



**TRANSNET NATIONAL MULTI PRODUCTS PIPELINE (NMPP)
ERF 39, ALWYN STREET, WALTLOO,
PRETORIA EAST
GAUTENG**

MITIGATION OF GRAVES UNCOVERED BY CONSTRUCTION WORK

Issue Date: 1 Februarie 2013
Revision No.: 0
Project No.:

Declaration of Independence

The report has been compiled by PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants, an appointed Heritage Specialist for the Spiecapag Group Five Joint Venture. The views stipulated in this report are purely objective and no other interests are displayed during the decision making processes discussed in this document.

HERITAGE CONSULTANT: PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants

REPORT COMPILED BY: HS Steyn, WC Nienaber, NG Tomose

CONTACT PERSON: Henk Steyn

Tel: +27 (0) 12 332 5305

Email: henk@gravesolutions.co.za

SIGNATURE:



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

CLIENT:

CONTACT PERSON:

SIGNATURE:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants was appointed by the Spiecapag Group Five Joint Venture to undertake the mitigation of graves uncovered by construction work on the Transnet National Multi Products Pipeline (NMPP) at Erf 39, Alwyn Street, Waltloo, Pretoria East, Gauteng Province.

This report documents the mitigation measures required by SAHRA (SAHRA letter dated 28 June 2011) and implemented under the SAHRA permit BG/11/09/001/87, issued by the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves Unit for the following actions:

- a. Test excavations of the area indicated as a cemetery in the archival sources, to establish the location of existing individual graves and the true extent of the cemetery. This was done during October 2012.
- b. Screening all dumps and spoil mounds resulting from construction activities for the pipeline, to recover any objects originating from the graves. This was done in conjunction with the archaeological excavations referred to above.
- c. The fencing of the established extent of the cemetery. Note that the cemetery has been demarcated by means of concrete pillars inscribed with the word 'Cemetery' after it was decided that a normal fence was not feasible due to the very real possibility that it might get stolen. The demarcation markers were erected during November 2012.
- d. The re-internment of the human remains exposed during the construction of the pipeline - which were removed under a previous permit (BG/09/10/002/86) - as close as possible to their original location. Re-internment was conducted during the first week of April 2012 and culminated with the erection of a memorial on 3 April.
- e. The re-internment of any objects originating from graves, as close as possible to their original locations. This was done during the reburial of the remains as described above.
- f. The erection at the site of a suitable memorial, indicating the inadvertent disturbance of the graves and stating that the cemetery has been mitigated to counter the impact of the construction activities. The memorial stone were erected on site on 3 April 2012.

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1 INTRODUCTION

PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants was appointed by the Spiecapag Group Five Joint Venture to undertake the mitigation of graves uncovered by construction work on the Transnet National Multi Products Pipeline (NMPP) at Erf 39, Alwyn Street, Waltloo, Pretoria East, Gauteng Province (Figure 1).

This report documents the required mitigation measures implemented under SAHRA permit BG/11/09/001/87 issued by the SAHRA Burial Grounds and Graves Unit to HS Steyn, NG Tomose and WC Nienaber. The permit required the following actions:

- a. Test excavations of the area indicated as a cemetery in the archival sources, to establish the location of existing individual graves and the true extent of the cemetery.
- b. Screening all dumps and spoil mounds resulting from construction activities for the pipeline, to recover any objects originating from the graves.
- c. The fencing of the established extent of the cemetery. Note that the cemetery has been demarcated by means of concrete pillars inscribed with the word 'Cemetery' after it was decided that a normal fence was not feasible due to the very real possibility that it might get stolen.
- d. The re-internment of the human remains exposed during the construction of the pipeline - which were removed under a previous permit (BG/09/10/002/86) - as close as possible to their original location.
- e. The re-internment of any objects originating from graves, as close as possible to their original locations.
- f. The erection at the site of a suitable memorial, indicating the inadvertent disturbance of the graves and stating that the cemetery has been mitigated to counter the impact of the construction activities.

The work was started during October 2011 (excavations and reburial of remains) and was completed in November 2012 (erection of concrete markers/pillars). The memorial stone were erected on site on 3 April 2012.

2 MITIGATION AS PER SAHRA REQUIREMENTS

The section below outlines the mitigation undertaken in the project, according to the requirements stipulated by SAHRA's Burial Grounds and Graves Unit in the letter dated 28 June 2011 (SAHRA reference 09/02/258/005/43) and the subsequent permit issued on 2011/09/06 (BG/11/09/001/87).

cemetery boundaries, as shown by the old maps, to ascertain the extent at which the cemetery might have expanded in the later periods after it had last been mapped. The mitigation therefore would not only test the the existence of the cemetery as depicted on the archival material but also the possibility that it expanded over time.

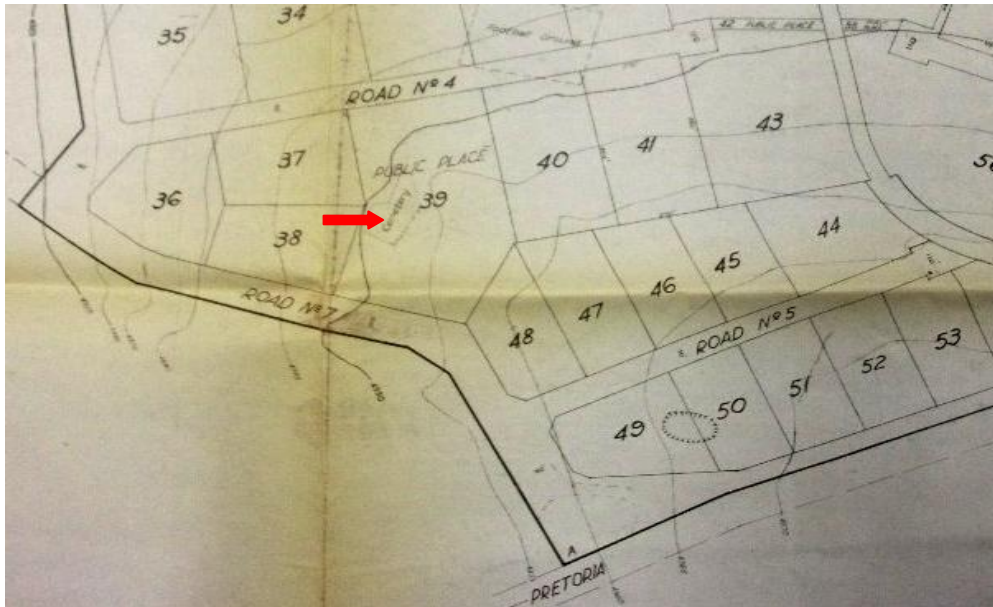


Figure 2. Proposed layout of Waltloo Township indicating the presence of a cemetery in portion 39 (TRB 2/1/200 61/1/1222)

The following areas were excavated (Figure 4):

- Block 1 on the approximate south eastern boundary of the cemetery
- Block 2 (adjacent to Block 1) on the approximate southern boundary of the cemetery.
- Block 3 on the approximate southern boundary of the cemetery. This block intersected with Block 2. It was also extended into the northern part of cemetery where cultural material was found on the surface next to the soil berm formed by the bulldozing of the cemetery.
- Block 4 on the approximate south-western boundary of cemetery
- Block 5 (adjacent to Block 4) on the approximate south-western boundary of the cemetery
- Block 6 just outside the approximate northern boundary of the cemetery
- All visible stone features inside and close to the boundary of the cemetery were excavated to test for the existence of graves.

