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**A CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR A BURIAL SITE LOCATED
ON PORTION 287 OF THE FARM MOOIPLAATS 367JR
GREATER TSHWANE MUNICIPALITY, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

For:

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REPORT: **APAC021/40**

by:

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May 2021

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On Heritage Sites and Resources**

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SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting cc (APAC cc) was appointed by Platinum Mile Investments 542 (Pty) Ltd to undertake the Phase 2 Archaeological Assessment of various historical & archaeological sites on Portions 287-297 of the farm Mooiplaats 367JR. The study area is located to the east of Pretoria and the sites will be impacted by their Mooiplaats Educational Facility Development here.

In 2007 African Heritage Consultants cc undertook a Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment on the Remainder of Portion 13 and Portions 287 - 296 of the farm Mooiplaats 367 JR in Tshwane, Gauteng. During this assessment a total of 30 sites were identified and recorded, including 27 stonewalled Late Iron Age sites, a recent historical cemetery and the remains of a water furrow (**See Kusel 2007**).

The recent historical burial site (cemetery) forms the focus for this Management Plan.

Graves always carry a High Cultural Significance rating and should not be impacted if possible and be left intact. One of the recommendations in the Kusel Report was that the burial site should be cleaned, the graves recorded and a decision be taken to either preserve the site or to move the graves to a new locality in accordance with present provincial legislation. The decision was then made by Platinum Mile Investments (Pty) Ltd to retain the site at this point and to include it in their Site Development Plan and to manage it accordingly. Should the need arise to exhume and relocate the graves from the Burial Site then the required legal processes will have to be followed and implemented accordingly.

CONTINUATION STRATEGY

IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THAT A MANAGEMENT PLAN IS AN OPEN DOCUMENT. ACCORDINGLY IT CAN BE CHANGED CONSTANTLY WITHIN THE PARAMETERS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES MANAGEMENT.

THIS PARTICULAR GUIDELINE DOCUMENT/MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD BE REVIEWED AT LEAST EVERY FIVE YEARS AND ALSO WHENEVER A SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENT IS PLANNED (WHICHEVER COMES FIRST). IN THE LATTER CASE THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ON THOSE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IN THE AFFECTED AREA SHOULD BE REVIEWED. HOWEVER SUCH A DEVELOPMENT MAY HAVE A SECONDARY IMPACT ON OTHER CULTURAL RESOURCES AND THIS SHOULD ALSO BE ASSESSED.

THE PLAN SHOULD THEN BE ADAPTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THOSE PLANS AND ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE TIME THAT LAPSED UP TO THAT PARTICULAR POINT IN TIME. ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION THAT WERE COLLECTED (FOR INSTANCE FROM RESEARCH) SHOULD ALSO BE USED TO RE-EVALUTE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES.

THIS MANAGEMENT PLAN SHOULD AT LEAST BE RE-EVALUATED IN THE YEAR 2026.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting cc (APAC cc) was appointed by Platinum Mile Investments 542 (Pty) Ltd to undertake the Phase 2 Archaeological Assessment of various historical & archaeological sites on Portions 287-297 of the farm Mooiplaats 367JR. The study area is located to the east of Pretoria and the sites will be impacted by their Mooiplaats Educational Facility Development here.

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2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the Heritage Management Plan for the Portion 287 Mooiplaats 367JR Burial Site were the following:

1. To provide a sustainable Management Plan for the preservation and management of the Grave Site located in the proposed development's footprint to ensure that the site and graves on it are not negatively impacted by any development actions & activities associated with the Mooiplaats Educational Facility.

3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on this Management Plan:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity. These include all sites, structure and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects

are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.

3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Any future developments planned should be discussed with full cognizance of this management plan. Sites with a High Cultural Significance are more important than any foreseeable future development and should therefore be preserved at all cost.
4. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
5. A Management Plan entails recommendations as to the preservation, conservation, interpretation and utilization of cultural resources.

Management can be done through five steps that are mutually inclusive and not necessarily chronological. These steps are in accordance with the Heritage Resources Paradigm (**See Van Vollenhoven 2000**). The steps are conservation/preservation, utilization, marketing, auditing and other action steps.

(a) Conservation and preservation

This refers to the criteria for keeping the historical character of a cultural resource intact. It entails the setting of criteria for the preservation of cultural resources. It also refers to the actions necessary for the preservation of the applicable resource. Security measures are also included. This refers to steps needed to prevent the looting of or damage done by humans to the cultural heritage resources. The last aspect here refers to the training of personnel in order for them to know how to deal with cultural heritage resources. The management guidelines and recommendations in this management plan will provide for this purpose.

(b) Utilization

This aspect refers to the sustainable utilization of cultural resources in order to also preserve it on the long term. The most important thing here which relates to the Cemetery Site located in the Mooiplaats Educational Facility development is the interpretation of the resource, which could be in the form of an Information Plaque erected on-site. Utilization may include an adapted (new), commercial or scientific use or a combination thereof. In this case a simple plaque informing the public of the sites presence and cultural significance should suffice.

(c) Marketing

This issue deals with the possibility to make cultural heritage resources accessible and useful for tourism purposes. It is important to realize that utilization will always be inferior to conservation and preservation principles.

(d) Auditing

Auditing refers to the peer review and evaluation of heritage reports and management plans. It also entails the frequent monitoring of management plans in order to determine whether the recommendations thereof are adhered to. For this purpose a Continuation Strategy has been included on page 4 of this document.

(e) Other action steps

These are general steps that the managing authority should implement in order to preserve and conserve cultural heritage resources while also maximizing their potential. This should be done within the capacity and capabilities of the managing authority, but it is important that the managing authority should take the necessary steps to improve its capacity and capabilities.

It could include measures to sensitize visitors and staff members to the importance of cultural heritage resources, training of personnel at institutions involved in cultural resources, forming partnerships with other institutions involved in cultural resources and obtaining the necessary funds to implement the management guidelines and recommendation of the management documents (**in this case this Management Plan**).

4. LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. These are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) and the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998).

4.1. The National Heritage Resources Act

According to the above-mentioned law 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
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

Archaeology, paleontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of the Act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority:

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological material or object or any meteorite;
- c. trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export from the Republic any category of archaeological or paleontological material or object, or any meteorite;
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites;
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency.

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 paleontological importance
- g. *Graves and burial grounds***
- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, paleontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

Human remains

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant 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 or 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, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

4.2. The National Environmental Management Act

The Act states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

5. THE PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT & BURIAL SITE

APelser Archaeological Consulting cc (APAC cc) was appointed by Platinum Mile Investments 542 (Pty) Ltd to undertake the Phase 2 Archaeological Assessment of various historical & archaeological sites on Portions 287-297 of the farm Mooiplaats 367JR. The study area is located to the east of Pretoria and the sites will be impacted by the proposed Mooiplaats Educational Facility Development here.

