
**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF HELMSLEY FARM,
UMHLALI,
KWAZULU-NATAL, SOUTH AFRICA**

Assessment and report by



for

Sustainable Development Projects

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Management summary

eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by Sustainable Development Projects to undertake a heritage impact assessment of the area affected by a proposed residential development near Umhlali, in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act No 10 of 1997. Two eThembeni staff members inspected the proposed development site on 2 September 2005 and completed a controlled-exclusive surface survey, as well as a database and literature search.

We identified two heritage resources of significance, as defined in the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 1997 and the criteria contained in the Appendix to this report, on the proposed development site. Site A is a Late Iron Age hilltop settlement with unknown heritage significance. Site B is an ancestral grave with high heritage significance and may not be disturbed in any way without a permit from Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali.

We recommend that a heritage resource manager return to the proposed development site once the cane has been harvested to:

- Assess the heritage significance of Site A;
- Complete a survey of areas currently under cane and
- Sample artefacts where necessary, with the necessary permits from Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali.

If permission is granted for the development to proceed, the client is reminded that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and notify Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali should any heritage resources, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.

We have submitted this report to Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali in fulfilment of the requirements of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act. The client may contact Ms Elize Becker at Amafa's Pietermaritzburg office (telephone 033 3946 543) in due course to enquire about the Council's decision.

Introduction

eThembeni Cultural Heritage was appointed by Sustainable Development Projects to undertake a heritage impact assessment of Portion 161 of the Farm Compensation No 868, Umhlali, in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act No 10 of 1997. Section 27(1) of the Act requires such an assessment in case of:

- (a) construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
- (b) construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length; and
- (c) any development, or other activity which will change the character of an area of land, or water –
 - (i) exceeding 10 000 m² in extent;
 - (ii) involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven, or subdivisions thereof, which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
- (d) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations; or
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations.

A heritage impact assessment is not limited to archaeological artefacts, historical buildings and graves. It is far more encompassing and includes intangible and invisible resources such as places, oral traditions and rituals. In the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 1997 a heritage resource is defined any place or object of cultural significance i.e. of aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This includes the following wide range of places and objects:

- (a) places, buildings, structures and equipment;
- (b) places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- (c) historical settlements and townscapes;
- (d) landscapes and natural features;
- (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 important individuals,
 - (v) historical graves and cemeteries older than 60 years, and
 - (vi) other human remains which are not covered under the Human Tissues Act, 1983 (Act No.65 of 1983 as amended);
- (h) 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) ethnographic art and objects;
 - (iii) military objects;
 - (iv) objects of decorative art;
 - (v) objects of fine art;
 - (vi) objects of scientific or technological interest;
 - (vii) books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings; and
 - (viii) any other prescribed categories,
 but excluding any object made by a living person;
- (i) battlefields;
- (j) traditional building techniques.

Nature and description of proposed activities

The John Albert Trust, under the management of Mr Sean Hulett, proposes the following developments for the site:

- A residential estate comprising approximately 75 to 80 medium density housing units and 55 to 60 special residential (single dwelling) units and
- Associated infrastructure including access roads, water, sewerage, electricity, storm water provision and solid waste removal.

The development will comprise about twenty hectares of the 191-hectare property.

The proposal is subject to an Environmental Impact Assessment process, following application to the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs for a change in land use from 'agriculture' and 'other activities' to 'residential land use'.

The developers believe that the project will provide employment opportunities during the construction phase and access to land for middle to upper income families. In addition the introduction of approximately 140 new families into the existing farming community will contribute to the multiplier effects of consumer spending contributing to the improvement of the local economy. The applicant wishes to utilise the revenue generated from the proposed development to finance the conversion of portions of Helmsley Farm to an alternative crop. However funds are required to bridge the establishment phase of this crop.

Site description and environmental issues

The property known as Helmsley Farm comprises Portion 161 of the Farm Compensation No 868, Umhlali. Take exit 214 from the N2 northbound, turn left (west) and left again onto the R102. Turn right (inland) at the sign to Esenembi, which is also signposted for Collisheen Estate and the Microlight Airfield. Travel past the turnoffs to the latter properties and turn right onto district road D176. After a few hundred metres turn left onto a farm road signposted Farm Watch W1.

