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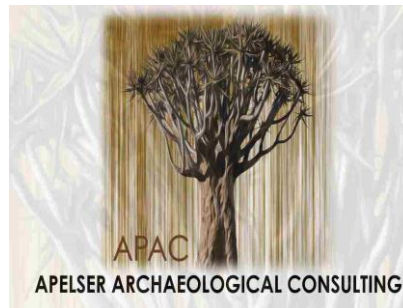
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Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters
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APAC019/48

2019-05-13

SAHRA Reference Number: 13030

To: Mr. Andrew Salomon
Heritage Officer: Archaeology - South African Heritage Resources Agency
P.O.Box 4637
CAPE TOWN
8001

RE: MOTIVATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM FULL PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE FESTIVE KAALFONTEIN HATCHERY FROM 1 617 408 CHICKS PER WEEK (AT FULL CAPACITY AND 80% HATCH RATE) TO 2 515 968 CHICKS PER WEEK (AT FULL CAPACITY AND 80% HATCH RATE).

APelser Archaeological Consulting cc (APAC cc) was appointed by Labesh (Pty) Ltd, on behalf of Festive – A Division of Astral Operations Limited, to conduct a Desktop Study and submit a Heritage Exemption Letter to SAHRA for the above mentioned project. A Desktop Palaeontological Study formed part of this, and a PIA Desktop Report will be submitted as a separate document as part of the study.

A field visit was also undertaken as part of the Cultural Heritage Study and together with the results of Desktop Study forms the basis of this document. Recommendations regarding Heritage Exemption for the proposed development and the way forward are provided at the end of the document.

Description of Study Area & Background to the Project

The study area is located on the Remaining extent of Portion 7 of the Farm Hartebeestfontein 17 - IR (172.0181ha). It is located in the Ekurhuleni Municipal Area of Gauteng, near Kempton Park.

The topography of the study area is flat and open, with very little grass or tree cover present. The biggest portion of the study area has already been developed (the current Kaalfontein Hatchery), while the area where the expansion will take place has historically been levelled and cleared and in the past would have been utilized for agricultural purposes. If any sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance did exist here in the past it would have been largely disturbed or destroyed as a result.

AJ Pelser BA (UNISA), BA (Hons) (Archaeology) [WITS], MA (Archaeology) [WITS]

Beatrix Bed & Breakfast Trading as A Pelser Archaeological Consulting

For the proposed expansion of the Festive Kaalfontein Hatchery from 1 617 408 chicks per week (at full capacity and 80% hatch rate) to 2 515 968 chicks per week (at full capacity and 80% hatch rate) the following is proposed:

- Three new setter rooms will be built
- Three new hatcher rooms will be built
- The fenced area of the hatchery will be increased from 2.8618ha to 3.5h
- The number of parking bays will be increased from 18 to 40 bays
- The footprint size of the hatchery buildings will be increased from 7 437m² to 10 000m²
- Internal roads will be increased from 8 224m² to 10 110m²
- Housing onsite will be increased from 640m² to 860m²
- The sewer pump station will be increased from 300kL to 600kL
- The sewer rising main will be changed from 700m (50-80mm pipe) to 700m (2 x 75mm pipes)
- The water storage capacity (in onsite reservoirs) will be increased from 180kL to 589kL through the construction of a new 409kL circular zincalume steel reservoir
- A transit facility of 600m² will be built
- Two spray races will be built (120m²)
- New access roads will be built from the existing access road into the northern and southern parts of the hatchery facility

