Cultural heritage impact assessment for the
PROPOSED RESORT DEVELOPMENT ON A PORTION OF THE FARM DAMLAAGTE 229, NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, FREE STATE PROVINCE

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED RESORT DEVELOPMENT ON A PORTION OF THE FARM DAMLAAGTE 229, NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, FREE STATE PROVINCE

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INDEX
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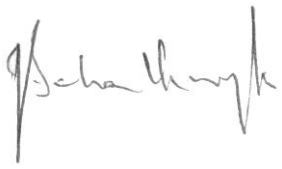
Declaration:

I, J.A. van Schalkwyk, declare that I do not have any financial or personal interest in the proposed development, nor its developers or any of their subsidiaries, apart from the provision of heritage assessment and management services.



J A van Schalkwyk (D Litt et Phil)
Heritage Consultant
February 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED RESORT DEVELOPMENT ON A PORTION OF THE FARM DAMLAAGTE 229, NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, FREE STATE PROVINCE

The aim of the survey was to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural significance found within the area in which it is proposed to construct a resort development.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region surrounding the study area consists two components. The first is an extensive Stone Age occupation, which in most cases clustered in the vicinity of the various water sources as well as preferred habitable areas such as hills and outcrops. This period, spanning many thousands of years, was followed by a much shorter Iron Age occupation. This pre-colonial period, spanning many thousands of years, was followed by a much shorter farming and urban component.

- Two informal burial places were identified. The first is a single grave, probably that of a former landowner. The second is a cemetery containing as many as 25 graves, all probably of former farm labourers. In most cases the graves are only marked with stone cairns and have no headstones with any information on it. Burial sites are usually significant to descendants of people buried there, unless the site can be linked to a historic significant individual or group of individuals, or a specific event. As this is not the case here, they are viewed to have to following significance:
    - High on a local level – Grade III
    - It is recommended that these burials are left in place and that they are permanently fenced off with a buffer of at least 10 metres from the outer most graves. If any of these burial sites cannot be avoided, it is recommended that graves are relocated after the proper procedure has been followed – see Appendix 3.

Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue on condition of acceptance of the recommended mitigation measures. We also recommend that if archaeological sites or graves are exposed during development activities, it should immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.

J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
February 2014

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Property details						
Province	Free State					
Magisterial district	Parys					
Local municipality	Ngwathe					
Topo-cadastral map	2627DC					
Closest town	Sasolburg					
Farm name & no.	Damlaagte 229					
Coordinates	Polygon (approximate)					
	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude
	1	S 26.77352	E 27.63418	2	S 26.77247	E 27.63910
	3	S 26.78297	E 27.63796	4	S 26.77979	E 27.63014

Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) of the NHR Act	Yes/No
Construction of road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length	No
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length	No
Development exceeding 5000 sq m	Yes
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions	Yes
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 sq m	Yes
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	No

Development	
Description	Proposed resort development
Project name	Agricultural and Equestrian Village

Land use	
Previous land use	Farming
Current land use	Farming

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TERMS

Study area: Refers to the entire study area as indicated by the client in the accompanying Fig. 1 & 2.

Stone Age: The first and longest part of human history is the Stone Age, which began with the appearance of early humans between 3-2 million years ago. Stone Age people were hunters, gatherers and scavengers who did not live in permanently settled communities. Their stone tools preserve well and are found in most places in South Africa and elsewhere.

Early Stone Age	2 000 000 - 150 000 Before Present
Middle Stone Age	150 000 - 30 000 BP
Late Stone Age	30 000 - until c. AD 200

Iron Age: Period covering the last 1800 years, when new people brought a new way of life to southern Africa. They established settled villages, cultivated domestic crops such as sorghum, millet and beans, and they herded cattle as well as sheep and goats. As they produced their own iron tools, archaeologists call this the Iron Age.

Early Iron Age	AD 200 - AD 900
Middle Iron Age	AD 900 - AD 1300
Late Iron Age	AD 1300 - AD 1830

Historical Period: Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1840 - in this part of the country

ABBREVIATIONS

ADRC	Archaeological Data Recording Centre
ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists
BP	Before Present
CS-G	Chief Surveyor-General
EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Later Stone Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED RESORT DEVELOPMENT ON A PORTION OF THE FARM DAMLAAGTE 229, NGWATHE LOCAL MUNICIPALITY, FREE STATE PROVINCE

1. INTRODUCTION

It is proposed to develop a resort: agricultural and equestrian village, on a section of the farm Damlaagte 229 in the Fezile Dabi district municipality of the Free State province.

South Africa's heritage resources, also described as the 'national estate', comprise a wide range of sites, features, objects and beliefs. According to Section 27(18) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), Act 25 of 1999, no person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site.

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was therefore appointed by **Index** to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to determine if any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur within the boundaries of the area where it is planned to develop the resort complex.

