

**Heritage impact assessment for the
PROPOSED CONTINUATION OF THE MAJUBA ASH DISPOSAL FACILITIES,
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONTINUATION OF THE MAJUBA ASH DISPOSAL FACILITIES, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

SCOPING PHASE

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Declaration:

I, J.A. van Schalkwyk, declare that I do not have any financial or personal interest in the proposed development, nor its developers or any of their subsidiaries, apart from the provision of heritage assessment and management services.



J A van Schalkwyk (D Litt et Phil)
Heritage Consultant
September 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONTINUATION OF THE MAJUBA ASH DISPOSAL FACILITIES, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

Eskom propose to continue its ash disposal activities at the Majuba Power Station, south of Amersfoort in Mpumalanga Province.

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by **Lidwala Consulting Engineers** to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to determine if any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur within the boundaries of the area where it is proposed to develop the project.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of one component. The first is a rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a pre-colonial element (Stone Age and Iron Age) as well as a much later colonial (farmer and industrial) component.

Based on current information regarding sites in the surrounding area, all sites known to occur in the study region are judged to have Grade III significance and therefore would not prevent the proposed development for continuing after the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and its acceptance by SAHRA.

- An old farm labourer homestead showing the remains of a number of rondavel hut structures. Adjacent to that are two graves. This site probably formed part of a larger complex which extended to the west, outside of the study area. Fortunately, this site is located on the border of the area where the development is to take place and it might therefore be possible to avoid it as a whole and retain it in its place. If that is not possible, the following mitigation measures are recommended:
 - The farm labourer homestead is viewed not to be different from what is found in large numbers in contiguous areas and is therefore viewed to have low significance and would require no further action.
 - The graves are located inside the area where the ash disposal facility is to be developed and they will be impacted on. If it is impossible to retain them in place, they must be relocated after following correct procedure.

Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue. However, we request that if archaeological sites or graves are exposed during construction work, it should immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.



J A van Schalkwyk
Heritage Consultant
September 2012

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Property details						
Province	Mpumalanga					
Magisterial district	Voksrust					
Topo-cadastral map	2729BA, 2729BB					
Closest town	Amersfoort					
Farm name	Witkoppies 81HS					
Portions/Holdings	-					
Coordinates	Polygon					
	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude
	1	S 27.11927	E 29.73883	2	S 27.11377	E 29.75729
	3	S 27.12864	E 29.74066	4	S 27.12846	E 29.76078

Development criteria in terms of Section 38(1) of the NHR Act	Yes/No
Construction of road, wall, power line, pipeline, canal or other linear form of development or barrier exceeding 300m in length	Yes
Construction of bridge or similar structure exceeding 50m in length	No
Development exceeding 5000 sq m	Yes
Development involving three or more existing erven or subdivisions	No
Development involving three or more erven or divisions that have been consolidated within past five years	No
Rezoning of site exceeding 10 000 sq m	Yes
Any other development category, public open space, squares, parks, recreation grounds	No

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TERMS

Study area: Refers to the entire study area as indicated by the client in the accompanying Fig. 1 & 2.

Stone Age: The first and longest part of human history is the Stone Age, which began with the appearance of early humans between 3-2 million years ago. Stone Age people were hunters, gatherers and scavengers who did not live in permanently settled communities. Their stone tools preserve well and are found in most places in South Africa and elsewhere.

Early Stone Age	2 000 000 - 150 000 Before Present
Middle Stone Age	150 000 - 30 000 BP
Late Stone Age	30 000 - until c. AD 200

Iron Age: Period covering the last 1800 years, when new people brought a new way of life to southern Africa. They established settled villages, cultivated domestic crops such as sorghum, millet and beans, and they herded cattle as well as sheep and goats. These people, according to archaeological evidence, spoke early variations of the Bantu Language. Because they produced their own iron tools, archaeologists call this the Iron Age.

