

**FINETOWN PROPER & ENNERDALE SOUTH
Phase I Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment**

SEF Reference No. 505651

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S T R A T E G I C E N V I R O N M E N T A L F O C U S

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I, **Mamoluoane Seliane**, in my capacity as a specialist consultant, hereby declare that I -

- Act as an independent consultant;
- Do not have any financial interest in the undertaking of the activity, other than remuneration for the work performed in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998); and following the provisions of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999).
- Have and will not have vested interest in the proposed activity proceeding;
- Have no, and will not engage in, conflicting interests in the undertaking of the activity;
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- Will provide the competent authority with access to all information at my disposal regarding the application, whether such information is favourable to the applicant or not;
- Based on information provided to me by the project proponent, and in addition to information obtained during the course of this study, have presented the results and conclusion within the associated document to the best of my professional judgement; and
- Undertake to have my work peer reviewed on a regular basis by a competent specialist in the field of study for which I am registered.

16 April 2014

Mamoluoane Seliane
Heritage Specialist
Accredited by ASAPA Reg. No. 255

Date

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of the cultural heritage survey (Phase I Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA), in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)) was to locate, identify, document and assess sites of cultural heritage and archaeological significance that may occur within the proposed study area for formalising the existing township areas through the upgrading of roads and stormwater to full surfaced roads and piped stormwater networks. An assessment of the impact of the proposed road and stormwater upgrades on such resources will be provided. Where the impact is negative, alternatives and/ or mitigation plans will be considered.

The Phase I HIA revealed a feature belonging to the Apostolic Church within the study area. However, this feature occurs inside a fenced area and is therefore not in the way of the proposed road and stormwater network upgrade. Therefore, it is recommended from a heritage point of view that the proposed Finetown Proper and Ennerdale Project proceed with acceptance of the conditions stated in Section 7 of this report.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CoJ	City of Joburg
EIAge	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Later Stone Age
MIA	Middle Iron Age
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998)
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999)
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency
SEF	Strategic Environmental Focus (Pty) Ltd
BA	Basic Assessment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iii
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	1
1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. bACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT	5
2.1 Details of the study area.....	5
2.2 Locational Data	7
3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY	8
3.1 Methodology	8
3.1.1 Details of the site visit	8
3.1.2 Literature Review	8
3.2 Restrictions to the survey	8
3.2.1 Visibility.....	8
3.2.2 Disturbance.....	9
3.3 Details of the equipment used in the survey	9
4 BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GAUTENG PROVINCE	10
4.1 The Stone Age	10
4.2 The Iron Age	11
5 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY Area heritage	12
5.1 Description of the materials observed	12
5.2 Summary of the findings.....	13
6. statement of significance	14
6.1 Significance of the Apostolic Church Feature	14
7 recommendations	15
8 RISK PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION	15
9 CONCLUSION	15
REFERENCES	17

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of the study area	6
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LIST OF PLATES

Plate 1: Existing road still in use	7
Plate 2: Typical vegetation on site	9
Plate 3: Feature belonging to the Apostolic Church	12

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Background Information.....	5
Table 2 Table detailing identified heritage resources and NHRA status.....	13
Table 3: Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)	14

1. INTRODUCTION

The proposed roads and stormwater network upgrade will take within Finetown Proper and Ennerdale South, City of Johannesburg, Gauteng Province (Figure 1).

The scope of work therefore includes the following:

- Upgrading of all streets' layer works and surfaces in Finetown.
- Upgrading of all storm water drainage systems in Finetown.
- Provision of suitable retention structure/(s) to limit transportation of silt/unsuitable material downstream.

Strategic Environmental Focus (Pty) Ltd (SEF) was commissioned by City of Joburg (CoJ) to undertake a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) of the proposed Finetown Proper and Ennerdale South road and stormwater networks upgrades. This HIA was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), (NEMA), and it is based on the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No 25 of 1999) (NHRA). This HIA is a specialist study that forms part of the Basic Assessment (BA) process for application of the environmental authorisation for the proposed development.

According to Section 3 (2) of the NHRA, the heritage resources of South Africa 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 palaeontological 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 palaeontological 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)."*

In terms of Section 3 (3) of the NHRA, 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."*

The aim of the investigation was to identify, verify and analyse heritage resources and to recommend how to manage them within the context of the proposed road and stormwater networks upgrades.

