

**PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT (HIA) FOR THE PROPOSED 4800 SOW UNIT
PIGGERY TO BE ESTABLISHED ON SEVERAL FARM PORTIONS IN THE IDA AREA,
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE**


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Although all possible care is taken to identify/find all sites of cultural importance during the initial survey of the study area, the nature of archaeological and historical sites are as such that it is always possible that hidden or sub-surface sites could be overlooked during the study. Leonie Marais-Botes Heritage Practitioner will not be held liable will not be held liable for such oversights or for the costs incurred as a result thereof.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ABOUT THIS REPORT

The heritage report must reflect that consideration has been given to the history and heritage significance of the study area and that the proposed activities is sensitive towards the heritage resources and does not significantly alter or destroy the heritage significance of the study area.

The heritage report must refer to the heritage resources currently in the study area.

The opinion of an independent heritage consultant is required to evaluate if the proposed work generally follows a good approach that will ensure the conservation of the heritage resources.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999), the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998), Ordinance on Exhumations (no 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended) are the guideline documents for a report of this nature.

Leonie Marais-Botes was appointed by REC SERVICES (PTY) LTD (trading as Rock Environmental Consulting) to carry out a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed 4800 Sow Unit Piggery to be established on several farm portions in the Ida area, Eastern Cape Province. The site visit took place on 18 April 2018.

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

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

“archaeological” means—

(a) material remains resulting from human activity which are in a state of disuse and are in or on land and which are older than 100 years, including artefacts, human and hominid remains and artificial features and structures;

(b) rock art, being any form of painting, engraving or other graphic representation on a fixed rock surface or loose rock or stone, which was executed by human agency and which is older than 100 years, including any area within 10m of such representation;

(c) wrecks, being any vessel or aircraft, or any part thereof, which was wrecked in South Africa, whether on land, in the internal waters, the territorial waters or in the maritime culture zone of the Republic, as defined respectively in sections 3, 4 and 6 of the Maritime Zones Act, 1994 (Act No. 15 of 1994), and any cargo, debris or artefacts found or associated therewith, which is older than 60 years or which SAHRA considers to be worthy of conservation; and

(d) features, structures and artefacts associated with military history which are older than 75 years and the sites on which they are found.

“conservation”, in relation to heritage resources, includes protection, maintenance, preservation and sustainable use of places or objects so as to safeguard their cultural significance.

“cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance.

“development” means any physical intervention, excavation, or action, other than those caused by natural forces, which may in the opinion of a heritage authority in any way result in a change to the nature, appearance or physical nature of a place, or influence its stability and future well-being, including—

(a) construction, alteration, demolition, removal or change of use of a place or a structure at a place;

(b) carrying out any works on or over or under a place;

(c) subdivision or consolidation of land comprising, a place, including the structures or airspace of a place;

(d) constructing or putting up for display signs or hoardings;

(e) any change to the natural or existing condition or topography of land; and

(f) any removal or destruction of trees, or removal of vegetation or topsoil; object that is specifically designated by that state as being of importance.

“grave” means a place of interment and includes the contents, headstone or other marker of such a place, and any other structure on or associated with such place.

“heritage resource” means any place or object of cultural significance.

“heritage resources authority” means the South African Heritage Resources Agency, or in respect of a province, a provincial heritage resources authority.

“heritage site” means a place declared to be a national heritage site by SAHRA or a place declared to be a provincial heritage site by a provincial heritage resources authority.

“improvement”, in relation to heritage resources, includes the repair, restoration and rehabilitation of a place protected in terms of Act 25 of 1999.

“living heritage” means the intangible aspects of inherited culture, and may include—

(a) cultural tradition;

- (b) oral history;
- (c) performance;
- (d) ritual;
- (e) popular memory;
- (f) skills and techniques;
- (g) indigenous knowledge systems; and
- (h) the holistic approach to nature, society and social relationships.

“local authority” means a municipality as defined in section 10B of the Local Government Transition Act, 1993 (Act No. 209 of 1993).

“management”, in relation to heritage resources, includes the conservation, presentation and improvement of a place protected in terms of Act 25 of 1999.

“meteorite” means any naturally-occurring object of extraterrestrial origin.

“object” means any movable property of cultural significance which may be protected in terms of any provisions of Act 25 of 1999, including—

- (a) any archaeological artefact;
- (b) palaeontological and rare geological specimens;
- (c) meteorites; and
- (d) other objects.

