

**Heritage impact assessment for the
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HENDRINA WET ASH ASHING FACILITY,
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

**HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF
THE HENDRINA WET ASH ASHING FACILITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

Report No: 2011/JvS/094
Status: Revision
Revision No: 0
Date: December 2012

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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
December 2012

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT OF THE HENDRINA WET ASH ASHING FACILITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

Eskom propose to develop a new ash dam at the Hendrina Power Station, northwest of Hendrina in Mpumalanga Province. Development of the ashing facility would also necessitate the relocation of some existing power lines and pipelines.

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.

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 (Iron Age) as well as a much later colonial (farmer and industrial) component.

Two cemeteries were identified, one of which would be impacted on by the proposed development.

- 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.

Therefore, from a heritage point of view it is recommended that the proposed development can continue. However, a request is made that if archaeological sites or graves are exposed during construction work, those 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
December 2012

TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Property details						
Province	Mpumalanga					
Magisterial district	Middelburg					
Topo-cadastral map	2629BA					
Closest town	Hendrina					
Farm name	Boschmanskop 154IS					
Portions/Holdings	8					
Coordinates	Centre point					
	No	Latitude	Longitude	No	Latitude	Longitude
	1	S 26.04094	E 29.60074	2	S 26.05238	E 29.59082
	3	S 26.04208	E 29.58376	4	S 26.03755	E 29.58742

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 DEVELOPMENT OF THE HENDRINA WET ASH ASHING FACILITY, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE

1. INTRODUCTION

Eskom propose to develop a new ash dam at the Hendrina Power Station, northwest of Hendrina in Mpumalanga Province. Development of the ash dam would also necessitate the relocation of some existing power lines and pipelines.

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 - 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 – Birkholtz 2003, Pistorius 2004, Van Schalkwyk 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 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 study area is an irregular shaped section of land, consisting of Portion 8 of the farm Bochsmanoskop 154IS, located to the south of Hendrina Power Station (Fig. 1 & 2). For more information, please see the Technical summary presented above (p. iii).

The geology is made up of arenite, overlain with sand. The original vegetation is classified as Moist Sandy Highveld Grassland. The topography is described as moderately undulating plains and pans. No rivers, hills or outcrops that usually drew people to settle in its vicinity occur in the study area.

The current land use is farming (agricultural fields), with the whole of the area identified for use as the ash dam being cultivated.



Fig. 1. Location of the study area in regional context.
(Map 2628: Chief Surveyor-General)



Fig. 2. Views over the study area.

5.2 Project description

Originally a number of sites were considered for the development of a new ash dam at the Hendrina Power Station. After a process of evaluation, Alternative E was selected as the best proposition.

Development of the ash dam would also necessitate the relocation of some existing power lines and pipelines.

