



## **AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC**

2001/077745/23

**DR. UDO S KÜSEL**

Tel: (012) 567 6046 Fax: 086 594 9721

Cell: 082 498 0673

E-mail: [udo@nconnect.co.za](mailto:udo@nconnect.co.za)

Website: [www.africanheritage.co.za](http://www.africanheritage.co.za)

P.O. Box 652

Magalieskruin

0150

### **A. PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

**(a) PHASE I CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCES IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE EXPANSION OF THE EXISTING CEMETERY SITE ON THE REMAINDER EXTENT OF THE FARM HATHERLEY 331 JR MAMELODI TSHWANE GAUTENG PROVINCE**

#### **(b) REPORT COMPILED BY**

Dr. Udo S. Küsel; African Heritage Consultants CC

P.O. Box 653, Magalieskruin, 0150

Tel: 012 567 6046; Fax: 086 594 9721; Cell: 082 498 0673

E-mail: [udo@nconnect.co.za](mailto:udo@nconnect.co.za)

#### **(c) DEVELOPER AND CONSULTANT INFORMATION**

##### **Environmental Consultants:**

Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd

Natanya Whitehorn

Aurecon Centre Lynnwood Bridge Office Park, 4 Daventry Street,

Lynnwood Manor, 0081 Tel: 012 427 3081; Cell: 082 214 3717;

E-mail: [Natanya.Whitehorn@aurecongroup.com](mailto:Natanya.Whitehorn@aurecongroup.com)

##### **Developer:**

City of Tshwane – Environmental Management

P.O. Box 1454, Pretoria, 0001

Contact person: Livhuwani Siphuma

Tel: 012 358 5766; E-mail: [LivhuwaniS@tshwanw.gov.za](mailto:LivhuwaniS@tshwanw.gov.za)

Date of report: 22 April 2015

## **B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The site lies east of the present cemetery. The site is mainly mixed bushveld consisting of indigenous trees, shrubs and grassland. The section just east and south of the cemetery once was a Eucalyptus plantation. Just outside the proposed development site along the southern border of the site a major new power line is being constructed. Along the north eastern border is an airstrip. The site was inspected on foot and by vehicle. A single double grave was found just outside the development area, next to the airstrip near the south eastern corner of the development site.

No important Cultural Heritage Resources or graves are present in the proposed development area.

There is no objection to the proposed development of the site from a Cultural Heritage Resources point of view.

If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a cultural heritage practitioner.

## C. TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
A. Title Page	01
B. Executive Summary	02
C. Table of Contents	03
D. Background Information on the Project	04
E. Background to the Archaeological History	06
F. Description of the Property or Affected Environment	08
G. Description of sites	09
H. Description of the Artefacts, Faunal, Botanical or other Finds and Features	10
I. Clear Description of Burial Grounds and Graves	11
J. Field Rating	11
K. Statement of Significance (Heritage Value)	11
L. Recommendations and Conclusion	11
M. Bibliography	12
N. Appendices	13
. Maps:	
• Locality Map page:	14
• Google Map page:	15

## **D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT**

### **(a) Whether the report is part of a scoping report EIA/HIA or not**

*The report forms part of a Basic Assessment Process*

### **(b) Type of Development (e.g. low cost housing project, mining etc.)**

*Cemetery expansion*

### **(c) Whether re-zoning and/or subdivision of land is involved**

*No re-zoning or subdivision is required*

### **(d) Developer and consultants and owner contact details**

#### **Prepared for:**

#### **➤ Environmental Consultants:**

Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd  
Natanya Whitehorn  
Aurecon Centre Lynnwood Bridge Office Park, 4 Daventry Street,  
Lynnwood Manor, 0081 Tel: 012 427 3081; Cell: 082 214 3717;  
E-mail: [Natanya.Whitehorn@aurecongroup.com](mailto:Natanya.Whitehorn@aurecongroup.com)

#### **➤ Developer:**

City of Tshwane – Environmental Management  
P.O. Box 1454, Pretoria, 0001  
Contact person: Livhuwani Siphuma  
Tel: 012 358 5766; E-mail: [LivhuwaniS@tshwanw.gov.za](mailto:LivhuwaniS@tshwanw.gov.za)

### **(e) Terms and Reference**

The broad generic term *Cultural Heritage Resources* refers to any physical and spiritual property associated with past and present human use or occupation of the environment, cultural activities and history. The term includes sites, structures, places, natural features and material of paleontological, archaeological, historical, aesthetic, scientific, architectural, religious, symbolic or traditional importance to specific individuals or groups, traditional systems of cultural practice, belief or social interaction.

