

**A LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION (WITH CONDITIONS) FOR THE EXEMPTION OF
A FULL PHASE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) FOR THE
PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE BULK WATER SUPPLY INFRASTRUCTURE OF
POTABLE WATER TO SEAVIEW AND GREENBUSHES SUPPLY AREAS, NELSON
MANDELA BAY METROPOLITAN, EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE.**

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NOTE: An archaeological impact assessment was required as a requisite of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999, Section 38 (1)(a):

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorized as –

(a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;

This report follows the minimum standard guidelines required by the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA) and the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) for compiling a Letter of Recommendation for the Exemption of a Full Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. The type of development

The proposed development aims to expand current bulk water supply infrastructure in order to address the future provision of potable water to the Seaview and Greenbushes supply areas. The Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality proposes to develop Phase 1 which entails the provision of bulk water infrastructure to 8,020 erven within the relevant supply areas. The proposed bulk infrastructure for this phase is based on proposed developments currently at planning stage.

The proposed project has been authorised before in 2009, however the authorisation lapsed and a new application and process are required.

Seaview Bulk Water Supply (Phase 1)

This supply area is currently supplied from the Seaview pump station 1.2 ML sump/reservoir and via a number of small local schemes drawing directly from the two adjacent Churchill pipelines. The existing Seaview pump station complex will be expanded to accommodate the proposed bulk infrastructure. The infrastructure planned for the Seaview supply area is as follows:

- The construction of a 2.5 ML clear water bulk storage reservoir at the existing Seaview pump station complex;
- The construction of a 2.5 ML clear water bulk storage reservoir at the proposed Upper Seaview Bulk Storage Reservoir site;
- The construction of a 3 m wide gravel access road at the 2.5 ML reservoir at the Upper Seaview Bulk Storage Reservoir site;
- The upgrading/ modification of the pump station at the existing Seaview pump station complex to supply the proposed 2.5 ML reservoir at the Upper Seaview reservoir site;
- The construction of a pumping main, 315 mmØ pipeline from the Seaview pump station complex to the 2.5 ML Upper Seaview Bulk Storage Reservoir, approximately 1,630 m in length within a proposed 3 m wide servitude;
- The construction of a 350 mmØ bulk gravity supply pipeline from the 2.5 ML bulk storage reservoir at the Upper Seaview site, approximately 1,300 m in length, which connects to a Tee above the Seaview pump station complex and thereafter splits towards the supply areas;
- The construction of a 250 mmØ gravity main pipeline (approximately 3,220 m in length) connecting Zone 2 to the Tee above the Seaview pump station, along a 3 m wide pipeline servitude;
- The construction of a 315 mmØ (1,500 m in length) gravity main pipeline connecting Zone 5 to the Tee above the Seaview pump station, along a 3 m wide pipeline servitude; • The construction of a 315 mmØ (400 m in length) bulk gravity supply pipeline from the 2.5 ML bulk storage reservoir at the Seaview pump station complex connecting into the existing and future pipe-work below the reservoir;
- Gravity connections from the service reservoirs to existing and proposed reticulation (interconnections between proposed and new pipelines within the Seaview pump station complex); and
- Installation of metering at the Seaview pump station complex.

Greenbushes Bulk Water Supply (Phase 1)

As a result of increasing developments inland and up to Cape Road is it necessary to augment the reticulation of water to this area. Therefore, it is proposed to install a 750 mmØ (outside diameter) steel pipeline, approximately 3,500 m in length, connecting the Greenbushes reservoir to the existing pipe-work at the Chelsea reservoir site.

1.2. Applicant

Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality

1.3. Consultant

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1.4. Terms of reference

The purpose of the study was to conduct a phase 1 archaeological impact assessment (AIA) for the proposed expansion of the bulk water supply infrastructure of potable water to Seaview and Greenbushes Supply Areas, Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan, Eastern Cape Province.

The survey was conducted to:

- establish the range and importance of the exposed and *in situ* archaeological heritage materials remains, sites, and features;
- establish the potential impact of the development; and
- make recommendations to minimize possible damage to the archaeological heritage.

1.5. Declaration of Independence and Qualifications

This section confirms a declaration of independence that archaeological heritage specialist, Ms Celeste Booth, has no financial or any other personal interests in the project for the proposed expansion of the bulk water supply infrastructure of potable water to Seaview and Greenbushes Supply Areas. Ms Celeste Booth was appointed on a strictly professional basis to conduct a Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment in line with the South African national heritage legislation, the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA 25 of 1999) and in response to the recommendations provided by the Department of Environmental Affairs and according to the environmental impact assessment regulations.

Ms Celeste Booth (BSc Honours: Archaeology) is an archaeologist who has had eight years of full time experience in Cultural Resource Management in the Eastern Cape and sections of the Northern Cape and Western Cape. Ms Booth has conducted several Archaeological Desktop Studies and Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessments within

the Eastern Cape and in the Karoo region across the Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Western Cape.

1.6. Brief Summary of Findings

No archaeological heritage remains, features, or sites were observed within accessible areas investigated for the proposed expansion of the bulk water supply. It must be noted that the investigation was limited to the surface as well as the exposed and disturbed surface areas. It must be noted that portions of the proposed project could not be accessed owing to dense dune thicket vegetation cover and lack of cleared access roads. Mitigation measures for these areas have been recommended.

2. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

2.1. Location data

The area is situated between 23 km and 25km west of Port Elizabeth's city centre and can be accessed off the N2 national road towards Jeffreys Bay. The development area stretches just north of the N2 national road and south along Seaview Road to the village of Seaview. The first phase of the proposed project is located within 5 km of the coastline which is generally regarded as being archaeologically sensitive.