The objectives of the investigation were:

- Identifying and analysing heritage places, objects, buildings, structures, graves etc.;

- Assessing broad cultural significance of identified sites, places, buildings, structures, graves and objects within the study area;
- Surveying and mapping of significance/sensitivity issues and opportunity/constraint issues;
- Reviewing of the general compatibility of the proposed road and stormwater networks upgrades and associated activities with heritage policy planning frameworks;
- Undertaking a preliminary assessment of the acceptability of the proposed upgrades from a heritage perspective;
- Identifying the need for alternatives, if necessary; and
- Recommending appropriate initial management measures to conserve significant heritage elements and reduce the impact on heritage resources.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION TO THE PROJECT

Table 1 Background Information

Consultant:	Mamoluoane Seliane
Type of development:	Upgrading of roads and stormwater networks
Rezoning or subdivision:	N/A
Terms of reference	Phase 1 HIA
Legislative requirements:	The HIA was carried out in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998), (NEMA), and following the requirements of the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) (NHRA).

2.1 Details of the study area

The study area of the project covers Finetown Proper and Ennerdale South. The study area is bordered by the N1 national route to the southwest, the R553 road to the east and the R558 to the north. A railway line traverses the study area in a north westerly direction. (Figure 1).

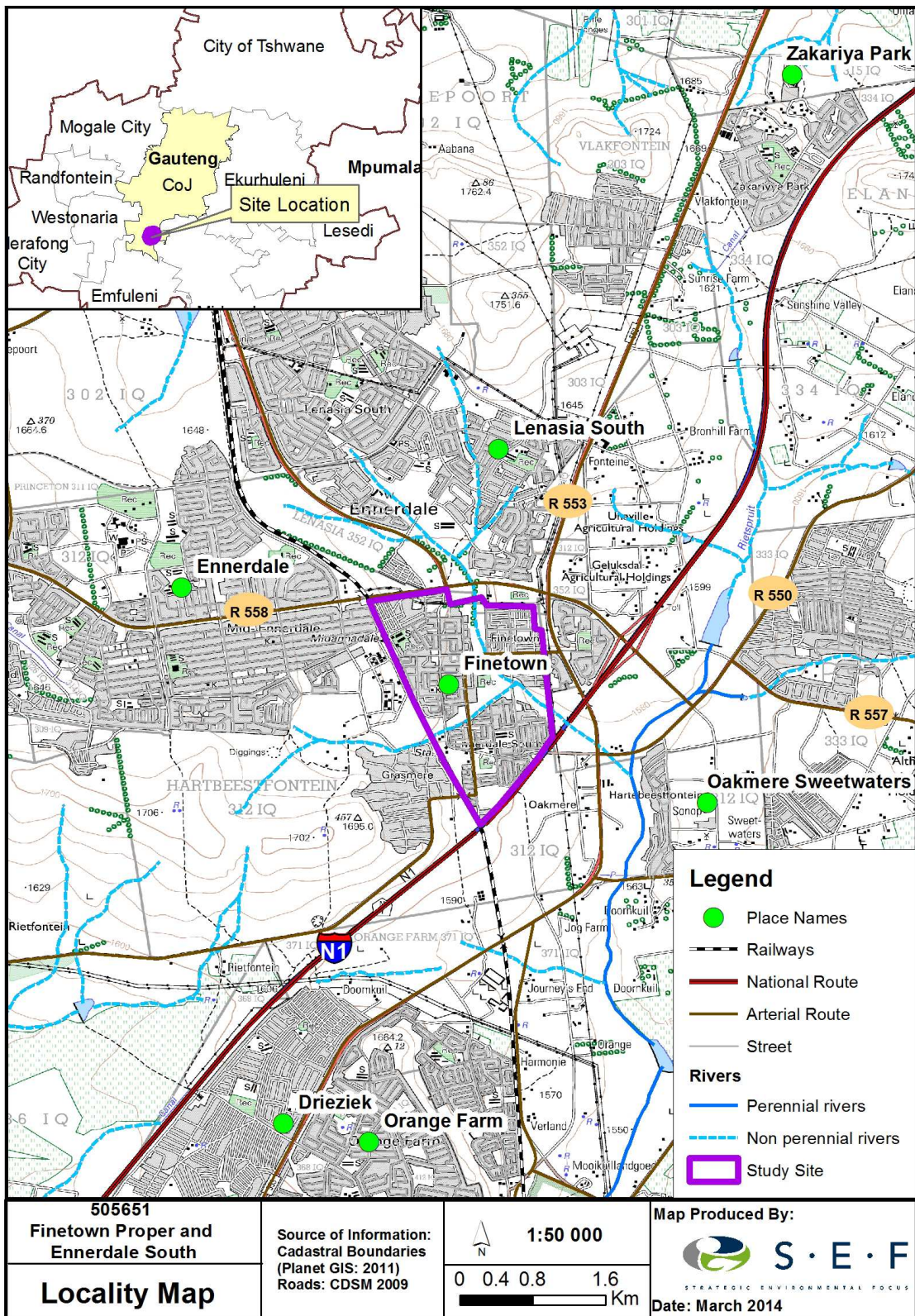


Figure 1: Location of the study area

Current Land-use

The proposed study area for the Finetown Proper and Ennerdale South road and stormwater networks upgrades is an existing residential township. There are existing roads on the study area which are currently in use (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Existing road still in use

2.2 Locational Data

- Province: Gauteng;
- Municipality: City of Joburg;
- General Coordinates: 26°25'17.33"S; 27°51'53.41"E

3. BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE SURVEY

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 Details of the site visit

The site visit for the proposed Finetown Proper and Ennerdale South road and stormwater networks upgrades was conducted on the 14 April 2014. The survey was undertaken by means of walking throughout the site to:

- Search for, locate and identify objects and structures of heritage and/or archaeological significance in accordance with accepted archaeological practices; and
- Document all heritage/ archaeological sites, objects and structures according to minimum standards and procedures accepted by the archaeological profession.

3.1.2 Literature Review

A brief literature review pertaining to the prehistory of the Gauteng Province was undertaken.

3.2 Restrictions to the survey

3.2.1 Visibility

Visibility for the most part of the footprint was good (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Typical vegetation on site

