

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

## FOR THE PROPOSED ONDERSTEPOORT X42 MIXED USE TOWNSHIP ESTABLISHMENT

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Jaco van der Walt', is written over a horizontal line.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

**Site name and location:** The Proposed Onderstepoort X 42 mixed use township establishment located on Portion 297, Portion 299 and Portion 303 of the Farm Haakdoornboom 276 JR, Shoshanguve, Gauteng Province.

**Purpose of the study:** Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment to determine the presence of cultural sites within areas demarcated township development.

**1:50 000 Topographic Map:** 2528 CA

**Consultant:** Leap

**Heritage Consultant:** Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC (HCAC).

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**Date of Report:** 12 December 2015

**Findings of the Assessment:** The study area was assessed in terms of the archaeological component of Section 35 of the NHRA. During the survey no surface indicators of archaeological (Stone or Iron Age) material were identified in the study area. No standing structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with burial grounds and graves, and significant cultural landscapes or viewsapes were recorded.

Based on the results of the field survey of the proposed Onderstepoort X4 township development there are no significant archaeological risks associated with the development and HCAC is of the opinion that from an archaeological point of view there is no reason why the development should not proceed if the recommendations as made under Section 7 of the report are adhered to and based on approval from SAHRA.

### General

The area is inhabited and the local community members asked the survey team to leave the premises. The survey was limited due to safety concerns. This Low ground visibility is present on portions of the site due to high vegetation growth and the possibility of the occurrence of unmarked or informal graves and subsurface finds cannot be excluded. If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

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**ABBREVIATIONS**

AIA: Archaeological Impact Assessment
ASAPA: Association of South African Professional Archaeologists
BIA: Basic Impact Assessment
CRM: Cultural Resource Management
ECO: Environmental Control Officer
EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment*
EIA: Early Iron Age*
EIA Practitioner: Environmental Impact Assessment Practitioner
EMP: Environmental Management Plan
ESA: Early Stone Age
GPS: Global Positioning System
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
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 BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC was contracted by Leap to conduct an Archaeological Impact Assessment for the proposed Onderstepoort X4 Township Development.

The report forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment for the proposed project. The aim of the study is to identify cultural heritage sites, document, and assess their importance within Local, Provincial and national context. 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, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

The report outlines the approach and methodology utilized before and during the survey, which includes in Phase 1: Information collection from various sources and consultations; Phase 2: Physical surveying of the area on foot and by vehicle and Phase 3: Reporting the outcome of the study.

During the survey no sites of heritage significance were identified. General site conditions and features on sites were recorded by means of photos, GPS location, and description. Possible impacts were identified and mitigation measures are proposed in the following report.

This report must also be submitted to SAHRA for peer review.

## **1.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE**

### **Conduct brief desktop study to:**

Review available literature, previous heritage studies and other relevant information sources. Gather data and compile a background history of the area. Identify all known and recorded archaeological and cultural sites; and determine whether the area is renowned for any cultural and heritage resources, such as Stone Age sites, Iron Age sites, informal graveyards or historical homesteads.

### **Conduct a field study to:**

Systematically survey the proposed project area to locate, identify record, photograph and describe sites of archaeological, historical or cultural interest; and record GPS points of significant areas identified. Determine the levels of significance of the various types of heritage resources recorded in the project area;

### **Reporting**

Identify the anticipated impacts, as well as cumulative impacts, of the operational units of the proposed project activity 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 are sufficient to comply with the relevant legislation and the code of ethics and guidelines of the Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologist (ASAPA).

To assist the developer in managing the discovered heritage resources in a responsible manner, in order to protect, preserve, and develop them within the framework provided by the National Heritage Resources Act of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999).

## **1.2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL LEGISLATION AND BEST PRACTICE**

Phase 1, an AIA or a HIA is a pre-requisite for development in South Africa as prescribed by SAHRA and stipulated by legislation. The overall purpose of a 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;
- » Make recommendations for the appropriate heritage management of these impacts.

The AIA or HIA, as a specialist sub-section of the EIA, is required under the National Heritage Resources Act NHRA of 1999 (Act 25 of 1999), Section 23(2) (b) of the NEMA and section s. 39(3)(b)(iii) of the MPRDA.

