



AFRICAN HERITAGE CONSULTANTS CC

2001/077745/23

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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 OF PORTION 3 OF THE FARM SJAMBOK ZIJN OUDE KRAAL 258 JR GA-RANKUWA TSHWANE GAUTENG

(b) REPORT COMPILED BY

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(c) DEVELOPER AND CONSULTANT INFORMATION

Environmental Consultants:

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Developer and Owner:

Client: City of Tshwane – Environmental Management
PO Box 1454, Pretoria, 0001
Contact Person: Livhuwani Siphuma; Tel: 012 358 5766
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Date of report: 22 April 2015

B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The site is mixed bushveld and lies in a flat area with deep red soils. The existing cemetery has to be extended to the north and south.

The northern section has some large thorn trees and shrubs, the visibility was good. Some illegal dumping takes place on the site.

The southern section has mainly small shrubs and grass.

Both of the sites were walked and recorded but no important Cultural Heritage Sites or graves could be found.

There is no objection to the proposed extension of the cemetery to the northern and southern side 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.

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D. BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT

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

The project forms part of an Basic Assessment Report

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

Expansion of Cemetery

(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:

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(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 Portion 3 of the farm Sjambok Zijn Oude Kraal 258 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 803.151 ha of which 16.4 ha is now full. The proposed area of expansion measures approximately 11.831 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.
- 1.1 Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance.
- 1.2 Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.
- 1.3 Objects to which oral traditions are attached.
- 1.4 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

The most important heritage site near Ga-Rankuwa and Mabopane area is the Tswaing Meteorite Crater. Originally geologists thought that it was a volcanic crater, but later research found that it was a meteorite crater. The crater is 1.13 kilometre in diameter and originally was 200 meter deep. The crater was formed 200 000 years ago by a meteorite. The sediments in the crater contain salt which has been utilized by Stone Age people as far back as 100 000 years. Iron Age people also used the resources. On the western rim of the crater is a Late Iron Age stonewalls settlement.

In modern times the sediment was mined to extract soda ash which was transported to Hammanskraal by donkey wagon from where it was transported by train (Partridge, T.C. 1999 & National Cultural History Museum information sheet).

To the south of Mabopane lie the Magalies Mountains and Swartkoppies Granite Hills. These hills have hundreds of Late Iron Age Tswana stonewalled archaeological sites (Mason, R. 1962 pp 371, and Küsel U.S. 2007).

The proposed development area lies on the border between Mabopane and Soshanguve townships. This area north of Pretoria originally developed as settlement for Black people who didn't qualify to live in Pretoria according to Act 25 of 1945, (which controlled Bantu labour in white cities). The main settlement for these forcefully removed people was Winterveld. To the south of Winterveld developed Mabopane which later became part of Bo-Phuthatswana in the 1970's. As this was an area of mixed languages groups, Mabopane West was reserved for Tswana speaking people. The rest had to move to Mabopane East which was renamed Soshanguve (Sotho, Shangaan, Nguni and Venda). The area was split by new railway line and station where the present development will take place (Wikipedia & Küsel, U.S.)

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 (DEM389), Sjambok Zijn Oude Kraal 258 JR – Remaining Extent of Portion 3 – (SG 21 Digit Code – TOJR00000000025800003)

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

1/50 000 Map: Brits 2527DB

Co-ordinates:

Northern Side of existing cemetery S25° 33' 43.42" & E27° 58" 35.64"

Southern side of existing cemetery S25° 34' 12.00" & E27° 58" 13.58"

- 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 pages 11 & 12

(a) Description of the Methodology

All literature on the area was studied and the database of the National Cultural History Museum consulted. The two sites for the extension of the cemeteries were visited and inspected on foot. The area is mixed bushveld but visibility was relatively good and easy to walk.

G. DESCRIPTION OF SITES MAPPED

The proposed extension of the Ga-Rankuwa cemeteries is planned on the northern and southern side of the existing cemetery – see photograph.



Both sites have mixed bushveld vegetation consisting mainly of grassland and thorn trees.

The northern site has some large thorn trees with in-between shrubs and grass. The site is used for illegal dumping by locals – see photographs.



Grassland and Thorn
Trees



Illegal dumping on the site

The southern section has less trees and mainly small trees and shrubs. Most large trees have been cut down for firewood – see photographs.



Small trees and shrubs





No important Cultural Heritage Resources or graves could be found on both sites.

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

None

I. CLEAR DESCRIPTION OF BURIAL GROUNDS AND GRAVES

None found

J. EVALUATION AND RATING (FIELD RATING)

Not applicable

K. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (heritage value)

Not applicable

L. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Both sites were walked and recorded but no important Cultural Heritage Resources or graves could be found. There is no objection to the proposed extension of the cemetery to the northern and southern side from a Cultural Heritage Resources point of view.