Early Iron Age	AD 200 - AD 900
Middle Iron Age	AD 900 - AD 1300
Late Iron Age	AD 1300 - AD 1830

Historical Period: Since the arrival of the white settlers - c. AD 1840 - in this part of the country

ABBREVIATIONS

ADRC	Archaeological Data Recording Centre
ASAPA	Association of Southern African Professional Archaeologists
BP	Before Present
CS-G	Chief Surveyor-General
EIA	Early Iron Age
ESA	Early Stone Age
LIA	Late Iron Age
LSA	Later Stone Age
HIA	Heritage Impact Assessment
MSA	Middle Stone Age
NASA	National Archives of South Africa
NHRA	National Heritage Resources Act
PHRA	Provincial Heritage Resources Agency
SAHRA	South African Heritage Resources Agency

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED CONTINUATION OF THE MAJUBA ASH DISPOSAL FACILITIES, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

1. INTRODUCTION

Eskom propose to continue its ash disposal activities at the Majuba Power Station, south of Amersfoort in Mpumalanga Province.

South Africa's heritage resources, also described as the 'national estate', comprise a wide range of sites, features, objects and beliefs. However, according to Section 27(18) of the National Heritage Resources Act (NHRA), Act 25 of 1999, no person may destroy, damage, deface, excavate, alter, remove from its original position, subdivide or change the planning status of any heritage site without a permit issued by the heritage resources authority responsible for the protection of such site.

In accordance with Section 38 of the NHRA, an independent heritage consultant was appointed by **Lidwala Consulting Engineers** to conduct a Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) to determine if any sites, features or objects of cultural heritage significance occur within the boundaries of the area where it is planned to develop the project.

This HIA report forms part of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) as required by the EIA Regulations in terms of the National Environmental Management Act, 1998 (Act No. 107 of 1998) and is intended for submission to the South African Heritage Resources Agency (SAHRA).

2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Scope of work

The scope of work for this study consisted of:

- Conducting of a desk-top investigation of the area, in which all available literature, reports, databases and maps were studied.
- A visit to the proposed development area.

The objectives were to

- Identify possible archaeological, cultural and historic sites within the proposed development area;
- Evaluate the potential impacts of construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed development on archaeological, cultural and historical resources;
- Recommend mitigation measures to ameliorate any negative impacts on areas of archaeological, cultural or historical importance.

2.2 Limitations

- The unpredictability of buried archaeological sites and graves.

Table 1: Applicable category of heritage impact assessment study and report.

Type of study	Aim	SAHRA involved	SAHRA response
Heritage Impact Assessment	The aim of a full HIA investigation is to provide an informed heritage-related opinion about the proposed development by an appropriate heritage specialist. The objectives are to identify heritage resources (involving site inspections, existing heritage data and additional heritage specialists if necessary); assess their significances; assess alternatives in order to promote heritage conservation issues; and to assess the acceptability of the proposed development from a heritage perspective.	Provincial Heritage Resources Authority	Comments on built environment and decision to approve or not
	<p>The result of this investigation is a heritage impact assessment report indicating the presence/ absence of heritage resources and how to manage them in the context of the proposed development.</p> <p>Depending on SAHRA's acceptance of this report, the developer will receive permission to proceed with the proposed development, on condition of successful implementation of proposed mitigation measures.</p>	SAHRA Archaeology, Palaeontology and Meteorites Unit	Comments and decision to approve or not

3. HERITAGE RESOURCES

3.1 The National Estate

The NHRA (No. 25 of 1999) defines the heritage resources of South Africa which are of cultural significance or other special value for the present community and for future generations that must be considered part of the national estate to include:

- places, buildings, structures and equipment of cultural significance;
- places to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
- historical settlements and townscapes;
- landscapes and natural features of cultural significance;
- geological sites of scientific or cultural importance;
- archaeological and palaeontological sites;
- graves and burial grounds, including-
 - ancestral graves;
 - royal graves and graves of traditional leaders;
 - graves of victims of conflict;
 - graves of individuals designated by the Minister by notice in the Gazette;
 - historical graves and cemeteries; and
 - other human remains which are not covered in terms of the Human Tissue Act, 1983 (Act No. 65 of 1983);
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa;
- movable objects, including-
 - objects recovered from the soil or waters of South Africa, including archaeological and palaeontological objects and material, meteorites and rare geological specimens;
 - objects to which oral traditions are attached or which are associated with living heritage;
 - ethnographic art and objects;
 - military objects;

- objects of decorative or fine art;
- objects of scientific or technological interest; and
- books, records, documents, photographic positives and negatives, graphic, film or video material or sound recordings, excluding those that are public records as defined in section 1(xiv) of the National Archives of South Africa Act, 1996 (Act No. 43 of 1996).