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The recent historical burial site (cemetery) forms the focus for this Management Plan.

Graves always carry a High Cultural Significance rating and should not be impacted if possible and be left intact. The recommendations in the Kusel Report included the cleaning of the burial site, the detailed recording of the graves at the site and that a decision should be made to either preserve the site or to move the graves to a new locality in accordance with present provincial legislation. Platinum Mile Investments (Pty) Ltd opted to retain the

site, to include it in their Site Development Plan and to manage the site according to the recommendations and set of principles provided in this Management Plan. Should the need arise to exhume and relocate the graves from the Burial Site then the required legal processes will have to be followed and implemented accordingly.

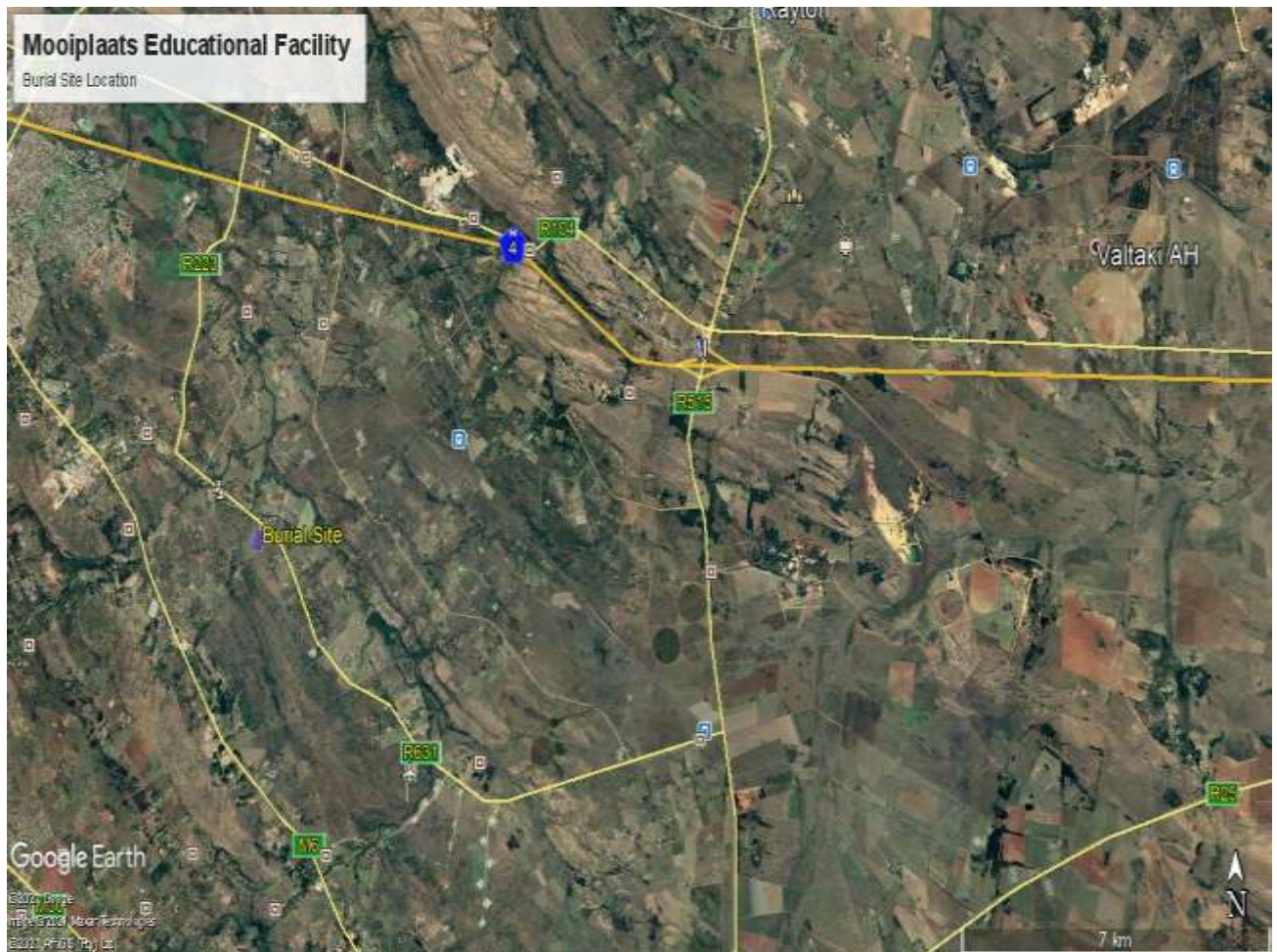


Figure 1: General Location of Burial Site (Google Earth 2021).



Figure 2: Closer location of Burial Site (Google Earth 2021).