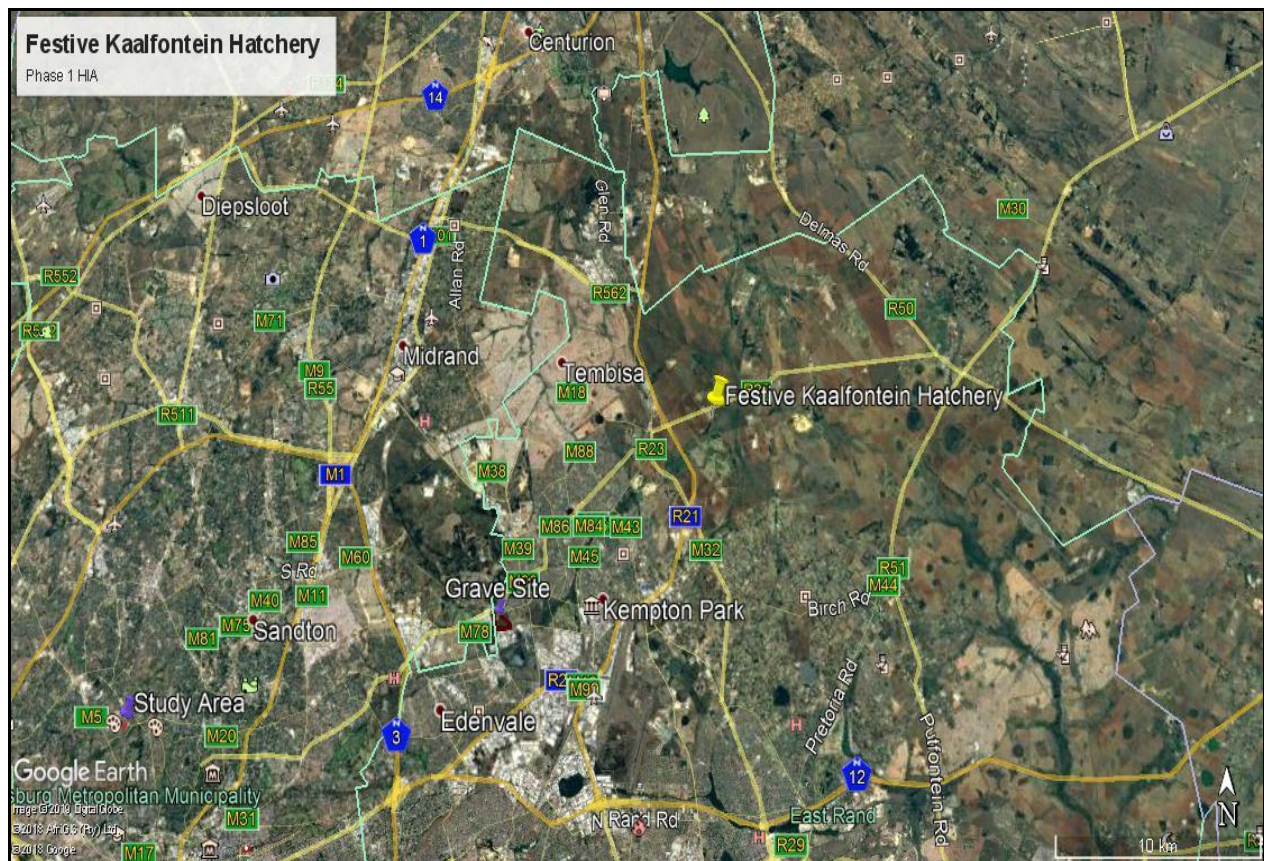


Figure 1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2019).



Figure 2: Closer view of location of Kaalfontein Hatchery study area (Google Earth 2019).

Results of the Desktop Study and Field Assessment

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided basically into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago
 Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago
 Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125). According to Bergh (1999) no Stone Age sites or occurrences are known in the direct area. The closest known Stone Age sites are those of Zwartkops & Hennopsrivier (Bergh 1999: 4). Huffman did however record some Middle and Later Stone Age material & sites during an assessment for a development on Portion 28 of Witfontein 151R a few kilometres to the southwest of the study area (Huffman 2012: 4-7).

No Stone Age sites or objects (such as stone tools) were identified during the site visit, and if any were to be found it would most likely be single, out of context, stone tools.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.
 Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which are widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.

Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.

Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

As with the Stone Age, Bergh (1999) does not indicate any known Early (EIA) Iron Age sites in the specific or larger geographical area, although extensive stone-walled Late Iron Age sites are known to exist in the much larger geographical area (e.g. at Klipriviersberg)[Bergh 1999: 6]. Based on Tom Huffman's research it is possible that LIA sites, features or material could be present in the larger area. This will include the Ntsuanatsatsi facies of the Urewe Tradition, dating to between AD1450 and AD1650 (Huffman 2007: 167); the Uitkomst facies of the same tradition (AD1700 to AD1820 (p.171), as well as the Buispoort facies of Kalundu, dating to around AD1700 – AD1840 (p.203). Huffman also recorded some Pastoralist/Late Iron Age stone-walled remains during his 2012 assessment of Portion 28 of Witfontein 15IR (Huffman 2012: 8-9).