“palaeontological” means any fossilised remains or fossil trace of animals or plants which lived in the geological past, other than fossil fuels or fossiliferous rock intended for industrial use, and any site which contains such fossilised remains or trace.

“place” includes—

- (a) a site, area or region;
- (b) a building or other structure which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such building or other structure;
- (c) a group of buildings or other structures which may include equipment, furniture, fittings and articles associated with or connected with such group of buildings or other structures;
- (d) an open space, including a public square, street or park; and
- (e) in relation to the management of a place, includes the immediate surroundings of a place.

“presentation” includes—

- (a) the exhibition or display of;
- (b) the provision of access and guidance to;
- (c) the provision, publication or display of information in relation to; and
- (d) performances or oral presentations related to, heritage resources protected in terms of Act 25 of 1999.

“public monuments and memorials” means all monuments and memorials—

- (a) erected on land belonging to any branch of central, provincial or local government, or on land belonging to any organisation funded by or established in terms of the legislation of such a branch of government; or
- (b) which were paid for by public subscription, government funds, or a public-spirited or military organisation, and are on land belonging to any private individual.

“site” means any area of land, including land covered by water, and including any structures or objects thereon.

“structure” means any building, works, device or other facility made by people and which is fixed to land, and includes any fixtures, fittings and equipment associated therewith.

“victims of conflict” means—

(a) certain persons who died in any area now included in the Republic as a direct result of any war or conflict as specified in the regulations, but excluding victims of conflict covered by the Commonwealth War Graves

Act, 1992 (Act No. 8 of 1992);

(b) members of the forces of Great Britain and the former British Empire who died in active service in any area now included in the Republic prior to 4 August 1914;

(c) persons who, during the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) were removed as prisoners of war from any place now included in the Republic to any place outside South Africa and who died there; and

(d) certain categories of persons who died in the "liberation struggle" as defined in the regulations, and in areas included in the Republic as well as outside the Republic.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Leonie Marais-Botes Heritage Practitioner was requested by REC SERVICES (PTY) LTD (trading as Rock Environmental Consulting) to carry out a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) for the proposed 4800 Sow Unit Piggery to be established on several farm portions in the Ida area, Eastern Cape Province.

A field survey was conducted after which a survey of literature was undertaken.

Heritage sites are situated near the sites earmarked for development, but will not be impacted on by the proposed developments.

It should be noted that the sub-surface archaeological and/or historical deposits and graves are always a possibility. Care should be taken during any work in the entire area and if any of the above is discovered, an archaeologist/heritage practitioner should be commissioned to investigate.

1. INTRODUCTION

PROPOSED ACTIVITY

A proposed 4800 sow unit piggery.

BASIC PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project description and pig production for No. 2 Piggeries (Pty) Ltd. will be as follow:
The proposed piggery will have 3 types of production units:

1. Breeding Unit;
2. Weaner Unit; and
3. Grower-Finishing/fattening Unit.

Breeding unit consists of five sub-units, namely:

- i. Farrowing: this unit will house 1026 sows (4 buildings);
- ii. Early gestation: this unit will house 1080 sows (1 building);
- iii. Late gestation: this unit will house 2530 sows (3 buildings);
- iv. Heat detection & Training: this unit will house sows and boars (2 buildings); and
- v. Gilt developer: this unit houses a range of weaners, growers and finishers (varying ages and sizes). In total 1050 sows and boars are kept in the gilt developer.

Fattening/Finishing units:

This unit houses growers from 11 weeks. The number of pigs held depends on the size of the animals. The fattening can hold an average of 1350 pigs per building. 28 Buildings = 37 800 pigs.

Weaner unit:

This unit is normally separate from the breeder and grower units to improve bio-security conditions approximately 2740 weaners are placed in each unit. 7 Buildings = 19 180 in total.

1.1 WHY A PHASE 1 HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT IS REQUIRED?

This project may potentially impact on any types and ranges of heritage resources that are outlined in Section 3 of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). Subsequently a Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was commissioned by REC SERVICES (PTY) LTD (trading as Rock Environmental Consulting) and conducted by Leonie Marais-Botes.

1.1.1 METHOD

The objective of this Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) was to gain an overall understanding of the heritage sensitivities of the area and indicate how they may be impacted on through development activities. The site survey took place on 18 April 2018.

