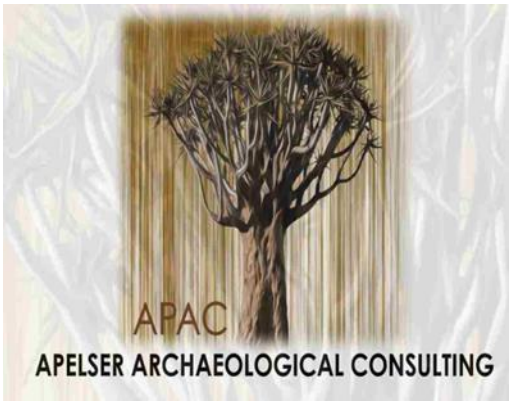

Comprehensive and Professional Solutions for all Heritage Related Matters

CK 2006/014630/23 **VAT NO.: 4360226270**

REPORT ON A PHASE 1 HERITAGE ASSESSMENT FOR PROPOSED MIXED USED DEVELOPMENT ON PORTIONS OF THE ORIGINAL FARM KNOPJES (KNOPPIES) LAAGTE 385JR NORTH-EAST OF DIEPSLOOT, TIMSRAND AH, GAUTENG

For:

Nali Sustainability Solutions

REPORT: **APAC018/67**

by:

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Accredited member of ASAPA

September 2018

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DISCLAIMER:

Although all efforts are made to identify all sites of cultural heritage (archaeological and historical) significance during an assessment of study areas, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it is always possible that hidden or subterranean sites, features or objects could be overlooked during the study. APELSER Archaeological Consulting can't be held liable for such oversights or for costs incurred as a result thereof.

Clients & Developers should not continue with any development actions until SAHRA or one of its subsidiary bodies has provided final comments on this report. Submitting the report to SAHRA is the responsibility of the Client unless required of the Heritage Specialist as part of their appointment and Terms of Reference

SUMMARY

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Nali Sustainability Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for a proposed Mixed Use Development on Portions of the farm Knopjeslaagte (Knoppieslaagte) 385JR. The study area is located a few kilometers northeast of Diepsloot, in the Timsrand Agricultural Holdings area of Gauteng.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, although some were identified in the study area during the assessment. The report will discuss the results of the desktop and field assessment and provide recommendations on the way forward at the end of the document.

From a Cultural Heritage point of view the development actions can continue, taking into consideration the mitigation measures proposed in the report.

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1. INTRODUCTION

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Nali Sustainability Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for a proposed Mixed Use Development on Portions of the farm Knopjeslaagte (Knoppieslaagte) 385JR. The study area is located a few kilometers northeast of Diepsloot, in the Timsrand Agricultural Holdings area of Gauteng.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, although some were identified in the study area during the assessment.

The client indicated the location and boundaries of the Project Area, and the assessment focused on this.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of Reference for the study was to:

1. ***Identify all objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the portion of land that will be impacted upon by the proposed development;***

2. ***Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value;***

3. ***Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions;***

4. ***Propose suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources;***

5. ***Review applicable legislative requirements;***

3. LEGISLATIVE 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).

3.1 The National Heritage Resources Act

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

a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years

f. Proclaimed heritage sites
g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
h. Meteorites and fossils
i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The National Estate includes the following:

a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
c. Historical settlements and townscapes
d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
f. Sites of Archaeological and palaeontological importance
g. Graves and burial grounds
h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

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

a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line, canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m^2 or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m^2
e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

Structures

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A structure 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.

Alter means any action affecting the structure, appearance or physical properties of a place or object, whether by way of structural or other works, by painting, plastering or the decoration or any other means.

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial)

a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;

b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological 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 palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or

d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological 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 (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

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 of 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.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the Human Tissue Act (Act 65 of 1983) and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations** (**Ordinance no. 12 of 1980**) (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated to) before exhumation can take place.

Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **Human Tissues Act** (**Act 65 of 1983 as amended**).

3.2 The National Environmental Management Act

This 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.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Survey of literature

A survey of available literature was undertaken in order to place the development area in an archaeological and historical context. The sources utilized in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

4.2 Field survey

The field assessment section of the study was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of heritage significance in the area of the proposed development. The location/position of all sites, features and objects was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while detailed photographs were also taken where possible.

4.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are sometimes interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.

4.4 Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified are documented according to a general set of minimum standards. Co-ordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Nali Sustainability Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for a proposed Mixed Use Development on Portions of the farm Knopjeslaagte (Knoppieslaagte) 385JR. The study area is located a few kilometers northeast of Diepsloot, in the Timsrand Agricultural Holdings area of Gauteng.