No Iron Age sites, features or objects were identified during the assessment of the area. If any did exist the extensive disturbance in the recent past would possibly have destroyed all evidence.

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The first Europeans travelling close to this area were the early travelers Schoon (1836) and Cornwallis Harris in the same year, and later Livingstone in 1847. These groups were closely followed by the Voortrekkers after 1844 (Bergh 1999: 13-14).

No historical sites, features or material were identified in the study area during the site visit.

The oldest map for the farm that could be obtained from the database of the Chief Surveyor General (for Portion 1 of the farm) dates to 1907. It shows that the farm was then known as Hartebeestfontein 4 and that it was located in the Pretoria/Kempton Park District and Witwatersrand Ward of the Transvaal. The whole of the original farm was granted by Deed to on J.S.F.Botha on the 24th of September 1859 (CSG Document 10HTKP01 – www.csg.dla.gov.za). For Portion 7 the map dated to 1936 and indicated that this portion was officially surveyed in September 1936 (CSG Document 10232348). No cultural heritage sites or features could be identified from these two maps however.



Figure 3: A view of the existing Kaalfontein Hatchery.



Figure 4: Another view.



Figure 5: A view of existing offices and housing at the Hatchery.



Figure 6: A view of the current entrance road to the Hatchery.

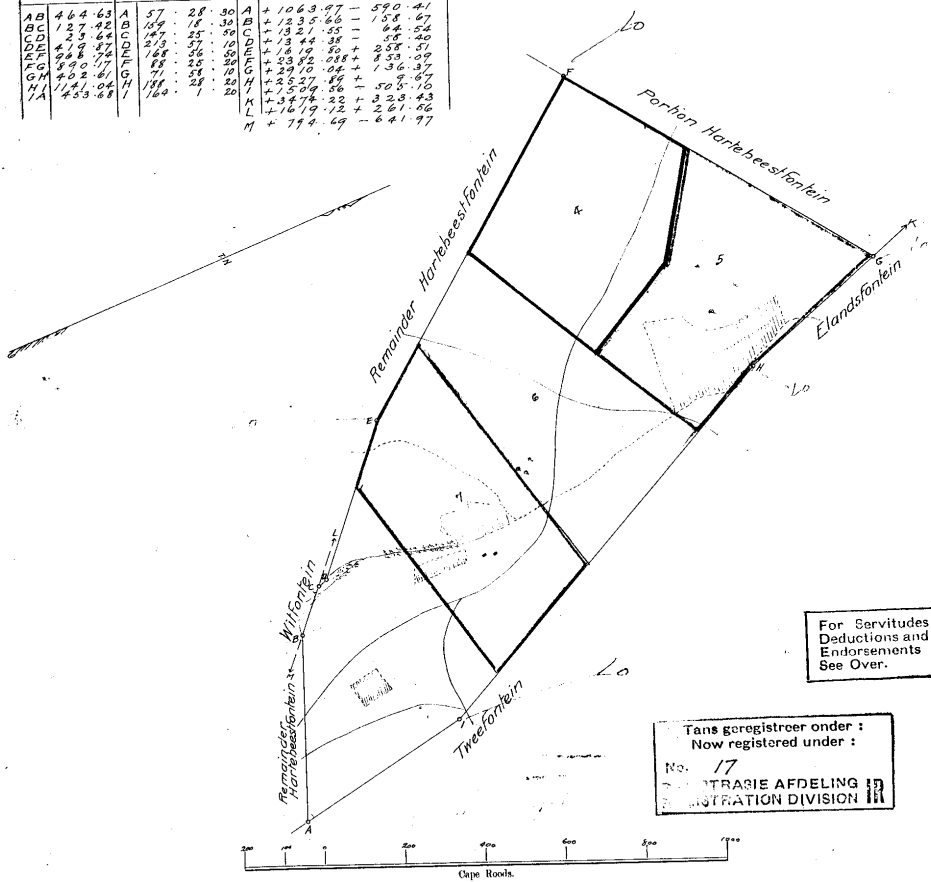


**Figure 7: General view of the area around the existing Hatchery.
Note the open and flat nature of the area.**



Figure 8: Another general view of the study area.

