



**Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed construction and maintenance of the new Rand Water 3km Q6 Pipeline with a diameter of 1400mm from Rand Water Eikenhof Pump Station to Meredale Reservoir and a 4.6km x 1400mm G38 Pipeline from Meredale to Baragwanath, as part of the Inlet and Outlet Pipes and its associated Infrastructures, Gauteng Province.**



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**Archaeology and Heritage Services**

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The information produced in this report is for the purposes of the proposed construction and maintenance of the new Rand Water 3km Q6 Pipeline with a diameter of 1400mm from Rand Water Eikenhof Pump Station to Meredale Reservoir and a 4.6km x 1400mm G38 Pipeline from Meredale to Baragwanath as part of the Inlet and Outlet Pipes and its associated Infrastructures. Therefore, no person is allowed to copy or reproduce this report without written consent of the author. This is with exception to the client Maanakana Projects and Consulting (PTY) LTD and the Principal Consultant, Rand Water who will be reviewing and making comments to the report.

## **DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE**

This report has been compiled by Makhosazana Mngomezulu, principal archaeologist and heritage consultant. The views expressed in this report are independent of the author and no other interest was displayed during the decision making process for the proposed construction and maintenance of the new 3km Q6 Pipeline with a diameter of 1400mm from Rand Water Eikenhof Pump Station to Meredale Reservoir and a 4.6km x 1400mm G38 Pipeline from Meredale to Baragwanath as part of the Inlet and Outlet Pipes and its associated Infrastructures.

**SIGNATURE:**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'M. Mngomezulu', is written over a horizontal line.

## TERMINOLOGY

<b>BP</b>	Before Present
<b>CCP</b>	Central Cattle Pattern
<b>EIA</b>	Early Iron Age
<b>MIA</b>	Middle Iron Age
<b>LIA</b>	Late Iron Age
<b>ESA</b>	Early Stone Age
<b>MSA</b>	Middle Stone Age
<b>LSA</b>	Late Stone Age
<b>ya</b>	years ago
<b>Ibid</b>	<i>Ibidem</i> , Latin word meaning same as the previous source
<b>HIA</b>	Heritage Impact Assessment
<b>PHRAG</b>	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority- Gauteng
<b>SAHRA</b>	South African National Resources Agency
<b>NHRA</b>	National Heritage Resources Act
<b>SAPS</b>	South African Police Services

## DEFINITIONS

ESA dates between 2 million ya to 2 00 000 BP. Industries associated with this time period includes Oldowan, Acheulean and Fauresmith. ESA stone tools include hammer stones, flakes, cores, handaxes and cleavers (Pelsner 2009).

MSA dates between 2 00 000 and 25 000 to 20 000 BP, this varies with location. Industries associated with this time period includes the Howieson's Poort. The stone tools which characterise this period include scrapers, blades, points and flake.

LSA which dates between 25 000 and 20 000 to 2 000 BP. Stone tools of this period are characterised by their small size; this includes backed knives and borers (Pelsner 2009).

EIA dates to AD 200 – 900 (Huffman 2007).

MIA dates to AD 900 – 1300 (ibid).

LIA dates to AD 1300 – 1840 (ibid).

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Rand Water is proposing the construction and maintenance of the new 3km Q6 Pipeline with a diameter of 1400mm from Rand Water Eikenhof Pump Station to Meredale Reservoir and a 4.6km x 1400mm G38 Pipeline from Meredale to Baragwanath as part of the Inlet and Outlet Pipes and its associated Infrastructures (See figure 1& 2).

According to Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) “(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as-

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length...” (See Appendix A for Section 38 of the Act), should conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment. This is to determine if there are any heritage resources within the route of the proposed pipeline and how they will be impacted.

If any resources are found, mitigation measures and recommendations for the protection of such resources need to be provided. The report will be submitted to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority of Gauteng Province for comments and for a decision as per the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999).

Upon completion of the physical survey conducted on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August 2016, it was determined that they were heritage resources found within and outside the route of the proposed Q6\_G38 pipeline, namely, stonewalling structures dating to the Iron Age and graves below and older than 60 years old (see figure 16; 19-23). The distance between the aforementioned heritage resources and the proposed pipeline ranges from approximately  $\pm 5\text{m}$  to  $\pm 90\text{m}$  (see figure 22-23 of map).

These heritage resources will not be impacted provided Rand Water and the contractor adheres to the mitigation measures provided.

## Recommendation

- During the construction phase, the contractor should keep within the proposed servitude to avoid impacting the heritage resources found on site.
- Where graves are found, the proposed Q6 \_G38 pipeline traverse very close to the servitude on the left side from the Rand Water Eikenhof Pump Station to Meredale Reservoir,,(see figure 21-23); thus it is recommended that the proposed Q6\_G38 pipeline be shifted at least 10-15m to the right to avoid direct impact.
- The applicant has two options when dealing with the heritage resources found on site; namely, adjusting/keeping them within the operational site or exhuming them.
- The preferred and recommended decision is the graves and the stonewalling structures to remain undisturbed. If this is done, the following will apply:
  - Rand Water must satisfy SAHRA and the relevant heritage authority that adequate arrangements have been made to protect the stonewalling structures and the graves on site from the impact of the construction.
  - This involves fencing each stonewalling structure and the graveyard; and within a site management plan, which should be monitored by the Environmental Control officer.to ensure that the stonewalling structures are not disturbed and how this is legally tied into the construction.
  - It is recommended that an area of 5m is left undisturbed around the fence of the stonewalling structures and 10-15m for the graves. A structure can be seen from where it starts and where it ends, yet the same cannot be said with graves, some may be visible some may not; hence the distance recommended varies.
- Should Rand Water choose to remove the stonewalling structures, the process of demolishing/destroying structures older than 60 years and graves must be followed as stated in Section 34 and 36 of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) (see appendix A).
  - A permit application will be required to demolish the stonewalling structures and to exhume and relocate the grave. These permits are obtained from SAHRA;
  - All expenses incurred in this process are the responsibility of the applicant;
  - Public participation should be conducted to try and allocate all affected families/relatives;

- A local and national newspaper is recommended;
  - Site notices in and around the proposed site;
  - Public meeting, should there be any Interested & Affected Parties.
- It is only after the receipt of the permit that all work can proceed.
- The contractor should induct employees on the importance of heritage resources and sites that they should not be impacted in any way.
- The possibility of uncovering unearthed burial grounds and graves during excavation should not be ruled out. Should potential human remains be found on site, the contractor should cease construction immediately and the South African Police Service and the client should also be contacted
- Should there be remains below 60 years old since time of death, it is considered a forensic case and further investigations should be conducted by the police.
- Should there be remains above 60 years old since time of death, it becomes a South African Heritage Resources Agency case. This means an archaeologist should be called on site to remove the remains at the expense of the client.

