



Archaetnos Culture & Cultural  
Resource Consultants  
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**A REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT  
FOR A PROPOSED LATTICE MAST AND BASE STATION IN THE  
MAGANGANGOZI RURAL AREA, CLOSE TO BERGVILLE, KWAZULU-NATAL  
PROVINCE**

For:

***Icebo Enviro Projects  
Hillcrest***

**REPORT NO.: AE01945V**

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**Please note that the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) or one of its subsidiary bodies needs to comment on this report.**

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**Clients are advised not to proceed with any action before receiving the necessary comments from SAHRA.**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Archaetnos cc was requested by Icebo Enviro Projects to conduct an archaeological heritage impact assessment for the development of a proposed 54 m high lattice mast with a 16 x 16 m base station. This is located in the Magangangozi Rural Area in Bergville, within the Okhahlamba Local Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal Province.

The methodology for the study includes a survey of literature and a field survey. The latter was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development.

If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS), while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by doing a physical survey via off-road vehicle and on foot and covered as much as possible of the area to be studied. Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may however influence the coverage.

All sites, objects, features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

The survey of the indicated area was completed successfully. The following is recommended:

- This report is seen as ample mitigation as there will be no impact on any heritage resources. This includes Cathedral Peak, which will not be visually affected. The development site is within 6 km of the boundaries of Cathedral Peak, a World Heritage site, but the distance between the site and the physical Cathedral Peak is 19 km. The scale of the mast (54 m high with a footprint of 256 m<sup>2</sup>) is thus very limited, low impact at most. This is especially due to the topography of the area with various foothills between the site and the WHS.
- The site also lies close to a rural village which may experience some low negative visual impact. The latter however needs to be weighed up against the positive impacts due to the accessibility of cell phone signal. Houses from the nearby village are only to be found to the south west of the proposed site. Thus impact will be limited in only one direction as far as people are concerned. This impact will be approximately 1 km as the rolling hills in the landscape would prevent the mast from being seen from further away.
- The development may thus continue.

- This may continue after receiving the necessary comments from the Kwazulu-Natal Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (AMAFA) and implementing their decision.
- It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. It may only become known later on. Therefore, operating controls and monitoring should be introduced, aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

No work on site may commence before receiving the necessary comments from the relevant heritage authority.

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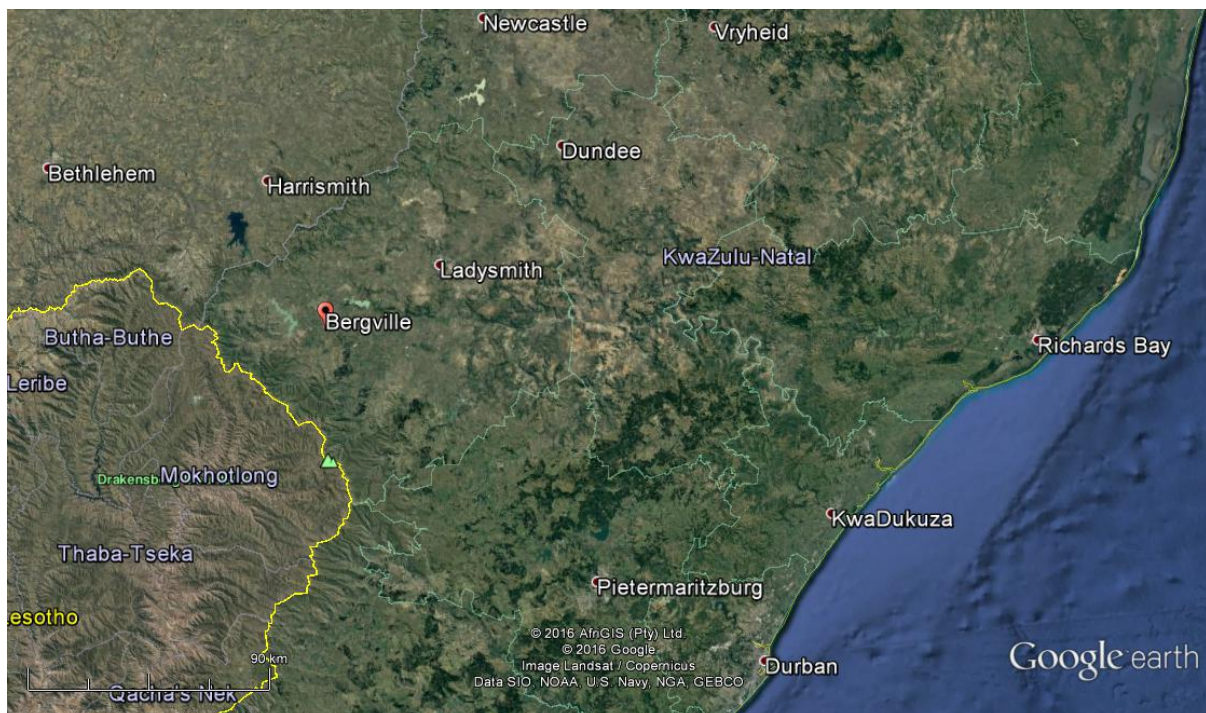
## 1. INTRODUCTION

Archaetnos cc was requested by Icebo Enviro Projects to conduct an archaeological heritage impact assessment for the development of a proposed 54 m high lattice mast with a 16 x 16 m base station. This is located in the Magangangozi Rural Area in Bergville, within the Okhahlamba Local Municipality, KwaZulu-Natal Province (Figure 1-3).

The study forms part of a Basic Assessment as the project triggers Listing notice 3 of 2014 of the 2014 EIA regulations (as amended in 2017) indicating that the development of masts or towers of any material or type used for telecommunication broadcasting or radio transmission purposes where the mast or tower:

- is to be placed on a site not previously used for this purpose; and
  - will exceed 15 metres in height, but excluding attachments to existing buildings and masts on rooftops, outside urban areas;
- and is within:
- areas within 10 kilometres from national parks or world heritage sites or 5 kilometres from any terrestrial protected area identified in terms of NEMPAA or from the core areas of a biosphere reserve.

In this case the Cathedral Peak National Parks is 6 km away from the proposed site and thus a heritage study was needed. The client indicated the areas to be surveyed and the survey was confined to these. It was done via foot.



**Figure 1: Location of Bergville in the KwaZulu-Natal Province.**



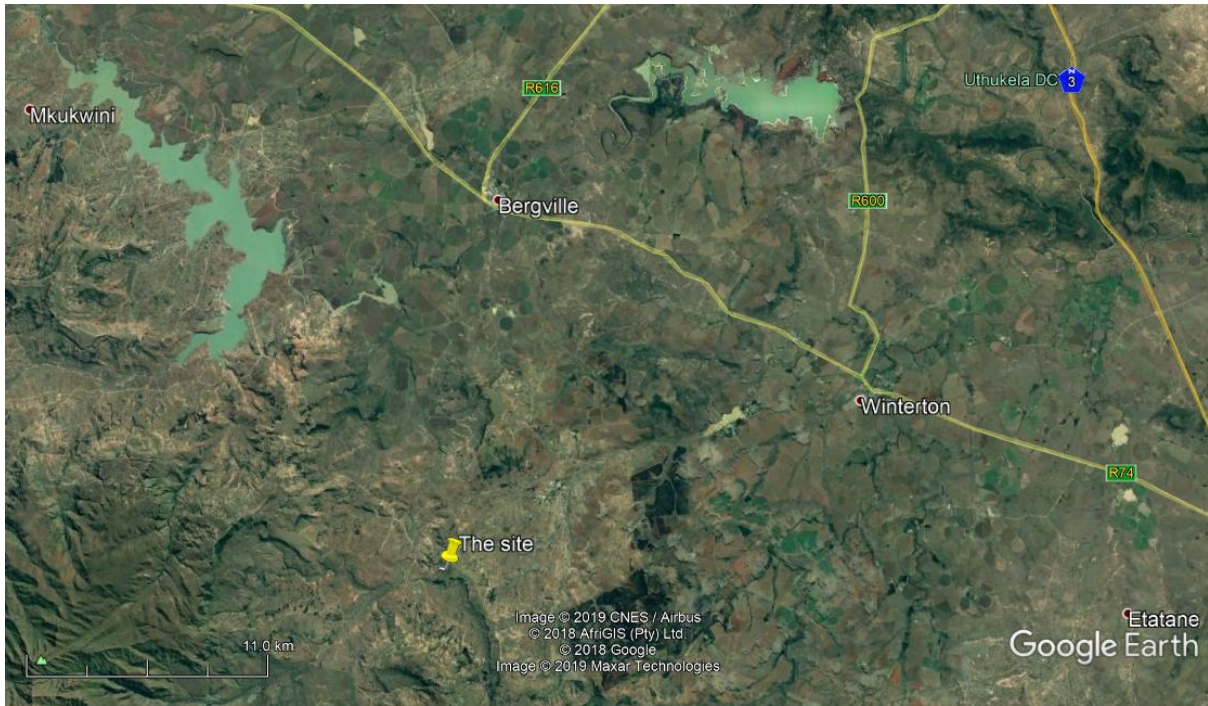


Figure 2: Location of the project in relation to Bergville.

