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**Report on the
Archaeological Impact Assessment
of the
Remainder Portion 16 & Remainder Portion 42
of the Farm Klipriviersoog 299 IQ
for the Proposed N12 Bussiness Park Development.**

Name and geographical location of the site(s) and/or project: Proposed N12 Bussiness Park at approximately 26°17'56.59" South and 27°49'59.42" East (On the N12 Highway between the R558 turn-off and the Maroka bypass).

Property or farm name: Remainder Portion 16 and Remainder Portion 42 of the Farm Klipriviersoog 299 IQ.

Magisterial district: Johannesburg.

Province: Gauteng.

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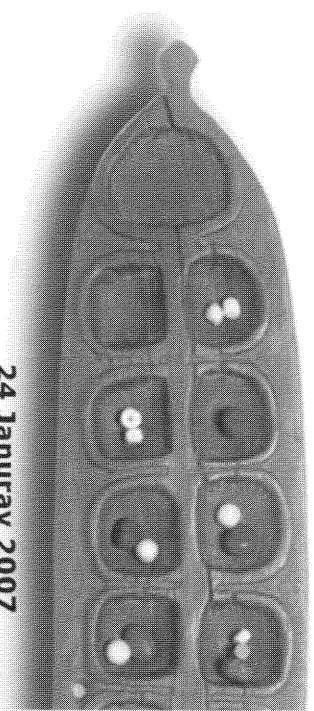
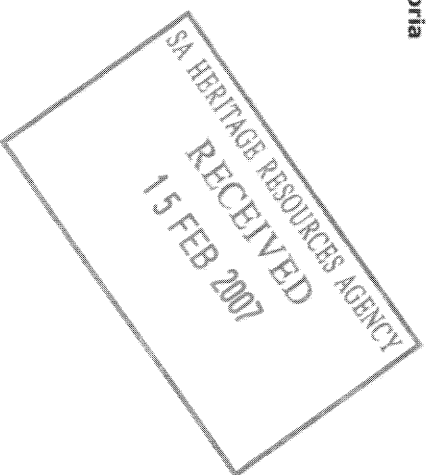
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24 Januray 2007

Executive Summary

This Archaeological Impact assessment was conducted as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment

for the Proposed N12 Business Park at approximately 26° 17'56.59" South and 27° 49'59.42" East on Remainder Portion 16 and Remainder Portion 42 of the Farm Klipriviersoog 299 IQ in the Johannesburg Magisterial District, Gauteng Province.

No archaeological heritage resources of any significance were found.

It is recommended that all compliance agencies accept that this proposed development will not have any discernable impact on any archaeological sites and that the appropriate Records of Decision be awarded in accordance.

1. Introduction

This Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) was conducted as part of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) for the proposed N12 Business Park development. The assessment was commissioned by an environmental consultant on behalf of the developer (Please refer to the title page for particulars). Anthropology Private Practice (APP) was appointed with an open brief, without any limitations, to affect the assessment of all and any archaeological remains found on the property. Apart from this assignment, neither APP nor any of its staff have any other interest in the proposed development nor any other business relationship with, or interest in the client company.

2. Background to the Archaeological History of the area

As can be expected for any part of Southern Africa, human activity occurred in this area during the Stone Age and tangible evidence for this period of human development might be found (Deacon and Deacon, 1999). According to Mason (1986) the larger Trans-Vaal region was the landscape that saw the pre-history and history of the Sotho-Tswana peoples develop from 350 AD onwards. It is therefore possible that evidence of the Iron Age is present in the area. The area also evidenced the settlement of white pioneers in the Trans-Vaal and subsequent discovery of gold on the Witwatersrand. Material traces of activities during the Colonial wars in the area at the turn of the 19th century might also be expected (Cameron and Spies, 1991).

2.1. Literature review and archival research

A literature review and archival research using search words derived from the place name and locality, as well as the property designation was conducted. It included historical maps and surveys of the area in question. This search yielded no specific results for the area under assessment.

2.2. Reference to museum or university databases and collections

Requests to relevant institutions using search words as for the archival research did not yield any results directly applicable to the specific area under assessment.

2.3. Previous relevant impact assessment reports for the area.

No previous impact assessment reports sufficiently close enough to the area to be useful could be found and accessed.