Each block was set out using a line grid system with alternating 1m x 1m trenches excavated (Figure 4 & 6). In some instances the 1m x 1m excavation test pits were expanded to determine the direction or position of grave/burial pits. During the excavation for burial the soil is disturbed and as a result when it is put back

into the burial pit the colour of the excavated area is changed (e.g Figure 5). This change in soil colour, texture and compaction makes it possible to determine the extent or position of grave/burial pits. Excavation did not only take place outside the historic Waltloo cemetery boundaries - some excavations were also carried out in the middle of the cemetery boundaries to confirm the existence of graves (see Block 3 in Figure 4). A number of test pits were excavated around visible features such as grave headstones and dressings or areas suspected to be graves based on a concentration of material culture like pottery and glass.

As the purpose of the excavations were not to exhume the graves but only to confirm their existence, the excavations were limited to a depth of only 10-20 cm. At this depth any disturbance in the soil can clearly be seen. It also has to be kept in mind that a large area has already been disturbed by ground moving equipment which removed an estimated 15-20 cm of topsoil. After excavation the test blocks were brushed clean of any loose soil and documented.



Figure 3. The original cemetery boundaries indicated in archival sources , on which the excavations were based, transposed on the Google Earth image of the site. The pipeline construction activities and the damage to the cemetery are clearly visible.

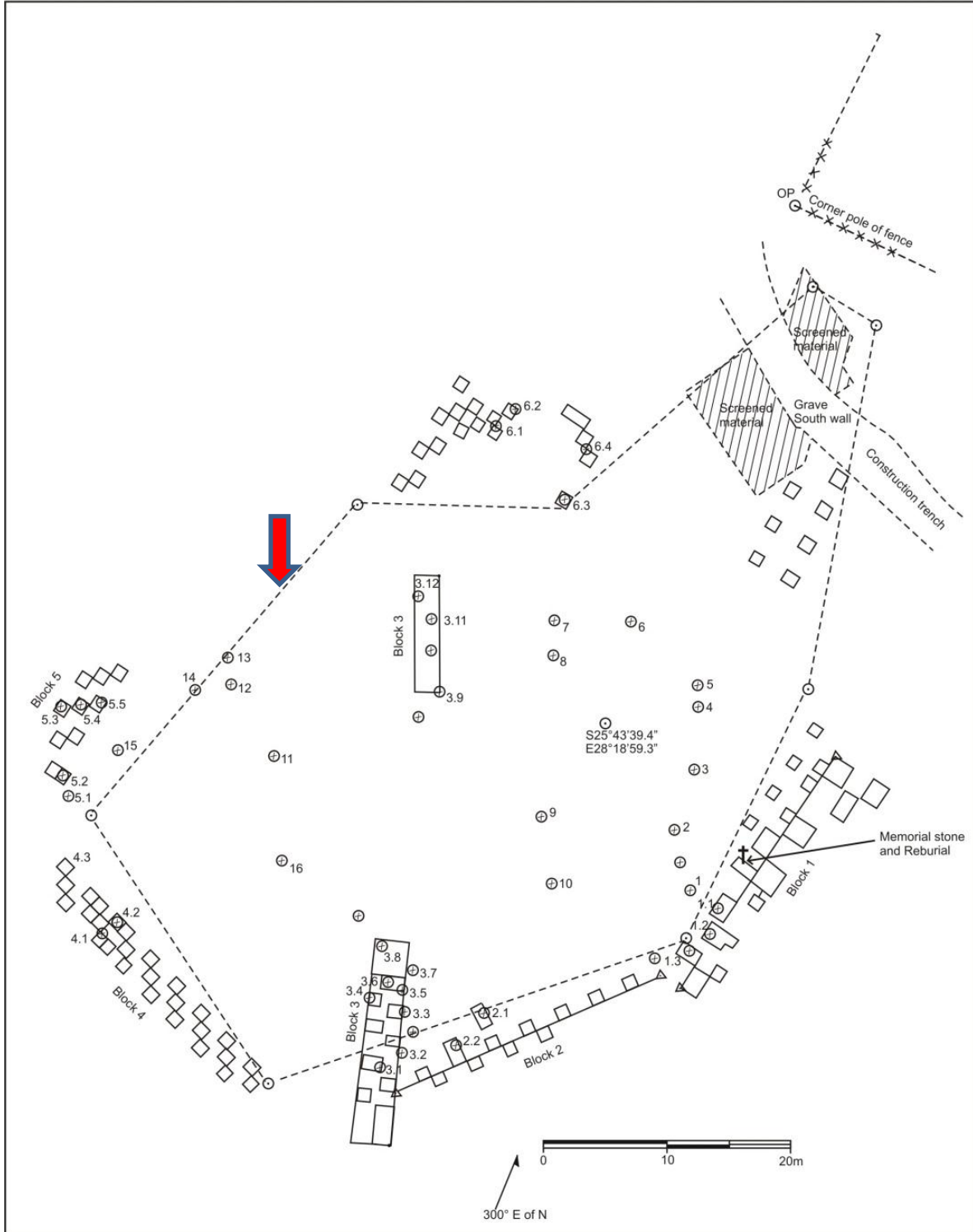


Figure 4. The cemetery boundary as geo-referenced and plotted on the site (red arrow). The excavation blocks are represented by the rectangular shapes and features (graves) by the small circles.



Figure 5 - Picture showing two exposed burial pits (white arrows). Compaction cannot be observed from the picture but the area with light brown soil (the burial pit) is less compacted than the dark brown soil.



Figure 6 - 1m x 1m test excavation pits. Alternating test pits were excavated within the blocks to ensure maximum coverage.