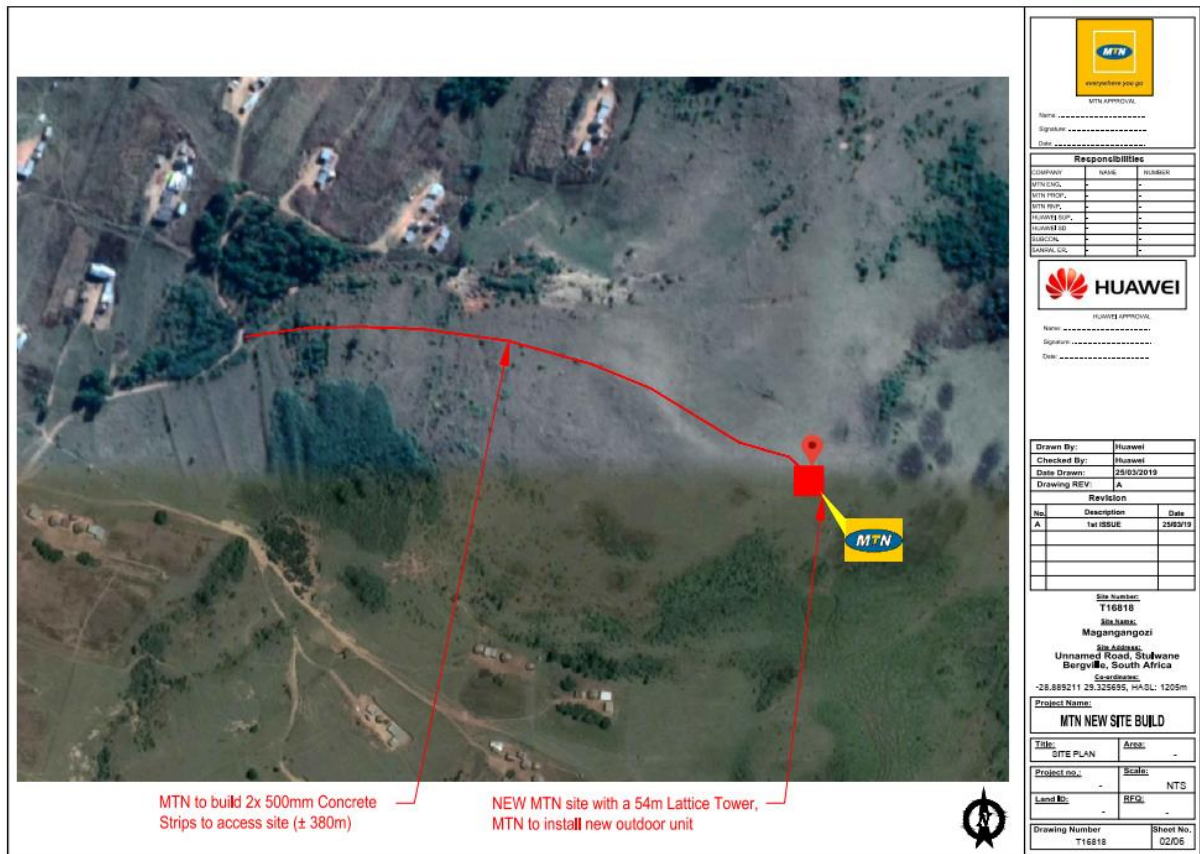


Figure 3: Detailed view of the site (Icebo Environmental).

## **2. TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The Terms of Reference for the survey were to:

1. Identify objects, sites, occurrences and structures of an archaeological or historical nature (cultural heritage sites) located on the property (see Appendix A).
2. Document the found cultural heritage sites according to best practice standards for heritage related studies.
3. Study background information on the area to be developed.
4. Assess the significance of the cultural resources in terms of their archaeological, historical, scientific, social, religious, aesthetic and tourism value (see Appendix B).
5. Describe the possible impact of the proposed development on these cultural remains, according to a standard set of conventions.
6. Recommend suitable mitigation measures to minimize possible negative impacts on the cultural resources by the proposed development.
7. Review applicable legislative requirements.

## **3. CONDITIONS & ASSUMPTIONS**

The following conditions and assumptions have a direct bearing on the survey and the resulting report:

1. Cultural Resources are all non-physical and physical man-made occurrences, as well as natural occurrences associated with human activity (Appendix A). These include all sites, structures and artifacts of importance, either individually or in groups, in the history, architecture and archaeology of human (cultural) development. Graves and cemeteries are included in this.
2. The significance of the sites, structures and artifacts is determined by means of their historical, social, aesthetic, technological and scientific value in relation to their uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. The various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these aspects.
3. Cultural significance is site-specific and relates to the content and context of the site. Sites regarded as having low cultural significance have already been recorded in full and require no further mitigation. Sites with medium cultural significance may or may not require mitigation depending on other factors



such as the significance of impact on the site. Sites with a high cultural significance require further mitigation (see Appendix C).

4. The latitude and longitude of any archaeological or historical site or feature, is to be treated as sensitive information by the developer and should not be disclosed to members of the public.
5. All recommendations are made with full cognizance of the relevant legislation.
6. It has to be mentioned that it is almost impossible to locate all the cultural resources in a given area, as it will be very time consuming. Developers should however note that the report should make it clear how to handle any other finds that might occur.

#### **4. LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

Aspects concerning the conservation of cultural resources are dealt with mainly in two acts. The first of these are the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999) which deals with the cultural heritage of the Republic of South Africa. The second is the National Environmental Management Act (Act 107 of 1998) which inter alia deals with cultural heritage as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment process.

##### **4.1 The National Heritage Resources Act**

According to the above-mentioned act the following is protected as cultural heritage resources:

- a. Archaeological artifacts, structures and sites older than 100 years
- b. Ethnographic art objects (e.g. prehistoric rock art) and ethnography
- c. Objects of decorative and visual arts
- d. Military objects, structures and sites older than 75 years
- e. Historical objects, structures and sites older than 60 years
- f. Proclaimed heritage sites
- g. Grave yards and graves older than 60 years
- h. Meteorites and fossils
- i. Objects, structures and sites of scientific or technological value.

The national estate (see Appendix D) includes the following:

- a. Places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance
- b. Places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage
- c. Historical settlements and townscapes
- d. Landscapes and features of cultural significance
- e. Geological sites of scientific or cultural importance
- f. Archaeological and paleontological importance
- g. Graves and burial grounds

- h. Sites of significance relating to the history of slavery
- i. Movable objects (e.g. archaeological, paleontological, meteorites, geological specimens, military, ethnographic, books etc.)

A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) is the process to be followed in order to determine whether any heritage resources are located within the area to be developed as well as the possible impact of the proposed development thereon. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) only looks at archaeological resources and can only be done by a professional archaeologist.

A Palaeontological Impact Assessment (PIA) is an assessment of palaeontological heritage. Palaeontology is a different field of study, and although also sometimes required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA)<sup>1</sup>, should be done by a professional palaeontologist.

The different phases during the HIA process are described in Appendix E. An HIA must be done under the following circumstances:

- a. The construction of a linear development (road, wall, power line canal etc.) exceeding 300m in length
- b. The construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length
- c. Any development or other activity that will change the character of a site and exceed 5 000m<sup>2</sup> or involve three or more existing erven or subdivisions thereof
- d. Re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>
- e. Any other category provided for in the regulations of SAHRA or a provincial heritage authority

### **Structures**

Section 34 (1) of the mentioned act states that no person may demolish any structure or part thereof which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

A 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.

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 the decoration or any other means.

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<sup>1</sup> Please consult SAHRA to determine whether a PIA is necessary.

### **Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites**

Section 35(4) of this act deals with archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites. The act states that no person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority (national or provincial):

- a. destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or paleontological site or any meteorite;
- b. destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or paleontological 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 paleontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- d. bring onto or use at an archaeological or paleontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment that assists in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and paleontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.
- e. alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years as protected.

The above mentioned may only be disturbed or moved by an archaeologist, after receiving a permit from the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA). In order to demolish such a site or structure, a destruction permit from SAHRA will also be needed.