3.2 Cultural significance

In the NHRA, Section 2 (vi), it is stated that “cultural significance” means aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technological value or significance. This is determined in relation to a site or feature’s uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential.

According to Section 3(3) of the NHRA, a place or object is to be considered part of the national estate if it has cultural significance or other special value because of

- its importance in the community, or pattern of South Africa's history;
- its possession of uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of South Africa's natural or cultural heritage;
- its importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of South Africa's natural or cultural places or objects;
- its importance in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group;
- its importance in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period;
- its strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons;
- its strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in the history of South Africa; and
- sites of significance relating to the history of slavery in South Africa.

A matrix was developed whereby the above criteria were applied for the determination of the significance of each identified site (see Appendix 1). This allowed some form of control over the application of similar values for similar sites.

4. STUDY APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Extent of the Study

This survey and impact assessment covers the area as presented in Section 5 and as illustrated in Figures 1 and 2.

4.2 Methodology

4.2.1 Preliminary investigation

4.2.1.1 Survey of the literature

A survey of the relevant literature was conducted with the aim of reviewing the previous research done and determining the potential of the area. In this regard, various anthropological, archaeological, historical sources and heritage impact assessment reports were consulted – Bergh 1999, Cloete 2000, Coetzee 1976, Delius 2007, Delius & Hay 2009;

Mason 1962; Praagh 1906. Other sources are unpublished reports, mostly scoping studies and HIAs done in the region (Van Schalkwyk 2006, 2007).

- Information on events, sites and features in the larger region were obtained from these sources.

4.2.1.2 Data bases

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

- Database surveys produced a number of heritage sites located in the larger region of the proposed development. The original Title Deed for the farm could not be traced.

4.2.1.3 Other sources

Aerial photographs and topocadastral and other maps were also studied - see the list of references below.

- Information of a very general nature was obtained from these sources.

4.2.2 Field survey

The area that had to be investigated was identified by **Lidwala Consulting Engineers** by means of maps. The site was surveyed by walking a number of transects across it.

5. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

5.1 Site location and description

The eskom proposed ashing area is a rectangular section of land, part of the farm Witkoppies 81HS, located south of the town of Amersfoort in Mpumalanga Province (Fig. 1 & 2). For more information, please see the Technical summary presented above.

Topographically, the area can be described as rolling hills, with a number of smaller rivers running through it. The geology is largely made up of shale, with dolomite occurring to the north and south of the study area. The original vegetation is classified as Moist Clay Highveld Grassland. The current land use is farming, with grazing as the dominant activity.