This HIA report forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by the EIA Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and is intended for submission to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

This report does not deal with development projects outside of or even adjacent to the study area as is presented in Section 5 of this report. The same holds true for heritage sites, except in a generalised sense where it is used to create an overview of the heritage potential in the larger region.

2.1 **Scope of work**

The scope of work for this study consisted of:

- Conducting of a desk-top investigation of the area, in which all available literature, reports, databases and maps were studied; and
- A visit to the proposed development area.

The objectives were to

- Identify possible archaeological, cultural and historic sites within the proposed development area;
- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources;

- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance.

2.2 **Limitations**

The investigation has been influenced by the following factors:

- The unpredictability of archaeological remains occurring below the surface.

2.3 **Assumptions**

- It is assumed that the Social Impact Assessment and Public Participation Process might also result in the identification of sites, features and objects and that these then will also have to be considered in the EIA.
- It is assumed that a Paleontological Review will be done by a suitably qualified specialist.

3. HERITAGE RESOURCES

3.1 **The National Estate**

The NHRA (No. 25 of 1999) defines the heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations that must be considered part of the national estate to include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, including-
    - ancestral graves;
    - royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
    - graves of victims of conflict;
    - graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
    - historical graves and cemeteries; and
    - other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, including-
    - objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
    - objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
    - ethnographic art and objects;
    - military objects;
    - objects of decorative or fine art;
    - objects of scientific or technological interest; and
    - books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as

defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

3.2 **Cultural significance**

In the NHRA, Section 2 (vi), it is stated that ‘‘cultural significance’’ means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This is determined in relation to a site or feature’s uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential.

According to Section 3(3) of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of

- its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

A matrix was developed whereby the above criteria were applied for the determination of the significance of each identified site (see Appendix 1). This allowed some form of control over the application of similar values for similar sites.

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4. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 **Extent of the Study**

This survey and impact assessment covers the area as presented in Section 5 and as illustrated in Figures 1 & 3.

4.2 **Methodology**

4.2.1 *Preliminary investigation*

4.2.1.1 Survey of the literature
A survey of the relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the area. In this regard, various anthropological, archaeological, historical sources and heritage impact assessment reports were consulted – see list of references below.

- Information on events, sites and features in the larger region were obtained from these sources.

4.2.1.2 Data bases
The *Heritage Atlas Database,* the *Environmental Potential Atlas*, the *Chief Surveyor General* (CS-G) and the *National Archives of South Africa* (NASA) were consulted.

- Database surveys produced a number of sites located in the larger region of the proposed development.

4.2.1.3 Other sources
Aerial photographs and topocadastral and other maps were also studied - see the list of references below.

- Information of a very general nature was obtained from these sources.

4.2.2 *Field survey*

The area that had to be investigated was identified by **Index** by means of maps. The study area was accessed on foot and different transects were walked across it. This was influenced by agricultural fields. See Fig. 1 for the track log that was kept.

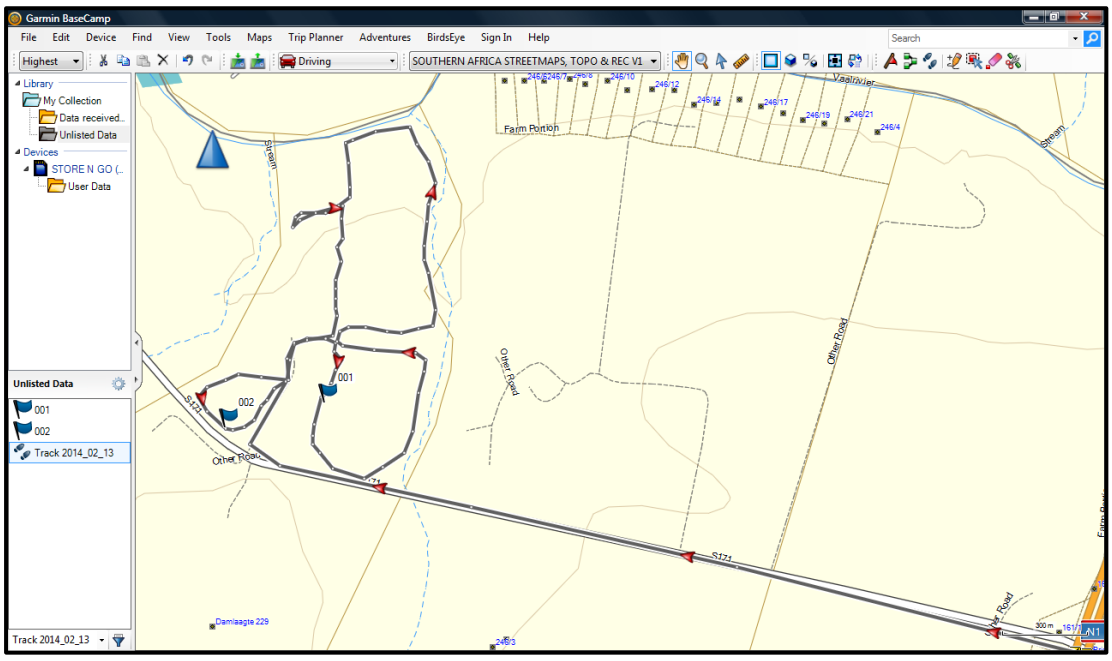

Fig. 1. Track log of the field survey.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Site location and description