3. Description of the Property or Affected Environment

3.1. Details of the area surveyed

3.1.1. Location Data

- **Name and geographical location of the site(s) and/or project:**
 - Proposed N12 Bussiness Park at approximately 26°17'56.59" South and 27°49'59.42" East (On the N12 Highway between the R558 turn-off and the Maroka bypass)(Fig.1).
- **Property or farm name:** Remainder Portion 16 and Remainder Portion 42 of the Farm Klipriviersoog 299 IQ.
- **Magisterial district:** Johannesburg.
- **Province:** Gauteng.

3.1.2. Area surveyed

The total extent of the property was surveyed since most of it will be directly affected by the proposed development (Fig. 2).

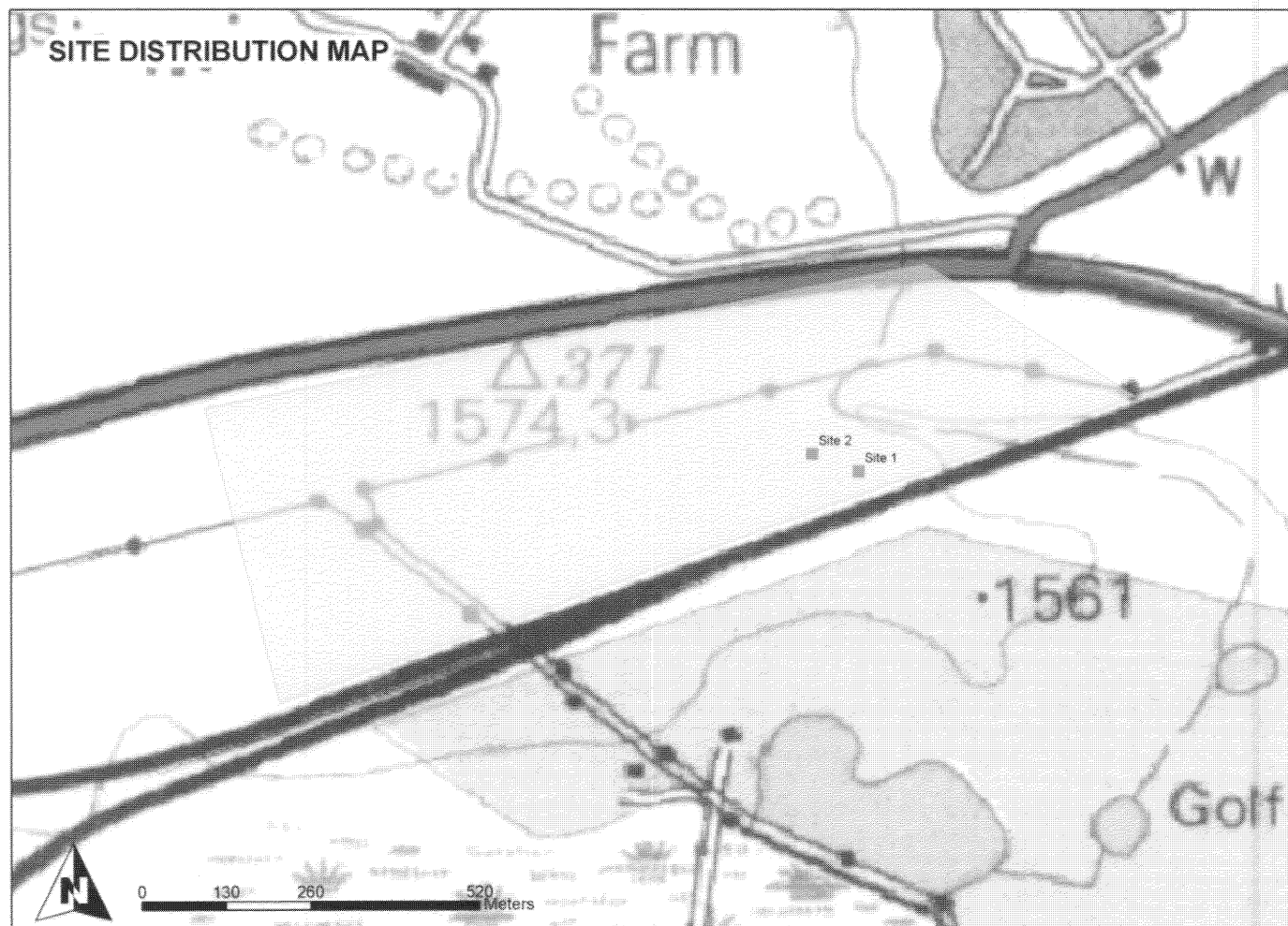
4. Survey methodology

The area was surveyed by one person on foot. Survey duration was one day. There were no major restrictions on the survey apart from normal vegetation as would be expected for this time of year in that area.

