

**Heritage impact assessment for the
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON PORTIONS OF THE FARM NANAGA HOOGTE
299, PORT ELIZABETH REGION, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE**



HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON PORTIONS OF THE FARM NANAGA HOOGTE 299, PORT ELIZABETH REGION, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

Report No: 2010/JvS/035
Status: Final
Revision No: 0
Date: May 2010

Prepared for:

Interdesign Landscape Architects
Representative: Ms. C Coetzee

Postal Address: P O Box 74648, Lynnwood Ridge, 0040
Tel: 012 348 1922
E-mail: claudia@ilaweb.co.za

Prepared by:

J van Schalkwyk (D Litt et Phil), Heritage Consultant
ASAPA Registration No.: 168
Principal Investigator: Iron Age, Colonial Period, Industrial Heritage

Postal Address: 62 Coetzer Avenue, Monument Park, 0181
Mobile: 076 790 6777
Fax: 012 347 7270
E-mail: jvschalkwyk@mweb.co.za

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
May 2010

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ON PORTIONS OF THE FARM NANAGA HOOGTE 299, PORT ELIZABETH REGION, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

It is proposed to establish a country estate with a tourism development node (e.g. overnight accommodation, farm stall, etc.) on portions R/1 (Mount Roberts), R/8, R/10 (Lyndhurst) and Portion 18 of the farm Nanaga Hoogte 299, located in the Sundays River Valley municipality, Eastern Cape.

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by **Interdesign Landscape Architects** 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 the proposed development is to take place.

The following heritage sites that comply to at least some of the requirements set out by the Heritage Act were identified:

- Two informal cemeteries containing the graves of former landowners as well as their labourers;
- An old farmhouse, of which only the core is unchanged;
- Two stable complexes, one of which has largely been demolished;
- A section of the old N2 road alignment.

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. This is based on the number of similar sites known to exist in the region, the state of preservation of the identified features and the current threat of an impact on them.

As a plan of the proposed development is not yet available, it is taken that the various sites will be impacted on. As a consequence mitigation measures are recommended for each of the identified sites (see Appendix 3).

Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue, on condition of acceptance of the above mitigation measures. Furthermore, we request that if archaeological sites or graves are exposed during construction work, 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
May 2010

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Property details						
Province	Eastern Cape					
Magisterial district	Alexandria					
Topo-cadastral map	3325DB					
Closest town	Colchester					
Farm name	Nanaga Hoogte 299					
Portions/Holdings	Portions R/1, R/8, R/10 and Portion 18					
Coordinates	Polygon					
	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude
	1	S 33.59583	E 25.87651	2	S 33.59133	E 25.94472
	3	S 33.61687	E 25.91123	4	S 33.61319	E 25.88330

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	No
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	No

Development	
Description	Country estate with a tourism development node
Project name	

Land use	
Previous land use	Farming
Current land use	Farming

Heritage sites assessment		
<i>Site type</i>	<i>Site significance</i>	<i>Site grading (Section 7 of NHRA)</i>
Built environment	Medium on regional level	III
Impact assessment		
<i>Impact</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Permits required</i>
Uncertain	2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary	SAHRA

Heritage sites assessment		
<i>Site type</i>	<i>Site significance</i>	<i>Site grading (Section 7 of NHRA)</i>
Graves	Medium on regional level	III
Impact assessment		
<i>Impact</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>	<i>Permits required</i>
Uncertain	2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary	SAHRA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	III
TECHNICAL SUMMARY	IV
TABLE OF CONTENTS	V
LIST OF FIGURES.....	V
GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	VI
1. INTRODUCTION.....	7
2. TERMS OF REFERENCE	7
3. HERITAGE RESOURCES	7
4. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	9
5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	10
6. SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSESSMENT	11
7. RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT MEASURES	12
8. CONCLUSIONS.....	13
9. REFERENCES.....	15
APPENDIX 1: CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF PROJECTS ON HERITAGE RESOURCES	16
APPENDIX 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION	18
APPENDIX 3: SURVEY RESULTS	19
APPENDIX 4: ILLUSTRATIONS.....	26

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Fig. 1. Location of the study area (green outline) in regional context.	10
Fig. 2. The study area (green outline) in relation to known heritage sites.	19
Fig. 3. The main house.	20
Fig. 4. Plaque inside the house giving details on its history and construction.	20
Fig. 5. View of the stable complex.	21
Fig. 6. A view of some of the graves in the cemetery.	22
Fig. 7. The remains of the old stables.	23
Fig. 8. View of the informal cemetery.....	24
Fig. 9. A section of the old N2 towards East London.	25
Fig. 10. Aerial view of the study area.	26
Fig. 11. The western section of the study area, showing the extent of old agricultural fields. .	27
Fig. 12. Close-up of the agricultural fields in the western section of the study area.	28
Fig. 14. The eastern section of the study area, showing the extent of the agricultural fields. .	29
Fig. 15. Close-up of the eastern section of the study area.	30
Fig. 16. Copy of the original Title Deed dated 15 January 1826.	31
Fig. 17. Copy of the Title Deed dating to 1963, showing developments.	32
Fig. 18. Copy of the Title Deed dating to 1902, showing the Mount Roberts portion.	33