### **Human remains**

Graves and burial grounds are divided into the following:

- a. ancestral graves
- b. royal graves and graves of traditional leaders
- c. graves of victims of conflict
- d. graves designated by the Minister
- e. historical graves and cemeteries
- f. human remains

In terms of Section 36(3) of the National Heritage Resources Act, no person may, without a permit issued by the relevant 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 or 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, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

Unidentified/unknown graves are also handled as older than 60 until proven otherwise.

Human remains that are less than 60 years old are subject to provisions of the **National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)** and to local regulations. Exhumation of graves must conform to the standards set out in the **Ordinance on Excavations (Ordinance no. 12 of 1980)** (replacing the old Transvaal Ordinance no. 7 of 1925).

Permission must also be gained from the descendants (where known), the National Department of Health, Provincial Department of Health, Premier of the Province and local police. Furthermore, permission must also be gained from the various landowners (i.e. where the graves are located and where they are to be relocated) before exhumation can take place. Human remains can only be handled by a registered undertaker or an institution declared under the **National Health Act (Act 61 of 2003)**.

#### **4.2 The National Environmental Management Act**

This act (Act 107 of 1998) states that a survey and evaluation of cultural resources must be done in areas where development projects, that will change the face of the environment, will be undertaken. The impact of the development on these resources should be determined and proposals for the mitigation thereof are made.

Environmental management should also take the cultural and social needs of people into account. Any disturbance of landscapes and sites that constitute the nation's cultural heritage should be avoided as far as possible and where this is not possible the disturbance should be minimized and remedied.

### **5. THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORPORATIONS' PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE**

This standard recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for current and future generations. It aims to ensure that clients protect cultural heritage in the course of their project activities.

This is done by clients abiding to the law and having heritage surveys done in order to identify and protect cultural heritage resources via field studies and the documentation of such resources. These need to be done by competent professionals (e.g. archaeologists and cultural historians).

Possible chance finds, encountered during the project development, also need to be managed by not disturbing such finds and by having them assessed by professionals. Impacts on the cultural heritage should be minimized. This include

the possible maintenance of such sites in situ, or when impossible, the restoration of the functionality of the cultural heritage in a different location.

When cultural historical and archaeological artifacts and structures need to be removed it should be done by professionals and by abiding to the applicable legislation. The removal of cultural heritage resources may however only be considered if there are not technically or financially feasible alternatives.

In considering the removal of cultural resources, it should be outweighed by the benefits of the overall project to the effected communities. Again professionals should carry out the work and adhere to the best available techniques.

Consultation with affected communities should be engaged in. This entails that access to such communities should be granted to their cultural heritage if this is applicable. Compensation for the loss of cultural heritage should only be given in extra-ordinary circumstances.

Critical cultural heritage may not be impacted on. Professionals should be used to advise on the assessment and protection thereof. Utilization of cultural heritage resources should always be done in consultation with the effected communities in order to be consistent with their customs and traditions and to come to agreements with relation to possible equitable sharing of benefits from commercialization.

## **6. METHODOLOGY**

### **6.1 Survey of literature**

A survey of literature was undertaken in order to obtain background information regarding the area. A few heritage reports were done in the Bergville area, but none in Magangangozi. Those in Bergville, however, are located reasonably far from the applicable site and thus has no direct bearing thereon (SAHRIS database; Archaetnos database). Sources consulted in this regard are indicated in the bibliography.

### **6.2 Field survey**

The survey was conducted according to generally accepted HIA practices and was aimed at locating all possible objects, sites and features of cultural significance in the area of proposed development. One regularly looks a bit wider than the demarcated area, as the surrounding context needs to be taken into consideration.

If required, the location/position of any site was determined by means of a Global Positioning System (GPS)<sup>2</sup>, while photographs were also taken where needed. The survey was undertaken by doing a physical survey on foot and covered as much as possible of the area to be studied (Figure 4).

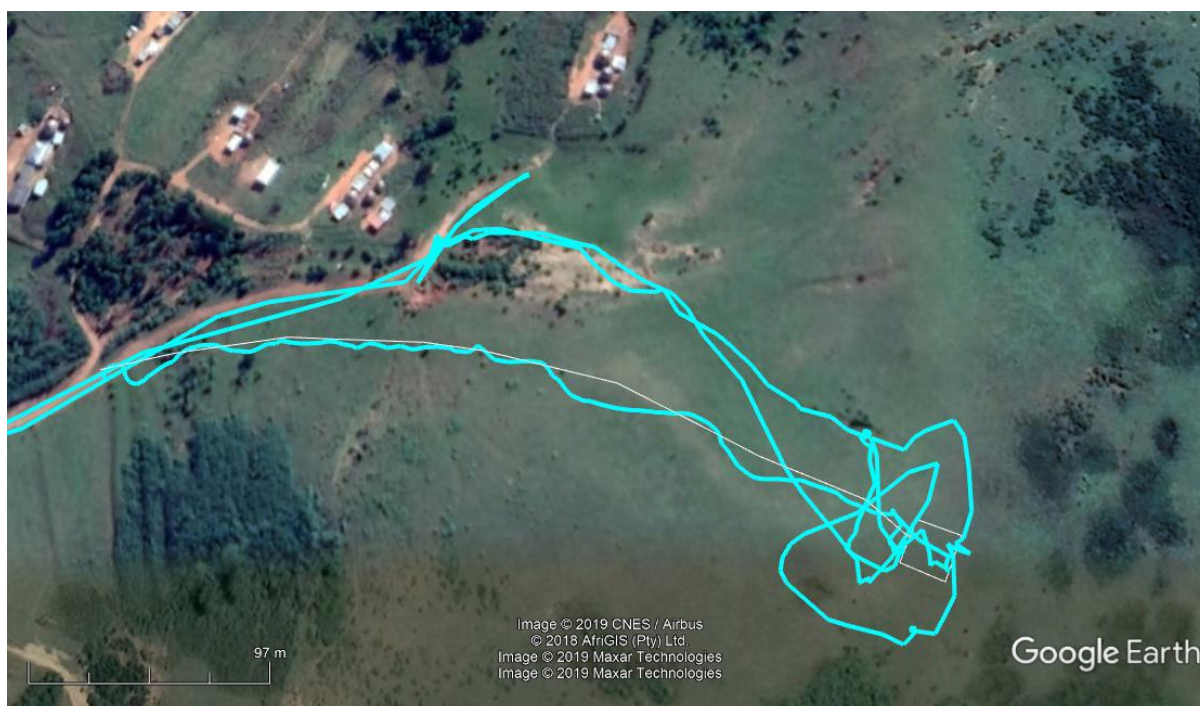
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<sup>2</sup> A Garmin Oregon 550 with an accuracy factor of a few meters.

Certain factors, such as accessibility, density of vegetation, etc. may however influence the coverage. The size of the surveyed area is approximately 256 m<sup>2</sup> as well as a proposed access road to the site. The survey took 2 hours to complete.

### 6.3 Oral histories

People from local communities are interviewed in order to obtain information relating to the surveyed area. It needs to be stated that this is not applicable under all circumstances. When applicable, the information is included in the text and referred to in the bibliography.



**Figure 4: GPS track of the surveyed area.**

### 6.4 Documentation

All sites, objects, features and structures identified were documented according to the general minimum standards accepted by the archaeological profession. Coordinates of individual localities were determined by means of the Global Positioning System (GPS). The information was added to the description in order to facilitate the identification of each locality.

### 6.5 Evaluation of Heritage sites

The evaluation of heritage sites is done by giving a field rating of each (see Appendix C) using the following criteria:



- The unique nature of a site
- The integrity of the archaeological deposit
- The wider historic, archaeological and geographic context of the site
- The location of the site in relation to other similar sites or features
- The depth of the archaeological deposit (when it can be determined or is known)
- The preservation condition of the site
- Uniqueness of the site and
- Potential to answer present research questions.

## **7. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

The area that was surveyed is located along the foothills of the northern Drakensberg in KwaZulu-Natal. Accordingly it shows typical Highveld characteristics including grassland with isolated trees. The latter are mostly foreign species such as Black Wattle. The site is located on top of a hill in a rural settlement (Figure 5-6). The soil is compacted and slightly sandy with shale exposed closer to the bottom of the hill. The ground is covered with grasses and ferns. Most of the vegetation is native, but grass cover is low with a dense under footing.



**Figure 5: General view of the site and surroundings.**



**Figure 6: Another view of the site.**

## **8. HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

No sites of cultural heritage significance were located during the survey. Some background information is however given in order to place the surveyed area in a historical context and to contextualize possible finds that could be unearthed during construction activities. As indicated above, no heritage reports were written previously in the area.