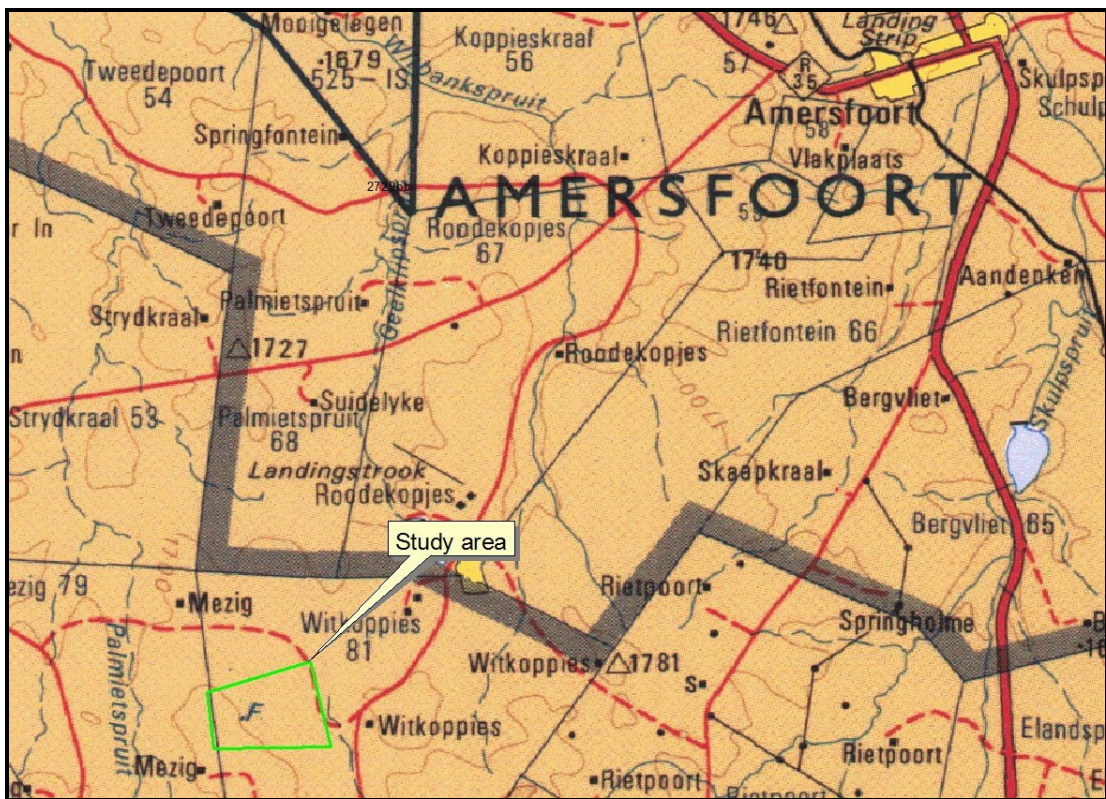


Fig. 1. Location of the study area in regional context.
(Map 2728: Chief Surveyor-General)



Fig. 2. Views over the study area.

5.2 Project description

Eskom propose to continue its ash disposal activities at the Majuba Power Station southwards to what is referred to as the 60 year limit (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. The development site.
(Photo: Google Earth)

5.3 Overview of the region

The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of a rural setup. In this the human occupation is made up of a pre-colonial element consisting of limited Stone Age occupation and a Late Iron Age occupation, as well as a much later colonial (farmer) component.

5.3.1 Rural landscape

The rural landscape has always been sparsely populated and it was only during the last couple of hundred years that people, through the application of specific economic strategies, succeeded to occupy a section of the region for any length of time.

- Archaeological sites

Archaeological sites in this area predominantly date to the Late Iron Age, although some sites dating to the Stone Age are also found in the larger region.

Human occupation of the larger geographical region took place since Early Stone Age (ESA) times. This is evidenced by the scattered stone tools found in a secondary context (open surface material), where they have been exposed in gravel terraces by rivers and streams. Normally this material is viewed to have a low significance and the localities where they are found are referred to as find spots rather than sites.

As this region was probably too cold and it does not have many rock shelters, occupation during Stone Age times remained low, resulting in very few sites dating to this period occurring in the region.

Iron Age people started to settle in southern Africa c. AD 300, with one of the oldest known sites at Silver Leaves, south east of Tzaneen dating to AD 270. However, Iron Age occupation of the eastern highveld area (including the study area) did not start much before the 1500s. Some sites dating to the Late Iron Age is known to exist to the north west of the study area.

As this was a period signified by high stress levels, people tended to settle in towns, usually located on hill tops for protection. The villages were laid out in complex manner and different areas were demarcated by stone walled enclosures.

NHRA Category	Archaeological and palaeontological sites
Protection status	
General Protection - Section 35: Archaeology, palaeontology and meteorites	