In order to establish heritage significance the following method was followed:

- Investigation of primary resources (archival information)
- Investigation of secondary resources (literature and maps)
- Physical evidence (site investigation)
- Determining Heritage Significance.

1.2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NODE AND BRIEF BACKGORUND HISTORIY OF THE GREATER STUDY AREA

Characteristics of the node

The Chris Hani node is one of the four ISRDS nodes in the Eastern Cape Province. It is comprised of 8 Local Municipalities, a combination of the former Transkei, Ciskei and RSA areas. It covers approximately 37 294 km, with a total population of approximately 822 291 people. The total number of household is estimated at 170 605 with average family size of 4.8. The amalgamated Local Authorities as recommended by the Municipal Demarcation Board are as follows:

Emalahleni Municipality – Lady Frere , Dordrecht , Indwe(Woodhouse), Ida
Engcobo – Engcobo main town and rural areas
Intsika Yethu – Cofimvaba, Tsomo, Sections of Glen Grey & Idutywa
Inxuba Yethemba – Middelburg & Cradock
Enoch Mjijima – Queenstown, Whittlesea, Hewu & sections of Glen Grey, Hofmeyer, Tarkastad, portion of Ntabethemba, Molteno & Sterkstroom
Sakhisizwe – Elliot, Cala, Xhalanga

The settlement pattern is characterised by small and medium urban centres with commercial & small scale farming mainly in the urban periphery of the former RSA . The former homelands have rural towns with villages and communal farms in the outskirts of towns.

The Emalahleni, Engcobo, Intsika Yethu, Sakhisizwe and part of Lukhanji (Ezibeleni, Ilinge Townships) forms part of the erstwhile Transkei, whilst Inkwanca, Inxuba Yethemba, Lukhanji and Tsolwana form part of the former RSA. A small portion of Lukhanji (Whittlesea), Tsolwana (Thornhill) and Ntabethemba used to be part of the former Ciskei.

The Intsika Yethu Municipality is highly populated, followed by Lukhanji, Engcobo and Emalahleni , with youth being the majority. In this regard, the District has identified a need for programmes or projects that will create sustainable jobs and food security to poor communities in the node.

The survey that has been undertaken in the node during June 2003 revealed death rate especially to youth is escalating and this is associated with HIV/AIDS. There are other common diseases such as Cholera and Diarrhea which are associated with unavailability of purified water and proper sanitation especially in rural areas.

The Lukhanji Municipality , Queenstown in particular used to be the major industrial centre although a number of factories have closed down for a number of reasons, such as the withdrawal of incentives on labour cost and accommodation that used to be there. Queenstown is still the major service centre, where many Regional Departmental offices, Private and public hospitals, District Municipal offices , main seat of Lukhanji Municipality, consulting firms & NGO, churches and chain stores are located. It also remains the major educational centre, providing formal and higher level educational opportunities to the neighbouring Districts and Provinces.

The issue of housing shortage throughout the District is becoming critical as a result of push factors such as urbanisation, relocation and restructuring of government departments or decentralisation for effective service delivery.

Agriculture is regarded as the backbone of the economy of the District as the largest portion of land is utilised for agricultural purposes, and a need to exploit the available resources in a sustainable manner is regarded as a priority. Hence the node has identified a need for the revitalisation of irrigation schemes through out the district. In this regard, the Agricultural

Research Council and the node are undertaking a comprehensive agricultural development plan / strategy for the district. This will form an integral part of the LED strategy that is in course of preparation¹.

History of the Eastern Cape

Pre-colonial and commencement of the historical period

The earliest inhabitants of South Africa were the San hunter-gatherers, who lived in small nuclear families and hunting bands of twenty to fifty people. About 2500 years ago, San in the northern parts of present-day Botswana started keeping sheep and cattle, and their descendants became the more settled, pastoralist Khoi. The Khoi settlements were generally larger, and they developed more hierarchical political structures than the San. By 1600, most Khoi lived along the southwest coast of the Cape, whereas most San lived further inland in areas including the present-day Northern Cape Province, Botswana, Namibia and southern Angola.