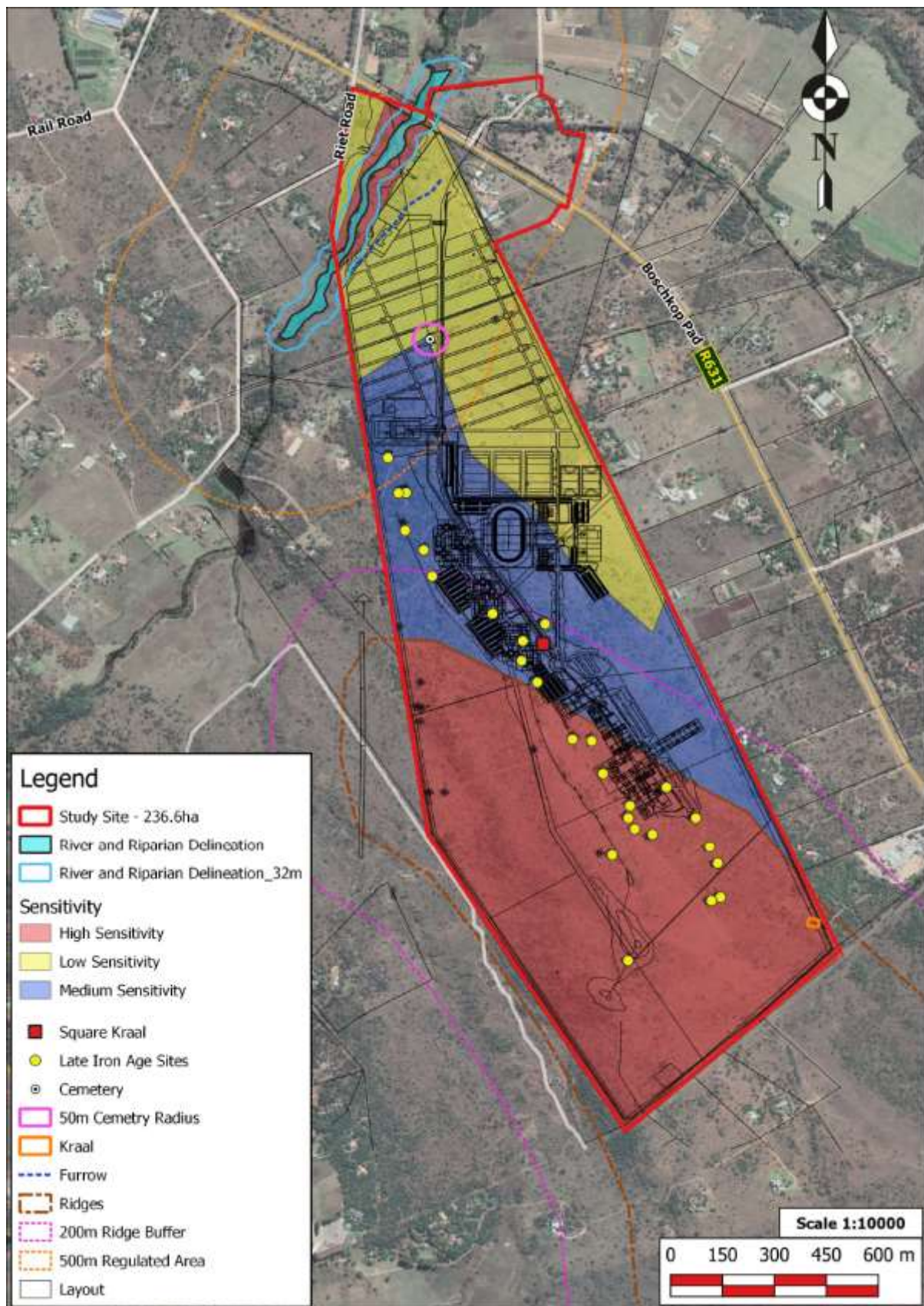


Figure 3: SDP showing position of Burial Site in the development footprint (provided by client)

The Burial Site

In his 2007 report Kusel indicated that the site contained around 40 graves that are mostly just heaps of stones. Some were difficult to see because of the vegetation and stones, which have over the years been scattered. From the grave goods it seemed that these graves were not older than sixty years and thus fell outside the jurisdiction of Act 25 of 1999, but is protected by Provincial legislation. At the time two of the graves were in a good condition and according to one of the present farm workers were still visited by family members.

An October 2019 assessment by Pelser found that there could have been as much as 59 graves located on the site. Most were only stone-packed, with only a few containing formal headstones. It was only possible to read the inscription on one of the headstones, with the others either illegible or fallen over.

By December 2020 the site and graves on it was less visible due to dense vegetation, but at least 50 possible graves could be counted. Most of the graves are stone-packed without any headstones, although there were two with formal granite headstones and a few with metal plaques used as headstones. A low stone wall demarcating the grave site was also identified in December 2020 and although the dense vegetation made it difficult to record completely it provided a temporary boundary for the site that can be used when the formal fencing is erected at a later stage. Damage to the site and some of the graves was visible due to cattle moving through the site and over the graves. Some headstones and stones demarcating the graves had been pushed over as a result.

Grave Site Approximate Location – S25 49 36.50 E28 24 54.60

Stone Wall Coordinates: (1) S25 49 36.30 E28 24 54.10 (2) S25 49 35.50 E28 24 54.10 (3) S25 49 35.40 E28 24 55.10 (4) S25 49 36.30 E28 24 54.70

It was recommended in December 2020 that the site should be properly cleaned and the vegetation cut under supervision of the Heritage Specialist. After this work had been completed all the graves on the site can be finally counted and recorded individually for inclusion in a Grave Site Register as part of the Grave Site Management Plan. Once the cleaning had been completed a proper fence with access gate needs to be erected as soon as possible to protect the graves against any further damage.

Site cleaning was undertaken in May 2021 in order to identify and record all possible graves on the site and to document each individual grave as part of a Graves Register for this Management Plan.

A total of 47 graves could be identified, although some of these are only demarcated by a small number of stones and might not be graves. However, each of the features was documented photographically and a GPS coordinate taken for inclusion on a map of the site.

Only 4 of the graves had formal headstones with legible inscriptions and/or grave dressings, while a 5th grave was indicated with a metal plaque as headstone and a name on it. A 6th

grave had two large iron pegs at the head where a plaque or headstone might have been at some point. All the other graves were either stone-packed or had some bricks as well used as demarcation.

From the headstone inscriptions it is evident that the Magimeza, Mahlangu and Thubana families at least are represented by the graves on the site, although other families might be represented by the unmarked/unknown graves. The dates of death that could be identified on the headstones range between 1962 and 1964. A date of 1935 on one of the graves might be the date of birth of the deceased individual, although this cannot be confirmed as no other dates were visible on the stone.

The graves with headstones and metal plaques containing the names of the deceased as well as other information such as dates of birth and death are the following:

Grave 9

This is a double grave, demarcated with granite borders and headstones. Only one of the headstones has an inscription on, indicating that the second grave was possibly never used. The inscribed headstone indicates that it was the grave of one April Magimeza. He was born on the 23rd of August 1904 and died on the 18th of October 1964.

Grave 15

This is the grave demarcated with formal granite borders and headstone. The inscription on it identifies the deceased as one Phangwabo Thubana, who was born in 1872 and died in 1962 aged 90 years old.

Grave 16

This is another grave with formal granite borders and headstones and belonged to one Koos Thubana. The inscription on the headstones shows that he was born in 1943 and died in 1964 aged 21 years old.

Grave 32

Grave 32 has a cement headstone, with the grave packed with stones and bricks. The inscription on the stone indicates that the deceased buried here was one William Mahlangu. It is not certain if the numbers 19 35 on it denotes the date of death or date of birth of the person.

Grave 35

This grave was marked with a metal plaque on which the details of the deceased was punched into. The "inscription" shows that it belonged to one Shadaja..? Mahlangu. No dates of birth or death are provided.

Individual Grave Register

Grave Number	Type	Headstone/Plaque	Name	Date of Birth & Death
1	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
2	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
3	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
4	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
5	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
6	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
7	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
8	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
9	Granite	Yes	April Magimeza	23-08-1904 to 18-10.964
10	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
11	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
12	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
13	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
14	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
15	Granite	Yes	Phangwabo Thubana	1872 to 1962
16	Granite	Yes	Koos Thubana	1943 to 1964
17	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
18	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
19	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
20	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
21	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
22	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
23	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
24	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
25	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
26	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
27	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
28	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
29	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
30	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
31	Stone & bricks	No	Unknown	Unknown
32	Stone, bricks & cement headstone	Yes	William Mahlangu	1935?
33	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
34	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
35	Stone-packed	Yes	Shadaja..? Mahlangu	Not given
36	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown

Grave Number	Type	Headstone/Plaque	Name	Date of Birth & Death
37	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
38	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
39	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
40	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
41	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
42	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
43	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
44	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
45	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
46	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown
47	Stone-packed	No	Unknown	Unknown



Figure 4: Closer view of Burial Site showing its approximate boundary (stone wall) & the position of each grave on the site (Google Earth 2021).