The AIA should be submitted, as part of the EIA, BIA or EMP, to the PHRA if established in the province or to SAHRA.

SAHRA will be ultimately responsible for the professional evaluation of Phase 1 AIA reports upon which review comments will be issued. 'Best practice' requires Phase 1 AIA reports and additional development information, as per the EIA, BIA/ 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 a legal body, 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 AIAs are primarily concerned with the location and identification of 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 from SAHRA by the client 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 reinterment 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).

### **1.3 DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA**

#### **1.3.1 LOCATION DATA**

The study area is located on Portion 297, Portion 299 and Portion 303 of the Farm Haakdoornboom 276 JR. The study area falls within the bioregion described by Mucina et al (2006) as the Central Bushveld Bioregion with the vegetation described as Marikana thornveld. Land use in the general area is characterized by farming activities (including ploughing and grazing areas) as well as residential use. The study area is characterised by turf soil and measures approximately 177 ha.



## **2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY**

The aim of the study is to cover archaeological databases and historical sources to compile a background history of the study area followed by field verification; this was accomplished by means of the following phases.

### **2.1 PHASE 1 - DESKTOP STUDY**

The first phase comprised a desktop study, gathering data to compile a background history of the area in question, looking at archaeological sites, historical sites, graves, architecture, oral history and ethnographical information on the inhabitants of the area.

#### **2.1.1 LITERATURE SEARCH**

The aim of this is to extract data and information on the area in question, looking at archaeological sites, historical sites, graves, architecture, oral history and ethnographical information on the inhabitants of the area.

#### **2.1.2 INFORMATION COLLECTION**

The Nation Archive, Wits archaeological database and SAHRIS was consulted to further collect data from CRM practitioners who undertook work in the area to provide the most comprehensive account of the history of the area where possible.

#### **2.1.3 PUBLIC CONSULTATION**

No public consultation was conducted during this phase.

#### **2.1.4 GOOGLE EARTH AND MAPPING SURVEY**

Google Earth and 1:50 000 maps of the area were utilised to identify possible places where heritage significant sites might be located.

#### **2.1.5 GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AFRICA**

The database of the genealogical society was consulted to collect data on any known graves in the area.

### **2.2 PHASE 2 - PHYSICAL SURVEYING**

A physical walk through of the study area was conducted by a professional archaeologist. The study area was surveyed over one day by means of vehicle and surveys on foot.

The survey was aimed at covering the proposed development area, but also focused on specific areas on the landscape that would be more likely to contain archaeological and/or other heritage remains like drainage lines, rocky outcrops as well as slight elevations in the natural topography. These areas were searched more intensively, but many other areas were walked in order to confirm expectations in those areas. Track logs of the areas covered were taken (Figure 5).



### **2.3. RESTRICTIONS**

The area is inhabited and the local community members asked the survey team to leave the premises. The survey was limited due to safety concerns. Due to the nature of cultural remains that occur, in most cases, below surface, the possibility remains that some cultural remains may not have been discovered during the survey. Low ground visibility is present on parts of the study area due to exceptional high vegetation growth and the possibility of the occurrence of heritage sites, artefacts and unmarked graves cannot be excluded. Although Heritage Contracts and Archaeological Consulting CC surveyed the area as thoroughly as possible, it is incumbent upon the developer to inform the relevant heritage agency should further cultural remains be unearthed or laid open during the process of development.

### **3 NATURE OF THE DEVELOPMENT**

The proposed project includes the development of a township with infrastructure such as roads, sanitation, electrical infrastructure and housing.

### **4. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA**

#### **4.1 DATABASES CONSULTED**

13 previously recorded sites exist with the Archaeological databases at Wits University on the 2528 CA map. These sites mostly consist of Late Iron Age Stone walling, two of these sites (CA9 and CA10) are located on the farm Klipfontein 268 JR directly west of the study area. Several unpublished CRM projects were conducted in the general study area (van der Walt 2012, 2013 and 2015) , Pelsler 2007, Kusel 2003, Van Schalkwyk & Moifatswane 2003 and van Vollenhoven 1992). These surveys recorded cemeteries, LIA stone walled sites and ruins.