Detailed descriptions of the route of the pipelines have been highlighted in the executive summary above.

2.2. Map

1:50 000 topographic map: 3325 CD & 3425 AB UITENHAGE, 2006 Edition (Figure 1)

Reference	Description	Coordinate	Heritage Grading*
700mm Gravity Water Main	Proposed 700mm Gravity Water Main	North: 33°56'44.21"S; 25°24'28.35"E South: 33°58'18.50"S; 25°22'08.24"E	N/A
Proposed Reservoir	Proposed Reservoir	33°59'28.50"S; 25°22'08.24"E	N/A
350mm uPVC Gravity Main	Proposed 350mm uPVC Gravity	North: 33°59'28.87"S; 25°22'08.86"E	N/A

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	Main	South: 34°00'02.76"S; 25°21'48.33"E	
250mm uPVC Gravity Main	Proposed 250mm uPVC Gravity Main	34°00'02.19"S; 25°20'08.81"E	N/A
2.5ML Reservoir	Proposed 2.5ML Reservoir	34°00'09.50"S; 25°21'46.56"E	N/A
Zone 2 - Gravity Main Option 1	Proposed Zone 2 - Gravity Main Option 1	East: 34°00'09.91"S; 25°21'48.92"E West: 34°00'02.35"S; 25°20'09.26"E	N/A

***See Appendix B for description of Heritage Grading**

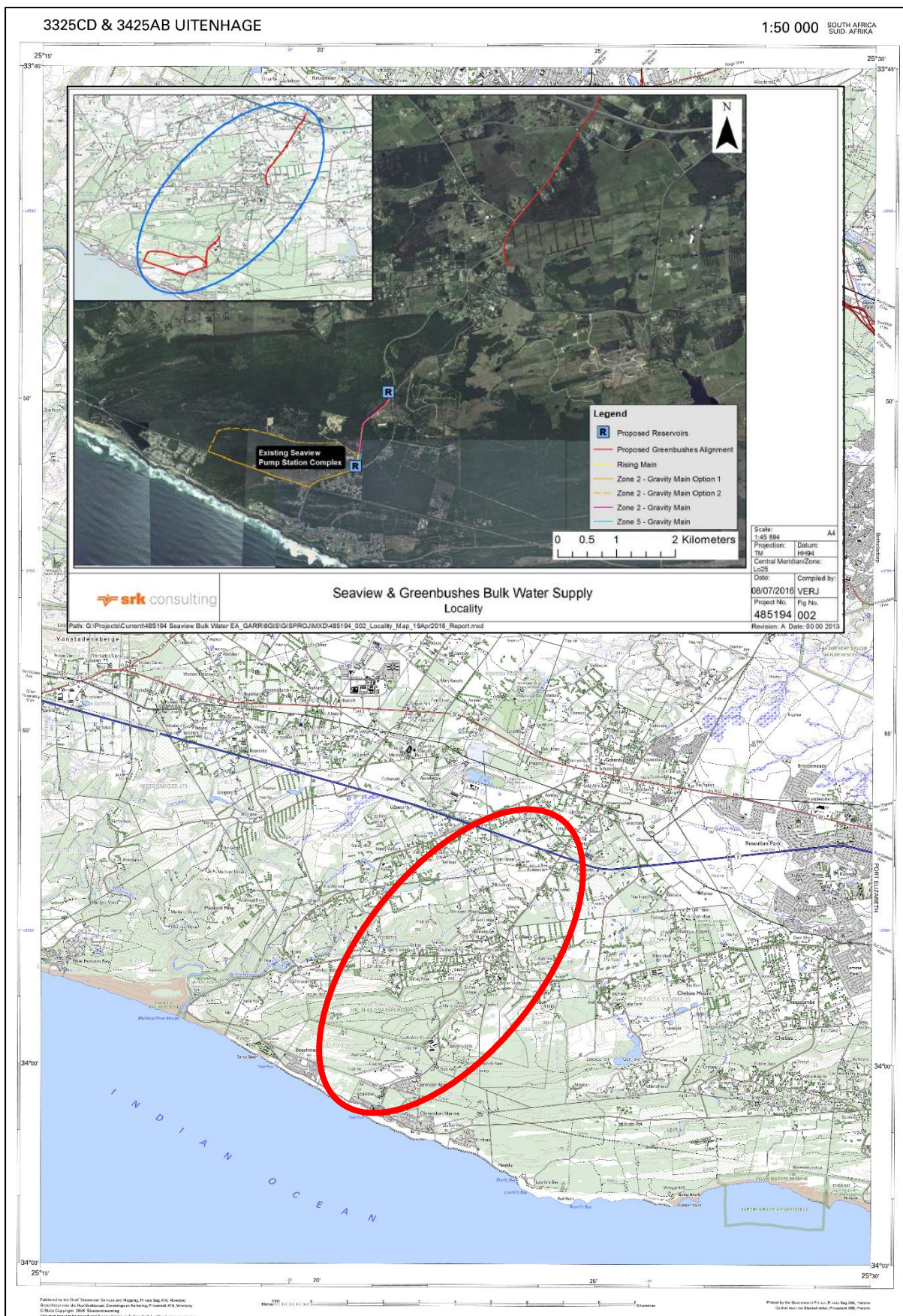


Figure 1. 1:50 000 topographic map 3325 CD & 3425 AB UITENHAGE showing the location of the proposed expansion of the bulk water supply infrastructure of potable water to Seaview and Greenbushes Supply Areas (insert courtesy of SRK Consulting).

