

**Heritage impact assessment for the
PROPOSED LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON THE FARM
RENSBURG 623JR, CLAYVILLE, GAUTENG PROVINCE**

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON THE FARM RENSBURG 623JR, CLAYVILLE, GAUTENG PROVINCE

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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 2015

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON THE FARM RENSBURG 623JR, CLAYVILLE, GAUTENG PROVINCE

M & T Properties proposes the development of a Light Industrial complex on Portions of the Farm Rensburg 623JR in the Clayville region south of Pretoria.

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by **Seedcracker Environmental Consulting** 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 industrial complex.

The aim of the survey was to evaluate potential heritage resources that would occur within the boundaries of the proposed light industrial development.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of a two components. The first is a rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a pre-colonial (Iron Age) occupation and a much later colonial (farmer) component. The rural landscape has always been sparsely populated. The second component is an urban one consisting of a number of smaller towns, most of which developed during the last 150 years or less.

The whole region was subjected to farming activities which would have destroyed any pre-colonial or early colonial heritage features that might have occurred here. The only heritage sites known from the region are cemeteries, all of which are located well outside the area of the proposed development.

- As no sites, features or objects of cultural significance are known to exist in the study area, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development.

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



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
February 2015

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Property details	
Province	Gauteng
Magisterial district	Pretoria
Local municipality	Ukurhuleni
Topo-cadastral map	2528CC
Closest town	Clayville
Farm name & no.	Rensburg 623JR
Portions/Holdings	6, 7, 8, 10, 11

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	No
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	Development of a light industrial complex
Project name	-

Land use	
Previous land use	Farming
Current land use	Vacant

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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. These people, according to archaeological evidence, spoke early variations of the Bantu Language. Because 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

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED LIGHT INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON THE FARM RENSBURG 623JR, CLAYVILLE, GAUTENG PROVINCE

1. INTRODUCTION

M & T Properties proposes the development of a Light Industrial complex on Portions of the Farm Rensburg 623JR in the Clayville region south of Pretoria.

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), No. 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 appointed by **Seedcracker Environmental Consulting** 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 industrial 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 aim of this assessment, broadly speaking, is 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 industrial complex.

This includes:

- Conducting a desk-top investigation of the area;
- A visit to the proposed development site.

The objectives were to

- Identify possible archaeological, cultural and historic sites within the proposed development areas;

- 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.
- During the site visit the grass cover was dense and high, limiting archaeological visibility.
- This report does not consider the palaeontological potential of the development site.

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 identified sites.

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 - 2.

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.

- 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 site was visited on 23 February 2015. The field survey was done according to generally accepted archaeological practices, and was aimed at locating all possible sites, objects and structures. The area that had to be investigated was identified by **Seedcracker Environmental** by means of maps. The area was investigated by following current farm tracks across the site – see Fig. 1.

The *kml* file indicating the location of the power line and substation alternatives was loaded onto a Nexus 7 tablet. This was used, in Google Earth, during the field survey to access the areas.