The study area is a part of the farm Damlaagte 229 in the Fezile Dabi municipal district of the Free State Province. It covers an irregular section of land south of the Vaal River, west of the N1 and north of a small regional road running parallel to the river (Fig. 2). For more detail please see the Technical Summary presented above (p. iii).

The geology is made up of sand, changing to arenite to the east of the study area. The original vegetation is classified as Moist Cool Highveld Grassland. However, most of this has been replaced or destroyed due to agricultural activities.

The topography is very flat and no hills or outcrops that drew people to settle in its vicinity occur in the region.

The farm Damlaagte 229 was originally part of the larger farm named Zeekoefontein 261. The section known as Damlaagte was transferred in October 1894 by Deed of Transfer 7265, 7267, 7269 and 7271 to BRC and MPJ Lindeque.

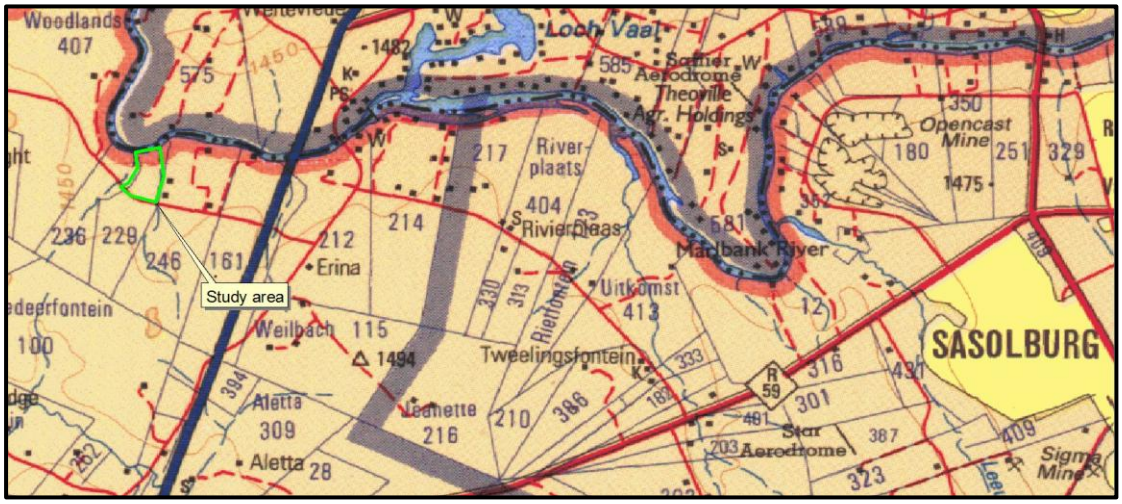

Fig. 2. Location of the study area in regional context.
(Map 2628: Chief Surveyor-General)

Fig. 3. Views over different sections of the study area.

Fig. 4. Aerial view of the site.
(Photo: Google Earth

The 1945 version of the 1:50 000 topocadastral map shows that very little development has taken place in the region. However, it does indicate the existence of graves, which has being identified as site no. 1 (see below).