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 DEVELOPMENT ON PORTIONS OF THE FARM NANAGA HOOGTE 299, PORT ELIZABETH REGION, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE

1. INTRODUCTION

It is proposed to establish a country estate with a tourism development node (e.g. overnight accommodation, farm stall, etc.) on portions R/1 (Mount Roberts), R/8, R/10 (Lyndhurst) and Portion 18 of the farm Nanaga Hoogte 299, located in the Sundays River Valley municipality, Eastern Cape.

South Africa's heritage resources, also described as the 'national estate', comprise a wide range of sites, features, objects and beliefs. However, 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 **Interdesign Landscape Architects** 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 the proposed development is to take place.

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

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;
- 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.

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.

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 and historical sources were consulted.

- Some information was obtained from publications dealing with events and places in the larger region (Playne 1910-1911; Deacon 1970; Derricourt 1977; Binneman 2001, 2006/2007).
- Some information was obtained from previous heritage impact assessment studies done in the region (eThembeni 2006, 2007).

4.2.1.2 Data bases

The *Heritage Atlas Database*, the *Environmental Potential Atlas*, the *Chief Surveyor-General* and the *National Archives of South Africa* were consulted.

- Database surveys produced a number of sites located in the larger region of the proposed development.
- Information was found in the National Archives of South Africa or with the Chief Surveyor-General.

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 were obtained from these sources.

4.2.2 Field survey

The area that had to be investigated was identified by **Interdesign Landscape Architects** by means of maps. The survey was done by walking a number of transects across the site. In areas where the vegetation was too dense to get through, use was made of farm tracks and local knowledge.

During the survey the team was accompanied by the foreman on the farm, Mr Earl Kok, who has an intimate knowledge of the farm after spending some years working there.

4.3 Limitations

Overall the vegetation was very high and dense, limiting archaeological visibility. This might have an impact on the location and identification of smaller, isolated features that are not well marked.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Site location and description

The study area is a irregular piece of land, consisting of portions R/1 (Mount Roberts), R/8, R/10 (Lyndhurst) and Portion 18 of the farm Nanaga Hoogte 299 (Fig. 1). For more information, please see the Technical Summary presented above.

The geology of the region is made up of arenite. The original vegetation is classified as Mesic Succulent Thicket which has been made even more impenetrable by secondary growth prickly pear. The topography can be described as strongly undulating plains and a few seasonal streams crosses the area in an irregular manner as a result of this.

Large sections of the study area have been cultivated, which would have had an impact on heritage resources that might have occurred here.

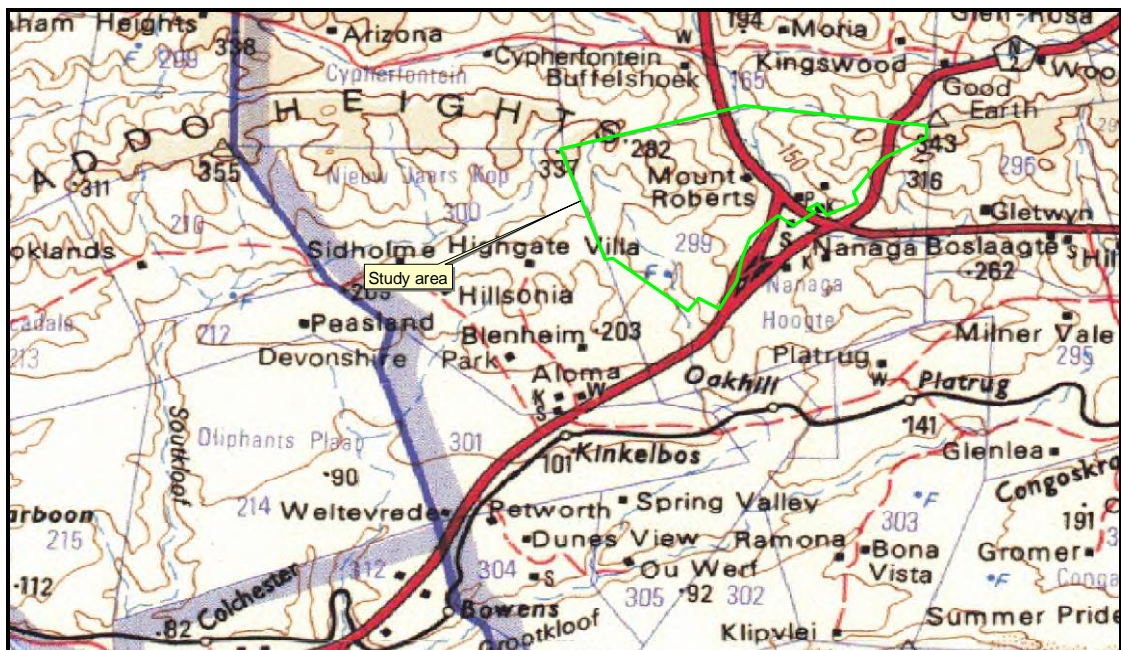


Fig. 1. Location of the study area (green outline) in regional context. (Map 3324: Chief Surveyor-General)