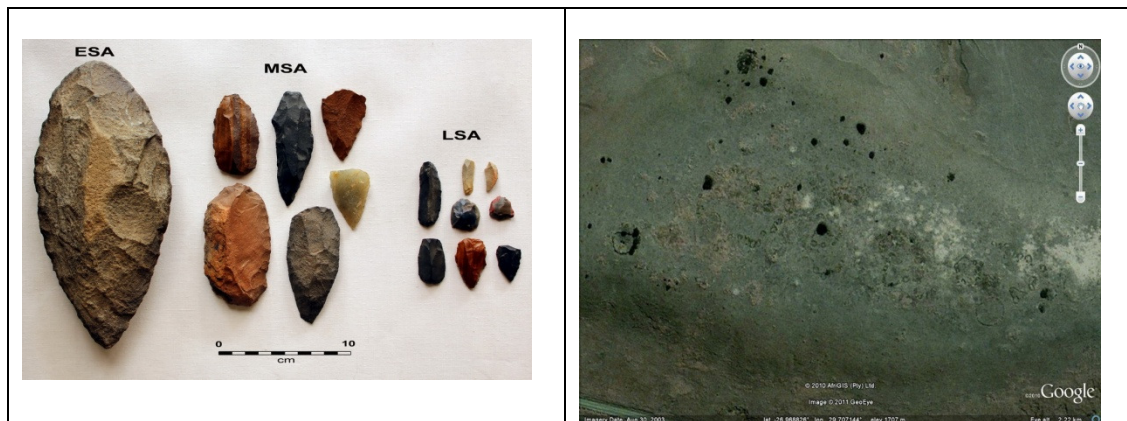


Fig. 4. Typical Stone Age tools and a stone walled site dating to the Late Iron Age. *The stone tools (on the left) are not from the region and are only used to illustrate the difference between Early (left), Middle (middle) and Later Stone Age (right) technology.*

- Farmsteads

Farmsteads are complex features in the landscape, being made up of different yet interconnected elements. Typically these consist of a main house, gardens, outbuildings, sheds and barns, with some distance from that labourer housing and various cemeteries. In addition roads and tracks, stock pens and wind mills complete the setup. An impact on one element therefore impacts on the whole.

By the early 19th century white settlers took up farms. An investigation of the Title Deeds of most of the farms in the region indicates that they were surveyed as early as the 1860s, implying that they would have been occupied by colonists since then.

The town of Amersfoort was founded in 1876 and proclaimed in 1888. From its earliest days it was well-known for its wealthy farmer community (Praagh 1906; Raper 2004).

Many farmsteads and even houses in Amersfoort were destroyed during the Anglo Boer War. As a result most structures date to the period after that. The architecture of these farmsteads can be described as eclectic as they were built and added to as required over a period of time. In some cases outbuildings would be in the same style as the main house, if they date to the same period. However, they tend to vary considerably in style and materials used.

NHRA Category	Buildings, structures, places and equipment of cultural significance
Protection status	
General Protection - Section 34: Structures older than 60 years	



Fig. 5. Examples of farmsteads/homesteads identified in the region.

- Cemeteries

Apart from the formal cemeteries that occur in municipal areas (towns or villages), a number of these, some quite informal, i.e. without fencing, occur sporadically all over. Many also seem to have been forgotten, making it very difficult to trace the descendants in a case where the graves are to be relocated.

Most of these cemeteries, irrespective of the fact that they are for land owner or farm labourers (with a few exceptions where they were integrated), are family orientated. They therefore serve as important 'documents' linking people directly by name to the land.


NHRA Category	Graves, cemeteries and burial grounds
Protection status	
General Protection - Section 36: Graves or burial grounds	
	

Fig. 6. Examples of cemeteries and burial places.

- Infrastructure and industrial heritage

In many cases this aspect of heritage is left out of surveys, largely due to the fact that it is taken for granted. However, the land and its resources could not be accessed and exploited

without the development of features such as roads, bridges, railway lines, electricity lines and telephone lines.

A variety of bridges, railway lines and other features that can be included in this category occur near the study area.

NHRA Category	Buildings, structures, places and equipment of cultural significance
Protection status	
General Protection - Section 34: Structures older than 60 years	



Fig. 7. An old bridge across the Vaal River and Majuba Power Station.

