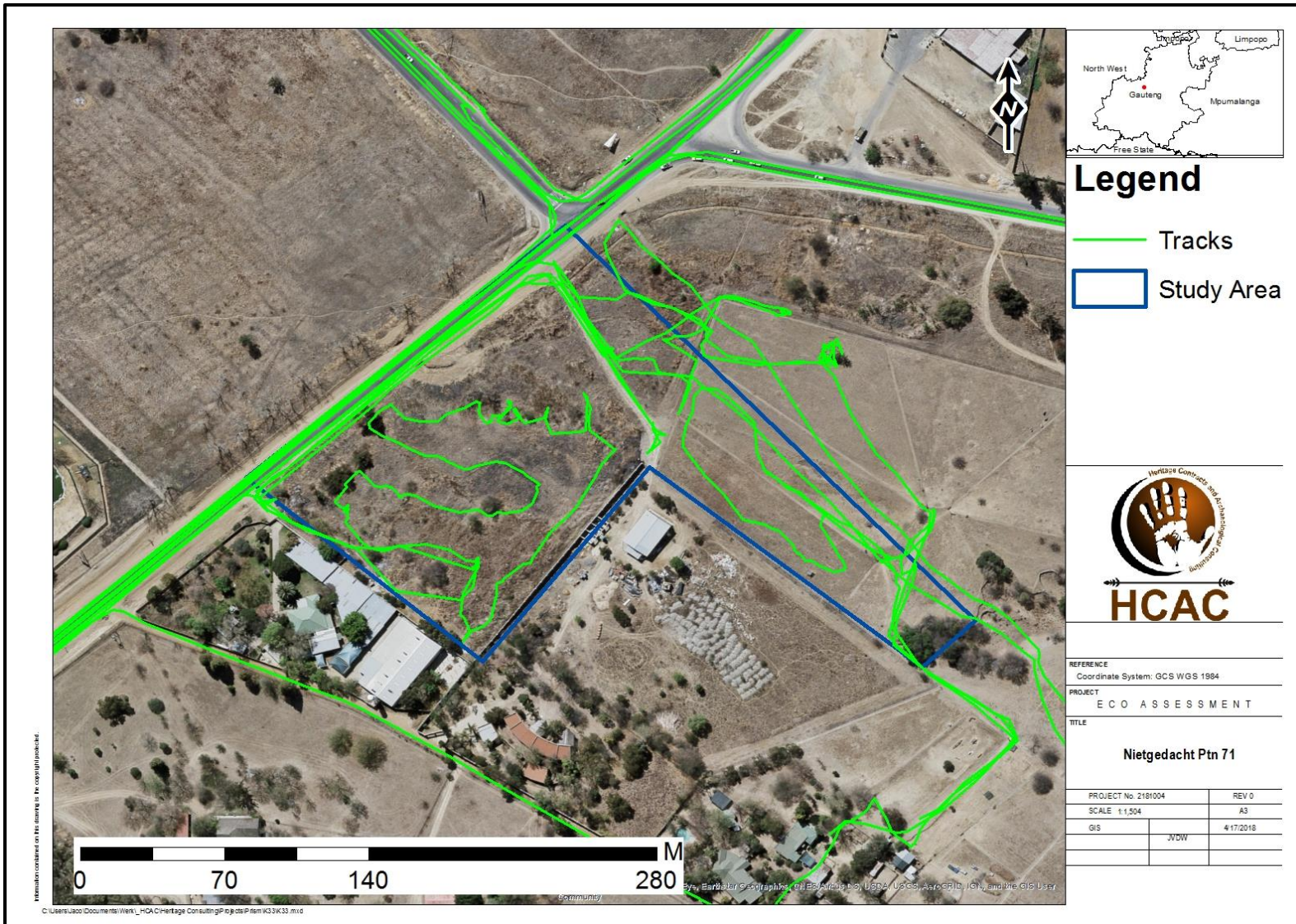


Figure 4: Track logs of the survey in green.

3.5 Site Significance and Field Rating

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

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

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

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

In addition to this criteria field ratings prescribed by SAHRA (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.

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
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 will be highlighted through the public consultation process if relevant. It is possible that new information could come to light in future, which might change the results of this Impact Assessment.

4 Description of Socio Economic Environment

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 development includes the establishment of a filling station on Portion 71 of the Farm Nietgedacht 535JQ that totals 2.80ha. The property is situated on the northern fringes of Region A in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality within the Gauteng Province. Access is directly available off the existing R114 (Diepsloot /Krugersdorp Road). An alternative access point lies immediately north of the site from the proposed K33 located on Portion 22 of the Farm Nietgedacht 535JQ. The survey area is situated about 4,5km SSE of Lanseria Airport and about 700m South of the N14 highway. The survey area is situated on the corner South of the T junction between the R114 and the R 552. The area is a largely open field with a small area enclosed as sheep paddocks. The R114 is the NW edge of the survey area with the NE edge running directly into the interior of the sheep paddocks. The Southern edges of the area runs along a residential area as well as an industrial yard.

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 eastern section of the study area is 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 currently used as pastures for sheep (Figure 5 – 8).

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.