### **8.1 Stone Age**

The Stone Age is the period in human history when lithic material was mainly used to produce tools (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 293). In South Africa, the Stone Age can be divided in three periods. It is, however, important to note that dates are relative and only provide a broad framework for interpretation. The division for the Stone Age according to Korsman & Meyer (1999: 93-94) is as follows:

Early Stone Age (ESA) 2 million – 150 000 years ago  
Middle Stone Age (MSA) 150 000 – 30 000 years ago  
Late Stone Age (LSA) 40 000 years ago – 1850 - A.D.

This geographical area is not well-known as one containing many prehistoric sites. This however definitely indicates a lack of research in the area. Archaeologists have found Stone Age sites in the vicinity of Newcastle and Dannhauser, mostly dating to the Middle Stone Age, during previous surveys (Archaeos database).

An MSA site is known from Umhlatuzana (Mitchell 2002: 73). Stone Age sites and rock art, are also known from the Drakensberg (Phillipson 1985: 77). The latter is mostly associated with the San people of the LSA. Known LSA sites relatively close

to Ixopo include Shongweni, Borchers Shelter, Strathalan and Umhlatuzana (Mitchell 2002: 127, 162).

The environment definitely is suitable for Stone Age people. There is ample water and grazing for the wild life they would have hunted. Although no caves or rock shelters were identified, there would be enough shelter since the broader geographical area include hills and mountains. Materials to use for the manufacture of stone tools are also found in abundance.

It is therefore highly likely that Stone Age people did utilize and settled in the area. No such sites were however identified during the survey. The dense vegetation cover may be a contributing factor to this.

## **8.2 Iron Age**

The Iron Age is the name given to the period of human history when metal was mainly used to produce metal artifacts (Coertze & Coertze 1996: 346). In South Africa it can be divided in two separate phases according to Van der Ryst & Meyer (1999: 96-98), namely:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 200 – 1000 A.D.  
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1000 – 1850 A.D.

Huffman (2007: xiii) however indicates that a Middle Iron Age should be included. His dates, which now seem to be widely accepted in archaeological circles, are:

Early Iron Age (EIA) 250 – 900 A.D.  
Middle Iron Age (MIA) 900 – 1300 A.D.  
Late Iron Age (LIA) 1300 – 1840 A.D.

Both Early and Late Iron Age sites are known from the Kwazulu-Natal (Zululand) area. These are associated with the predecessors of the current Zulu people in the area. During the Late Iron Age (LIA), people stayed in extensive stonewalled settlements and remains of these were identified during the current survey.

EIA sites are known from the coastal, northern and central regions of this province (Phillipson 1985 174; Mitchell 2002: 260' 296). LIA sites are found in abundance in KwaZulu-Natal (Mitchell 2002: 346).

Iron Age people therefore definitely settled in the study area. It therefore is no surprise that such sites were identified during the survey.

## **8.3 Historical Age**

The historical age started with the first recorded oral histories in the area. It includes the moving into the area of people that were able to read and write. This era is sometimes called the Colonial era or the recent past.

Due to factors such as population growth and a decrease in mortality rates, more people inhabited the country during the recent historical past. Therefore and because less time has passed, much more cultural heritage resources from this era have been left on the landscape. It is important to note that all cultural resources older than 60 years are potentially regarded as part of the heritage and that detailed studies are needed in order to determine whether these indeed have cultural significance. Factors to be considered include aesthetic, scientific, cultural and religious value of such resources.

After 1800 the small tribes in Zululand were unified by Chaka (Bergh & Bergh 1984: 14). During the Difaqane (1820's – 1830's) the Ndebele of Mzilikazi migrated from the north-eastern parts of Kwazulu-Natal to the north and most likely passed close to the study area. On this journey they conquered other groups and caused widespread chaos (Bergh 1999: 11).

Travelers and missionaries also came to the area. By 1824 people like FG Farewell, JS King, Henry Fynn, John Cane, Henry Ogle, Alexander Biggar, WH Davis, and Thomas Halstead have settled in Port Natal. It was however only during the 1830's when the Voortrekkers moved in that white people started colonizing the area to a large extent (Venter 1985: 25-27). This led to an era of conflict ending with the Battle of Blood River (Ncome) where the Voortrekkers ended the reign of Dingane in the area (Venter 1985: 49-52).

During the Anglo-Zulu War and the Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902) many battles were also fought in the vicinity of the study area. This includes Isandlwana and Talana (or Dundee), the latter on 20 October 1899 (Bergh 1999: 51; Pretorius 1985: 14). The British also built some forts around the town of Dundee (Pretorius 1985: 12).

## **9. DISCUSSION OF SITES IDENTIFIED DURING THE SURVEY**

As indicated, no sites of cultural heritage importance were identified during the survey.

## **10. IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

As no sites of note has been found in the surveyed area, there will be no impact. The site also lies close to a rural village which may experience some negative visual impact. The latter however needs to be weighed up against the positive impacts due to the accessibility of cell phone signal.

House from the nearby village are only to be found to the south west of the proposed site (Figure 7-10). Thus impact will be limited in only one direction as far as people are concerned. This impact will be approximately 1 km as the rolling hills in the landscape would prevent the mast from being seen from further away.

As indicated earlier the site is within 6 km of the boundaries of Cathedral Peak, a World Heritage site. The distance between the site and the physical Cathedral Peak is however 19 km (Figure 11-12). The scale of the mast is 54 m high with a footprint of merely 256 m<sup>2</sup> and thus is very limited. This is due to the topography of the area with various foothills between the site and the WHS. Also the masts does not create a barrier in the environment.

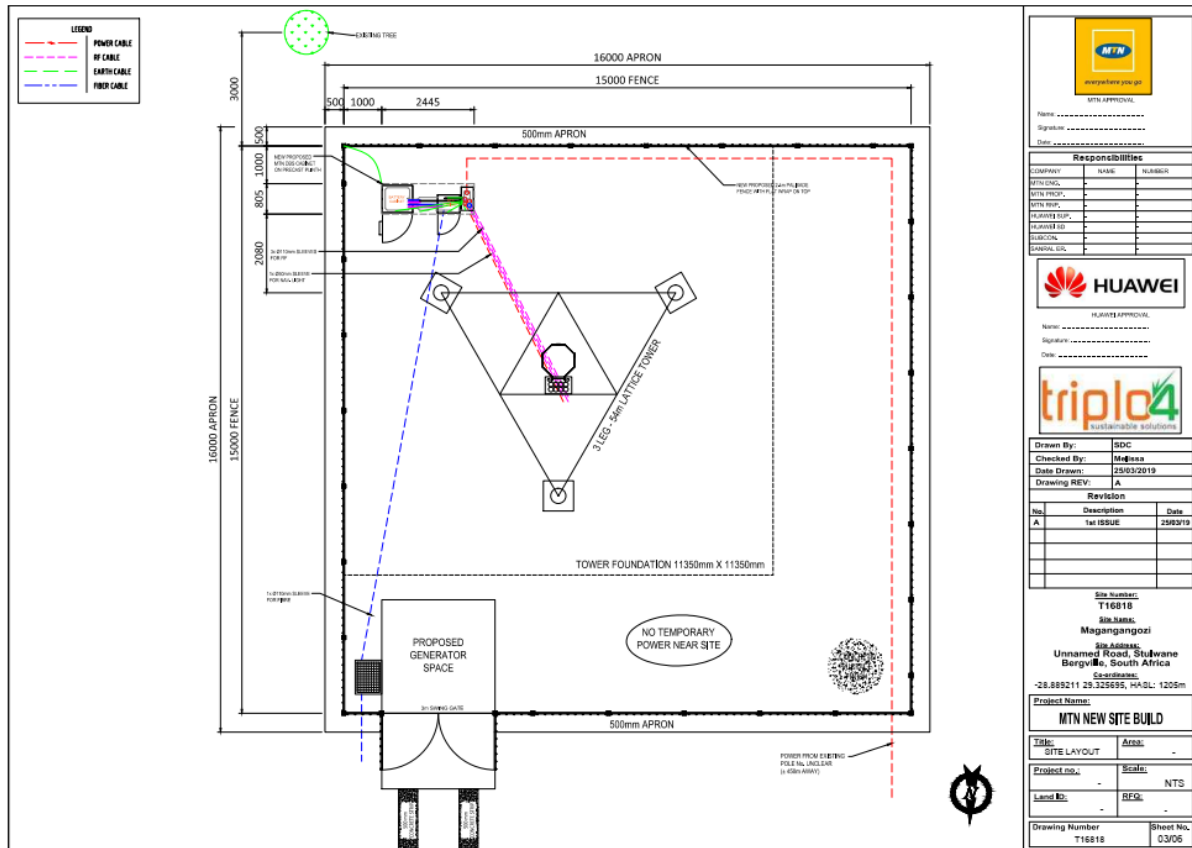


Figure 7: Footprint of the site (Icebo Environmental).