## **Conclusion**

It is concluded based on the findings of the survey that the Q6\_G38 pipeline may proceed provided mitigation measures are adhere to, otherwise the heritage resources found on site, especially graves will be impacted and the damage will be irreversible. The final report will be submitted to PHRA-G for review; and based on the findings and mitigation measures provided, it is recommend that PHRA-G grant Rand Water the approval to proceed with the proposed construction of the Q6\_G38 pipeline in terms of the Heritage Resources Act (Act No.25 of 1999) provided they shift the pipeline on the far right of the servitude at the vicinity of the graves or a permit for exhumation and relocation be applied for should Rand Water decide to keep the pipeline to the left.

## **Project Structure**

<b>Introduction</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Report background</li><li>• Methodology</li><li>• Assumptions &amp; limitations</li></ul>
<b>Project locality</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Location (include mapping)</li><li>• Heritage Background</li></ul>
<b>Findings</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Types of findings</li><li>• Mapping of findings</li><li>• Assessment of findings</li><li>• Level of significance</li><li>• Possible impacts</li></ul>
<b>Discussion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Evaluation of findings in relation of the historical background of the study area</li></ul>
<b>Recommendations &amp; conclusion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Mitigation measures</li></ul>
<b>Additional Information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Applicable Legislation</li></ul>



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Vungandze Projects was appointed by Maanakana Projects and Consulting (PTY) LTD to conduct a heritage impact study on the proposed construction and maintenance of the new 3km Q6 Pipeline with a diameter of 1400mm from Rand Water Eikenhof Pump Station to Meredale Reservoir and a 4.6km x 1400mm G38 Pipeline from Meredale to Baragwanath as part of the Inlet and Outlet Pipes and its associated Infrastructures.

It is intended that the construction of a new Q6 and G38 pipelines have been sized to ensure required maximum allowable flow and minimum head losses for a 20 year planning horizon and also maintaining positive operating head at the end-user supply points. The new pipelines would henceforth be referred to as the 1400mm diameter from the Rand Water Eikenhof pump station to Meredale reservoir (Q6 pipeline) and G38 from the Meredale reservoir to Baragwanath.

According to Section 38 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) “(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as-

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length...” (See Appendix A for Section 38 of the Act), should conduct a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment. This is to determine if there are any heritage resources within the route of the proposed pipeline and how they will be impacted.

If any resources are found, mitigation measures and recommendations for the protection of such resources need to be provided.

The aim of this report is to provide background of the heritage resources found with the purpose of elaborating on their origin and significance. Furthermore, it will provide anticipated impacts of the proposed project on these findings and mitigation measures as a way forward.

## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE (TOR)

The approach used for this report was:

- Undertake a Phase 1 HIA in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999);
- Identify and map all heritage resources in the area affected and surroundings, as defined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), including archaeological sites on or close (within 100m) to the proposed area;
- Assess the significance of any identified resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria as set out in the SAHRA regulations;
- Provide mitigation measures to safeguard heritage resources identified on site; and
- Comply with specific requirements and guidelines of the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority – Gauteng Province (PHRA-G) and the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

## 3. METHODOLOGY

The physical survey was conducted and completed on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August 2016 with representatives from Maanakana Projects and Consulting (PTY) LTD and Rand Water. The pipeline route was followed and assessed. This report was prepared according to the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No 25 of 1999). Background research of the study area was conducted using literature such as books, journals, as well as previously conducted Heritage Impact Assessments (HIAs) on the study area and the internet before and after the site visit.

The purpose of the research prior to the physical survey was to acquire information as to what to expect in the study area and the site visit itself was completed to identify heritage resources that may be impacted on due to the proposed construction and maintenance of the new 3km Q6 Pipeline with a diameter of 1400mm from Rand Water Eikenhof Pump Station to Meredale Reservoir and a 4.6km x 1400mm G38 Pipeline from Meredale to Baragwanath as part of the Inlet and Outlet Pipes and its associated Infrastructures.

Heritage resource means any place or object of cultural significance (NHRA No. 25 of 1999). The National Heritage Resources Act 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) was used as a source of

reference to identify what is known as a heritage resource (see Appendix A Section 3 for list of heritage resources).

The survey was conducted on foot in order to locate any heritage resources within the site. The table from SAHRA Regulations will be used to grade the significance and evaluate the level of impact on the heritage resources identified.

The determination of the effects of environmental impact on an environmental parameter is determined through a systematic analysis of the various components of the impact. This is undertaken using information that is available to the environmental practitioner through the process of the EIA and/or WULA. The impact evaluation was undertaken through an assessment of the significance of impacts. This is in line with specialist requirements as required by the client. For example, the request that:-

The impact methodology (should) concentrate on addressing key issues. This methodology to be employed in the report thus results in a circular route, which allows for the evaluation of the efficiency of the process itself.

Table 1: Site significance rating according to SAHRA

<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	-	High / Medium	Mitigation before destruction

FIELD RATING	GRADE	SIGNIFICANCE	RECOMMENDED MITIGATION
A (GP A)		Significance	
Generally Protected B (GP.B)	-	Medium Significance	Recording before destruction
Generally Protected C (GP.A)	-	Low Significance	Destruction

**The following Assessment Criteria is used for Impact Assessment**

Impacts can be defined as any change in the physical-chemical, biological, cultural and or socio-economic environmental system that can be attributed to humans. The significance of the aspects/impacts of the process will be rated by using a matrix derived from Plomp (2004) and adapted to some extent to fit this process. These matrixes use the consequence and the likelihood of the different aspects and associated impacts to determine the significance of the impacts.

**The significance of the impacts will be determined through a synthesis of the criteria below:**

**Probability:** describes the likelihood of the impact actually occurring

- **Improbable:** the possibility of the impact occurring is very low, due to the circumstances, design or experience.
- **Probable:** there is a probability that the impact will occur to the extent that provision must be made therefore.
- **Highly probable:** it is most likely that the impact will occur at some stage of the development.
- **Definite:** the impact will take place regardless of any prevention plans and there can only be relied on mitigation measures or contingency plans to contain the effect.