5.2 Regional overview

Pre-colonial heritage in the region goes back to the Stone Age. Although some important sites are known inland, e.g. Amanzi Springs (1970), most sites seems to occur in the vicinity of the coast, where people utilised shellfish.

Port Elizabeth boasts the legacy of being the first area where meetings between the Khoisan, Xhosa, British, German and Dutch occurred. The nomadic San people were the first

inhabitants of the Port Elizabeth area, with the Khoi displacing them into the semi-desert and mountains in the early second millennium AD, while the early forefathers of the Xhosa people arrived at the Kei River between 800-1000 AD. The Eastern Cape area has some of the earliest finds of modern human remains and culture. Late Stone Ages sites are common along the coast line, while rock art sites are frequently found in the caves of the mountainous areas. Iron Age sites containing grain storage areas and evidence of pastoral culture are also common in the area. By the 1760's Dutch-speaking trekboere moved into the area looking for better farmland. In 1820 4,000 British immigrants arrived in Port Elizabeth and became the first permanent white residents in the district. Numerous historical sites in and around Port Elizabeth still exist to commemorate the colonial history of the area.

According to the Title Deed (Fig. 16), the farm Nanaga Hoogte was first surveyed by James Swan in May 1824 and was applied for by Ensign Alexander Mathewson on 15 January 1826. If the farm was actually transferred to Mathewson is not clear as a commemorative plaque recently installed in the house claims that the house was built by a Moolman in 1815 and then bought by Robert Newcombe in 1832. After the death Robert, the Portion known as Mount Roberts was granted to James P Newcombe on 16 June 1902 (Fig. 4).

Later copies of the Title Deed (Fig. 17 & 18) show the location of developments such as houses and roads, all of which can be equated with identified resources (Fig. 3 and Appendix 3).

5.3 Identified sites

The following cultural heritage resources were identified in the study area:

5.3.1 Stone Age

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

5.3.2 Iron Age

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

5.3.3 Historic period

Six sites dating to the historic period were identified and include the following (see Appendix 3 for more detail):

- Two informal cemeteries containing the graves of former landowners as well as their labourers;
- An old farmhouse, of which only the core is unchanged;
- Two stable complexes, one of which has largely been demolished;
- A section of the old N2 road alignment.

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

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. This is based on the number of similar sites known to exist in the region, the state of preservation of the various features and the current threat of an impact on them.

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.

- As a plan of the proposed development is not yet available, it is taken that the sites will be impacted on.

7. RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

Heritage sites are fixed features in the environment, occurring within specific spatial confines. Any impact upon them is permanent and non-reversible. Those resources that cannot be avoided and that are directly impacted by the development can be excavated/recorded and a management plan can be developed for future action. Those sites that are not impacted can be written into the management plan, whence they can be avoided or cared for in the future.

7.1 Objectives

- Protection of archaeological, historical and any other site or land considered being of cultural value within the project boundary against vandalism, destruction and theft.
- The preservation and appropriate management of new discoveries in accordance with the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), should these be discovered during construction.

7.2.1 Construction phase

General management objectives and commitments:

- To avoid disturbing sites of heritage importance; and
- To avoid disturbing burial sites.

The following shall apply:

- Known sites should be clearly marked in order that they can be avoided during construction activities.
- The contractors and workers should be notified that archaeological sites might be exposed during the construction work.
- Should any heritage artefacts be exposed during excavation, work on the area where the artefacts were discovered, shall cease immediately and the Environmental Control Officer shall be notified as soon as possible;
- All discoveries shall be reported immediately to a museum, preferably one at which an archaeologist is available, so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the Environmental Control Officer will advise the necessary actions to be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall any artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site; and
- Contractors and workers shall be advised of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 51. (1).

7.2.2 Operation phase

General management objectives and commitments:

- To avoid disturbing sites of heritage importance.