Figure 5. General site conditions



Figure 6. General site conditions



Figure 7. General site conditions



Figure 8. General site conditions

6 Results of Public Consultation and Stakeholder Engagement:

Adjacent landowners and the public at large will be informed of the proposed activity as part of the BA process. Site notices and advertisements notifying interested and affected parties will be 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 Heron Bridge Sports Field Development, Gauteng Province.	No Sites were recorded.
Van der Walt, J.	2018	Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed K33 Upgrade Gauteng Province	Graves, structures
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 site under investigation is located to the south of the intersection of the R114 and the R552, about four kilometres to the south east of Lanseria in Gauteng Province.

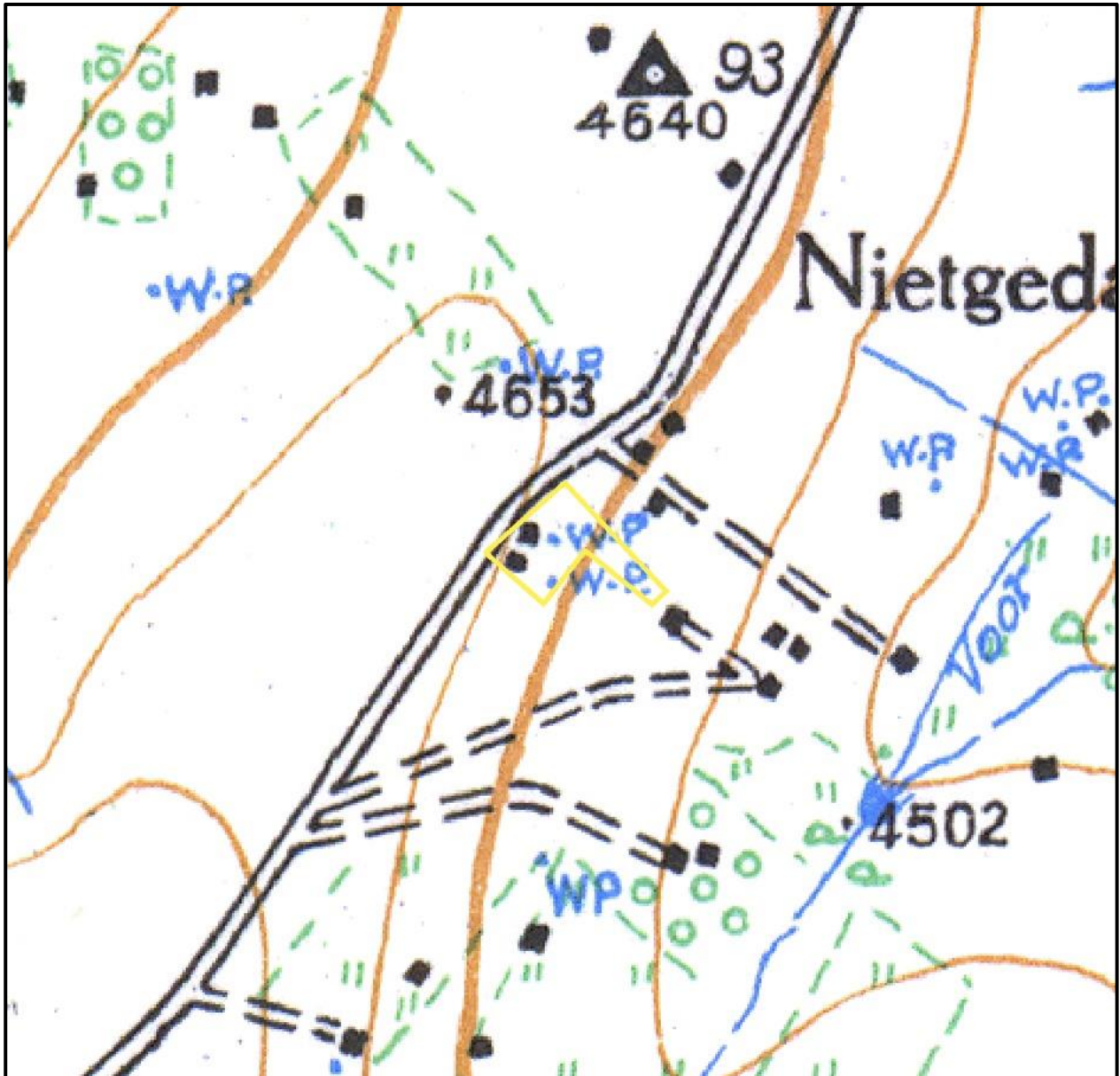


Figure 9. 1943 Topographical map of the site under investigation. The approximate study area is indicated with a yellow border. A road formed the north western boundary of the study area. Two buildings and two water pumps are visible on the property. (Topographical Map 1943)



Figure 10. 1969 Topographical map of the site under investigation. The approximate study area is indicated with a yellow border. A main road formed the north western boundary of the site. A water furrow / stream went through the site. No other developments are visible in the study area, but a building can be seen to the south west. (Topographical Map 1969)