The topography of the area is relatively flat and open with some tree cover, and is characterized by rolling grassveld. The larger area within which it falls has been disturbed by residential, industrial and other developments (bordering the study area) such as housing and related infrastructure, while the area itself has also been disturbed in the past by agricultural activities and other activities. The area is located south of the N14 road between Pretoria and Krugersdorp. The informal dumping of residential refuse and building material occurs in sections of the area as well. Dense grass cover in sections made visibility difficult.

Some sites of cultural heritage (recent historical) origin and significance were identified and recorded in the area during the assessment, and will be discussed in the next section.

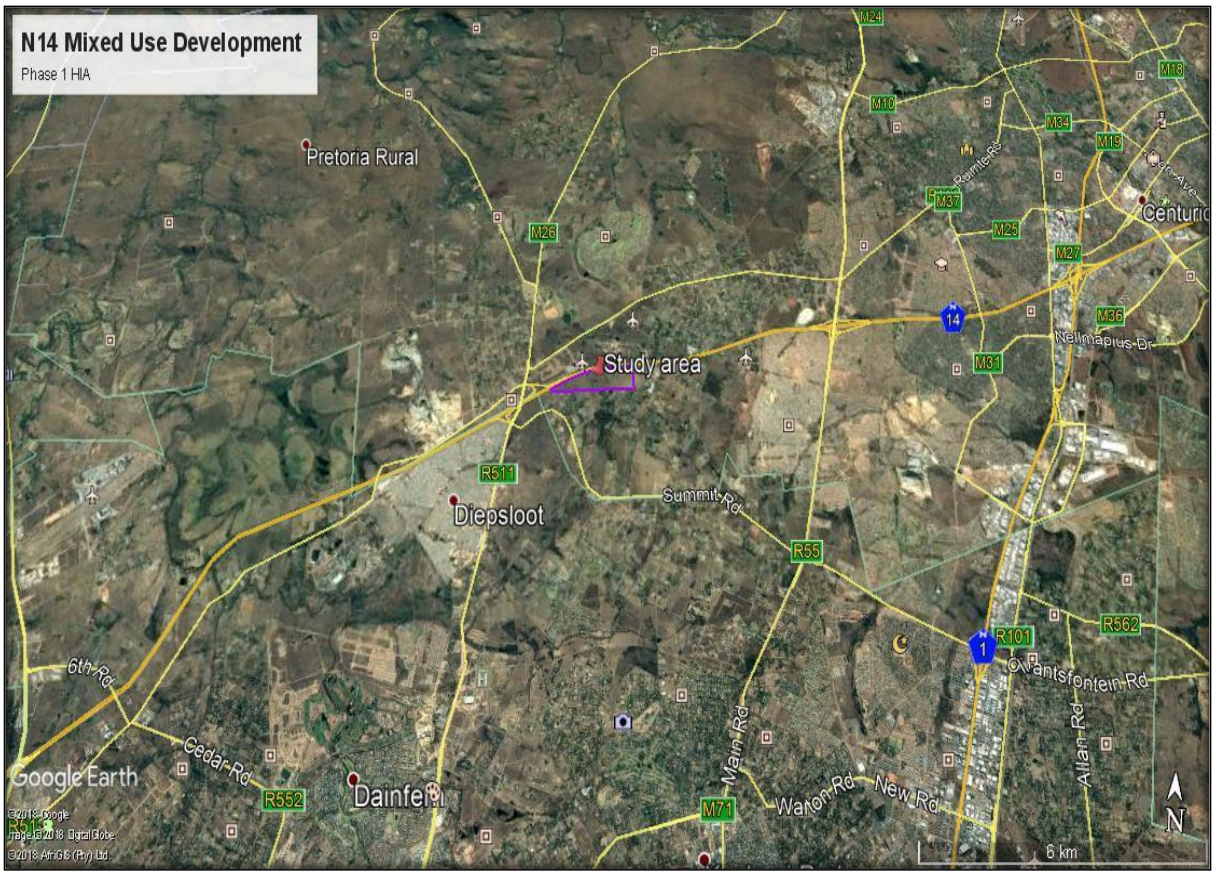

Fig.1: General location of study area (Google Earth 2018).