The Environmental Management Services Department of the City of Tshwane is proposing to expand the existing cemetery site on the Remaining extent of the farm Hatherley 331 JR. The proposed site is currently operating as a cemetery however the burial site has reached full capacity – resulting in the need for expansion. The total

property area is 634.196 ha of which 16.4 ha is now full. The proposed area of expansion measures approximately 77.87 ha in extent. Aurecon South Africa (Pty) Ltd was appointed by the City of Tshwane to provide environmental services for the National Environmental Management Act, Act 107 of 1998(NEMA) Basic Assessment for the proposed expansion.

**(f) Legislative requirements of Act 25 of 1999.**

**Protected sites in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act, Act No. 25 of 1999**

The following are the most important sites and objects protected by the National Heritage Act:

- Structures or parts of structures older than 60 years.
- Archaeological sites and objects.
- Paleontological sites.
- Meteorites.
- Ship wrecks.
- Burial grounds.
- Graves of victims of conflict.
- Public monuments and memorials.
- Structures, places and objects protected through the publication of notices in the Gazette and Provincial Gazette.
- Any other places or objects, which are considered to be of interest or of historical or cultural significance.
- Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance.
- Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.
- Objects to which oral traditions are attached.
- Sites of cultural significance or other value to a community or pattern of South African history

Regulation GN R983, promulgated in terms of the NEMA, Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations, 2014, lists activities which may not commence without a Basic Assessment process and environmental authorisation from the competent authority, in this case the Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD).

The relevant listed activity reads as follows:

“GN R 983 Activity 44 of Listing Notice 1: The expansion of cemeteries by 2500 square metres or more”.

According to the National Water Act 36 of 1998, a General Authorisation is also required from the Department of Water Affairs.

## **E. BACKGROUND TO THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORY OF THE AREA**

### **Archaeological context for Mamelodi**

Very little data is available on the Stone Age within the study area. Van Schalkwyk (2011a) in a report on the proposed upgrading of road R104, Silverton to Bronkhorstspruit merely noted that stone tools from all phases of the Stone Age are present within the region, and especially along water courses and lithic outcrops. No resources of heritage value were recorded. The author does recommend that the four bridges across the Pienaars River, Forfar Spruit, Honds River and the Bronkhorst Spruit that will be impacted upon 'have Grade III status [and] they are judged to have high significance on a regional level' (Van Schalkwyk (2011a:ii). Accordingly these structures should be incorporated in the development.

In 1998 the National Cultural History Museum undertook archaeological investigations on the farm Hatherley 331JR/Nelmapius. A number of excavations were made at an old house, middens, and a clay household structure. Artefactual remains recovered from the excavations date to the early and mid-20th century, and even later. Some of these indicate occupation by farm labourers. Other historic structures recorded include a bridge said to be built by Sammy Marks to the east of the excavations. It is situated on the road from his house at Zwartkoppies to the Eerste Fabrieken. Fortifications dating to the First War of Independence during the battle of Zwartkoppies were also recorded. Stone-walled structures from the Late Iron Age (LIA)/Historic period are ubiquitous in the study area (Van Schalkwyk et al 1996) and several settlements were also recorded during this survey. Van Schalkwyk (2011b) undertook an HIA for the proposed extension of the Mamelodi waste water treatment works but no heritage resources have been identified in the study area.

Huffman (2005) also recorded LIA stonewalled sites and historic housing for farm labourers in his survey at Zwartkoppies. He recommended mitigation measures but emphasized that these would be costly and that the road should therefore be realigned.

It should be noted that unidentified graves often occur within the area (see for example, Nienaber & Steyn, permit No. 80/05/10/01/51 for the exhumation of seven unidentified graves from the farm Zwartkoppies 364 JR, which were subsequently relocated to Mamelodi cemetery.

Coetzee (2008) in a survey of Nooitgedacht 333 JR Mamelodi, found only historic structures and no heritage resources.