**Duration:** the lifetime of the impact

- **Short Term:** the impact will either disappear with mitigation or will be mitigated through natural processes in a time span shorter than any of the phases.
- **Medium Term:** the impact will last up to the end of the phases, where after it will be negated.
- **Long Term:** the impact will last for the entire operational phase of the project but will be mitigated by direct human action or by natural processes thereafter.
- **Permanent:** the impact is non-transitory. Mitigation either by man or natural processes will not occur in such a way or in such a time span that the impact can be considered transient.

**Scale:** the physical and spatial size of the impact

- **Local:** the impacted area extends only as far as the activity, e.g. footprint
- **Site:** the impact could affect the whole or measurable portion of the above mentioned property.
- **Regional:** the impact could affect the area including the neighbouring residential areas.

**Magnitude/Severity:** Does the impact destroy the environment, or alter its function

- **Low:** the impact alters the affected environment in such a way that natural processes are not affected.
  - **Medium:** the affected environment is altered, but functions and processes continue in a modified way.
  - **High:** function or process of the affected environment is disturbed to the extent where it temporarily or permanently ceases.

**Significance:** This is an indication of the importance of the impact in terms of both physical extent and time scale, and therefore indicates the level of mitigation required.

- **Negligible:** the impact is non-existent or unsubstantial and is of no or little importance to any stakeholder and can be ignored.
- **Low:** the impact is limited in extent, has low to medium intensity; whatever its probability of occurrence is, the impact will not have a material effect on the decision and is likely to require management intervention with increased costs.
- **Moderate:** the impact is of importance to one or more stakeholders, and its intensity will be medium or high; therefore, the impact may materially affect the decision, and management intervention will be required.
- **High:** The impact could render development options controversial or the project

unacceptable if it cannot be reduced to acceptable levels; and/or the cost of management intervention will be a significant factor in mitigation.

The significance is calculated by combining the criteria in the following formula:

Sum (Duration, Scale, Magnitude) x Probability (Table -2)

S = Significance weighting; Sc = Scale; D = Duration; M = Magnitude; P = Probability

Table 2: The significance weighing for each potential impact are as follows:

Aspect	Description	Weight
Probability	Improbable	1
	Probable	2
	Highly Probable	4
	Definite	5
Duration	Short term	1
	Medium term	3
	Long term	4
	Permanent	5
Scale	Local	1
	Site	2
	Regional	3
Magnitude/Severity	Low	2
	Medium	6
	High	8
Significance	Sum (Duration, Scale, Magnitude) x Probability	
	Negligible	≤20
	Low	>20≤40
	Moderate	>40≤60
	High	>60



The significance of the graves and stonewalling structures will be rated without mitigation measures (WOM) and with mitigation (WMM) measures for the operational phase.

### **3.1 Assumptions**

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It was assumed that the study area may yield more heritage resources than those identified through the literature review and the physical survey conducted.

### **3.2 Limitations**

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There were no limitations during the physical survey.

## **4. LOCALITY AREA**

The proposed Rand Water Q6\_ G38 pipelines starts from the Rand Water Eikenhof pumping Station with the Q6 pipeline at GPS coordinate 26° 18' 36.71"S, 27° 58' 05.55"E (see figure 3), it continues outside the pumping station, passing next to heritage stonewalling structures as marked in the maps following an existing Rand Water servitude (see figure 18), crossing very close to the informal grave yard and a stream at GPS coordinate 26° 17' 31.47"S, 27° 58' 32.46"E stopping at the Meredale Reservoir at GPS coordinate 26° 16' 56.61"S, 27° 58' 30.10"E (see figure 8).

The G38 pipeline starts after the Meredale reservoir at GPS coordinate 26° 16' 53.79"S, 27° 58' 30.50"E, following an existing Rand Water servitude and continues within a residential area (see figure 9) leaving the Johannesburg correctional Services on the left and also the Golden Highway (see figure 10). Where the Golden Highway intersects with the N12 Highway there is a proposed 1400mmx500mm link pipeline to the G38 at GPS coordinate 26° 16' 22.45"S, 27° 56' 59.00"E (see figure 14-15). The G38 pipeline continues and crosses the N12 Highway at GPS coordinate 26° 15' 48.17"S, 27° 58' 50.17"E.

It continues left, cutting through the Adcock Ingram Ave into the Adcock Ingram firm at GPS coordinate 26° 15' 34.77"S, 27° 58' 53.34"E, taking a right turn towards Ormonde View at GPS coordinate 26° 14' 58.63"S, 27° 58' 52.88"E (see figure 12). It continues to the Rand Show Road, taking a turn to the left towards Exhibition Road at GPS coordinate 26° 14' 51.32"S, 27° 58'

52.88"E. After crossing the Exhibition Road is the end point in Nasrec at GPS coordinate 26° 14' 41.17"S, 27° 58' 27.08"E (see figure 13).