#### ***Genealogical Society and Google Earth Monuments***

Neither the Genealogical Society nor the monuments database at Google Earth (Google Earth also include some archaeological sites and historical battlefields) have any recorded sites in the study area.

#### **4.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE ON THE STUDY AREA**

Since the mid 1800's up until the present, South Africa had been classified into various different districts. Since 1857, the study area formed part of the Pretoria District. (Bergh 1999: 17) This remained the case up until the present (Bergh 1999: 20-27).



Figure 2. 1900 Map of the Transvaal (Holmden 1900). The approximate location of the study area is marked in red.

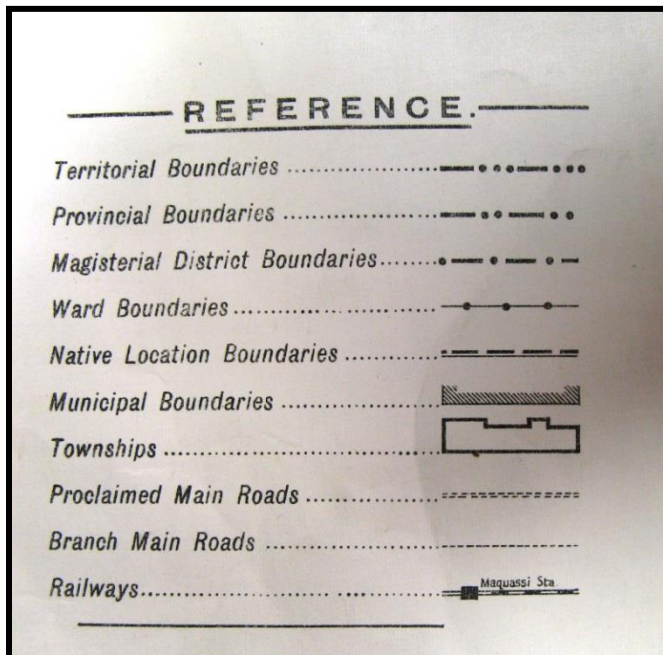
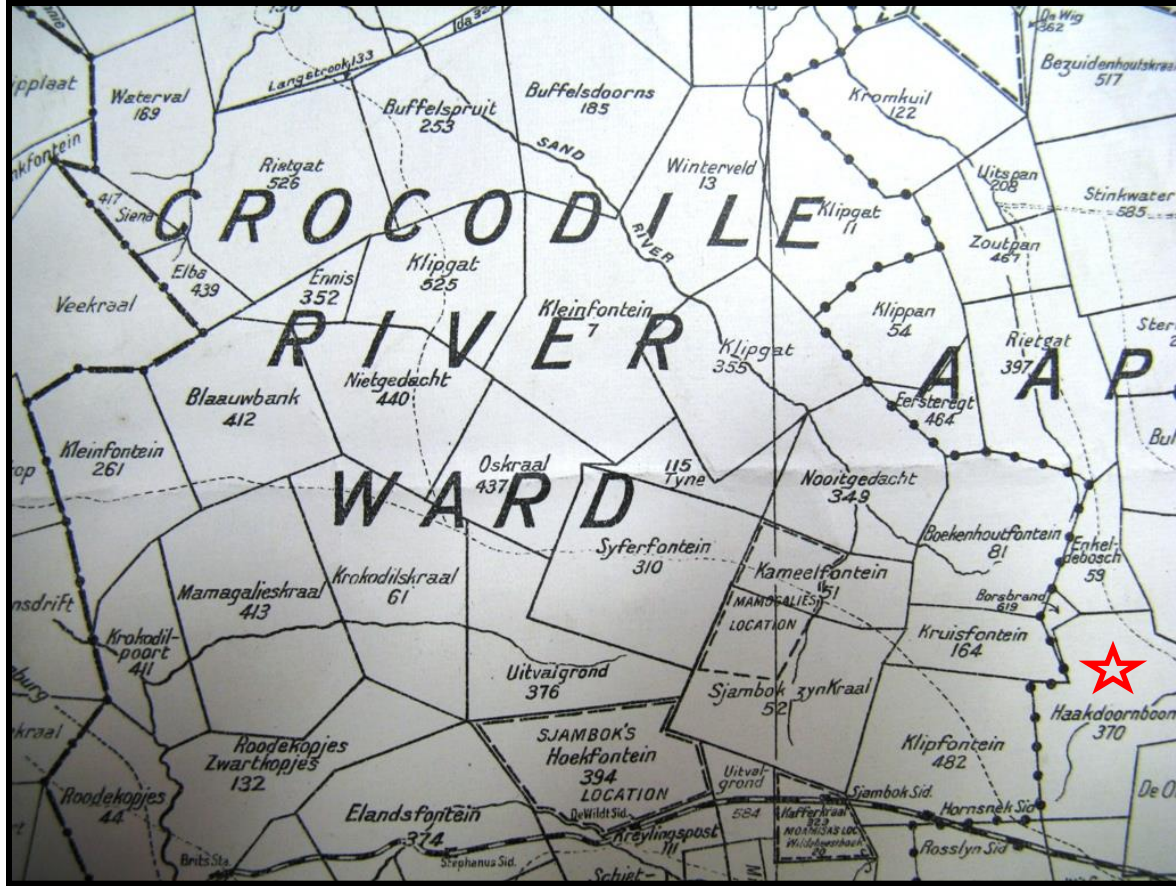


