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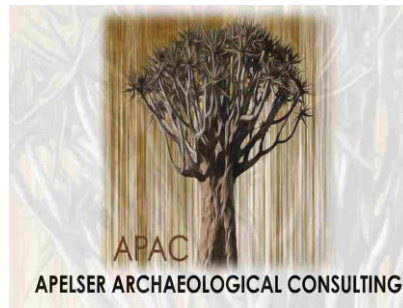
LYNNWOOD RIDGE

0040

Tel: 083 459 3091

Fax: 086 695 7247

Email: apac.heritage@gmail.com



Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters
CK 2006/014630/23 **VAT NO.: 4360226270**

APAC020/32

2020-07-15

To: Mr. Andrew Salomon
South African Heritage Resource Agency
P O Box 4637
Cape Town
8000

RE: MOTIVATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM FULL PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT – PROPOSED STONE RIVER ARCH DEVELOPMENT EXTERNAL SERVICES ON PORTION 112 & THE REMAINING EXTENT OF PORTION 2 OF RIETVLEI 101IR & PORTION 28 AND THE REMAINING EXTENTS OF PORTIONS 1 & 6 OF LIEFDE & VREDE 104IR, RISIPARK AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS, GAUTENG

APelser Archaeological Consulting cc (APAC cc) was appointed by Bokamoso Landscape Architects & Environmental Consultants CC to provide a motivation for Exemption from a Full Phase 1 HIA for the proposed Stone River Arch Development External Services installations on the Remainder of Portion 2 of Rietvlei101IR, Portion 112 of Rietvlei 101IR, the Remaining Extents of Portions 1 & 6 of Liefde en Vrede 104IR and Portion 28 of Liefde en Vrede 104IR. The proposed development and study area is located in on Risipark AH in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality of Gauteng.

Background to the Project

Thaba ya Batswana Eco-Tourism (Pty) Ltd are applying for a Basic Assessment process for the Stone River Arch Development External Services on the Remainder of Portion 2 of Rietvlei101IR, Portion 112 of Rietvlei 101IR, the Remaining Extents of portions 1 & 6 of Liefde en Vrede 104IR and Portion 28 of Liefde en Vrede 104IR. As part of this development the implementation of related external services (Water, Sewer and Electrical lines) are proposed.

In terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, no 25 of 1999, heritage resources, including archaeological or palaeontological sites over 100 years old, graves older than 60 years, structures older than 60 years are protected. They may not be disturbed without a permit from the relevant heritage resources authority. This means that prior to development it is incumbent on the developer to ensure that a Heritage Impact Assessment is done. This must include the archaeological component (Phase 1) and any other applicable heritage components. Appropriate (Phase 2) mitigation, which involves recording, sampling and dating sites that are to be destroyed, must be done as required.

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

The quickest process to follow for the archaeological component is to contract an accredited specialist to provide a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment Report. This must be done before any large development takes place. The Phase 1 Impact Assessment Report will identify the archaeological sites and assess their significance. It should also make recommendations (as indicated in section 38) about the process to be followed. For example, there may need to be a mitigation phase (Phase 2) where the specialist will collect or excavate material and date the site. At the end of the process the heritage authority may give permission for destruction of the sites.

Where bedrock is to be affected, or where there are coastal sediments, or marine or river terraces and in potentially fossiliferous superficial deposits, a Palaeontological Desk Top study must be undertaken to assess whether or not the development will impact upon palaeontological resources - or at least a letter of exemption from a Palaeontologist is needed to indicate that this is unnecessary. If the area is deemed sensitive, a full Phase 1 Palaeontological Impact Assessment will be required and if necessary, a Phase 2 rescue operation might be necessary. Please note that a nationwide fossil sensitivity map is available on SAHRIS to assist applicants with determining the fossil sensitivity of a study area.

Any other heritage resources that may be impacted such as built structures over 60 years old, sites of cultural significance associated with oral histories, burial grounds and graves, graves of victims of conflict, and cultural landscapes or viewsapes must also be assessed.

If the property is very small or disturbed and there is no significant site the heritage specialist may choose to send a letter to the heritage authority motivating for exemption from having to undertake further heritage assessments.

Last mentioned option was decided on for this project which entailed desktop research as part of the assessment. A short site visit was also undertaken to strengthen the motivation for exemption. Previous heritage work in the study area was utilized for background information and is indicated in the List of References.