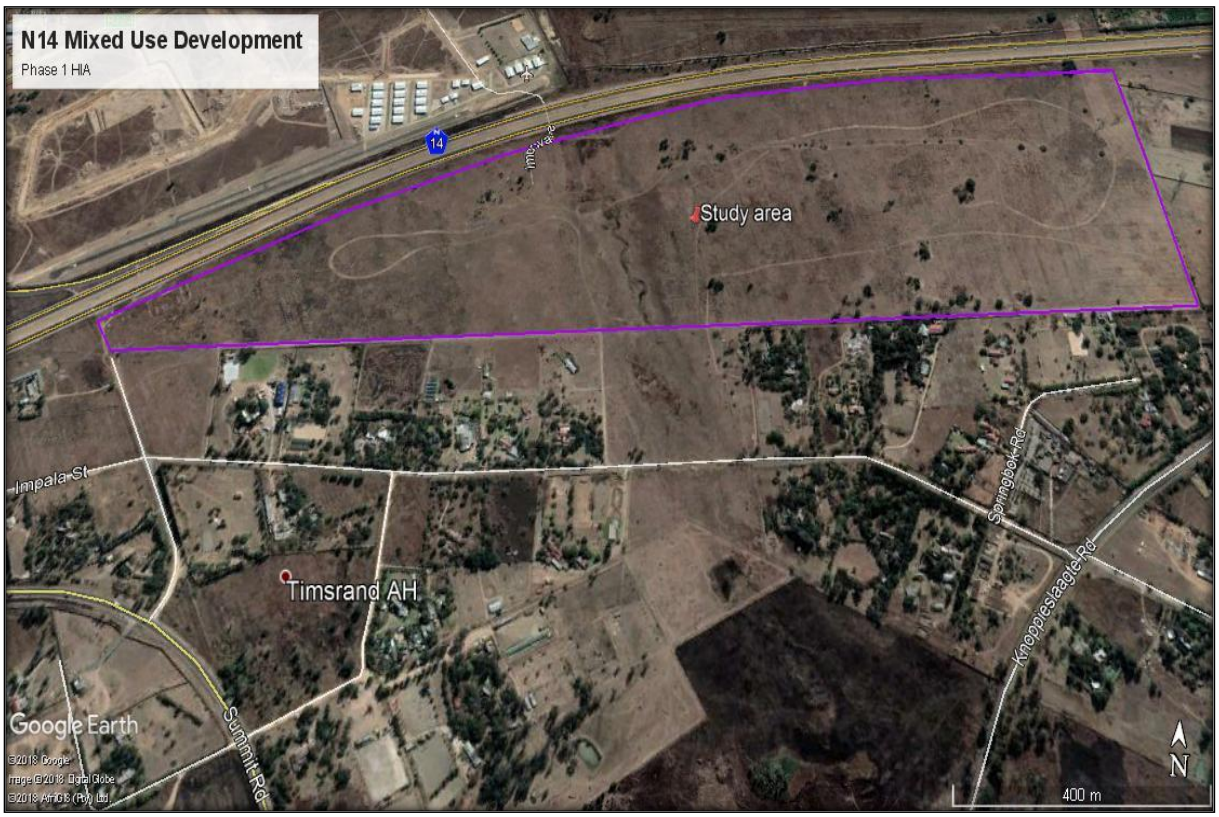

Fig.2: Closer view of study area (Google Earth 2018).

Fig.3: View of section of area.

Fig.4: Another view of a section of the area.
Note the informal dumping.

Fig.5: A general view of the area.

Fig.6: Note the open flat nature of that is characteristic of most of the area.

Fig.7: Another view of the general area.

Fig.8: Clumps of trees occur sporadically around the area.

Fig.9: Another view of a section of the area.
Dense grass cover hampered visibility partially.

Fig.10: Evidence of old ploughed fields is visible in parts.

Fig.11: A drainage line/wetland section is present in a section as well.

6. DISCUSSION

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic (stone) material was mainly used to produce tools. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided basically into three periods. It is however important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. A basic sequence for the South African Stone Age (Lombard et.al 2012) is as follows:

Earlier Stone Age (ESA) up to 2 million – more than 200 000 years ago
Middle Stone Age (MSA) less than 300 000 – 20 000 years ago
Later Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 2000 years ago

It should also be noted that these dates are not a neat fit because of variability and overlapping ages between sites (Lombard et.al 2012: 125).

According to Bergh (1999: p.4) no Stone Age sites or occurrences are known in the direct area, although Later Stone Age sites are known in the larger geographical area (including Zwartkops, Hennopsrivier, Uitkomstgrot, Glenferness, Pietkloof and Zevenfontein).