Figure 3. Map showing the location of the farm in the Crocodile Ward, Pretoria District. (Magisterial District of Pretoria Map 1917)



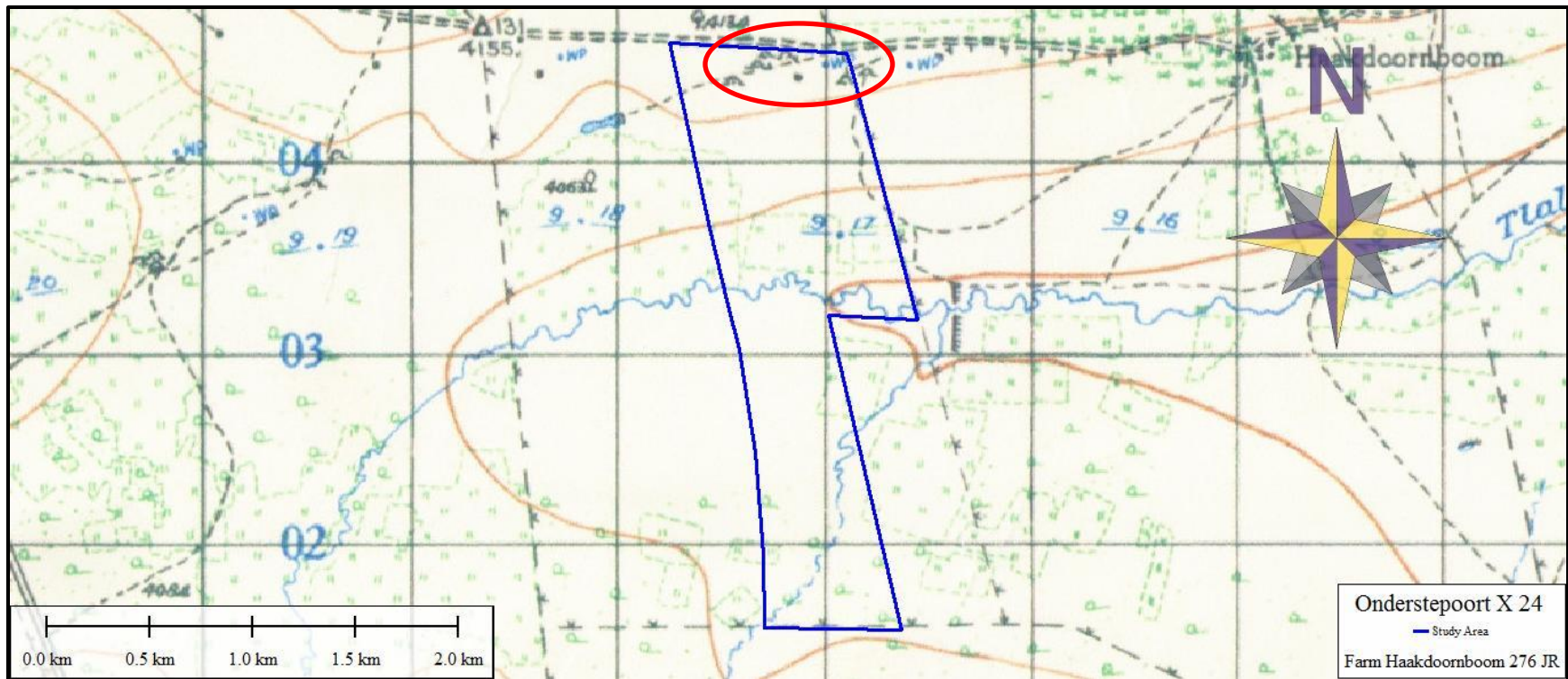


Figure 4. 1943 Map showing the study area in blue, note the presence of huts marked in red in the northern portion the study area.

### 4.3. A Brief History Of Human Settlement In The Pretoria Area

J. S. Bergh's historical atlas of the four northern provinces of South Africa is a very useful source for the writing of local and regional histories. Interestingly, it seems that the study area is located in the vicinity of several Later Stone Age Terrains, collectively known as the Magaliesberg Research District. There is also one Early Stone Age Site, located slightly to the east of the farm, known as Wonderboompoort (Bergh 1999: 4). This area was also important to Iron Age communities, as it was located within an area where many Late Iron Age terrains were found (Bergh 1999: 7, 8). Pyramid Koppies to the south east of the study area on the farm Onderstepoort is renowned for the LIA stone walled sites. To the east of the study area is the well-known stone walled complex of KwaMnyamana. Sotho Tswana stone walled sites with Uitkomst pottery have also been found close to the study area and dates to the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries.

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: 109-115). 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). At the beginning of the nineteenth century, the predominant black tribe in the area north of Pretoria was the Manala-Ndebele. The Kgatla were also present to the north of where Pretoria is located today. It seems that, in 1832, Shaka's Zulu tribe passed by the south of Pretoria from the southeast in a westerly direction. This was in order to attack Mzilikazi's Ndebele. This group also went on raids in 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. The Scottish travellers Robert Scoon and William McLuckie passed through, or close by the study area in 1829. In the same year, Robert Moffat and James Archbell also travelled through this area. (Bergh 1999: 12) In the mid 1830's, several travellers made their way from the Pretoria area into the inland. These included the travellers Robert Scoon, Dr. Andrew Smith and Captain William Cornwallis Harris (Bergh 1999: 13).