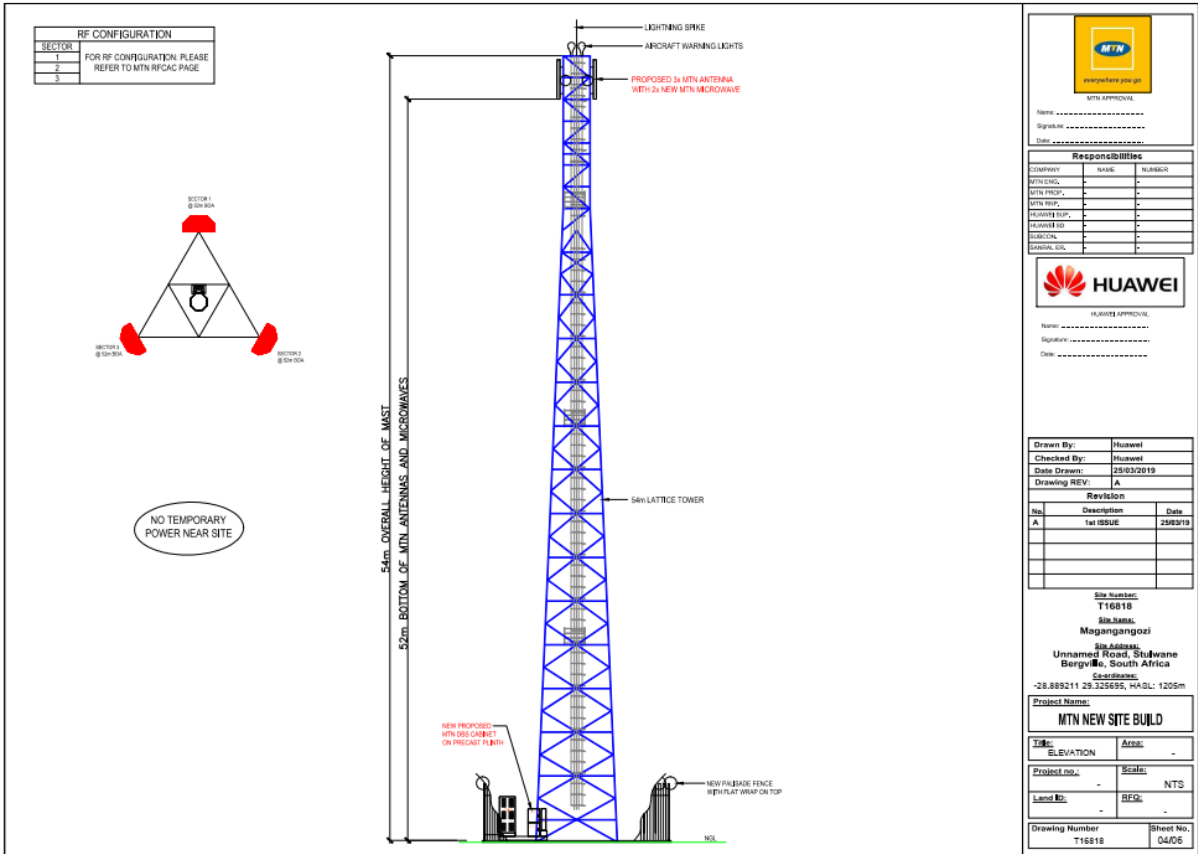


Figure 8: Height of the mast (Icebo Environmental).



Figure 9: 1 km radius around the site. Note only houses on south western side.





Figure 10: Views in different directions indicating that visual impact will be limited if not non-existent. Note the rural setting.

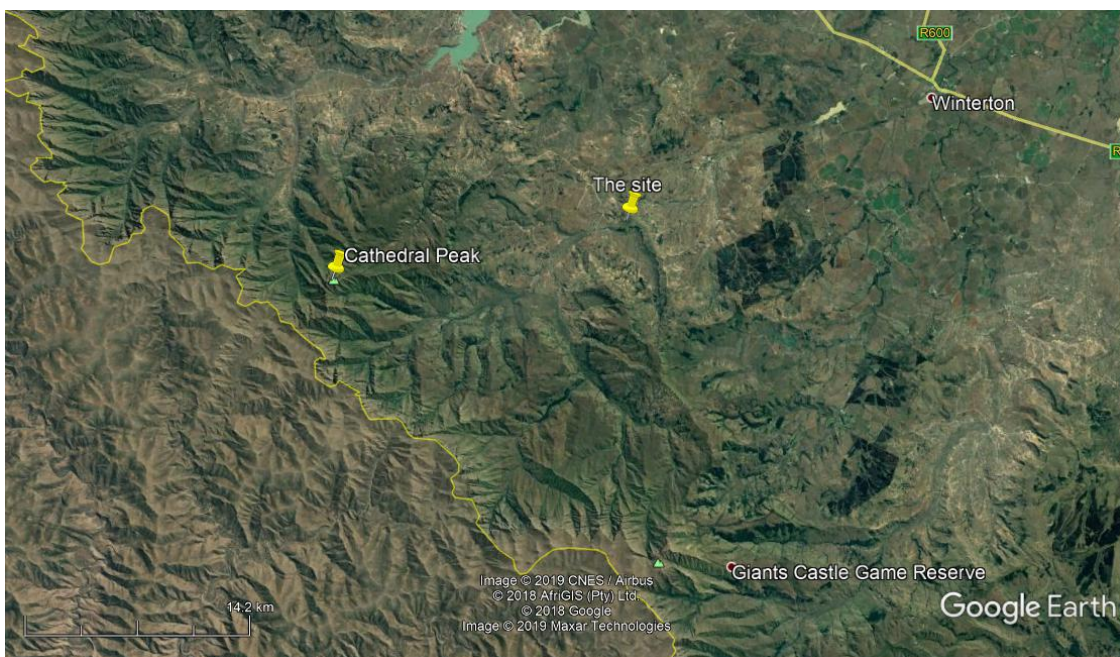


Figure 11: Distance between the site and Cathedral Peak – 19 km.



**Figure 12: Distance between the project site and the WHS boundary – 6 km.**

## **11.IMPACT ASSESSMENT TABLE**

Each impact identified within the assessment phase of the study is given a significance rating. The significance rating is obtained by implementing this equation: **Significance = (Consequence of impact) x (Probability of impact).**

The consequence of an impact is the sum of extent, duration, severity and degree of irreplaceable loss of the resource. All consequences of an impact are measured as cumulative impacts, taking into account the existing impacts on the resource. The significance of an impact can be measured as positive or negative. The impact assessment table used for calculating significance is provided below.

Table 1: Impact Assessment Table for Calculating significance

Category	Description	Score
<b>Extent</b>	Site only	1
	Local	2
	Provincial	3
	National	4
	Global	5
<b>Duration</b>	Immediate short-term (less than 3 months)	1
	Construction or decommissioning period	2
	For the life of the operation	3
	Permanent	5
<b>Severity of impact on resource</b>	Will have an insignificant impact on the resource	1
	Will generate an impact of low intensity	2
	Will generate an impact of moderate intensity	3
	Will have a very significant impact on the resource	4
<b>Degree: Irreplaceable loss of resources</b>	No/minor irreplaceable loss	0
	Partial irreplaceable loss	1
	Major loss of irreplaceable resources	2
	Full loss of irreplaceable resources	5
<b>Probability</b>	Improbable	0.5
	Possible but unlikely	1
	Probable	2
	Highly probable	3
	Definite	4

Once the impact has been assessed using the above significance categories, a rating is calculated. The rating will indicate a specific significance of the impact as illustrated by the table below. By identifying whether the impact is positive or negative, the significance will be read from the relevant portion of the table.

Table 2:- Impact Ratings and the implicated Significance.

	Score	Significance
<b>Negative Impact</b>	60	Fatal flaw (unacceptable impact)
	40 to 60	High significance
	20 to 39	Moderate significance
	19 to 0	Low significance
<b>Positive Impact</b>	0 to 25	Low significance
	26 to 45	Moderate significance
	45	High significance

By calculating the significance rating of the impact, one can evaluate whether a negative impact can be mitigated and managed efficiently, or whether the impact is a fatal flaw, and thereby disallowing the proposed development from being approved. A positive impact will be a motivation to the proposed development and by assigning significance to the positive impact; this provides comparative information to decision-makers for approval or denial of the application.