The client (Platinum Mile Investments 542 (Pty) Ltd) has decided to preserve and manage the Burial Site within the planned Mooiplaats Educational Facility area at this point, and for this has provided appropriate plans for its secure demarcation and memorialization. This will include the proper fencing-in of the site; creating a buffer zone of no impact around its outer boundary fence; the provision of visitor parking; pedestrian walkway and entrance gate; constructing a Green Burial Site Frame in the form of trees and a hedge around the

site and graves and the construction of a Traffic-calming, textured roadway section close to the Burial Site.

These will ensure that the site and the graves on it are properly protected & managed, as well as appropriately memorialized.

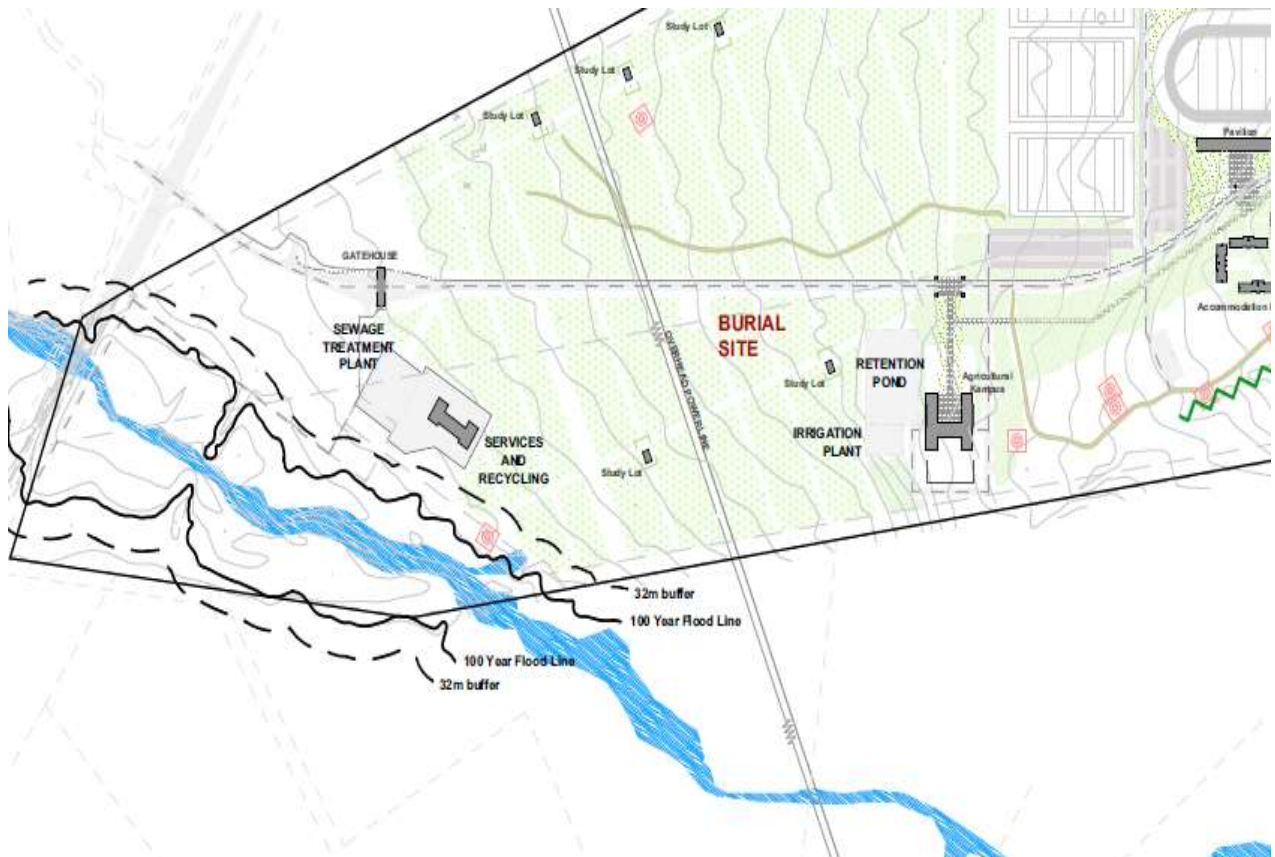
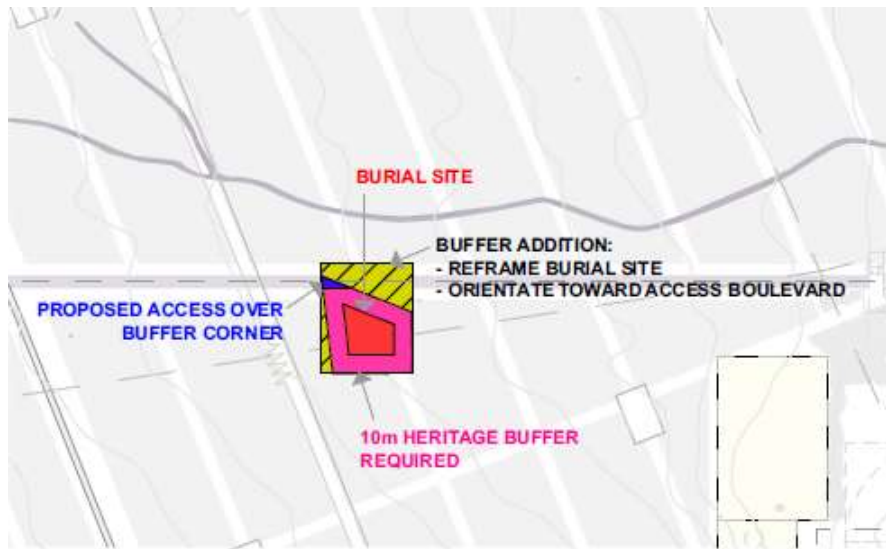


Figure 5: Extract from Spatial Development Framework Plan showing the location of the Burial Site (courtesy New Urban Architects & Urban Designers).



PROPOSAL TOWARD APPROPRIATE MEMORIALISATION

Burial Site Location

scale: 1:5000

2021.03.31



Figure 6: Plan for Proposed Memorialization of the Burial Site (courtesy New Urban Architects & Urban Designers).