3.2.2 Disturbance

There is no disturbance of any potential archaeological stratigraphy noted.

3.3 Details of the equipment used in the survey

- Geographic Positioning System (GPS): Garmin eTrek Camo; and
- Digital cameras: Canon Powershot A460.

All readings were taken using the GPS. Accuracy was to a margin of error of 4 m.

4 BRIEF ARCHAEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE GAUTENG PROVINCE

The Gauteng archaeological history is one of the best studied in South Africa. The province's archaeological heritage spans from more than two million years ago until recently. Evidence from the archaeological sites in Gauteng indicates that the sites are representative of a long and substantial cultural history belonging to different time periods and cultural traditions. The earliest evidence for stone tool manufacture and use in Southern Africa is found within the Gauteng Province at sites in the Cradle of Humankind. The 'Cradle' and its environs have been proclaimed of World Heritage Status owing to the vast palaeontological, physical anthropological and archaeological evidence from the discovery of hominid fossils and associated cultural material that has made a considerable contribution to the body of scientific knowledge of the subject of the origin of humanity and human evolution.

4.1 The Stone Age

The Stone Age is comprised of three (3) industries namely, the Early Stone Age (ESA) dating from about 2.5 million years ago to 250 000 years ago, the Middle Stone Age (MSA) dating from 250 000 and 25 000 years ago and the Later Stone Age (LSA) which dates from about 25 000 and 2 000 years ago (Esterhuysen, 2007).

The ESA is a period during which human ancestors began the usage of stone tools. The ESA tools were simple tools, which were, among other things, used to chop and butcher meat, de-skin animals and probably to smash animal bones to obtain bone marrow (Esterhuysen, 2007). The MSA stone tools are, in general, smaller than those of the ESA. A variety of MSA tools include blades, flakes, scrapers and pointed tools that may have been hafted onto shafts or handles and used as spearheads. Stone tool technology in the LSA is observed to display rapid stylistic change compared to the slower pace of stylistic change in the MSA (Wadley, 2007). The rapidity is more evident during the last 10 000 years. No Stone Age artefacts have been discovered at the proposed footprint for the road and stormwater networks upgrades within Finetown Proper and Ennerdale South.

Along with the marked social transformation and technological innovation of the LSA people is the associated Rock Art panels that occur on cave walls or rock faces. Rock Art can be in the form of rock paintings or rock engravings, depending on the geology of a region. In the Magaliesberg valley of the Gauteng Province, dozens of engraved rocks can be seen today with the majority of the depictions being large game such as eland, rhinoceros, zebra and hartebeest (Pearce, 2007). However, no Rock Art has been found on the proposed footprint.