Most of the undulating property is under sugar cane, with some areas having been harvested recently. Moderate to steep slopes face east and southeast, with a central drainage line aligned west to east. Low-lying areas appear prone to ponding during the rainy season, with drainage ditches evident across these lands. Surrounding land use is agricultural and residential.

Methodology

Two eThembeni staff members inspected the property on 2 September 2005. Soil surface visibility was non-existent over most of the property, but good where sugar cane had been harvested. Accordingly, we completed a controlled-exclusive surface survey, where 'sufficient information exists on an area to make solid and defensible assumptions and judgements about where [heritage resource] sites may and may not be' and 'an inspection of the surface of the ground, wherever this surface is visible, is made, with no substantial attempt to clear brush, turf, deadfall, leaves or other material that may cover the surface and with no attempt to look beneath the surface beyond the inspection of rodent burrows, cut banks and other exposures that are observed by accident' (King 1978).

No excavations or sampling were undertaken, since a permit from Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali is required to disturb a heritage resource. We consulted various provincial databases, including historical, archaeological and geological sources and undertook a limited literature review. Geographic coordinates were recorded using a handheld Garmin GPS72 global positioning unit.

Background

No activities associated with the proposed development had started prior to our assessment.

The general area is one of variable heritage resource significance and the following tables provide a brief summary of archaeological time periods:

E arly	1.5 million to 180 000 years ago	Only stone artefacts remain from
S tone		this time period, including large
A ge		choppers, cleavers and hand axes
M iddle	180 000 to 35 000 years ago	Stone tools smaller than in ESA;
S tone		include blades and flakes; human
A ge		and animal remains also found
L ater	35 000 years ago to the time	Variety of artefacts made from
S tone	of European settlement	organic and inorganic materials;
A ge		human remains, shell middens etc

E arly	400 – 500 AD	Mzonjani phase
I ron	500 – 700 AD	Msuluzi phase
A ge	700 – 900 AD	Ndondondwane phase
	900 – 1200 AD	Ntshekane phase
L ate	1200 – 1500 AD	Settlement by Nguni speakers
I ron	1500 – 1700 AD	Introduction of maize
A ge	1700 – 1850 AD	Pre-European settlement
	1850 AD to present	Historical

Numerous Stone and Iron Age sites have been recorded in the area (Maggs 1989, Mazel 1989).

Early Stone Age stone scatters occur in raised beach gravels, eroded areas and ancient coastal dunes. No information is available on the foods eaten by the Early Stone Age people in Natal, but it can be assumed on the basis of evidence on Early Stone Age people elsewhere that their diet consisted primarily of animals and plant foods. It was also during this period that people learnt to control fire' (Mazel 1989: 3-5).

'Clear technological differences separate the Middle Stone Age from the Early Stone Age. Whereas Early Stone Age tools were generally core tools [choppers, handaxes, cleavers], Middle Stone Age tools were made of flakes and blades detached from the core [trapezoids, segments, scrapers, points, flakes, blades]. Handaxes and cleavers were absent...

'Relatively little is known about the particular types of food that the Middle Stone Age hunter-gatherers ate. Border Cave [situated in the Lebombo Mountains on the border between South Africa and Swaziland] is the only site from which information is at present available... Small quantities of a wide variety of animals were found in the Border Cave excavations. These included honey badger, dassie, Burchell's zebra, bushpig, warthog, hippopotamus, steenbok, oribi, mountain reedbuck, waterbuck, roan / sable, impala, blesbok, hartebeest / tsessebe, blue wildebeest, springbok, greater kudu, nyala, bushbuck, eland, Cape buffalo and possibly an extinct giant Cape horse (*Equus capensis*).

'A handful of seeds was also found at Border Cave, while grindstones, which may have been used in the processing of plant foods, have been recovered from the Middle Stone Age layers at Umhlatuzana Shelter [located between Durban and Pietermaritzburg]...

'Evidence of the manufacture of cultural articles from materials other than stone first appears during the Middle Stone Age. So also does evidence concerning religious practices, the final Middle Stone Age stage at Border Cave producing the earliest known burial so far attributed to the Middle Stone Age' (Mazel 1989: 6-8).