About 1500 years ago, Bantu-speaking Africans from West Central Africa crossed the Limpopo River and started moving southwards into present-day South Africa. These were cattle-keeping people with knowledge of slash-and-burn farming and metal-working. The accumulation of herds and cultivation of large fields meant that the Bantu-speakers concentrated in larger communities with more social stratification than their San or Khoi neighbours. Distinct settlement patterns emerged between Bantu communities that settled inland and those on the coast. The inland Bantu speakers were termed Sotho-Tswana and established large settlements around water sources and trading towns, and were ruled by powerful hereditary chiefs from the capital, Taung. On the other hand, the Bantu that settled between the Highveld and the Indian Ocean were called Nguni, and lived in much smaller communities with less hierarchical political structures. So by 1600 all of what is now South Africa had been settled: by Khoisan peoples in the west and the southwest, by Sotho-Tswana in the Highveld, and by Nguni along the coastal plains.

European settlers first arrived in 1652 under command of Jan van Riebeeck, sent by the Dutch East India Company with instructions to build a supply station for Dutch trading fleets in Table Bay. Within two months of the establishment of the Cape settlement van Riebeeck concluded that slave labour would be necessary, and so slaves began to be shipped to the Cape mainly from East Africa, Mozambique, Madagascar and South and Southeast Asia until the British stopped slave trade in 1807. Five years after van Riebeeck's ships landed in Table Bay, the first Dutch East India Company men were released from their service to become farmers. This was the start of an influx of mainly Dutch, German and French farmers (later known as Boers) into the Cape and the expansion of the European settler community from the Cape into other parts of South Africa.

British occupation

In 1795 the British seized the Cape from the Dutch East India Company, but returned control to the Dutch government in 1803 – only to reclaim it 3 years later with the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars, in order to protect their sea route to Asia. The European farmers expanding eastwards had predictably run into trouble with the already established Khoi pastoralists and Bantu farmers, most notably the Xhosa people living in the present-day Eastern Cape. Land wars became more militarized when the British sent imperial armies to aid the Boers at the Eastern Frontier of the Cape in the early 1800's. The ongoing war with the British brought much destruction to the Xhosa. The final blow came in 1856 when the 'cattle killing' led to the starvation and death of thousands of Xhosa people, reducing their number from 105 000 to 37 200 persons within six months. This effectively ended the Xhosa armed resistance to European Colonialism aside from one or two brief revolts. Also during this period, the Boers developed a strong independent consciousness and wish for autonomy, and tensions between the British and

¹ www.chrیشانidm.gov.za

the Boers remained high. In an attempt to escape British control, around 6000 Boer men, women and children (along with an equal number of Black Africans) moved northwards into the Highveld in the 1830s. The path eastwards was still blocked by the Xhosa. This Great Trek by the so-called Voortrekkers resulted in the establishment of two Voortrekker Republics – the Orange Free State (capital Bloemfontein) and the South African Republic (capital Pretoria)².

1.3 LOCATION AND PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF STUDY AREA

There are 4 possible sites for Breeders, Weaners and Growers – fattening Units. The following farms are affected:

- Portion 0 of the farm Botha's Rust 824 Elliot RD. – Breeder and Weaner Unit initial site. GPS Coordinates: -31.429654°, 27.535946°
- On the farm Palmietfontein 879 Elliot Rd. – Breeder Unit Alternative site 1. GPS Coordinates: -31.433220°, 27.555381°
- On the farm Fairfield 883 Elliot Rd. – Breeder Unit Alternative site 1. GPS Coordinates: -31.433220°, 27.555381°
- Portion 0 of the Farm Toddles 834 Elliot RD. – Breeder Unit Alternative Site 2. GPS Coordinates: -31.421438°, 27.552852°
- On the Remainder of the farm IDA 835 Elliot RD. – Grower and Weaner Unit site. GPS Coordinates: -31.422628°, 27.561225°

These sections can be accessed from the R56 around the IDA Police Station. The GPS coordinates of the centre of the affected farms are:

- Access is 2.4 km from the R56 at the IDA signage turn-off.
- At the IDA signage turn-off, after 780 m turn left and the access is 1.92 km from here.
- Access is from the R56 at: -31.410270°, 27.554232°.

² Maïke Hamman and Vaness Tuinder, Introducing the eastern cape: A quick guide to its history, diversity and future challenges. Unpublished Report dated February 2012.