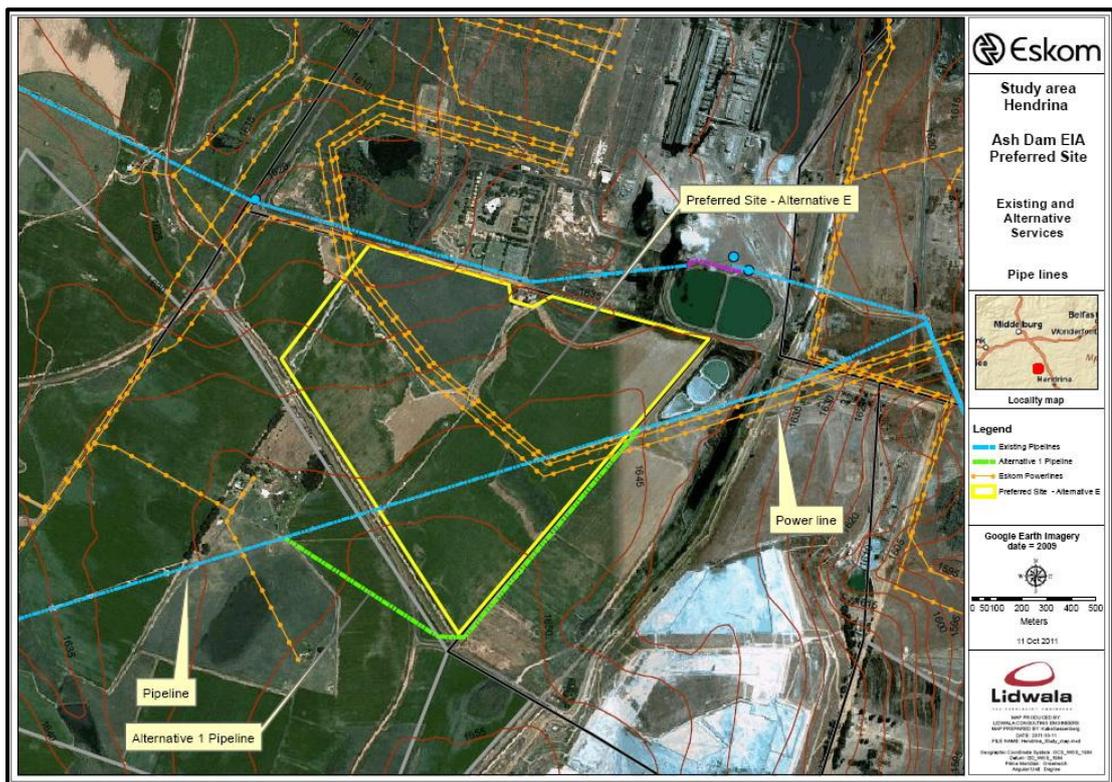


Fig. 3. The preferred site, indicated in yellow.

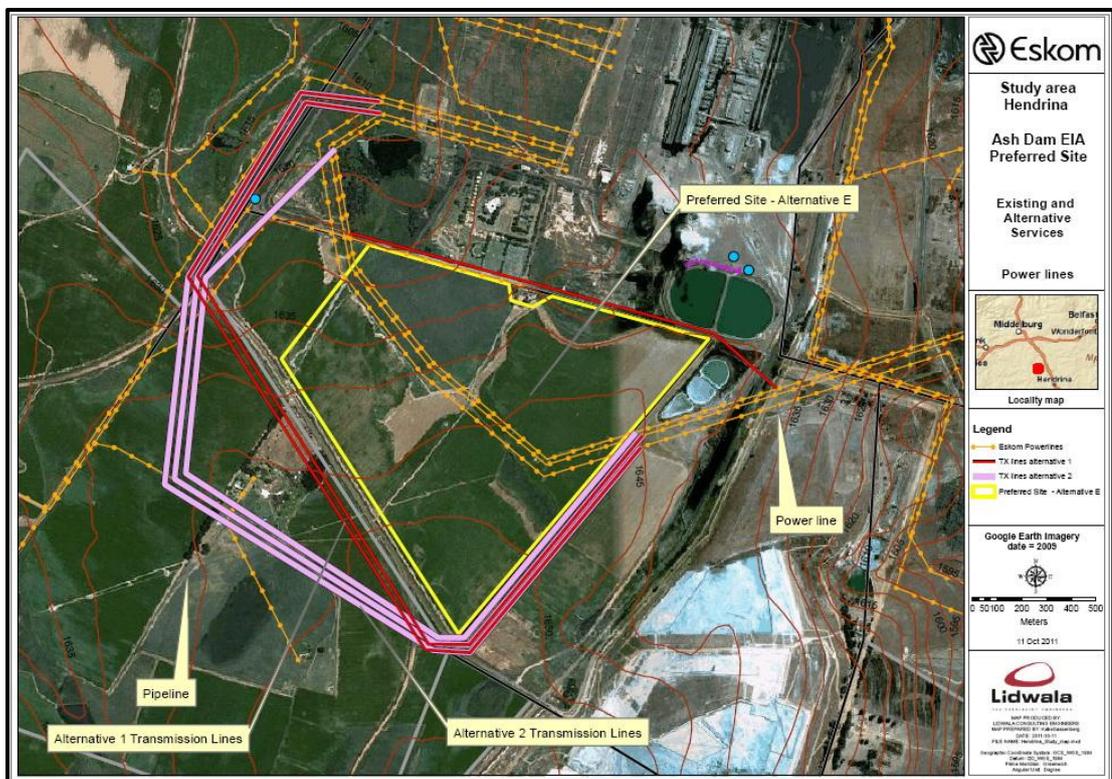


Fig. 4. Map showing the rerouting alternatives.

5.2 Regional overview

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 (Iron Age) as well as a much later colonial (farmer and industrial) component.

Stone Age

Very little habitation of the highveld area took place during Stone Age times. It was only during Middle Stone Age (MSA) times (c. 150 000 – 30 000 BP), when people became more mobile, that they occupied areas formerly avoided. These are areas close to streams where cliffs and overhangs provided some shelter. No Later Stone Age (LSA) sites are known to occur in the larger region.

Iron Age

Iron Age people started to settle in southern Africa c. AD 300, with one of the oldest known sites at Broederstroom south of Hartebeespoort Dam dating to AD 470. Having only had cereals (sorghum, millet) that need summer rainfall, Early Iron Age (EIA) people did not move outside this rainfall zone, and neither did they occupy the central interior highveld area. Sites dating to this period were recently excavated in the Steelpoort River valley (Van Schalkwyk 2009). Because of their specific technology and economy, Iron Age people preferred to settle on the alluvial soils near rivers for agricultural purposes, but also for firewood and water.