It was however only by the late 1820's that a mass-movement of Dutch speaking people in the Cape Colony started advancing into the northern areas. This was due to feelings of mounting dissatisfaction caused by economical and other circumstances in the Cape. This movement later became known as the Great Trek. This migration resulted in a massive increase in the extent of that proportion of modern South Africa dominated by people of European descent (Ross 2002: 39).

Pretoria was founded in 1855 and became the capital of South Africa, then known as the Zuid-Afrikaanse Republiek, in 1860. By 1900, Pretoria was a thriving Transvaal town, with shaded streets, well-kept gardens and a lively economy. In mid-1899, the Pretoria district had a white population of 21 000 men and 19 000 women, while the black, coloured and Indian population totalled 38 618 (Theron 1984: 1-3).

The Anglo-Boer War was the greatest conflict that had taken place in South Africa up to date, and also affected the Pretoria area, where the farm Haakdoornboom is situated. The white concentration camp located closest to this farm, was situated a small distance to the northeast of Pretoria. Another white and a black concentration camp are located to the southwest of Pretoria, in the Irene area.

One battle took place at Silkaatsnek, to the northwest of Pretoria, some distance from the farm. Here, General De la Rey's Boer troops defeated the British army on 11 July 1900. (Bergh 1999: 54, 250) The Boer side however generally lost ground against the British as the war continued, and in June 1900 the Boer military leaders decided that Pretoria would have to be surrendered to the British forces.

This decision was inevitable if the war was to be continued. The town was very susceptible to a siege, and its defence would have gravely endangered the lives of its inhabitants. More importantly, the defence of the town would involve such a great number of Boers that the capture of these men would have surely meant the end of the war. Pretoria was therefore occupied by British forces on Tuesday 5 June 1900 (Theron 1984: 273-279). The war continued for 2 more years.