Relevant Legislation

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act, 1999 (Act No. 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years;
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography;
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts;
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years;
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years;
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites;
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years;
- h. Meteorites and fossils; and
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The National Estate includes the following:

- 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 features of cultural significance;
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- f. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance;
- g. Graves and burial grounds;

- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery; and
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books, etc.).

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources. According to Section 38 (1) of the Act an HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length.
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length.
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m² or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof.
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000m².
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority.

Results of Desktop Heritage & Site Assessment: Proposed Stone River Arch Development External Services

The development area is located on the Remainder of Portion 2 of Rietvlei1011R, Portion 112 of Rietvlei 1011R, the Remaining Extents of portions 1 & 6 of Liefde en Vrede 1041R and Portion 28 of Liefde en Vrede 1041R. The proposed infrastructure is situated south-west of the Malburton suburb and on both sides of Klip River Drive. The Aspen Hills Nature Estate is situated just to the south of the study area. The Glenvista and Glenanda suburbs are located to the north of the study area. The study area is surrounded by already established and on-going residential, industrial and other urban developments. The topography of the study area is flat and open with no visible rocky ridges or outcrops, although there are some rocky outcrops, ridges and hills in the surrounding area.

The area would have been utilized in the historical past for agricultural purposes, while recent developments would have impacted on any archaeological and/or historical sites, features or material that might have been present in the area. Aerial images of the area (Google Earth) also shows the relative flat, open and disturbed nature of the area and the likelihood of any sites, features or material of cultural heritage significance being present, is slim.