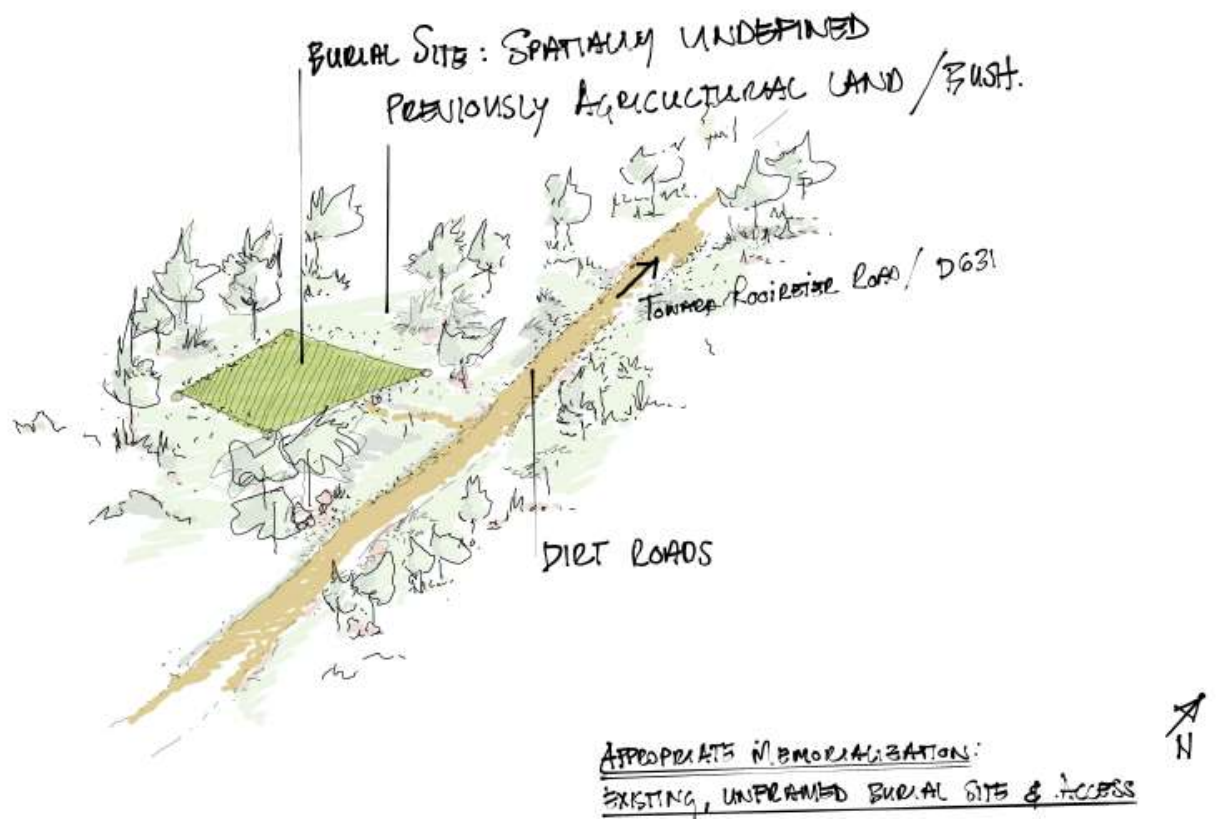


Figure 7: Drawing showing existing burial site and landscape (courtesy New Urban Architects & Urban Designers).

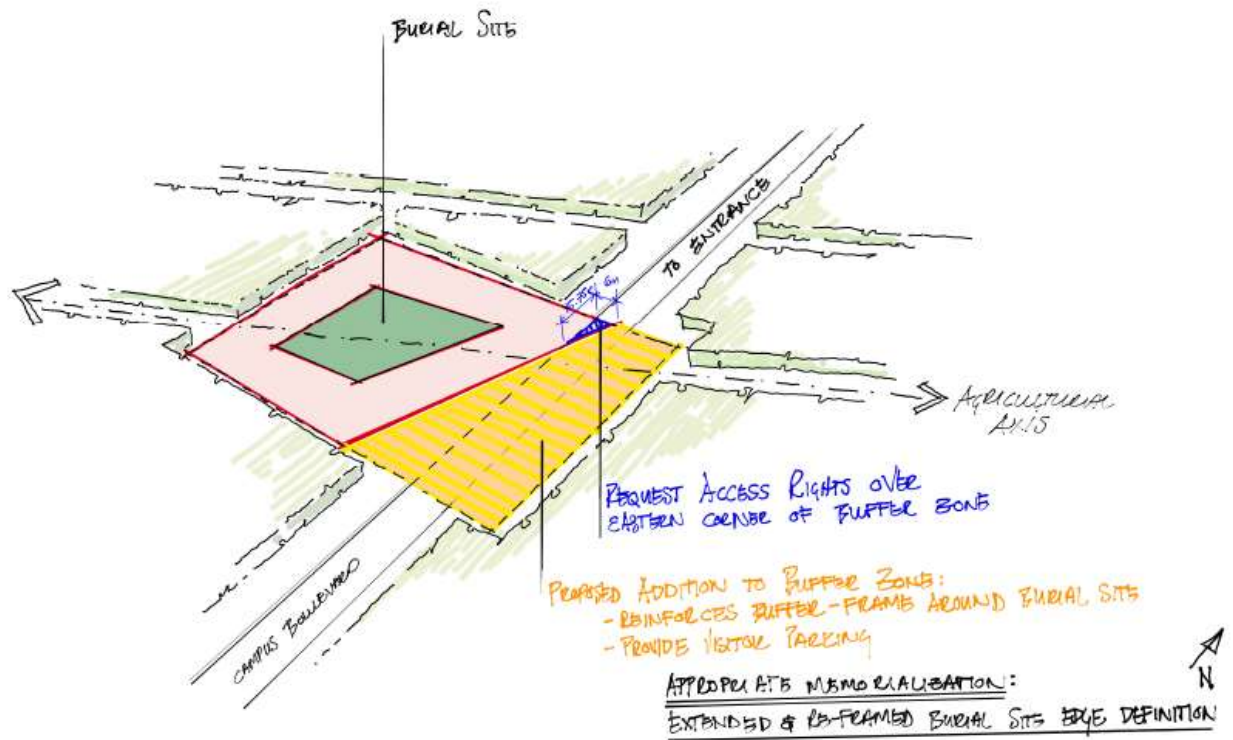


Figure 8: Drawing showing proposed extended and reframed burial site (courtesy New Urban Architects & Urban Designers).