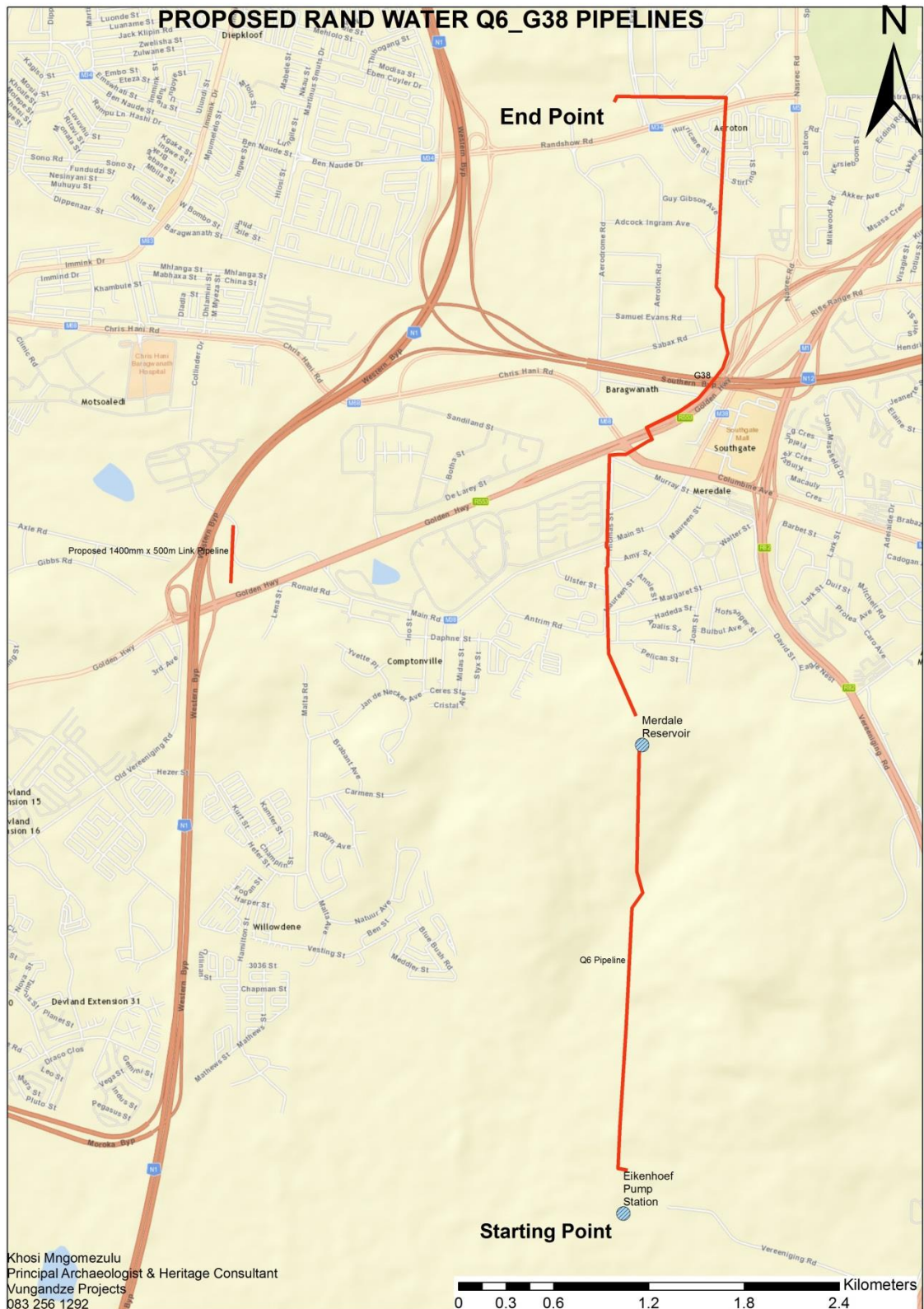


Figure 1: Locality map of the study area





Figure 2: Aerial view of the study area



## 5. IMAGES OF THE RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT OF THE SITE



Figure 3: Eikenhof Pumping Station



Figure 4: North view of the pipeline route.





Figure 5: South view of the pipeline route.



Figure 6: A portion of the West view from the pipeline route.





Figure 7: A portion of the Eastern view from north of the pipeline.



Figure 8: Meredale Reservoir





Figure 9: After Meredale Reservoir traversing parallel to street



Figure 10: Pipeline route after Meredale Mews Complex crossing and traversing parallel to Sun City Prison.





Figure 11: End of Sun City prison towards town lodge hotel.



Figure 12: Pipeline route within an industrial area.





Figure 13: End point in Nasrec next to mine dump.



Figure 14: North and south view of the link pipeline.





Figure 15: West and East View of the Link pipeline.

## 6. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

History of human activity in South Africa, as in all parts of the world, dates back to millions of years. It is important to elaborate as far back in time to enable the reader to understand what is meant by archaeological material and why is it declared a heritage resource. Archaeological materials are divided into two periods, the Stone Age and the Iron Age. Late Iron Age marks the transition between prehistory and history, a period of colonial era until recent.

### 6.1 Stone Age Archaeology:

The Stone Age is a time period that dates between 2 million years ago (ya) to 2000 ya. Due to the vast character found within stone tools of this period, it was then divided into three phases; Early Stone Age (ESA), Middle Stone Age (MSA) and the Late Stone Age (LSA). ESA dates between 2 million ya and 200 000 Before Present (BP). Industries associated with this time period includes Oldowan, Acheulean and Fauresmith. ESA stone tools include hammer stones, flakes, cores, handaxes and cleavers (Pelser, 2009). The more refined stone tools appeared during the MSA. MSA dates between 200 000 and 25 000 to 20 000 BP, this varies with

location. Industries associated with this time period includes the Howieson's Poort. The stone tools which characterise this period include scrapers, blades, points and flake. Lastly is the LSA which dates between 25 000 and 20 000 to 2 000 BP. Stone tools of this period are characterised by their small size; this includes backed knives and borers (Pelser, 2009).

No evidence of Stone Age artifacts were not present on site, however, this does not mean during the excavation they can never be found.

## **6.2 Iron Age Archaeology**

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According to Huffman (2007) Iron Age marks the early evidence of farming community in Southern Africa. Animal husbandry, crop farming, pottery and metal working were introduced which in due time liberated hunter gatherers to change their way of life which is less mobile. Due to vast technological discrepancies and settlement pattern within this period, it was divided into three. The Early Iron Age (EIA) dates to AD 200 – 900, Middle Iron Age (MIA) dates to AD 900 – 1300, and the Late Iron Age (LIA) dates to AD 1300 – 1840 (Huffman, 2007).

Stonewalling began when the Cattle Central Pattern (CCP) was established; this was to mark internal and external social boundaries. Stonewalling is divided to two clusters, Moor Park and Ntsuanatsatsi Cluster. The difference between the two clusters is marked by organisational principles and the people who built them. Because of the need for stone, most stonewalled settlements were sited near rocky outcrops. Furthermore, CCP homesteads are similar in that animal enclosures form a circle around a central open space, or cattle are kept in a single central kraal. Adult cattle stayed in large enclosures and calves in small kraals.

The oldest known walling following the CCP occurs in the Midlands of Kwa-Zulu Natal. Dating from the fourteenth to sixteenth centuries known as Moor Park walling (Davies 1974; Whitelaw 2000, 2001) partially served defensive purposes. This type of stonewalling was associated with the Nguni speaking people. Between the two organisational principles of the CCP, Moor Park appears to have emphasised the front/ back axis.

Ntsuanatsatsi cluster all emphasised the centre/ side axis, expressed through concentric circles: inner circle encompassed cattle, the next marked the men's court and the outer ring is the zone for houses. The oldest walling of this cluster occurs near the hill Ntsuanatsatsi, in the Free State Province. It is called type N (Maggs, 1976) after the hill, the legendary place of origin of the Fokeng cluster. Type N walling consists of a few cattle kraals in the centre, linked by other



walls, while perimeter wall that incorporates small stock enclosures surrounds the whole settlement. Little usually remains of structures in the residential zone, but sometimes stone paving marks the location of the houses (Huffman, 2007).