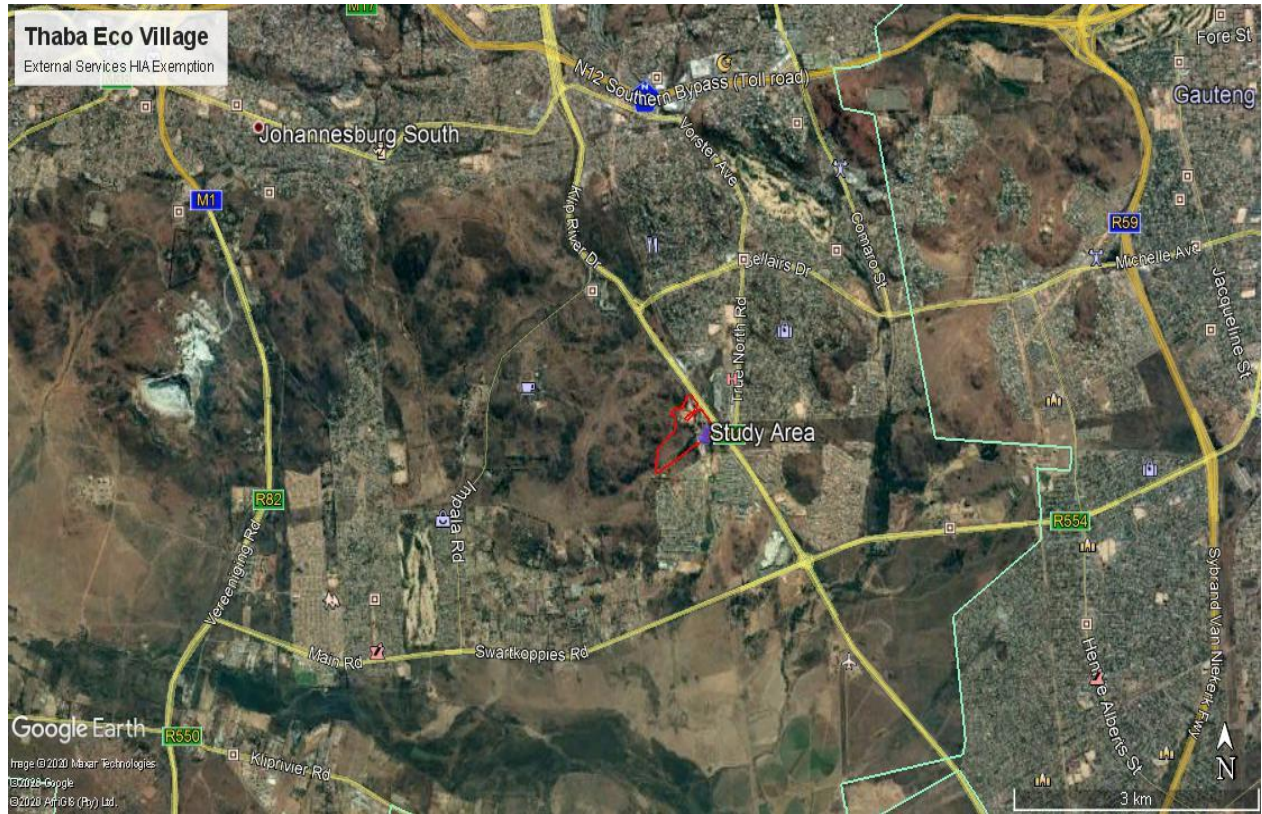


Figure 1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2020).

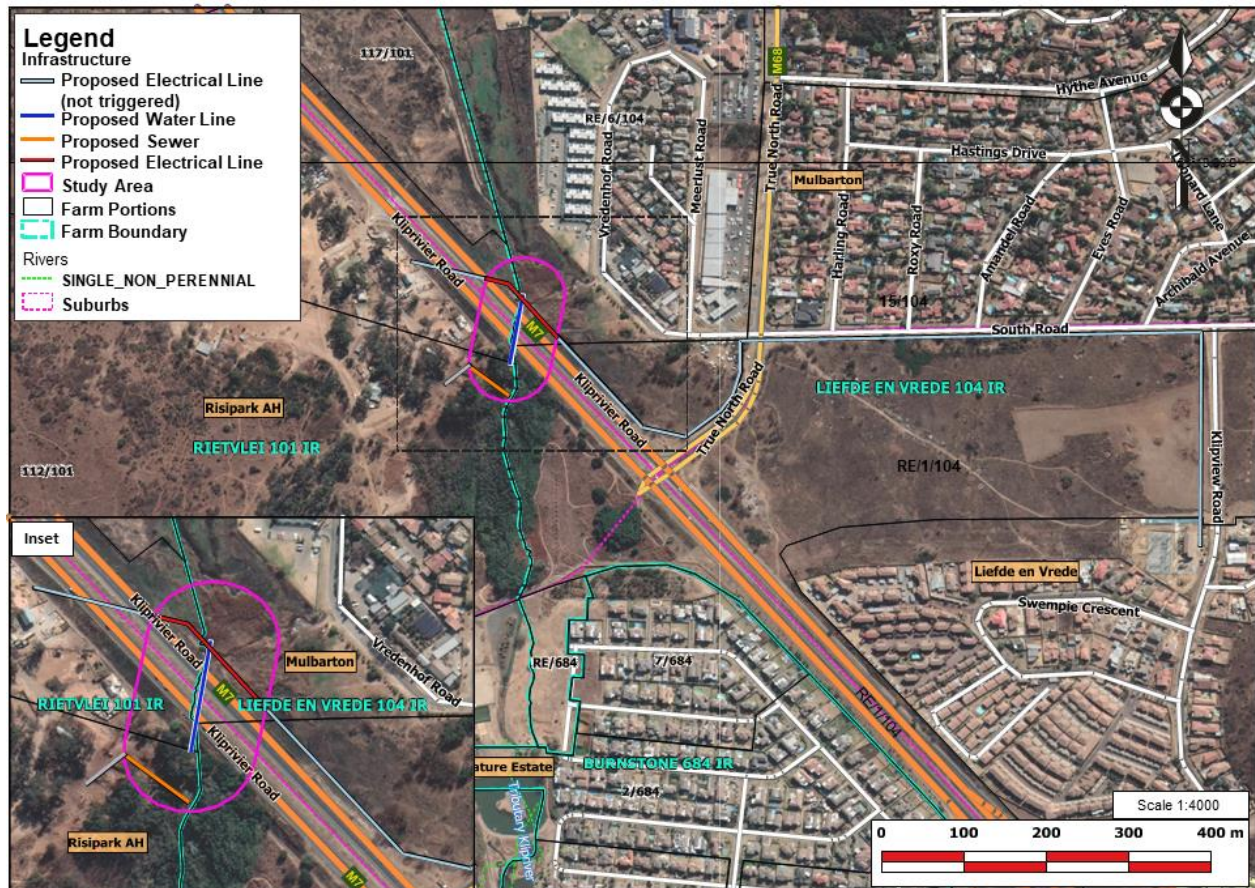


Figure 2: Stone River Arch External Services Map (courtesy Bokamoso Landscape Architects & Environmental Consultants cc).