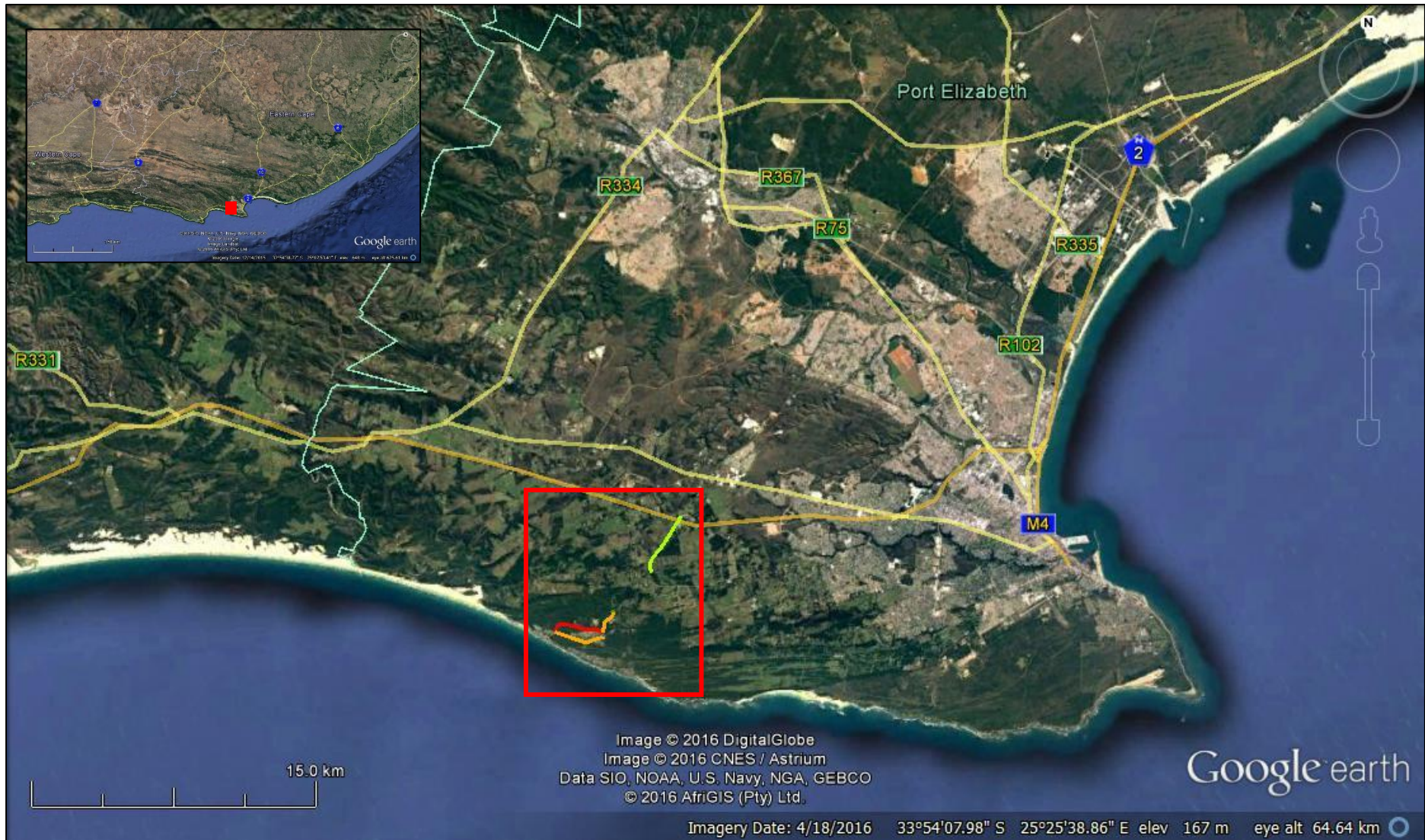


Figure 2. Aerial view showing the location of the proposed expansion of the bulk water supply infrastructure of potable water to Seaview and Greenbushes Supply Areas (red block).