In Free State, Type N walling dates between fifteenth and seventeenth centuries. During this time, Type N settlements spread across the Vaal into the hilly areas of Johannesburg where it has been known as Group I, but still popularly known as Type N (Maggs, 1976). North of the Vaal Type N developed into Group III or Klipriviersberg, which is the area found on site (see figure 16). Klipriviersberg dates to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and was like any other Type N built by the people of the Fokeng cluster. This group is characterized by collected settlements whereby the outer wall sometimes include scallops to mark back courtyards; more stock kraals; and straight walls separating households in the residential zone (see figure 17).



Figure 16: Klipriviersberg settlement as found on site. Open area between walls depicting milking area as seen in figure 17.

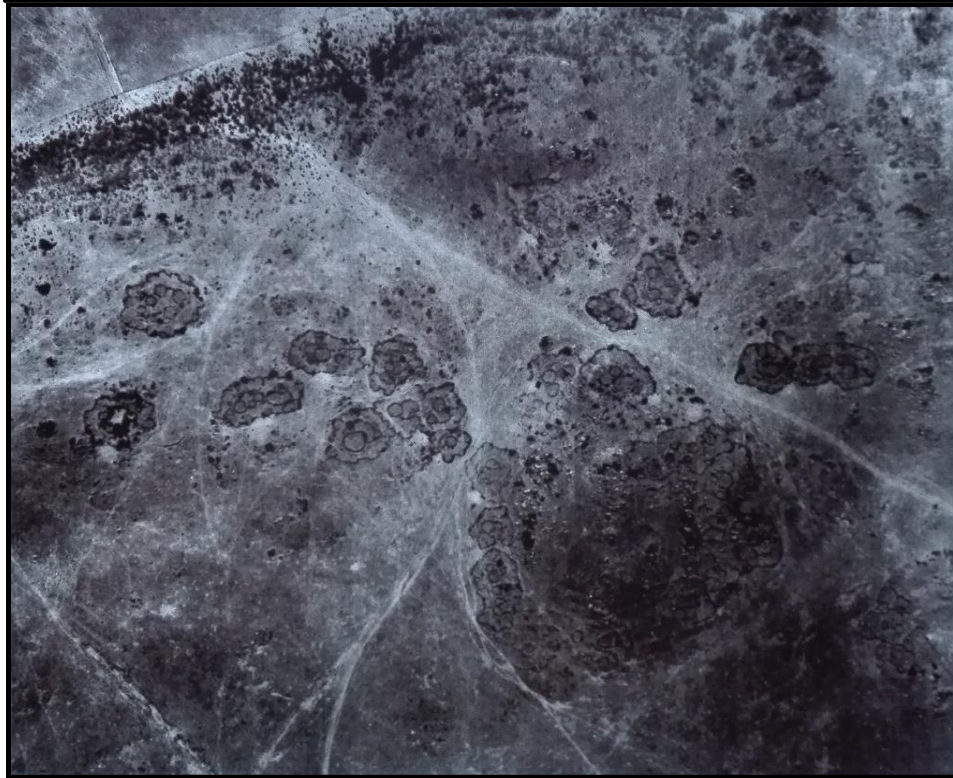
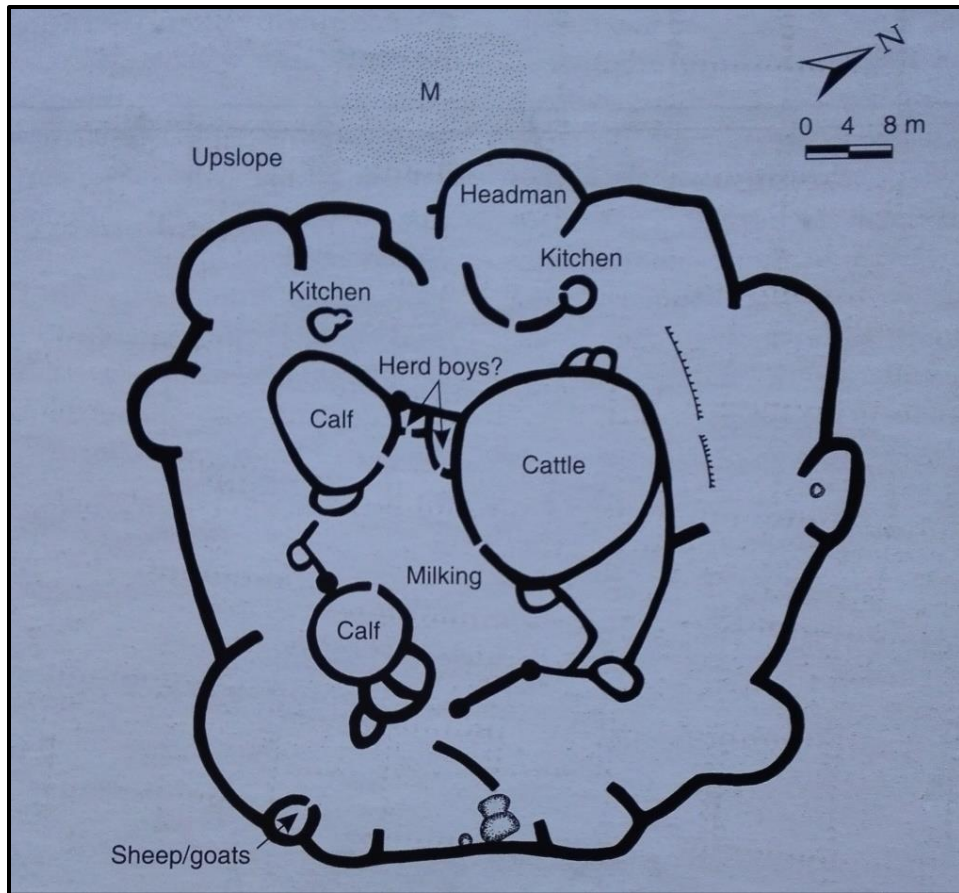




Figure 17: Plan of Klipriviersberg settlement and its aerial view (Huffman 2007).