2.1.1 Results of the excavation

The physical survey, by means of archaeological investigations, of the cemetery yielded a total of 45 graves located within and immediately outside the historic Waltloo cemetery boundaries (figure 4). Graves were found in all 6 test excavations blocks. Additionally, many of the features that were excavated within the boundaries of the cemetery proved to be graves (these were numbered as features 1- 16). As a result of the excavation it was possible to accurately determine the extent of the cemetery. Refer to Addendum **B** for the full description of the excavations.



Figure 7. Exposed grave in Block 1, note the remnants of the original stone dressing. Some cultural material was found in between the rocks (white arrow).

2.2 Screening all dumps and spoil mounds & The re-internment of any objects originating from graves.

Where possible, screening was conducted of the soil from all dumps and spoil mounds resulting from construction activities for the pipeline in order to recover any objects originating from the graves or grave dressings. All visible cultural material were collected and placed near the memorial stone (Figures 5, 6, 7 and 9).

It was decided not to bury the cultural material that was found during the mitigation process as this would make it inaccessible in future. Also, most of these articles would normally be found on top of graves where it is used as grave goods. Burying it would contradict this practice. **(Refer Addendum B for detailed list and photographs of the cultural material).**



Figure 8. Soil heaps resulting from the construction of the pipeline. These were screened for cultural material.



Figure 9. TLB used for grading down the soil heaps left over from the construction.



Figure 10. Headstone found during the collecting of surface material



Figure 11. Partial headstone found during the collecting of cultural material



Figure 12. Various pieces of cultural material collected during the screening of the soil heaps.

2.3 The fencing of the established extent of the cemetery

Once the extent of the cemetery had been established by the test excavations, the perimeter was demarcated by means of 15 large concrete markers inscribed with the word 'Cemetery'. The pillars were painted bright yellow with black lettering for maximum visibility. For various reasons, including the location of the cemetery (immediately adjacent to a municipal refuse dump), it was decided by the consultant and the client that a normal fence was not feasible due to the very real possibility that it might get stolen. A previous fence that was put up around the cemetery during the construction activities has long since been stolen. The concrete markers would also require less maintenance.

The markers were placed on the outside of any features that were found that might be graves and borders the NMPP servitude on the northern side of the site (Figure 4). It is suggested that the markers be repainted at least once a year.



Figure 13. Concrete markers used to demarcate the site. Unfortunately the company responsible for the casting of the markers misspelt the word 'cemetery'. This was only noticed once the markers were in place.

2.4 The re-internment of the human remains exposed during construction activities

The human remains exposed during the construction of the pipeline - which had been removed previously under an urgent "rescue" permit (BG/09/10/002/86) – were re-interred within the established extent of the cemetery, as close as possible to their original location. An area was identified on the eastern side of the cemetery that had been cleared (no other graves were found to exist here) during the test excavations (figure 14 & 15).

The two sets of remains were placed in separate small coffins and buried alongside each (figure 16). The burial position was later marked by a memorial stone although this fact is not mentioned on the memorial in order to protect the remains.

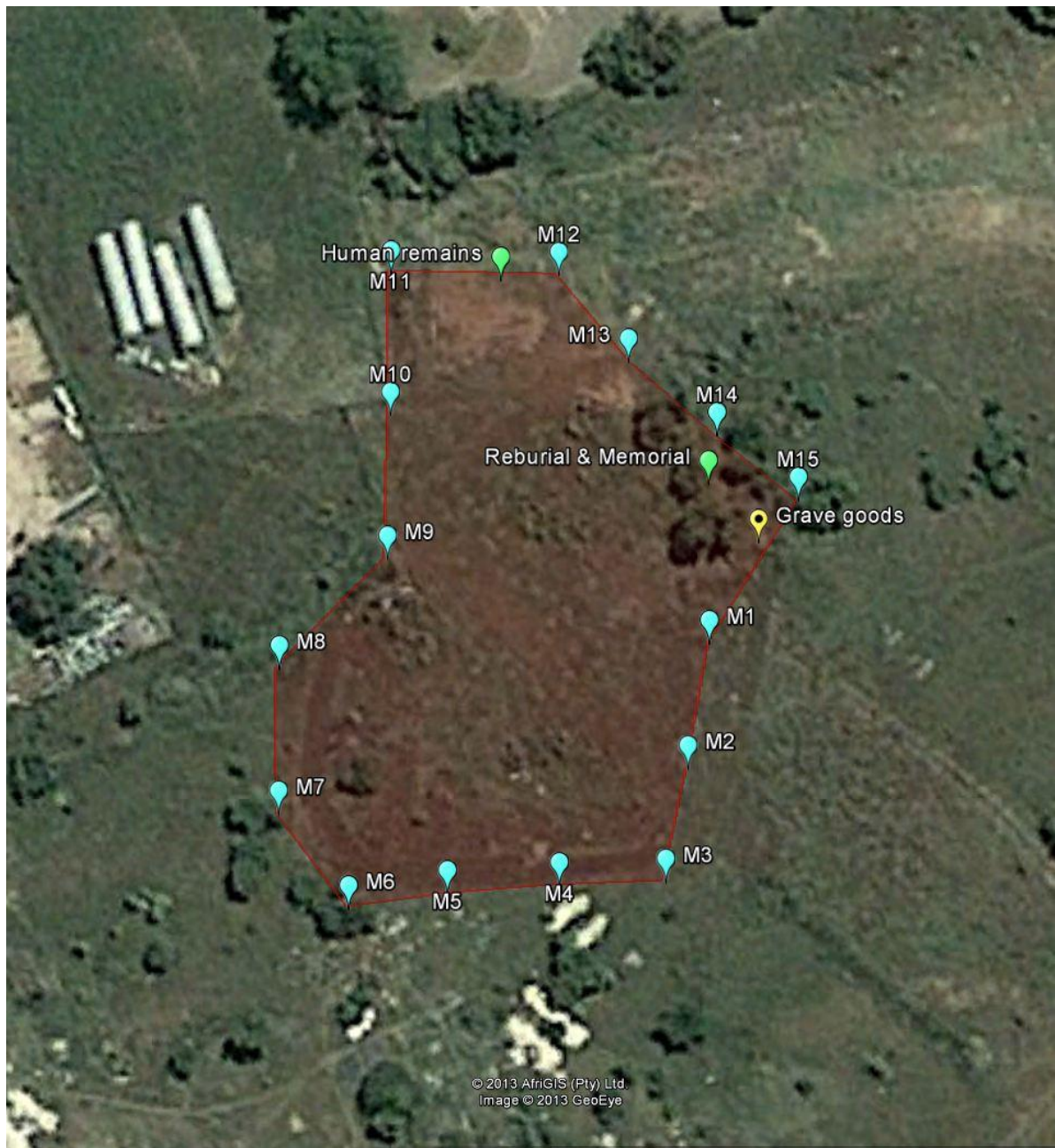


Figure 14. View of the cemetery (red) indicating the concrete markers (blue and numbered M1-15), the exhumation and reburial sites (both green) and the area where the cultural material was placed (yellow).