No Stone Age sites or objects (such as stone tools) were identified in the area. If any Stone Age artifacts are to be found in the area then it would more than likely be single, out of context, stone tools.

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce artifacts. In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases (Bergh 1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which are widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

As with the Stone Age, Bergh (1999) does not indicate any known Early (EIA) Iron Age sites in the specific or larger geographical area, although stone-walled Late Iron Age sites are known to exist in the much larger geographical area (e.g. at Melvillekoppies and Bruma)[Bergh 1999: 6].

Based on Tom Huffman's research it is possible that LIA sites, features or material could be present in the larger area. This will include the Ntsuanatsatsi facies of the Urewe Tradition, dating to between AD1450 and AD1650 (Huffman 2007: 167); the Uitkomst facies of the same tradition (AD1700 to AD1820) [p.171]; Olifantspoort facies of Urewe (AD1500 – AD1700) [p.191], as well as the Buispoort facies of Urewe, dating to around AD1700 – AD1840 (p.203).

No Iron Age occurrences were identified in the study area during the assessment.

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. The first Europeans travelling close to this area were the early travelers Cornwallis Harris in 1836 & Livingstone in 1847. These groups were closely followed by the Voortrekkers after 1844 (Bergh 1999: 12-13). The larger area also saw some activity during Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) (Bergh 1999: 51; 54).

The sites identified and recorded during the September 2018 field assessment dates to the recent historical period.

The oldest map that could be obtained from the database of the Chief Surveyor General (CSG Document 10HC5Y01) is for Portion 2 and dates to 1905. It was then known as Knopjeslaagte No.140 and was situated in the District of Pretoria and the Ward of Witwatersrand. This map indicates that Portion 2 was transferred by deed to one H.A. Pretorius on the 10th of March 1905 and was surveyed in March 1905 as well. A 1909 map for Portion 3 of the farm (CSG Document 10290501) indicates that the whole farm was originally granted by deed to one D. J. J. Oosthuizen in October 1859. Portion 3 was surveyed in May 1909.

Previous work by the author of this report (see List of References) on Portions 12 & 13 of the same farm also found no Stone Age and/or Iron Age sites, features or material, but did identify some recent grave sites similar to the one found during the September assessment (Pelser 2016).