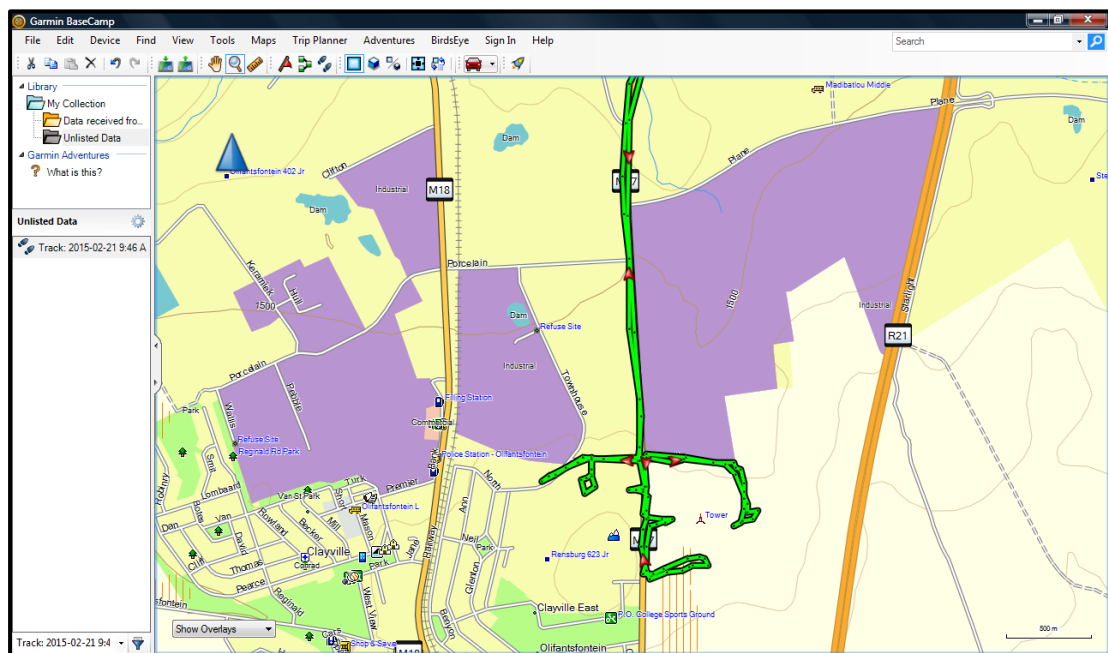


Fig. 1. Track log of the field survey.

4.2.3 Documentation

All sites, objects and structures that are identified are documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities are determined by means of the *Global Positioning System (GPS)* and plotted on a

map. This information is added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

The track log and identified sites were recorded by means of a Garmin Oregon 550 handheld GPS device. Photographic recording was done by means of a Canon EOS 550D digital camera.

Map datum used: Hartebeeshoek 94 (WGS84).

5. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

M & T Properties proposes the development of a Light Industrial complex on Portions 6, 7, 8, 10 and 11 of the Farm Rensburg 623JR in the Clayville region south of Pretoria (see Fig. 2). No further information regarding the development and its layout was available at the time of the site visit

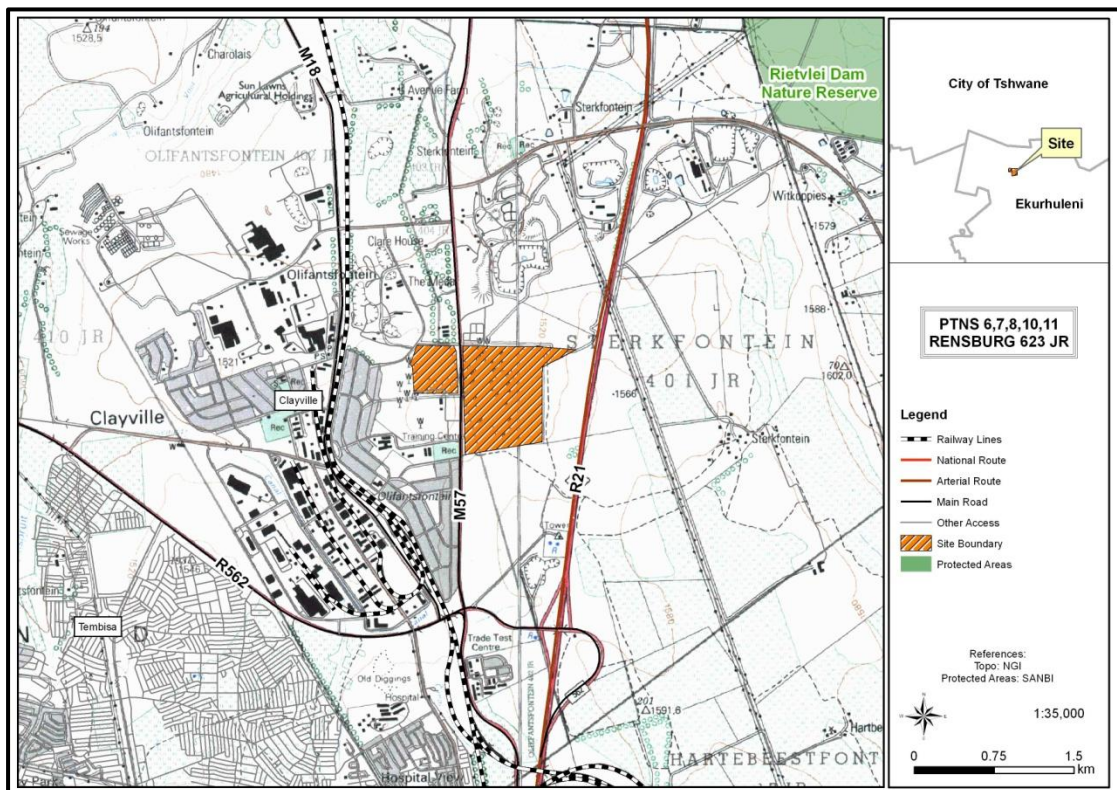


Fig. 2. Layout of the development site.