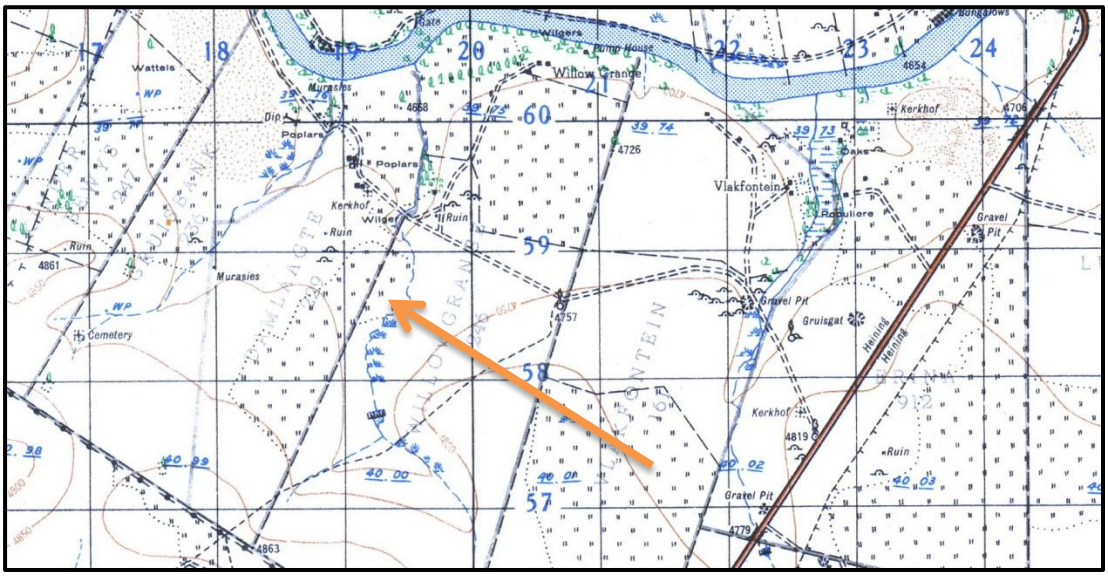

Fig. 5. The 1945 version of the 1:50 000 cadastral map.

5.2 **Project description**

The study area is a part of the farm Damlaagte 229 in the Fezile Dabi municipal district of the Free State Province (Fig. 6). It covers an irregular section of land south of the Vaal River, west of the N1 and north of a small regional road running parallel to the river (Fig. 2). The development is presented in Fig. 7 below.

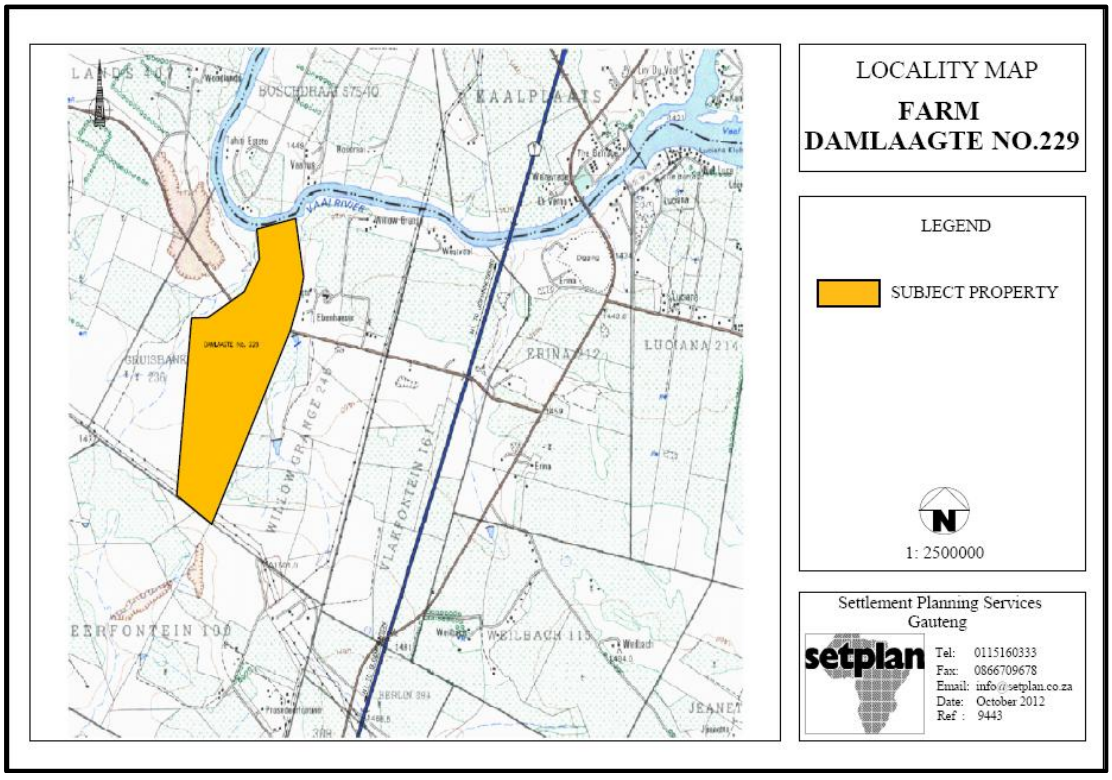

Fig. 6. Location of the proposed development.
(Map supplied by Index)