The following shall apply:

- Continued care should be taken to observe discovery of any sites of heritage significance during operation. Should any archaeological artifacts and palaeontological remains be exposed during operations, work on the area where the artefacts were found, shall cease immediately and the appropriate person shall be notified as soon as possible;
- Upon receipt of such notification, an Archaeologist or Palaeontologist shall investigate the site as soon as practicable. Acting upon advice from these specialists, the necessary actions shall be taken;
- Under no circumstances shall archaeological or palaeontological artefacts be removed, destroyed or interfered with by anyone on the site during operations; and
- The operator shall advise its workers of the penalties associated with the unlawful removal of cultural, historical, archaeological or palaeontological artefacts, as set out in the National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999), Section 51(1).

In order to achieve this, the following should be in place:

- A person or entity, e.g. the Body Corporate, should be tasked to take responsibility for the heritage sites and should be held accountable for any damage.
- Known sites should be located and isolated, e.g. by fencing them off. All residents and their visitors should be informed that these are no-go areas, unless accompanied by the individual or persons representing the Body Corporate as identified above.
- In areas where the vegetation is threatening the heritage sites, e.g. growing trees pushing walls over, it should be removed, but only after permission for the methods proposed has been granted by SAHRA. A heritage official should be part of the team executing these measures.

8. 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 establish a country estate with a tourism development node. The following heritage sites were identified:

- Two informal cemeteries containing the graves of former landowners as well as their labourers;
- An old farmhouse, of which only the core is unchanged;
- Two stable complexes, one of which has largely been demolished;
- A section of the old N2 road alignment.

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. This is based on the number of similar sites known to exist in the region, the state of preservation of the identified features and the current threat of an impact on them.

As a plan of the proposed development is not yet available, it is taken that the various sites will be impacted on. As a consequence mitigation measures are recommended for each of the identified sites (see Appendix 3).

Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue, on condition of acceptance of the above mitigation measures. Furthermore, we request that if archaeological sites or graves are exposed during construction work, 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

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.

Archaeology and History Department, n.d. *Final report on an inventory of cultural resources undertaken for Eastern Cape Nature Conservation*. Unpublished report. Grahamstown: Albany Museum.

Binneman, J. 2001. An introduction to the Later Stone Age research project along the south-eastern Cape coast. *Southern African Field Archaeology* 10:75-87

Binneman, J. 2006/2007. Archaeological research along the south-eastern Cape coast Part 2, caves and shelters: Kabeljous River shelter1 and associated stone tool industries. *Southern African Field Archaeology* 15&16:57-74.

Deacon, H.J. 1970. The Achelean occupation of Amanzi Springs Uitenhage district, Cape Province. *Annals of the Cape Provincial Museums (Nat.Hist.)* 8(11):89-189.

Derricourt, R.M. 1977. *Prehistoric man in the Ciskei and Transkei*. Cape Town: Struik.

eThembeni Cultural Heritage, 2006. *Heritage resources scoping assessment of integration of electrical infrastructure, Coega Industrial development zone, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape*. Pietermaritzburg: eThembeni.

eThembeni Cultural Heritage, 2007. *Heritage impact assessment of Gamma Grasridge power lines and substaion, Eastern, Western and Northern Cape Provinces*. Pietermaritzburg: eThembeni.

Playne, E. (Ed.) 1910-1911. *Cape Colony (Cape Province): its History, Commerce, Industries and Resources*. London: The Foreign and Colonial Compiling and Publishing Co.

Richardson, D. 2001. *Historic sites of South Africa*. Cape Town: Struik Publishers.

9.3 Maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps: 3325DB

Google Earth

APPENDIX 1: CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF PROJECTS ON 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				

Significance of impact:

- low where the impact will not have an influence on or require to be significantly accommodated in the project design
- medium where the impact could have an influence which will require modification of the project design or alternative mitigation
- high where it would have a “no-go” implication on the project regardless of any mitigation

Certainty of prediction:

- Definite: More than 90% sure of a particular fact. Substantial supportive data to verify assessment
- Probable: More than 70% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of that impact occurring
- Possible: Only more than 40% sure of a particular fact, or of the likelihood of an impact occurring
- Unsure: Less than 40% sure of a particular fact, or the likelihood of an impact occurring

Recommended management action:

For each impact, the recommended practically attainable mitigation actions which would result in a measurable reduction of the impact, must be identified. This is expressed according to the following:

- 1 = no further investigation/action necessary
- 2 = controlled sampling and/or mapping of the site necessary
- 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive salvage excavation and/or mapping necessary
- 4 = preserve site at all costs
- 5 = retain/relocate graves

Legal requirements:

Identify and list the specific legislation and permit requirements which potentially could be infringed upon by the proposed project, if mitigation is necessary.

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: SURVEY RESULTS

See Appendix 1 for an explanation of the conventions used in assessing the significance of the cultural remains.