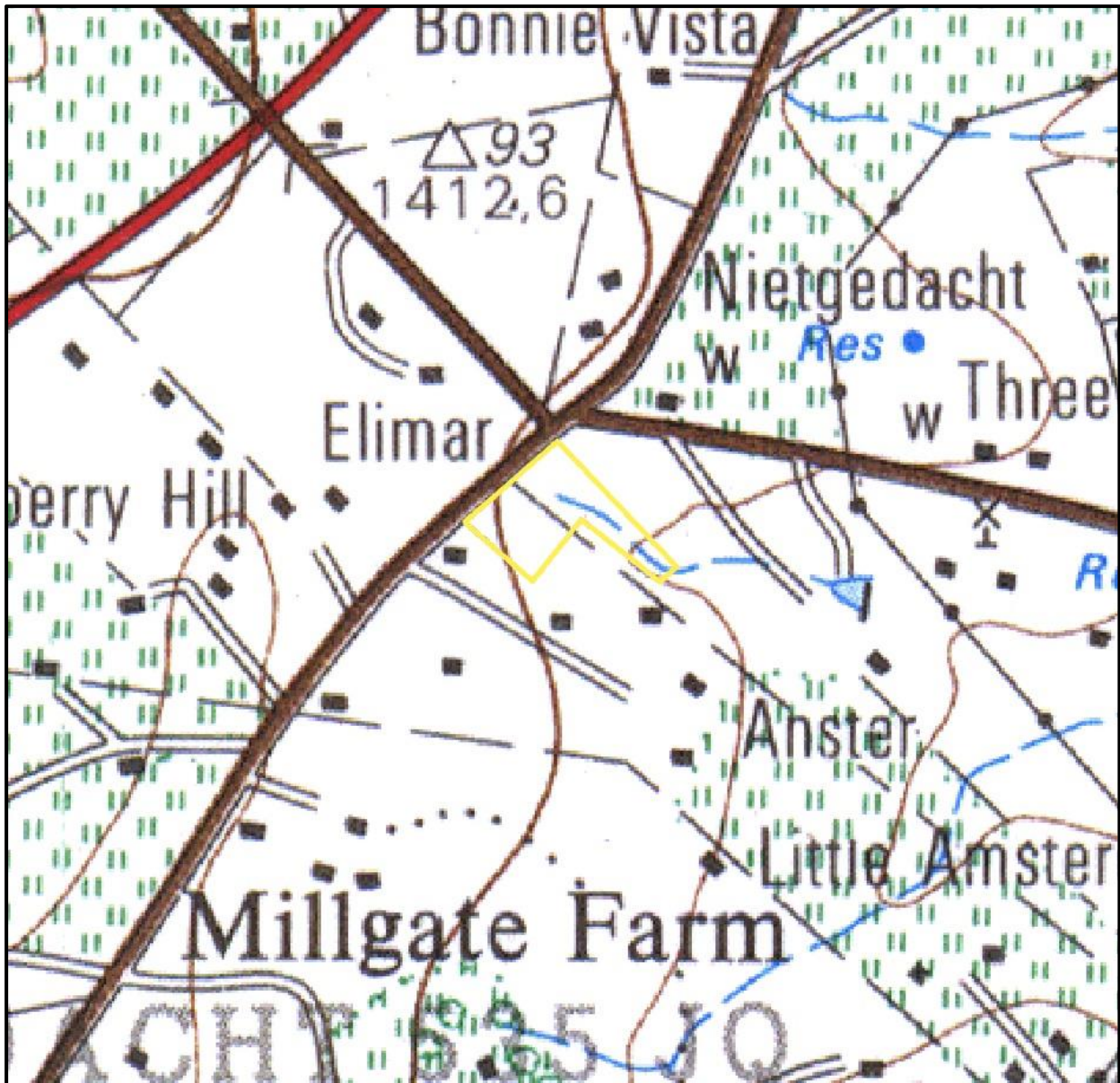


Figure 11. 1985 Topographical map of the site under investigation. The approximate study area is indicated with a yellow border. A secondary road formed the north western boundary of the site. A water furrow / stream went through the site. No other developments are visible in the study area, but a building can be seen to the south west. (Topographical 1985)