Küsel (2005) provided a synthesis of the history of Zwartkoppies in view of a proposed housing development on this historic property. The Sammy Marks Museum as a satellite of the now Ditsong Museum has a rich heritage history that centres on the many endeavours of the renowned magnate and entrepreneur Sammy Marks. The Museum comprises the main house from the 1880s, numerous outbuildings and a historic garden. He also recorded numerous LIA stonewalled sites, including some large settlements, on the property that comprises the remainder of portion 2 and portions 8 and 9 of the farm Zwartkoppies 364 JR. Some historic farm labourer housing structures were associated with specific occupants that could be recorded. The ruins of other housing features and several

graves were also found to be present within the study area. Other historic features include Anglo-Boer War trenches, the Hoffman dams and canals, and weirs in the Pienaars River. There is also a shale quarry associated with the Marks period.

Wits Heritage Contracts (2009) conducted an AIA for the Wildebees infeed station and associated power lines on the farm Hatherley 311 JT during which 31 sites with heritage value were recorded. Most of the archaeological sites and associated cultural remains recorded during the 2009 Wits survey were described as typical LIA stone-walled settlements. Two historic structures were also documented. Previously the then National Cultural History Museum (now Ditsong) had conducted an assessment of settlements of southern Ndebele-speaking people from the late 1600s to the mid-1800s on this property as part of an EIA for a new landfill to the opposite of the road (Van Schalkwyk et al 1996).

At Zwavelpoort Küsel (2008) recorded LIA settlements that are typical of the Manala Ndebele who lived in the Bronberg and the valley east of the mountain up to Mamelodi. Another heritage survey of Zwavelpoort 373JR (Van Schalkwyk 2010) documented a large LIA settlement. It was recommended that as a Grade III sites it 'should be documented (mapped and photographed) and small test excavations done by an archaeologist to retrieve material in order to place the site in its correct cultural and temporal context' (Van Schalkwyk 2010: iii).

Archaeos (2009) conducted excavations on the remainder of the farm Hatherley 331 JR, near Mamelodi in view of a proposed new housing development project on the locality. Several stone-walled sites, ascribed to the Manala Ndebele, were investigated, mapped and excavated (Permit No. 80/08/10/008/51). An application for a Destruction Permit was subsequently filed.

Archaeos (2012) recorded 10 localities of cultural value at the site of the proposed Moretele Resort on portions of Mamelodi 608 JR, Vlakfontein 329 JR, Derdepoort 326 JR and Baviaanspoort 330 JR, for which a Cultural Heritage Plan was subsequently provided. Some of these areas on the southern and eastern boundaries of the proposed development border on Mamelodi. Heritage features within the proposed development area include a number of stone-walled sites that are being used for current initiation purposes (different sites are used for male and female initiates) and are of particular social and ritual value to the groups who utilize these resources. It was recommended that other initiation localities that do not form part of current use are also in need of protective measures. Archaeos (2012) recommended that all localities recorded as currently being used for church and ritualized activities should be protected. Circular stone walls that he assigned to either a cattle post or to the Anglo-Boer War were also graded as sensitive. It should also be noted that at some distance from Mamelodi an industrial site consisting of a tunnel used to channel sewage through the mountain and with associated infrastructure were recorded (GPS: northern side of the tunnel 25°41.598'S; 28°21.533'E and southern side of the tunnel 25°41.677'S; 28°21.566'E). The features are deemed significant in view of their industrial heritage value.

Miller (2013) in a HIA for a proposed new clay mine on portion 25 of Nooitgedacht 436 JR recorded modern buildings and a cemetery. He proposed no mitigation and recommended that because the graves have no heritage value, 'the retention or relocation of the graves is a matter of negotiation between the mining company Ecce Holdings (Proprietary) Limited, and the families of the deceased' (Miller 2013:17).

From the above it is evident that stonewalled settlements from the Late Iron Age and also the historic period and unmarked graves of informal cemeteries form a major component of the heritage resources around Mamelodi and adjacent land. Tangible and intangible features from the Anglo-Boer War and the recent colonial history should also be considered in any future development.