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).

The closest known Stone Age sites are located at Melvillekoppies, Linksfield & Primrose, dating to the Middle and Later Stone Age periods (Bergh 1999: 4).

There are no known Stone Age sites or features in the specific study area, and no material were identified during the April 2020 assessment for the proposed External Services development.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artefacts. 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) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be 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.

A number of Later Iron Age stone-walled sites are known to occur in the larger study area. A Phase 1 HIA conducted on Portions of Rietvlei 1011R during 2006 and later updated in 2014 for the Stone River's Arch Development identified & recorded a number of LIA sites (See Fourie 2006 & 2014 – Reference List) in the area. These sites are however mostly located close to and around the rocky ridges and hills to the west and north of the development area.

Similar sites were identified by the author of this Motivation for Exemption Letter in the adjacent area Randwater Nature Reserve Area. The Randwater Nature Reserve area Iron Age sites are possibly related to similar sites in the Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve. The Klipriviersberg sites have been extensively researched archaeologically and do provide evidence on their age and origin. The Klipriviersberg Nature Reserve area sites are related to the Sotho-Tswana, who moved into the area from AD1300 onwards (Pelser 2015: 10-11). Based on Huffman's research the Klipriviersberg sites date to between AD1650 & AD1820, and belongs to the Uitkomst facies of the Urewé Tradition (Huffman 2007: 171). Based on Mason's extensive research of the Klipriviersberg sites, he indicated that they were likely occupied between AD1650 & AD1800, and were built by Sotho-Tswana people associated with the Huruthse group (Mason 1986: 567-602).

No Iron Age sites, features or material were identified in the proposed External Services area during the site assessment, and if there were any present here it would have been destroyed during the recent past.

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 to move through and into the area were the group of Cornwallis Harris in 1836 (Bergh 1999: 13). These groups were closely followed by the Voortrekkers after 1844 (Bergh 1999: 14).

The oldest map for Rietvlei 1011R (for Portion 2) that could be obtained from the Chief Surveyor General's database (www.csg.dla.gov.za) dates to 1879 (**CSG Document 100W8N01**). At the time the farm was known as Rietvley and was located in the District of Heidelberg. The map shows that the farm was surveyed for Mr. C.J. Marais in July 1879 and that it was transferred by deed to him and his son S.J. Marais on the 28th of October 1869. The oldest map for Liefde en Vrede 1041R (also Portion 2) dates to 1947. It shows that the farm was then numbered as No.30 and was located on the District of Johannesburg, Province of Transvaal. It was surveyed in May, July and August 1947 (**CSG Document 1017V501**).

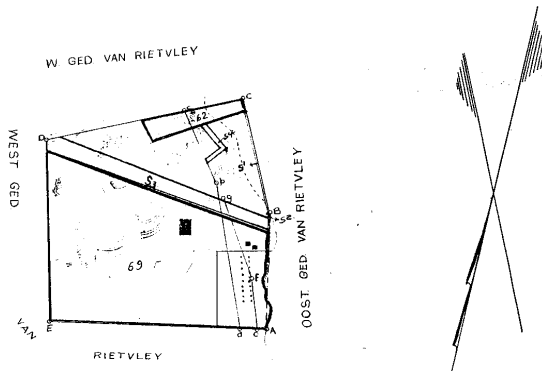
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WARE KOPIE

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S.G. NO. 11498/2004



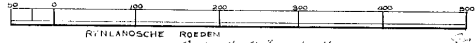
AFFECTED BY SUBDIVISION PORTIONS
97 AND 98 SEE S.G.No.'s 1716/2002-1717/2002

Vir Servitude
Affectings en
Endorsements
Sien Anderkant

Tans geregistreer onder 1
Now registered under :
No. 101
REGISTRASIE AFDELING IR
REGISTRATION DIVISION IR

die linge 400 en 475 met die middellyn van
contour 72000 en 110000 met onderskeidelik
aan kant A en B van die linge 10000 en 10000
(Get) Charles L. Hull
vir Landmeter-Generaal
24.10.58