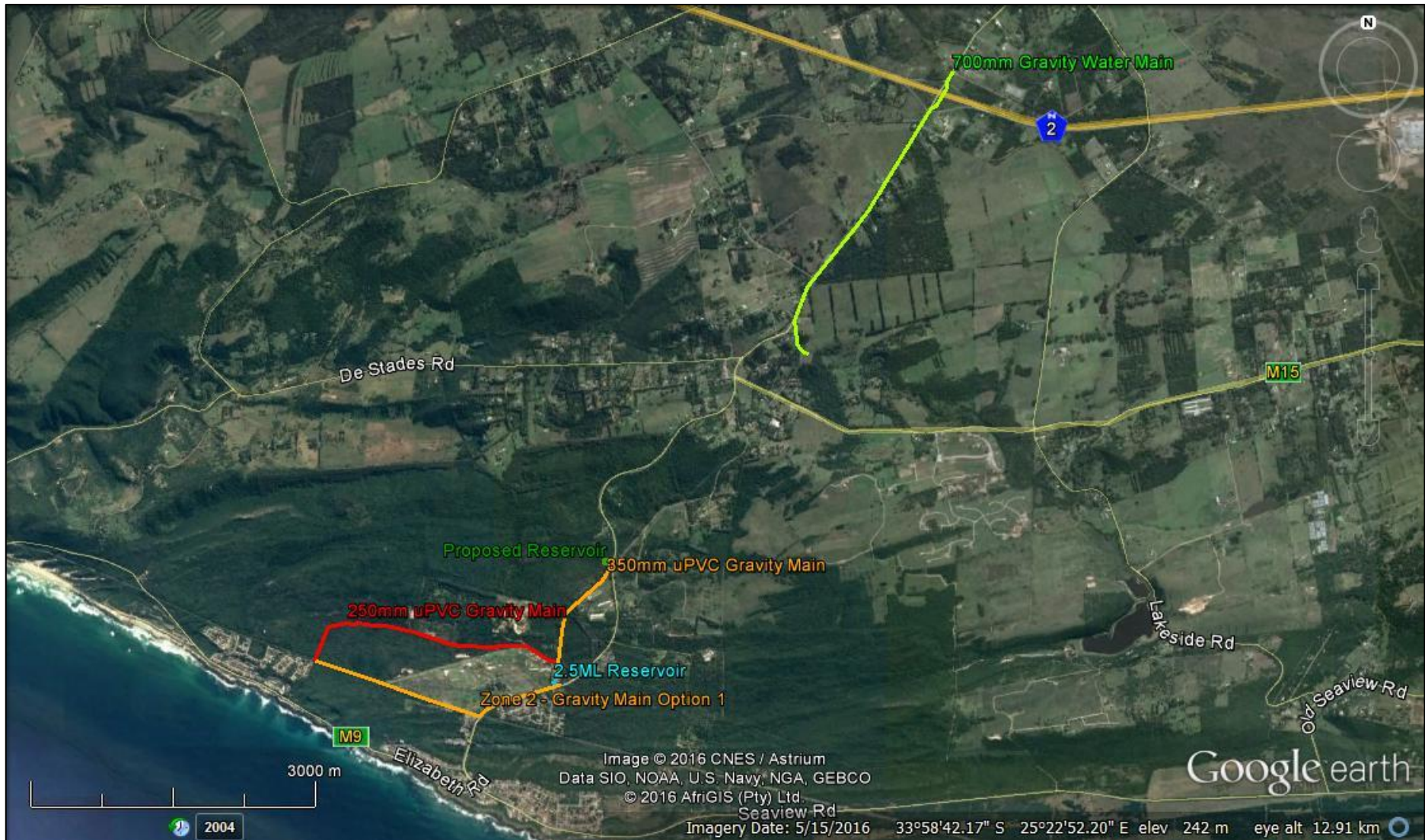


Figure 3. Close-up aerial view of the location of the proposed expansion of the bulk water supply infrastructure of potable water to Seaview and Greenbushes Supply Areas