Recent excavations at Sibhudu Shelter, a near-coastal site located between the Mvoti and uMngeni rivers, promise to shed more light on the Middle Stone Age of KwaZulu-Natal.

Later Stone Age sites occur throughout the province, with high concentrations in places such as the uKhahlamba mountains where rock shelters suitable for occupation are plentiful.

'Stone artefacts are overwhelmingly the most common cultural item recovered from the excavations that have been carried out, followed by pottery (belonging to the last 2 000 years), ground, polished and shaved bone, beads and ostrich eggshell... [Stone] scrapers were probably used for removing the fat from animal skins before these were pegged out to dry. Adzes were probably used for shaving wood and, to a lesser extent, bone; while backed pieces, of which there are different types, were probably employed in hunting and cutting up carcasses.

'A great deal of information about the foods Later Stone Age hunter-gatherers ate has been obtained from animal, plant and marine and freshwater shell remains. In some cases, it has been possible to identify the remains of individual species. As small animals in particular are sensitive to environmental fluctuations, these remains can also tell us much about past environments. Botanical remains are also very useful, for seeds can indicate which fruits and berries Later Stone Age people ate. And, because fruits and berries are seasonal, they can also provide information about the months during the year when sites were occupied' (Mazel 1989: 11-12).

'One of the main themes of Later Stone Age research in South Africa, including Natal, has been that of seasonality. It has been hypothesized, on the basis of the analysis of the seasonal movements of large antelope, that the food resources of southern Natal would have been exploited on a seasonal basis by hunter-gatherers. According to this hypothesis, they would have occupied the Drakensberg in summer and the Thornveld and coastal areas during winter, traversing the Midlands along ridges rather than in the valleys.

'Recent field-work based on this hypothesis has suggested that in southern Natal during the last 3 500 years, hunter-gatherers would have occupied the Drakensberg in spring and summer (October to March), the coastal zone in winter (April / May to August), and the Midlands in autumn and late winter (March / April to September). This seasonal hypothesis...has given rise to the speculation that while they were in the Drakensberg, the hunter-gatherers would have lived in large groups and would have operated from large home-base sites.

'One of the results of the formation of these larger social units could have been an increase in ritual activity. Social organisation in the Midlands, however, would have been characterized by the small mobile groups that traversed the zone, while in the coastal zones larger groups, but not as large as those in the Drakensberg, would have been found' (Mazel 1989: 17).

One feature of the Later Stone Age in southern Africa with great academic and popular appeal is its rock paintings, concentrated particularly in the uKhahlamba / Drakensberg mountains.

'The first recordings of rock paintings in the Drakensberg were made over 100 years ago. Since then, they have been the focus of intensive research and of numerous publications. On completion of a three-year survey of painting sites in the Drakensberg in 1981, 516 sites, containing a total of 29 874 paintings, were known. Rock art occurs, but less frequently, in other areas of Natal but it has never been adequately surveyed and researched.

'A great problem lies in establishing the age of the art, but some advances have been made. The earliest dated paintings in southern Africa are from the Apollo 11 Cave in southern Namibia. Dated to about 26 000 years ago, these paintings are about as old as the earliest Palaeolithic art in western Europe [the latter is now thought to be up to 40 000 years old]. The Apollo 11 dates are based on the age of the deposits in which slabs of painted rocks were recovered. The next oldest known art in southern Africa are pieces of engraved stones from Wonderwerk Cave in the northern Cape, dated to around 11 000 years ago. An increasing number of painted and engraved stones date to within the last 10 000 years, especially the last 4 000 years, but none are from Natal.

'In the Natal Drakensberg, besides the paintings of cattle and sheep which, in all likelihood, postdate the arrival of the Iron Age farming communities 1 500 to 2 000 years ago and those of horses, wagons and whites which postdate AD 1 800, we are unable to put dates to the paintings. However, as the area is high in rainfall and experiences great temperature variations, both of which cause weathering in rocks, it is unlikely that the earliest paintings still visible on the rocks are more than a few thousand years old.