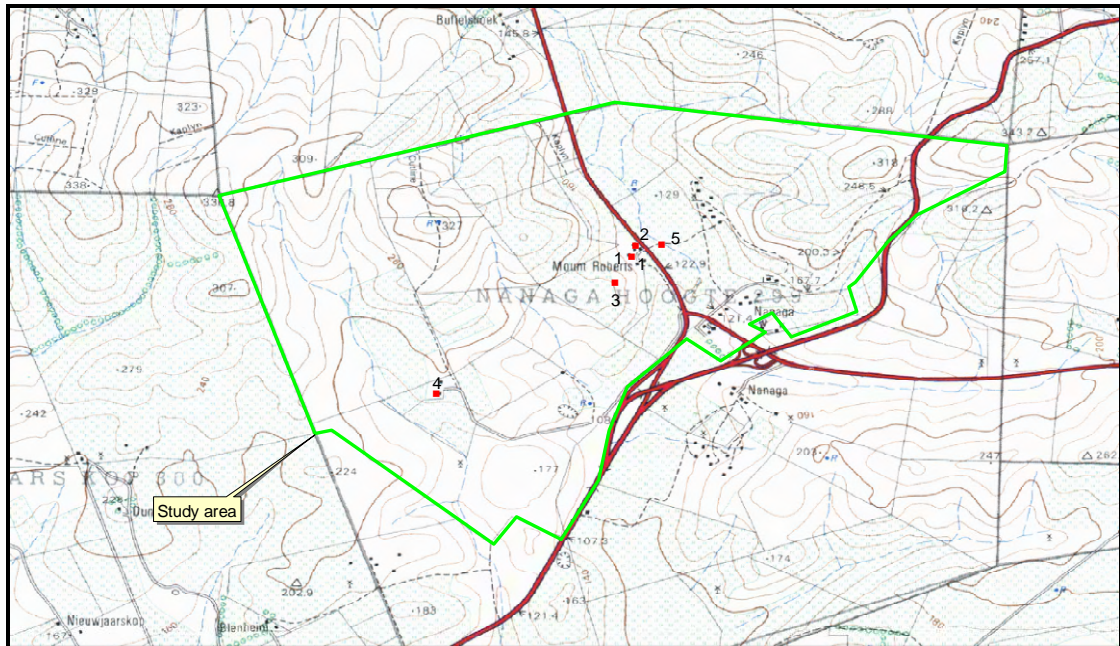


Fig. 2. The study area (green outline) in relation to known heritage sites. (Map 3325DB: Chief Surveyor-General).

1. Location: Nanaga Hoogte 299 – S 33.60094, E 25.91222

Description: Old house of which the core apparently goes back to the 19th century. The house was later expanded and modernised.

Discussion: Although the house has been adapted, it is old enough and have played an important enough role in the history of the region to be retained.

Evaluation of significance: Medium on a regional level

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive documentation/mapping necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit



Fig. 3. The main house.



Fig. 4. Plaque inside the house giving details on its history and construction.

2. Location: Nanaga Hoogte 299 – S 33.59994, E 25.91262

Description: Large stable/barn complex. It was substantially expanded over the years. The architecture is significantly unspecific to date the various sections.

Discussion: This structure obviously played an important part on the farm and can be linked to the house indicated above. All of it should be retained if possible.

Evaluation of significance: Medium on a regional level.

Recommended management action: 3 = preserve site if possible, otherwise extensive documentation/mapping necessary

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit



Fig. 5. View of the stable complex.

3. Location: Nanaga Hoogte 299 – S 33.60209, E 25.91078

Description: Family cemetery with approximately 30 graves, probably family of the former farm owners. Most have markers with names and date to the first half of the previous century

Discussion: This is a visual memory of the people who pioneered farming in the area and should be retained as such.

Evaluation of significance: High on a local level

Recommended management action: 5 = retain/relocate graves

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit; Dept of Health; Police



Fig. 6. A view of some of the graves in the cemetery.

4. Location: Nanaga Hoogte 299 – S 33.61281, E 25.89530

Description: Remains of an I stable complex similar, but smaller, to the one discussed in No. 2 above. All the fittings have been removed.

Discussion: This feature is not as old or as complex as the other stable and, as it has been demolished to some extent it is viewed not to have any significance.

Evaluation of significance: Low on a regional level

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: None



Fig. 7. The remains of the old stables.

5. Location: Nanaga Hoogte 299 – S 33.59989, E 25.91487

Description: An informal cemetery with an unknown number of graves – most is covered by dense bush. The majority do not have markers with names on. All probably are of former farm labourers.

Discussion: This is a visual memory of the people who pioneered farming in the area and should be retained as such.

Evaluation of significance: High on a local level

Recommended management action: 5 = retain/relocate graves

Legal requirements: SAHRA permit; Dept of Health; Police



Fig. 8. View of the informal cemetery.

6. Location: Nanaga Hoogte 299 – S 33.60436, E 25.92064

Description: A short section of the old alignment of the N2.

Discussion: This road would probably disappeared as a result of the proposed development.