| SIDES. | ANGLES. | (y) CO-ORDINATES (x) |
|-----------|-------------|----------------------|
| AB 464.63 | A 57.28.30 | A +1063.97 - 590.41 |
| BC 127.22 | B 149.18.39 | B +1235.66 - 158.67 |
| CD 23.64 | C 149.25.39 | C +1321.55 - 44.54 |
| DE 412.87 | D 27.57.10 | D +1344.38 + 258.51 |
| EF 268.74 | E 168.56.56 | E +1419.80 + 258.51 |
| FG 890.17 | F 88.25.20 | F +2382.08 + 853.07 |
| GH 402.61 | G 77.58.18 | G +2910.04 + 136.37 |
| HA 141.24 | H 188.28.20 | H +3227.04 + 9.47 |
| IA 453.26 | I 160.1 | I +3509.56 + 505.10 |
| | | J +3874.22 + 328.43 |
| | | K +1619.12 + 261.06 |
| | | L +794.69 - 641.77 |



The above Diagram lettered ABCDEFGHI represents 1842 Morgen 362 Square Rods of Land, being subdivision Portion 1 of the Farm

HARTEBESTFONTEIN N: 566 A

situate in the District of ~~Frans~~ KEMPTON PARK Ward Witwatersrand. Transvaal Colony.
Bounded as indicated above.

The whole Farm was originally granted to J. S. F. Botha by Deed of Grant No. , dated the 24th September 1857 and was surveyed in July 1907 by Surveyor M. H. Walker

The Beacons were pointed out by J. S. F. Botha & W. R. Piers and have been erected according to Plan. Surveyed in July 1907. by me *M. H. Walker* Government Land Surveyor.

No. 5179 Examined. The numerical data of this Diagram are sufficiently consistent. *M. H. Walker* Approved.

This Diagram belongs to Deed of Transfer No. issued this day in favour of Co-1 IR-IB-7. 1714/05 Registrar of Deeds.

Figure 9: A 1907 map of Portion 1 of the farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