'New and improved radio-carbon dating techniques, which have been used with success in the Western Cape, offer some hope of our being able to establish the age of the wall paintings in the not too distant future.

'Interpretation of the paintings is a source of continuing controversy. There are three main theories. The first is that they were executed merely to illustrate what was seen, in other words, 'art for art's sake'. The second is that they represent a form of sympathetic magic, reflecting a belief that the painting of appropriate scenes before a hunt, or after a successful hunt, would enhance the prowess of the hunters. The third is that they are symbolic, related to hunter-gatherer religious practices, primarily trance performance, and perform important social functions.

'Hunter-gatherer historical records as well as ethnography both favour what has been loosely phrased the 'trance hypothesis', for many features of trance performance and trance vision are identifiable in the paintings. During trance dances, shamans enter trance and perform certain tasks such as the maintenance of social relations, the promotion of economic activity by, for example, guiding antelope into ambushes and controlling rain, and the maintenance of sound links between bands by means of 'out of body travel', in which they 'visit' associated bands.

'It has also been speculated that the art may have been a way of preparing novices for religious experience and an instruction for those who had not, or would not, experience trance. Thus, the shaman's art was not 'a luxury indulged in leisure time to provide pleasure and relaxation', but a 'remarkable aesthetic achievement' which lay at 'the very heart of the functioning of San society' (Mazel 1989: 17-19).

'The advent of the Iron Age saw not only the introduction of metallurgy. Of even greater significance was the introduction of agriculture, necessitating a settled, village way of life instead of the nomadic patterns of the Stone Age. It also provided for an appreciable increase in population density, as well as a more complex life-style. Richly decorated pottery is a hallmark of these early settlements. Domestic animals including cattle, sheep, goats and dogs were also a feature of the Iron Age, although current information indicates that they had already reached parts of South Africa, but apparently not Natal, during the Late Stone Age, through the agency of Khoisan herders...

'... the earliest Iron Age sites in South Africa, including Natal, relate to an eastern coastal and lowland cultural tradition with links as far north as the Kwale sites of eastern Kenya. This tradition has been named 'Matola', after a site in southern Mozambique, which provided close typological links between the Natal and eastern Transvaal sites'. [In KwaZulu-Natal] almost all of them are on the belt of ancient dunes, which would have been covered by coastal forest at the time' (Maggs 1989: 29-31).

'Most Early Iron Age sites in Natal are later than the [Mzonjani] period and are classified according to ceramic styles [refer to the table above]...By this time villages, often about eight hectares in size and probably containing a hundred or more people, had become common in the lower-lying and savannah areas, below an altitude of 1 000 metres. They were most common along the major rivers and in the coastal belt, where there was good, deep soil, sweet year-round grazing, and timber for building and fuel...

'Diet was based on agriculture and pastoralism, with a little supplementary hunting, fishing and gathering of wild plants and shellfish. Crops identified from seeds include several grains (bulrush millet, finger millet and probably sorghum), and probably the African melon... Most villages had one or more iron smelting areas and therefore produced their own requirements' (Maggs 1989: 31-32).

The beginning of the Late Iron Age marked a period of significant change in pottery styles, attributable to both socio-political and demographic factors (Maggs 1989). Settlements were no longer located in river valleys, but were built on higher ground where homesteads would benefit from cooling breezes and good views for strategic purposes.

Steep slopes, wetlands and marshy areas were used for grazing domestic animals and gathering wild food and medicinal plants. Settlements appear to have been much smaller, implying that 'society underwent a change away from the large Early Iron Age villages and towards the individual family homesteads of the historic Nguni-speaking peoples (Maggs 1989: 35).

¹ This tradition is now known as Mzonjani in KwaZulu-Natal.

Artefacts on Iron Age homestead sites include ceramic sherds, upper and lower grindstones and human and animal bones. Metalworking sites are often located in areas where iron ore is available and associated debris includes furnace remains, slag, bloom and ceramic sherds.