The occupation of the larger geographical area (including the study area) did not start much before the 1500s. By the 16th century things changed, with the climate becoming warmer and wetter, creating condition that allowed Late Iron Age (LIA) farmers to occupy areas previously unsuitable, for example the treeless plains of the Free State and the Mpumalanga highveld.

Archaeological sites identified in the region date to the Late Iron Age and it seems as if they can be divided into two distinct categories. The older of these are sites with quite high walls and are conventionally linked with the Koni-group of people that have been settled in the region since the 1600s. The second groups of sites also have stone walling but this is in most cases much less developed, in many cases making them difficult to detect. This latter group of sites probably date to a later period and can also be linked to settlement during early historic times of Ndebele- and Swazi-speakers in the region.

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



Fig. 5. Typical Late Iron Age stone walled sites in the region.

Historic period

White settlers moved into the area during the first half of the 19th century. They were largely self-sufficient, basing their survival on cattle/sheep farming and hunting. Few towns were established and it remained an undeveloped area until the discovery of coal and later gold. The establishment of the Nederlandsche Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg Maatschapij railway line in the 1880s, linking Pretoria with Lourenço Marques (Maputo) and the world at large, brought much infra-structural and administrative development to the area. This railway line also became the scene of many battles during the Anglo-Boer War, for example at Berg-en-Dal and Signal Hill more to the east.

The town of Hendrina was founded in 1914 on the farm Grasfontein and was named after Hendrina Beukes, wife of the owner of the farm. The Hendrina Power Station came on line in 1970, making it one of Eskom's oldest operating stations.

- 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.

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



Fig. 6. Typical farmstead in the larger region.

- Cemeteries

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

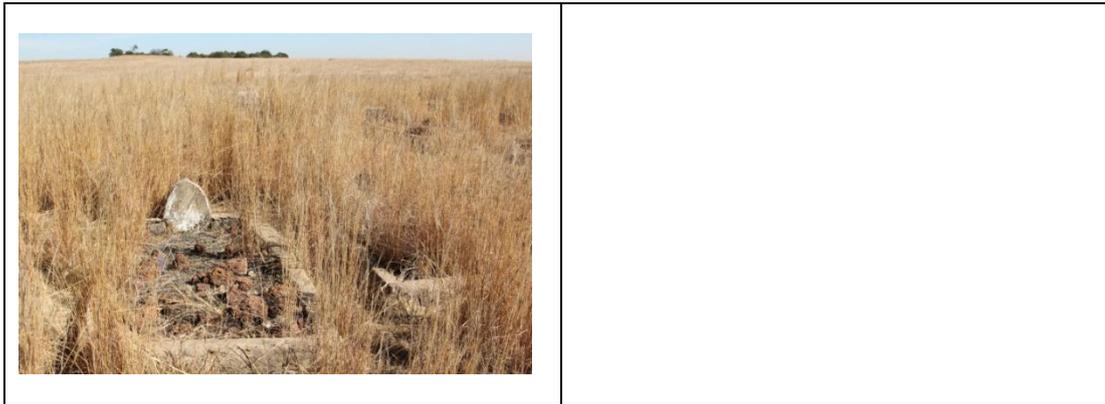


Fig. 7. Typical farm worker cemetery in the region.

5.3 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:

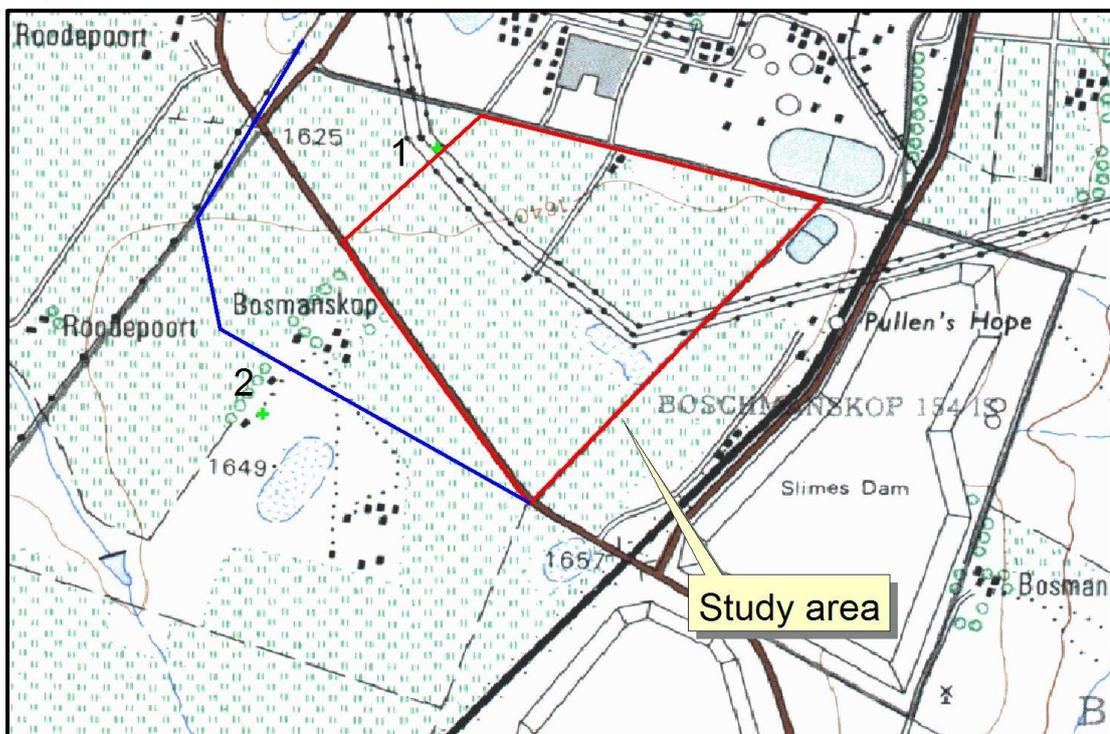


Fig. 8. Layout of the study area showing the identified sites.

5.3.1 Stone Age

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

5.3.2 Iron Age

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

5.3.3 Historic period

- Cemeteries

Location	No. 1	S 26.03891	E 29.58714
Description			
Informal cemetery with probably 5 graves. Only one has a gravestone and most are only marked with stone cairns.			
Significance	High on a local level – Grade III		
Mitigation			
As these graves are located inside the area where the ash dam is to be developed they will be impacted on. If it is impossible to retain them in place, they must be relocated after following correct procedure – consultation, permits			

Location	No. 2	S 26.04872	E 29.58071
Description			
Single grave of former land owner.			
Significance	High on a local level – Grade III		
Mitigation			
This site is located close to the alternative alignment of the power line, but it would not be impacted on by the development of the line			



Fig. 9. The identified cemeteries.

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, since work must stop in such areas and the appropriate permitting process be followed.
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	It is unlikely that there would be an impact on heritage sites as all groundworks would have been completed by then.
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	It is unlikely that there would be an impact on heritage sites as all groundworks would have been completed by then.
EMP	Management measures to be included in the EMP for actions to be taken on

	uncovering unknown sites and features
--	---------------------------------------

7. 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 ashing facility and the rerouting of existing infrastructure.

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 (Iron Age) as well as a much later colonial (farmer and industrial) component.

Two cemeteries were identified, one of which would be impacted on by the proposed development.

- 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.

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

8. REFERENCES

8.1 Data bases

Chief Surveyor General
Environmental Potential Atlas, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism.
Heritage Atlas Database, Pretoria.
National Archives of South Africa
SAHRA Archaeology and Palaeontology Report Mapping Project (2009)

8.2 Literature

Acocks, J.P.H. 1975. *Veld Types of South Africa*. Memoirs of the Botanical Survey of South Africa, No. 40. Pretoria: Botanical Research Institute.

Birkholtz, P. 2003. *Cultural heritage scoping assessment as part of the environmental management programme report for the proposed Boschmanspoort Mining Development on the farms Boschmanspoort 159IS, Bankvlei 160IS, Vlakfontein 179IS, Bosmanslaagte 181IS, Bosmanspan 180IS, Boschmansfontein 182IS and Kromdraai 486JS in Mpumalanga, South Africa*. Unpublished report. Pretoria: Helio Alliance.

Mason, R.J. 1968. Transvaal and Natal Iron Age settlement revealed by aerial photography and excavation. *African Studies*. Vol. 27.

Pistorius, J.C.C. 2004. *A heritage impact assessment (HIA) study for the proposed new Optimun Colliery on the farm Schoonoord 164IS in the Mpumalanga Province of South Africa*. Unpublished report: Pretoria.

Raper, P.E. 2004. *South African place names*. Johannesburg: Jonathan Ball Publishers.

Van Schalkwyk, J.A. 2007. *Heritage impact scoping report for the planned Hendrina-Marathon power line, Mpumalanga Province*. Unpublished report 2007KH086.

8.3 Maps and aerial photographs

1: 50 000 Topocadastral maps: 2629BA
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 from the Republic any category of archaeological or palaeontological material or object, or any meteorite; or
- (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.