Between 1939 and 1940, farm boundaries were drawn up in an area that includes the present-day Pretoria. (Bergh 1999: 15)

## **5. HERITAGE SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

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 development 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:

- » 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;
- » Potential to answer present research questions.

Furthermore, The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999, Sec 3) 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.



## 5.1. Field Rating of Sites

Site significance classification standards 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 7 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

## **6. BASELINE STUDY-DESCRIPTION OF SITES**

It is important to note that the entire farm was not surveyed but only the study area as indicated. The study area is extensively disturbed (Figure 7 - 12) by agricultural activities, developments on small holdings, demolished ruins of houses, landing strip, race track and illegal dumping. Although the larger area is known for LIA stone walled sites the extensive developments in the area would have obliterated any possible surface indications of archaeological sites. This was confirmed during the survey and no surface indicators of archaeological (Stone or Iron Age) material was identified in the study area.

In terms of the built environment of the area (Section 34), there are some houses/structures located in the northern part of the study area that are currently occupied, while a section of this part of the study area also contains the demolished ruins and foundations of old houses and cement dams and troughs. None of these are however older than 60 years of age and of any cultural significance. The presence of possible unmarked graves close to these should however be kept in mind. No graves were identified during the assessment of the area, but there is also always the possibility of low stone packed or unmarked graves that could have remained undiscovered.

Due to the disturbed character and high vegetation in the study area there is a possibility of finding unmarked graves and subsurface archaeological material might occur throughout the study area.



Figure 5: Google Image of the study area (in white) with dwellings and ruins indicated in red.