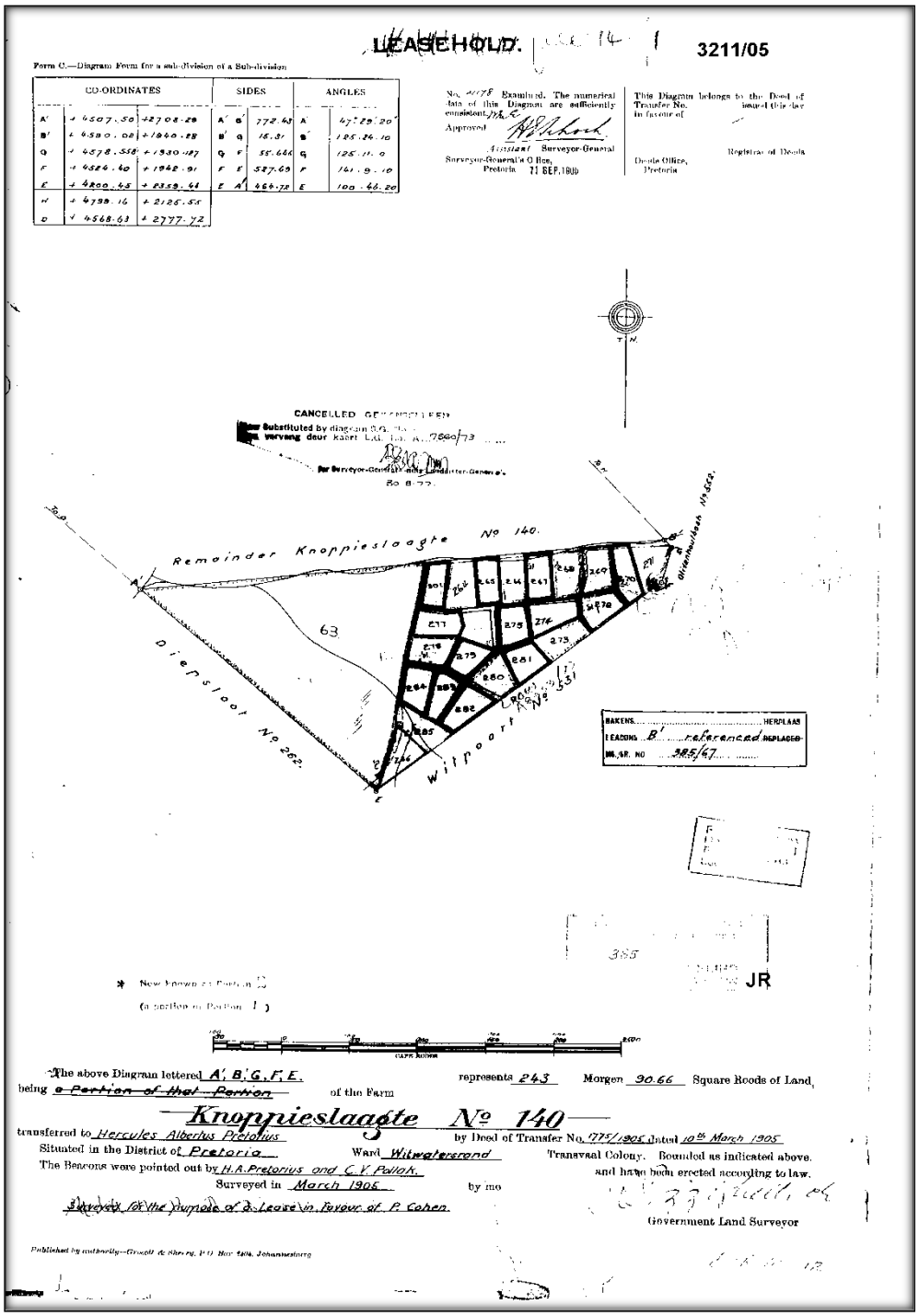

Fig.12: A 1905 map of the farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