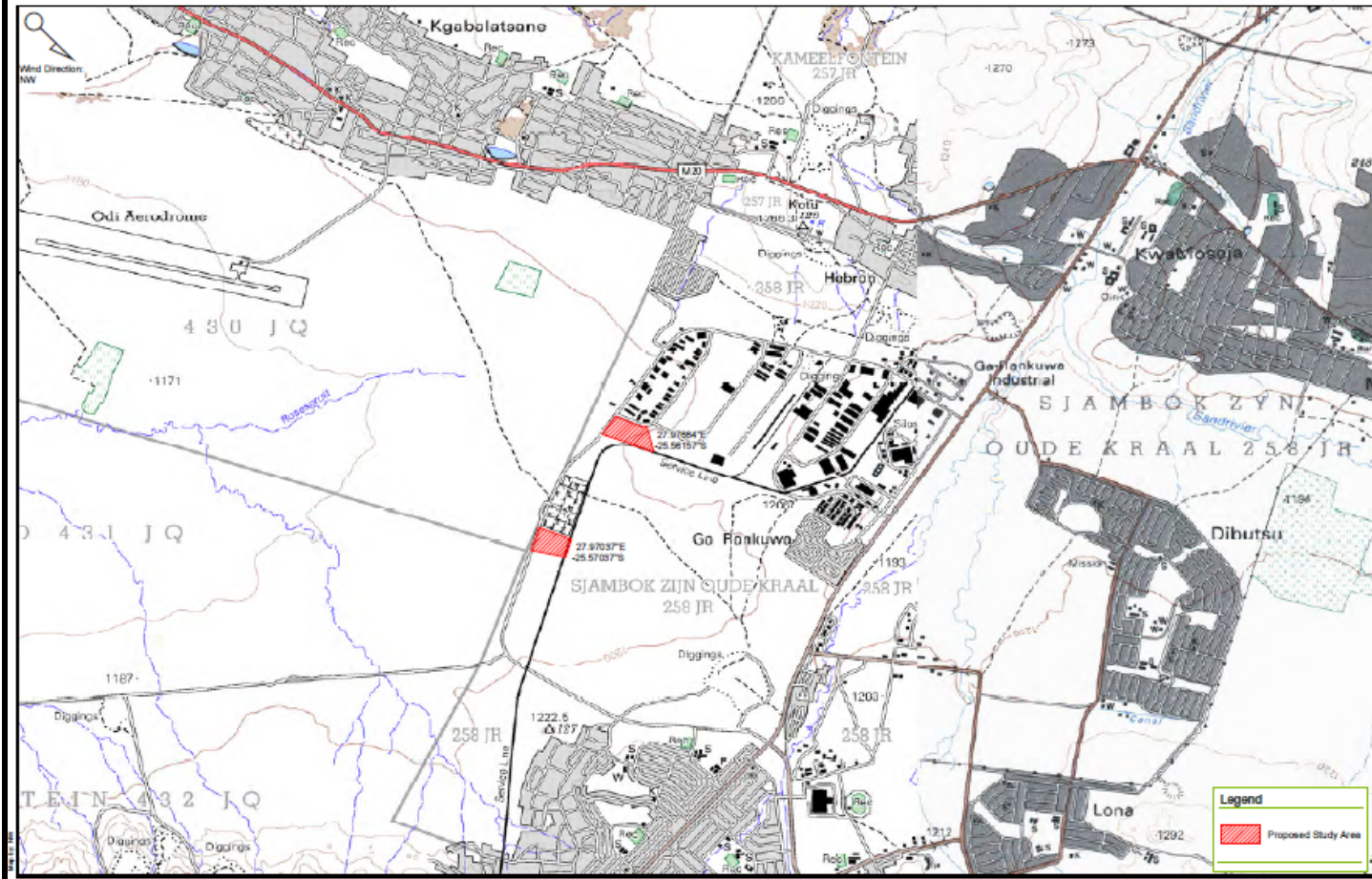
If during construction any cultural heritage resources or graves are unearthed all work has to be stopped until the site has been inspected and mitigated by a cultural heritage practitioner.

M. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Database of the National Cultural History Museum Pretoria
- 1/50 000 Map: Brits 2527 DB
- Google Map
- Huffman, T.N. 2007 – Handbook to the Iron Age
- (Küsel U.S. Knowledge obtained by working in the area in the 1970`s).
- Küsel, U.S. 2003. GIS Database for historical and cultural heritage sites in the Bojanala District Municipal area of North West Province Final report
- Mason, R. 1962. Pre-history of the Transvaal
- Partridge, T.C. 1999. Investigations into the origin, age and palaeoenvironments of the Pretoria Saltpan. Memoir 85 Council for Geo - Science
- Tswaing Crater Museum Brochure
- Wikipedia

N. APPENDICES

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Northern Side of existing cemetery S25° 33' 43.42" & E27° 58" 35.64"
Southern side of existing cemetery S25° 34' 12.00" & E27° 58" 13.58"