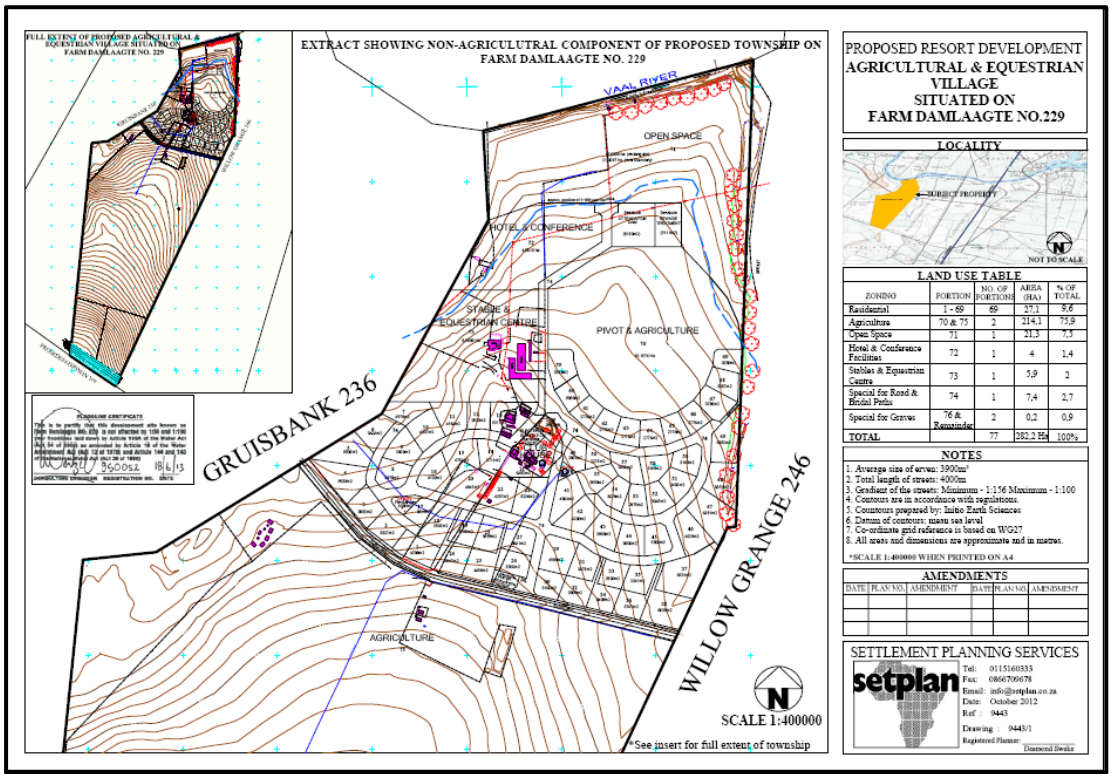

Fig. 7. Layout of the proposed development.
(Map supplied by Index)

5.3 **Regional overview**

5.3.1 *Stone Age*

The region has been inhabited by humans since Early Stone Age (ESA) times. Tools dating to this period are mostly, although not exclusively, found in the vicinity of watercourses. The original dating and evolutionary scheme for the development of tools during this early period, was based on a study of the river terrace gravels of the Vaal River, referred to as the *Older*, the *Younger* and the *Youngest gravels* (Söhnge, Visser & Van Riet-Lowe1937; Breuil 1948). However, on subsequent investigation, the findings derived from this proved to be unacceptable as it was based on incorrect interpretations of the river gravels. It was only with the excavation of similar material from sealed, stratified sites, that it was realised that the material from the river gravels was not in is its primary context, having been uncovered and washed about over many millenia. Consequently, artefacts derived from such surface collections are now seen to have little significance.

The oldest of these tools are known as choppers, crudely produced from large pebbles found in the river. Later, *Homo erectus* and early *Homo sapiens* people made tools shaped on both sides, called bifaces. Biface technology is known as the Acheulean tradition, from St Acheul in France, where bifaces were first identified in the mid-19th century. Biface technology is found over a large area of Africa, some parts of India, Arabia and the Near East, as well as parts of western Europe. This is one of the longest-lasting technologies the world has known, spanning a period of more than 1,5 million years.

During Middle Stone Age (MSA) times (c. 150 000 – 30 000 BP), people became more mobile, occupying areas formerly avoided. According to Thackeray (1992) the MSA is a period that still remains somewhat murky, as much of the MSA lies beyond the limits of

conventional radiocarbon dating. However, the concept of the MSA remains useful as a means of identifying a technological stage characterized by flakes and flake-blades with faceted platforms, produced from prepared cores, as distinct from the core tool-based ESA technology.

Open sites were still preferred near watercourses. These people were adept at exploiting the huge herds of animals that passed through the area, on their seasonal migration. As a result, tools belonging to this period also mostly occur in the open or in erosion dongas. Similar to the ESA material, artefacts from these surface collections are viewed not to be in a primary context and have little or no significance.

Late Stone Age (LSA) people had even more advanced technology than the MSA people and therefore succeeded in occupying even more diverse habitats. Also, for the first time we now get evidence of people's activities derived from material other than stone tools. Ostrich eggshell beads, ground bone arrowheads, small bored stones and wood fragments with incised markings are traditionally linked with the LSA.

LSA people preferred, though not exclusively, to occupy rock shelters and caves and it is this type of sealed context that make it possible for us to learn much more about them than is the case with earlier periods.