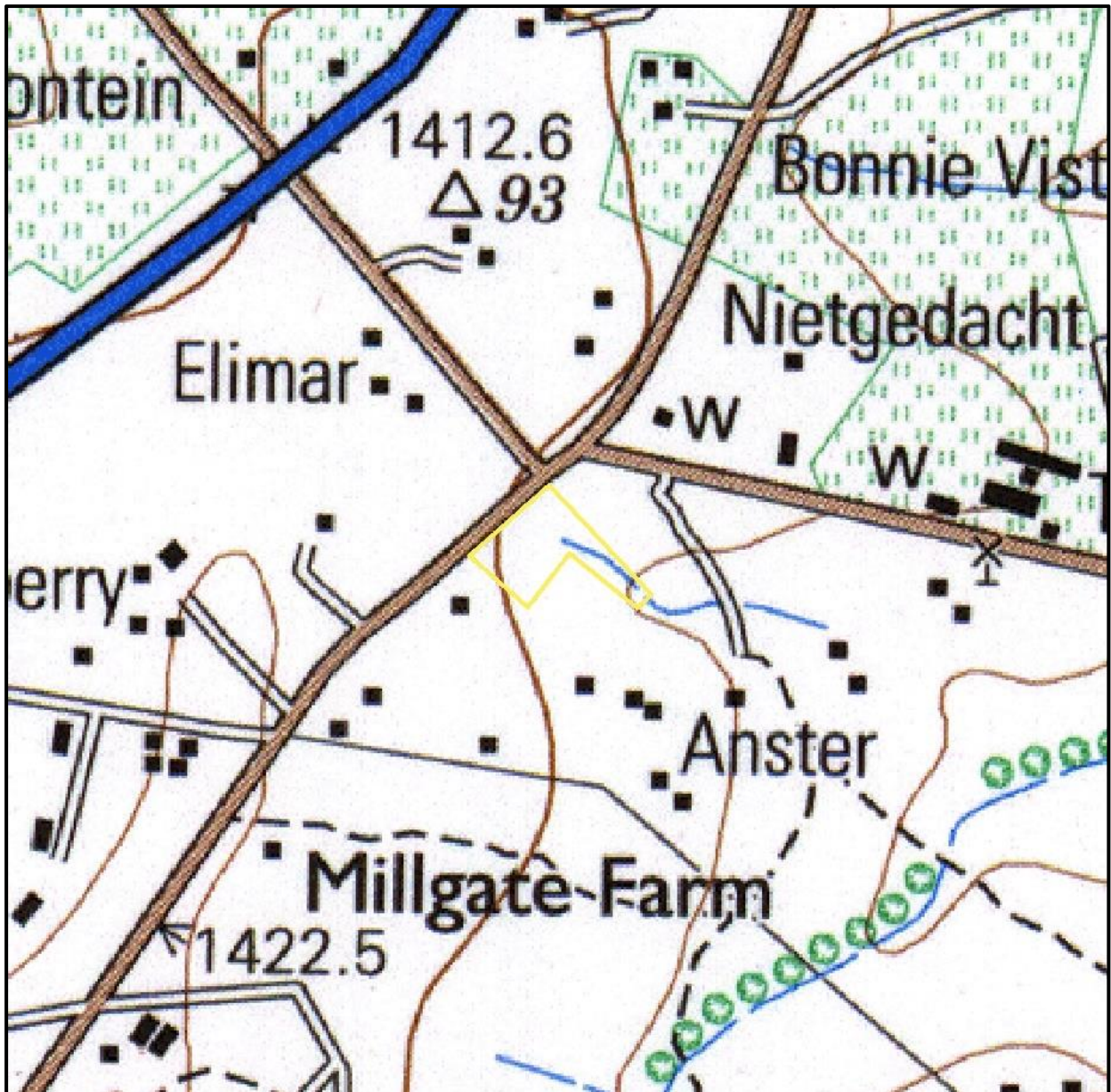


Figure 12. 1996 Topographical map of the site under investigation. The approximate study area is indicated with a yellow border. A secondary road formed the north western boundary of the site. A water furrow / stream went through the site. No other developments are visible in the study area. (Topographical 1996)