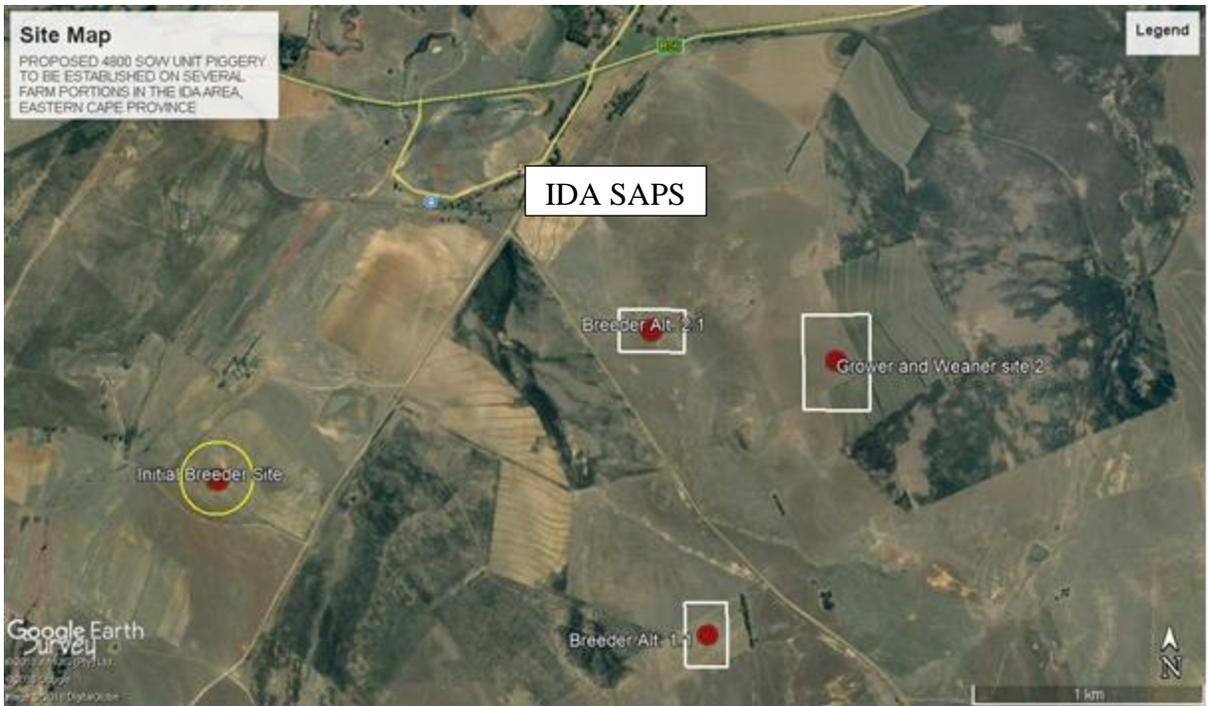


Figure 1: Locality Map

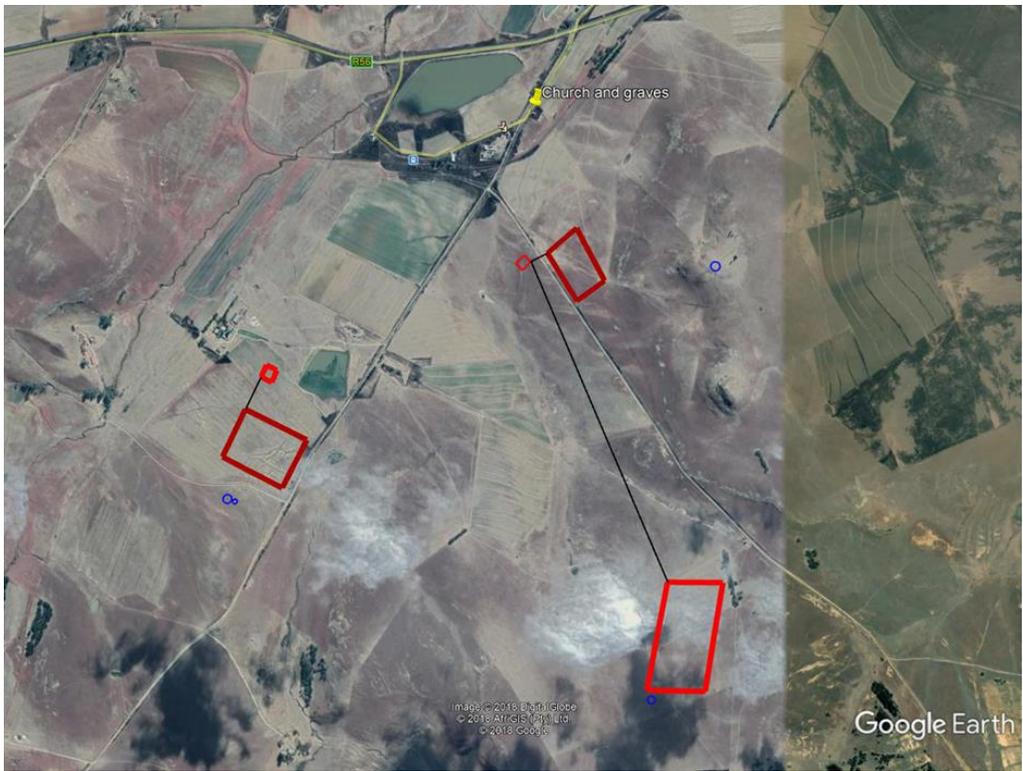


Figure 2: Heritage site location in relation to the proposed development sites

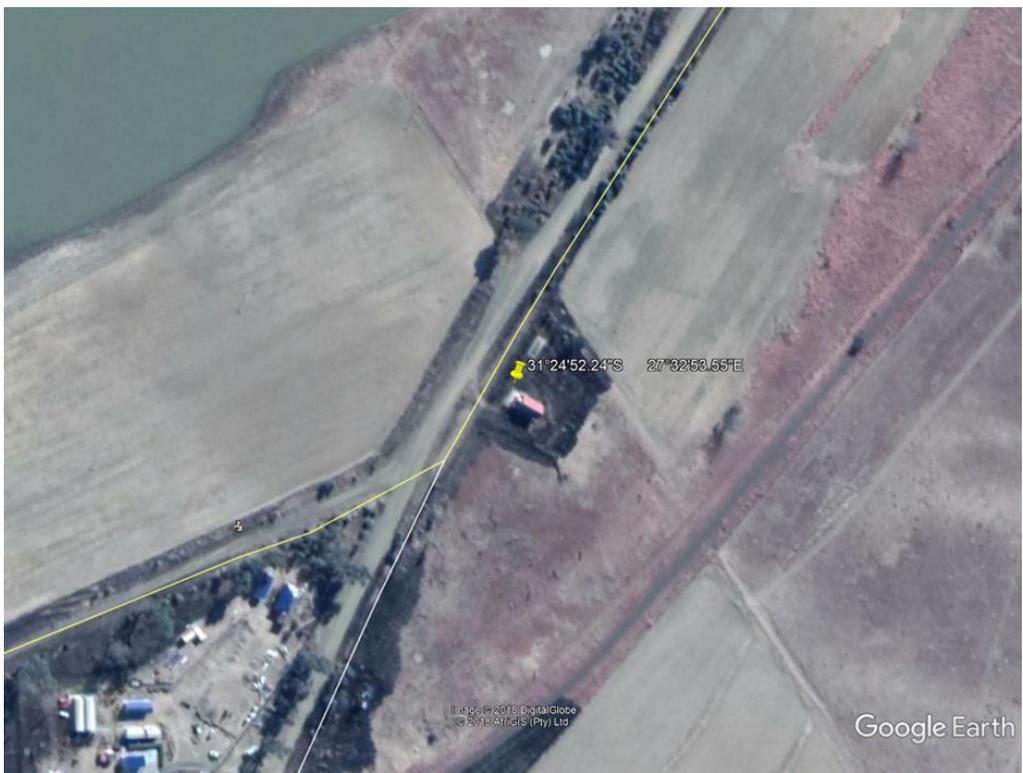


Figure 3: Heritage site location



Photograph 1: Cemetery



Photograph 2: Individual grave



Photograph 3: Church structure



Photograph 4: Front door detail



Figure 4: Site 1



Photograph 5: Site 1: Characteristics



Photograph 6: Site 1: Characteristics



Photograph 7: Site 1: Characteristics



Figure 5: Site 2



Photograph 8: Site 2: Characteristics



Photograph 9: Site 2: Characteristics



Figure 6: Site 3



Photograph 10: Site 3: Characteristics

2. FINDINGS

2.1 PRE-COLONIAL HERITAGE SITES

Possibilities: Greater study area taken into account.