## **F. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

### **(a) Detail of area surveyed:**

- Full location Data for Province, Magisterial District/Local Authority and property (e.g. Farm erf) name and number etc.;

Gauteng Province, City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality (DEM 389)

Remaining Extent of the Farm Hatherley 331 JR (SG 21 Digit Code  
TOJR000000000331000000)

- Location map(s)/orthophotos of the general area that were used are the following:

*1/50 000 Map: Silverton 2528 CA*

*Co-ordinate S25° 44' 53.04" & E28° 24' 43.88"*

- Either the Location Map or the Site Map must have the polygon of the area surveyed marked on it and full geographical co-ordinates for all relevant points and where applicable, indication of the area to be developed (footprint).
- **Attached:**
- Locality Map page 13
- Google Maps page 14

### **(b) Description of the Methodology**

The site is mixed bushveld. A section just east and south of the present cemetery is covered by Eucalyptus Trees. Visibility in most areas was fair but some areas are covered with very thick shrub vegetation. All information on the area was searched as well as the Archaeological database of National Cultural History Museum consulted. The site was inspected on foot and by vehicle. Google searches were done for Iron Age sites.

## **G. DESCRIPTION OF SITES MAPPED**

The proposed development site is mainly mixed bushveld with indigenous trees and grassland. The section just east and south of the present cemetery is covered by Eucalyptus trees – see photographs.





Indigenous Trees and grassland



Eucalyptus Trees

Along the south eastern border three new power lines are being built – see photograph.



Power lines on the horizon

The north eastern border of the site is an airfield (Landing strip) parallel to the border of the development site. Between this border and the airstrip a trench is being excavated for a pipe line – see photographs.



Excavated Trench with grave just outside the north eastern side of development

Between this pipe line and the airstrip at S25° 45'11.9" & E28° 25' 10.0" a single double grave was found of Hendrik who died on 24 August 1947 and that of his mother Anna Katharina neé Stricker who died on 26 August 1948. The trench is only one meter away from the grave – see photograph. No other graves are present in the area.



Grave just outside the proposed development

No important Cultural Heritage Resources or graves were found on the proposed development site. The recorded grave falls just outside the development area for the extended cemetery.

## **H. DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTEFACTS, FAUNA, BOTANICAL OR OTHER FINDS AND FEATURES**

None

## **I. CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES**

None found on the development area

**J. EVALUATION AND RATING (FIELD RATING)**

Not applicable

**K. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (heritage value)**

Not applicable

**L. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS**

No important Cultural Heritage Resources or graves were found on the proposed development site. There is no objection to the proposed development of the site from a Cultural Heritage Resources point of view.

If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a cultural heritage practitioner.

## **M. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Archaeos Culture & Cultural Resource Consultants. 2009. A final report on the archaeological investigation of a Late Iron Age (Ndebele) stone walled settlement on the remainder of Hatherley 331 JR, Near Mamelodi, Gauteng. Prepared for Dudula Environmental Consulting.

Archaeos Culture & Cultural Resource Consultants. 2012. A Cultural Heritage Management Plan for the Moretele Resort, City of Tshwane. For the City of Tshwane, Department Of Housing, City Planning And Environmental Management, Division Nature Conservation and Resorts.

Coetzee, FP. 2008. Cultural Heritage Survey of the Proposed Residential Development on the Farm Nooitgedacht 333 JR, Mamelodi. Prepared for Ages Environmental.

Huffman, T.N. 2005. Archaeological Impact Assessment for Zwartkoppies. Prepared for Seaton Thompson & Associates.

Küsel, US. 2005. A Cultural-Heritage Resources Impact Assessment of the remainder of portion 2 and portions 8 and 9 of the farm Zwartkoppies 364 JR.

Küsel, US. 2008. Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment of Holding 205 Swavelpoort Tshwane Gauteng.

Miller, S. 2013. Cultural Heritage Resources Impact Assessment for A proposed mining licence on the farm Nooitgedacht 436 JR Portion 25. Prepared for Ecce Holdings (Pty) Ltd.

National Cultural History Museum. 1998. Archaeological Investigation of sites on a portion of the farm Hatherley 331JR, Pretoria District. For the City Council of Pretoria.

Van Schalkwyk, JA, Pelsner, A, & Van Vuuren, CJ. 1996. Investigation of Late Iron Age sites on the farm Hatherley 331 JR, Pretoria district. *Research by the National Cultural History Museum* 5:45-56.

Van Schalkwyk, JA. 2010. Heritage impact assessment for the proposed development on portion 105 of the farm Zwavelpoort 373 JR, Gauteng Province. Prepared for Interdesign Landscape Architects.