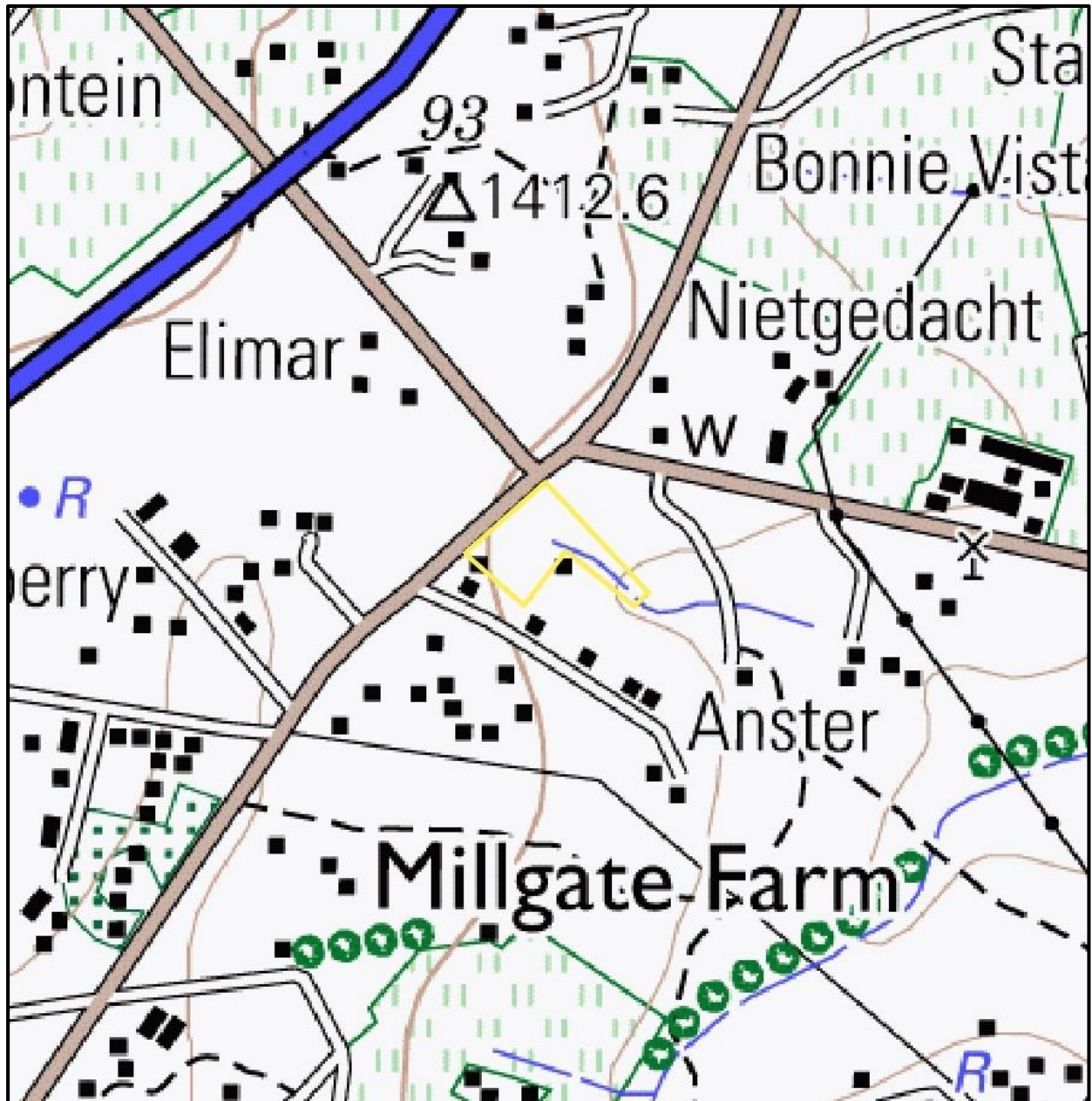


Figure 13. 2001 Topographical map of the site under investigation. The approximate study area is indicated with a yellow border. A water furrow / stream went through the site, and two buildings possibly formed part of the study area. (Topographical 2001)

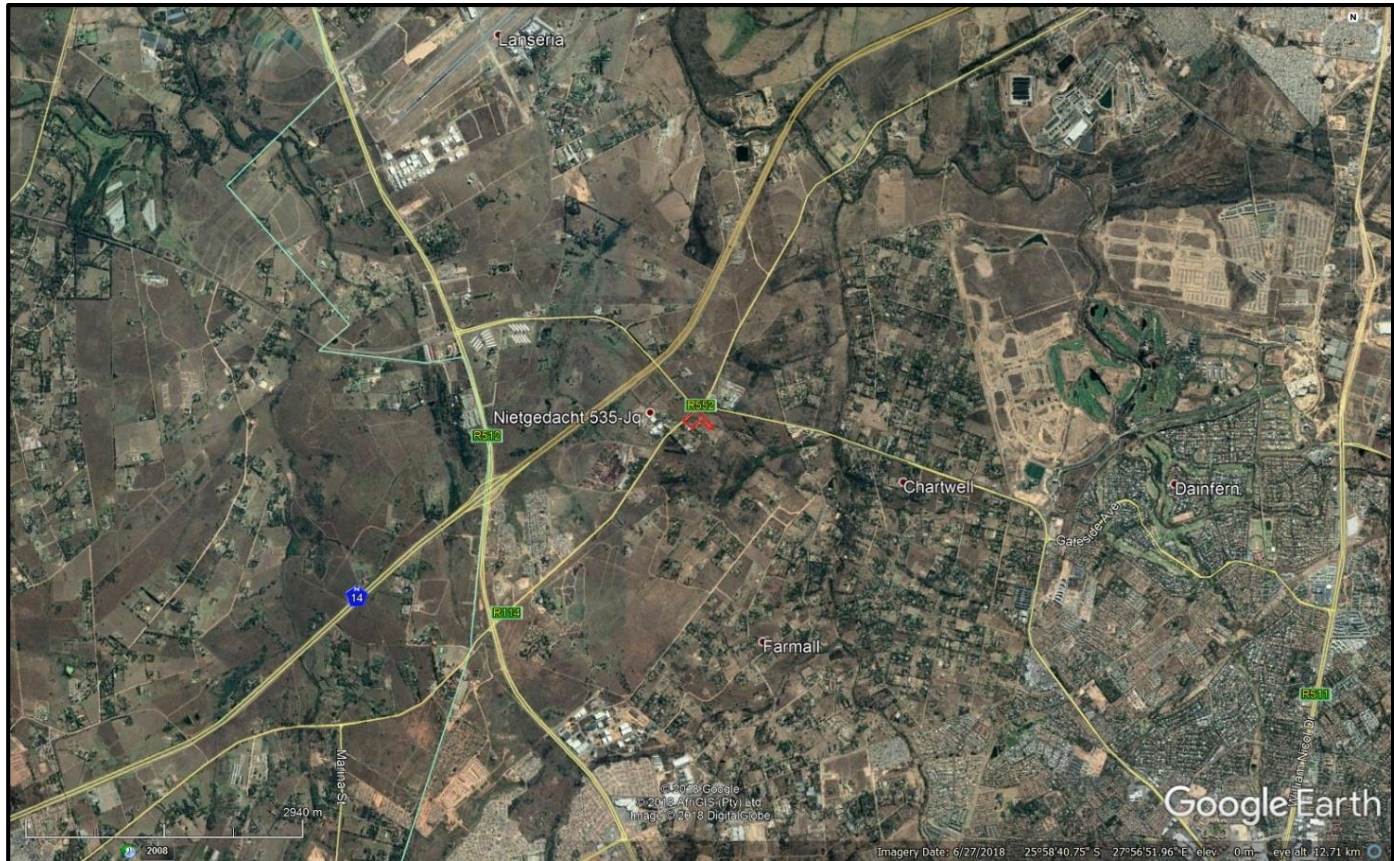


Figure 14. 2018 Google Earth image showing the study area in relation to the R114, the R552, Lanseria and other sites. (Google Earth 2018)

8 Findings of the Survey

The proposed filling station is situated across a small holding which have partly been managed and controlled by farming activities (eastern section) the last few decades and another portion (western section) that is extensively disturbed by earthmoving facilities. The succession of the agricultural and earthmoving activities resulted that most of the proposed site is disturbed and damaged from a heritage point of view (Figure 16 and 17) with impenetrable vegetation in the north western portion of the study area (Figure 18). One heritage feature of low significance was identified during the survey.