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Project location

The site is located on both sides of the M57 on the eastern outskirts of the town of Clayville and north of Olifantsfontein industrial centre. The farm Rensburg originally formed part of the farm Sterkfontein 401JR. For more information, please see the Technical Summary presented above (p. iii).

The geology of the region is made up of dolomite. The area is very flat and no natural or manmade features occur on it. The original vegetation is classified as Rocky Highveld Grassland, but has largely been replaced due to former agricultural activities.

The area also used to be used as a radio listening post by the SA Army. This facility largely consisted of a number of towers that served as aerials. When communication systems changed during the late 1970s, these towers were dismantled. The action of erecting this listening post would have had a damaging effect on any heritage resources that might have occurred here in the past.

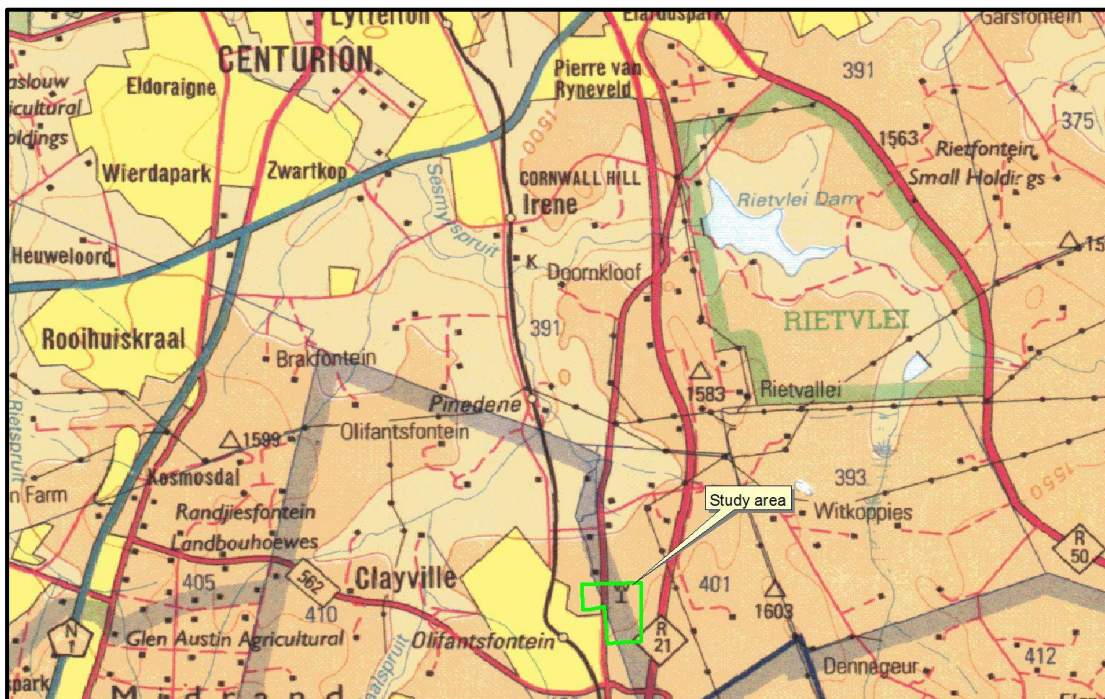


Fig. 3. Location of the study area in regional context.
(Map 2528: Chief Surveyor General)





Fig. 4. Views over the study area.

6.2 Regional overview

The aim of this section is to present an overview of the history of the larger region in order to eventually determine the significance of heritage sites identified in the study area, within the context of their historic, aesthetic, scientific and social value, rarity and representivity – see Section 3.2 and Appendix 1 for more information.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of a rural setup. In this the human occupation is made up of a pre-colonial element consisting of limited Stone Age as well as Iron Age occupation, as well as a much later colonial (farmer) component. A much smaller component is an urban one.