Van Schalkwyk, JA. 2011a. Heritage Impact Assessment for the proposed upgrade of road R104, Silverton to Bronkhorstspuit, Gauteng Province. Prepared for Chameleon Environmental.

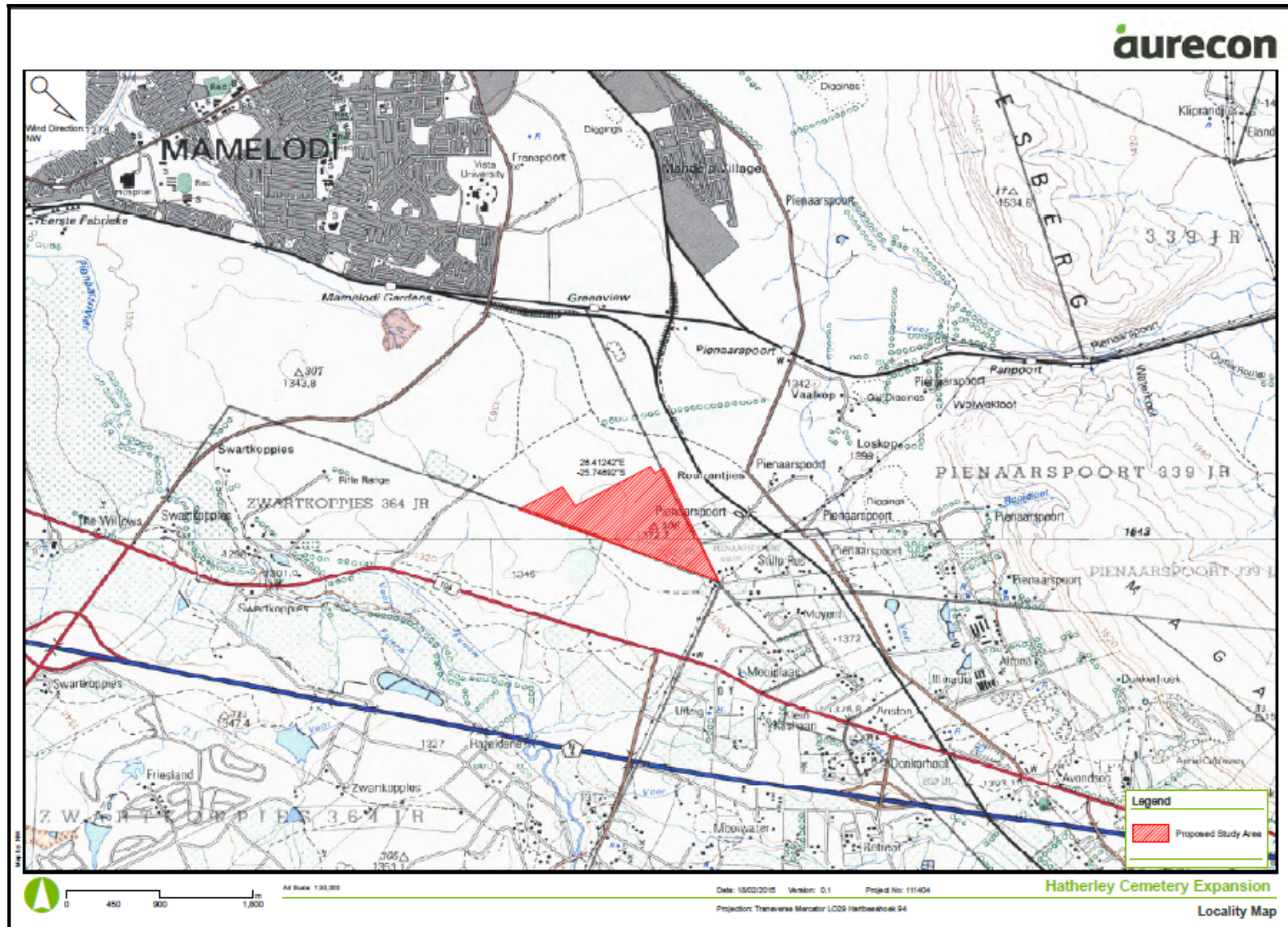
Van Schalkwyk, J. 2011b. Heritage impact assessment for the proposed upgrade of the Baviaanspoort waste water treatment works, north of Mamelodi, Gauteng Province. Prepared for ILISO Consulting.