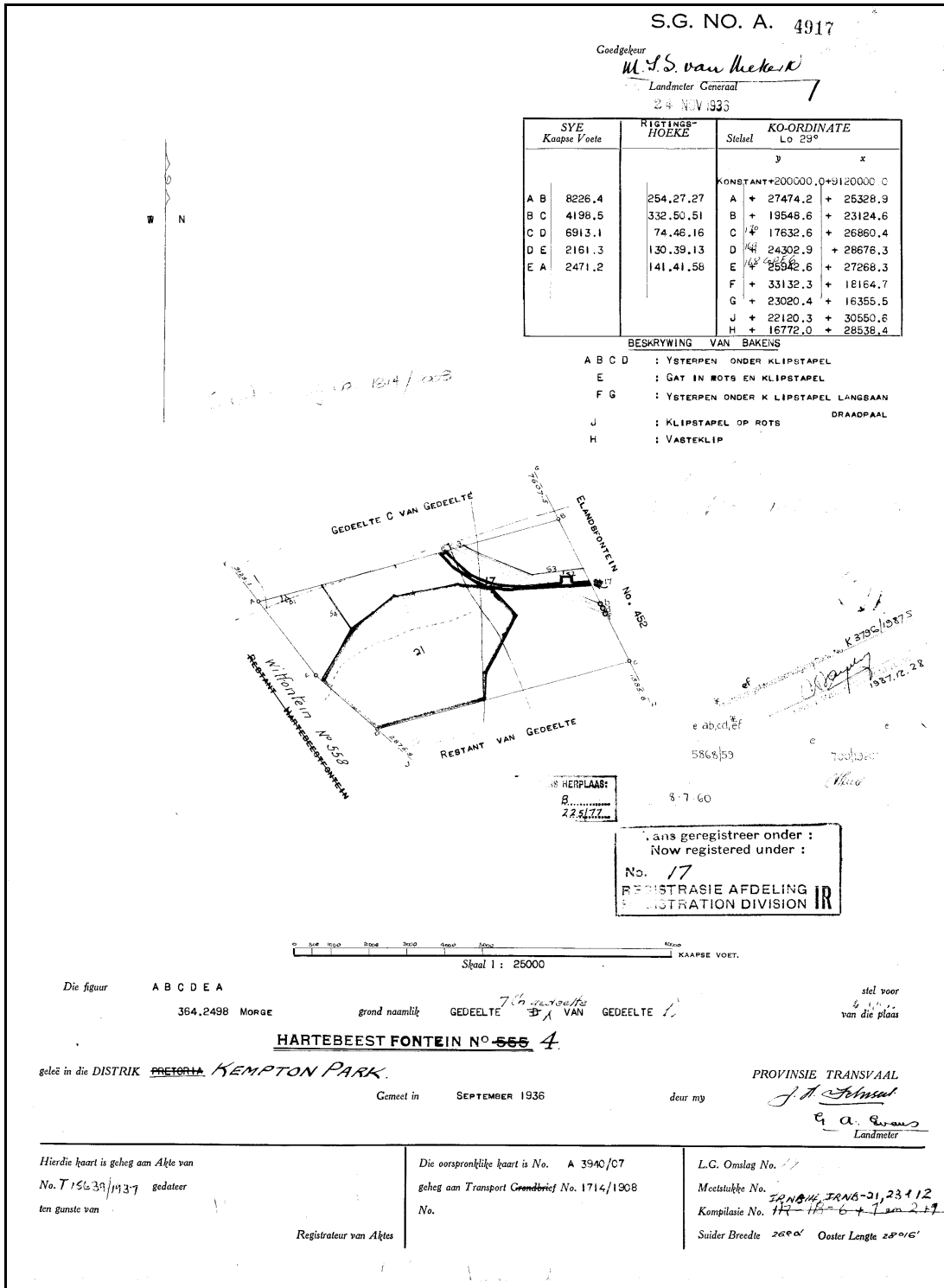


Figure 10: A 1936 map of Portion 7 of the farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Conclusions & Recommendations

It can be concluded that the Heritage Desktop Study and Field Visit for the Kaalfontein Hatchery – located on the Remaining Extent of Portion 7 of the farm Hartebeestfontein 17IR – was conducted successfully. Both the desktop and field assessment could not find any sites, features or material of cultural heritage

(archaeological and/or historical) origin or significance in the proposed area of expansion. If any did exist here in the past it would have been extensively disturbed or destroyed as a result of recent agricultural and other activities (the development of the current Kaalfontein Hatchery).

Based on the results of the desktop research and field visit it is therefore recommended that Exemption from a detailed Phase 1 Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) be granted to the applicant. Part of APAC cc's appointment included a Desktop Palaeontological Study as recommended by SAHRA. This aspect will be dealt with in a separately submitted report compiled by a recognized Palaeontologist.

The subterranean nature of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) resources should however always be taken into consideration. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward. This could include previously unknown and unmarked graves.

Should there be any questions or comments on the contents of this document please contact the author as soon as possible.

Kind regards

Anton Pelser



References

General and Closer view of study area location and Sites Found: Google Earth 2019.

Bergh, J.S. (red.). 1999. **Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies**. Pretoria: J.L. van Schaik.

Huffman, T.N. 2012. **Heritage Survey for the Witfontein Project, Gauteng Phase II: A Phase 1 Report**. Unpublished Report by Archaeological Resource Management (ARM). Archaeology Department. University of the Witwatersrand. Prepared for: Seaton Thomson & Associates. August 2012.

Huffman, T.N. 2007. **Handbook to the Iron Age: The Archaeology of Pre-Colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa**. Scottsville: University of KwaZulu-Natal Press.

Knudson, S.J. 1978. **Culture in retrospect**. Chicago: Rand McNally College Publishing Company.

Lombard, M., L. Wadley, J. Deacon, S. Wurz, I. Parsons, M. Mohapi, J. Swart & P. Mitchell. 2012. South African and Lesotho Stone Age Sequence Updated (I). South African Archaeological Bulletin 67 (195): 120–144, 2012.

Chief Surveyor General Database – www.csg.dla.gov.za. Documents No: 110HTKP01 & 10232348.