### 11.1 Severity of Impact during construction:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Consequence} &= \text{Extent} + \text{Duration} + \text{Severity} + \text{Degree} \\
 &= 2+2+1+0 \\
 &= 5
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Significance} &= \text{Consequence} \times \text{Probability} \\ &= 5 \times 2 \\ &= 10 \end{aligned}$$

Nature – Negative impact – (-10 – Low significance)

### 11.2 Severity of Impact during Operational Phase:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Consequence} &= \text{Extent} + \text{Duration} + \text{Severity} + \text{Degree} \\ &= 2 + 5 + 2 + 0 \\ &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Significance} &= \text{Consequence} \times \text{Probability} \\ &= 9 \times 2 \\ &= 18 \end{aligned}$$

Nature – Negative impact – (-18 – Low significance)

**Table3: Assessment of each identified potentially significant impact and risks**

Potential Impact (including the potential impact for cumulative impacts)	Aspects Affected	Phase in which impact is anticipated	Significance (if not mitigated)	Mitigation Type	Significance If mitigated
<b>Visual - impact on view to Cathedral Peak</b>	Local community	Construction and operation phase	Low	The construction phase will be over a very short period and only during the day when most people are at work.  The mast is made of steel bars which means one can still see through the construction.	Low

The severity of impact therefore is Low-, both during construction and operation. The situation however improves during operation and is extremely low. The lasting benefit to the community, however, is very high which undoubtedly would cancel out the low negative impact.

## 12. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

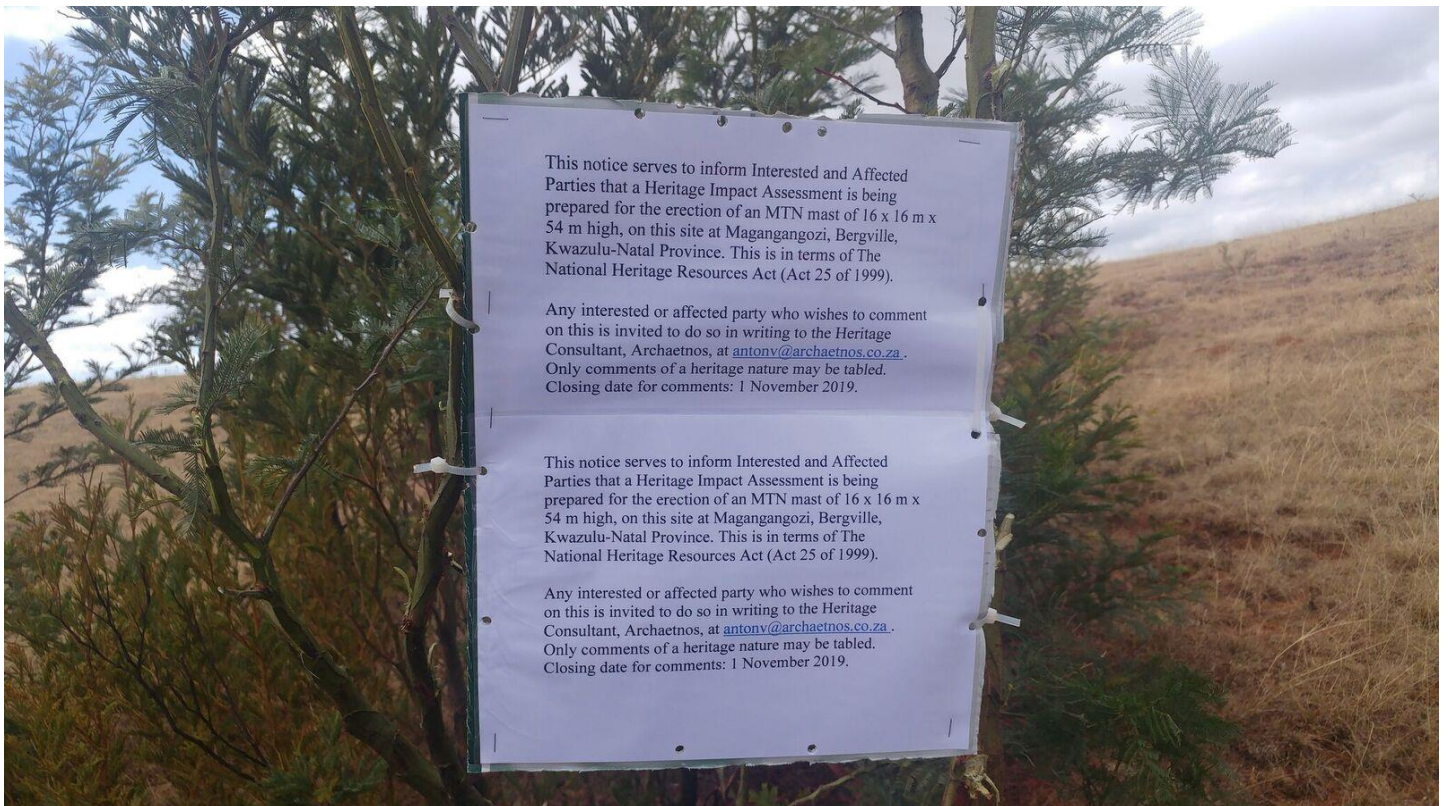
The application forms part of a Basic Assessment process. Public consultation (Figure 13-16) was done and included both site and newspaper notices. The site notice was placed on site on Tuesday 1 October and the newspaper notice was placed in the Natal Witness on the same day.

No comments were received.





**Figure 13: Site notice.**



**Figure 14: Wording of site notice.**



# The Witness ASSIFIEDS

## FAMILY NOTICES

## DEATH NOTICES

**DELVAUX – Vivien Adolphe Florent**  
1.04.1925 – 22.09.2019  
An old soldier never dies, just fades away. A WWII flunter veteran, who ever missed a day having served since the war, lived a wonderful and fulfilled life. Legend, who at 94 ought and lived his life if he was only 74, always sive and optimistic and an inspiration to all who knew him, sadly passed away peacefully on 22 September 2019. After his heart failed to an inoperable leaking ave. Viv, as he was own, lived an incredible life as an absolute gentle giant, relative and friend. His remains will lie at the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witness (5 Coconut Cres. Northdale) today (01-10-2019) from 12.00pm for a funeral talk commencing at 12.30pm and thereafter at 1.30pm proceeding to the Cedar Ridge Crematorium, Cato Ridge.

## FUNERAL SERVICES

## CHINABOO Steven



Late of 159 Ginger Rd, Bombay Heights. Beloved husband of Ghela, loving father of Robin, Cookie, Pammy, Marlene, Linda, Rajen, Yagan, Seeralan and Shaun and a dearly loved father-in-law, grandfather, great grandfather, uncle, relative and friend. His remains will lie at the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witness (5 Coconut Cres. Northdale) today (01-10-2019) from 12.00pm for a funeral talk commencing at 12.30pm and thereafter at 1.30pm proceeding to the Cedar Ridge Crematorium, Cato Ridge.

If it's old ... We will get it sold  
If it's new ... We will handle it too!  
Contact the experts for the best possible deal  
**CANNON'S AUCTIONEERS**  
033 343 3364/5/6/7

## GENERAL & HOME SERVICES

## BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION

**GRANITE TOPS**  
Professionally installed. Granite Gallery  
033 3878913 e-mail: granitegallery86@gmail.com

## ELECTRICAL

**APPLIANCE** repairs all fridges, washing machines, stoves . 0829272715.

## REPAIRS

**FRIDGE** repairs. At your home. Good prices. Tel 083 747 8595 / 033 325 2132

## GARDEN & IRRIGATION

**LAWN TREATMENT** against White Ants. Call 0333455156

## PEST CONTROL

**INSPECT-A-PEST** Pest control, White Ant, eradication from gardens and home. 0333455156

## RUBBLE REMOVAL

**A 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 M3** avail for removal of builders rubble, garden/ domestic refuse. Call 0837500174

## ADULT

## PRIVATE

**ATTRACTIVE** new horny ladies classy upmk models to choose. 063 301 3285

**NEW** sexy lady in town. I'm doing massage, special R100. 063 973 6707.

A sexy slim petite doll new in the business park ing 24/7. 065 594 6268.