Figure 15. The area earmarked for reburial. As no indication of the existence of graves was found in this area it was decided to reinter the remains here.



Figure 16. The remains were reburied in separate coffins on the eastern side of the cemetery in an area that were excavated and where no other graves were found. Also refer to Figure 9.

2.5 The erection at the site of a suitable memorial

A memorial stone was erected on the eastern side of the site under a cluster of trees in an area that was not disturbed by the construction activities. The base of the memorial was engraved on both sides (Figures 11 and 12). Enough space were left on the rest of the memorial should future engravings be required by the next of kin of graves that were disturbed. The remains that were exhumed from the pipeline were reburied at the foot of the memorial stone.

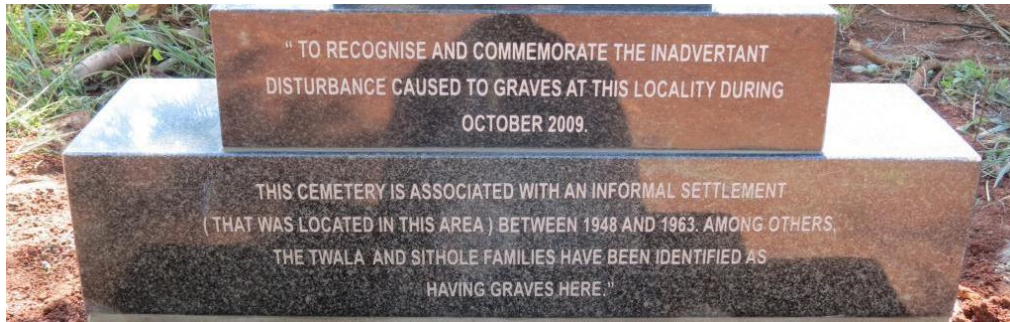


Figure 17. The inscription on the front of the memorial.



Figure 18. The inscription on the back.



Figure 19. Front view of the memorial stone.

3 SOCIAL CONSULTATION

3.1 SAHRA Requirement – Radio Advertisement

In addition to the social consultation process originally undertaken by PGS as part of the rescue of the accidentally discovered remains (see report of rescue exhumation), SAHRA required that a radio advertisement should be broadcasted for at least two weeks to identify any next of kin of the graves in the affected cemetery who may have been interested in the reburial (SAHRA letter dated 28 June 2011). Accordingly such an advertisement was aired by the Media Connection in the week of 29 August – 4 September 2011 through three community radio stations; namely: Mams FM and Radio Soshanguve (both Gauteng) and Radio Kangala (Mpumalanga). Refer Figure 20 for a copy of the radio ad, which was translated into local languages as per each of the three radio stations and Figure 21 for the radio stations covering the ad and their listenership numbers. These radio stations are broadcast in English, seTswana, N-seSotho and isiNdebele and they cover areas north-east of Pretoria. No response was received from these advertisements.

PGS
HERITAGE & GRAVE
RELOCATION CONSULTANTS

19 August 2011

PUBLIC NOTICE –REBURIAL AND MEMORIALISATION OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS, WALTLOO, PRETORIA, GAUTENG PROVINCE

Notice is hereby given that PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants in association with Forensic Anthropology Research Centre, University of Pretoria and Twala AmaAfrika Funeral Directors cc is currently conducting a public consultation process with regards to the reburial of human skeletal remains from two graves that were accidental discovered in 2009 during the construction of a new multi-product petroleum pipeline close to Waltloo Petroleum Depot at Erf 39, Alwyn Street, Waltloo, Pretoria (S25° 43' 38.7" E28° 18' 38.7").The project includes the proposed reburial of the remains in a suitable area within the site,the archaeological investigation of the area where the remains were discovered through soil screening,excavations to ascertain the extent of the cemetery and the erection of a memorial stone to memorialise the site and provide dignity to the deceased.All persons, communities and descendant of the burials as well as all interested and affected parties by tradition concerned with the graves are invited to forward their details to the following person before the 8th of September 2011:

Mr. Nkosinathi Tomose,
PGS Heritage & Grave Relocation Consultants (Pty) Ltd
P O Box 32542, Totiusdal, 0134
Tel: + 27 (0) 12 332 5305, Mobile: +27 (0) 78 163 0657, Fax: 086 658 0199
Email: nathi@gravesolutions.co.za

Professional Grave Solutions (Pty) Ltd | Reg. No. 2003/006940/07 | Directors: HO Oleyin, PO Bikhofiz, W Fourie
Tel: 012 332 5305 | Fax: 086 675 8077 | PO Box 32542, Totiusdal, 0134 | nathi@gravesolutions.co.za | 906 Beyersdorp Street, Waverley, Pretoria
www.gravesolutions.co.za

Figure 20. Copy of the radio broadcast that were flighted as required by SAHRA

LOCAL RADIO AND REBURIAL PROJECT						
AGENCY: DIRECT						
ADVERTISING PERIOD: TBA						
Station	Areas allocated	Language	Coverage Area	Listenership	# of Spots	# of Stations
	North East Pretoria			RAMS JUNE 2011		
GAUTENG LOCAL						
Mans FM	Hamelodi	English, Tswana, N Sotho	Mamelodi, Atteridgeville, Gakarkwa, Soshanguve, Montlana, Sinerville, Pretoria West, East, North & South, Cent	13000	7	1
Radio Pretoria	Hamamankraal, Eersterust, Hamelodi	Afrikaans ONLY	Across 5 Provinces	4000	7	1
Radio Rippel	Eersterust	English, Afrikaans	Pretoria, Centurion, Brookingspark, West Rand	8000	8	1
Radio Soshanguve	Hamamankraal	Setswana & English	Rosslyn, Mabopane, Garankwa, Pretoria, Hamamankraal	13700	8	1
MPUMALANGA LOCAL						
Radio Kangala	Kwamahlanga	Setswana, Ndebele & English	Pretoria, Middelburg, Hendrina, Kwa Thema, Hamamankraal, Belfast	3800	8	1
TOTAL PER WEEK					38	5

Figure 21. List of the stations on which the advert was broadcasted.

4 MANAGEMENT PLAN

It is proposed that the site be monitored at least once a year to ensure that the cemetery markers and the memorial have not been damaged or removed. If any damage has occurred, then the client should report this to both SAHRA's Burial Grounds and Graves Unit and to the City of Tshwane. The concrete markers/pillars should be repainted once a year to maintain their visibility. It would also be a good idea to bush clear the cemetery at least twice a year.