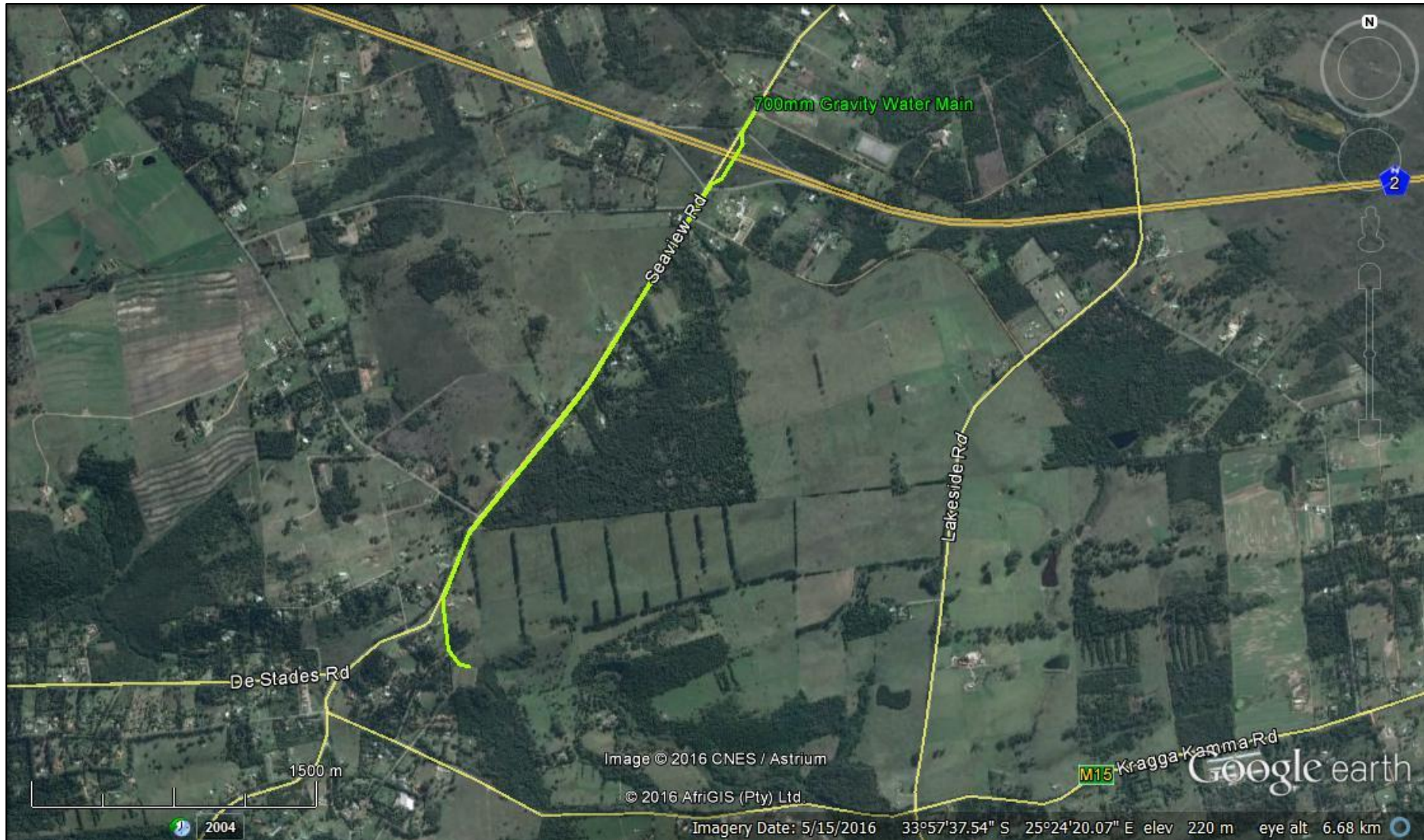


Figure 4. Close-up aerial view of the location of the proposed 700mm Gravity Water Main off the N2 national road and south along Seaview Road.

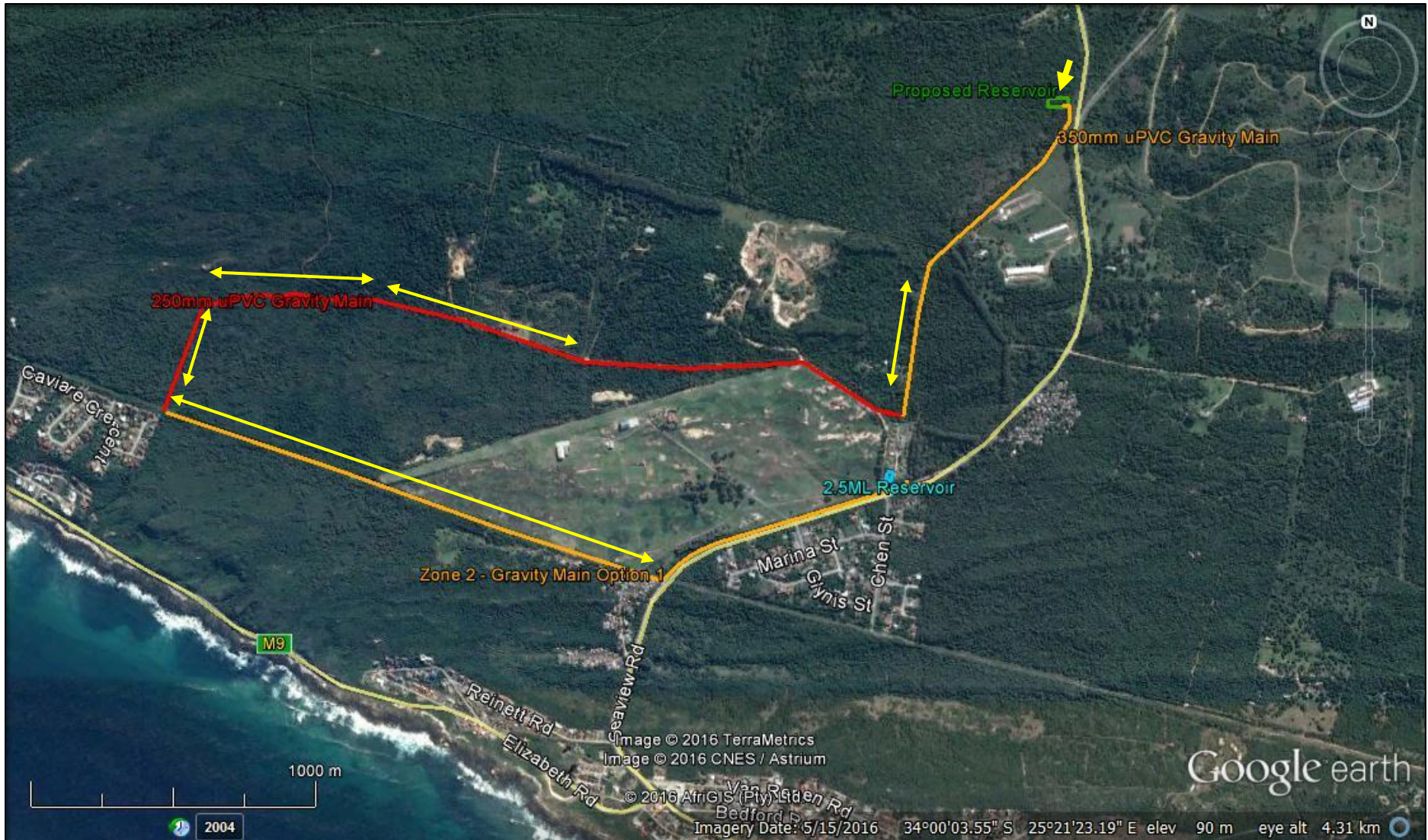


Figure 5. Close-up aerial view of the location of the proposed bulk infrastructure north of Seaview highlighting the areas that could not be investigated during the survey (yellow arrows).

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

3.1. Methodology

The archaeological investigation was conducted by conducting spot checks from a vehicle. The proposed development area was investigated for possible archaeological heritage remains, features, and sites. A portion of the proposed development area was inaccessible owing to lack of access roads and densely vegetated dune thicket vegetation (Figure 5). These areas have been highlighted on Figure 5 and the appropriate mitigation measures have been included as part of the recommendations.