Evaluation of significance: Low on a regional level

Recommended management action: 1 = no further investigation/action necessary

Legal requirements: None



Fig. 9. A section of the old N2 towards East London.

APPENDIX 4: ILLUSTRATIONS



Fig. 10. Aerial view of the study area.
(Photo: Google Earth)



Fig. 11. The western section of the study area, showing the extent of old agricultural fields.
(Photo: Google Earth)



Fig. 12. Close-up of the agricultural fields in the western section of the study area.



Fig. 13. The western section of the study area, showing the dense bush.



Fig. 14. The eastern section of the study area, showing the extent of the agricultural fields. (Photo: Google Earth)

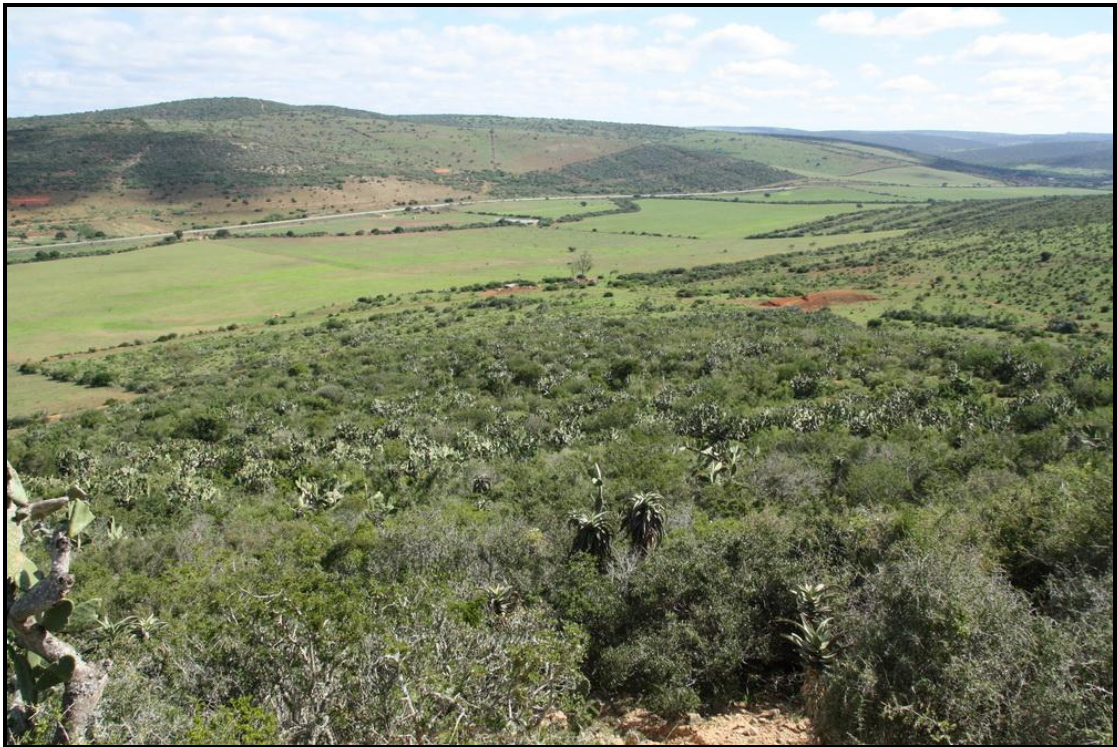


Fig. 15. Close-up of the eastern section of the study area.