'The evidence or written sources [from shipwrecked Portuguese and other European mariners, who traversed lowland and coastal Natal on their way northwards to Mozambique] shows that, by the 1550s, while the coastal sourveld of Pondoland was thinly inhabited, coastal Natal from the Mtamvuna northwards was already well populated. A settlement of twenty hemispherical huts built of poles and thatch is described as being typical of the coast at that time. A later report confirms that such 'small villages' were the homes of kinship groups, each under the authority of a senior man. There can have been little difference between these homesteads and those of the nineteenth century in Natal and Zululand.

'The agro-pastoral economy of the Iron Age prevailed throughout the coastal regions, with cultivation typically a combination of grains, legumes and vegetables of the pumpkin-melon family. There were three types of grains, one being sorghum and another a smaller-seeded millet, specific identification being difficult to establish from the old Portuguese documents. Vegetables included beans, African groundnuts (both legumes), gourds, watermelons and pumpkins, while sorghum was cultivated for its sweet pith as well as for its seeds... There is evidence to show that tobacco was being cultivated and smoked by 1686. Cattle, sheep and goats were seen in quantities, as were chicken from southern Natal northwards' (Maggs 1989: 39).

Observations

Heritage resource visibility in this region is low, unless inorganic materials (such as stone) were used to build structures or to mark ancestral graves in the past. This is because the soils do not favour organic artefact preservation, and archaeological sites further inland have relatively little (highly visible) marine shell remains, in contrast to their near-coastal counterparts.

However, we identified two heritage resources of significance, as defined in the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 1997 and the criteria contained in the Appendix to this report, within the proposed development site.

Site A is a hilltop Late Iron Age archaeological settlement site, located at 29 28 45.3S; 31 09 22.0E. Undecorated thin walled ceramic sherds and a broken upper grindstone were visible in an area of harvested cane, with the bulk of the site probably located further upslope under growing cane.

Site B is an unmarked grave located on a hilltop at 29 28 41.0S; 31 09 02.0E, close to a *Trichelia emetica* tree (Natal Mahogany), surrounded by young syringa trees and sugar cane. We identified a few proximal pieces of a tuyere (part of an iron smelting furnace) near the grave. The grave has high heritage significance and may not be disturbed in any way without a permit from Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali.

We were unable to assess the heritage significance of Site A and recommend that a heritage resource manager return to do so once the cane has been harvested, as well as complete a survey of areas currently under cane. Artefact sampling may be advisable and we recommend further that the heritage resource manager obtain the necessary permits from Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali.

Summary of findings in terms of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act 1997 Section 27(3)

(a) the identification and mapping of all heritage resources in the area affected

Incomplete.

(b) an assessment of the significance of such resources in terms of the heritage assessment criteria set out in regulations

Incomplete.

(c) an assessment of the impact of development on such heritage resources

Unknown at present.

(d) an evaluation of the impact of the development on heritage resources relative to the sustainable social and economic benefits to be derived from the development

Unknown at present.

(e) the results of consultation with communities affected by the proposed development and other interested parties regarding the impact of the development on heritage resources

The client has undertaken such consultation in terms of statutory requirements and retains the relevant documentation.

(f) if heritage resources will be adversely affected by the proposed development, the consideration of alternatives

Unknown at present.

(g) plans for mitigation of any adverse effects during and after completion of the proposed development

We recommend that a heritage resource manager return to the proposed development site once the cane has been harvested to:

- Assess the heritage significance of Site A;
- Complete a survey of areas currently under cane and
- Sample artefacts where necessary, with the necessary permits from Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali.

If permission is granted for the project to proceed, the client is reminded that the Act requires that a developer cease all work immediately and notify Amafa should any cultural heritage remains, as defined in the Act, be discovered during the course of development activities.

Conclusion

We have submitted this report to Amafa aKwaZulu-Natali in fulfilment of the requirements of the KwaZulu-Natal Heritage Act. According to Section 27(4) of the Act:

The report shall be considered timeously by the Council which shall, after consultation with the person proposing the development, decide -

- (a) whether or not the development may proceed;
- (b) any limitations or conditions are to be applied to the development;
- (c) what general protections in terms of this Act apply, and what formal protections may be applied to such heritage resources;
- (d) whether compensatory action shall be required in respect of any heritage resources damaged or destroyed as a result of the development; and
- (e) whether the appointment of specialists is required as a condition of approval of the proposal.