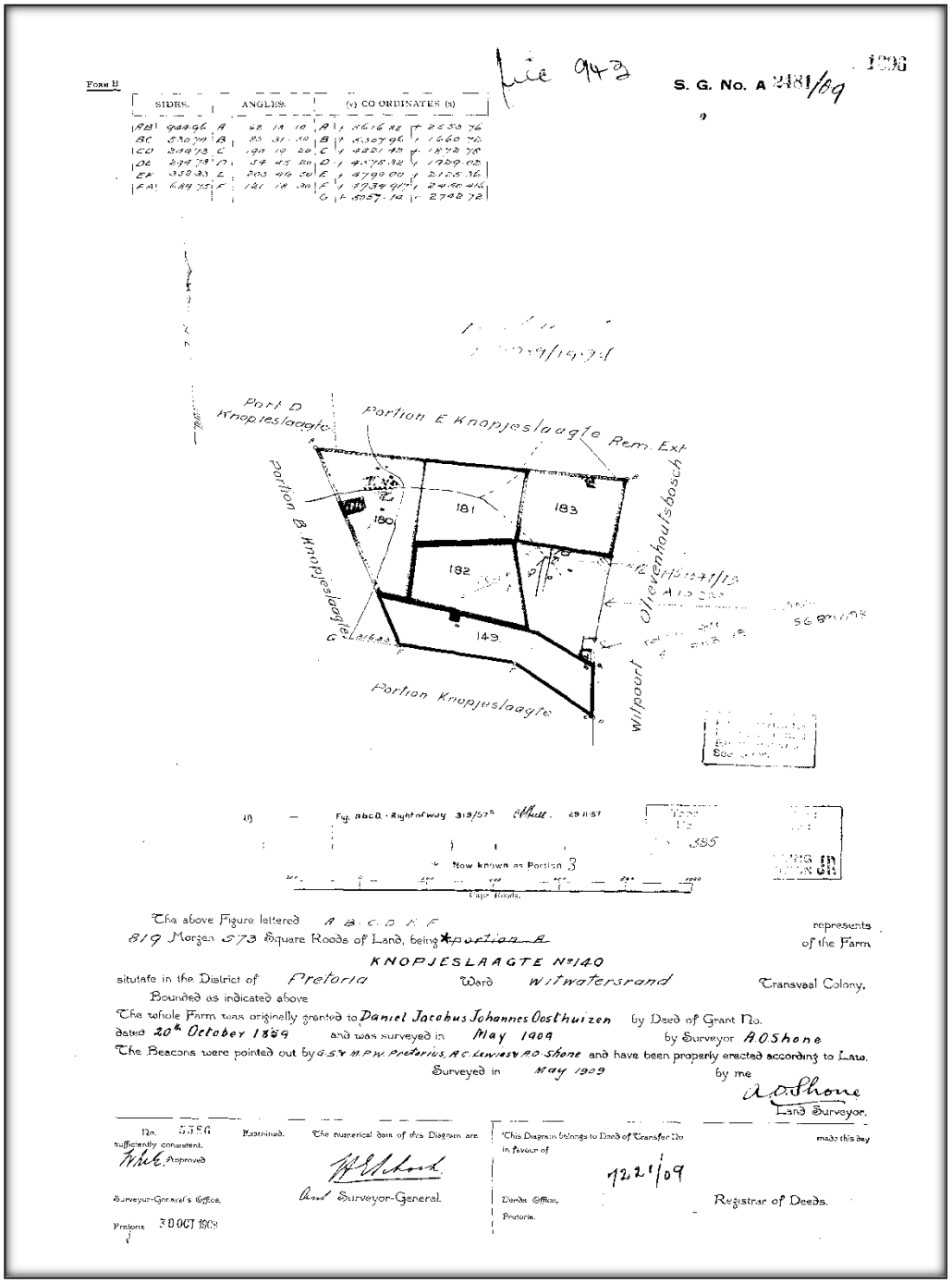

Fig.13: A 1909 map of the farm (www.csg.dla.gov.za).

Results of the September 2018 Fieldwork

Some sites dating to recent historical times were identified and recorded during the assessment of the area. Of these a grave site is the most significant and mitigation measures will have to be implemented should the site be directly impacted on by the proposed development actions.

The other recent sites or features recorded include the foundations and ruins of recent farming-related structures (homestead and others). Some of these (including a cement dam) are located close to the grave site. These sites and features are however not older than 60

years of age or of any heritage significance and no mitigation measures are required and should the planned development impact on them they could be demolished.

Fig.14: A view of some recent structures foundations close to the grave site identified.

Fig.15: Another view of the site.

Fig.16: A cement dam close to the grave site.

Fig.17: A view of the recent farmstead & related ruins in the area.

Fig.18: Another view of the site.

The Grave Site

The site contains around 43 graves. Most of these are stone-packed without any headstones, while 12 of the graves have formal headstones and are demarcated by stones, bricks and/or cement borders. Of these 12 with headstones, some have inscriptions on and some only incised crosses. The inscriptions on most are faded and difficult to read, but three could be read. They identify the following individuals and families:

1. R. J. Modiselle. 9.7.1957 (presumed date of death)
2. Alfred Ndhlovu. 1914.3 – 1973-6 (date of birth and death)
3. No name but 7/10/1972 (presumed date of death)

From this information it can be deduced that the site and graves most likely date to between the 1950's and 1970s although some could date to slightly earlier or later than that. It seems as if the site has been recently visited and cleaned and could indicate knowledge of its presence by descendants of the deceased individuals buried here.

From a Cultural Heritage perspective Graves and Graveyards are always of High Significance, and all efforts should be made to avoid negative impacts on such sites. With the site located within the footprint of the proposed developments area, it should be protected and any negative impacts avoided at all costs by fencing the site and keeping it clean. If this cannot be done there is the option of exhuming and relocating the graves to a new location. In order to do this extensive social consultation is required to try and identify possible family members and descendants of the deceased. This needs to be done to obtain consent for the work to be done. Permit applications to various departments are also required, and only once all of these permissions are in place can the physical exhumation and relocation process be undertaken and completed.

GPS Location: S25 54 36.40 E28 02 07.00
Cultural Significance: High – Graves always carry a High Significance rating
Heritage Significance: Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field Ratings: Local Grade IIIB: Should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (High/ Medium significance).
Mitigation: If the graves cannot be protected in situ and is to be negatively impacted then they could be exhumed and relocated after detailed consultation with possible descendants have been concluded and permits have been obtained from various local, provincial and National government departments. The first prize would however be to preserve and manage the Site and graves intact.

Fig.19: A view of the grave site.

Fig.20: Another view of the site.

Fig.21: Two graves with headstones.

Fig.22: The headstone of R.J.Modiselle.

Fig.23: Another grave with a headstone.
The inscription is faded.

Fig.24: Headstone without name and dates inscribed.