6.3.1 Stone Age

Occupation of the larger region has taken place on a limited scale since the Early Stone Age time. A few sites dating to this period occur in the larger region, some of which are located in the Midrand area and were excavated by Prof. Revil Mason (1968).

6.3.2 Iron Age

Iron Age people started to settle in southern Africa c. AD 300, with one of the oldest known sites at Broederstroom south of Hartebeespoort Dam dating to AD 470. Having only had cereals (sorghum, millet) that need summer rainfall, Early Iron Age (EIA) people did not move outside this rainfall zone, and neither did they occupy the central interior highveld area. Because of their specific technology and economy, Iron Age people preferred to settle on the alluvial soils near rivers for agricultural purposes, but also for firewood and water.

The occupation of the larger geographical area (including the study area) did not start much before the 1500s. By the 16th century things changed, 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 plains of the Free State.

Some Late Iron Ages sites are known to exist in the larger region, e.g. at Boulders and north of the study area in the Doornkloof area.

6.2.3 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. Pretoria was started in 1850, but Johannesburg only dates to the 1880s, after the discovery of gold. The town of Kempton Park was founded in 1903 on the farm Zuurfontein, but achieved municipal status only in October 1942 (Raper 2004).

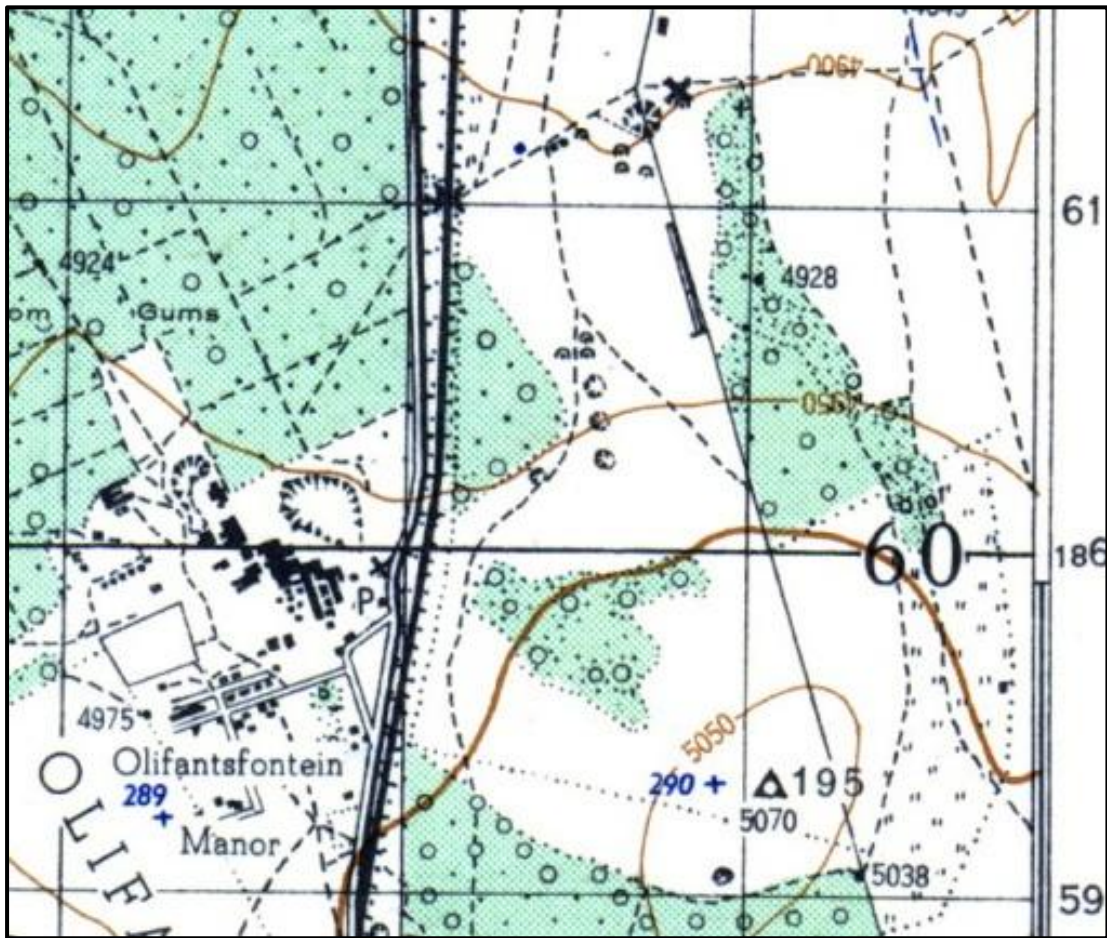


Fig. 5. Location of the study area on the 1939 version of the 1:50 000 topocadastral map. (Map 2528CC: Chief Surveyor-General)