The pottery associated with the Klipriviersberg stonewalling is known as Uitkomst. This type of pottery is characterized by stamped arcades, applique and blocks of parallel incisions, stamping and cord impressions (see figure 18). In Gauteng, Klipriviersberg walling may have ended at about AD1832 when Mzilikazi entered into the area. Mzilikazi was a king who founded the Matabele Kingdom, now known as Zimbabwe (Huffman, 2007).



Figure 18: Uitkomst pottery

## 7. FINDINGS

During the physical survey, the distance between the heritage resources found and the proposed pipeline Q6\_G38 pipeline ranges from approximately  $\pm 5\text{m}$  to  $\pm 90\text{m}$  (see figure 21-23 of maps). All these are older than 60 years old, which means they are considered to be archaeological finds and therefore, protected by the NHRA, Act 25 of 1999 (see Appendix A the legislation). These structures were identified on the east and west side of the proposed Q6\_G38 pipeline (See figure 16-17). The type of stone used to build and its form place this structure to be older than 60 years (see figure 16 right picture). It is a seven room structure each with an entrance, coordinates reading S 26° 18'08.7" E 27° 58'24.2". It is of the structures associated with the Fokeng Cluster, which are Bantu Speaking people from the Sotho/Tswana group.



Figure 19: Possible homestead with 7 rooms.





Figure 20: Stonewalling structure with characteristics of a settlement plan.





Figure 21: Graveyard found on site within the proposed G38\_Q6 pipeline.





Figure 22: Aerial map depicting findings in relation to the proposed G38\_Q6 pipeline.

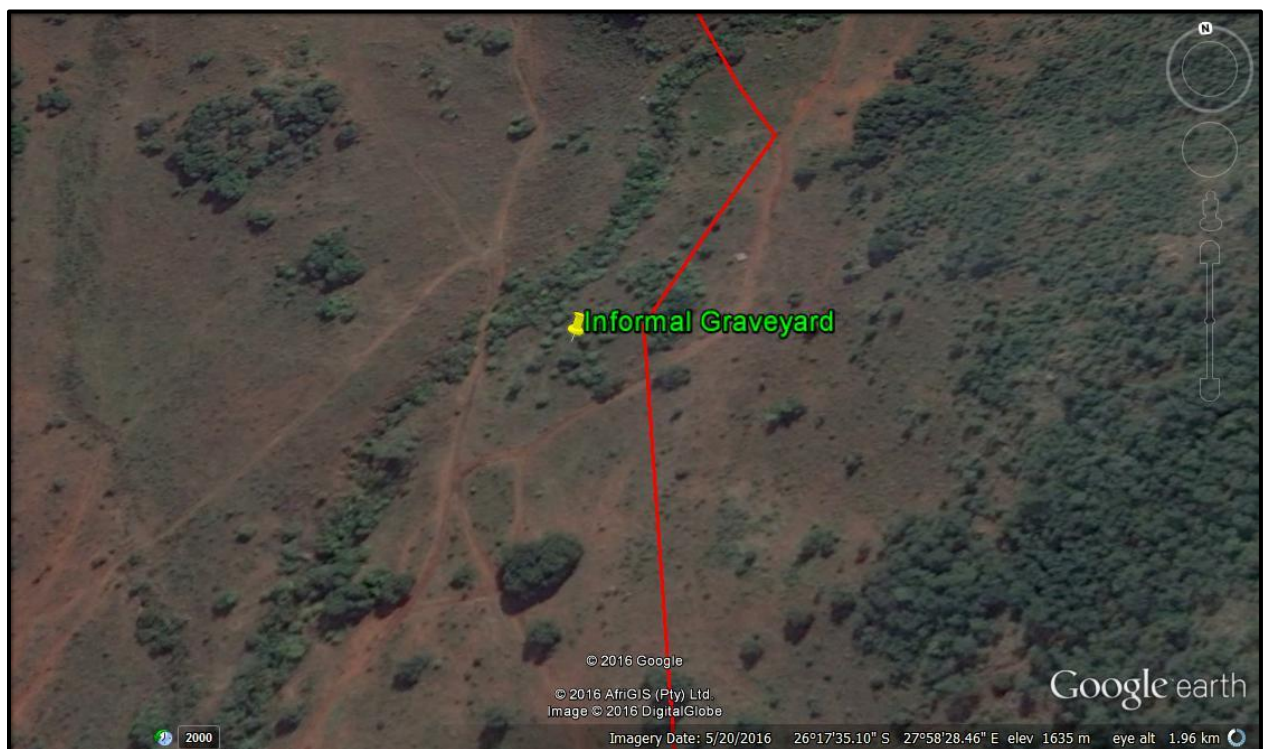


Figure 23: Graveyard found on site in proportion with the proposed G38\_Q6 pipeline.

## 8. IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposed construction has a high possibility of impacting the heritage resources found on site. This section evaluates the extent of these impacts WITH and WITHOUT mitigation measures in relation to the project under study.

Using table 1, the heritage resources identified on site can be rated as follows:

Table 3: Rating of the heritage resource found on site.

Heritage Resource Identified	Field Rating	Significance	Recommended Mitigation	Coordinates	Distance from proposed pipeline
Stonewalling structures	Local Significance (LS)	High	Conservation; Mitigation not advised	S 26°18'01.1" E 27°58'28.2" etc.	Range from ±5m to ±90m
Graveyard	Local Significance (LS)	High	Conservation; Mitigation not advised	S 26°17'34.4" E 27°58'27.7"	Directly impacted

Table 4: Evaluation of the impacts of the proposed project on the stonewalling structures **WITHOUT** mitigation measures.

Aspect	Description	Weight	
		Graves	Stonewalling
Probability	Improbable	1	
	Probable	2	
	Highly Probable	4	
	Definite	5	5
Duration	Short term	1	

	Medium term	3	
	Long term	4	
	Permanent	5	5
<b>Scale</b>	Local	1	1
	Site	2	2
	Regional	3	3
<b>Magnitude/Severity</b>	Low	2	2
	Medium	6	6
	High	8	8
<b>Significance</b>	Sum (Duration, Scale, Magnitude) x Probability		
	Negligible	≤2	≤20
	Low	>20≤4	>20≤40
	Moderate	>40≤6	>40≤60
	High	>6	>60

**Results of Graves:**  $5+2+8 \times 5 = 75$  i.e >60

**Results of stonewalling structures:**  $5+1+8 \times 5 = 70$  i.e >60

This means without mitigation measures, both the graves and stonewalling structures will definitely be impacted and its impact may render the project unacceptable if it cannot be reduced to acceptable levels.