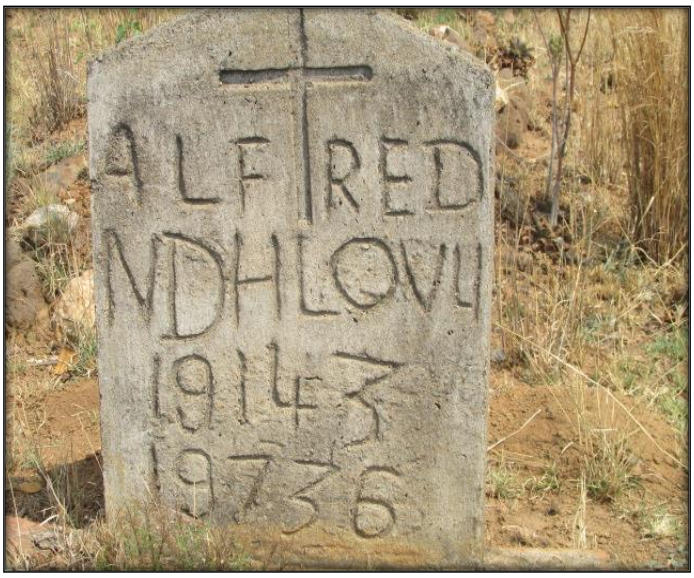

Fig.25: The headstone of Alfred Ndhlovu.

Fig.26: A headstone with only a date inscribed.

Fig.27: A view of two other graves with formal headstones. There are no inscriptions on these two.

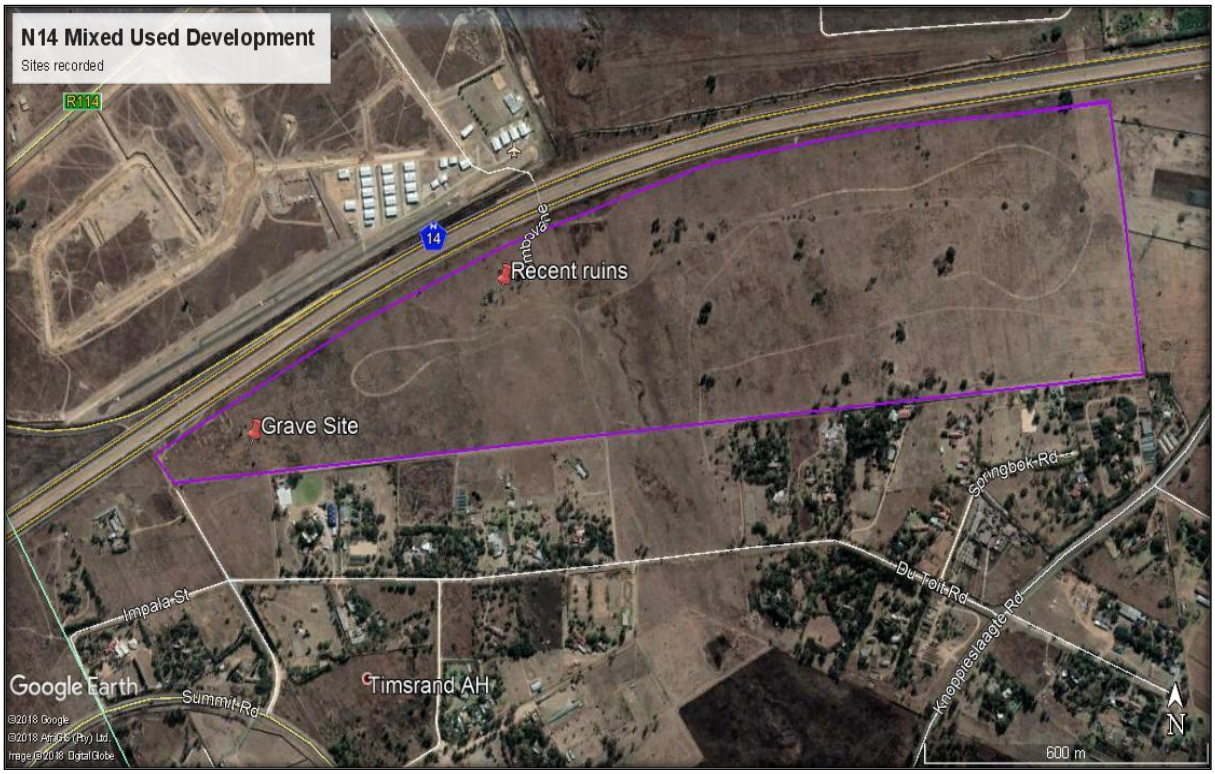

Fig.28: The location of the site recorded (Google Earth 2018).

Fig.29: Closer view of the grave site location and the ruins & dam close by (Google Earth 2018).