The story of Clayville and Olifantsfontein is largely the story of the Cullinan family. Thomas Cullinan, later Sir, came to the former Transvaal Republic as prospector, but did not achieve much success. He then became a very well-known building contractor in Johannesburg. After the Anglo-Boer War he started a number of companies, two of which were the Premier (Transvaal) Diamond Mining Company Limited (1 December 1902) and the Consolidated Rand Brick, Pottery and Lime Company (9 December 1902) (Cartwright 1977:36)

As a result of his history as builder, he always had an interest in building and he acquired a number of brickfields. They never really made much money and he kept them afloat by cross-subsidising with the diamond earnings from Premier Mine.

During a survey for the railway line between Germiston and Pretoria, a large deposit of fire-clay was discovered on the farm Olifantsfontein. Cullinan and his partners bought up the farm and other local companies, forming the Consolidated Rand Brick, Pottery and Lime Company.

In order to develop the company, housing was built nearby, and orphans from the Anglo-Boer War were accommodated in a special hostel while they were taught the craft of ceramic making and decorating. However, this was not very successful.

After the WWI, most of the Cullinan sons got married and over time built themselves houses in the region of what was to become Clayville, e.g. house such as Spinney Green, Sunlawns and Avenue Farm are still being used by the Cullinan families.

After many years of financial difficulties for the company, things turned for the better and the Cullinan works expanded. This was a result of the development of Iscor. Up till then all steel was imported. During the period between the WW's it was realised that a steel industry is a strategic requirement for the country. One of the spin-offs of this was the requirement of large volumes of fire-bricks, which the Clayville works could readily deliver. The rest, as they say, is history.

6.3 Identified sites

The following cultural heritage resources are known to exist or are expected to exist in the study area:

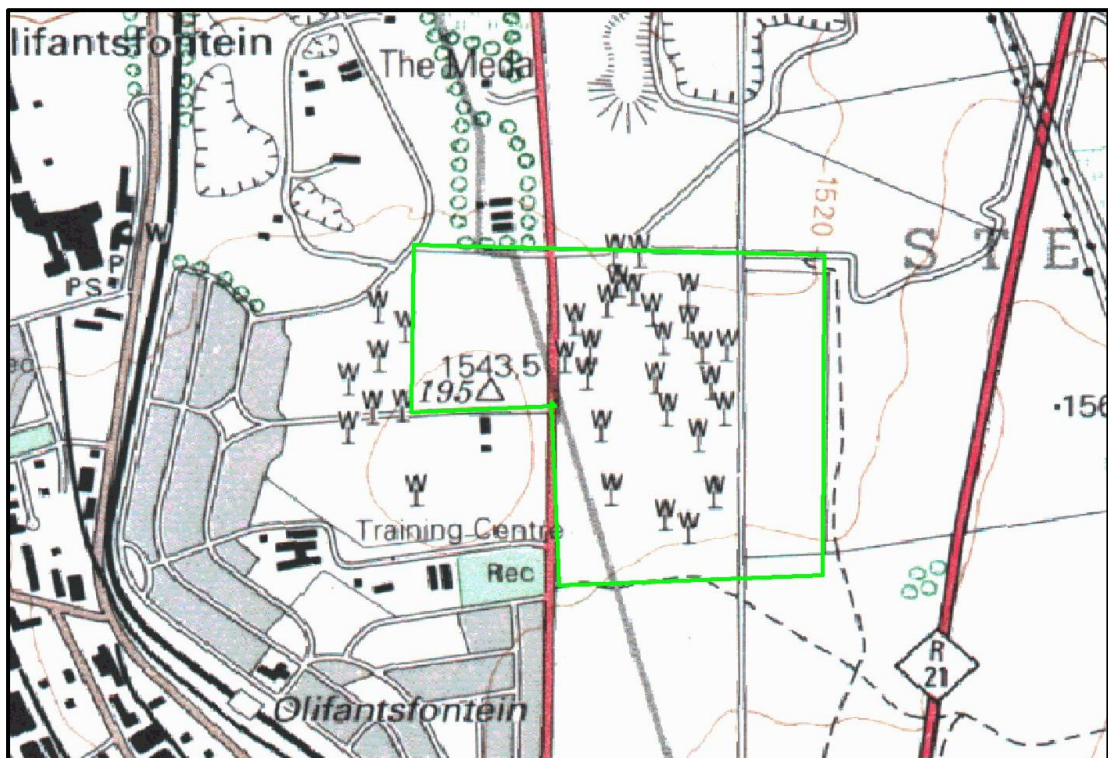


Fig. 6. Map showing the location of identified heritage site in the region.

6.3.1 Stone Age

- No sites, features or objects dating to the Stone Age were found in the study area.

6.3.2 Iron Age

- No sites features or objects dating to the Iron Age were found in the study area.

6.3.3 Historic period

- No sites features or objects dating to the historic period were found in the study area.

7. SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSESSMENT

7.1 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.

7.2 Statement of significance

A matrix was developed whereby the above criteria, as set out in Sections 3(3) and 7 of the NHRA, No. 25 of 1999, were applied for each identified site (see Appendix 1). This allowed some form of control over the application of similar values for similar sites. Three categories of significance are recognized: low, medium and high.

Table 1. Summary of identified heritage resources in the study area.

Identified heritage resources	
<i>Category, according to NHRA</i>	<i>Identification/Description</i>
Formal protections (NHRA)	
National heritage site (Section 27)	None
Provincial heritage site (Section 27)	None
Provisional protection (Section 29)	None

Place listed in heritage register (Section 30)	None
General protections (NHRA)	
structures older than 60 years (Section 34)	None
archaeological site or material (Section 35)	None
palaeontological site or material (Section 35)	None
graves or burial grounds (Section 36)	None
public monuments or memorials (Section 37)	None
Other	
Any other heritage resources (describe)	None

7.2 Statement of significance

In terms of Section 7 of the NHRA, all the sites currently known or which are expected to occur in the study area are evaluated to have Grade III significance.

7.3 Impact assessment

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

- As no sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance have been identified in the study area, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development.

8. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the survey was to evaluate potential heritage resources that would occur within the boundaries of the proposed light industrial development.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of a two components. The first is a rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a pre-colonial (Iron Age) occupation and a much later colonial (farmer) component. The rural landscape has always been sparsely populated. The second component is an urban one consisting of a number of smaller towns, most of which developed during the last 150 years or less.

The whole region was subjected to farming activities which would have destroyed any pre-colonial or early colonial heritage features that might have occurred here. The only heritage sites known from the region are cemeteries, all of which are located well outside the area of the proposed development.

- As no sites, features or objects of cultural significance are known to exist in the study area, there would be no impact as a result of the proposed development.

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

9. REFERENCES

9.1 Data bases

Chief Surveyor General
Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.
Heritage Atlas Database, Pretoria.
National Archives of South Africa
SAHRA Archaeology and Palaeontology Report Mapping Project (2009)

9.2 Literature

Acocks, J.P.H. 1975. *Veld Types of South Africa*. Memoirs of the Botanical Survey of South Africa, No. 40. Pretoria: Botanical Research Institute.

Cartwright, A.P. 1977. *Diamonds and Clay*. Cape Town: Purnell.

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Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2012. *Heritage impact assessment for the establishment of a commercial township on Portions 1, 2 & 3, and the Remainder of Holding 16, Marwyn Agricultural Holdings, Ekurhuleni: Clayville Ext 24, Gauteng*. Pretoria: Unpublished report.

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. & De Jong, R. 1997. *A survey of cultural resources in the Midrand municipal area, Gauteng Province*. Unpublished report 1997KH021. Pretoria: National Cultural History Museum.

9.3 Maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps: 2528CC
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 its 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.