Table 5: Evaluation of the impacts of the proposed project on the graves and stonewall **WITH** mitigation measures.

Aspect	Description	Weight	
		Graves	Stonewalling
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable	1	1
	Probable	2	2
	Highly Probable	4	4
	Definite	5	5
<b>Duration</b>	Short term	1	1
	Medium term	3	3
	Long term	4	4
	Permanent	5	5
<b>Scale</b>	Local	1	1
	Site	2	2
	Regional	3	3
<b>Magnitude/Severity</b>	Low	2	2
	Medium	6	6
	High	8	8
<b>Significance</b>	Sum (Duration, Scale, Magnitude) x Probability		
	Negligible	≤2	≤20
	Low	>20≤4	>20≤40
	Moderate	>40≤6	>40≤60
	High	>6	>60

**Results of Graves:**  $3+1+2 \times 4 = 24$  i.e.  $>20 \leq 40$

This means with mitigation measures the impact on the graves may be limited in extent. Whatever its probability of occurrence is, it may not interfere with the progress of the project. It will however still require management intervention with increased costs.

**Results of Stonewalling structures:**  $1+1+2 \times 1 = 4$  i.e.  $\leq 20$

This means with mitigation measures the impact on the stonewalling structures is unsubstantial and is of little importance.

## 8.1 Site Significance

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The level of significance of the site and the cultural resources varies between social, historical, spiritual, scientific and aesthetic value.

**Social value** is when a place has become a focus of spiritual, political, national, or other cultural sentiments to a majority or minority group. This may be because the site is accessible and well known, rather than particularly well preserved or scientifically important (SAHRA Regulations). The study area appears to have a social value. This is with regards to the graves. It has spiritual significance due to ancestral beliefs.

**Historical value** refers to areas where historical events took place, and such events have high significance either locally, regionally, provincially or nationally. The area had evidence of historical significance which is the stonewalling structures. By this, one can estimate at what time the area occupied.

**Scientific value** refers to the importance of the study area for research purposes. The study area has scientific value. It provides evidence to better understand the history of the Fokeng people; their movement and interacting.

**Aesthetic value** refers to the unique beauty of the site. The study area consists of structures with aesthetic value. These structures remain one of the few in South African that date back to the 1600s.

Based on the above conclusions, the site is of high heritage significance and very much significant in all the aforementioned aspects

## 9. RECOMMENDATIONS

The distance between the heritage resources found and the proposed pipeline Q6\_ G38 pipeline ranges from approximately  $\pm 5\text{m}$  to  $\pm 90\text{m}$  (see figure 21 of map). Their significance rate is high and they are older than 60 years old with some of the graves below 60 years old; which means they are archaeological and therefore protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) Section 36 (see Appendix A for the Legislation). As such the following mitigation measures are proposed:

- During the construction phase, the contractor should keep within the proposed servitude to avoid impacting the heritage resources found on site.
- Where graves are found the proposed Q6\_G38 pipeline traverse directly within them (see figure 21-23); thus it is recommended that the proposed Q6\_G38 pipeline be shifted at least 60m to either the left or right to avoid direct impact.

The applicant has two options when dealing with the heritage resources found on site; namely, adjusting/keeping them within the operational site or exhuming them. .

- The preferred and recommended decision is the graves and the stonewalling structures to remain undisturbed. If this is done, the following will apply:
  - Rand Water must satisfy SAHRA and the relevant heritage authority that adequate arrangements have been made to protect the stonewalling structures and the graves on site from the impact of the construction.
  - These involves fencing each stonewalling structure and the graveyard; and within a site management plan indicate who will be responsible for ensuring that the stonewalling structures are not disturbed and how this is legally tied into the construction.
  - It is recommended that an area of 5m is left undisturbed around the fence of the stonewalling structures and 10-15m for the graves. A structure can be seen from where it starts and where it ends, yet the same cannot be said with graves, some may be visible some may not; hence the distance recommended varies.



- Should Rand Water choose to remove the stonewalling structures, the process of demolishing/destroying structures older than 60 years old and graves must be followed as stated in Section 34 and 36 of the NHRA (Act No. 25 of 1999) (see appendix A).
  - A permit application will be required to demolish the stonewalling structures and to exhume and relocate the grave. These permits are obtained from SAHRA;
  - All expenses incurred in this process are a responsibility of the applicant;
  - Public participation should be conducted to try and allocate all affected families/relatives;
  - A local and national newspaper is recommended;
  - Site notices in and around the proposed site;
  - Public meeting, should there be any Interested & Affected Parties.
- It is only after the receipt of the permit that all work can proceed.
- The contractor should induct employees on the importance of heritage resources and sites that they should not be impacted in any way.
- The possibility of uncovering unearthened burial grounds and graves during excavation should not be ruled out. Should potential human remains be found on site, the contractor should cease construction immediately and the South African Police Service and the client should also be contacted.
- Should the remains be below 60 years old since time of death, it is considered a forensic case and further investigations will be conducted by the police. Should the remains be above 60 years old since time of death, it becomes a South African Heritage Resources Agency case. This means an archaeologist should be called on site to remove the remains at the expense of the client.

## 10. CONCLUSION

It is concluded based on the findings of the survey that the Q6\_G38 pipeline may proceed provided mitigation measures are adhere to, otherwise the heritage resources found on site, especially graves will be impacted and the damage will be irreversible. The final report will be submitted to PHRA-G for review; and based on the findings and mitigation measures provided we recommend that PHRA-G grant Rand Water the approval to proceed with the proposed construction of the Q6\_G38 pipeline in terms of the Heritage Resources Act (Act No.25 of 1999)

provided they agree on amending the route of the proposed pipeline within the area where graves were found or permit for exhumation and relocation is granted.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **LIST OF LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO THE SITE**

## 12. LEGISLATION

National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999

### 12.1 Section 3 of the NHRA 25 of 1999

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According to Section 3 under **National Estate** of the National Heritage Act 25 of 1999 the heritage resources in South Africa includes the following:

“(1) For the purposes of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.