* This farm transferred to District Johannesburg
Registered as Block No. 17



Bovenstaande Figuur A tot E verteenwoordigt 'LOP' A van het westelyke gedeelte 1) van de plaats genaamd **RIETVLEY**
bevattende 115 Morgen (45 Vierkante Roeden (243.89 English Acres))
Gelegen in het district Heidelberg wijk
Transvaal en grenzende als hierboven vermeld
De bakens zijn aangewezen door den eigenaar en zijn behoortlyk opgericht volgens Wet
Afstand van het Dorp Heidelberg omtrent 30 mijlen
Gemeten voor den Heer C.J. Marais door mij (Get) W^m A.B. Anderson Gouvernment Landmeter

Nº D.O. 172 Approved
(Sgd) Sam Melvill
Surveyor General
Surveyor General's Office 19 JULY 1879

This plan relates to the Transfer Nº 3436
made the 28th day October 1869
in favour of Christoffel Johannes Marais, S.J. son.
Field Office (Sgd) Smuts
Pretoria Registrar
T.P.S. (S. JO'BURG.)

IR 5A-117113

Figure 3: An 1879 map of Portion 2 of Rietvlei 101IR (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

L.G. No. A. 6566/97

Beslywing van Bakens.

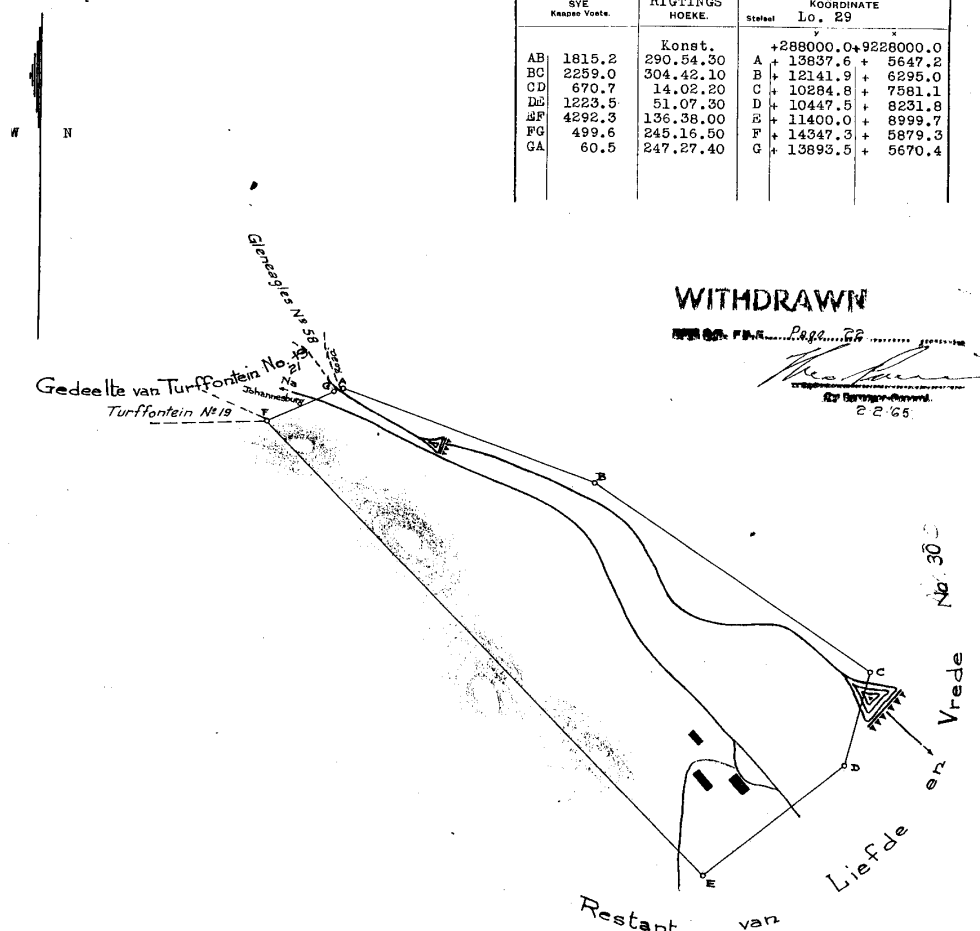
A B C D E 18"x12" Ysterpen onder klipstapel.
F Klippilaar 5"x12"x12"
G Ysterpaal wat 6" bo die grond uitsteek.