In the case of the LSA people, they have also left us with a rich legacy of rock art, which is an expression of their complex social and spiritual beliefs. Site with engravings are found at Redan (east of Vereeniging) and in the Vaal River west of Vanderbijlpark. A bit more to the west, south of Parys, some engravings as well as paintings occur.

5.3.2 *Iron Age*

The occupation of the larger geographical area did not start much before the 1500s. To understand all of this, we have to take a look at the broader picture. Towards the end of the first millennium AD, Early Iron Age communities underwent a drastic change, brought on by increasing trade on the East African coast. This led to the rise of powerful ruling elites, for example at Mapungubwe. The abandonment of Mapungubwe (c. 1270) and other contemporaneous settlements show that widespread drought conditions led to the decline and eventual disintegration of this state.

By the 16th century things changed again, with the climate becoming warmer and wetter, creating condition that allowed Late Iron Age (LIA) farmers to occupy areas previously unsuitable, for example the Witwatersrand and the treeless, windswept plains of the Free State.

This period of consistently high rainfall started in about AD 1780. At the same time, maize was introduced from Maputo and grown extensively. Given good rains, maize crops yield far more than sorghum and millets. This increase in food production probably led to increased populations in coastal area as well as the central highveld interior by the beginning of the 19th century.

This wet period came to a sudden end sometime between 1800 and 1820 by a major drought lasting 3 to 5 years. The drought must have caused an agricultural collapse on a large, subcontinent scale.

This was also a period of great military tension. Military pressure from Zululand spilled onto the highveld by at least 1821. Various marauding groups of displaced Sotho-Tswana moved across the plateau in the 1820s. Mzilikazi raided the plateau extensively between 1825 and 1837. The Boers trekked into this area in the 1830s. And throughout this time settled communities of Tswana people also attacked each other.

As a result of this troubled period, Sotho-Tswana people concentrated into large towns for defensive purposes. Because of the lack of trees they built their settlements in stone. These

stone-walled villages were almost always located near cultivatable soil and a source of water. Such sites occur on the farm Procedeerfontein, located approximately 5km south of the study area.

5.3.3 *Historic period*

White settlers moved into the area during the first half of the 19th century. They were largely self-sufficient, basing their survival on cattle/sheep farming and hunting. Few towns were established and it remained an undeveloped area until the discovery of gold in the Witwatersrand area.

In 1878 the geologist George Stow discovered coal on the farm Leeuwkuil in the Transvaal. He succeeded in interesting Sammy Marks and Isaac Lewis, who formed accompany named *De Zuid-Afrikaansche en Oranje-Vrijstaatsche Kolen- en Mineralen-Mijn Vereeniging*. This company commissioned Stow to purchase and develop all the farms in which he judged coal to exist. Mining operations began in 1879 and in 1882 the company applied for permission to establish a township on Leeuwkuil. In 1892 the town, named Vereeniging (after the company) was proclaimed.

During the Anglo-Boer War, the Vaal River played a significant role, as it formed a physical barrier that could be crossed only in a few places. Some skirmishes took place to the west of the study area, and most of the bridges were destroyed by the ZAR forces in an effort to keep the British at bay.

The town of Vereeniging became famous as the peace negotiations between the Boer and British forces were negotiated here, but the treaty was signed in Pretoria.

The town of Sasolburg was established in 1950 to serve the South African coal to oil project. According to the various databases that were accessed, apart from contemporary cemeteries, there are no known sites or features of cultural heritage significance in the town or its immediate surrounding area.

5.4 **Identified heritage sites**

The cultural landscape qualities of the region surrounding the study area consists two components. The first is an extensive Stone Age occupation, which in most cases clustered in the vicinity of the various water sources as well as preferred habitable areas such as hills and outcrops. This period, spanning many thousands of years, was followed by a much shorter Iron Age occupation. This pre-colonial period, spanning many thousands of years, was followed by a much shorter farming and urban component.

5.4.1 *Stone Age*

No sites, features or objects of cultural significance dating to the Stone Age were identified in the study area.

5.4 2 *Iron Age*

No sites, features or objects of cultural significance dating to the Iron Age were identified in the study area.