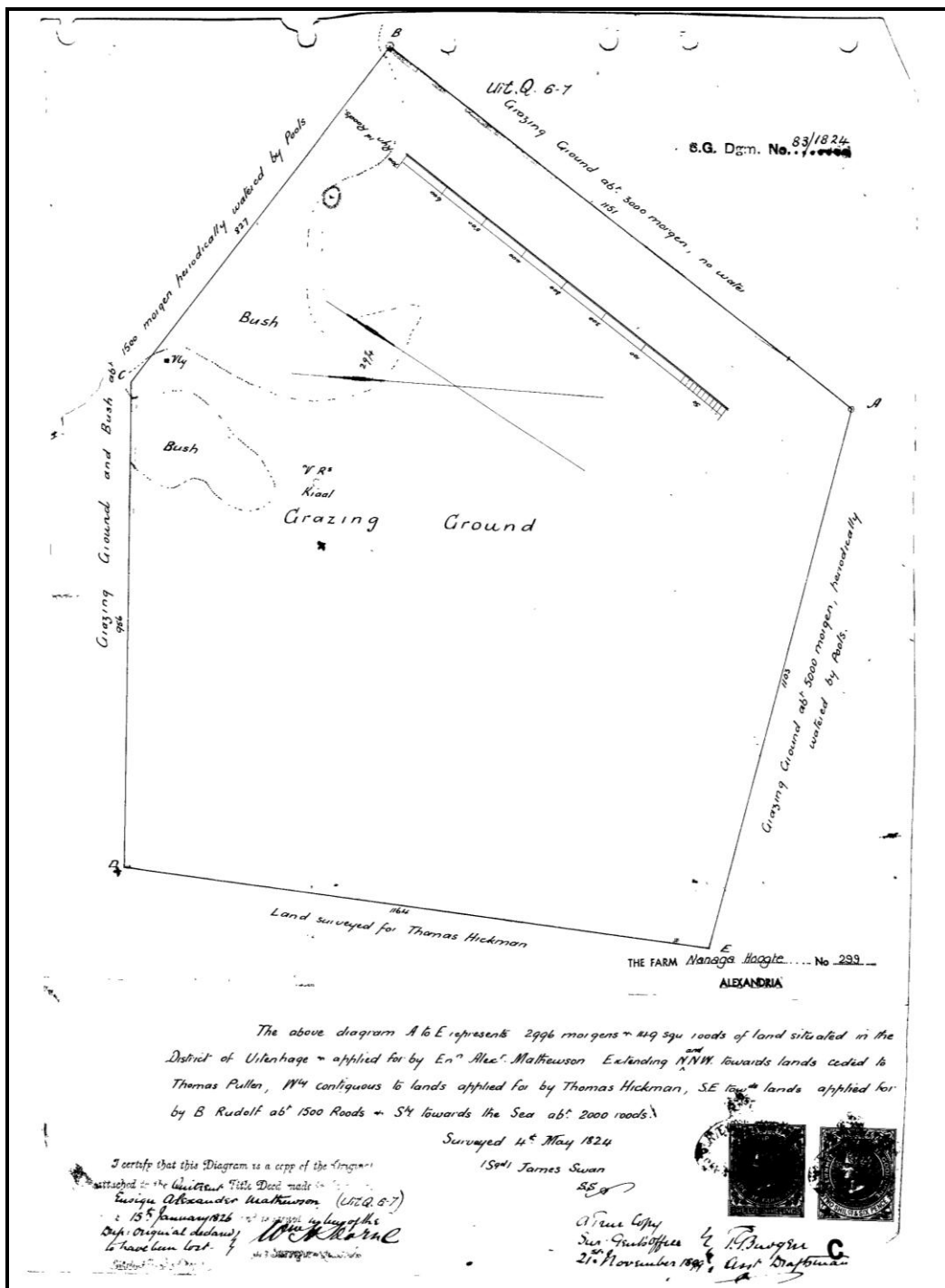


Fig. 16. Copy of the original Title Deed dated 15 January 1826.