Stone Age

The Stone Age is the period in human history when stone material was mainly used to produce tools³. In South Africa the Stone Age can be divided in three periods⁴;

- Early Stone Age 2 000 000 – 150 000 years ago
- Middle Stone Age 150 000 – 30 000 years ago
- Late Stone Age 40 000 years ago - +/- 1850 AD

Iron Age

The Iron Age is the period in human history when metal was mainly used to produce artefacts⁵. In South Africa the Iron Age can be divided in three periods;

- Early Iron Age 250-900 AD
- Middle Iron Age 900-1300 AD
- Late Iron Age 1300-1840 AD⁶

³ P. J. Coertze & R.D. Coertze, Verklarende vakwoordeboek vir Antropologie en Argeologie.

⁴ S.A. Korsman & A. Meyer, *Die Steentydperk en rotskuns* in J.S. Bergh (red) Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies.

⁵ P.J. Coertze & R.D. Coertze, Verklarende vakwoordeboek vir Antropologie en Argeologie.

⁶ M.M. van der Ryst & A Meyer. *Die Ystertydperk* in J.S. Bergh (red) Geskiedenisatlas van Suid-Afrika. Die vier noordelike provinsies and T.N Huffman, A Handbook to the Iron Age: The Archaeology of Pre-Colonial Farming Societies in Southern Africa.

There are no pre-colonial heritage sites evident in the study area. This can be attributed to previous farming activities and infrastructure development in the study area.

2.2 HISTORICAL PERIOD HERITAGE SITES

Possibilities: Greater study area taken into account.

- Pioneer sites;
- Sites associated with early mining;
- Structures older than 60 years;
- Graves (Graves younger than 60 years, graves older than 60 years, but younger than 100 years, graves older than 100 years, graves of victims of conflict or of individuals of royal descent).

Historical sites are situated near the sites earmarked for development, but will not be impacted on by the proposed activities.

2.3 ORIGINAL LANDSCAPE

Infrastructure development, farming activities and other development activities have altered the original landscape in the greater study area.

2.4 INTANGIBLE HERITAGE

The intangible heritage of the greater study area can be found in the stories of past and present inhabitants.

3 CATEGORIES OF HERITAGE VALUE (ACT 25 OF 1999)

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) identifies the following categories of value under section 3(1) and (2) of the Act under the heading "National Estate":

- "3
- (1) For the purpose of this Act, those heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations must be considered part of the national estate and fall within the sphere of operations of heritage resources authorities.
 - (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the national estate may include-
 - (a) places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
 - (b) places which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - (c) historical settlements and townscapes;
 - (d) landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
 - (e) geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
 - (f) archaeological and palaeontological sites;
 - (g) graves and burial grounds, including-
 - (i) ancestral graves;
 - (ii) royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - (iii) graves of victims of conflict;
 - (iv) graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette

- (v) historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - (vi) other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
 - (h) sites of significance relating to the history in South Africa;
 - (i) movable objects, including-
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - (ii) objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - (iii) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iv) military objects
 - (v) objects of decorative or fine art;
 - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interests; and
 - (vii) 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 I (xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).
- (3) Without limiting the generality of the subsections (1) and (2), a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of-
- (a) Its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
 - (b) Its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - (c) Its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
 - (d) Its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural objects;
 - (e) Its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
 - (f) Its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
 - (g) Its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
 - (h) Its strong or special association with the life and work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
 - (i) Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa."

3.1 HERITAGE VALUE OF WEIGHED AGAINST CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE CATEGORIES

3.1.1 Spiritual value

During the site visit/field work no indication of any spiritual activity was observed on the proposed site. Thus no sites of spiritual value will be impacted on by the proposed project.

3.1.2 Scientific value

No sites of scientific value were observed on or near the site earmarked for development.

3.1.3 Historical value

No historical value associated with the site could be found in primary and secondary sources.

3.1.4 Aesthetic value

No heritage item with exceptional aesthetic (architectural) value was identified in the study area.

3.1.5 Social value

Social value is attributed to sites that are used by the community for recreation and formal and informal meetings regarding matters that are important to the community. These sites include parks, community halls, sport fields etc. None of the said evident in the study area.

3.2 SPECIFIC CATEGORIES INVESTIGATED AS PER SECTION 3 (1) AND (2) OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE LEGISLATION (ACT 25 OF 1999)

3.2.1 Does the site/s provide the context for a wider number of places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance?