## VEHICLES

## CARS FOR SALE

**AJAY PAYS CASH** FOR CARS AND BAKKIES OLD OR NEW  
PHONE: 082 966 2384  
033 345 6294

## VEHICLES WANTED TO BUY

**WE BUY** Cars and Bakkies  
083 981 3356

## PROPERTIES

## BUSINESS PREMISES

**BUSINESS PROPERTY** to Rent in the CBD, to view contact Alicia Naicker on 0333422705/ 0617601602

## FLATS FOR SALE

**AMEENS AGENCIES** Central: 2 beds, lounge, bath, Scottsville: 3 beds, 2 baths  
Morningside: 2 beds, lounge. Contact Kamini 033 387 1020 or 082 924 4101

## FLATS TO RENT

**R3800** excluding lights and water, contact Alicia Naicker on 0333422705/ 0617601602

**1 x 2 Bedroom**, lounge, kitchen, dining area and shower, Flats to Rent in Northdale Greytown Road, R3800 excluding lights and water, contact Alicia Naicker on 0333422705/ 0617601602

**1 x 2 Bedroom**, lounge, kitchen, dining area and shower, Flat to Rent in Pietermaritzburg Street, R4800 excluding lights and water, contact Alicia Naicker on 0333422705/ 0617601602

**NONLANHLA** seeks seeks Cashier or Receptionist. 073 324 2445

**NONKTHULA** seeks 7 day sleep in/out. 082 286 9820

**NONKUPHIWA** seeks 3-5 days a week sleep out. 082 286 9820

## ENTERTAINMENT EVENTS & EATING OUT

**MIDLANDS CINECENTRE** GET THE CINECENTRE APP! SEARCH MOVIES BOOK TICKETS PAY SECURELY

FRI 27 SEP - THURS 03 OCT BUDGET FRIENDLY

## NOW SHOWING

**WITLES** Fri-Thurs 09:30, 11:45, 14:00, 17:30 & 20:00  
**POLAROID** Fri-Thurs 09:30, 11:45, 14:00 & 20:00  
**HAMBO: LAST BLOOD** Fri-Thurs 11:00 & 20:00  
**FAST & FURIOUS: HOBBS & SHAW** Fri-Thurs 14:15 & 20:00  
**DATA AND THE LAST CITY OF GOLD** Fri-Thurs 09:30, 11:45, 14:15, 16:45 & 19:15  
**AD ASTRA** Fri-Thurs 11:30  
**THE CHAPTER 2** Fri-Thurs 09:30, 13:00, 16:45 & 20:00  
**THE ANGRY BIRDS 2** Fri-Thurs 09:15, 14:00, 16:45  
**LIAM KING 3D** Fri-Thurs 09:15, 11:45, 14:30 & 17:15  
**ARMORABLE - 3D** Fri-Thurs 09:15, 12:00, 14:00, 16:45 & 19:00



## CINEBOLLYWOOD

**WEAR** Starting 19:30 on Tuesdays and Thursdays  
**THE ZOVA FACTOR** Starting 19:30 on Tuesdays and Thursdays  
**STARTS 04 OCT**  
**BUCKLE UP**  
**THE BOTTOM OF THE 9TH**

**BRICKLAYER** with 15 years exp. Plaster, tiling and ceiling. 084 855 5317  
**BUSISIWU** seeks 5 day general work. 076 772 0295  
**DUDU** seeks 3-5 days sleep out. 072 402 6077  
**FIKILE** seeks 7 days sleep in/out. 076 532 3658  
**GLORIA** seeks sleep out. 082 793 7313  
**JULIE** seeks caregiver job has 10yrs experience. 082 542 4174  
**LUCY** seeks caregiver work for kids and elderly sleep in. 076 430 0279  
**LUNGILE** seeks 6 days sleep in/out, also part-time work. 082 698 1991  
**MANNISI** seeks 3 days sleep out. 072 888 3106  
**MBALENHLE** seeks 5 day sleep out. 063 519 9316  
**MBALI** seeks 5 days sleep out. 078 027 6067  
**MONICA** seeks 2 days, sleep in. 072 658 5084/ 074 211 0600  
**NONLANHLA** seeks seeks Cashier or Receptionist. 073 324 2445  
**NONKTHULA** seeks 7 day sleep in/out. 082 286 9820  
**NONKUPHIWA** seeks 3-5 days a week sleep out. 082 286 9820

## TRAVEL

**PURITY** seeks 3-5 days sleep out, has experience. 073 650 0938

**SBONGILE** seeks 7 days sleep in/out. 072 329 4872

**STHEMBILE** seeks 7 days sleep in/out. 072 055 4245

**THEMBI** seeks full time sleep in domestic work, has nanny exp. 064 974 5466

**THEMBISILE** seeks 5 days sleep out. 066 029 3674

**ZANDILE** seeks 7 day sleep in/out. 072 862 6309

**ZANDILE** seeks 7 day sleep in/out, 3 years caregiving experience. 072 329 4872

**ZANELE** is looking for an administration and secretarial job based in PMB avail 01 Nov 2019. 079 323 5500

## SALES & MARKETING

**A CAREER IN SALES** For enthusiastic and self motivated individuals. Join the leading sales company in SA. Marketing an Exclusive brand of products.  
• No previous experience necessary  
• Opportunity to grow into management exists  
• R12 000 plus comm  
• Travel Incentives  
• Medical Aid  
• Full training provided  
**CALL NAZIA**  
033 342 6730

## LEGAL & TENDERS

## GENERAL NOTICES

**PUBLIC NOTICE** This notice serves to inform interested and affected Parties that a Heritage Impact Assessment is being prepared for the section of an MTRV most of 16 x 16 m x 54 m in high, on this site at Magangangzi, Bergville, KwaZulu-Natal Province. This is in terms of the National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1989). Any interested or affected party who wishes to comment on this is invited to do so in writing to the Heritage Consultant Archanos, at anton@archanos.co.za. Only comments of a heritage nature may be tabled. Closing date for comments is 1 November 2019.

**VACANCIES** exist for Qualified Sewing Machinists for a small shop factory in Birmingham Road. Send CV to: application1945@gmail.com

**CASHIERS** needed salary + R5 000pm. Call: 082 962 8924

We need people with experience in cooking ASAP. Call: 072 818 9435.

## EMPLOYMENT

### UBUHLEBEZWE MUNICIPALITY

Ubuhlebezwe Local Municipality with seat in Incoo invites applications for suitably qualified candidates for appointment to the following positions.

### OFFICE OF THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER (T11)

SALARY SCALE: R244 976.28 – R317 992.44 P.A.  
APPLICABLE BENEFITS: MEDICAL AID, PENSION, 13TH CHEQUE, HOME OWNER'S ALLOWANCE.

Minimum requirements: • Grade 12 Certificate • Bachelor's Degree or Diploma in Communications, Journalism/Public Relations • 2 years relevant experience, preferably in Communications • Writing and communication skills • Ability to work under pressure.

Key performance areas: • Coordinate the development and implementation of the communications and marketing strategy • Ensure a positive image of the Municipality is maintained • Produce branding and marketing material, including multimedia content • Upload and maintain content on the website • Produce topical and relevant media columns for the Municipal Manager • Compile and submit monthly reports to Management • Identify annual departmental calendar events for submission/dissemination to relevant media and stakeholders • Develop and maintain a positive relationship with the public and media through the promotion of the Municipality by providing sufficient information pertaining to municipal services and the understanding of Council procedures, goals and programmes • Map out initiatives and interventions relating to public relations programmes, municipal publications, exhibitions and educational programmes necessary for the delivery of a professional and quality service with due consideration given to the communications needs of the Municipality • Communicate with the media as a tool for imparting Council information, viz publishing quarterly publications • Monitor press coverage and respond to letters and press articles • Organise interviews on radio and place adverts on the radio and newspaper highlighting public attendance for programmes • Coordinate all internal communication processes • Assist internal departments with the coverage and marketing of their programs • Perform any other duties that may be assigned from time to time.

### IDP/PMS INTERN

SALARY SCALE: R98 000.00 P.A. • FIXED TERM 2 YEAR CONTRACT  
No Municipal benefits will apply (pension, medical aid, etc.) and applicants are required to make their own arrangements in this respect.

Minimum requirements: • Grade 12 Certificate • Bachelor's Degree/National Diploma in Public Administration or equivalent qualification • Knowledge and understanding of Local, Provincial and National Departments in relation to the IDP/PMS • Knowledge of legislation prescripts governing Local Government will be an added advantage.  
Key performance areas: • Assist the Manager to develop and review the integrated Development Plan • Assist the Manager to develop and implement the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) • Assist the Manager with the development of the IDP Framework and Process Plans • Assist the Manager to compile quarterly and annual performance reports • Assist the Manager with the development of planning, monitoring and reporting tools on IDP and PMS • Assist the Manager in liaising with all municipal departments continuously to ensure that all their activities and operations are aligned with the IDP • Assist in ensuring alignment of the IDP/PMS/SDBIP/PMSF with the budget • Assist in aligning the Council activities to the Provincial Growth Development Strategy (PGSDS) and National Spatial Development Perspectives (NSDP) • Organise meetings and events that are IDP related and render other administrative duties.

### DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN (T9)

SALARY SCALE: R184 463.40 – R245 208.24 P.A.  
APPLICABLE BENEFITS: MEDICAL AID, PENSION, 13TH CHEQUE, HOME OWNER'S ALLOWANCE.

Minimum requirements: • Grade 12 Certificate • Bachelor's Degree/National Diploma in Library and Information Science • 3 years' experience in a library environment • Computer Literacy • Ability to communicate in isiZulu and English.

Key performance areas: • Coordinate and control the activities and operations of the library • Monitor the execution of the procedural sequence or requirements to meet customer requirements to the satisfaction and organisation of information and provide users with information from various media • Execute specific administrative sequences associated with the maintenance of assets, equipment and buildings • Performance any other tasks as directed by the Supervisor.

### DEPARTMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT TOWN PLANNER (T12)

SALARY SCALE: R289 195.80 – R375 391.56 P.A.  
APPLICABLE BENEFITS: MEDICAL AID, PENSION, 13TH CHEQUE, HOME OWNER'S ALLOWANCE.

Minimum requirements: • Grade 12 Certificate • Bachelor's Degree or National Diploma in Town Planning/Town and Regional Planning • Registration with the South African Council for Planners as a Professional or Technical Planner • 2 + 3 years' relevant experience • Ability to communicate in both English and isiZulu • A valid driver's licence.

Key performance areas: • Coordinate, report and advise on development planning issues • Assist the Infrastructure Planning and Development Department in applying for funding, managing of economic development of housing projects and in applying for as well as management of funding for municipal proposed development • Assess statutory and development land use application in line with SPLUMA requirements • Provide professional and technical advice on development planning matters • Provide assistance with all Spatial Planning tasks required for the production of departmental outputs • Undertake the coordination of all spatial planning within the municipal area • Facilitate the formulation and review of Municipal Land Use Management tools • Provide input for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of the municipal IDP, SDF, and Housing Section Plan • Assess compliance with specific town planning regulations • Undertake site inspections to ensure compliance with developments • Maintain awareness and knowledge of planning and development trends, policies and legislation at the local, provincial and national level.

### FOR THE ABOVE POSITIONS:

A signed letter of application indicating the position being applied for, together with a comprehensive CV and certified copies of original certificates and ID must be forwarded to: The Municipal Manager, P O Box 132, Incoo 3276 by not later 16:00 on 18 October 2019. Faxed applications will not be accepted. If you do not hear from Council within 30 days after the closing date, please consider your application as unsuccessful.

All enquiries should be directed to: The HR Officer, Ms B. Nondabula on tel. (033) 834 7700.

Council reserve the right not to make any appointment/appointments into the above mentioned position.

Ubuhlebezwe Municipality is an equal opportunity and affirmative action employer.

**M. SINKANE: MUNICIPAL MANAGER**  
m.sinkane@ubuhlebezwe.co.za 064402026

## AUCTIONS

Figure 15: Newspaper notice (purple section)



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### **PUBLIC NOTICE**

This notice serves to inform Interested and Affected Parties that a Heritage Impact Assessment is being prepared for the erection of an MTN mast of 16 x 16 m x 54 m high, on this site at Magangangozi, Bergville, Kwazulu-Natal Province. This is in terms of The National Heritage Resources Act (Act 25 of 1999). Any interested or affected party who wishes to comment on this is invited to do so in writing to the Heritage Consultant, Archaetnos, at antonv@archaetnos.co.za Only comments of a heritage nature may be tabled. Closing date for comments: 1 November 2019.

**Figure 16: Wording of the newspaper notice.**

### **13. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The survey of the indicated area was completed successfully. The following is recommended:

- This report is seen as ample mitigation as there will be no impact on any heritage resources. This includes Cathedral Peak, which will not be visually affected. The development site is within 6 km of the boundaries of Cathedral Peak, a World Heritage site, but the distance between the site and the physical Cathedral Peak is 19 km. The scale of the mast (54 m high with a footprint of 256 m<sup>2</sup>) is thus very limited, low impact at most. This is especially due to the topography of the area with various foothills between the site and the WHS.
- The site also lies close to a rural village which may experience some low negative visual impact. The latter however needs to be weighed up against the positive impacts due to the accessibility of cell phone signal. Houses from the nearby village are only to be found to the south west of the proposed site. Thus impact will be limited in only one direction as far as people are concerned. This impact will be approximately 1 km as the rolling hills in the landscape would prevent the mast from being seen from further away.
- The development may thus continue.

- This may continue after receiving the necessary comments from the Kwazulu-Natal Provincial Heritage Resources Authority (AMAFA) and implementing their decision.
- It should be noted that the subterranean presence of archaeological and/or historical sites, features or artifacts is always a distinct possibility. It may only become known later on. Therefore, operating controls and monitoring should be introduced, aimed at the possible unearthing of such features. Care should therefore be taken when development commences that if any of these are discovered, a qualified archaeologist be called in to investigate the occurrence.

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **DEFINITION OF TERMS:**

Site: A large place with extensive structures and related cultural objects. It can also be a large assemblage of cultural artifacts, found on a single location.

Structure: A permanent building found in isolation or which forms a site in conjunction with other structures.

Feature: A coincidental find of movable cultural objects.

Object: Artifact (cultural object).

(Also see Knudson 1978: 20).

## **APPENDIX B**

### **DEFINITION/ STATEMENT OF HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE:**

- Historic value: Important in the community or pattern of history or has an association with the life or work of a person, group or organization of importance in history.
- Aesthetic value: Important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group.
- Scientific value: Potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural history or is important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement of a particular period
- Social value: Have a strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons.
- Rarity: Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage.
- Representivity: Important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or object or a range of landscapes or environments characteristic of its class or 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.

## APPENDIX C

### SIGNIFICANCE AND FIELD RATING:

#### Cultural significance:

- Low A cultural object being found out of context, not being part of a site or without any related feature/structure in its surroundings.
- Medium Any site, structure or feature being regarded less important due to a number of factors, such as date and frequency. Also any important object found out of context.
- High Any site, structure or feature regarded as important because of its age or uniqueness. Graves are always categorized as of a high importance. Also any important object found within a specific context.

#### Heritage significance:

- Grade I Heritage resources with exceptional qualities to the extent that they are of national significance
- Grade II Heritage resources with qualities giving it provincial or regional importance although it may form part of the national estate
- Grade III Other heritage resources of local importance and therefore worthy of conservation

#### Field ratings:

National Grade I significance	should be managed as part of the national estate
Provincial Grade II significance	should be managed as part of the provincial estate
Local Grade IIIA	should be included in the heritage register and not be mitigated (high significance)
Local Grade IIIB	should be included in the heritage register and may be mitigated (high/ medium significance)
General protection A (IV A)	site should be mitigated before destruction (high/ medium significance)
General protection B (IV B)	site should be recorded before destruction (medium significance)
General protection C (IV C)	phase 1 is seen as sufficient recording and it may be demolished (low significance)

## **APPENDIX D**

### **PROTECTION OF HERITAGE RESOURCES:**

#### **Formal protection:**

National heritage sites and Provincial heritage sites – grade I and II

Protected areas - an area surrounding a heritage site

Provisional protection – for a maximum period of two years

Heritage registers – listing grades II and III

Heritage areas – areas with more than one heritage site included

Heritage objects – e.g. archaeological, palaeontological, meteorites, geological specimens, visual art, military, numismatic, books, etc.

#### **General protection:**

Objects protected by the laws of foreign states

Structures – older than 60 years

Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

Burial grounds and graves

Public monuments and memorials



## **APPENDIX E**

### **HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT PHASES**

1. Pre-assessment or scoping phase – establishment of the scope of the project and terms of reference.
2. Baseline assessment – establishment of a broad framework of the potential heritage of an area.
3. Phase I impact assessment – identifying sites, assess their significance, make comments on the impact of the development and makes recommendations for mitigation or conservation.
4. Letter of recommendation for exemption – if there is no likelihood that any sites will be impacted.
5. Phase II mitigation or rescue – planning for the protection of significant sites or sampling through excavation or collection (after receiving a permit) of sites that may be lost.
6. Phase III management plan – for rare cases where sites are so important that development cannot be allowed.