5.4 Identified heritage sites

Based on the above sources and the field visit, the following heritage sites, features and objects were identified in the proposed development area (Fig. 8):

5.4.1 Stone Age

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

5.4.2 Iron Age

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

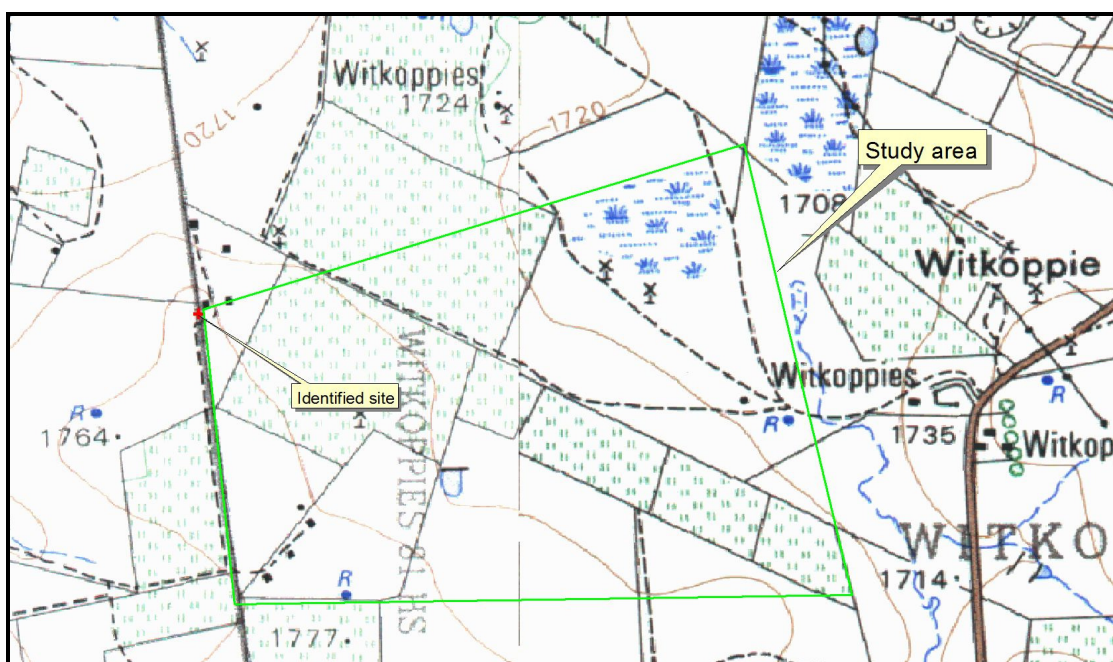


Fig. 8. Layout of the study area showing the identified sites (graveyard).
(Map 2729BA, 2729BB: Chief Surveyor-General)

5.4.3 Historic period

The following sites, features and objects dating to the historic period were identified in the study area:

Location	No. 1	S 26.03891	E 29.58714
Description	An old farm labourer homestead showing the remains of a number of rondavel hut structures. Adjacent to that are two graves. This site probably formed part of a larger complex which extended to the west, outside of the study area.		
Significance	Grade III		
Mitigation	<p>Fortunately, this site is located on the border of the area where the development is to take place and it might therefore be possible to avoid it as a whole and retain it in place. If that is not possible, the following mitigation measures are recommended:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The farm labourer homestead is viewed not to be different from what is found in large numbers in contiguous areas and is therefore viewed to have low significance and would require no further action. • The graves are located inside the area where the ash disposal facility is to be developed and they will be impacted on. If it is impossible to retain them in place, they must be relocated after following correct procedure. 		