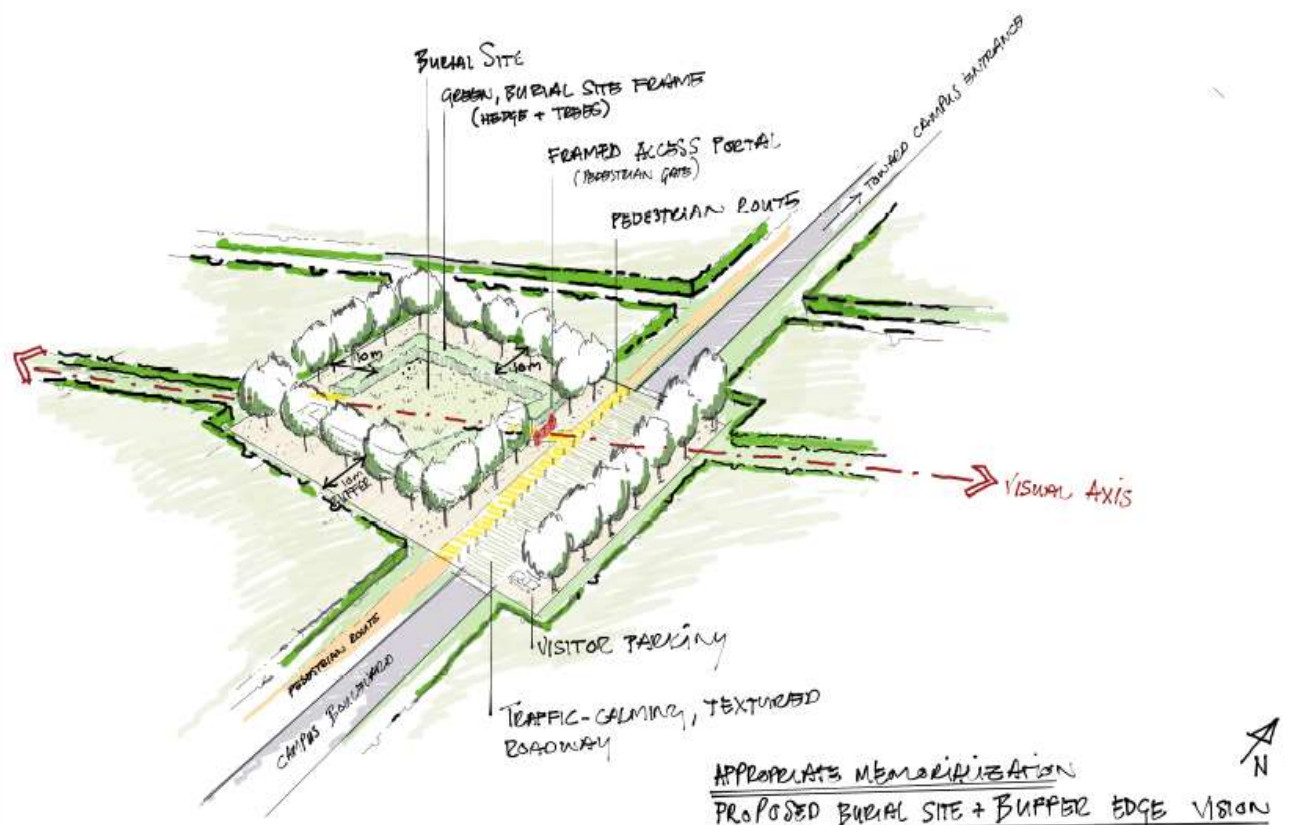


Figure 9: Drawing showing proposed burial site & buffer edge (courtesy New Urban Architects & Urban Designers).

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE INDIVIDUAL GRAVES AND HEADSTONES WITH INSCRIPTIONS ARE SUPPLIED IN A SEPARATE FOLDER FOR USE WITH THE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND GRAVES REGISTER

6. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES

Three internationally accepted documents relating to the protection of cultural resources can be taken into consideration when writing management plans. These are:

1. The Australian ICOMOS charter for places of cultural significance, also called the Burra charter, of November 1999.
2. The Venice charter of January 1996.
3. The Conservation plan: a guide to the preparation of conservation plans for places of European cultural significance by James Semple Kerr of Augustus 1985.

Following the guidelines of these conventions will give the correct guidance in dealing with the protection of cultural resources. The principles of the documents correspond with the guidelines of the former National Monument Council (1983) for cultural sites.

6.1 The Burra Charter

The Burra Charter is concerned with the implementation of conservation to repair the cultural significance of a place. In article 2 of the document it is stated clearly that the aim of conservation is to repair the cultural significance of a place. It includes the protection, maintenance and future of such a place (ICOMOS 1999: 1). This idea is in line with the principles of heritage management. Factors that are taken into account for this purpose are the context of the ethical, historical, scientific and social value of a place (ICOMOS 1999).

Article 3 of the Charter states that work on a heritage site should be done with caution in order to take into consideration the existing material, functions, associations and meaning of a site. It basically means that as much change as necessary, but as little as possible should be implemented (ICOMOS 1999: 1).

Article 4 of the Burra Charter indicates that all disciplines which can potentially play a role in studying a place should be used in the study thereof (ICOMOS 1999: 1). It means that anything that could give information should be used. In line with this, article 5 states that all aspects of the cultural significance of a place should be taken into consideration without emphasizing any one to the detriment of the others. It is this cultural significance which, according to article 6, is determining for the conservation policy of a place. The conservation policy is determining for the use, changes, protection and preservation of a historical site (ICOMOS 1999: 2).

The Charter emphasize that even the condition of a place give ample reason for the preservation of it in terms of cultural significance. Preservation includes the protection, maintenance and stabilization of structures.

Only if not enough information is available on the previous state of the structure which may be used to recapture and emphasize its cultural significance, one may use the processes of restoration, reconstruction and adaptation of structures. However the cultural significance of various periods should be taken into account (ICOMOS 1999: 2-3). Archaeological excavations is seen by the charter as an important method to collect information, either for restoration purposes or for the collection of scientific knowledge (ICOMOS 1999: 3-4).

In article 25 the Charter indicates that the cultural significance of a place should be strengthened by supporting information such as photographs, drawings and material samples (ICOMOS 1999: 4). This clause is very important as it influences the methodology with regards to the research on places of cultural importance. It includes the documentation of sites by all means available and as completely as possible. It also includes the safekeeping and making available of this documentation and material.

The Burra Charter also has an important influence on the way in which the cultural heritage is handled. Cultural significance is sometimes also referred to as heritage significance. The National Heritage Resources Act refers to this in article 3(3). According to this a place or object is regarded as part of the national estate when it has cultural significance for one of the following reasons:

- a. The importance for the community or in the history of South Africa;
- b. If it is an unusual, rare or endangered aspect of the natural or cultural heritage of South Africa;
- c. The potential to reveal information that will be a contribution to the understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- d. The importance to reveal the most important characteristics of certain classes of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- e. The importance in having specific aesthetical characteristics on which a community or cultural group place value;
- f. The importance to contain a high value of creative or technical achievements in a specific time period;
- g. The strong or special association of it with a specific community or cultural group for social, cultural or religious reasons;
- h. The strong or special association with the life and work of a person, a group or an organization of importance in the history of South Africa;
- i. Places of meaning with relation to the history of slavery in South Africa (Act 25 of 1999: 15).

6.2 The Venice Charter

The Venice Charter sees historical sites as the most important living witness of the past. The heritage is accordingly seen as the responsibility of today's generation and that it should be conserved in an authentic state (ICOMOS 1996: 1).