Photographs and the GPS co-ordinates were taken using a Garmin Oregon 650. The coordinates have been plotted on Google Earth and these images have been used in the report. The information and map from the project's background information document (BID) have also been included.

3.2. Results of the Archaeological Survey

No archaeological heritage remains, features, or sites were observed within accessible areas investigated for the proposed expansion of the bulk water supply. It must be noted that the investigation was limited to the surface as well as the exposed and disturbed surface areas.

Most of the investigated area was covered in dense grass, tree and shrub vegetation, especially within the road reserves and adjacent areas (Figures 6 – 13). These areas have also been heavily disturbed over time owing to the construction of the tar roads and continued maintained as well as associated infrastructure such as culverts, signage and drainage areas.

Similarly the proposed infrastructure that follows the gravel road from the proposed reservoir (Figure 5) is covered in dense grass and thicket vegetation (Figures 14 – 15). No significant heritage features were located at the area proposed for the Reservoir ("2.5ML Reservoir", Figure 5) (Figure 16).

Although no archaeological heritage material, features and sites were observed during the survey it is possible that heritage resources may be uncovered within the areas not investigated during the survey, presumably these are undisturbed areas and may possibly contain *in situ* archaeological sites and materials associated with coastal settlement, such as shell middens.



Figure 6. View of the route for the proposed infrastructure north of the N2 national road facing north.





Figure 8 View of the route for the proposed infrastructure extending over the N2 National road facing south.





Figure 9. View of the route for the proposed infrastructure along Seaview Road facing north.



Figure 10. View of the route for the proposed infrastructure along Seaview Road facing south.



Figure 11. View of the route for the proposed infrastructure at the southern end of the 700mm Gravity Water Main.



Figure 12. View of the route for the proposed infrastructure along Seaview Road just north of the Seaview Village facing south.



Figure 13. View of the route for the proposed infrastructure along Seaview Road just north of the Seaview Village facing north.

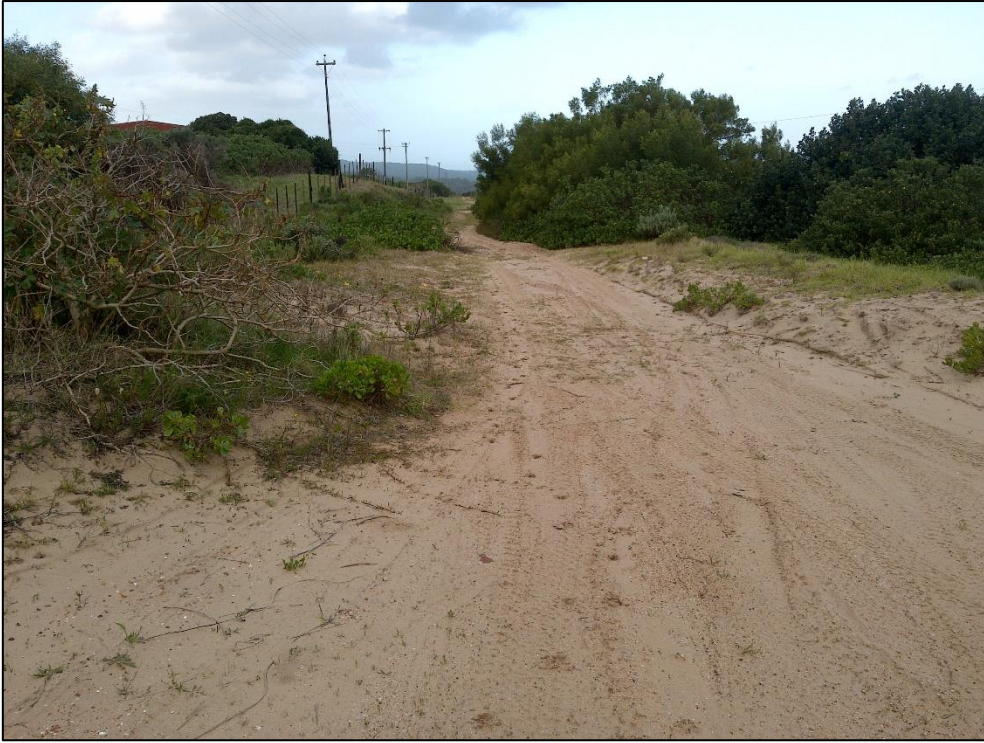


Figure 15. View of the route for the proposed infrastructure extending from "2.5ML Reservoir".



Figure 16. View of the area proposed for the "2.5ML Reservoir".

4. RELEVANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Very little systematic archaeological research has been conducted within the immediate and surrounding areas proposed expansion of the bulk water supply infrastructure of potable water to Seaview and Greenbushes Supply Areas. Some rock art research has been conducted towards the north in in the Groendal Mountains. Several shell middens occur along the coastal region along Marine Drive from Noordhoek, Schoenmakerskop, Sardinia Bay, Seaview, and Maitlands Mouth.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Reports, such as archaeological and heritage impact assessments, make up main site recording method surrounding the proposed development area and assist in attempting to predict the archaeological and heritage resources that may occur within the proposed development areas. The following surveys have been conducted and reports compiled within the surrounding area of the proposed area for the development.

Aikman, H. 2010. Proposed Private Burial Portions 36, 37 and 38 of Farm No. 18 Goedemoedsfontein: Port Elizabeth.

Bennie. J. 2008. Heritage Impact Assessment: Parson's Vlei, Port Elizabeth.