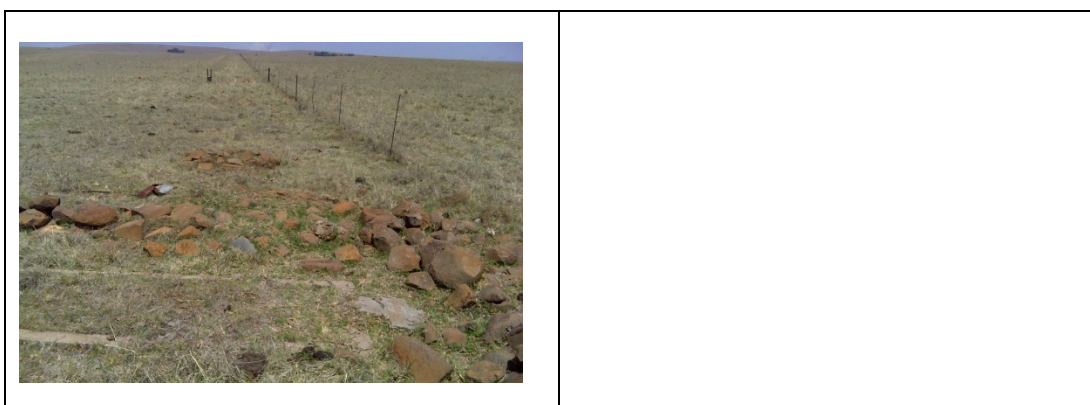


Fig. 9. The identified cemetery next to the old homestead.

6. SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND ASSESSMENT

6.1 Heritage assessment criteria and grading

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

- **Grade I:** Heritage resources with qualities so exceptional that they are of special national significance;
- **Grade II:** Heritage resources which, although forming part of the national estate, can be considered to have special qualities which make them significant within the context of a province or a region; and
- **Grade III:** Other heritage resources worthy of conservation on a local authority level.

The occurrence of sites with a Grade I significance will demand that the development activities be drastically altered in order to retain these sites in their original state. For Grade II and Grade III sites, the applicable of mitigation measures would allow the development activities to continue.

6.2 Statement of significance

Based on current information regarding sites in the surrounding area, all sites known to occur in the study region are judged to have **Grade III significance** and therefore would not prevent the proposed development for continuing after the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and its acceptance by SAHRA.

6.3 Impact assessment

Impact analysis of cultural heritage resources under threat of the proposed development, are based on the present understanding of the development.

6.3.1 Impacts during construction

Issue	Impact on heritage sites and features
Potential impact	Discovery of previously unknown heritage sites or features during construction can halt work in the vicinity of the finds
EMP	Management measures to be included in the EMP for actions to be taken on uncovering unknown sites and features

6.3.2 Impacts during operation

Issue	Impact on heritage sites and features
Potential impact	Discovery of previously unknown heritage sites or features during construction can halt work in the vicinity of the finds
EMP	Management measures to be included in the EMP for actions to be taken on uncovering unknown sites and features

6.3.3 Impacts during decommissioning

Issue	Impact on heritage sites and features
Potential impact	Discovery of previously unknown heritage sites or features during construction can halt work in the vicinity of the finds
EMP	Management measures to be included in the EMP for actions to be taken on uncovering unknown sites and features

7. RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT MEASURES

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

7.1 Objectives

- Protection of archaeological, historical and any other site or land considered being of cultural value within the project boundary against vandalism, destruction and theft.
- The preservation and appropriate management of new discoveries in accordance with the NHRA, should these be discovered during construction activities.

The following shall apply:

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

7.2 Control

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

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

8. CONCLUSIONS

The aim of the survey was to locate, identify, evaluate and document sites, objects and structures of cultural significance found within the area in which it is proposed to develop the ash disposal facility.

The cultural landscape qualities of the region essentially consist of one component. The first is a rural area in which the human occupation is made up of a pre-colonial element (Stone Age and Iron Age) as well as a much later colonial (farmer and industrial) component.

Based on current information regarding sites in the surrounding area, all sites known to occur in the study region are judged to have Grade III significance and therefore would not prevent the proposed development for continuing after the implementation of the proposed mitigation measures and its acceptance by SAHRA.

- An old farm labourer homestead showing the remains of a number of rondavel hut structures. Adjacent to that are two graves. This site probably formed part of a larger complex which extended to the west, outside of the study area. Fortunately, this site is located on the border of the area where the development is to take place and it might therefore be possible to avoid it as a whole and retain it in place. If that is not possible, the following mitigation measures are recommended:
 - The farm labourer homestead is viewed not to be different from what is found in large numbers in contiguous areas and is therefore viewed to have low significance and would require no further action.
 - The graves are located inside the area where the ash disposal facility is to be developed and they will be impacted on. If it is impossible to retain them in place, they must be relocated after following correct procedure.