Wits Heritage Contracts. 2009. Archaeological Impact Assessment Wildebees infeed station and associated power lines on the farm Hatherley 311 JT, Mamelodi, Gauteng Province. Prepared for City of Tshwane.

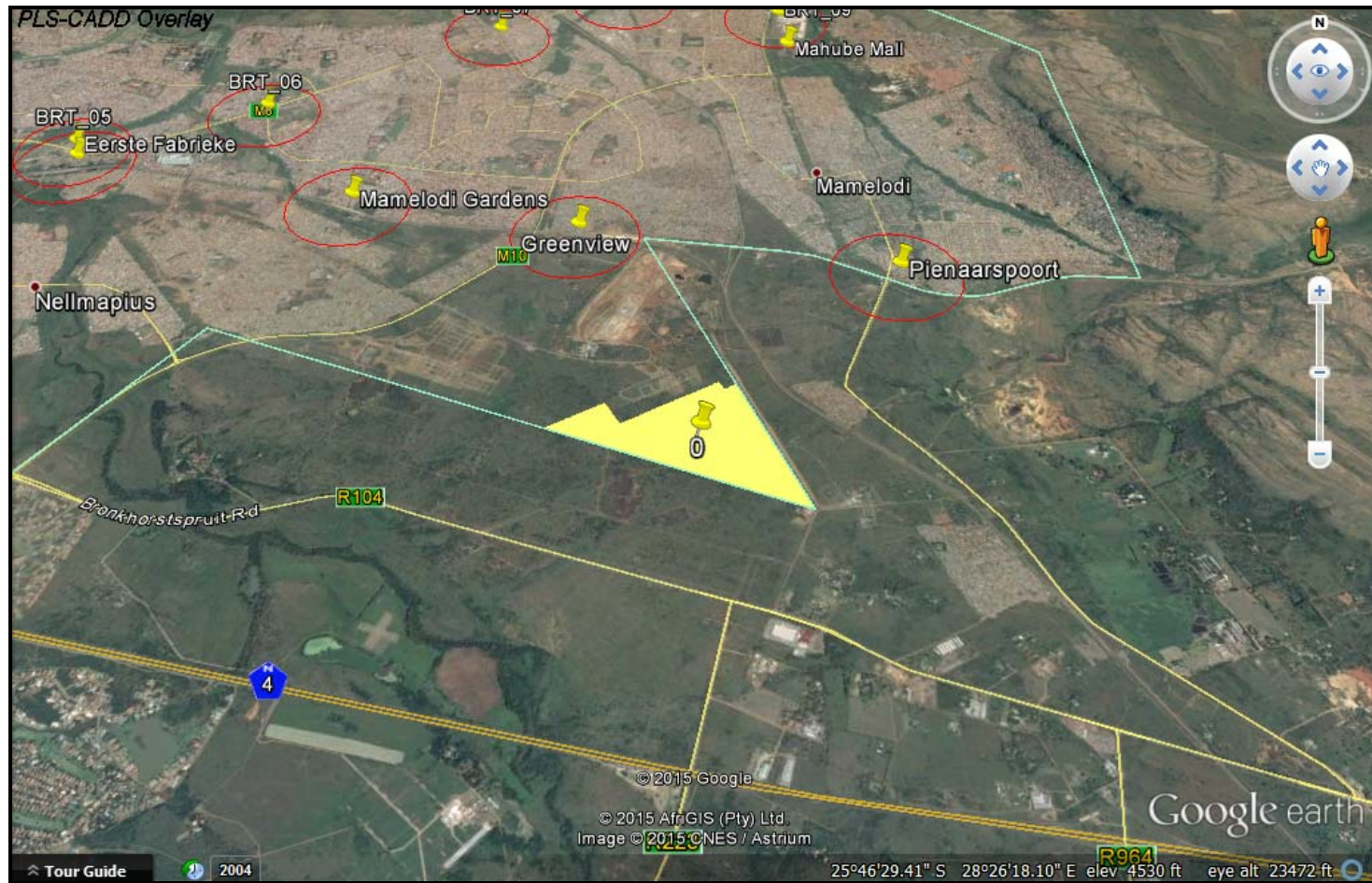
## **N. APPENDICES**

- Locality Map page 13
- Google Maps page 14









*Co-ordinate S25° 44' 53.04" & E28° 24' 43.88"*