Fig.30: Closer view of the location of some recent farmstead and related ruins (Google Earth 2018).

Based on the assessment it is recommended that the development should be allowed to continue, taking into consideration the recommended mitigation measures above and at the end of the report.

Furthermore it should be noted that although all efforts were made to cover the total area and therefore to identify all possible sites or features of cultural (archaeological and/or historical) heritage origin and significance, that there is always the possibility of something being missed. This will include low stone-packed or unmarked graves.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

APelser Archaeological Consulting (APAC) was appointed by Nali Sustainability Solutions to undertake a Phase 1 HIA for a proposed Mixed Use Development on Portions of the farm Knopjeslaagte (Knoppieslaagte) 385JR. The study area is located a few kilometers northeast of Diepsloot, in the Timsrand Agricultural Holdings area of Gauteng.

A number of known cultural heritage sites (archaeological and/or historical) exist in the larger geographical area within which the study area falls. There are no known sites on the specific land parcel, but some were identified in the study area during the assessment.

Sites dating to recent historical times were identified and recorded during the assessment of the area. Of these a grave site is the most significant and mitigation measures will have to be implemented should the site be directly impacted on by the proposed development actions.

The other recent sites or features recorded include the foundations and ruins of recent farming-related structures (homestead and others). These sites and features are however not older than 60 years of age or of any heritage significance and no mitigation measures are required and should the planned development impact on them they could be demolished.

The grave site contains around 43 graves. Most of these are stone-packed without any headstones, while 12 of the graves have formal headstones and are demarcated by stones, bricks and/or cement borders. From the legible inscriptions on some of the headstones it can be deduced that the site and graves most likely date to between the 1950's and 1970s although some could date to slightly earlier or later than that. It seems as if the site has been recently visited and cleaned and could indicate knowledge of its presence by descendants of the deceased individuals buried here.

From a Cultural Heritage perspective Graves and Graveyards are always of High Significance, and all efforts should be made to avoid negative impacts on such sites. With the site located within the footprint of the proposed developments area, it should be protected and any negative impacts avoided at all costs by fencing the site and keeping it clean. If this cannot be done there is the option of exhuming and relocating the graves to a new location. In order to do this extensive social consultation is required to try and identify possible family members and descendants of the deceased. This needs to be done to obtain consent for the work to be done. Permit applications to various departments are also required, and only once all of these permissions are in place can the physical exhumation and relocation process be undertaken and completed.

The subterranean nature of cultural heritage (archaeological and/or historical) sites, features or material (including low stone-packed or unmarked burials) should always be kept in mind. Should any previously unknown or invisible sites, features or material be uncovered during any development actions then an expert should be contacted to investigate and provide recommendations on the way forward.

Finally, from a Cultural Heritage point of view, the development should be allowed to continue, taking cognizance of the above recommendations.

8. REFERENCES

General & Closer view of study area location and Aerial Views of Sites recorded: Google Earth 2018.

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Chief Surveyor General Database – www.csg.dla.gov.za. Documents No: 10HC5Y01 & 10290501.

APPENDIX A
DEFINITION OF TERMS:

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.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

APPENDIX B
DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:

Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.

Aestetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.

Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period

Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.

Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.

Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province region or locality.

APPENDIX C
SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

Cultural significance:

- Low: A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.

- Medium: Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.

- High: Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

Heritage significance:

- Grade I: Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance

- Grade II: Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate

- Grade III: Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

Field ratings:

i. National Grade I significance: should be managed as part of the national estate

ii. Provincial Grade II significance: should be managed as part of the provincial estate

iii. Local Grade IIIA: should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)

iv. Local Grade IIIB: should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance)

v. General protection A (IV A): site should be mitigated before destruction (high/medium significance)

vi. General protection B (IV B): site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)

vii. General protection C (IV C): phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

APPENDIX D
PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:

Formal protection:

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – Grade I and II
Protected areas - An area surrounding a heritage site
Provisional protection – For a maximum period of two years
Heritage registers – Listing Grades II and III
Heritage areas – Areas with more than one heritage site included
Heritage objects – e.g. Archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

General protection:

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states
Structures – Older than 60 years
Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites
Burial grounds and graves
Public monuments and memorials

APPENDIX E
HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES

1. Pre-assessment or Scoping Phase – Establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.

2. Baseline Assessment – Establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.

3. Phase I Impact Assessment – Identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.

4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – If there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.

5. Phase II Mitigation or Rescue – Planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.

6. Phase III Management Plan – For rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.