Therefore, from a heritage point of view we recommend that the proposed development can continue. However, we request that if archaeological sites or graves are exposed during construction work, it should immediately be reported to a heritage practitioner so that an investigation and evaluation of the finds can be made.

9. REFERENCES

9.1 Data bases

Chief Surveyor General
Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.
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9.2 Literature

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9.3 Maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps: 2729BA, 2729BB
Google Earth

APPENDIX 1: CONVENTIONS USED TO ASSESS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HERITAGE RESOURCES

Significance

According to the NHRA, Section 2(vi) the **significance** of heritage sites and artefacts is determined by its aesthetic, architectural, historical, scientific, social, spiritual, linguistic or technical value in relation to the uniqueness, condition of preservation and research potential. It must be kept in mind that the various aspects are not mutually exclusive, and that the evaluation of any site is done with reference to any number of these.

Matrix used for assessing the significance of each identified site/feature

1. Historic value				
Is it important in the community, or pattern of history				
Does it have strong or special association with the life or work of a person, group or organisation of importance in history				
Does it have significance relating to the history of slavery				
2. Aesthetic value				
It is important in exhibiting particular aesthetic characteristics valued by a community or cultural group				
3. Scientific value				
Does it have potential to yield information that will contribute to an understanding of natural or cultural heritage				
Is it important in demonstrating a high degree of creative or technical achievement at a particular period				
4. Social value				
Does it have strong or special association with a particular community or cultural group for social, cultural or spiritual reasons				
5. Rarity				
Does it possess uncommon, rare or endangered aspects of natural or cultural heritage				
6. Representivity				
Is it important in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a particular class of natural or cultural places or objects				
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of a range of landscapes or environments, the attributes of which identify it as being characteristic of its class				
Importance in demonstrating the principal characteristics of human activities (including way of life, philosophy, custom, process, land-use, function, design or technique) in the environment of the nation, province, region or locality.				
7. Sphere of Significance		High	Medium	Low
International				
National				
Provincial				
Regional				
Local				
Specific community				
8. Significance rating of feature				
1.	Low			
2.	Medium			
3.	High			

APPENDIX 2. RELEVANT LEGISLATION

All archaeological and palaeontological sites, and meteorites are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (Act no 25 of 1999) as stated in Section 35:

(1) Subject to the provisions of section 8, the protection of archaeological and palaeontological sites and material and meteorites is the responsibility of a provincial heritage resources authority: Provided that the protection of any wreck in the territorial waters and the maritime cultural zone shall be the responsibility of SAHRA.

(2) Subject to the provisions of subsection (8)(a), all archaeological objects, palaeontological material and meteorites are the property of the State. The responsible heritage authority must, on behalf of the State, at its discretion ensure that such objects are lodged with a museum or other public institution that has a collection policy acceptable to the heritage resources authority and may in so doing establish such terms and conditions as it sees fit for the conservation of such objects.

(3) Any person who discovers archaeological or palaeontological objects or material or a meteorite in the course of development or agricultural activity must immediately report the find to the responsible heritage resources authority, or to the nearest local authority offices or museum, which must immediately notify such heritage resources authority.

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

- (a) destroy, damage, excavate, alter, deface or otherwise disturb any archaeological or palaeontological site or any meteorite;
- (b) destroy, damage, excavate, remove from its original position, collect or own any archaeological or palaeontological material or object or any meteorite;
- (c) trade in, sell for private gain, export or attempt to export to the Republic any category of 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.

In terms of cemeteries and graves the following (Section 36):

(1) Where it is not the responsibility of any other authority, SAHRA must conserve and generally care for burial grounds and graves protected in terms of this section, and it may make such arrangements for their conservation as it sees fit.

(2) SAHRA must identify and record the graves of victims of conflict and any other graves which it deems to be of cultural significance and may erect memorials associated with the grave referred to in subsection (1), and must maintain such memorials.

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

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

(4) SAHRA or a provincial heritage resources authority may not issue a permit for the destruction or damage of any burial ground or grave referred to in subsection (3)(a) unless it is satisfied that the applicant has made satisfactory arrangements for the exhumation and re-interment of the contents of such graves, at the cost of the applicant and in accordance with any regulations made by the responsible heritage resources authority.