Figure 15. General Site conditions – previously disturbed area



Figure 16. General site conditions – dumping in the study area



Figure 17. General site conditions - dumping



Figure 18. General site conditions – vegetation

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

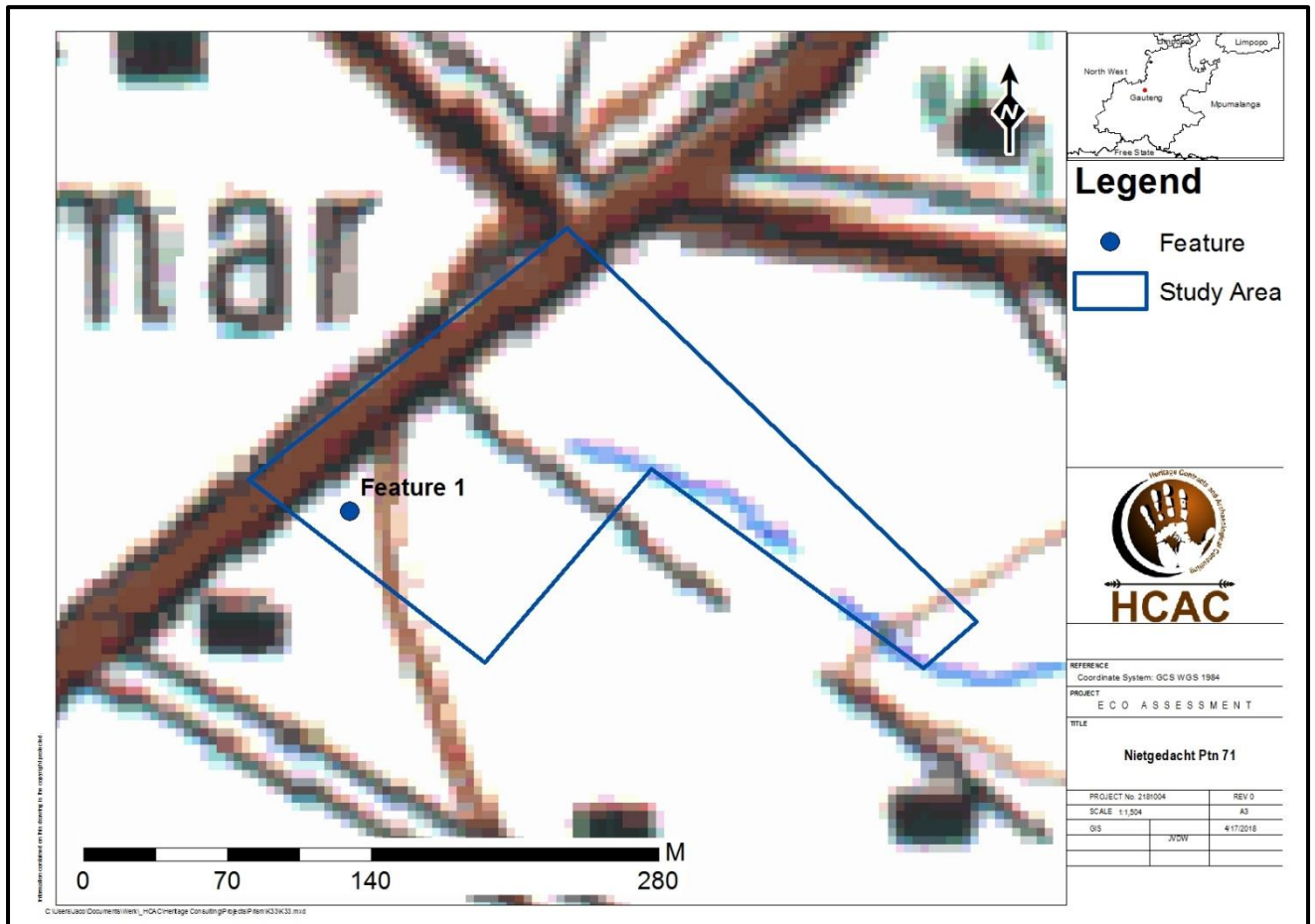


Figure 19. Location of Feature 1.