Figure 1. Locality map of the general area with the affected area indicated in pink (6).



Figure 2. Locality map indicating the search area and sites (extract of 1:50 000 Topographical Map, Directorate Surveys and Mapping, Office of the Surveyor General).



The survey area was plotted with Mapsource version 6.1 software on a Garmap Topo and Recreation version 1 basemap from reference data supplied by the consultant. This data was transferred to the GPS set to the WGS84 datum and was on hand during the survey.

Location data was acquired with the use of a handheld Garmin Map 60CS GPS (programmed as above). Only localities for which the receiver indicated an accuracy of no less than 5m were logged.

5. Description of Sites: Findspot – Site 1

5.1. Location of site: S26.29729° E27.83630° (GPS)(Refer Fig. 2).

5.2. Description of site

The find consisted of a single Middle, or Late Stone Age artifact found approximately 50m east of the Klip River. The flake showed no retouch and some edge damage, which might be evidence of use (Fig. 3).

Figure 3. The Stone Age artifact found at Site 1.



5.2.1. Type of site

Open scatter consisting of a single flake.

5.2.2. Site category

Middle or Late Stone Age.

5.2.3. Context

Most probably secondary – the flake was most probably deposit on the flood plain of the river due to erosion.

5.3. Threats or sources of risk and their impact on the heritage resources

This locality will be directly affected by the proposed development to the extent that it will be destroyed.

5.4. Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

Due to the nature and context of the find it was assessed to have negligible heritage value.

5.5. Field Rating (Recommended grading or field significance) of the site:

While formal grading is the responsibility of the heritage resources authorities, this report includes Field Ratings for sites, to comply with section 38 of the national legislation.

- Generally Protected C (Field Rating IV C): this site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase I). It requires no further recording before destruction (generally Low significance).

5.6. Recommendations

5.6.1. Assessment of the potential impact of the development on the site, relative to sustainable social and economic benefits

Although the impact will result in destruction, the significance of the object is so low that the balance is hugely in favour of the development to continue.

5.6.2. Proposals for protection or mitigation

Due to the low significance of the object no proposals for protection or mitigation is made.

5.6.3. Action/s required at the site

Due to the Low Significance of the object the recommendation is that the site must be mapped, documented and then destroyed (with a permit / letter of permission / Record of Decision from the heritage authority). The presence of the artefact was, however already mapped and recorded as part of this assessment, and therefore no further actions should be required on-site.

6. Description of Sites: Findspot – Site 2

6.1. Location of site: S26.29703° E27.83566° (GPS)(Refer Fig. 2).

6.2. Description of site

The find consisted of a stone circle approximately 3.5m in outside diameter, constructed of small and medium sized rocks (Fig. 4).

Figure 4. Stone circle found at Site 2.



6.2.1. Type of site

The stone circle most probably represents the foundation of a round structure. In this context it could either be the foundations of a Rice Type blockhouse, or a small stock pen.

The Rice Type blockhouse was constructed during the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) by the British forces. It consisted of a round stone foundation and corrugated iron walls and roof. These structures were, however usually indicated on contemporary maps of the area (of which the Major Jackson Series is the most complete and accurate). Both the October and June 1901 revisions of this map series were consulted and no structures of this nature are indicated in the area. It was therefore concluded that these remnants does not represent a blockhouse.

The structure might therefore well be a small stock pen with a fairly recent date.

6.2.2. Site category

Recent.

6.3. Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)

Due to the probable age of the structure it is not protected.

7. Conclusions

Two sites with possible heritage value were found and assessed. At Site 1 a single Middle or late Stone Age flake was found in secondary context and was assessed to be of low significance. At Site 2 the remnants of a round stone structure was found. No evidence that this structure is of historical origin were found and it therefore falls outside of the provisions of the national heritage legislation.

In the light of the above, it can be stated with confidence that the proposed development does not impact significantly on any archaeological heritage resources.

8. Bibliography

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