5 CONCLUSION

The mitigation measures required by SAHRA for several graves uncovered by construction work on the Transnet National Multi Products Pipeline (NMPP) at Erf 39, Alwyn Street, Waltloo, Pretoria East (SAHRA letter dated 28 June 2011), were implemented by PGS Heritage & Relocation Consultants under the SAHRA permit BG/11/09/001/87, and have been completed as documented in this report.

ADDENDUM B – SAHRA PERMIT AND LETTER

07-OCT-2011 10:24 FROM SAHRA

TO 0866758077

P.001/002



SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

237 LYNWOOD ROAD, BROOKLYN, PRETORIA, 0181
SUITE NO 12, PRIVATE BAG X1, MENLO PARK, 0102
TEL: (012) 362-2535/1327 • FAX: (012) 362-1049

ENQUIRIES: J Kitto

E-mail: jkitto@sat.sahra.org.za

Web site: www.sahra.org.za

OUR REF: 9/2/258/0005/43

DATE: 6 September 2011

Mr H Steyn
Professional Grave Solutions
PO Box 32542
TOTIUSDAL
0134

FAX NO.: 086 675 8077

Dear Mr Steyn

PERMIT NO. BG/11/09/001/87

Your application for a permit received 1 September 2011, applies. I attach as requested a permit to undertake the following actions at an historical informal burial ground located on Erf 39, Alwyn Street, Waltloo, Pretoria East in the Tshwane District, Gauteng Province:

- i. Test excavations to establish the extent of an informal cemetery damaged during construction activities;
- ii. The reburial of human remains exposed during construction of a pipeline, which were removed under a previous permit (BG/09/10/002/86);
- iii. Any reinstatement actions deemed necessary, e.g. returning of headstones or other objects from the graves;
- iv. The fencing of the established extent of the informal cemetery;
- v. The erection of a memorial at the site providing background information on the site.

The SAHRA BGG Unit wishes you success with the project.

Yours sincerely

Jennifer Kitto
Cultural Heritage Officer
BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES UNIT
For CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

237 LYNWOOD ROAD, BROOKLYN, PRETORIA, 0181
SUITE NO 12, PRIVATE BAG X1, MENLO PARK, 0102
TEL: (012) 362-2535/1327 • FAX: (012) 362-1049

9/2/258/0005/43

PERMIT NO. BG/11/09/001/87

Issued under Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25 of 1999. Permission is hereby given:

to: Mr H Steyn (ID:7109155269089) and Mr N Tomose (ID:8305055518042) with Mr WC Nienaber (ID:6911175094087), as Principal Investigator,

of: Professional Grave Solutions, PO Box 32542, Totiusdal, 0134

for: the following actions:

- i. Test excavations to establish the extent of an informal cemetery damaged during construction activities,
- ii. The reburial of human remains exposed during construction of a pipeline, which were removed under a previous permit (BG/09/10/002/86),
- iii. Any reinstatement actions deemed necessary, e.g. returning of headstones or other objects from the graves,
- iv. The fencing of the established extent of the informal cemetery,
- v. The erection of a memorial at the site providing background information on the site.

at: the site of the New Multi Products Pipeline at approximately S25.72.736, E28.31.635,

on: Erf 39, Alwyn Street, Waltloo, Pretoria East

in: the Pretoria District, Gauteng Province.

The following conditions apply:

1. If the permit holder is not to be present on the site at all times then SAHRA must be provided with the names and qualifications of the authorised representatives.
2. Adequate recording methods as specified in the Regulations and Guidelines pertaining to the National Heritage Resources Act must be used. Note that the position of the grave must be marked on a plan of the site, and the site marked on a 1:50 000 map.
3. Human remains must at all times be handled with respect. Minimum standards of the documentation and photographic recording of the human remains and associated grave-goods must be observed. The recommendations for re-burial made in SAHRA's Policy 'What to do when graves are uncovered', section 3, must be observed as far as possible.
4. A report on the excavation must be submitted to SAHRA on or before 1 November 2012.
5. Reprints of all published papers, or copies of theses or reports resulting from this work, must be lodged with the relevant Provincial Heritage Resources Authority and SAHRA.
6. If a published report has not appeared within three years of the lapsing of this permit, the report required in terms of the permit will be made available to researchers on request.
7. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to obtain permission from the landowner for each visit, and conditions of access imposed by the landowner must be observed.
8. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to fill in excavated graves and protect sites during and after excavation to the satisfaction of the SAHRA and the landowner.
9. SAHRA shall not be liable for any losses, damages or injuries to persons or properties as a result of any activities in connection with this permit.
10. SAHRA reserves the right to cancel this permit by notice to the permit holder.
11. This permit is subject to a general appeal and may be suspended should an appeal against the decision be received by SAHRA within 14 days from the date of the permit. SAHRA may not be held responsible for any costs or losses incurred in the event of the suspension or retraction of this permit.
12. NB: Any breach of the conditions of the permit will render this permit null and void.

This permit is valid until 1 November 2012.

for CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER *J. K. Steyn*

Date: 6 October 2011

Burial Grounds & Graves

Place: Brooklyn, Pretoria



B.G.G.

TOTAL P.002



SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE RESOURCES AGENCY

237 LYNWOOD ROAD, BROOKLYN, PRETORIA, 0181
SUITE NO 12, PRIVATE BAG X1, MENLO PARK, 0102
TEL: (012) 362-2535/1327 • FAX: (012) 362-1049

ENQUIRIES: J Kitto
E-mail: jkitto@sat.sahra.org.za
Web site: www.sahra.org.za

YOUR REF:
OUR REF: 09/02/258/005/43
DATE: 28 June 2011

Mr H Steyn,
Professional Grave Solutions
PO Box 32542
TOTIUSDAL
0134

FAX NO.: 086 675 8077

Dear Mr Steyn

**RESCUE EXCAVATION REPORT AND MITIGATION: BURIAL/S UNCOVERED
AT SITE KP 89, TRANSNET NATIONAL MULTI-PRODUCTS PIPELINE PROJECT
ON ERF 39, ALWYN STREET, WALTLOO, PRETORIA**

1. The above report, received from Professional Grave Solutions in November 2010, together with various previous correspondence on the above matter, refers. Please accept our apologies for the delay in responding.
2. SAHRA has noted the following information from the report:
 - 2.1 A process of archival and documentary research, literature review, personal interviews, social consultation and public participation involving the media did not produce any identification of interested and affected parties.
 - 2.2 The specific identities of the buried individuals could not be ascertained (although the Northern Nguni surnames of Sitole and Twala were linked with the cemetery).
 - 2.3 It was established that at least five graves and possibly seven are located at the site.
 - 2.4 The cemetery probably dates back to between 1950 and 1960 and is associated with informal settlement in the area in the 1950's and 1960's.
 - 2.5 The extent of the cemetery is indicated in archival sources and could be re-mapped on recent maps
3. After considering the above information, SAHRA's requirements are as follows:
 - 3.1 The recommendations for mitigation made by PGS in the report are supported. These include:

- i. The area indicated as a cemetery in the archival sources should be archeologically investigated to establish the location of existing individual graves and the true extent of the cemetery.
 - ii. All dumps and spoil mounds should be screened to recover objects originating from graves.
 - iii. All possible evidence that might indicate the identity of the buried individuals should be studied appropriately and the conclusions should be published.
 - iv. The established extent of the cemetery should be fenced.
 - v. A management plan to ensure the conservation of the remaining graves should be compiled and implemented to prevent further damage to the site.
 - vi. The rescued remains should be re-interred at the site as close as possible to their original location.
 - vii. Objects originating from graves should be returned as close as possible to their original locations.
 - viii. A suitable memorial should be erected at the site indicating the inadvertent disturbance of the graves and stating that the cemetery has been mitigated to counter the impact of the construction activities.
- 3.2 In addition, notwithstanding that the public and social consultation process has so far failed to identify any I&APs, SAHRA considers that the process should be extended by means of radio advertisements in the Northern Nguni/isiNdebele language for a period of at least two weeks during the further archaeological investigation of the cemetery area. This may result in the identification of family or community members who now live elsewhere. This was originally advised by SAHRA during the site visit held on 30 October 2009.
4. Please note, that SAHRA takes very seriously the fact that Transnet and/or its agents did not prevent further disturbance of the gravesites from occurring after the initial discovery that an informal graveyard had been affected by this project. Furthermore, we have still not received a response to our letter dated 16 April 2010 wherein we raised our concerns regarding the above further incident.

Yours sincerely

JKitto [electronic signature]

Jennifer Kitto
Cultural Heritage Officer
For MANAGER:
BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES UNIT

Copy:

Rod Larmour, Transnet Capital Projects Portfolio Manager; by e-mail: Rod.Larmour@transnet.net

Carlos Galego, Portfolio Executive: NMPP, Transnet; by e-mail: Carlos.Galego@transnet.net

Mark Cotterill, Pipeline Project Manager: NMPP; by e-mail: mark.cotterill@nmppp.com

Marietjie Espach, Construction Manager: NMPP; by e-mail: marietjie.espach@nmppp.com

ADDENDUM B – DESCRIPTION OF EXCAVATION

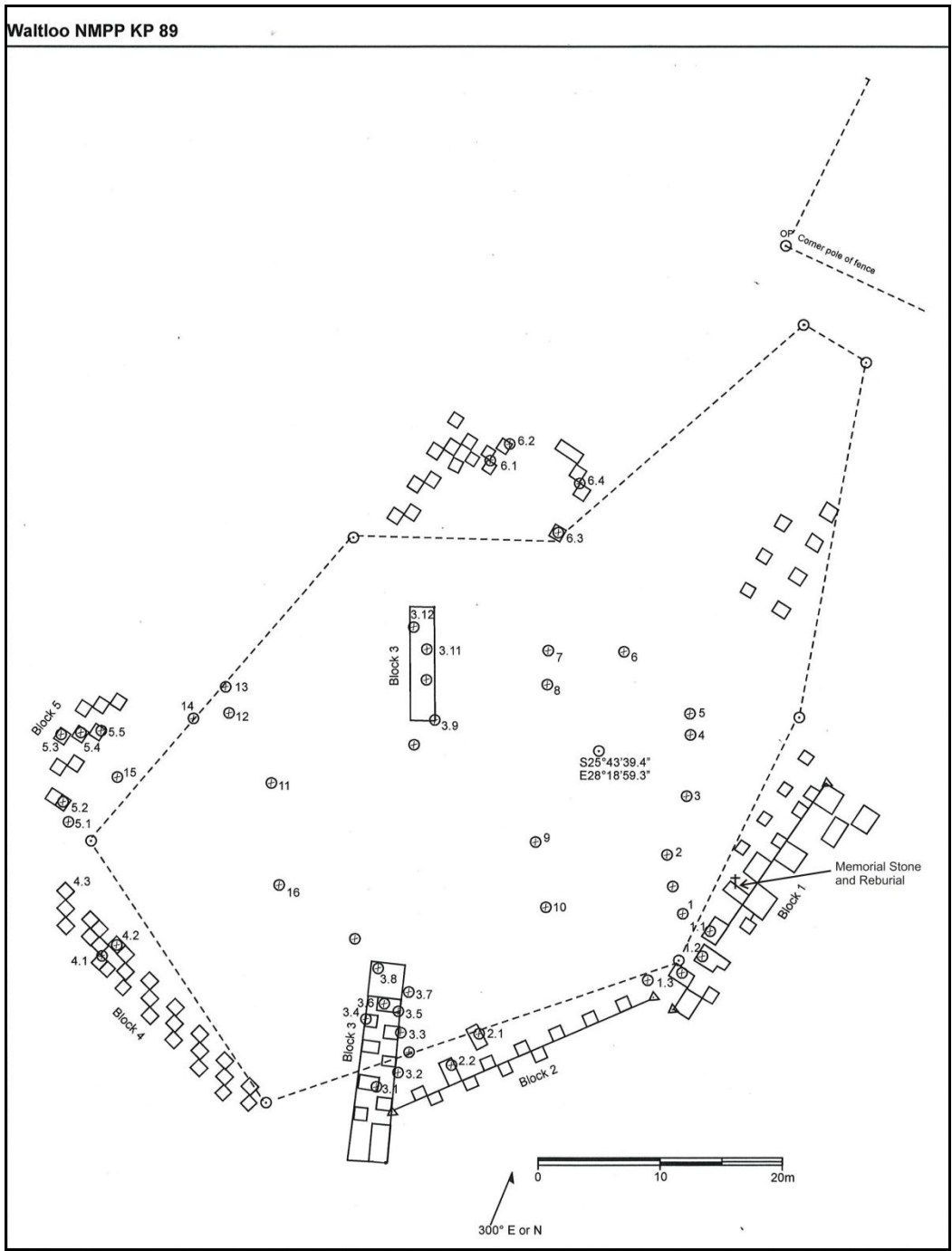


Figure 22. Diagram of the site showing the test blocks and features/graves (marked by a circle with a cross inside) that were found.