4.2 The Iron Age

A farming way of life was introduced to southern Africa about 2 000 years ago by Bantu-speaking people coming from the north. They brought with them crops such as sorghum, millet, ground beans and cow peas to be cultivated for the first time in this part of the world. Domestic animals such as cattle, sheep and goats were also part of the newly introduced farming way of life. Unlike the hunter-gatherers and herders who lived in temporary camps and led a nomadic way of life, farming necessitated sedentary life styles. Some features of the permanent settlements of these early mixed farming communities are houses, raised grain bins, underground storage pits and stock enclosures. An important feature of this time period was that they also made their own iron implements, hence the name Iron Age. The Iron Age has been divided into three periods, namely the Early Iron Age (EIA Period) (AD 200 – 900), the Middle Iron Age (MIA) (AD 900 – 1300) and the Late Iron Age (LIA) (AD 1300 – 1820) (Huffman, 2007). The investigation did not reveal any Iron Age features or artefacts in the study area.

5 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA HERITAGE

5.1 Description of the materials observed

The investigation revealed a feature belonging to the Apostolic Church within the study area. (refer to Table 2 and Plate 3). However, this feature occurs outside of the proposed construction working area for the road and stormwater networks upgrades. The proposed project will not impact on the feature negatively.



Plate 3: Feature belonging to the Apostolic Church

Table 2 Table detailing identified heritage resources and NHRA status

Identified heritage resources	
<i>Category, according to NHRA</i>	<i>Identification/Description</i>
Formal protections (NHRA)	
National heritage site (Section 27)	None
Provincial heritage site (Section 27)	None
Provisional protection (Section 29)	None
Place listed in heritage register (Section 30)	None
General protections (NHRA)	
Structures older than 60 years (Section 34)	None
Archaeological site or material (Section 35)	None
Palaeontological site or material (Section 35)	None
Graves or burial grounds (Section 36)	None
Public monuments or memorials (Section 37)	None
Other	
Any other heritage resources (describe)	Living heritage site in the form of an Apostolic Church feature

5.2 Summary of the findings

The investigation revealed a feature belonging to the Apostolic Church within the study area. This feature is important to the members of the Apostolic Church and in their religious practices.

6. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The statement of significance outlines the principal value that a site or object holds to a community or sections of a community. The significance of the Apostolic Church feature is determined using the following rating and grading (Table 3) as recommended by SAHRA (2005).

6.1 Significance of the Apostolic Church Feature

In terms of Section 3 (3) of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of: “*its importance in the community...*” The identified feature belongs to a section of the local community within the study area and it is important for their religious practices. This feature is regarded as of medium significance and hence would require to be recorded if there is the intention to destroy it. Consultation with and the consent from the Church would also be mandatory should it be decided that the feature should be removed or if it will be impacted negatively upon by the proposed development.

Table 3: Field rating and recommended grading of sites (SAHRA 2005)

Level	Details	Action
National (Grade I)	The site is considered to be of National Significance	Nominated to be declared by SAHRA
Provincial (Grade II)	This site is considered to be of Provincial significance	Nominated to be declared by Provincial Heritage Authority
Local Grade IIIA	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	The site should be retained as a heritage site
Local Grade IIIB	This site is considered to be of HIGH significance locally	Mitigation necessary, and part retained as a heritage site
Generally Protected A	High to medium significance	Mitigation necessary before destruction
Generally Protected B	Medium significance	The site needs to be recorded before destruction
Generally Protected C	Low significance	No further recording is required before destruction

7 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the proposed Finetown Proper and Ennerdale South road and stormwater networks upgrades proceed from a heritage point of view as no heritage resources would be negatively impacted upon by the proposed development, with acceptance of the following conditions:

Construction activities should be limited to the proposed construction boundaries for the roads and stormwater infrastructure. If the size of the construction boundary width is increased at a later stage, a heritage specialist should be consulted in order to assess how the increase in the size will affect heritage resources.

8 RISK PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION

Archaeological material, by its very nature, occurs below ground. The developer should therefore keep in mind that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction phase. If anything is noticed, work in that area should be stopped and the occurrence should immediately be reported to the Provincial Heritage Resources Authority Gauteng (PHRAG) at 011 355 2630 or a museum, preferably one at which an archaeologist is available. The find should then be investigated and evaluated by the archaeologist, who will provide recommendations on when construction activities in the area where the discovery was made can resume.

9 CONCLUSION

The Heritage Impact Assessment survey and desktop investigation for the proposed Finetown Proper and Ennerdale South revealed a feature belong to the Apostolic Church. However the proposed project does not intend to disturb the identified feature as it occurs outside of the proposed construction boundary. Therefore from a heritage point of view, the proposed development and associated activities can proceed.

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