The client may contact Ms Elize Becker at Amafa's Pietermaritzburg office (telephone 033 3946 543) in due course to enquire about the Council's decision.

References

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Maggs, T. 1989. The Iron Age farming communities. In Duminy, A. and Guest, B. (eds) Natal and Zululand from earliest times to 1910. A new history pp. 28-48. Pietermaritzburg: University of Natal Press.

Mazel, A. 1989. The Stone Age peoples of Natal. In Duminy, A. and Guest, B. (eds) Natal and Zululand from earliest times to 1910. A new history pp. 1-27. Pietermaritzburg: University of Natal Press.

APPENDIX

SIGNIFICANCE AND VALUE OF HERITAGE RESOURCE SITES

The following guidelines for determining site significance were developed by the South African Heritage Resources Agency in 2003. We use them in conjunction with tables of our own formulation (see that for the Southern African Iron Age, below) when considering intrinsic site significance and significance relative to development activities, as well as when recommending mitigatory action.

Type of Resource
Place
Structure
Archaeological Site
Palaeontological Site
Geological Feature
Grave

Type of Significance

1. Historical Value

It is important in the community, or pattern of history

- Importance in the evolution of cultural landscapes and settlement patterns
- Importance in exhibiting density, richness or diversity of cultural features illustrating the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or locality.
- Importance for association with events, developments or cultural phases that have had a significant role in the human occupation and evolution of the nation, Province, region or community.
- Importance as an example for technical, creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement in a particular period

It has strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history

- Importance for close associations with individuals, groups or organisations whose life, works or activities have been significant within the history of the nation, Province, region or community.

It has significance relating to the history of slavery

- Importance for a direct link to the history of slavery in South Africa.

2. Aesthetic Value

It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group

- Importance to a community for aesthetic characteristics held in high esteem or otherwise valued by the community.
- Importance for its creative, design or artistic excellence, innovation or achievement.
- Importance for its contribution to the aesthetic values of the setting demonstrated by a landmark quality or having impact on important vistas or otherwise contributing to the identified aesthetic qualities of the cultural environs or the natural landscape within which it is located.
- In the case of an historic precinct, importance for the aesthetic character created by the individual components which collectively form a significant streetscape, townscape or cultural environment.

3. Scientific Value

It has potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage

- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of natural or cultural history by virtue of its use as a research site, teaching site, type locality, reference or benchmark site.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of the universe or of the development of the earth.
- Importance for information contributing to a wider understanding of the origin of life; the development of plant or animal species, or the biological or cultural development of hominid or human species.
- Importance for its potential to yield information contributing to a wider understanding of the history of human occupation of the nation, Province, region or locality.

It is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period

- Importance for its technical innovation or achievement.

4. Social Value

It has strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons

- Importance as a place highly valued by a community or cultural group for reasons of social, cultural, religious, spiritual, symbolic, aesthetic or educational associations.
- Importance in contributing to a community's sense of place.

Degrees of Significance
Rarity

It possesses uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage

- Importance for rare, endangered or uncommon structures, landscapes or phenomena.

Representivity

It is 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.

Sphere of Significance	High	Medium	Low	
International	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
National	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Provincial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Regional	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Local	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Specific Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-----

What other similar sites may be compared to this site?

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Southern African Iron Age

	Significance		
	- low	- medium	- high
Unique or type site			Yes
Formal protection			Yes
Spatial patterning	?Yes	?Yes	?Yes
Degree of disturbance	75 – 100%	25 – 74%	0 – 24%
Organic remains (list types)	0 – 5 / m ²	6 – 10 / m ²	11 + / m ²
Inorganic remains (list types)	0 – 5 / m ²	6 – 10 / m ²	11 + / m ²
Ancestral graves			Present
Horizontal extent of site	< 100m ²	101 – 1000m ²	1000 + m ²
Depth of deposit	< 20cm	21 – 50cm	51 + cm
Spiritual association			Yes
Oral history association			Yes
➤ Research potential			High
➤ Educational potential			High

Please note that this table is a tool to be used by qualified cultural heritage managers who are also experienced site assessors.