BLOCK 1

Block 1 had approximately 46 (1m x 1m) test pits excavated and some were expanded in order to determine the position and direction of burial pits or determine or confirm suspected ones. Out of the 46 tests pits, 3 burial pits (feature 1-3) were found , namely 1.1 -1.3 (ref. Figure 22). Below are pictures showing what some burial pits looked like and what they contained (Figures 23 - 25).



Figure 23. Block 1, Feature 1 – remnants of the stone grave dressing can be observed.



Figure 24. Block 1, Feature 2 – remnants of a stone grave dressing. Note the difference in soil colouration - burial pit is light brown soil as compared to its surrounding.



Figure 25. Block 1, Feature 3 - stone grave dressing. Note the presence of material culture.

BLOCK 2

Block 2 had approximately 14 (1m x 1m) test pits excavated. Only 2 of the 14 test pits were expanded to determine the position and direction of burial pits. The 2 expanded pits yielded 2 burial pits, namely 2.1 - 2.2 (Figure 22). Below are pictures showing what each burial pit looked like and what it contained (Figures 26-17).



Figure 26. Block 2, Feature 1. Note the burial pit soil colouration.



Figure 27. Block 2, Feature 2. Note the burial pit soil colouration – the arrows indicate the edge of the grave pit. On the right is culturally sterile soil.

BLOCK 3

Block 3 had approximately 29 (1m x 1m) test pits excavated. Some test pits were extended to determine the position and direction of burial pits. The block extended into the boundaries of the cemetery layout. As a result it yielded more burial pits than any other blocks during the cemetery extent testing process. The block yielded approximately 12 burial pits, named 3.1 to 3.12 (Figure 22). Below are pictures showing what some burial pits looked like and what they contained (Figures 28 - 32).



Figure 28. Block 3, Feature 1. Glass fragments were found associated with this feature (blue arrow). Once again the grave pit can be clearly observed (white arrow).



Figure 29. Block 3, Feature 3. Note the stone that formed part of the stone mound grave dressing. The grave pit can again clearly be seen (white arrow)



Figure 30. Block 3, Feature 8. The grave pit and remnants of the grave dressing is visible.



Figure 31. Block 3, Feature 10. The grave pit and remnants of the grave dressing is visible.



Figure 32. Block 3, Feature 11. The grave pit and remnants of the grave dressing is visible.

BLOCK 4

Block 4 had approximately 29 (1m x 1m) test pits excavated. Only 1 test pit was extended to determine the position and direction of burial pits. The block yielded a total of 3 burial pits, named 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 (Figure 22). Below are pictures showing what each burial pit looked like and what it contained (Figure 33-35).



Figure 33. Block 4, Feature 1. The burial pit can clearly be observed.



Figure 34. Block 4, Feature 2. Remnants of the grave dressing and the burial pit can clearly be observed.



Figure 35. Block 4, Feature 3. The burial pit can be observed on the right side of the block.

BLOCK 5

Block 5 had approximately 11 (1m x 1m) test pits excavated. A total of 5 burial pits were found during the excavations of this block, namely - 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5 (Figure 22). Below are pictures showing what some burial pits looked like and what they contained (Figures 36-37).



Figure 36. Block 5, Feature 1. Remnants of the grave dressing and the burial pit can clearly be observed.



Figure 37. Block 5, Feature 5. The burial pit can be observed on the right side of the block.

BLOCK 6

Block 6 had approximately 18 (1m x 1m) test pits excavated. Some were extended to 2m x2m width. A total of 4 burial pits were found during the excavations of this block, namely - 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.4 (Figure 2). Below are pictures showing what some burial pits looked like and what they contained (*Figures-24-23*).



Figure 38. Block 6, Feature 1. The burial pit can clearly be observed.



Figure 39. Block 6, Feature 2.



Figure 40. Block 6, Feature 3.



Figure 41. Block 6, Feature 4. In the middle of this burial pit a steel rod is found. This could be an indication of the old Waltloo cemetery fence.

FEATRURES EXCAVATED WITHIN THE GENERALLY KNOWN CEMETERY BOUNDARY (GKCB)

All features found with the boundary of the cemetery were excavated or cleaned to determine if they were graves or not. Most features indeed found to be the remnants of stone grave dressings, indicating the presence of graves. Some of these features had survived the bulldozing from the previous construction activities. A total of 16 such features were identified during the physical survey of the cemetery extent. Below are pictures showing some of the features found within the cemetery boundary (Figures 43 - 48).



Figure 42. GKCB, Feature 1. Remnants of a stone grave dressing.



Figure 43. GKCB, Feature 3. Remnants of a stone grave dressing.



Figure 44. GKCB, Feature 6. Remnants of a stone grave dressing.



Figure 45. GKCB, Feature 9. Remnants of a stone grave dressing.



Figure 46. GKCB, Feature 12. Remnants of a stone grave dressing.



Figure 47. GKCB, Feature 14. Remnants of a stone grave dressing.



Figure 48. GKCB, Feature 16. Remnants of a stone grave dressing.

ADDENDUM B – CULTURAL MATERIAL

All observable material culture within the Waltloo cemetery was collected and documented by means of photography and detailed notes. Some of the material was first observed during the 2010 Waltloo rescue excavation and was collected and recorded during the 2011 Waltloo cemetery mitigation. The material culture consisted predominantly of glass, tableware, ornaments and grave headstones. It was divided into the following categories in order to quantify and describe it:

- Ceramics – e.g. porcelain
- Stoneware
- Pottery -e.g. traditional
- Beer bottles
- Glassware
- Metal-ware
- And grave headstones

1.1. Porcelain Ceramic

The ceramic consisted of cups, mugs, plates and side plates- varying from complete, half-complete to fragments.

LOCALE	Waltloo
Project Type	NMPP
Level	Surface Collections

	Number	Complete	Other/big pieces & fragment	Nature of other	Identifiable	Unidentifiable	MNV	Diagnostic
Ceramic/Container	434	2	432	Base, body & handles	15	419		14
Colours	4	Predominantly white and cream. Some pieces have mixed colour from pink, red and blue. Blue is used as a decorative colour in most cases. Reddish/pink colour in English Rose colour. Some plates are completely blue.						
FLAT	-							
TABLEWARE	Yes	Consisted of cups, mug, plates and side plates						
Ornaments	Yes	Few ornaments						



Figure 49. Waltloo Ceramic. Note the colour differentiation. Blue is the dominant decorative colour.



Figure 50. Complete cup. The cup was made in occupied Japan and can thus be dated (Japan was occupied by the Allied power from 1945-52 after WW2).



Figure 51. English manufacture cup. No date is visible but the company name printed in the back of the cup could potentially give the period for the manufacturing item.



Figure 52. Ceramic cup embossed with the name of the manufacture company.