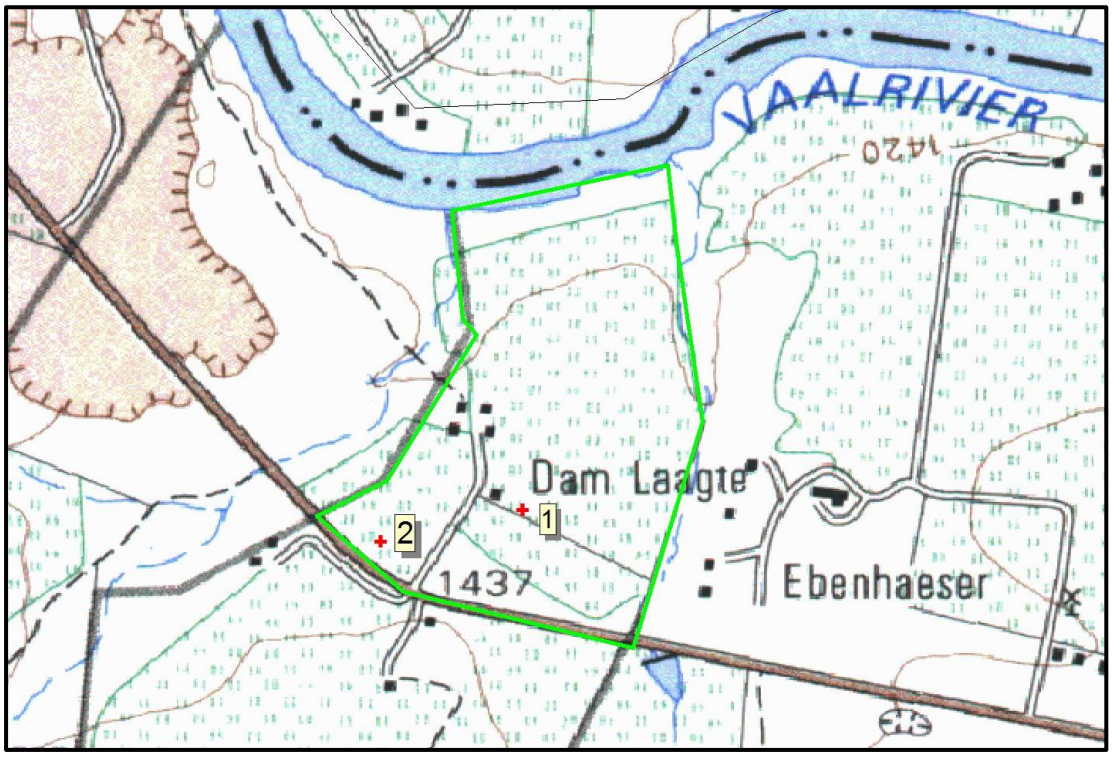

Fig. 8. The study area.
(Map 2627DC: Chief Surveyor-General)

5.4.3 *Historic period*

The following sites, features and object of cultural significance dating to the historic period were identified in the study area.

Location	No. 1 (Centre point) No. 2 (Centre point)	S 26.77998 S 26.78075	E 27.63551 E 27.63212
Description			
Two informal burial places were identified inside the proposed development area. No. 1 is a single grave: George Frederik Jansen van Rensburg – 6 May 1880 to 13 Sept 1937. No. 2 is an informal cemetery containing as many as 25 graves, all probably of former farm labourers. All but three of the graves are only marked with stone cairns and have no headstones with any information on it. Three have headstones, but only one is legible.			
Significance	High on a local level – Grade III		
Mitigation			
All of the burial sites are located inside the identified study area. **Recommendation**: It is recommended that these burials are left in place and that they are permanently fenced off with a suitable type of fence, leaving a buffer of at least 10 metres from the outer most graves. A gate should be installed in order to allow family members to access the graves if required. If any of these burial sites cannot be avoided, it is recommended that graves are relocated after the proper procedure has been followed – see Appendix 3.			

Requirements
See Appendix 3 for a summary of the procedure to follow if some of the graves have to be relocated.

1

2a

2b

Fig. 9. The identified burial places.

6. SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSESSMENT

6.1 **Heritage assessment criteria and grading**

The NHRA stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The following categories are distinguished in Section 7 of the Act:

- **Grade I**: Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;
- **Grade II**: Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; and
- **Grade III**: Other heritage resources worthy of conservation on a local authority level.

The occurrence of sites with a Grade I significance will demand that the development activities be drastically altered in order to retain these sites in their original state. For Grade II and Grade III sites, the applicable of mitigation measures would allow the development activities to continue.

6.2 **Statement of significance**

Based on current information regarding sites in the surrounding area, all sites expected to occur in the study region are judged to have **Grade III significance** and therefore would not prevent the proposed development for continuing after the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and its acceptance by SAHRA.

- Burial sites are usually significant to descendants of people buried there, unless the site can be linked to a historic significant individual or group of individuals, or a specific event. As this is not the case here, they are viewed to have to following significance:

    - High on a local level – Grade III

6.3 **Impact assessment**

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, are based on the present understanding of the development.

Two informal burial places were identified inside the proposed development area.

- The first is a single grave, probably that of a former landowner. The second is a cemetery containing as many as 25 graves, all probably of former farm labourers. In most cases the graves are only marked with stone cairns and have no headstones with any information on it.