9.1 Built Environment (Section 34 of the NHRA)

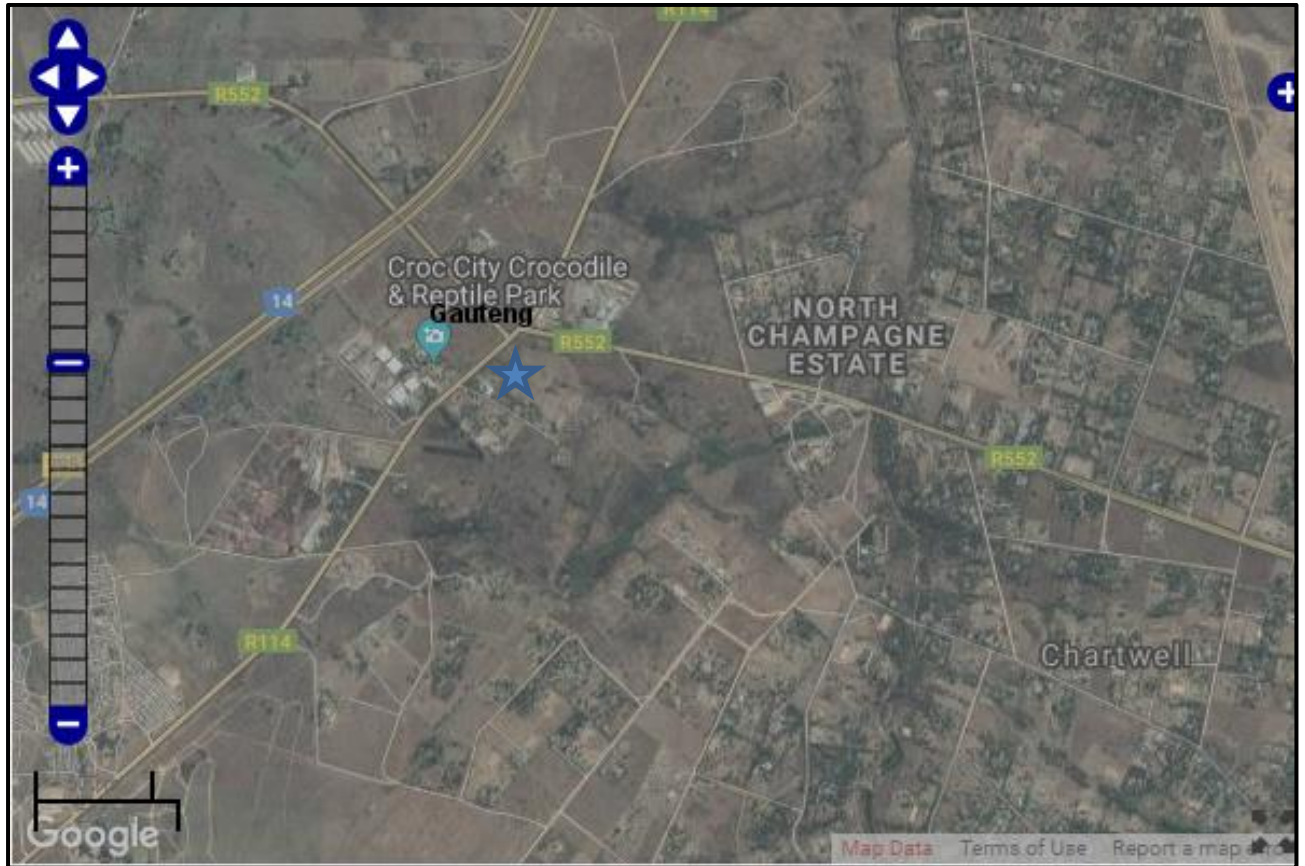
No standing structures older than 60 years occur in the study area. No further actions are recommended based on approval from SAHRA. The north western section of the area is extremely disturbed but a stone packed feature was identified at 27.9463920370 -25.9768949915 (Figure 19). The site is overgrown and it is not possible to take diagnostic photographs (Figure 20). This feature could be associated with a structure indicated on the 1943 map of the area (Figure 9) but due to the complete demolition is of no significance.



Figure 20. Overgrown stone packed feature.

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

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

The greater area is known to contain numerous informal graves and at least three grave sites are known on the property and surrounds (Figure 22). Due to the disturbed nature of the area and dense vegetation in the study area the possibility of unidentified graves being present on site cannot be excluded. If any additional graves are located in future they should ideally be preserved *in-situ* or alternatively relocated according to existing legislation.