Binneman, J. 2007. A Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed construction of the chicken broiler houses of the Farm Rooihoogte Erf 328, Portions 25 and 26, Uitenhage District, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality,

- Eastern Cape. Albany Museum: Grahamstown. Binneman, J. 2008a. A Letter of Recommendation (with conditions) for the Exemption of a Full Phase 1 Archaeological and Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Residential Development on Erven 18 and 20 Parsons Vlei, Port Elizabeth, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, District of Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province.
- Binneman, J. 2008b. A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment of the Proposed Amanzi Country Estate, Uitenhage, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape.
- Binneman, J. 2010. A Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment for the Proposed Rezoning and Subdivision of Portion 1 and 118 of the Farm Chelsea No. 25 (Kragga Kamma Game Park), Port Elizabeth, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province.
- Binneman, J.N.F. & Booth, C. 2009. A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for the Proposed Installation of a 132kv Electricity Supply Line, Bloemendal to Tembani T-Off, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province.
- Prepared for SRK Consulting. Binneman, J.N.F. & Booth, C. 2010. A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) for the Proposed 20mw Wind Farm on Three Alternative Sites: Erf 121, Driftsands (Site Alternative 1), Bushy Park Farm (Site Alternative 2) and Rietfontein Farm, Van Stadens East (Site Alternative 3), Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for SRK Consulting.
- Booth, C. & Sanker, S. 2012. An Archaeological Ground-Truthing Survey for the Proposed Power Line Corridor for the Metrowind Wind Energy Facility (WEF), Van Staden's, Nelson Mandela Metropolitan Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for SRK Consulting.
- Booth, C. 2013. A Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment for The Proposed Witteklip Waste Water Treatment Works and Connecting Sewer Line, Van Stadens, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape Province. Prepared for SRK Consulting. 14
- Van Ryneveld, K. 2007. Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: The Hopewell Conservation Project, Greenbushes, Port Elizabeth, Eastern Cape, South Africa.
- Van Ryneveld, K. ... Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment: Replacement of the Chatty Valley Collector Sewer and Construction of the Link Sewer, Bethelsdorp, Nelson Mandela Bay Municipality, Eastern Cape South Africa.
- Webley, L. E. 2009. Phase 1 Heritage Impact Assessment: Caravan Park Development At Van Stadens River Mouth, Cacadu District, Eastern Cape.

5. REFERENCES

- National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 (NHRA 25 of 1999)
- South African Heritage Resources Information System (SAHRIS) Database.
- SRK Consulting. 2016. Basic Assessment Process for the Proposed Seaview and Greenbushes Bulk Water Supply, Nelson Mandela Bay. Background Information Document (BID).

6. LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the area for the expansion of the bulk water supply infrastructure of potable water to Seaview and Greenbushes Supply Areas, Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan, Eastern Cape Province, is exempted from a full Phase 1 Archaeological Impact Assessment. The proposed area for development is of low archaeological cultural sensitivity. No archaeological heritage sites, features, or remains were documented during the survey, although it is possible that archaeological heritage material may occur below the surface. Taking into consideration the recommendation below, the development may proceed as planned.

There were no archaeological artefacts located during the phase 1 archaeological impact assessment carried out. If any archaeological or heritage material were to be discovered it is very unlikely that it would be *in situ*. However, there is always a possibility that human remains or other archaeological and historical material may be uncovered during the development. Such material must be reported to the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) (043 745 0888) or the Albany Museum (046 622 2312) if exposed.

Note: This letter of recommendation **only** exempts the proposed development from a full Phase 1 Archaeological Heritage Impact Assessment, but **not** for other heritage impact assessments.

It must also be clear that this letter of recommendation for exemption of a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment will be assessed by the relevant heritage resources authority. The final decision rests with the heritage resources authority, which should give a permit or a formal letter of permission for the destruction of any cultural sites.

The National Heritage Resources Act (Act No. 25 of 1999, section 35) requires a full Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) in order that all heritage resources, that is, all places or objects of aesthetics, architectural, historic, scientific, social, spiritual linguistic or technological value or significance are protected. Thus any assessment should make provision for the protection of all these heritage components, including archaeology, shipwrecks, battlefields, graves, and structures older than 60 years, living heritage, historical settlements, landscapes, geological sites, palaeontological sites and objects.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Although no archaeological heritage remains, features, and sites were encountered during the survey, the following recommendations should be considered before development proceeds:

1. An archaeologist should be appointed to monitor the vegetation clearing of the areas that could not be covered during the survey owing to inaccessibility. Further recommendations on whether an archaeologist should conduct further monitoring during the excavations for the infrastructure or possible phase 2 mitigation should be at the discretion of the appointed archaeologist monitoring the area on the results of the vegetation clearing.
2. The environmental control officer (ECO) as well as the construction managers/foremen should be informed before construction starts on the possible types of heritage sites and cultural material they may encounter and the procedures to follow when they find sites.
3. If concentrations of archaeological and/or historical heritage material, marine shells, and / or human remains are uncovered during construction, all work must cease immediately and be reported to the Albany Museum (046 622 2312) and/or the Eastern Cape Provincial Heritage Resources Agency (ECPHRA) (043 745 0888) so that systematic and professional investigation/ excavation can be undertaken.