The articles of the Venice Charter are more or less in agreement with those of the Burra Charter. It means that the application of last mentioned supports the first and will contribute to the upkeep of international standards in the conservation, preservation and the restoration of historical places.

6.3 The Conservation Plan of Kerr

The Conservation Plan of Kerr is closely associated with the Burra Charter. Although it is stated that it is concerned with sites of European origin, it can also be applied to other historical and archaeological sites. It gives an explanation of the use of the Charter and the steps to be followed in the implementation of the conservation of a historical place. The process consists of two phases.

Phase 1

The first phase deals with establishing cultural significance. It includes the collection of information (documents and physical), the analysis of the importance thereof, the assessment of this importance and the stating of the said importance (Kerr 1985: 2). Assessment consists of the establishing of criteria for the determination of cultural significance, whilst the stating of the cultural importance is only an explanation thereof (Kerr 1985: 8, 12).

Phase 2

The second phase consists of the conservation plan. Firstly information should be collected. This includes four sectors namely:

1. The needs of the client
2. External needs
3. Requirements for the maintenance of the cultural significance and
4. The physical condition of the place.

Hereafter a conservation plan is developed, a conservation policy is stated and a strategy for the implementation of the conservation plan is rolled out (Kerr 1985: 2).

The needs of the client in this case are to maintain and protect the Burial Site located in the Mooiplaats Educational Facility area (Portion 287 of Mooiplaats 367JR) against any negative impacts of the development. External needs refer to things such as legislation specifically with regards to heritage, but also includes local ordinances and regulations with regards to for instance safety and security.

The requirements for maintenance of the cultural significance refer to issues such as not to remove any cultural material and other objects from the site and the individual graves. This includes the headstones and metal name plaques from the graves. The physical condition refers to the current state of the individual graves and other site features.

Although a conservation plan is stated here, it may be adapted from time to time. This management document therefore gives basic principles for the conservation and management of the site.

7. STATING THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The most important principle in the Management Plan for the Burial Site and the graves on it in the Mooiplaats Educational Facility area is that the heritage site should be maintained in its current state. The development should in no way impact negatively on the site and any of the individual graves on it, and should be done in complete sympathy with it. A 10m No-Go (buffer) Zone around it should be adhered to, while the site should be fenced-in completely with an entrance gate installed to allow any possible family members/descendants of the deceased buried here to visit it.

8. MANAGEMENT & MAINTENANCE PRINCIPLES

The reasons for sites to be protected in accordance with the National Heritage Act can be summarized as follows:

1. The importance of the site for the community and in the history of South Africa
2. The importance in having specific aesthetical characteristics on which a community or cultural group place value
3. The strong or special association of it with a specific community or cultural group for social, cultural or religious reasons
4. The site and some of the graves on it could be older than 60 years of age
5. Cultural Heritage sites are unique, non-renewable, cultural resources, with both archaeological and historical significance, displaying both scientific and archaeological/historical research potential.

The following principles should be followed in the Management of the Burial Site:

- I. The cultural heritage site should under no circumstances be disturbed during the development of the Mooiplaats Educational Facility and any other activities associated with this.
- II. The site needs to be fenced-in with a gate installed AND a Buffer Zone of 10m placed around the perimeter of the site to prevent accidental damage to the site during the development activities.
- III. The site and each grave on it should be properly cleaned by removing vegetation from around the site and graves. This should be done under supervision of a grave specialist such as an Undertaker to ensure that no headstones or grave markers and

demarcations are disturbed. Each grave should be provided with a unique Grave Number for inclusion in a Grave Site Register.

Should the client/developer at any stage decide to undertake the exhumation and relocation of the Burial Site and graves on it, then that option would be possible.

There are two options (mitigation measures) available in dealing with possible impacts on a Grave Site from any development. These are as follows:

Option 1

The 1st and preferred option will be to leave the site and graves on it intact. This will entail demarcating the site with a proper boundary fence and providing an entrance gate for potential visitors (descendants/family members of the deceased). The site would also have to be sign-posted as a Grave Site and will have to be cleaned and each grave marked, numbered and included in a Graves Register. A Graves Management Plan will have to be drafted and implemented as part of the Development. A 10m buffer zone (from the outside boundary fence of the site) will also have to be adhered to, with no development allowed in this exclusion zone (**This is the Option followed as part of the current Burial Site Management Plan**).

Option 2

The 2nd Option available is the exhumation and relocation of the graves from the site. This entails the following:

- a. Detailed social consultation/public participation in the form of Newspaper Advertisements, the erection of site notices and possibly Radio Announcements. This is in order to try and trace any possible descendants of the deceased buried here and to obtain their consent for the exhumation and relocation work. These advertisements and notices need to be run for 60 days before permit applications to various government and local authorities can be undertaken. This includes SAHRA, Department of Health, the Municipality and the SAP.
- b. Only once the permits have been issued can the physical work be undertaken. A registered undertaker also needs to be contracted to be part of the process.

It needs to be noted that the costs involved with Option 2 can be high and that the time-delays can be quite long. However, with Option 1 the commitment to preserving the site and the graves on it is ongoing and could lead to conflict with family members in terms of site visits/access and possible security issues.

9. MAINTENANCE OF THE SITE, ITS FEATURES AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The above mentioned principles should be used as starting point.

Action steps

- (1) If any additional (previously unknown or invisible, low stone-packed) graves or grave sites are found during the establishment and development of the Mooiplaats Educational Facility work should be stopped immediately so that detailed investigation of the finds are undertaken. Although the previous Heritage Impact Assessment aimed at finding all possible sites & features of cultural heritage origin and significance in the development area, there is always a possibility that some might have been overlooked. The subterranean nature of archaeological & historical remains and features should be taken into consideration here as well.
- (3) The Management Plan should be renewed periodically, at least every 5 years.

10. VISITORS CONTROL

The area does not receive many visitors under normal circumstances. It is however envisaged that the number of visitors to the area will increase fairly dramatically (during the development, establishment and operation of the Mooiplaats Educational Facility). Not only will these be visitors on foot, but also an increase in vehicular visits (construction vehicles etc.). Care should therefore be taken to limit the possible damage to the identified Burial Site as a result, by limiting the number of visitors to the site.

No visitor should be allowed on the site without prior arrangement with a central office or without supervision of an appointed CLO or Site/Construction Manager. This will include any possible family members or descendants of the deceased buried at the site.

No person may pick up or remove any cultural heritage material (historical artifact/s) from the site and the individual graves. This will include the headstones or metal name plaques that are found on some of the graves.

The Burial Site should be clearly sign-posted, indicating the presence of the graves and their cultural heritage significance.

11. EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

One of the many communicative functions of a museum or heritage site is that of education (Van Zyl et al 1989: 5). Education is also seen as one of the most important museum functions and is aimed at interpreting the information contained inside the museum for the education and entertainment of the public at large (Van Zyl 1989: 10).