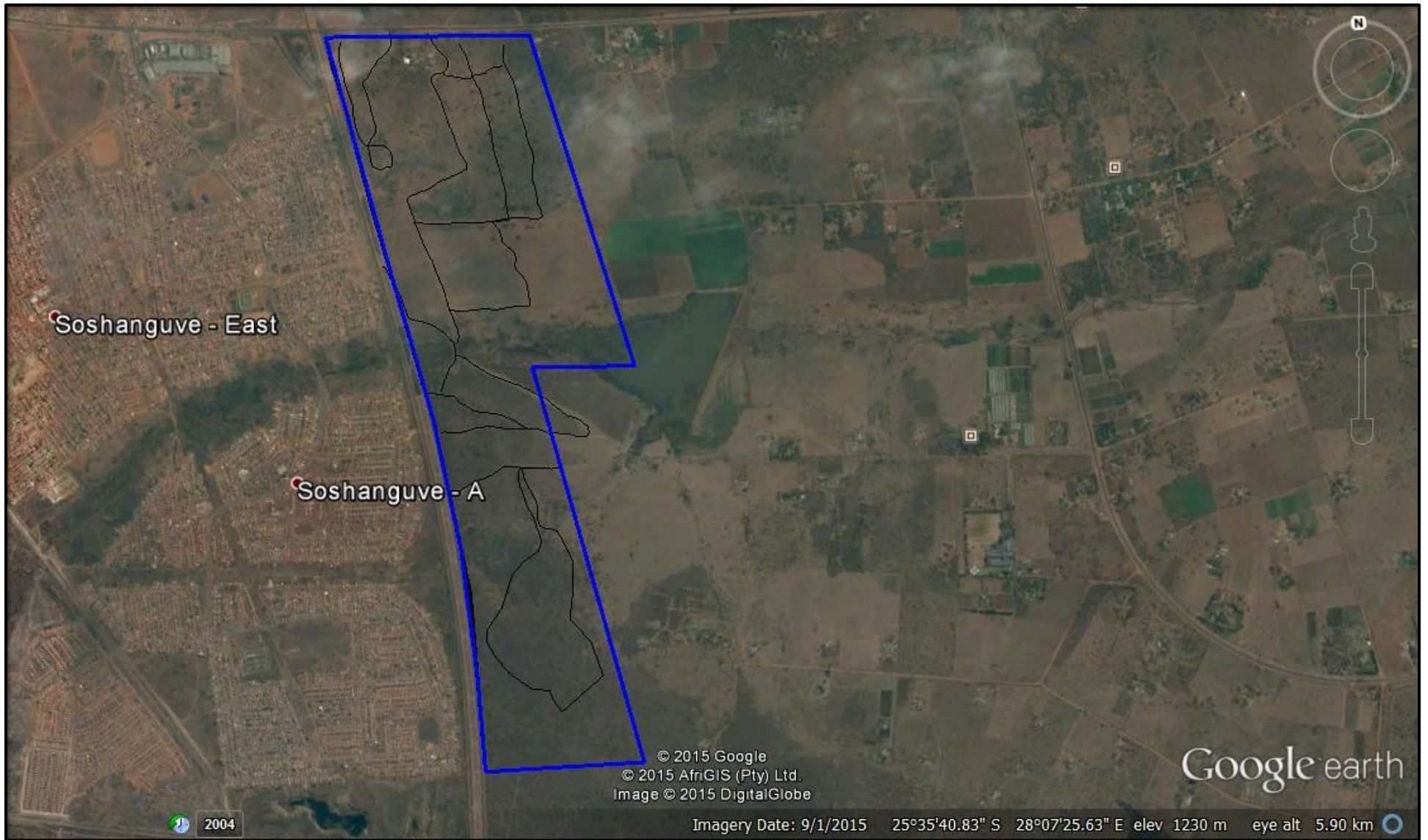


Figure 6. Track logs of the survey





Figure 7. Modern Structures in the study area.



Figure 8. Residential infrastructure in the study area.



Figure 9. Dumping in the study area



Figure 10. Demolished ruins in the study area





Figure 11. Troughs and a dam in the study area



Figure 12. Ruins of rectangular structures in the study area.



Figure 13. General site conditions



Figure 14. Dumping in the study area.





Figure 15. Ruins in the study area.



Figure 16. Ploughed fields in the study area.



Figure 17. Ploughed field in the study area.



Figure 18. Ruins of rectangular structure.



Figure 19. Ploughed area



Figure 20. General conditions in the study area.



Figure 21. General Site conditions



Figure 22. General site conditions



## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The study area is located within Soshanguve township and is extensively disturbed. The study area was assessed in terms of the archaeological component of Section 35 of the NHRA and although the larger study area is known for LIA stone walled sites the extensive agricultural developments and small holdings in the study area would have obliterated any possible surface indications of archaeological sites. This was confirmed during the survey and no surface indicators of archaeological (Stone or Iron Age) material was identified in the study area. In terms of the built environment, some houses/structures are located in the northern portion of the study area that are currently occupied, while a section of this part of the study area also contains some ruins and foundations of demolished houses and cement dams and troughs. None of these structures are however indicated on the 1943 map of the area while some are indicated on the 1956 maps and are therefore not older than 60 years of age and not of any cultural significance. The presence of possible unmarked graves close to these should however be kept in mind. No graves were identified during the assessment of the area, but there is also always the possibility of low stone packed or unmarked graves that could have remained undiscovered. It is therefore recommended that during the Public Participation process the presence or lack of graves should be confirmed.

In terms of the archaeology of the area no mitigation will be required prior to construction. However it is recommended that chance find procedures are put in place during the construction phase to mitigate any accidental finds as described below.

### Chance finds procedure

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 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, 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.

If the recommendations in this report are adhered to there is from an archaeological point of view no reason why the development cannot commence work based on approval from SAHRA.

If during construction, any archaeological finds are made (e.g. stone tools, skeletal material), the operations must be stopped, and the archaeologist must be contacted for an assessment of the finds.

## General

The area is inhabited and the local community members asked the survey team to leave the premises. The survey was limited due to safety concerns. Low ground visibility is present on portions of the site due to high vegetation growth and the possibility of the occurrence of unmarked or informal graves and subsurface finds cannot be excluded. If during construction any possible finds are made, the operations must be stopped and a qualified archaeologist be contacted for an assessment of the find.

## **8. LIST OF PREPARERS**

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## **9. STATEMENT OF COMPETENCY**

I (Jaco van der Walt) am a member of ASAPA (no 159), and accredited in the following fields of the CRM Section of the association: Iron Age Archaeology, Colonial Period Archaeology, Stone Age Archaeology and Grave Relocation. This accreditation is also acknowledged by SAHRA and AMAFA.

I have been involved in research and contract work in South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Tanzania and the DRC; having conducted more than 400 AIA's since 2000.

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