Figure 53. Cup with the name and place of manufacture - it reads New Castle



Figure 54. Example of ceramic handle and plate rims

1.2. Stoneware Ceramic

LOCALE	Waltloo
Project Type	NMPP
Level	Surface Collections

	number	Complete	Other	Nature of other	Identifiable	Unidentifiable	MNV	Diagnostic
Stoneware/ Container	48	-	44	Lid, handles, rims & base	4			
Colours	2	Green, blue & black						
FLAT								
TABLEWARE	Yes	Consisted predominately of cups, plates, side plates/source fragments (Figure 7)						
Ornaments	Yes	Few ornaments						



Figure 55. Collection of Waltloo stoneware ceramic, mostly consisting of: plates, side plates, kettle spouts, lids and handle pieces as well as various ornaments.



Figure 56. Figure 57- Example stoneware ceramics - kettle spout, handle, lid and rims.

1.3. Pottery

LOCALE	Waltloo
Project Type	NMPP
Level	Surface Collections

	number	Complete	Other	Nature of other	Identifiable	Unidentifiable	MNV	Diagnostic
Pottery/Container	4	-		Lid, handles, rims & base	2	2		2
Colours	1	Brown						
FLAT								
TABLEWARE								
Ornaments								



Figure 58. Example of pottery shards found at Waltloo. Note the decoration – line groves along the rim.

1.4. South African Breweries Bottles

LOCALE	Waltloo
Project Type	NMPP
Level	Surface Collections

	No.	Complete	Other	Nature of other	Identifiable	Unidentifiable	MNV	Diagnostic
Pottery/Container	3	3						1
Colours	1	Brown						
FLAT								
TABLEWARE								
Ornaments								



Figure 59. SAB beer bottles found among the material culture.

1.5. Glassware

LOCALE	Waltloo
Project Type	NMPP
Level	Surface Collections

	number	Complete	Other	Nature of other	Identifiable	Unidentifiable	MNV	Diagnostic
Glassware/ Container	87	-	87	Base, sides, handles & rims				
Colours	1	Brown						
FLAT	45	The flat glass consisted predominantly of what seems to be window glass and 1 fragment of a mirror						
TABLEWARE	Yes	Predominantly tableware						
Ornaments	Yes	Few ornaments						



Figure 60. Different types of glassware found at Waltloo – consisting predominantly of embossed glass. Note the complete cup in the right bottom corner. The cup reads France at the back- an indication of the country of manufacture.



Figure 61. Flat glass found in Waltloo.



Figure 62. Piece of a mirror found in Waltloo.



Figure 63. Back part of the mirror.

1.6. Bottles

LOCALE	Waltloo
Project Type	NMPP
Level	Surface Collections

	Number	Complete	Other	Nature of other	Identifiable	Unidentifiable	MNV	Diagnostic
Bottles/Container	1316	-	1316	Fragments, base, body, neck & rims				
Colours	1	Brown						
FLAT								
TABLEWARE								
Ornaments								



Figure 64. Bottle pieces found at Waltloo. Note the various types of glass.



Figure 65. Slate headstones found at Waltloo. Note the different design in headstones.



Figure 66. Slate headstone.



Figure 67. Close up view of the slate headstone- note the date inscribed into the stone - 2- 11- 1939.



Figure 68. Close up view of headstone details.



Figure 69. Slate headstones



Figure 70. Cement headstone. Note the stencilled writing on the white portion of the headstone.

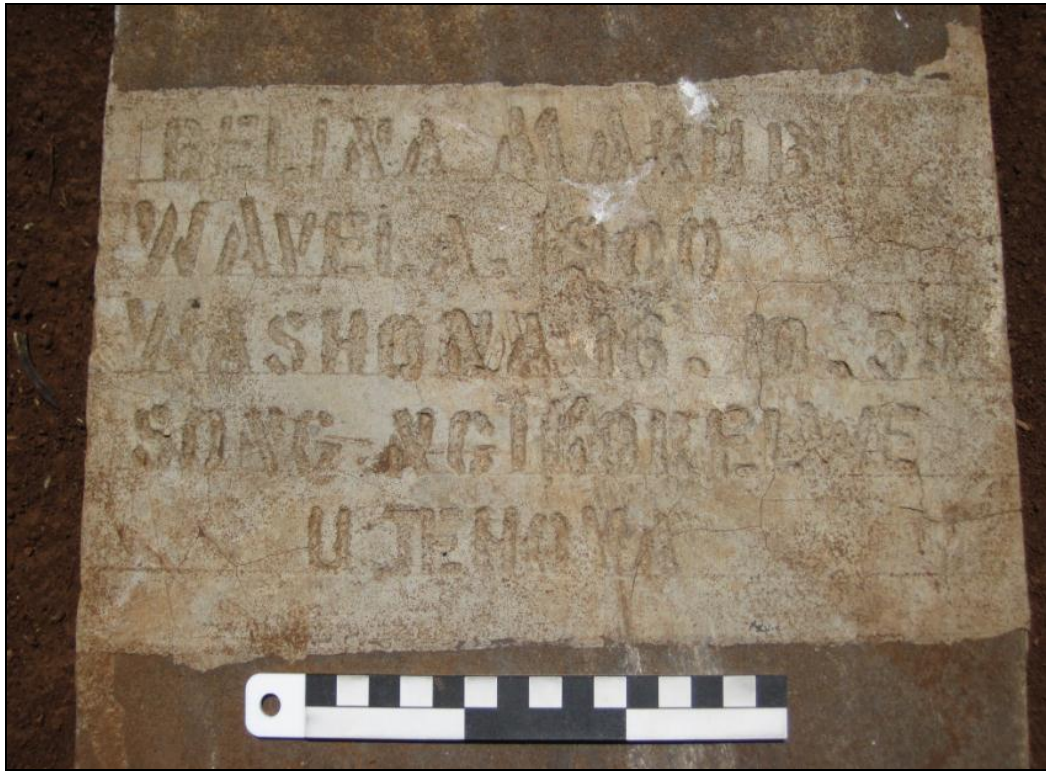


Figure 71. Close up view of the inscription on the cement headstone.



Figure 72. Pretoria cement cast found among headstone. Could have also been used or function as a headstone or part of a headstone.



Figure 73. Marble glazed lime broken pieces- could have been part of a headstone.



Figure 74. Sandstone headstone inscribed Isaka Twala. Note the manipulation of normal stone into a headstone. Not easily discernible from the rest of stones at the site (Waltloo) unless one pays special attention to the type of stones found at the site.



Figure 75. Close up view of the sandstone headstone.



Figure 76. Close up view of the slate headstone with a cross- note the writing on the headstone.



Figure 77. Collection of the various forms of material culture found at the site.