In this case it is not envisaged that the site will be visited by large groups of people (such as school groups) or smaller tour groups, but possibly individual visitors from time to time.

Although the development and implementation of an Educational Program is therefore not envisaged, the following aspects are normally related to Educational Programs:

Aims of an education program

1. Making the sites accessible to visitors
2. To interpret the sites to visitors
3. To stimulate interest in the sites, but also in heritage in general
4. To serve the visitors by providing an enjoyable educational experience, and
5. to foster appreciation of different cultures

Types of educational programs

There are three types of educational programs, namely formal, non-formal and informal education programs. Formal programs include the following:

- a. Lectures
- b. Educational school programs
- c. Workshops and special courses
- d. In-service training
- e. Publications

Non-formal programs include:

- a. Guided tours
- b. Activities of the friends of the museum
- c. Holiday courses
- d. Volunteer training programs
- e. Museum related field trips
- f. Audio-visual programs
- g. Open day programs

Informal programs include:

- a. Displays and exhibitions

- b. Radio and television programs
- c. Public relations

Site interpretation

The interpretation of the sites also plays an important role in education. For these purposes on-site Information Plaques can play an important role.

12. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This Management Plan is an Open document, meaning that additions and changes can be made and incorporated at any time. It should be fully reviewed at least once every 5 years (therefore again in 2026). It is important to remember that although the recommendations put forward in this document is based on both applicable legislation and the knowledge and experience of the author and the sources utilized, the public at large can provide valuable insight into the management and preservation of any sites. They could therefore also be consulted when the plan is implemented and when it is reviewed as well in order to give recommendations of their own. This document should also be lodged with SAHRA (The South African Heritage Resources Agency) for their knowledge and comments.

To conclude it is important to remember that there is always a possibility of the subterranean presence of archaeological or historical features or artifacts. Therefore, even though nothing might be visible on the surface of the proposed Mooiplaats Educational Facility area, development/construction work and any other related activities should proceed with the necessary care. If anything is discovered, the work should cease and a Heritage Specialist called in to investigate before work can continue.

Graves always carry a High Cultural Significance rating and should not be impacted if possible and be left intact. One of the recommendations in the Kusel Report was that the burial site should be cleaned, the graves recorded and a decision be taken to either preserve the site or to move the graves to a new locality in accordance with present provincial legislation. The decision was then made by Platinum Mile Investments (Pty) Ltd to retain the site at this point and to include it in their Site Development Plan and to manage it accordingly. Should the need arise to exhume and relocate the graves from the Burial Site then the required legal processes will have to be followed and implemented accordingly.

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APPENDIX A

Definition of terms:

Artifact:

Cultural object (made by humans).

Buffer Zone:

Means an area surrounding cultural heritage (see def. cultural heritage) which has restrictions placed on its use or where collaborative projects and programs are undertaken to afford additional protection to the site.

Conservation:

In relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance as defined.

Co-management:

Managing in such a way as to take into account the needs and desires of stakeholders/ neighbors and partners, and incorporating these into decision making through, amongst others, the promulgation of a local board.

Conservation:

All the processes used to maintain a place or object in order to keep its cultural significance. The process includes preservation, restoration, reconstruction and adaptation.

Contextual Paradigm:

A scientific approach which places importance on the total context as catalyst for cultural change and which specifically studies the symbolic role of the individual and immediate historical context.

Cultural Resource:

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Heritage Resource).

Cultural Resource Management:

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage which is of value to the general public (see Heritage Management).

Cultural Significance:

Means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance of a place or object for past, present and future humans.

Feature:

A coincidental find of movable cultural objects (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Grade/Grading:

The South African heritage resource management system is based on grading, which provides for assigning the appropriate level of management responsibility to a heritage resource.

Grading is a step in the process towards a formal declaration, such as a declaration as a National Heritage Site, Provincial Heritage Site, or in the case of Grade 3 heritage resources the placing of a resource on the Register. It is not an end in itself, but a means of establishing an appropriate level of management in the process of formal protection. Grading may be carried out only by the responsible heritage resources authority or in the case of a Grade 3 heritage resource by the Local Authority. Any person may however make recommendations for grading. These are known as Field Ratings and usually accompany surveys and other reports.

Heritage resource (Cultural):

Any place or object of cultural significance (see Cultural Resource).

Heritage Resources Management Paradigm:

A scientific approach based on the Contextual paradigm, but placing the emphasis on the cultural importance of archaeological (and historical) sites for the community.

Heritage management (Cultural):

The utilization of management techniques to protect and develop cultural resources so that these become long term cultural heritage resources which are of value to the general public (see Cultural Resources Management).

Historic:

Means significant in history, belonging to the past; of what is important or famous in the past.

Historical:

Means belonging to the past, or relating to the study of history.

Iron Age:

In southern African archaeology, the Iron Age is the stage in the development of a specific groups or groups where the use of iron implements as tools and weapons is prominent. The adoption of this new material coincided with other changes in some past societies often including differing agricultural practices, religious beliefs and artistic styles, although this is not always the case.

Maintenance:

Means the continuous protective care of the fabric, contents and setting of a place. It does not involve physical alteration.

Management:

With reference to cultural heritage resources it includes preservation/ conservation, presentation and improvement of a place or object.

In relation to a protected area, includes control, protection, conservation, maintenance and rehabilitation of the protected area with due regard to the use and extraction of biological resources, community based practices and benefit sharing activities in the area in a manner consistent with the Biodiversity Act as defined and required as per the National Environmental Management: Protected Areas Act, No. 57 of 2003.

Object:

Artifact (cultural object) (also see Knudson 1978: 20).

Partnership/s:

Means a co-operative and/or collaborative arrangement/s between the various client/parties responsible for the implementation of the Management Plan and a third party that supports the achievement of the Project objectives.

Preservation:

Refers to protecting and maintaining the fabric of a place in its existing state and retarding deterioration or change, and may include stabilization where necessary. Preservation is appropriate where the existing state of the fabric itself constitutes evidence of specific cultural significance, or where insufficient evidence is available to allow other conservation processes to be carried out.

Protection:

With reference to cultural heritage resources this includes the protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable utilization of places or objects in order to maintain the cultural significance thereof.

Site:

A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects on it.

Stone Age:

The period encompasses the first widespread use of stone for the manufacture of tools and weapons in human evolution and the spread of humanity from the savannas of East Africa to the rest of the world. It ends with the development of agriculture, the domestication of certain animals and the smelting of copper ore to produce metal.

Structure:

A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures (also see Knudson 1978: 20). Also means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

Sustainable:

In relation to the use of a biological resource, means the use of such resource in a way and at a rate that would not lead to its long-term decline; would not disrupt the ecological integrity of the ecosystem in which it occurs; and would ensure its continued use to meet the needs and aspirations of present and future generations of people (as per National Environmental Management: Biodiversity Act, No. 10 of 2004).