8. GENERAL REMARKS AND CONDITIONS

It must be emphasised that this letter of recommendation for exemption of a full Phase 1 archaeological heritage impact assessment is based on the visibility of archaeological sites/material and may not, therefore, reflect the true state of affairs. Sites and material may be covered by soil and vegetation and will only be located once this has been removed. In the unlikely event of such finds being uncovered, (during any phase of construction work), archaeologists must be informed immediately so that they can investigate the importance of the sites and excavate or collect material before it is destroyed (see attached list of possible archaeological sites and material). The *onus* is on the developer to ensure that this agreement is honoured in accordance with the National Heritage Act No. 25 of 1999.

APPENDIX A: HERITAGE LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Parts of sections 3(1)(2)(3), 34(1), 35(4), 36(3) and 38(1)(8) of the National Heritage Resources Act 25 of 1999 apply:

S3. National estate

3. (1) For the purposes 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.

3. (2) Without limiting the generality of subsection (1), the national estate may include –

- (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 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 and 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 of slavery in South Africa;
- (i) movable objects, including –
 - (i) objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological 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 interest; 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 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act (Act No. 43 of 1996).

3. (3) Without limiting the generality of 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 places or 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 the life or 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.

S34. Structures

34. (1) No person may alter or demolish any structure or part of a structure which is older than 60 years without a permit issued by the relevant provincial heritage resources authority.

S35. Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites

35 (4) No person may, without a permit issued by the responsible heritage resources authority—

- (a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- (d) bring onto or use at an archaeological or palaeontological site any excavation equipment or any equipment which assist in the detection or recovery of metals or archaeological and palaeontological material or objects, or use such equipment for the recovery of meteorites.

S36. Burial grounds and graves

36. (3) (a) No person may, without a permit issued by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority—

- (a) destroy, damage, alter, exhume or remove from its original position or otherwise disturb the grave of a victim of conflict, or any burial ground or part thereof which

- contains such graves;
- (b) destroy, damage, alter, exhume, remove from its original position or otherwise disturb any grave or burial ground older than 60 years which is situated outside a formal cemetery administered by a local authority; or
- (c) bring onto or use at a burial ground or grave referred to in paragraph (a) or (b) any excavation equipment, or any equipment which assists in the detection or recovery of metals.

S38. Heritage resources management

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsections (7), (8) and (9), any person who intends to undertake a development categorized as –

- (a) the construction of a road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other similar form of linear development or barrier exceeding 300 m in length;
- (b) the construction of a bridge or similar structure exceeding 50 m in length;
- (c) any development or other activity which will change the character of the site –
- (i) exceeding 5000 m² in extent, or
 - (ii) involving three or more erven or subdivisions thereof; or
 - (iii) involving three or more erven or divisions thereof which have been consolidated within the past five years; or
- (iv) the costs of which will exceed a sum set in terms of regulations by SAHRA, or a provincial resources authority;
- (d) the re-zoning of a site exceeding 10 000 m² in extent; or
- (e) any other category of development provided for in regulations by SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority, must as the very earliest stages of initiating such a development, notify the responsible heritage resources authority and furnish it with details regarding the location, nature and extent of the proposed development.

APPENDIX B: GRADING SYSTEM

The NHRA stipulates the assessment criteria and grading of archaeological sites. The following categories are distinguished in Section 7 of the Act and the South African Heritage Resources Agency:

- National: This site is suggested to be considered of Grade 1 significance and should be nominated as such. Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance.
- Provincial: This site is suggested to be considered of Grade II significance and should be nominated as such. Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region
- Local: This site is suggested to be Grade IIIA significance. This site should be retained as a heritage register site (High significance) and so mitigation as part of the development process is not advised.
- Local: This site is suggested to be Grade IIIB significance. It could be mitigated and (part) retained as a heritage register site (High significance).
- 'General' Protection A (Field Rating IV A): This site should be mitigated before destruction (usually High/Medium significance).
- 'General' Protection B (Field Rating IV B): This site should be recorded before destruction (usually Medium significance).
- 'General Protection C (Field Rating IV C): This site has been sufficiently recorded (in the Phase 1). It requires no further recording before destruction (usually Low significance).

APPENDIX C: IDENTIFICATION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES AND MATERIAL FROM COASTAL AREAS: guidelines and procedures for developers

1. Human Skeletal material

Human remains, whether the complete remains of an individual buried during the past, or scattered human remains resulting from disturbance of the grave, should be reported. In general the remains are buried in a flexed position on their sides, but are also found buried in a sitting position with a flat stone capping and developers are requested to be on the alert for this.

2. Shell middens

Shell middens can be defined as an accumulation of marine shell deposited by human agents rather than the result of marine activity. The shells are concentrated in a specific locality above the high-water mark and frequently contain stone tools, pottery, bone and occasionally also human remains. Shell middens may be of various sizes and depths, but an accumulation which exceeds 1 m² in extent, should be reported to an archaeologist.

3. Stone artefacts

These are difficult for the layman to identify. However, large accumulations of flaked stones which do not appear to have been distributed naturally should be reported. If the stone tools are associated with bone remains, development should be halted immediately and archaeologists notified

4. Fossil bone

Fossil bones may be found embedded in geological deposits. Any concentrations of bones, whether fossilized or not, should be reported.

5. Large stone features

They come in different forms and sizes, but are easy to identify. The most common are roughly circular stone walls (mostly collapsed) and may represent stock enclosures, remains of wind breaks or cooking shelters. Others consist of large piles of stones of different sizes and heights and are known as *isisivane*. They are usually near river and mountain crossings. Their purpose and meaning is not fully understood, however, some are thought to represent burial cairns while others may have symbolic value.

6. Historical artefacts or features

These are easy to identified and include foundations of buildings or other construction features and items from domestic and military activities.