The study area does not provide context for a wider number of places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance. The reason being the low density of heritage items in the study area.

3.2.2 Does the site/s contain places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage?

Places to which oral traditions are attached or associated with living heritage are usually found in conjunction with traditional settlements and villages which still practise age old traditions. None of these are evident near or on the proposed site.

3.2.3 Does the site/s contain historical settlements?

No historical settlements are located on or near the proposed site.

3.2.4 Does the site/s contain landscapes and natural features of cultural significance?

Due to previous agricultural activities and infrastructure development the original character of the landscape has been altered significantly in the study area. There the site does not contain natural features of cultural significance.

3.2.5 Does the site/s contain geological sites of cultural importance?

Geological sites of cultural importance include meteorite sites (Tswaing Crater and Vredefort Dome), fossil sites (Karoo and Krugersdorp area), important mountain ranges or ridges (Magaliesburg, Drakensberg etc.). The proposed site is not located in an area known for sites of this importance.

3.2.6 Does the site/s contain a wide range of archaeological sites?

The proposed site does not contain any surface archaeological deposits, a possible reason is previous agricultural and infrastructure development activities in the greater study area.

The possibility of sub-surface findings always exists and should be taken into consideration in the Environmental Management Programme.

If sub-surface archaeological material is discovered work must stop and a heritage practitioner preferably an archaeologist contacted to assess the find and make recommendations.

3.2.7 Does the site/s contain any marked graves and burial grounds?

The sites earmarked for development do not contain any marked graves or burial grounds.

The possibility of graves not visible to the human eye always exists and this should be taken into consideration in the Environmental Management Plan.

It is important to note that all graves and cemeteries are of high significance and are protected by various laws. Legislation with regard to graves includes the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) whenever graves are 60 years and older. Other legislation with regard to graves includes those when graves are exhumed and relocated, namely the Ordinance on Exhumations (no 12 of 1980) and the Human Tissues Act (Act 65 of 1983 as amended).

If sub-surface graves are discovered work should stop and a professional preferably an archaeologist contacted to assess the age of the grave/graves and to advice on the way forward.

3.2.8 Does the site/s contain aspects that relate to the history of slavery?

This is not an area associated with the history of slavery like the Western Cape Province.

3.2.9 Can the place be considered as a place that is important to the community or in the pattern of South African history?

In primary and secondary sources the proposed site is not described as important to the community or in the pattern of South African history.⁷

⁷ Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa and the KAB database at the National Archives of South Africa; and D.J Potgieter (editor-in-chief), Standard Encyclopaedia of Southern Africa.

3.2.10 Does the site/s embody the quality of a place possessing uncommon or rare endangered aspects of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage?

The proposed site does not possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural and cultural heritage. These sites are usually regarded as Grade 1 or World Heritage Sites.

3.2.11 Does the site/s demonstrate the principal characteristics of South Africa's natural or cultural places?

The proposed site does not demonstrate the principal characteristics of South Africa's natural or cultural places. These characteristics are usually associated with aesthetic significance.

3.2.12 Does the site/s exhibit particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community or cultural groups?

This part of the greater study area does not exhibit particular aesthetic characteristics valued by the community or cultural groups. The reason being the low density of heritage buildings and structures located in the greater study area.

3.2.13 Does the site/s contain elements, which are important in demonstrating a high degree of creative technical achievement?

The site does not contain elements which are important in demonstrating a high degree of creative technical achievement. Reason being none of the above are evident on site.

3.2.14 Does the site/s have strong and special associations with particular communities and cultural groups for social, cultural and spiritual reasons?

The proposed site does not have a strong or special association with particular communities and cultural groups for social, cultural and spiritual reasons. No comment in this regard was received during the public participation period.

3.2.15 Does the site/s have a strong and special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation?

No indication of the above could be found in primary and secondary research sources.⁸

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- There are no visible restrictions or negative impacts in terms of heritage associated with the site.
- In terms of heritage this project can proceed.
- The discovery of subsurface archaeological and/or historical material as well as graves must be taken into account in the Environmental Management Programme. See 3.2.6 and 3.2.7.

⁸ Dictionary of South African Biography (vol I-V) and the KAB database at the National Archives of South Africa

5. WAY FORWARD

Submit this report as a Section 38 Application in term of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) to the Provincial Heritage Resources Agency of the Eastern Cape for comment/approval.