    It is recommended that these burials are left in place and that they are permanently fenced off with a buffer of at least 10 metres from the outer most graves. If any of these burial sites cannot be avoided, it is recommended that graves are relocated after the proper procedure has been followed – see Appendix 3.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the survey was to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural significance found within the area in which it is proposed to construct a resort development.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region surrounding the study area consists two components. The first is an extensive Stone Age occupation, which in most cases clustered in the vicinity of the various water sources as well as preferred habitable areas such as hills and outcrops. This period, spanning many thousands of years, was followed by a much shorter Iron Age occupation. This pre-colonial period, spanning many thousands of years, was followed by a much shorter farming and urban component.

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    - High on a local level – Grade III

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graves are relocated after the proper procedure has been followed – see Appendix 3.

Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue on condition of acceptance of the recommended mitigation measures. We also recommend that if archaeological sites or graves are exposed during development activities, it should immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.

8. REFERENCES

8.1 **Data bases**

Chief Surveyor General
Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.
Heritage Atlas Database, Pretoria.
National Archives of South Africa

8.2 **Literature**

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8.3 **Maps and aerial photographs**

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps: 2627DC
Google Earth

APPENDIX 1: CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Significance

According to the NHRA, Section 2(vi) the **significance** of heritage sites and artefacts is determined by it aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technical value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

Matrix used for assessing the significance of each identified site/feature

1. Historic value			
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history			
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history			
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery			
2. Aesthetic value			
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group			
3. Scientific value			
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage			
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period			
4. Social value			
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons			
5. Rarity			
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage			
6. Representivity			
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects			
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class			
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics 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.			
7. Sphere of Significance	High	Medium	Low
International			
National			
Provincial			
Regional			
Local			
Specific community			
8. Significance rating of feature			
1. Low			
2. Medium			
3. High			

APPENDIX 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

All archaeological and palaeontological sites, and meteorites are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) as stated in Section 35:

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the protection of archaeological and palaeontological sites and material and meteorites is the responsibility of a provincial heritage resources authority: Provided that the protection of any wreck in the territorial waters and the maritime cultural zone shall be the responsibility of SAHRA.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (8)(a), all archaeological objects, palaeontological material and meteorites are the property of the State. The responsible heritage authority must, on behalf of the State, at its discretion ensure that such objects are lodged with a museum or other public institution that has a collection policy acceptable to the heritage resources authority and may in so doing establish such terms and conditions as it sees fit for the conservation of such objects.

(3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority offices or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

(4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority-

(a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or 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 which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

In terms of cemeteries and graves the following (Section 36):

(1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

(2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.

(3) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority-

(a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which contains such graves;

(b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, 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 equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)(a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.

APPENDIX 3: RELOCATION OF GRAVES

What follows below is a somewhat generic approach on the steps and procedures to follow if graves are to be relocated:

- If the graves are younger than 60 years, an undertaker can be contracted to deal with the exhumation and reburial. This will include public participation, organising cemeteries, coffins, etc. They need permits and have their own requirements that must be adhered to.

- If the graves are older than 60 years old or of undetermined age, an archaeologist must be in attendance to assist with the exhumation and documentation of the graves. This is a requirement by law.

- SAHRA allows only archaeologists with an accreditation as Principal Investigator for the Relocation of Graves, to oversee such a process.

Once it has been decided to relocate particular graves, the following steps should be taken:

- Notices of the intention to relocate the graves need to be put up at the burial site for a period of 60 days. This should contain information where communities and family members can contact the developer/archaeologist/public-relations officer/undertaker. All information pertaining to the identification of the graves needs to be documented for the application of a SAHRA permit. The notices need to be in at least 3 languages, English, and two other languages. This is a requirement by law.

- Notices of the intention to relocate the graves needs to be placed in at least two local newspapers and have the same information as the above point. This is a requirement by law.

- Local radio stations can also be used to try contact family members. This is not required by law, but is helpful in trying to contact family members.

- During this time (60 days) a suitable cemetery need to be identified close to the development area or otherwise one specified by the family of the deceased.

- An open day for family members should be arranged after the period of 60 days so that they can gather to discuss the way forward, and to sort out any problems. The developer needs to take the families requirements into account. This is a requirement by law.

- Once the 60 days has passed and all the information from the family members have been received, a permit can be requested from SAHRA. This is a requirement by law.

- Once the permit has been received, the graves may be exhumed and relocated.

- All headstones must be relocated with the graves as well as any items found in the grave.

Information needed for the SAHRA permit application

- The permit application needs to be done by an archaeologist.
- A map of the area where the graves have been located.
- A survey report of the area prepared by an archaeologist.
- All the information on the families that have identified graves.
- If graves have not been identified and there are no headstones to indicate the grave, these are then unknown graves and should be handled as if they are older than 60 years. This information also needs to be given to SAHRA.

- A letter from the landowner giving permission to the developer to exhume and relocate the graves.
- A letter from the new cemetery confirming that the graves will be reburied there.
- Details of the farm name and number, magisterial district, and GPS coordinates of the gravesite.