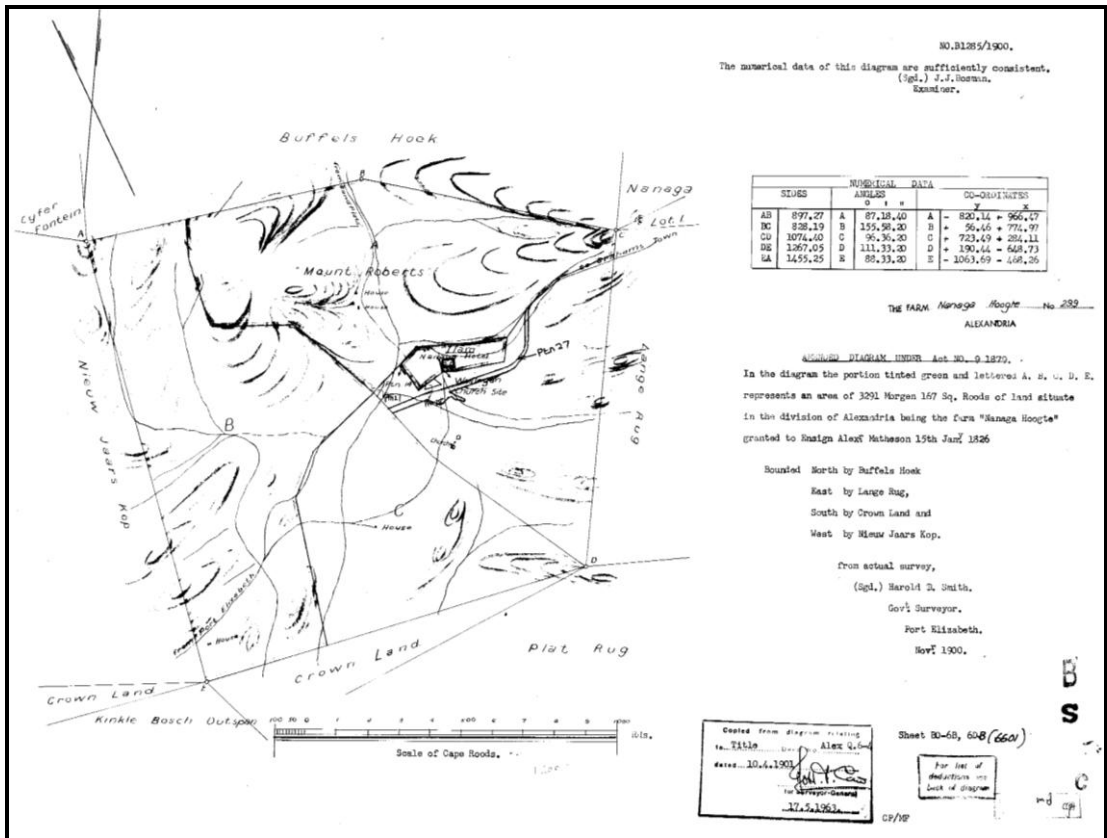


Fig. 17. Copy of the Title Deed dating to 1963, showing developments.

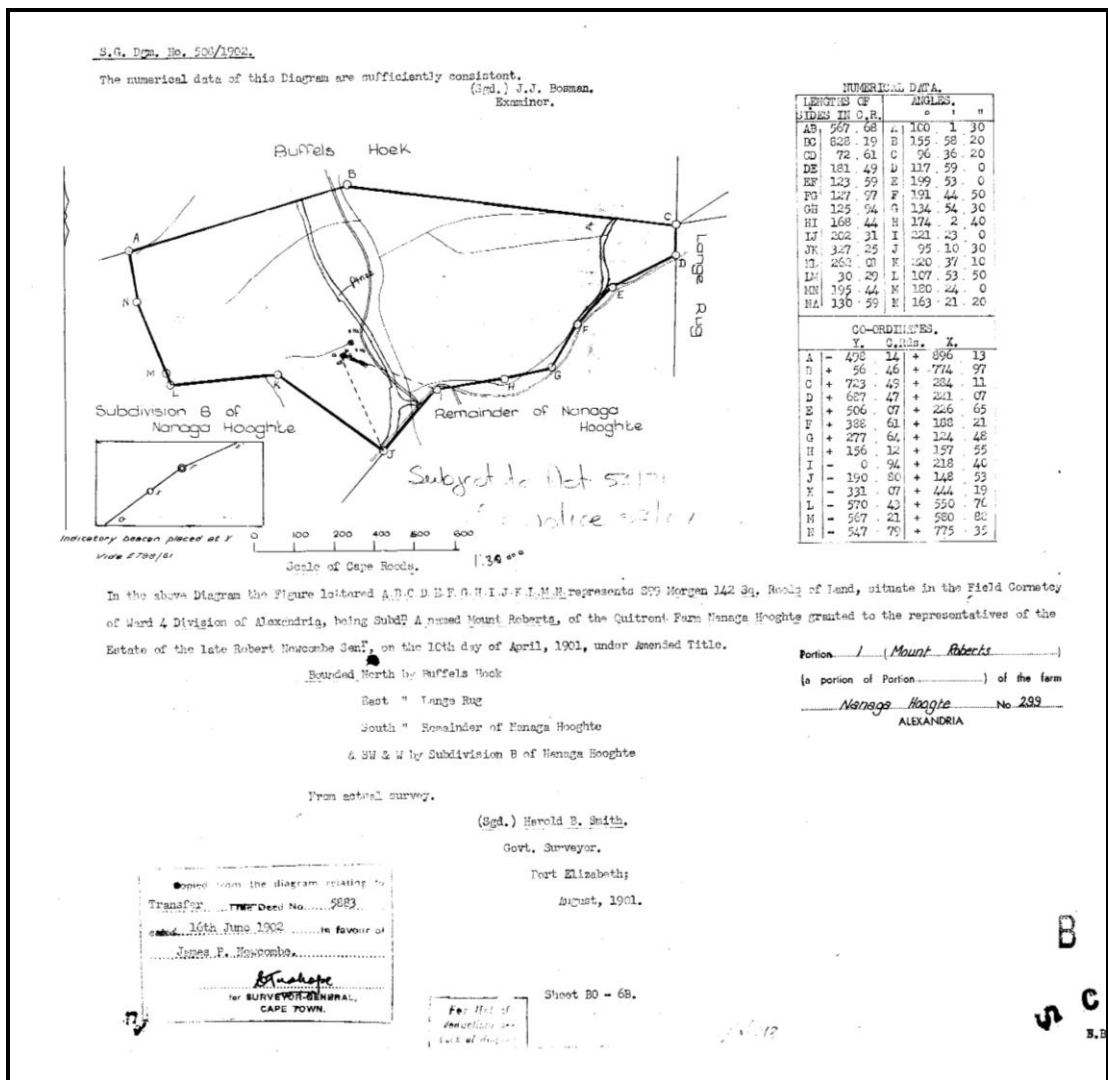


Fig. 18. Copy of the Title Deed dating to 1902, showing the Mount Roberts portion.