Goedgekeur

[Signature]
Landmeter-Generaal.

- 4 MAR 1948

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		Konst.	Staat	
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BC	2259.0	304.42.10	B +	+ 13837.6 + 5647.2
CD	670.7	14.02.20	C +	+ 12141.9 + 6295.0
DE	1223.5	51.07.30	D +	+ 10284.8 + 7581.1
EF	4292.3	136.38.00	E +	+ 10447.5 + 8231.8
FG	499.6	245.16.50	F +	+ 11400.0 + 8999.7
GA	60.5	247.27.40	G +	+ 14347.3 + 5879.3
				+ 13893.5 + 5670.4



WITHDRAWN

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22/65



ans geregistreer onder ;
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No. 104
REGISTRASIE AFDELING
REGISTRATION DIVISION IR

Die figuur ABCDEFG
63,3393 Morge
grond naamlik Gedeelte 2
LIEFDE EN VREDE No. 30
stel voor
van die plaas
gelee in die DISTRIK JOHANNESBURG
PROVINSIE TRANVAAL
Gemeet in Mei, Julie, Augustus deur my
1947

Hierdie kaart is gehag aan Akte van
No. gedateer
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Die oorspronklike kaart is No. A 677/13
gehag aan Akte van Amalg. Tietel
No. 6174/1914 gedateer
ten gunste van

L.G. Omslag No. 7186/1395/17
Meesluitke No. 153647
Kompilasi No. 39/17
Suider Breedte Oosster Lengte

183A-6
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Landmeter.

Figure 4: 1947 map for Liefde en Vrede 104IR (www.csg.dfa.gov.za).

The physical assessment of the area earmarked for the proposed External Services showed that the general area has been significantly altered and disturbed in recent times. The external services will also be mostly in existing servitude areas that have already impacted on the general area. Furthermore, based on earlier aerial images (2004 Google Earth) of the area, it is clear that there were no sites, structures or features of any archaeological or recent historical nature in the specific study area. It needs to be noted that dense vegetation (grass/trees) in some sections did make visibility on the ground difficult, but it is highly unlikely that any cultural heritage resources would be present here.



Figure 5: A view of a section of the study area.



Figure 6: Another section showing some dense vegetation in the area.



Figure 7: A more open section close to the proposed external services area.



Figure 8: Another view of part of the study area.



Figure 9: A view of a part of the area. Note the fence and neighbouring developments.



Figure 10: A view down the Servitude line.



Figure 11: Another view showing the watercourse flowing here, as well as the existing Powerline.



Figure 12: A view of the existing Powerline that will be utilized as well.

Based on the aerial images, heritage desktop study and physical site assessment it is therefore deemed unlikely that any significant sites, features or material of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) origin might exist in the area where the external services will be implemented. Recent historical activities (agricultural and later urban/industrial) would have impacted on any if they did exist here in the past and would have disturbed or destroyed these to a large degree. However, known archaeological and historical sites, features and material have been identified in the larger geographical area and this needs to be taken into consideration during any future actions related to the proposed development.

The proposed infrastructure is situated south-west of the Malburton suburb and on both sides of Klip River Drive. The Aspen Hills Nature Estate is situated just to the south of the study area. The Glenvista and Glenanda suburbs are located to the north of the study area. It is recommended that Exemption from a Full Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the Stone River Arch Development External Services installations and connections on the Remainder of Portion 2 of Rietvlei101IR, Portion 112 of Rietvlei 101IR, the Remaining Extents of portions 1 & 6 of Liefde en Vrede 104IR and Portion 28 of Liefde en Vrede 104IR in the City of Johannesburg Metropolitan Municipality of Gauteng, be granted to the applicants taking into consideration the following:

The subterranean nature of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) resources must always be kept in mind. 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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'A. Pelser', written in a cursive style.

Anton Pelser

References

1. General & Closer Views of Study Area location and footprint: Google Earth 2020.
2. Location Map showing external services: Courtesy Bokamoso Landscape Architects & Environmental Consultants CC.
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7. Republic of South Africa. 1998. National Environmental Management Act (no 107 of 1998). Pretoria: The Government Printer.
8. Chief Surveyor General Database: www.csg.dla.gov.za. CSG Documents (1) 100W8N01 & (2) 10I7V501