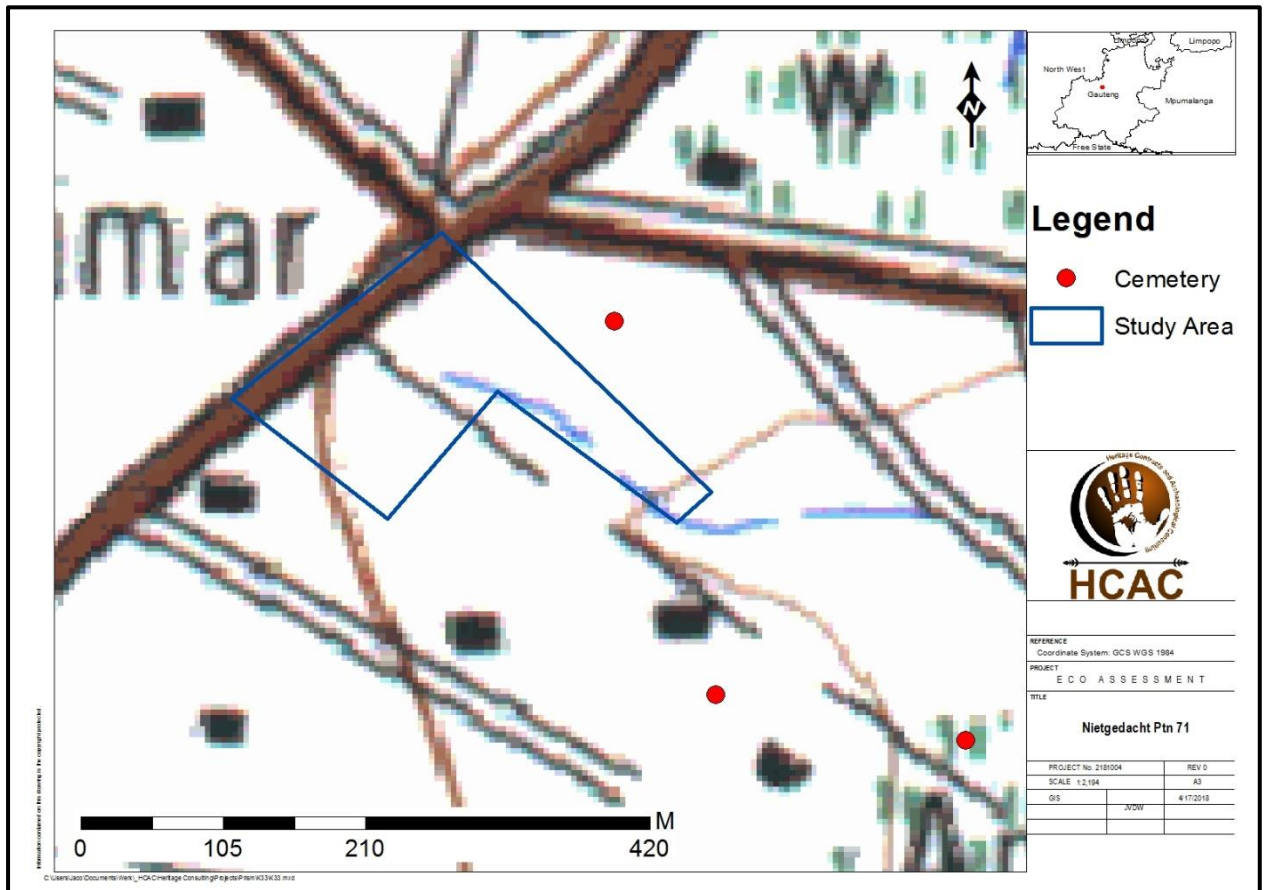


Figure 22. Known cemeteries around the study area.

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 stone packed feature can be avoided or mitigated to an acceptable level. 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.

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 5. Impact Assessment of the project on heritage resources

Nature: During the construction phase activities resulting in disturbance of surfaces and/or sub-surfaces may destroy, damage, alter, or remove from its original position archaeological material or objects.		
	Without mitigation	With mitigation (Preservation/ excavation of site)
Extent	Local (3)	Local (3)
Duration	Permanent (5)	Permanent (5)
Magnitude	Low (2)	Low (2)
Probability	Probable (3)	Not probable (2)
Significance	30 (Medium)	20 (Low)
Status (positive or negative)	Negative	Negative
Reversibility	Not reversible	Not reversible
Irreplaceable loss of resources?	Yes	Yes
Can impacts be mitigated?	Yes	Yes
Mitigation: Due to the lack of apparent significant archaeological resources no further mitigation is required prior to construction. It should be noted that Feature 1, although of low significance might be associated with unmarked graves and would then be of high social significance. It is therefore recommended that a Chance Find Procedure should be implemented for the project should any cultural/skeletal material be identified during the construction process.		
Cumulative impacts: 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.		
Residual Impacts: 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.		

10 Recommendations and conclusion

HCAC was appointed to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed filling station development. The proposed project will be located in an area characterised by 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.

The eastern section of the study area is used for sheep pastures and the western section has been extensively disturbed by historical earth moving activities and dumping of building rubble. In this area a feature (Feature1) was recorded that consist of the possible stone packed foundations of a structure, due to the amount of building rubble and vegetation in the area it is difficult to determine but this feature could be the possible remains of a structure dating to before 1943 (based on archival maps). In terms of Section 34 of the NHRA this feature's potential to contribute to aesthetic, historic, scientific and social aspects are non-existent and it is therefore of no heritage significance, however sites like these might contain unmarked graves and if impacted on these areas must be monitored during construction.

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 Section 36 of the Act no grave sites were identified in the study area although numerous graves have been recorded on the larger property. The presence of additional graves in the study area should also be confirmed during the social consultation process. 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. A public participation process will be conducted for the project in January 2019.

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 based on approval from SAHRA:

- 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

- Topographical map. 2001. *South Africa. 1:50 000 Sheet. 2527DD Broederstroom. Fifth Edition. Pretoria: Government Printer.*
- Topographical map. 1996. *South Africa. 1:50 000 Sheet. 2527DD Broederstroom. Fourth Edition. Pretoria: Government Printer.*
- Topographical map. 1985. *South Africa. 1:50 000 Sheet. 2527DD Broederstroom. Third Edition. Pretoria: Government Printer.*
- Topographical map. 1969. *South Africa. 1:50 000 Sheet. 2527DD Broederstroom. Second Edition. Pretoria: Government Printer.*
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- Google Earth. 2015. 25°57'59.88" S 27°55'17.66" E elev 1372 m. [Online]. [Cited 20 April 2018].
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12 Appendices:

Curriculum Vitae of Specialist

Jaco van der Walt
Archaeologist

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Education:

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

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY:

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.

SELECTED PROJECTS INCLUDE:

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 Booyensdal 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.

MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS:

- 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)

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

- 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 12th 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

REFERENCES:

1. Prof Marlize Lombard Senior Lecturer, University of Johannesburg, South Africa
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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