(2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the national estate may include –

- (a) places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- (b) places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage; (c) historical settlements and townscapes;
- (d) landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- (f) archaeological and paleontological sites;
- (g) graves and burial grounds, including—
  - (i) ancestral graves;
  - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
  - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
  - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
  - (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and
  - (vi) other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);

(h) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;

(i) movable objects, including:

(i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and paleontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;

(ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;

(iii) ethnographic art and objects;

(iv) military objects;

(v) objects of decorative or fine art;

(vi) objects of scientific or technological interest; and

(vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

(3) Without limiting the generality of subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of –

(a) its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;

(b) its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

(c) its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of

South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;

(d) its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;

(e) its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;

(f) its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;

- (g) its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- (h) its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- (i) sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa”.

## **12.2 Section 34 of NHRA 25 of 1999**

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According to Section 34 under **Structures** of the National Heritage Act 25 of 1999 the graves in South Africa are protected as follows:

- (1) No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.
- (2) Within three months of the refusal of the provincial heritage resources authority to issue a permit, consideration must be given to the protection of the place concerned in terms of one of the formal designations provided for in Part 1 of this Chapter.
- (3) The provincial heritage resources authority may at its discretion, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, make an exemption from the requirements of subsection (1) within a defined geographical area, or for certain defined categories of site within a defined geographical area, provided that it is satisfied that heritage resources falling into the defined area or category have been identified and are adequately provided for in terms of the provisions of Part 1 of this Chapter.
- (4) Should the provincial heritage resources authority believe it to be necessary it may, following a three-month notice period published in the Provincial Gazette, withdraw or amend a notice under subsection (3).

## **12.3 Section 36 of NHRA 25 of 1999**

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According to Section 36 under **Burial grounds and graves** of the National Heritage Act 25 of 1999 the graves in South Africa are protected as follows:

- (1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

- (2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.
- (3)(a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority—
  - (a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;
  - (b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
  - (c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.
- (4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)(a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.
- (5) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for any activity under subsection (3)(b) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has, in accordance with regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority—
  - (a) made a concerted effort to contact and consult communities and individuals who by tradition have an interest in such grave or burial ground; and
  - (b) reached agreements with such communities and individuals regarding the future of such grave or burial ground.
- (6) Subject to the provision of any other law, any person who in the course of development or any other activity discovers the location of a grave, the existence of which was



previously unknown, must immediately cease such activity and report the discovery to the responsible heritage resources authority which must, in co-operation with the South African Police Service and in accordance with regulations of the responsible heritage resources authority—

- (a) carry out an investigation for the purpose of obtaining information on whether or not such grave is protected in terms of this Act or is of significance to any community; and
  - (b) if such grave is protected or is of significance, assist any person who or community which is a direct descendant to make arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such grave or, in the absence of such person or community, make any such arrangements as it deems fit.
- (7)(a) SAHRA must, over a period of five years from the commencement of this Act, submit to the Minister for his or her approval lists of graves and burial grounds of persons connected with the liberation struggle and who died in exile or as a result of the action of State security forces or agents provocateur and which, after a process of public consultation, it believes should be included among those protected under this section.
- (b) The Minister must publish such lists as he or she approves in the Gazette.
- (8) Subject to section 56(2), SAHRA has the power, with respect to the graves of victims of conflict outside the Republic, to perform any function of a provincial heritage resources authority in terms of this section.
- (9) SAHRA must assist other State Departments in identifying graves in a foreign country of victims of conflict connected with the liberation struggle and, following negotiations with the next of kin, or relevant authorities, it may re-inter the remains of that person in a prominent place in the capital of the Republic.

#### **12.4 Section 38 of NHRA 25 of 1999**

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According to Section 38 under **Heritage resources management** of the National Heritage Act 25 of 1999 the heritage resources in South Africa should be managed in the following:

“(1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorised as—

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, powerline, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300m in length;
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of a site—
  - (i) exceeding 5 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or
  - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
  - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
  - (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority;
- (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> in extent; or
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must at the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

(2) The responsible heritage resources authority must, within 14 days of receipt of a notification in terms of subsection (1)—

- (a) if there is reason to believe that heritage resources will be affected by such development, notify the person who intends to undertake the development to submit an impact assessment report. Such report must be compiled at the cost of the person proposing the development, by a person or persons approved by the responsible heritage resources authority with relevant qualifications and experience and professional standing in heritage resources management; or
- (b) notify the person concerned that this section does not apply.

(3) The responsible heritage resources authority must specify the information to be provided in a report required in terms of subsection (2)(a): Provided that the following must be included:

- (a) The identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected;

- (b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in section 6(2) or prescribed under section 7;
  - (c) an assessment of the impact of the development on such heritage resources;
  - (d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development;
  - (e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources;
  - (f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives; and
  - (g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after the completion of the proposed development.
- (4) The report must be considered timeously by the responsible heritage resources authority which must, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide—
- (a) whether or not the development may proceed;
  - (b) any limitations or conditions to be applied to the development;
  - (c) what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied, to such heritage resources;
  - (d) whether compensatory action is required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and
  - (e) whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.
- (5) A provincial heritage resources authority shall not make any decision under subsection (4) with respect to any development which impacts on a heritage resource protected at national level unless it has consulted SAHRA.
- (6) The applicant may appeal against the decision of the provincial heritage resources authority to the MEC, who—
- (a) must consider the views of both parties; and

(b) may at his or her discretion—

(i) appoint a committee to undertake an independent review of the impact assessment report and the decision of the responsible heritage authority; and

(ii) consult SAHRA; and

(c) must uphold, amend or overturn such decision.

(7) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development described in subsection (1) affecting any heritage resource formally protected by SAHRA unless the authority concerned decides otherwise.

(8) The provisions of this section do not apply to a development as described in subsection (1) if an evaluation of the impact of such development on heritage resources is required in terms of the Environment Conservation Act, 1989 (Act No. 73 of 1989), or the integrated environmental management guidelines issued by the Department of Environment Affairs and Tourism, or the Minerals Act, 1991 (Act No. 50 of 1991), or any other legislation: Provided that the consenting authority must ensure that the evaluation fulfils the requirements of the relevant heritage resources authority in terms of subsection (3), and any comments and recommendations of the relevant heritage resources authority with regard to such development have been taken into account prior to the granting of the consent.

(9) The provincial heritage resources authority, with the approval of the MEC, may, by notice in the Provincial Gazette, exempt from the requirements of this section any place specified in the notice.

(10) Any person who has complied with the decision of a provincial heritage resources authority in subsection (4) or of the MEC in terms of subsection (6) or other requirements referred to in subsection (8), must be exempted from compliance with all other protections in terms of this Part, but any existing heritage agreements made in terms of section 42 must continue to apply.